Legend ᐅᓂᐠᑲᖏᑐᐊᑦ

- Community — ᓄᓇᓕᒃ
- Polar Bear Sighting — ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᐅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦ
- Dangerous Currents — ᐅᓗᓚᐊᓇᖏᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᐠ ᐅᐊᕐᓂᖅᓱᓄᑦ
- Char Run River — ᐃᖏᑲᓗᐠᐱᓕᒃ ᑯᒃ
- Caribou Migration - Seasonality Not Reported — ᑐᑲᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᓯᖏᓂᖅᑎᑦ - ᐅᑭᐅᐠ ᐃᓕᖅᑎᓂ ᐅᓂᐠᑲᐅᓯᐅᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ
- Fall Caribou Migration — ᐅᑭᐊᖅᓴᖏᑲ ᑐᑲᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᓯᖏᓂᖅᑎᑦ
- Spring Caribou Migration — ᐅᐱᕐᓱᒃᓴᖏᑲ ᑐᑲᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᓯᖏᓂᖅᑎᑦ
- Ice Flow Direction — ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᐊᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦ
- Orca Sighting — ᖁᑭᓗᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᐅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦ
- Seal Pups Area — ᓇᕐᓯᐊᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑎᑦ
- Bowhead Whale Hunting — ᐊᖏᖃᒃᓯᐅᖏᓂᖃᖅ
- Caribou Calving Area — ᓄᖏᓀᐦᖃᒃ
- Caribou Hunting Area — ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᖏᖃᒃ
- Goose Hunting Area — ᑎᖅᒥᐊᖃᒃᓯᐅᖏᓂᖃᖅ ᐃᓂᑎᕆᐅᓴᖅ
- Goose and Duck Hunting Area — ᑎᖅᒥᐊᖃᒃᓯᐅᖏᓂᖃᖅ ᒥᑎᖃᒃᓯᐅᖏᖃᒃ
- Polar Bear Hunting Area — ᓇᓄᖃᒃ ᒪᖏᐃᓐᓂᖃᖅ ᐃᓂᑎᕆᐅᓴᖅ
- Walrus Hunting Area — ᐊᐃᐃᖃᒃ ᒪᖏᐃᓐᓂᖃᖅ ᐃᓂᑎᕆᐅᓴᖅ

Committee Bay
Christie Lake
Christie Lake
Qamanialuk Lakes
Fort Hope
Repulse Bay
ᓇᐅᔨᒃᑕ
Naujaat
Repulse Bay
Foxe Channel
Snowbank River
Vansittart Island
Wager Bay
Piksimanik River
Hansine Lake
Wager Bay
Meen Lake
Southampton Island
Gordon River
Roes Welcome Sound
Coral Harbour
ᓴᖅᓪᓗᒃ
Salliq
Salmon Pond
Boas River
Borden River
Fehet Lake
Armit Lake
Connery River
Winchester Inlet
Chesterfield Inlet
ᐃᓚᓗᑎᖅᓴᖅ
Igluligaarjuk
Hudson Bay
ᑕᓗᐅᖅ

0 22.5 45 90 135 180 Kilometres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Creator: MGD/MK
Date: 01/02/2013 Scale: 1:2,000,000
File: KI08A218
Data Sources: *Repulse Bay, Rankin Inlet HTO, Elders and Hunter Meetings, Waterbody and Watercourse, National Canadian Dataset*

FIGURE ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑐᐊ **4.4-1**

MARINE AND LAND WILDLIFE INFORMATION FROM REPULSE BAY AND RANKIN INLET INTERVIEWS

ᐃᒪᖏᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᐊᑎᓂᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᔪᖏᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔨᓂᓗ ᐅᖃᓗᖏᓂᒃᑯᖃᓕᓂ

KIGGAVIK PROJECT - EIS

Golder Associates

AREVA

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

It was emphasized by the interview participants that their ancestors used to travel over long distances to hunt and get food for their families, and it was important to them that this detail be included in the report. The participants explained that some families came from Uqsuqtuuq (Gjoa Haven), Cambridge Bay and Pelly Bay (Kugaaruk) to hunt caribou near Rankin Inlet, and then decided to settle at Rankin Inlet permanently The participants noted a similarity between Inuit families and mining companies, which is that they both travel in search of resources: the mining companies come from the south looking for minerals, while the Inuit travel to find food and hunt (IQ-RIJ 2011).

Marine mammal hunting has encompassed a wide range along the Hudson Bay shores in the past. Summer seal hunting extended for a long distance offshore, but winter hunting was limited by the floe edge seaward limit Harp seal and harbour seal were hunted during the summer along the coast by residents of Rankin Inlet (IQ-Freeman 1976:104). Despite the introduction of wage labour most people still relied heavily on local sources of food (IQ-Freeman 1976:105). During the 2009 Project interviews, Elders said that there are few seals around and that this may be due to mining (IQ-RIE 2009). This point was reiterated at the 2011 community review meetings.

The 2011 community review participants perceive that the loud blasts caused by the mining activities at the Rankin mine (prior to 1962) may have caused the seals to stay away. They reported that people hunt seals mostly in the fall, and that seals are mainly hunted by members of the Rankin Inlet community near Whale Cove . They noted that the seals are usually found at the outlets of creeks, and it was suggested that this may be due to the abundance of food found at creek outlets. For example cod (marine fish) have been observed near stream outlets, and it is possible that the cod are feeding on smaller, freshwater species which are coming downstream, while the seals are in turn feeding on the cod. Seals have been spotted in the lakes past the proposed Kiggavik mine area, near Thelon (IQ-RIJ 2011).

Some participants at the 2011 interview noted fewer harp seals this season, while other participants did not observe any harp seals at all. It was suggested that the lack of harp seals around Chesterfield Inlet this past summer (2010) was due to increased shipping activities in that area. Bearded seals, ring seals and harbour seals are also hunted by the people of Rankin Inlet. Seal hunting is seasonal and depends on what the hunter wishes to accomplish, to acquire meat or fur. In the spring and summer, the hunters have observed that the seals are so skinny they may sink to the bottom of the ocean when they are killed. In the fall, the seals are fatter and easier to collect after they have been killed because they float due to an increased mass of blubber during this time of year. It was reported that one kind of seal (ranger seal) goes up rivers into freshwater (IQ-RIJ 2011). The HTO indicated that while women occasionally hunt seal, it is rarer for women to hunt out on the water (IQ-RIHT 2009). On the other hand, the women's focus group indicated that Rankin Inlet women do hunt mammals (IQ-RIE 2009).

Hunters from the 2009 HTO focus group believed that the best place to hunt beluga whale is close to Churchill in early July, when they are starting to migrate (IQ-RIHT 2009). However, the community review participants in 2011 reported that in the past, beluga whales were hunted in August, but these days they are not hunted until September. When asked how far off the coast the beluga pods travel, the participants responded that animals travel in unpredictable ways, and do not follow rules and regulations. Although hunters travel in diverse areas, the 2011 participants agreed that beluga whales are found all along the coast and in open water from Rankin Inlet as far south as Churchill, Manitoba (IQ-RIJ 2011). Figure 4.4-2 shows the dispersion of beluga hunting areas along the coast of Hudson Bay between Churchill, Manitoba, and Chesterfield Inlet, Nunavut.

The 2011 participants reported having seen beluga and even orca (killer) whales in Baker Lake. Narwhals have also been spotted in the Baker Lake Inlet . It was noted that beluga whales were found in smaller numbers around Chesterfield this past summer (2010), and it was suggested that this was due to increased shipping activities in that area . True to its name, Whale Cove is a location known for having an abundance of whales. Bowhead whales are reportedly seen there almost every year, along with beluga, narwhal, orca, and also the odd shark has been spotted among the marine mammals. Some people will go north to Repulse Bay to hunt whales as well (IQ-RIJ 2011).

Walrus reportedly move with the ice, travelling southbound from farther north. One participant remembered that when he was younger there used to be more walrus than there are today. Walrus no longer travel to the same places they used to, once the moving ice drives them south. These days the walrus sometimes congregate near Wager Bay. The ice flows south during the months of May, June and July. During this time, walrus and other animals will “catch a ride” on the moving ice . The animals will get off near the inlet to Baker Lake, where they swim or travel by land to go north again. These travel patterns vary, depending on the year and other factors in the ecosystem (IQ-RIJ 2011). In 2009 it was stated that fourteen polar bear tags were issued to surrounding communities for defence kills only, and the Rankin Inlet HTO participants disagreed with this. They strongly disagree with scientists about the size of the polar bear population, and resent scientists and government experts affecting polar bear hunting without consulting them (IQ-RIHT 2009).

4.4.2 Birds and Egg Harvesting

Between Rankin Inlet and Mistake Bay to the south (near Whale Cove), goose and duck were hunted and eggs were collected (IQ-Riewe 1992:173). Eggs were collected on many islands near Rankin Inlet, along the coast, on the shores of Rankin Inlet, and along multiple lakes and ponds where the ducks and geese nest. In spring and summer, waterfowl were hunted from around Rankin Inlet to Mirage Island, and in spring from the floe edge (IQ-Freeman 1976:104). Bird or egg harvesting was not discussed during Project interviews in Rankin Inlet.

Legend ᐅᓂᖏᖅᑐᐊᑦ

- Community ᓄᓇᓕᒃ
- Char Run River ᐃᖏᒃᓗᒃᐱᓕᒃ ᑯᒃ
- Spring Caribou Migration ᐅᐱᕐᓴᒃᓱᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᓭᖏᓂᕐᓂᑦ
- Caribou Bulls Movement ᓴᖑᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᔪᕐᓂᖑᓂᑦ
- Narwhal Sighting ᑐᙵᓭᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᐅᑕᕐᓂᖑᓂᑦ
- Beluga Sighting ᖃᑭᓗᓱᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᐅᑦᑕᕐᓂᖑᓂᑦ
- Beluga Hunting Area ᖃᑭᓗᓱᖏᓪᓗᐅᕐᖃᓴᒃ
- Caribou Bulls Gathering Area ᓴᖑᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᖏᓪᓗᓴᖑᓂᑦ

Baker Lake ᖃᒃᑲᓗᑕᒧᐊᖅ
Baker Lake ᖃᒃᑲᓗᑕᒧᐊᖅ
Princess Mary Lake
Pitz Lake
Bissett Lake
Parker Lake
Thirty Mile Lake
Forde Lake
Ranger Seals Caught Here ᓇᓕᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖏᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ
Parallel Lake
Chesterfield Inlet ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒫᓂᖅ
Igluligaarjuk
Rankin Inlet ᑲᖑᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ
Kangiqliniq
Marble Island
Fergusun Lake
Kaminuriak Lake
Yathkyed Lake
Quartzite Lake
Kaminak Lake
Whale Cove ᑎᑭᕐᕕᒃ
Tikirarjuaq
North Henrik Lake
Boland Lake
South Henrik Lake
Arviat ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦᑐᓂ
Hudson Bay ᑕᓗᐅᖅ
Nueltin Lake
Nunavut
Baralzon Lake
Manitoba
Nejanilini Lake
Caribou River
Little Seal River
Seal River
Churchill
North River
Churchill River
Tadoule Lake
North Knife River

0 22.5 45 90 135 180 Kilometres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Creator: MGD/MK
Date: 01/02/2013 Scale: 1:2,000,000
File: KI08A219
Data Sources: *Combined Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Arviat Meetings, Repulse Bay, Rankin Inlet HTO, Elders and Hunters Meetings, Waterbody and Watercourse, National Canadian Dataset*

FIGURE ᖃᐅᔨᐟᓂᐊ 4.4-2

MARINE AND LAND WILDLIFE INFORMATION FROM CHESTERFIELD INLET TO CHURCHILL
ᐃᒪᖏᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᓗᓪᓕ ᑐᑭᓯᔪᐊᑭᑎᑦ ᐅᖏᓪᓕᖅᑎᑎᓕᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᓕᒫᖏᐅᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᐊᖏᐅᓂᑦ

KIGGAVIK PROJECT - EIS

Golder Associates AREVA

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

4.4.3 Fishing

In the past, whitefish were an important food source (IQ-Freeman 1976:105). Inland fishing occurred on lakes and rivers west of Mistake Bay and south of Rankin Inlet, mostly for Arctic char and trout. People from Rankin Inlet have fished as far north as Barbour Bay and Chesterfield Inlet. Fishing just north and west of Rankin Inlet along some lakes was done in spring and fall. Coastal fishing south of Rankin was also conducted, but the offshore fishing was heavier for Arctic char and trout after the ice break-up (IQ-Riewe 1992:173). During the summer, residents fished with nets in salt water, especially in Rankin Inlet (IQ-Freeman 1976:105). During spring and summer, fishing was done near Scrarab Point, near the entrance to Rankin Inlet, and most of Rankin Inlet (IQ-Riewe 1992:173). One resident of Arviat who used to live in Rankin Inlet noted that before mining operations there was lots of fishing along the shores of Rankin Inlet and that ringed seals were numerous on the bay ice in the spring; but since the time that mine tailings accumulated those animals have disappeared. She also attributed underground blasting for the disappearance of fish and seals because the animals have sensitive hearing (IQ-McDonald et. al. 1997:27). Focus group participants did not identify fishing locations, but some women noted that they preferred fishing over hunting (IQ-RIHT 2009).

4.4.4 Plants

In the past, during the summer people gathered berries close to the settlement of Rankin Inlet, as well as near hunting, trapping, and fishing camps (IQ-Freeman 1976:105). Project interviews conveyed that plants are usually collected by Elders from August and September. They also depend on cloudberries and other plants for making teas (IQ-RIHT 2009).

4.4.5 Ice and Water

According to the observations of the 2011 community review participants, the marine ice is normally gone in the month of July and starts to re-form in November . One participant said that before he was born, the ice used to form in October or earlier, sometimes as early as September, and snow would begin to fall in August . Today, the snow and ice come later in the year . The ice floe edge normally reaches its maximum extension in March, stretching out about 30 to 40 miles (48 to 64 km) from Rankin Inlet. It was recalled that at one time in the past the ice floe edge reached as far as Marble Island . The ice starts to break up into large pieces and move during the months of May, June and July, flowing south. Walrus, beluga and polar bear are all affected by the moving ice, and their travel routes are similar during this time (IQ-RIJ 2011). The ice flowing south from Repulse Bay towards Rankin Inlet is shown in Figure 4.4-1. The Hunters can sometimes get stranded by the floating ice. In particular, one hunter at the interview recalled being stuck at Wager Bay for three days (IQ-RIJ 2011).

People travel to the edge of the ice floe to hunt. The Inuit people have no limits when hunting, they will travel where they need to go, and the same person will not usually travel the same route twice.

The hunters will look for a good floe edge and follow it to the animals they are hunting. Their travels may span from Whale Cove, south of Rankin Inlet, to Chesterfield Inlet, north of Rankin Inlet, or farther, and their trips may last overnight or up to two weeks or more. Inuit hunters do not tend to make plans; rather, they will wake up and move with the ever-changing landscape; the unpredictable nature of the ice formations would make planning irrelevant (IQ-RIJ 2011).

When people travel in boats on Hudson Bay, they may choose to keep land in sight and stay close to the shore, or to boat in open water, depending on where they are going, who they are with, and what the weather is like. There are many hazards involved with travelling by water, for example, there are strong ocean currents west of Southampton Island, and there is a rapid at Thelon that is so fast one cannot navigate past it (IQ-RIJ 2011). The strong and potentially dangerous currents west of Southampton Island are shown in Figure 4.4-1. The trip to Repulse Bay takes 10 hours by boat if there is no ice, but if there is ice, then travelers can get stuck for several days (IQ-RIJ 2011).

4.4.6 The Project

Rankin Inlet hunters described an informal harvest distribution system. For example, HTOs communicate with each other, and if one HTO has walrus, it may trade with another HTO for caribou. As a result, the hunters were concerned that if wildlife becomes contaminated by the Project, it may find its way into other communities (IQ-RIHT 2009). Participants in the young adults' focus group were concerned that Project-related roads may affect caribou migration, which in turn may require Elders to travel farther for food (IQ-RIYA 2009). Elders themselves expressed concern about the potential effects of uranium dust travelling and affecting many people (IQ-RIE 2009). The potential effects of the Project on Rankin Inlet through airborne contaminants were expressed during the HTO focus group, Elders focus group and the women's focus groups. Hunters explained that the wind travels from Baker Lake towards Rankin Inlet, and that any airborne contaminants, such as dust, would find their way to Rankin Inlet (IQ-RIHT 2009). Women said they were concerned about the potential effects of the Project on water, wildlife, caribou, and on the air in particular (IQ-RIW 2009).

Participants in the Rankin Inlet focus groups were also concerned about the potential for contaminants to be spread through the water (IQ-RIHT 2009; RIYA 2009). For example, participants in the hunters' focus group noted that there are strong marine currents in Hudson Bay all the way to Churchill, and that an oil spill would have a devastating effect over a large area. As a result, they believe that the Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should consider marine currents, wind, and water as part of the impact assessment for the Project (IQ-RIHT 2009). Young adults have heard about damage to the environment that has been caused by mines, and believe the impact assessment should consider the potential effects of the Project during all seasons, and that a priority should be given to considering the potential effects of the Project on caribou migration routes (IQ-RIYA 2009).

The participants from the 2011 community review also stated that they have concerns about the negative aspects of uranium mining, and its potential dangers to human health and safety. Some of the participants at the Rankin Inlet meeting felt that their questions about these matters had not been dealt with fully and in a direct way by AREVA representatives at previous meetings. The meeting participants stated that they are not necessarily against mining, but requested more detailed information, translated to Inuktitut, about uranium and the potential danger it poses to human health and safety. The local people want to understand all aspects of uranium mining, both positive and negative. One participant requested information about how radiation travels over land and through the air . It was suggested that AREVA could have an open-house style meeting to answer the questions of local people and provide information (IQ-RIJ 2011).

In addition to the potential effects of the Project on the environment, participants in the Elders focus group expressed concern over the potential social implications of the Project. For example, they are concerned that mine workers may become too dependent on mine work and not buy hunting equipment or go hunting (IQ-RIE 2009). All of the participants in the HTO focus group indicated they were employed, and that their jobs were an important source of income to buy equipment, adding that going out on the land is expensive (IQ-RIHT 2009).

4.5 Arviat

The people who moved to the settlement of Arviat came from both inland and coastal areas as far southwest as the Ennadai Lake area, as far north as Rankin Inlet, and as far northwest as the Baker Lake, Aberdeen Lake, and Beverly Lake areas (IQ-Freeman 1976:97). During Project interviews it was conveyed that the inland people were brought to Arviat because of a sudden decline in caribou, and the risk that people could starve. Although food sources, such as seal and whale were abundant, the inland people did not have knowledge of sea mammal hunting techniques; and even though Arviat had become a settlement by the late 1950s, people still went out on the land for many months of the year, returning to buy things at the Hudson's Bay Company (IQ-ARE 2009). Details from the 2009 interviews, focus group discussions and the 2011 community review meeting are available in Attachment E.

4.5.1 Wildlife and Harvesting

In the past, harbour seals were hunted along the coast . Winter and early spring hunting was most often carried out as far as 24 km offshore along the floe edge. The seal hunting was greatly expanded in May and June when hunters moved to their camps. Summer hunting was done by canoe on the way north to Rankin Inlet or south to Churchill (IQ-Freeman 1976:98).

The area along the coast north of Arviat was intensively used for hunting and trapping including polar bear throughout the area. Hunting was a year-round activity within the vicinity of Arviat and trapping often occurred between the months of November and April. Wolves were also hunted when

encountered. The area south of Arviat around the Tha-anne River and Thlewiaza River systems were rich in game and regularly used (Figure 4.3-1). Camps at the mouths of the rivers along the coast were used to hunt beluga whales in July and August. Seals were also hunted along the coast and along the Thlewiaza River, and barren-ground caribou were often hunted late fall or early spring during river crossings (IQ-Riewe 1992:190). Closer to fall, people collected caribou fat, cooked it, and made lard. One Elder from Arviat indicated that they used to occasionally make soup from the caribou blood (IQ-Bennett and Rowley 2004:355). Elders and younger hunters indicated in a study conducted by Kendrick and Manseau (2008) that their lifetime hunting area ranged inland as far as Baker Lake area, although a large number of Arviat hunters stayed within a 4 km to 20 km range of the town site.

Year-round hunting was done inshore along the Hudson Bay area around Arviat. Bearded seal and ringed seal were hunted from boats in the summer and from snowmobile in the winter. Beluga whale and ranger seal were hunted along the coast in the summer. The offshore area was used year-round for seal hunting at the floe edge. Areas used to hunt walrus included a series of small islands off the mouth of Dawson Inlet, including Walrus Island. Beluga whale were also harvested up to 35 km offshore (IQ-Riewe 1992:190). Elders and hunters have said that the numbers of beluga whale and walrus have decreased in Arviat (IQ-McDonald et. al. 1997:47). During Project interviews, Elders said that the beluga whale currently breed around Churchill and migrate north, with some going as far as Coral Harbour. According to interview participants from 2009, people are not allowed to go towards Churchill to hunt beluga whale, as the government wants to protect tourism there (IQ-ARHT 2009). Beluga whale hunting and sighting locations are shown in Figure 4.4-2. The HTO will often receive funds from Economic Development to go hunting for country food to be distributed to communities. Some walrus travel south from Wager Bay and are hunted around Arviat in June (IQ-ARHT 2009). While it is typical for women to go out on the land with their husbands and remain in camp, others have learned to hunt caribou and small animals, such as fox (IQ-ARE 2009).

During the 2011 community review meeting, the hunted species of sea mammals listed by the focus group participants included beluga whales and three species of seals.

Beluga whales were the most frequently-mentioned hunted whale species in the 2011 community review meeting. The participants explained that *in the past, the ice used to break up before June, but presently, the ice is normally gone by mid-June*. *At mid-June, whales are seen with their calves at the sighting points near Arviat* (IQ-ARVJ 2011). *The focus group participants emphasized that Inuit hunters only harvest what they need and try not to harvest the belugas accompanied by calves. One of the hunters has observed belugas with calves at Churchill, so speculates that the whales may be giving birth further south. Prior to ice break-up, the calves ride on their mothers' backs* (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

According to the 2011 community review participants, once the ice is gone, beluga whales travel north around June or July. Next, they are hunted during July and August. The focus group

participants said that in the past beluga whales were hunted earlier in the season, in accordance with the break-up of the ice. The participants noted that the freeze-up also seems to be occurring later, around late October . The participants commented that the behaviour of the beluga whales seems different these days; the belugas used to gather at Arviat but now their travel routes seem to be different and are closer to shore . The participants perceive that there are not as many belugas travelling up from the south as there were before. The hunters reported only having seen belugas travelling north, and that they have not seen what routes the whales travel southbound. Hunters have seen pods travelling in opposite directions meet each other (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

With respect to seals, three species were mentioned at the 2011 community review meeting: ring seals, bearded seals and harp seals. Ring seals are harvested for their meat and hide. Bearded seals are harvested for their meat and hide; their hides are used to make kamiks (boots), and for teaching people how to make clothes. Harp seals are harvested for their hide only. All species of seal are fatter in the fall when the ice starts to form. Seals are hunted year-round, although there is not as much seal harvesting in the summer because seals shot in the summer may sink in the water due to lack of fat . In the fall, seals are hunted for dog food. Seal hunting is the main reason people travel to the ice floe edge (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Hunters noted that these days they see more killer (orca) whales than previously, and that other sea mammals will swim closer to shore if there are killer whales in the area. Inuit hunters do not harvest orca whales (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

During focus groups in 2009, hunters said there were many polar bears around and that the scientists have not done a good job of counting them. The scientists do the counts in July, when there are few polar bear around. In October and November, there are so many polar bears around Arviat that patrols are needed to protect people. Because they are not allowed to hunt polar bears, guiding activity has declined and the few tourists that do come hunt caribou. The hunters believe that collaring polar bear affects the bear's ability to hunt and changes its nature (IQ-ARHT 2009). Tyrrell (2006) examined the difference between Inuit and scientific perceptions of polar bear populations and hunting quotas, and concludes that even though both scientists and Inuit agree that there are more polar bears in close proximity to the communities, they do not agree on why or what the management strategies should involve. Despite claims of co-management by authorities, many Inuit feel powerless to external control of hunting practices (Tyrrell 2006).

The land mammals mentioned by the focus group participants at the community review meeting in 2011 included polar bear, fox, muskox and caribou . They explained that Arviat receives polar bear tags for defence kills only. *Polar bears are seen all along the coast and on land, even in the summer; however in the fall they are mainly seen travelling north along the shore. Long ago, people would see very few polar bears, but now there are more bears and they even break into cottages and destroy meat caches. Polar bears have been seen breaking into cottages in July. People now need to be wary of polar bears when camping. Long ago, polar bears used to have dens far from Arviat,*

but hunters in 2011 reported that they have now seen some dens close to Arviat. Polar bears generally do not have a common denning area. Some bears will stay around a particular area and others will travel along with the caribou. Polar bears will catch and eat caribou (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Foxes can be trapped along the ice floe edge in the fall (IQ-ARVJ 2011). Recently, people have been seeing more muskox near Arviat than in the past. Muskoxen are hunted for their meat and skins (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Some of the people have noticed differences in the quality of animal skins over time. For example, 'yellow things' have been noticed in the skins of seal, polar bear, and whale (IQ-AR04 2009). Others believe that country food tasted better years ago than it does now, and attribute this to helicopters and airplanes that change the air the animals breathe. They also believe that tattooing the ears of caribou will make the meat tough. The animals can learn to live with disturbances from vehicles and boats, but are harmed by the methods biologists use to count and track animals (IQ-ARHT 2009).

Caribou were described as the most important species hunted on the land by the interview participants at the community review meeting in 2011. There are different types of caribou in the region around Arviat. Hunters reported having heard that woodland caribou came from further west and are found near Arviat; and that other caribou herds (not the Qaminuriaq or Beverly) have moved in from the west. Participants speculate that this may be due to flies and/or forest fires (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

According to the focus group participants, when the caribou migrate south, they travel faster than when they migrate north; this may be due to the heat and/or the insects, including mosquitoes, that irritate the caribou. Since the southern migration consists of more dispersed caribou travelling faster, there appear to be fewer caribou migrating south; and the caribou are fatter when migrating south. The caribou may also travel further west when migrating south, but mostly follow the same route as when migrating north. However, not all caribou follow the same migration route. Some travel to other areas. The caribou leading the migration are the cows with calves. The bulls are usually last when travelling. When new calves learn to walk, the caribou herds begin to move south, and this is seen around July in Arviat . Some of the caribou that are further behind may stay in one area for up to a couple of months (IQ-ARVJ 2011). IQ data for the migration and gathering locations of caribou bulls and the spring migration of caribou is shown on Figure 4.4-2. There are always some caribou near Arviat year-round (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Caribou are hunted year-round, although they are usually not as fat during the northward migration. Hunters are selective about the caribou they hunt, and will generally select fatter ones. During the summer, caribou closer to the shoreline are usually fatter. Bulls are hunted when they start to form their antlers. According to the focus group participants at the community review meeting in 2011, bulls are best in the springtime and fall, before the rut . When bulls begin to lose their antlers, they are not hunted as much (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

The community review participants described their hunting traditions in the following way . The Arviat hunters have noticed that if the migrating caribou are not bothered by humans or animals for three or four days, these animals will continue to migrate through an area . The first caribou of the herd must be allowed to pass by the hunters, and only after a few days can the hunting begin . Later, the caribou further back in the migration will continue to follow the herd in front, even if they are disturbed as they walk their path . The hunters at the 2011 community review meeting explained that this may be due to a scent left from the hooves of the caribou that had passed through previously . If the lead caribou are bothered by hunters or other disturbances, they will run away (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

The focus group participants warned that when migrating herds go by the proposed Kiggavik mine site, work should stop until the caribou pass; this would be a way to respect the caribou migration . The participants gave the example of when there was mining in Rankin Inlet, how the land would move when there was blasting; during the blasting, there were not many caribou . The caribou returned after the blasting stopped, because according to the hunters, the caribou are very clever (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

In the past, harbour seals were hunted along the coast Winter and early spring hunting was most often carried out as far as 24 km offshore along the floe edge . The seal hunting was greatly expanded in May and June when hunters moved to their camps . Summer hunting was done by canoe on the way north to Rankin Inlet or south to Churchill (IQ-Freeman 1976:98).

The area along the coast north of Arviat was intensively used for hunting and trapping including polar bear throughout the area . Hunting was a year-round activity within the vicinity of Arviat and trapping often occurred between the months of November and April . Wolves were also hunted when encountered . The area south of Arviat around the Tha-anne River and Thlewiaza River systems were rich in game and regularly used. Camps at the mouths of the rivers along the coast were used to hunt beluga whales in July and August. Seals were also hunted along the coast and along the Thlewiaza River, and barren-ground caribou were often hunted late fall or early spring during river crossings (IQ-Riewe 1992:190). Closer to fall, people collected caribou fat, cooked it, and made lard. One Elder from Arviat indicated that they used to occasionally make soup from the caribou blood (IQ-Bennett and Rowley 2004:355). Elders and younger hunters indicated in a study conducted by Kendrick and Manseau (2008) that their lifetime hunting area ranged inland as far as Baker Lake area, although a large number of Arviat hunters stayed within a 4 km to 20 km range of the town site.

Year-round hunting was done inshore along the Hudson Bay area around Arviat . Bearded seal and ringed seal were hunted from boats in the summer and from snowmobile in the winter . Beluga whale and ranger seal were hunted along the coast in the summer . The offshore area was used year-round for seal hunting at the floe edge. Areas used to hunt walrus included a series of small islands off the mouth of Dawson Inlet, including Walrus Island. Beluga whale were also harvested up to 35 km offshore (IQ-Riewe 1992:190). Elders and hunters have said that the numbers of beluga whale and walrus have decreased in Arviat (IQ-McDonald et. al. 1997:47). During Project interviews, Elders

said that the beluga whale currently breed around Churchill and migrate north, with some going as far as Coral Harbour. According to interview participants from 2009, people are not allowed to go towards Churchill to hunt beluga whale, as the government wants to protect tourism there (IQ-ARHT 2009). Beluga whale hunting and sighting locations are shown in Figure 4.3-2.

All of the HTO members interviewed in 2009 reported that they were fully employed and said they need their jobs to help finance their hunting, as traditional activities do not earn as much money anymore (IQ-ARHT 2009; AR02 2009). The HTO will often receive funds from Economic Development to go hunting for country food to be distributed to communities. Some walrus travel south from Wager Bay and are hunted around Arviat in June (IQ-ARHT 2009). While it is typical for women to go out on the land with their husbands and remain in camp, others have learned to hunt caribou and small animals, such as fox (IQ-ARE 2009).

During the 2011 community review meeting, the hunted species of sea mammals listed by the focus group participants included beluga whales and three species of seals (ARVJ 2011).

Beluga whales were the most frequently-mentioned hunted whale species in the 2011 community review meeting . The participants explained that in the past, the ice used to break up before June, but presently, the ice is normally gone by mid-June . At mid-June, whales are seen with their calves at the sighting points near Arviat . The focus group participants emphasized that Inuit hunters only harvest what they need and try not to harvest the belugas accompanied by calves . One of the hunters has observed belugas with calves at Churchill, so speculates that the whales may be giving birth further south . Prior to ice break-up, the calves ride on their mothers' backs (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

According to the 2011 community review participants, once the ice is gone, beluga whales travel north around June or July Next, they are hunted during July and August). The focus group participants said that in the past beluga whales were hunted earlier in the season, in accordance with the break-up of the ice . The participants noted that the freeze-up also seems to be occurring later, around late October . The participants commented that the behaviour of the beluga whales seems different these days; the belugas used to gather at Arviat but now their travel routes seem to be different and are closer to shore . The participants perceive that there are not as many belugas travelling up from the south as there were before . The hunters reported only having seen belugas travelling north, and that they have not seen what routes the whales travel southbound . Hunters have seen pods travelling in opposite directions meet each other (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

With respect to seals, three species were mentioned at the 2011 community review meeting: ring seals, bearded seals and harp seals . Ring seals are harvested for their meat and hide . Bearded seals are harvested for their meat and hide; their hides are used to make kamiks (boots), and for teaching people how to make clothes . Harp seals are harvested for their hide only . All species of seal are fatter in the fall when the ice starts to form . Seals are hunted year-round, although there is not as much seal harvesting in the summer because seals shot in the summer may sink in the water

due to lack of fat . In the fall, seals are hunted for dog food . Seal hunting is the main reason people travel to the ice floe edge (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Hunters noted that these days they see more killer (orca) whales than previously, and that other sea mammals will swim closer to shore if there are killer whales in the area . Inuit hunters do not harvest orca whales (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

During focus groups in 2009, hunters said there were many polar bears around and that the scientists have not done a good job of counting them. The scientists do the counts in July, when there are few polar bear around. In October and November, there are so many polar bears around Arviat that patrols are needed to protect people. Because they are not allowed to hunt polar bears, guiding activity has declined and the few tourists that do come hunt caribou. *The hunters believe that collaring polar bear affects the bear's ability to hunt and changes its nature* (IQ-ARHT 2009). Tyrrell (2006) examined the difference between Inuit and scientific perceptions of polar bear populations and hunting quotas, and concludes that even though both scientists and Inuit agree that there are more polar bears in close proximity to the communities, they do not agree on why or what the management strategies should involve. *Despite claims of co-management by authorities, many Inuit feel powerless to external control of hunting practices* (IQ-Tyrrell 2006).

The land mammals mentioned by the focus group participants at the community review meeting in 2011 included polar bear, fox, muskox and caribou . They explained that Arviat receives polar bear tags for defence kills only. Polar bears are seen all along the coast and on land, even in the summer; however in the fall they are mainly seen travelling north along the shore . Long ago, people would see very few polar bears, but now there are more bears and they even break into cottages and destroy meat caches . Polar bears have been seen breaking into cottages in July . People now need to be wary of polar bears when camping . Long ago, polar bears used to have dens far from Arviat, but hunters in 2011 reported that they have now seen some dens close to Arviat . Polar bears generally do not have a common denning area . Some bears will stay around a particular area and others will travel along with the caribou (ARVJ 2011). Polar bears will catch and eat caribou (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Foxes can be trapped along the ice floe edge in the fall . Recently, people have been seeing more muskox near Arviat than in the past . Muskoxen are hunted for their meat and skins (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Some of the people have noticed differences in the quality of animal skins over time. For example, *'yellow things' have been noticed in the skins of seal, polar bear, and whale* (IQ-AR04 2009). Others believe that *country food tasted better years ago than it does now, and attribute this to helicopters and airplanes that change the air the animals breathe* (IQ-ARE 2009). They also believe that tattooing the ears of caribou will make the meat tough. *The animals can learn to live with disturbances from vehicles and boats, but are harmed by the methods biologists use to count and track animals* (IQ-ARHT 2009).

Caribou were described as the most important species hunted on the land by the interview participants at the community review meeting in 2011 . There are different types of caribou in the region around Arviat . Hunters reported having heard that woodland caribou came from further west and are found near Arviat; and that other caribou herds (not the Qaminuriaq or Beverly) have moved in from the west . Participants speculate that this may be due to flies and/or forest fires (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

According to the focus group participants, when the caribou migrate south, they travel faster than when they migrate north; this may be due to the heat and/or the insects, including mosquitoes, that irritate the caribou). Since the southern migration consists of more dispersed caribou travelling faster, there appear to be fewer caribou migrating south; and the caribou are fatter when migrating south . The caribou may also travel further west when migrating south, but mostly follow the same route as when migrating north . However, not all caribou follow the same migration route . Some travel to other areas . The caribou leading the migration are the cows with calves . The bulls are usually last when travelling . When new calves learn to walk, the caribou herds begin to move south, and this is seen around July in Arviat . Some of the caribou that are further behind may stay in one area for up to a couple of months (IQ-ARVJ 2011). IQ data for the migration and gathering locations of caribou bulls and the spring migration of caribou is shown on Figure 4.4-2. There are always some caribou near Arviat year-round (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Caribou are hunted year-round, although they are usually not as fat during the northward migration . Hunters are selective about the caribou they hunt, and will generally select fatter ones . During the summer, caribou closer to the shoreline are usually fatter). Bulls are hunted when they start to form their antlers . According to the focus group participants at the community review meeting in 2011, bulls are best in the springtime and fall, before the rut . When bulls begin to lose their antlers, they are not hunted as much (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

The community review participants described their hunting traditions in the following way . The Arviat hunters have noticed that if the migrating caribou are not bothered by humans or animals for three or four days, these animals will continue to migrate through an area . The first caribou of the herd must be allowed to pass by the hunters, and only after a few days can the hunting begin . Later, the caribou further back in the migration will continue to follow the herd in front, even if they are disturbed as they walk their path . The hunters at the 2011 community review meeting explained that this may be due to a scent left from the hooves of the caribou that had passed through previously . If the lead caribou are bothered by hunters or other disturbances, they will run away (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

The focus group participants warned that when migrating herds go by the proposed Kiggavik mine site, work should stop until the caribou pass; this would be a way to respect the caribou migration . The participants gave the example of when there was mining in Rankin Inlet, how the land would move when there was blasting; during the blasting, there were not many caribou (. The caribou

returned after the blasting stopped, because according to the hunters, the caribou are very clever (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

4.5.2 Birds and Egg Harvesting

In the past, people set up camps between Arviat and the mouth of McConnell River, at the Maguse River area, near Maguse Point, at the mouth of the Tha-anne River, and at Thlewiaza River (Figure 3-1). *Eggs were also collected on offshore islands, and geese and ducks were hunted during late summer along the coast and on offshore islands* (IQ-Freeman 1976:98). *The spring arrival of waterfowl to the Arviat area continues to be followed by harvesters moving to traditional camps along the coastal lowlands. Here, goose and duck are hunted and eggs are collected . North of Arviat at the mouths of Wallace River and Copperneedle River (which flows into Dawson Inlet), as well as on Austin Island (near Maguse Point), goose and duck are hunted and eggs are collected* (IQ-Riewe 1992:190). Bird or egg harvesting was not discussed during Project interviews in Arviat in 2009.

At the 2011 community review meeting, hunters reported that they harvest geese close to Arviat in the springtime, when the birds are flying north . Egg harvesting takes place from springtime to about mid-June . People will collect eggs from many species including: eider ducks, cranes, terns, gulls, and snow geese . Collection occurs along the shores, on the islands, and inland as well . Arviat has received a request to harvest eggs for Baffinland . The interview participants told the interviewers how to check whether or not eggs are good to eat: if eggs sink in the water, they are good, but if the eggs float, they are not good . Birds are now starting to travel further to nest and the participants speculate that this is because the bird population is growing . The community review participants remember a time when it was so cold that many nesting birds died . Birds are not hunted when they are flying south (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

4.5.3 Fishing

In the past, many inland camps were occupied in the spring and summer around lakes and rivers when the fishing was good. Favourite areas included the mouth of the Maguse River, along the McConnell River, and at Dionne Lake (IQ-Riewe 1992:190).

At the 2011 community review meeting, it was reported that fishing is widely practiced by people from Arviat in the rivers, the lakes, and Hudson Bay . In August, char go up the rivers to the lakes, although some will stay year-round in the bay . Figure 4.4-2 shows IQ data for char in rivers along the coast of Hudson Bay. Arctic char are netted along the coast and in the rivers . Other harvested fish species include land-locked char, pike, trout, whitefish, and grayling; although the participants said that some of the lakes do not have grayling . The participants identified Mageuse Lake as an important fishing lake (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

The 2011 community review participants said that their fishing preference is for medium-sized fish over larger ones . The participants reported that they tend to see large quantities of inland trout with red meat . According to the participants, if there is less sand and rock in the rivers, then the trout will have less red meat . The participants noted that the fish in shallower water are darker in colour, and that they are also fatter in the shallow areas . The participants think that this may be due to the fish feeding from the river or lake bottom, and that it may also depend on the type of vegetation eaten by the fish (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

In the past, many inland camps were occupied in the spring and summer around lakes and rivers when the fishing was good. Favourite areas included the mouth of the Maguse River, along the McConnell River, and at Dionne Lake (IQ-Riewe 1992:190).

At the 2011 community review meeting, it was reported that fishing is widely practiced by people from Arviat in the rivers, the lakes, and Hudson Bay . In August, char go up the rivers to the lakes, although some will stay year-round in the bay . Figure 4.4-2 shows IQ data for char in rivers along the coast of Hudson Bay. Arctic char are netted along the coast and in the rivers . Other harvested fish species include land-locked char, pike, trout, whitefish, and grayling; although the participants said that some of the lakes do not have grayling . The participants identified Mageuse Lake as an important fishing lake (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

The 2011 community review participants said that their fishing preference is for medium-sized fish over larger ones . The participants reported that they tend to see large quantities of inland trout with red meat . According to the participants, if there is less sand and rock in the rivers, then the trout will have less red meat . The participants noted that the fish in shallower water are darker in colour, and that they are also fatter in the shallow areas. The participants think that this may be due to the fish feeding from the river or lake bottom, and that it may also depend on the type of vegetation eaten by the fish (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

4.5.4 Ice and Water

The participants at the community review meeting in 2011 remembered that in the past, the ice floe edge used to be very far from the shore, but noted that now it is not as far offshore . During the winter, the ice floe edge is about 3 miles (5 km) offshore from Arviat and about one mile offshore from Nunalla . On average, the ice floe edge is usually about 2 to 4 miles (3 to 6 km) offshore . The ice floe is believed to be shrinking as the years go by . The participants reported that the weather does not feel as cold now as it used to, and that it doesn't stay as cold for as long as it used to . People from Arviat have heard from people in other communities that the ice is not as thick as it used to be and that travel on it could be dangerous (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

In terms of travelling on the ice, the 2011 community review participants reported that people from Arviat may travel along the ice between Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet, and may occasionally go to

Churchill . People travel close to shore and stay away from the ice edge, as it is always changing and therefore may be dangerous . People used to use Bombardiers (tracked vehicles with skis at the front) to travel to Churchill . In recent years snow mobiles have replaced Bombardiers (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

With regard to water travel, the 2011 community review participants reported that from springtime to about late June or July people will boat on the water from the ice floe edge, and will often travel to Marble Island . Boating destinations depend largely on individual preferences, and people may travel to the same areas in which they hunt, or may look for warmer areas. Hunters are now getting tags to hunt narwhal in Repulse Bay, and are travelling there by boat . When travelling to Repulse Bay, people travel close to the shore and need to watch out for ice floes so they don't get stuck in them . Some hunters may go north of Southampton Island (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Hunters reported having seen many ships coming from many places overseas . The ships don't seem to affect the marine mammals, and a lot of times whales will follow the ships . The regular shipping season is between ice break-up and freeze-up; according to the 2011 community review participants, shipping during the regular season will not affect ice formation (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

4.5.5 The Project

During interviews in Arviat, hunters and elders expressed concerns about the potential for airborne contamination settling on vegetation and being consumed by caribou . Some have also heard that there is increased radiation in the Kiggavik area due to blasting (IQ-ARHT 2009). Others are generally in favour of the Project and the employment it may bring, but also want to be assured that it will not disturb the caribou that people still greatly depend on. They believe that if the migration routes are affected, the caribou may move too far away for people to hunt (IQ-ARE 2009).

One person believes that if a lot of people are employed, it will result in less country food in the community; and if there is less traditional activity, less traditional knowledge will be passed on. *Currently, young people are less likely to go hunting, and rely on older family members to provide country food* (IQ-AR04 2009). *Other people believe that employment will allow people to buy the equipment they need to go out on the land, and that increased hunting and having more money will have a positive effect on nutrition (IQ*-AR03 2009).

4.6 Whale Cove

The transition from camp life to living in the settlement of Whale Cave occurred quickly for most residents . While some camped near by the settlement to adjust, others moved onto the land for extended periods of time. Those who originally came to Whale Cove from the inland were more likely to return inland to fish and hunt, and eventually began to hunt seal; while those who came from the

coastal area originally camped in coastal locations for seal hunting, goose hunting, and fishing (IQ-Freeman 1976:100). Details from the 2009 focus group discussions and 2011 community review meeting are available in Attachment F.

4.6.1 Wildlife and Harvesting

The offshore area around Whale Cove was at one time used intensively by residents of Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove . Beluga whales were hunted in the summer and bearded seals and ringed seals were hunted in fall and summer (sometimes well out to sea ice in the spring). Seals were generally caught along the floe edge (IQ-Riewe 1992:173).

The coastal area was also intensively used and trapping was carried out in the area during the winter supplemented with caribou hunting. The use of inland resources was important in the past . The inland area east of Whale Cove was used regularly by residents of Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove. Caribou was a mainstay and traps were set by caches or caribou kills . Walrus used to be hunted in the Whale Cove area, but became very scarce (IQ-Freeman 1976:102).

The Elders are thankful that they in turn had Elders to teach them traditional activities, and further believe that learning through traditional activities is better than learning at school with teachers and books (IQ-WCE 2009). Young adults said they rarely hunt or fish, and are more interested in traditional activity contests than regular activity on the land. They added that the problem is that they cannot afford the equipment to go hunting or fishing (IQ-WCYA 2009).

At a focus group in 2009, the participating Elders reported that not many people in Whale Cove hunt very much these days. The Elders said that whales used to be just offshore of Whale Cove but now seem to be further out (IQ-WCE 2009). There are not as many sea mammals as in the past. Another resident of Whale Cove said that there are fewer beluga whales or other sea mammals near the community when there are ships close by, and believes that the beluga whales are trying to get away from the ships (IQ-McDonald et. al. 1997:55).

However, at the community review meeting in 2011 it was reported that beluga whales, seals (all species including harp seals and bearded seals), walrus, and polar bears are still hunted by Whale Cove hunters; and that Marble Island is a good place to hunt walrus . Furthermore, the community has plans to hunt bowhead whales within a couple of years . Narwhals are only hunted near Repulse Bay . In order to hunt marine mammals, hunters will travel into open water until they lose sight of land (quite far) during summer; in winter they will follow the ice floe edge . With regard to beluga whales and ships, and it was reported by a 2011 community review participant that belugas follow ships, and there was no indication that sea mammals disappear when ships are around (IQ-WCCR 2011).

During Project interviews in 2009, Elders said that caribou do not come close to the town anymore. They believe the reason that caribou may no longer come close to Whale Cove is that there are too many people on snow machines and ATVs scaring them away (IQ-WCE 2009).

At the community review meeting in 2011, HTO representatives reported that Whale Cove probably has the "healthiest animals in the *world" . A concern was raised that the caribou will divert their migration route if there ar*e mines in the area . It was suggested that there are too many hunting areas in the vicinity of the proposed mine to allow for mining (IQ-WCCR 2011).

The interview participants explained that Baker Lake is important to their hunting activities, because caribou from Baker Lake are hunted by Whale Cove residents . There was concern that caribou downwind from the mine could get diseases from dust and that lichen would become contaminated from the prevailing winds passing through the mine site (IQ-WCCR 2011).

4.6.2 Birds and Egg Harvesting

In the past, people hunted duck and goose during spring and summer along the shore of Pork Peninsula to Sandy Point (near Angusko Point), as well as along the floe edge in early spring. Eider duck could be hunted along the floe edge all winter long, and ptarmigan were taken when they were seen (IQ-Freeman 1976:100). Goose and duck continued to be hunted into at least the 1990s, and eggs were harvested from Mistake Bay south of Whale Cove, to Rankin Inlet north of Whale Cove. Waterfowl were also hunted offshore throughout the spring and summer (IQ-Riewe 1992:173). Bird or egg harvesting was not discussed during Project interviews in Whale Cove in 2009, however, at the community review meeting in 2011, it was emphasized that Baker Lake is important to Whale Cove hunting activities, because geese fly to and from Baker Lake (IQ-WCCR 2011).

4.6.3 Fishing

During Project interviews, one of the Elders said there are not many fish anymore, and she hardly gets enough for her own use. Others said that they no longer make much money selling fish to the fish processing plant (IQ-WCE 2009).

Along the inland area east of Whale Cove, fishing took place on most of the lakes and river systems. The main catches were Arctic char and lake trout. During the winter months along the coastal area, fishing supplemented trapping and caribou hunting. *After the spring break-up of ice, the shore area was heavily fished for Arctic char and trout* (IQ-Riewe 1992:173). *Whitefish was also an important fish in the past* (IQ-Freeman 1976:102).

4.6.4 Camps, Trails and Cultural Sites

In the past, camps were located along the coast and primarily occupied in fall, spring, and summer. Some camps along the coast were used during winter for polar bear and caribou hunting . Camps located south of Last Lake and along the Maze Lake and Wilson River system were used as a base for winter trapping, as well as year-round caribou hunting (IQ-Riewe 1992:173).

4.6.5 Weather and Ice Formation

At the 2011 community review meeting, HTO representatives cautioned that it is important to know the direction of the prevailing winds, before constructing the mine The Whale Cove interview participants were concerned about the winds from Baker Lake (IQ-WCCR 2011).

With regard to ice floe, freeze-up and break-up, the 2011 focus group participants gave the following information). During winter, the ice floe edge tends to reach a maximum extension of 6 – 7 miles (10 – 11 km) from shore; this may have changed over the years . When the wind direction is coming from the ocean there is no floe edge . Freeze-up takes place in late November and break-up takes place in mid-June . Freeze-up is later now than it used to be, but the changes in break-up have not been as pronounced IQ-WCCR 2011).

4.6.6 Travel Routes, Shipping and Transportation

Community review participants in 2011 reported that Whale Cove hunters' travel routes are "everywhere"; they will follow the ice floe edge in winter. After ice break-up in mid-June, people will take their boats wherever *the last break-up has taken place; the inlets are usually the last places to experience break-up. Inuit people* often travel to inlets and points . It was noted that when travelling between Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet that the water is brown to the half-way point and then clear; this may be due to sewage (IQ-WCCR 2011).

The 2011 focus group participants wanted to know if there would be ships running year-round and AREVA's representative responded that no, ships would only run during open-water season . The interview participants expressed a preference for a winter road over shipping via the ocean, and suggested that AREVA store their shipments at Baker Lake until winter (IQ-WCCR 2011).

When asked what effects the Project shipping may have on marine mammals, it was suggested that shipping across the open ocean would have a negligible effect, and that the disturbance would be most pronounced at Chesterfield Inlet . There could also be disturbances if the barges travel up the coast of Hudson Bay . With regard to the potential effects of the Project shipping on ice formation, the local hunters expressed concern for seals and seal pups if the ice formation were to be altered .

Project shipping was not expected to impact traditional harvesting activities . Concerns were expressed over the potential for oil spills (IQ-WCCR 2011).).

4.6.7 The Project

Whale Cove Elders are aware that there have been problems at other mines, and cited instances of caribou eating harmful things at mine sites. *They emphasised that AREVA will need to keep the caribou out of danger, and to educate people about the potential dangers from a uranium mine* (IQ-WCE 2009). The young adults say they have thought about uranium, and believe that AREVA will do a good job. *They are not particularly worried about the potential effects of the Project on the environment, but are more interested in jobs* (IQ-WCYA 2009).

Interview participants at the 2011 community review meeting wanted to know why an AREVA representative was contacting them, to which they were told that the purpose of the meeting was "to learn IQ about wildlife habits so we [AREVA] can protect wildlife in the project design" . The interview participants requested that the IQ data obtained by AREVA be made available to Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA). The participants would prefer that an Inuktitut translator be provided for meetings (IQ-WCCR 2011).

The participants were concerned that the mine would only benefit the companies involved, and that no royalties would be paid to the Inuit communities, but it was noted by AREVA's representative that Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) receives royalties for operations which take place on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) . Distrust was expressed for community members who receive money from mining companies . One participant stated: "I am 100% against the mine in Baker Lake" (IQ-WCCR 2011).

4.7 Repulse Bay

Subsistence in the Repulse Bay area has traditionally depended on a variety of marine mammals including walrus, bearded seal, ringed seal, beluga whale, narwhal whale, and bowhead whale (IQ-Freeman 1976:63). During a focus group discussion in 2009, Elders referred to Inuit involvement in the 19th century whaling industry in the larger area, and mentioned that two whalers were buried on Harbour Island (IQ-RBE 2009). Trapping first became a major winter activity after the establishment of the HBC post in Repulse Bay, which led to a decline in the importance of breathing-hole sealing . Trapping has since declined (IQ-Freeman 1976:64). Today, the Elders still consume country food. Focus group participants in 2009 said that this is not "tradition", but is maintained out of need to conserve money for bills and expensive store-bought food. (IQ-RBE 2009). Details from the 2009 interview, focus group discussions and the 2011 community review meetings are available in Attachment G of Appendix 3B IQ Documentation.

4.7.1 Wildlife and Harvesting

Country foods have been an important element in the diet of the residents of Repulse Bay. During Project interviews in 2009, Elders said they were out on the land. In the winter, they lived on the ice, hunting seals. In the summer, they would go inland to hunt caribou and not return until the fall. *One of the purposes of hunting in the summer was to hunt caribou while their hide was thin, so that they had hides suitable for caribou clothing* (IQ-RBE 2009, RBJ 2011). *Everything the Repulse Bay Elders had came from what they hunted, including food, oils for heat and light, hides for clothing and footwear; in the past hunting was much more difficult* (IQ-RBE 2009). *They hunted more to feed their families, other people, and dogs* (IQ-RBHT 2009).

Published sources indicate the types of animals that have been hunted traditionally by Repulse Bay inhabitants. *Caribou were hunted close to Repulse Bay, and also south of Repulse Bay when travelling to and from Chesterfield Inlet* (IQ-Freeman 1976:64). *The area just north of Wager Bay was occasionally used by Repulse Bay hunters in the past, but the area southeast of Wager Bay has been largely unused . The area west and south of Repulse Bay was frequently used for caribou hunting along the west shores of Roes Welcome Sound and for fox trapping between the Qamarialuk Lakes and Repulse Bay . The area extending northwest of Repulse Bay was used by residents for hunting and trapping including Arctic fox, caribou, wolf and wolverine and the area just north of Repulse Bay, extending to the coastline, was used heavily for hunting and trapping including fox, wolf, caribou, and marine mammal hunting* (IQ-Riewe 1992:219). *According to Repulse Bay interview participants in 2009, musk ox were not hunted close to Repulse Bay, but are hunted further north* (IQ-RBYA 2009).

Project interviews suggested that wolves may migrate too and that people continue to hunt wolf and wolverine deliberately, not for food, but to sell the pelts. *The HTO buys pelts from the hunters and sells them to the Wildlife officer, and then the pelts are auctioned in the south* (IQ-RBYA 2009). Some pelts are sold privately for sewing clothing, such as to the Arctic College, which had a popular sewing program taught by Elders (IQ-RBYA 2009; RBJ 2011).

A Repulse Bay hunter during a previous study commented that before firearms, caribou were abundant along the coast of Repulse Bay, but since the introduction of firearms to the region, the caribou have moved inland (IQ-Freeman 1976:63). During Project interviews in 2009 it was indicated that caribou are now harder to find in the winter. They migrate south to Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake, and then move north to Igloolik. In the past, hunters would spend days finding caribou. One older member of the HTO, who was interviewed in 2009, maintains that there are less caribou now (IQ-RBHT 2009). IQ data on caribou migrations are shown in Figures 3.4-1 and 3.4-2. According to published sources, sea mammals have traditionally been important to the inhabitants of Repulse Bay. In the past, harp seal, harbour seal, beluga whale, narwhal whale and walrus were also hunted as they migrated past Repulse Bay (IQ-Freeman 1976:63). The Wager Bay area was used by hunters from Repulse Bay for ringed seal, bearded seal and polar bear. Within Wager Bay, walrus

were hunted on Nuvudilik Island and Hankerchief Inlet was used for Arctic char fishing in summer and fall (IQ-Riewe 1992:254). Within Repulse Bay, ringed, bearded, and harp seal were hunted during the summer. Narwhal whale and beluga whale were also hunted during the summer. Walrus were most notably hunted around Harbour Island . Polar bear were primarily hunted at Gore Bay south of Repulse Bay and along the Melville Peninsula in the past (IQ-Riewe 1992:219). The 2009 Project interviews indicated that there are lots of polar bears in the area, and that this may be an indication that their numbers are increasing (IQ-RBHT 2009). Seal, beluga whale and narwhal whale were also hunted along the coast of Repulse Bay each year (IQ-Riewe 1992:219). Beluga whales appear to have declined in the area (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:47). A resident of Repulse Bay further noted that the noise of ships is affecting the animals and that beluga whales do not come in anymore (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:55).

In 2009 HTO members said they hunt as much these days as when they were young and as often as they can (IQ-RBHT 2009). This sentiment was echoed by the 2011 community review participants who said that they hunt as much now as they did when they were younger (IQ-RBJ 2011). Many hunters come from different backgrounds (IQ-RBHT 2009). School is over at the end of May and then families start to go out on the land. Many families hunt seal in spring and summer (IQ-RB01 2009). Women sometimes hunt and fish as well (IQ-RBHT 2009). According to the 2009 interview participants, hunters primarily harvest caribou, wolf, polar bear, beluga, fox, narwhal, and walrus (for people and dogs to eat) in a sustainable manner to avoid waste and promote sharing of food (IQ-RBHT 2009 and RBYA 2009). Hunting areas for bowhead whales, polar bears and walrus are shown in Figure 4.4-1, and hunting areas for beluga whales are shown in Figure 4.4-2.

Constraints to hunting are time (HTO members have jobs) and money. Fuel costs are the issue at present along with more expensive and complicated parts. Snowmobiles only take a couple of people and if they are really loaded up, the gas costs are greater. *Predicting where animals are located is important* (IQ-RBHT 2009; RBYA 2009).

During Project interviews, narwhal whale hunting was described as “spectacular”. The location of a narwhal sighting is marked on Figure 4.4-2. *People will stay out all night to catch a narwhal. People can sell the tusks for carvings, and the muktuk is a delicacy* (IQ-RB01 2009). *Narwhal migration patterns are being studied by the government* (IQ-RBYA 2009). *Residents of Repulse Bay have previously noted that all the animals seem to have more energy when the currents are stronger, and that more seal are around when the currents come* (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:14).

Project interviews in 2009 conveyed that Elders are not in control of young people anymore. Young people are turning to technology and do not learn hunting or survival skills from the Elders (IQ-RBYA 2009). The young adults try to teach their children to hunt, but working gets in the way and not all young people are interested. The 2009 interview participants reported that the governance role of Elders is diminished (IQ-RBYA 2009; RBE 2009).

The community review meetings in 2011 (RBJ 2011 and RBH 2011) provided interview participants with further opportunity to elaborate on the importance of sea and land mammal harvesting in Repulse Bay.

The interview participants in 2011 reiterated that beluga whales are commonly seen and hunted in Repulse Bay, and they are hunted along the ice floe edge and in open water (IQ-RBJ 2011 and RBH 2011). One interview participant reported that they did not have information on beluga migration routes because these whales are easily harvested in the bay and so there is no need to travel further out into open water to hunt . In the past, beluga whales were hunted in spring, summer, and fall for human consumption and dog food . One Elder said that in the days when people relied upon dog teams, they used to hunt as many belugas as the sleds could carry . Beluga fat was good for fuelling lamps and feeding the dog teams . Beluga fat was preferred over seal fat for powering lamps because beluga fat produces larger, brighter flames . The Elders at the 2011 community review meeting remarked that they know about the characteristics of the fat on different animals . Two hunters stated that the health of beluga whales in 2011 is the same as in previous years (IQ-RBH 2011).

One Elder recalled that in the past, belugas and narwhals were mixed together . Today, narwhals are commonly observed in a large area around Repulse Bay, including Wager Bay (IQ-RBJ 2011). Two hunters reported that narwhals tend to stay north of Repulse Bay (IQ-RBH 2011). Narwhals are hunted everywhere in the area, and in spring the harvesting of narwhals is concentrated at the mouth of Repulse Bay (IQ-RBJ 2011). Two hunters in 2011 reported that the health of narwhals is the same as in previous years, although it was noted that sometimes narwhals have scars if they have been stuck near an iced-in breathing hole (IQ-RBH 2011). As with the belugas, no one is sure how far south the narwhals travel, because the hunters do not need to travel too far from home to find them . However, people from Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Whale Cove have been known to travel to Repulse Bay by boat or plane to hunt narwhal (IQ-RBJ 2011).

Orcas (killer) whales are seen near Repulse Bay but are not hunted because the people are afraid of them (IQ-RBJ 2011). The location of an orca sighting is shown in Figure 4.4-1. Orcas are known to hunt narwhals). On one occasion an Orca was caught, apparently accidentally, near Baker Lake (IQ-RBJ 2011).

According to the 2011 interview participants at the community review meeting, walrus and seals are found everywhere in the area surrounding Repulse Bay . However they noted that not many people hunt walrus any more . On the contrary, all local species of seals are still hunted: ring seal, bearded seal, harp seal and harbour seal (IQ-RBJ 2011). Two hunters in 2011 reported that ring and bearded seal pups are born in March, in areas around Repulse Bay . The hunters told the interviewers that all kinds of seals are good for eating, and also good for fur . Adult seal fur is not good in the spring and summer because at this time the animals are shedding, however, seal pup fur is still good at this time (IQ-RBH 2011). An area where seal pups are known to be is marked on Figure 4.4-1. Seal pelts

are sold to the wildlife office for $40-60 per pelt). The hunters reported that the health of the seals is pretty much the same as in the past, but sometimes they find dead seals at breathing holes and they are not sure why (IQ-RBH 2011).

With regard to land mammals, the Elders and hunters interviewed in 2011 reported that to the north-west of Repulse Bay the participants frequently observe caribou, wolverine and fox . The 2011 interview participants confirmed that muskoxen are not hunted near Repulse Bay, because in order to hunt these animals one must go further north . Wolves are also hunted in the region, and in the past some skins were sold to a wildlife hunter and some skins were sold to the Arctic College for cloth-making . Trapping used to be done a lot along the coast and south of Repulse Bay (IQ-RBJ 2011).

One hunter at a 2011 community review meeting reported that he traps fox . Two hunters at the meeting described several types of foxes: brown, black, red and arctic fox, and explained that these animals cycle from high population to low population . A few people from the community are trapping fox these days, and trapping occurs close to the community . One hunter said that he used to trap wolverine, but they are hard to trap because they can break small traps apart to escape (IQ-RBH 2011).

With regard to the harvesting of polar bears, one female Elder at the meeting reported that she caught a large polar bear about two to three miles south of Repulse Bay last year (2010) . Polar bears are hunted everywhere, including north-west of Repulse Bay, and as far south as Wager Bay . According to the interview participants, the polar bear hunting areas are largely limited by quotas (the government-imposed limits to the amount of polar bears that can be harvested by HTO members each year) . There are two tag areas nearby (areas where HTO members are permitted to hunt polar bears and attach tags to the hides to meet their quota) . These areas are: Foxe Basin and the adjacent harvest tag area . The quotas are met easily in these areas, so people do not have to travel far from home (IQ-RBJ 2011).

The Elders and hunters interviewed in 2011 have observed caribou near Repulse Bay and when travelling towards Baker Lake . Also, caribou are harder to find during winter . It was reported that in the spring, the caribou can cross Repulse Bay . One Elder recalled that her grandmother told her that the caribou can cross the ocean, indicating on a map that according to her grandmother, the caribou crossed Repulse Bay from one side to the other, but the interview participant said that she did not believe it . It was reported that the caribou can go south along the coast . One Elder saw this happen in the 1960s but he isn't sure exactly when . In the winter the caribou cross Southampton Island. The Elders remembered that in 1968 the caribou were found in abundance, but there are not as many today (IQ-RBJ 2011).

Another Elder commented that when he was young, the caribou did not migrate, but when he was older he noticed that they did migrate . He was told by his Elders that the caribou have a cycle which

alternates between migrating and not migrating, and the people should expect this to happen again. When they are not migrating, the caribou stay near Baker Lake . The interview participants explained that the caribou migrations are different every year, and that there is not a noticeable cycle which repeats itself from year to year . One Elder said that the caribou movements depend on food availability, and that these animals keep moving as resources are consumed in an area . Today, bulls are found close to town; however, cows and young caribou are preferred for hunting (IQ-RBJ 2011).

Two hunters in 2011 reported that the caribou can move from the south and across Wager Bay, and this is the reverse for migration . According to the hunters, in the summer, people hunt in the area north-east of Repulse Bay, near some old 45 gallon drums left behind by mining operations and/or prospectors . At the time of the interview, the hunters reported that there were caribou in abundance near the town, so the hunters did not have to travel very far to hunt . In 2010, the caribou were found farther away and the people had to travel north-east of the town and south of the bay (IQ-RBH 2011).

Community review participants reported that the caribou calve in many areas, almost anywhere . There are certain areas where more females will calve; one such area is located north of town . When the caribou migrate out of the area, many of them have calves (implying they have calved north of town) . The hunters reportedly hunt pregnant females “sometimes”, but it was noted that these kills can be accidental if the females are “barely pregnant”; local hunters do not generally hunt obviously pregnant females . Also, at the time when the females are pregnant, the bulls are good to harvest, so this is usually not an issue . Females with calves are not usually hunted, but the interview participants said that if one cannot find any other caribou, then they may take a mother and calf . Females who have just given birth are not preferred because they are “pretty skinny” . People do not generally use snow mobiles to travel south to Baker Lake or north to hunt caribou, but people from the north have been known to come down to the Repulse Bay area to hunt caribou (IQ-RBJ 2011).

4.7.2 Birds and Egg Harvesting

In the past, goose, duck, swan, loon, and crane were hunted and eggs collected along the north coast of Repulse Bay and along several other coastal areas surrounding Repulse Bay as far south as Wager Bay. Until at least the 1990s waterfowl continued to be harvested just north of Repulse Bay . Also, waterfowl were harvested throughout Haviland Bay (just east of the Repulse Bay settlement) and in Repulse Bay during the summer. Eggs were primarily collected in the vicinity of the Repulse Bay settlement (IQ-Riewe 1992:219). Waterfowl and other birds were hunted and collected along the coast and on offshore islands near the Repulse Bay settlement (IQ-Freeman 1976:64). During interviews, hunters remarked that hunting birds continues to be important, as it contributes variety to their diets (IQ-RBHT 2009). IQ data from community review meetings concerning goose and duck harvesting is shown in Figure 4.4-1.

At a 2011 community review meeting, two hunters reported that people from the community of Repulse Bay hunt ducks, snow geese, Canada geese and ptarmigan . Ptarmigan are seen all year round and are hunted all the time except for in the spring . If the people can find them, they will collect the eggs of eider, ptarmigan and arctic tern (IQ-RBH 2011).

4.7.3 Fishing

In the past, char and trout were speared, harvested at weirs lakes, and fished from river shores during the summer throughout the inland. Fish were primarily harvested from small lakes and rivers north of the Repulse Bay settlement (IQ-Freeman 1976:64). Arctic char used to be fished heavily year-round near the community of Repulse Bay, and were also caught in the rivers adjacent to Ross Bay (IQ-Riewe 1992:219). Rivers where Arctic char run are shown in Figures II.3.3-1 and II.3.3-2. In 1997 Arctic cod were no longer found in the near shore areas off of Repulse Bay (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:47). Other lakes northwest of Repulse Bay, such as Christie Lake, North Pole Lake, Amitut Lake, Anigorchli Lake, and the North Pole River were heavily fished in the summer (IQ-Riewe 1992:219). According to the interview participants in 2009, there is a fish plant in Rankin Inlet that will pay people in Repulse Bay for their catch; and that the HTO chooses which people will fish and sell to the plant. It was also noted that a lot of char were caught in 2009 (IQ-RBYA 2009; RBHT 2009).

Two interview participants in 2011 mentioned one person who fishes and sells his catch to the fish plant in Rankin Inlet . They also referred to the HTO system, which has been in place for a couple of years, for people to sell their catch to the fish plant through the HTO . In 2011 the HTO hired two men to fish for the fish plant; however, they specified that the Rankin Inlet fish plant only accepts char (IQ-RBH 2011).

An interview participant at a community review meeting in 2011 said that he only fishes in the summer with nets, and that he catches char and lake trout . In general, the prime times to fish are in the spring, summer and fall . Generally, fishing happens in the local lakes to the north of the community . In an unnamed lake near Curtis Lake, people can catch whitefish . Char can be found locally in August and some can be found later on as well . The interview participants noted that some of the major rivers for fishing char and some of the small, local lakes are not visible on AREVA's reference map . The char will swim along rivers as long as there are no waterfalls to overcome, and there are some good rivers close to the community . The interview participants noted that fishing practices today are generally the same as they have been in the past. In terms of fish health, they said that the fish are pretty much the same as in previous years, some fish are "skinny" but this is normal (IQ-RBH 2011).

4.7.4 Camps, Trails, Burials, and Cultural Sites

There was a cabin on Savage Islands used as a base for winter polar bear, wolverine, and wolf hunting. Most winter camps were placed near the mouths of rivers or along the shore rather than on the sea ice (IQ-Freeman 1976:64). During focus groups, Elders referred to sites related to whaling and the Hudson's Bay Company, with whom their ancestors were involved during the 19th century. Elders said that a stone house, built by John Rae, a 19th century explorer and Hudson's Bay Company employee can still be seen close to the community; and whalers had written inscriptions on rocks in the area, which can still be seen (IQ-RBE 2009).

4.7.5 Plants

According to a community review meeting in 2011, the local people from Repulse Bay collect blackberries and blueberries in the area around Repulse Bay . Edible plants include green, flowering plants such as fireweed (Epilobium angustifolium), and broad-leaved willowherb, also known as dwarf fireweed (Chamerion latifolium) . The roots of the labrador lousewort plant (Pedicularis labradorica) are eaten as well (IQ-RBH 2011).

The interview participants also mentioned a brown plant, which is sometimes green, that they frequently use as firewood; this plant is not eaten . Willow trees are found close to the community but they are not used for anything, although the interview participants speculated that perhaps ptarmigan eat the berries (IQ-RBH 2011).

4.7.6 Ice and Water

At a community review meeting in 2011, Elders and hunters explained that change is constant on the Arctic landscape . According to the interview participants, the characteristics and location of the ice floe are generally the same from year to year, in the sense that the ice edges form and break, form and break, over and over again, so they are always changing . There is no trail, either over ice or over land, from Repulse Bay . People move freely over the ice, and will use different travel routes each time . For example, if a group of people were going to Wager Bay to hunt polar bears, some people would go along the seashore, while others would travel across the land, because different people use different routes . When boating on the sea, some smaller boats will stay close to shore, but larger boats travel in deeper water to avoid hitting the sea floor . The interview participants at the Elders and HTO community review meeting in 2011 explained that the tide and ocean currents are not considered dangerous because the local people are accustomed to them (IQ-RBJ 2011).

With regard to the formation of sea ice, two hunters at a community review session in 2011 said that in general, the area west of Southampton Island does not freeze up because there is a strong current, but some ice does form close to shore (IQ-RBH 2011). The strong currents west of Southampton Island (potentially dangerous for some people) are shown in Figure 4.4-1. The ice

around Repulse Bay changes frequently . The interview participants recalled that the sea ice used to form earlier in the year, but now it forms later . The ice used to last until August, but now it is gone by July (IQ-RBH 2011).

4.7.7 The Project

The HTO members are concerned about caribou that may get too close to the mine. “Will they become contaminated in some way (IQ-RBHT 2009)?” Everyone is concerned about birds and caribou that migrate past Baker Lake . One Elder had seen pictures of birds dying in Alberta, said it had something to do with mining and asked, “Is all this cost of progress?” There is exploration happening at Hall Beach and Igloolik. If the people there end up without caribou, the Elders believe they will be coming towards Repulse Bay to hunt them, and putting pressure on the local herd (IQ-RBE 2009).

Repulse Bay residents have said that they continue to give environmental information without receiving anything back . There is a concern for contamination from oil or other contaminants that may come from development in general. In any development the fish and lakes need to be considered for the long-term effects (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:47). People drink water and get ice from the rivers. Many people won’t drink tap water because it’s treated (IQ-RB01 2009).

4.8 Coral Harbour

Coral Harbour is the only settlement located on Southampton Island, shown in Figure 4.8-1. The original inhabitants of the island, the Sadlermiut, had contact with whalers during the 19th century. In the winter of 1902 – 1903, an epidemic killed all the inhabitants. Around 1910, some Aivilingmiut (Inuit from Repulse Bay area) whaler crew members began to bring their families to the island and lived there. *In 1918, the Hudson’s Bay Company opened a post at Coral Harbour* (IQ-Freeman 1976:110). Details from the 2009 focus group discussions and the 2011 community review meeting are available in Attachment H of Appendix 3B IQ Documentation.

Legend ᐅᓂᖅᑐᖅᑐᐊᑦ

- Community ᓄᓇᓕᒃ
- Narwhal Sighting ᑐᐃᓐᓕᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᑦᑕᖏᓂᖅᑎᑦ
- Beluga Calving Ground ᖃᓄᓗᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐊᓐᓕᓕᐅᖏᖅᓱᒃ
- Beluga Hunting Area ᖃᓄᓗᑎᖅᓯᐅᖏᖅᓱᒃ
- Narwhal Calving Ground ᑐᐃᓐᓂᖏᓂᒃ
- Polar Bear Hunting Area ᓇᓄᖅ ᒪᖅᑲᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ
- Seal Hunting Area ᓇᑦᓯᖅ ᒪᖅᑲᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ
- Walrus Hunting Area ᐊᐃᓚᖅ ᒪᖅᑲᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ
- Beluga, Bowhead, Narwhal Hunting Ground ᖃᓄᓗᑎᖅᓯᐅᖏᖅᓱᐃᓕ, ᐊᖏᓚᒃᓯᐅᖏᖅᓱᐃᓕᑦ, ᑐᐃᓕᓐᓄᓯᐅᖏᖅᓱᐃᓕᑦᓗ

N

Christie Lake
Repulse Bay
Fort Hope
ᓇᐅᔭᖓᑦ
Naujaat
Repulse Bay
Foxe Channel
Snowbank River
Vansittart Island
Hansine Lake
Meen Lake
Gordon River
Roes Welcome Sound
Southampton Island
Polar Bear Found Over Entire Island
ᓇᓂᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒍᑦ
Coral Harbour ᖃ
ᓴᓪᓚᖅ
Salliq
Salmon Pond
Boas River
Tasialuk Lake
Coats Island
Hudson Bay
ᑕᓗᐅᖅ

0 22.5 45 90 135 180 Kilometres

1000000 1100000 1200000 1300000 1400000

7600000 7500000 7400000 7300000 7200000 7100000 7000000

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Creator: MGD/MK
Date: 01/02/2013 Scale: 1:2,000,000
File: KI08A220
Data Sources: *Coral Harbour IQ Meeting, Waterbody and Watercourse, National Canadian Dataset NAD 83 UTM Zone 14*

FIGURE ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᓯᐊ 4.8-1

MARINE MAMMAL INFORMATION FROM CORAL HARBOUR INTERVIEWS

ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ

KIGGAVIK PROJECT - EIS

Golder Associates

AREVA

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

4.8.1 Wildlife and Harvesting

The inland areas around Coral Harbour and along the south shore of Southampton Island have been important caribou hunting areas , as has Coats Island (IQ-Freeman 1976:112; Riewe 1992:137). Caribou were abundant on Southampton Island in the 1920s and 1930s, but had died out by the mid 1950s (IQ-Freeman 1976:95). In the 1960s, 40 caribou were brought over from Coats Island. The herd grew to 30,000. Now, the herd numbers about 10,000 and is scattered all over South Hampton Island. There are no predators to cull the herd. The government said that there was an over-population of caribou. In March, 2009, 850 caribou were harvested for Arctic Foods in Rankin Inlet. This employed about 20 local hunters for about 10 days (IQ-CHAH 2009).

There is some suggestion that in-breeding has resulted in health issues for the caribou. Additionally, pus and white cysts have been observed in harvested animals. There are no restrictions on caribou hunting, although the HTO advises against killing bulls. *The HTO serves the community as a wildlife and fisheries office, and in issuing hunting tags* (IQ-CHW 2009; CHAH 2009). Hunters are concerned that an increase in individualism is somehow slowly eroding traditional ways. *They added that sometimes caribou and musk ox carcasses have been left to rot on the land. The hunters consider this offensive and emphasized that "this is not IQ", meaning, this is not the traditional Inuit way* (IQ-CHAH 2009).

In the Coral Harbour region, adjacent shore and portions of the inland area have been used for trapping Arctic fox and hunting polar bear along the coast during the winter. *Arctic foxes were also trapped along the west central portion of Southampton Island* (IQ-Riewe 1992:240). *Some people trap Arctic fox and send the pelts for auction in the south (Thunder Bay, Ontario). Other people sell privately and one can make a fairly good living from trapping* (IQ-CHW 2009). *Polar bear are found generally at various locations around Southampton and Coats islands* (IQ-Riewe 1992:135,137). *They are harvested around the end of May, and Coral Harbour receives 40 polar bear tags* (IQ-CHAH 2009).

According to the interview participants from Coral Harbour at the 2011 community review meeting, polar bears are found all over Southampton Island, and people don't go camping as much as they used to because of the bears . The participants reported that there are no muskoxen on Southampton Island . The crabs that are harvested near Coral Harbour are Arctic crabs . One participant noted that she had seen a "merlin" (pigeon hawk), which is a new species for this region . An Elder noted that one reason why more rare species are being seen in the Arctic is that forest fires in the south are driving the animals north . Small, black birds, which may be swallows, are also seen frequently by people in Coral Harbour (IQ-CHJ 2011).

In the past, multiple areas surrounding Coral Harbour were used for hunting and trapping. More marine animals were hunted in the past because dogs as well as family groups had to be considered

in harvests (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:47). For example, walrus were often fed to the dogs (IQ-Freeman 1976:112).

The offshore area east and northeast of Coral Harbour was used for seal hunting. A seal hunting area to the south-east of Coral Harbour was identified by local participants at IQ meetings and is shown in Figure 4.8-1. *Harvested species included ring, bearded, and harp seals* (IQ-Riewe 1992:241). *During spring, seal and walrus were the main hunting activities* (IQ-Freeman 1976:114). *Beluga whale and narwhal were hunted to the south of Coral Harbour during August and September* (IQ-Freeman1992:241). The north coastal areas of Southampton Island, including Vansittart Island, Sturges Island and Bourne Island were used for seal, whale, and walrus hunting. *Duke of York Bay was an important area for harvesting seal, beluga whale, and narwhal* (IQ-Freeman 1976:112).

Belugas continue to be seen in the late summer, and the hunters are not sure if the local population migrates. Once in a while, they will see a narwhal or an orca (IQ-CHAH 2009). Marine mammals are generally considered to be in good supply, although there may not be as many beluga whales as in the past (IQ-CHW 2009). An Elder in Coral Harbour said that animals such as walrus and caribou move from time to time and that number estimates by the government are faulty because they do not take into account that animals do not always consistently occupy one area. The Elder also indicated that the populations generally return, including those for whales as well (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:42, 60).

Elders and HTO representatives at the 2011 community review meeting said that the local people do not see killer whales with their own eyes . However, the local people believe that killer whales are in the sea around Southampton Island because of the observed behaviour of other marine mammals . It is believed that seals and belugas come into bays and near shorelines when they are seeking protection from predators (i.e. killer whales) (IQ-CHJ 2011).

The beluga and narwhal birthing/calving grounds were identified by the Coral Harbour participants at the 2011 community review meeting, as being located on the north side of Southampton Island (IQ-CHJ 2011). These areas are shown on the north-east shore in Figure 4.8-1. Belugas are hunted year-round all along the north side of the island . Whale nets are used to catch beluga whales and seals (IQ-CHJ 2011). Beluga, bowhead and narwhal hunting areas are shown in Figure 4.8-1. One hunter reported catching a narwhal in his net, and described the event as unexpected and rare . Another hunter noted that very few narwhal were caught in 2010 (IQ-CHJ 2011). The location of a narwhal sighting is marked on Figure 4.8-1.

No one is certain where bowhead whales give birth to their calves, but it was reported that bowhead whales are hunted at the ice floe edge . The Kivalliq region has a process to choose one community each year that will conduct the bowhead whale hunt . The last time that Coral Harbour received a license to hunt was in 2000; and one whale was killed off the south-east shore of Southampton Island . Now, Coral Harbour has the bowhead hunt once again for 2011 (IQ-CHJ 2011).

Walrus are found off the north coast of Coats Island, in fact, the Inuktitut name for this island means “Island covered by walrus” . According to the Coral Harbour hunters, walrus are found “all over” the island and their birthing grounds are found across the entire island as well . Walrus are hunted by the people from Coral Harbour during the winter months, at the ice floe edge . Generally, walrus are not seen in Coral Harbour but it was reported that this past fall two walrus had been harvested very close to the community (IQ-CHJ 2011). Walrus hunting areas are shown in Figure 4.8-1.

All the species of seals that are found on Southampton Island are hunted by the local people: ring seals, bearded seals, harbour seals and harp seals . While most seals give birth close to the coast, the ring seals give birth at the ice floe edge . At one time in the past, a seal was killed by a hunter in a river on Southampton Island, about 40 miles (64 km) inland . In 2010 there were about 400 to 500 seals in Coral Harbour . This was an unusual abundance and the local people wondered what had happened in Hudson Bay to drive the seals into Coral Harbour . Speculations included the presence of killer whales and/or seismic activity (IQ-CHJ 2011).

How far offshore people go to hunt sea mammals depends on a number of factors, for example, what the weather is like, and the amount of gas that the hunter has to power a boat . Belugas are hunted close to the ice floe edge . One participant remembered that when people used dog teams, they used to travel to Coats Island and the eastern shore of Southampton Island to hunt walrus for dog food . The participants agreed that marine mammals are available close to the community, so people do not have to travel far to hunt (IQ-CHJ 2011).

Interview participants in 2009 perceived that people do not hunt as much now as they did in the past because of the high cost of hunting, time constraints, snowmobile maintenance, and reduced interest. *No one in Coral Harbour has a full dog team* (IQ-CHW 2009 and CHAH 2009). *It is also easier to purchase food from the store . However, people still crave country food, especially if they grew up on it, and seal is considered a “life line”* (IQ-CHW 2009). *The Elders said that they make clothing and that store bought clothes are not warm enough. They depend on animals for food and clothing . The Elders still get enough country food including seal, fish, goose, and other animals and note that enough people still engage in hunting. The Elders crave country food and it has been said that “You need it to keep you warm”* (IQ-CHE 2009).

Hunting and fishing are not considered to be recreational activities, but hunting skills are not being passed down to the younger generation, even though there are varying degrees of interest. There is still pride in developing a good hunter and there is a concern that there may be more individualism in the community and that the role of Elders is changing. It is not the Elders’ intention to teach traditions to “go back”. Some of the Elders say that they care about what young people want, not about the traditions. Children are not out on the land as much. *The Elders want to be asked questions, and to participate in gatherings, sewing classes, and telling stories in the school* (IQ-CHAH 2009; CHE 2009; CHW 2009).

4.8.2 Birds and Egg Harvesting

Several types of birds and eggs continue to be harvested in the Coral Harbour area. In June, when the birds arrive from the south, people used to go to spring camps to hunt goose and collect eggs. *During the summer months geese were hunted all along the shore and during the winter months eider duck were hunted along the floe edge* (IQ-Freeman 1976:112). *Additionally, ptarmigan were hunted everywhere* (IQ-Freeman 1976:114). *Gull eggs continue to be collected on Cape Welsford and Cape Bylot northeast of Coral Harbour* (IQ-Riewe 1992:240). *A variety of waterfowl are harvested from the shore east of Coral Harbour* (IQ-Riewe 1992:240). *The women's focus group discussions indicated that each of the women camp, fish, and hunt goose. In mid June goose, duck, and gull eggs are collected* (IQ-CHW 2009).

4.8.3 Fishing

Fish, especially Arctic char, were an important food resource for residents of Coral Harbour in the past . From March to December, fishing would typically occur in places all over Southampton Island. Gill nets and jigging were used to take lake trout, Arctic Char, cod, sculpin, and cisco (IQ-Riewe 1992:241). The northwest portion of the Southampton Island was a good fishing area and Arctic char were fished with nets set below thin ice along the north-eastern coast of Southampton Island. Arctic char were also harvested from Duke of York Bay area and several rivers along the north coast were also used. The area immediately surrounding Coral Harbour was fished throughout the summer along numerous river mouths (IQ-Riewe 1992:240).

There is no commercial fishing in Coral Harbour as there is in other hamlets . People in Coral Harbour jig for crabs, which are caught by hook and occasionally with crab traps (IQ-CHW 2009). Trout and char fishing are still very popular (IQ-CHAH 2009).

4.8.4 Plants

In 2009 it was reported that during the summer, Elders eat roots and berries. When asked about traditional medicines, they said that in the past, people didn't get sick, so there was no medicine. The traditional diet was calcium and nutrient rich. *Nutrition was the treatment of illness* (IQ-CHE 2009).

The 2011 community review participants recalled that in previous generations, when people used to get sick, there were medicine men to heal them and willow was used as an anaesthetic . *The participants noted that today, people use "Western" medicine and will go to the hospital if they are sick* (IQ-CHJ 2011).

4.8.5 Ice

Interview participants reported that in 2010, the ice formation took place in December, but in the past the ice formation took place in October . The interview participants believe that the later ice formation observed today may be due to warmer ocean water temperatures . Also, it was noted that the ice melts much sooner now than it did in the past . In 2010 the ice melted at the end of June, but in past years the ice was present until the end of July or even August . The interview participants also remarked that the ice is thinner now than it used to be . At present in Coral Harbour, the ice floe edge is approximately 19 to 24 miles (30.5 to 38.5 km) from shore at its maximum distance . In the past, the ice floe edge was much farther from shore; the interview participants estimated that it used to be 50 miles (80.5km) from shore . The participants recalled an observation that if there is an ice bridge between Southampton Island and the mainland, then this coincides with ice extending south all the way to Coats Island . It was mentioned that, based on satellite imagery, an ice bridge may form this year . The last ice bridge formed a few years ago . One participant noted that in the summer of 2010 the local people did not see much ice when travelling between Arviat and Southampton Island in July and August; when he was younger, he recalls that there was much more ice at this location during this time of the year (IQ-CHJ 2011).

4.8.6 Camps, Trails, Burials, and Cultural Sites

Making camps into at least the 1970s continued to be a significant part of people's yearly activities, especially in spring and summer (IQ-Freeman 1976:111). Coral Harbour residents occupied cabins along Duke of York Bay in the spring, summer, and fall before returning to Coral Harbour in the winter (IQ-Riewe 1992:241). Multipurpose hunting camps were used for waterfowl all along the shore surrounding Coral Harbour (IQ-Riewe 1992:240).

The interview participants at the 2011 community review meeting explained that they travel in all directions over the land, and that people do not use trails or set travel routes . In the winter people travel everywhere and anywhere along the ice floe, and people simply travel until they reach the edge . After the ice breakup, people travel by boat and this takes place mostly along the coast . Travel from Coral Harbour to the north shore of Southampton Island can be in either direction, either to the east, or to the west and then north, depending on the ice formation . People travel all around Southampton Island and along the coast, as far as Repulse Bay, Rankin Inlet, Wager Bay, and Quebec . People from Coral Harbour have observed that people from Cape Dorset come to the east end of Southampton Island to hunt beluga . It was agreed upon by the interview participants that people in the region feel they can go wherever they want to go (IQ-CHJ 2011).

4.8.7 The Project

The main Project-related issue raised at the 2011 community review meeting was shipping (IQ-CHJ 2011). AREVA is considering two shipping routes: either 1) sending barges north from Churchill

along the western side of Hudson Bay; and/or 2) sending ocean ships from Montreal, down the St. Lawrence River, up around northern Quebec and west to Chesterfield Inlet (this is the route Meadowbank is currently using). The large ships would then anchor near the community of Chesterfield Inlet or further west, just before the Chesterfield Inlet narrows. A smaller barge would then be used to offload the materials from the barge to AREVA's dock and storage area, east of the community of Baker Lake. From there, material would be transported by truck to the Kiggavik Project using either a winter or an all-season road.

With respect to the potential impact of the barges in Hudson Bay on the local marine mammals, the point of relevance to the people of Coral Harbour would be the route from Montreal (IQ-CHJ 2011). This route would involve ships passing by south of Southampton Island. One interview participant said that if the ships travelled in winter, then the wildlife would be affected, and that summer barging would have less of an impact on marine life . Also, it was mentioned that if the barge were to be anchored for a period of time, then it may disrupt marine mammals such as beluga whales . The interview participants were also concerned with breaking ice, because noise and other factors related to breaking ice could impact marine mammals negatively (IQ-CHJ 2011).

According to the AREVA representatives at the 2011 community review meeting, the proposed timing for the shipping would begin in mid July or August, and last until the end of late October or early November . The limiting factor for AREVA's shipping is the ice at Baker Lake. AREVA has no plans to conduct ice-breaking for the Project. AREVA would also have local wildlife monitors on the barges so that the monitors could communicate directly with the local community about what they observe during project operations . As such, the local people would be the first to note any changes in wildlife (IQ-CHJ 2011).

One Coral Harbour interview participant said that AREVA should include other Kivalliq Elders on barges to monitor the shipping route . Another person suggested that Elders and local wildlife monitors could travel the entire shipping route (starting at Montreal or Churchill), not just supervise the smaller barge route towards Baker Lake, because their IQ would be useful to provide a different view on shipping impacts . The interview participants were in agreement that there would probably be some impacts on the local marine fauna due to shipping, but that the exact nature of these impacts would be uncertain until observations are made during a monitoring process by local people with IQ, who can then take an informed stance . The relationship between the depth of the ocean water and the distance from shore to the barges along the shipping routes, and the impact that these factors would have on marine mammals, is not clear (IQ-CHJ 2011).

4.9 Changes in Weather

Prior to the 1940s, there were relatively more days that were clear and calm, the winters were colder, and the temperatures were lower for longer periods of time . After the 1940s the north-western Hudson Bay weather was observed to increase in its variability. By the 1990s changes became quicker and more difficult to predict (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:29). Other changes included snow falling and melting earlier than in the past (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:47). Changes to rivers include seasonal changes in water levels and flow, and a decline in water quality (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:46). Some Elders in the Baker Lake interviews indicated that they had not observed any changes in water quality (IQ-BL12 2008).

In Chesterfield Inlet, residents reported that blizzards materialize on clear days, but on days when environmental signs would normally indicate approaching blizzard conditions nothing would happen. On Southampton Island, snow falling before the freshwater freezes creates much different lake-ice conditions than in the past. *Additionally, the freeze and thaw of snow over the ground makes it difficult for animals such as Arctic hare and ptarmigan to travel* (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:29).

There have been many effects of climate change including a decrease in spring small bird populations. Unseasonable cold spring weather in the early 1990s in the communities of Chesterfield Inlet, Southampton, and Repulse Bay prevented vegetation growth, and thus caused caribou to over-graze some areas. Mosquitoes have declined in repulse Bay and black flies have moved north from the tree line to places like Whale Cove, where the snow is melting earlier in the spring. *In Arviat, even though the snow is gone by May, blizzards can still occur in June* (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:29).

In Coral Harbour, hunters have observed new animal species in the area that they believe are evidence of climate change. *They reported seeing a burrowing owl a few summers ago, as well as occasional swallows and butterflies in May or June* (IQ-CHAH 2009). *Coral Harbour hunters also suggested that because of climate change, the ground is melting faster and affecting vegetation, which, in turn, affects the overall health of the caribou and some women believe that maybe there is not enough food for all the caribou and some are developing sickness* (IQ-CHW 2009 and CHAH 2009).

Inuit of the north-western Hudson Bay area know that the currents in the Roes Welcome Sound have weakened. They said they can now cross in summer's spring tide, whereas in the past they could not. Elders from the Arviat area have noted that the Hudson Bay current has reduced in strength. *The surface water of the Hudson Bay generally flows in a counter-clockwise direction, strengthened by river discharge moving water past Chesterfield Inlet, Ranking Inlet, Whale Cove, Arviat, and south to Churchill* (IQ-McDonald et. al. 1997:11). *These currents have a relationship with where the sea animals are located and where they travel to* (IQ-McDonald et. al. 1997:12, 13). *The Inuit believe that rivers flowing into Hudson Bay greatly affect the larger currents flowing in the bay* (IQ-McDonald et al. 1997:31).

Comments made by interviewed Elders in Baker Lake related to environmental issues, as summarized in Cumberland (2005), included:

- thinning ice;
- decreased snowfall;
- longer summers, shorter winters;
- spring break-ups are earlier;
- the abundance and diversity of flora has increased;
- increasing unpredictability and variability of the weather;
- caribou migrations have shifted; and
- caribou, and grizzly range and habitat have changed.

5 Summary

5.1 Summary of Project-Related Issues

During interviews, and focus group discussions conducted for the IQ Baseline Report, participants identified a variety of issues related to the Project. The majority of Baker Lake participants said they would support a bridge over the Thelon River, and either Anaqtalik or Kinngarjuit were suggested as possible locations. Most participants do not want to see any development near Hagliq or south of Baker Lake, as these were areas identified as important fishing areas, or caribou travel routes. Some participants were concerned that a bridge over the Thelon River may prevent boat travel upriver to harvesting areas, or that the bridge might cause ice to be pushed further onto the land, potentially damaging the bridge itself.

Various concerns were voiced over the possibility of constructing a road to the Kiggavik mine site, specifically, the potential for habitat fragmentation, noise, animal-vehicle collisions, and dust from the road. During the 2011 community reviews at Baker Lake, it was suggested that if a road to Kiggavik is constructed, at least three or four local hunters with IQ should be employed to monitor the road and watch for caribou, in order to respect the caribou migration routes and conserve the local caribou herds for hunting. There was also concern expressed that a new road would compound the effects of the existing road to Meadowbank mine. Local land users were also concerned about the possibility of limited access to traditional hunting grounds because of development and debris. Interview participants from Baker Lake in 2011 suggested that IQ data for caribou crossings should be clearly marked on Project maps. Interview participants from Chesterfield Inlet also expressed concern over the effects of noise from traffic on land mammals.

Interview and focus group participants in Baker Lake said that it is important to protect the “whole environment”, including migration routes, nesting areas, and terrestrial and marine animals. Concerns were expressed about the potential for the Project to pollute lakes in the immediate area of the Project site. Other participants were concerned that the Project may negatively affect the health of people in Baker Lake, or that garbage at the Project site may harm caribou. Focus group participants in Arviat and Whale Cove were likewise concerned that contaminated dust from the Project may land on vegetation consumed by caribou, and affect the animals, and those who consume them. There were mixed concerns about the potential effects of the access road on caribou. While some participants in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet were concerned that the road may cause a change in caribou travel patterns, some of the Baker Lake participants noted that the Shear Minerals site at Josephine Lake does not appear to have negatively affected caribou use of that area. Interview participants from Rankin Inlet expressed concern about the aggregate impacts of the proposed AREVA uranium mine with the Meadowbank gold mine.

Focus group participants in Rankin Inlet were also concerned about the potential effects of the Project on caribou health. Because of the country food trading system in Kivalliq Region, hunters were concerned that contaminated animals may find their way into other communities after harvesting. Other concerns were raised in Rankin Inlet and Arviat about the potential for contaminated dust from the Project to blow over to their respective communities on the prevailing winds. Focus group participants in Repulse Bay were also concerned about the potential effects of the Project on caribou, and on the water; emphasizing that residents depend on caribou, and clean water in rivers for drinking.

During interviews and focus groups in Chesterfield Inlet, project related concerns were focused on the potential effects of increased marine traffic in Chesterfield Inlet, due to the Project. In particular, participants believe that underwater noise from existing levels of barge and other marine traffic has caused beluga whales and seal populations to move away from their community, and are concerned that increased traffic due to the Project will make the problem worse. HTO representatives were concerned that shipping would cause marine mammals to leave Chesterfield Inlet and that as a result the hunters would have to travel farther to find them, and they believe this is already happening because of existing projects. There was also concern expressed in Chesterfield Inlet about the impacts of barging on fish. Additionally, since their community is downstream from Baker Lake, participants are concerned that the Project may contaminate water that will flow into Baker Lake and work its way down Chesterfield Inlet. Participants are also concerned about the potential for fuel spills in the inlet from increased marine traffic; a concern which was also shared by focus group participants in Rankin Inlet. In 2014, the HTO requested a review of the shipping emergency response plan. AREVA committed to discussing the emergency response plan with the HTO once a shipping contractor is selected.

Sea mammal hunters have observed that there is a lot of shipping activity at Chesterfield Inlet for the Meadowbank mine, and are concerned about what the effects of increased shipping for the Kiggavik mine will be on marine mammals. The Rankin Inlet interview participants suggested that the shipping routes be drawn on maps and compared with data for the movement of marine fauna in the region, and they requested that AREVA supply maps of their proposed shipping routes for future consultations with local people, so that they can see the possible interactions with hunting activities and marine life. Rankin Inlet interview participants feel that all shipping routes will interfere with the beluga migration, because these whales travel so extensively throughout the region. It was also reported that the area north of Chesterfield Inlet towards Repulse Bay is very rich in marine life, so the local hunters hope that AREVA will not plan shipping routes through that area.

AREVA has plans to include local wildlife monitors on the barges so that the monitors can communicate directly with the local communities about what they observe during project operations. In Coral Harbour it was suggested that AREVA should include Kivalliq Elders on barges to monitor the shipping route, and that qualified people with IQ could travel the entire shipping route, not just supervise the smaller barge route towards Baker Lake, because their IQ would be useful to provide a different view on shipping impacts. The interview participants at Coral Harbour were in agreement

that there would probably be some impacts on the local marine fauna due to shipping, but that the exact nature of these impacts would be uncertain until observations are made during a monitoring process by local people with IQ, who can then take an informed stance; the relationship between the depth of the ocean water and the distance from shore to the barges along the shipping routes, and the impact that these factors would have on marine mammals, is not clear.

Regarding the potential for Project employment, many of the Baker Lake participants believed that the Project would provide employment, which in turn would provide them the means to purchase required equipment to engage in traditional harvesting activities on the land. Some of the focus group participants were concerned that employment would take people away from traditional activities, which would result in less country food in the communities.

Local land users also expressed concerns about the negative aspects of uranium mining, and its potential dangers to human health and safety. They requested more detailed information, translated to Inuktitut, about uranium and the potential danger it poses to human health and safety. The local people want to understand all aspects of uranium mining, both positive and negative, and would like to know how radiation travels over land and through the air. Interview participants in Rankin Inlet suggested that AREVA could have an open-house style meeting to answer the questions of local people and provide information. Interview participants also requested to see the final copies of the interview results for the Project, so that they can see what other people and Elders have said.

6 References

6.1 Literature Cited

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

Arnakak, Jaypeetee. 2002. Incorporation of Inuit Qaujimanituqangit, or Inuit Traditional Knowledge, into the Government of Nunavut. Department of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut. Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development 3(1): 33-39.

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

Collignon, B. (2006). (Cited in Hughson 2010). *Knowing places: the Inuinnait, landscapes and the environment i(L. W. Muller-Willie, Trans.).* Ottawa: Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication.

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

GeoVector Management Inc. 2008. *Thelon and Kazan Rivers Background Study, Management Planning Assessment, Final*. Prepared for the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

Government of Nunavut (GN). 1999. (Cited in Tagalik 2012). Report from the September Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Workshop. Iqaluit, NU: Department of Culture, Language, Elders, and Youth (CLEY).

Government of Nunavut (GN). 2007. (Cited in Tagalik 2012). Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Education Framework for Nunavut Curriculum. Iqaluit, NU: Department of Education, C&SS.

Government of Nunavut (GN). 2009. Pinasuaqtavut 2004-2009: our commitment to building Nunavut's future : working to improve the health, prosperity, and self-reliance of Nunavummiut, ISBN 9781553250678, 1553250672

Government of Nunavut (GN). 2013. Incorporating Inuit Societal Values. Implementation of Inuit Societal Values Report.

Hughson, Paula Kigjugalik. 2010. *Our Homeland for the Past, Present and Future Akulliqpaaq Qamaniq (Aberdeen Lake) and Qamaniq Tugliqpaaq (Schultz Lake) Landscapes described*

by Elder John Killularк. A Thesis of Master of Natural Resources Management. University of Manitoba

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

Laidler, Gita J and William A. Gough. 2003. Climate Variability and Climatic Change: Potential Implications for Hudson Bay Coastal Communities. *Polar Geography*, 27, No. 1 pp. 38-58.

Mannik, Hattie (volume editor). 1998. *Inuit Nunamiut: Inland Inuit*. Altona, Manitoba: Friesen Corporation.

McDonald, Miriam, Lucassie Arragutainaq, and Zack Novalinga. 1997*. Voices from the Bay: Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Inuit and Cree in the Hudson Bay Bioregion.* Ottawa: Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, Environmental Committee of Municipality of Sanikiluaq.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (2000a). (Cited in Tagalik 2012). Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit as a planning and organizational tool. Igloolik, NU: Nunavut Social Development Council (NSDC).

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (2000b). (Cited in Tagalik 2012). On Our Own Terms: The state of Inuit culture and society. Iqaluit, NU: Nunavut Social Development Council (NSDC). Cited by Tagalak

Pauktuutit, Inuit Women of Canada (2006). (Cited in Tagalik 2012). The Inuit Way. Ottawa, ON: Pauktuutit, Accessed February 23, 2010 from www.pauktuutit.ca/pdf/publications/pauktuutit/InuitWay_e.pdf

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

Tagalik, Shirley. 2012. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit: The role of Indigenous knowledge in supporting wellness in Inuit communities in Nunavut. National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health. January 2012.

Tyrrell, Martina. 2006. More Bears, Less Bears: Inuit and Scientific Perceptions of Polar Bear Populations on the West Coast of Hudson Bay. Etudes/Inuit/Studies, 30, No. 2, pp. 191-208.

6.2 Internet Sites

Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA). 1994. KIA Land Management Database. (GIS attributes consolidated from multiple sources by the KIA). Rankin Inlet, NU. Application: http://184.70.38.178/kia.publicwebapplication/

NIRB (Nunavut Impact Review Board). 2007. Guide 2: Guide to Terminology and Definitions. Updated August 2007. Available at: http://ftp.nirb.ca/GUIDES/NIRB-F-Guide%201-The%20NIRB-OT3E.pdf.

Nunavut (Nunavut Department of Justice). 1988. Consolidation of Scientists Act. R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c.S-4.Available at: http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/apps/search/docSearch.aspx?archived=0&what=scientists&fields=all&search=(NOT+PATH+LIKE+'%25%5cTables%5c%25')&sort=rank&dir=asc&allLang=1&cp=2. Accessed July 28, 2011.

6.3 Interviews Cited

AR03 (Arviat Interview 03). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Linda Havers and Susan Ross with individual. March 31, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment E.

AR04 (Arviat Interview 04). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Linda Havers and Susan Ross with individual. March 31, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment E.

ARE (Arviat Elders). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Susan Ross with 10 Elders. March 31, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment E.

ARHT (Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Susan Ross with seven HTO members. March 30, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment E.

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

BL01 (Baker Lake Interview 01). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL02 (Baker Lake Interview 02). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL03 (Baker Lake Interview 03). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL04 (Baker Lake Interview 04). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL05 (Baker Lake Interview 05). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

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

BL08 (Baker Lake Interview 08). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL09 (Baker Lake Interview 09). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL10 (Baker Lake Interview 10). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL11 (Baker Lake Interview 11). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL12 (Baker Lake Interview 12). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL13 (Baker Lake Interview 13). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL14 (Baker Lake Interview 14). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

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

BL 17 (Baker Lake Interview 17). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL18 (Baker Lake Interview 18). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BL01 (Baker Lake Interview 01). 2009. Summary of key informant interview conducted by Susan Ross and Mitchell Goodjohn in Baker Lake. March 4, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BLE (Baker Lake Elders). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn, Susan Ross, and Hattie Mannik with seven Elders. March 5, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

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

BL EL (Baker Lake Elders Society (Qilautimiut)) September 2013. Notes from a Workshop with Baker Lake Elders (Qilautimiut) Group on the meaning of IQ. September 5, 2013; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 2.

BLH (Baker Lake Hunters). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Mitchell Goodjohn with nine Baker Lake Hunters. March 4, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

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

BLRW (Baker Lake Rotational Workers). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Mitchell Goodjohn with seven mine workers. March 4, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

BLYA (Baker Lake Young Adults). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Mitchell Goodjohn with three young adults. March 5, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment B.

CHAH (Coral Harbour Adult Hunters). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn with four adult hunters. May 13, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment H.

CHE (Coral Harbour Elders). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn with five Elders. May 14, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment H.

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

CHW (Coral Harbour Women). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn with seven women. May 13, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment H.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CIE (Chesterfield Inlet Elders). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn and Linda Havers with six Elders. May 8, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment C.

CIHT (Chesterfield Hunters and Trappers). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn and Linda Havers with hunters. May 7, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment C.

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

CIYA (Chesterfield Inlet Young Adults). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn with eight young adults. May 8, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment C.

GN 2009. Pinasuaqtavut 2004-2009: our commitment to building Nunavut's future : working to improve the health, prosperity, and self-reliance of Nunavummiut, ISBN 9781553250678, 1553250672.

QIA 2009 (Qikiqtani Inuit Association). 2009. Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines for the Review of the Proposed Mary River Project. 8p.

RB01 (Repulse Bay Interview 01). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Linda Havers with key informant. May 12, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment G.

RBE (Repulse Bay Elders). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn with five Elders. May 11, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment G.

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

RBHT (Repulse Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn and Linda Havers with six HTO members. May 11, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment G.

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

RBYA (Repulse Bay Young Adults). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn with five young adults. May 12, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment G.

RIE (Rankin Inlet Elders). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Linda Havers with four Elders. April 3, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment D.

RIHT (Rankin Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organization). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Linda Havers with five HTO members. April 2, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment D.

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

RIW (Rankin Inlet Women). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Linda Havers with 3 women. April 3, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment D.

RIYA (Rankin Inlet Young Adults). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Linda Havers with 5 young adults. April 2, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment D.

WCE (Whale Cove Elders). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Susan Ross with four Elders. April 9, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment F.

WCYA (Whale Cove Young Adults). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers with six young adults. April 9, 2009; in Appendix II: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline, Attachment F.

WCCR 2011 (Whale Cove Community Review). 2011. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Barry McCallum with six traditional land and resource users from the Whale Cove HTO. March 21, 2011.

Attachment A IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
Letter from Ron Robillard, President of the Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Land Corp. to Ryan Barry, Nunavut Impact Review Board regarding the transportation of yellowcake. January 14, 2014; in Appendix 3A: Public Transboundary documentation, Part 10.	EN	ADNT Jan 2014	Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Attachment D	Transportation of yellowcake
People camped at the Kazan River in the spring, pitching tents on a hill so that they could see all around.	IQ	BL01 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1; Volume 6, Executive Summary	Importance of terrain: Hills were used for camping sites
But through Hagliq, the road would block people from going fishing and stop people going to Qikiqqtaujaq to pick goose eggs. Although personally I never went there to pick goose eggs, I know that around Mihaluk there could be a lot of goose eggs because that's the nesting ground for geese. The caribou also usually walk through this area in the spring.	IQ	BL06 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 11.2	Road options and terrestrial wildlife
Hagliq is a very important place, so people will be upset if road were built there. That area is used for camping every spring, to hunt, fish or just spend time with family. It's even used in winter. As for this area around the Thelon River, people travel up river by boat, but only in the summer, and they can travel by land too. I would prefer they build the road to cross the Thelon River, because it would be better that way.	IQ	BL17 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 11.2	Road options
1) When doing open pit mining how do you control dust (blasting), blast patterns and dust suppressants. What are alpha, beta, and gamma?	EN	AR AC Nov 2010	Teir 2, Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.8 Vol 4, Section 4.1	Used in project design. Influenced the scope of the air dispersion modelling assessment. Blasting was assessed through air dispersion modelling.
1) Caribou is our primary food here. Qamanirjuaq herd is calving close to site. Is there a disturbance that could happen?	EN	AR HTO Nov 2010	Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou calving
1)About the winter road and global warming. There used to be ice on the bay by now but it is not frozen yet. The change is noticeable.	EN	AR HTO Nov 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.2	Used in project design
1) More inland trout are seen with red meat. If there is less sand and rock in the rivers, the trout will have less red meat. 2) Fish in shallower water are darker in colour. They are also fatter in the shallow areas, and this may be due to feeding from the river or lake bottom. Not sure, but may depend on vegetation eaten. 3) Participants said that some of the lakes do not have grayling.	IQ	AR IQ Feb 2011	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 10.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions.
1) If something leaks, would it spread quickly to other areas? How quickly would it affect the animals, environment and water?	EN	AR KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Tier 2, Volume 10, Executive Summary	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions; People are concerned over the transport of uranium and the possiblity of a spill. People are concerned about the spread of contamination in the event a spill occurred.
1) In the information given, it is written not to scare people. But to talk about it we need to know. In any mine, there is danger and we must prepare to respond quickly to keep the land clean. What can we do in Nunavut to keep the land clean and people healthy? We need to learn form different people. 2) How dangerous is uranium mining? 3) We went to Saskatchewan. Reason why we are visiting is to make you aware of uranium mining.	EN	AR KIA Apr 2007	Teir 2, Volume 10 Executive Summary	People are concerned about the dangers of uranium mining. People are concerned about the human health impacts from dust travelling through the environment and into the neighbouring communities.
1) Just explaining how the process works. We also need to keep monitoring the migration of caribou. Dust that get in the air, need to know how to control that. We need to know safety issues to work in a mine. 2) Agree and then explains dust control procedures. Explains what the mines are doing in Saskatchewan. I think our government is in support of uranium mines because it creates jobs for our youth. This is needed very much. We should start the process of training and community consultations for our youth. Discuss lakes, caribou migration, rivers and dust control. There are other issues not only in uranium mining but other kinds of mines as well.	EN	AR KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
2) Hoping to see high school students take part in training. I am encouraging students to finish high school. Keep in mind that this region is very large. Ensure students take school seriously.	EN	AR KIA Apr 2007	Teir 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community Involvement Plan
1) "The uranium looks dangerous. The drums must be properly sealed and be leak proof before they are shipped south. We have to think about the next generation. They need to make a living. We also need to think about fish habitat. How will safety be ensured around the mining pits? I don't want the next generation to be jobless like I was. I want them to have training and employment opportunities. They need training. We are hoping the mine to go longer. We elders need to prepare training and jobs for our young people. There are very few jobs in Arviat. I support the mine if it opens soon because it is an opportunity for our youth to find work. We do not have a lot of opportunities. I think it would be good for the elders to visit the site, to see what it looks like. Thank you for coming."	EN	AR KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 10.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) We need more information and discussion on how the uranium will be transported (route, safety measures, etc).	EN	AR KIA Jan 2010	Teir 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Used in project design
1) What are the expectations for hiring? 2) What are the opportunities for BD for Kivalliq businesses? 3) In SK, extensive work has been done between government and communities and they have approx. 50% northern people employment (mostly Cree and Dene). Requirements for using local businesses will be part of IIBA. 4) How many employees will be hired from Kivalliq? Are they prepared to train Inuit people for heavy machinery operation and safety? I wouldn!t just want to be a janitor or cook!s helper. Will you help people develop the required skills to be employed at the mine? 5) "Training is currently available. Heavy equipment operating courses will be available in Ontario.We have recently approval to provide training.The KIA board of directors discusses training when they meet. Discussions are held regarding thetypes of training that may be required (e.g. heavy machinery operation, administrative / office). Four workers from SK were invited to share their experiences in the SK mines. The KIA is doing its best to be prepared for the start of construction." 6) 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?) 7) "In SK, approx. 50% of the employees are Dene, Cree or Metis. The actual % will be part of the IIBA. The goal is to maximize local employment. Meadowbank is at about 42%, which is quite high for the early stage of operation.Speaking for AREVA, we will hire as many as we can, as soon as we can. However, it does taketime for us to train workers. If the mine is allowed to go ahead, workers would be taken to the SK mines to be trained. The IIBA will dictate the numbers that will need to be hired and trained. Some types of jobs take a little bit longer to train for than others. The likely target will be at least 50% of the workforce. It may take a little longer to get an Inuit general manager, but that is the direction the company wants to go in.Some of us have been to SK and to see the same kind of involvement in the mine from our residents as the northern SK workers." 8) I am hoping that the residents of Arviat become involved in this project. We are seeking any help we can get in terms of employment and training. Make sure you let us know before the mine is open! We are good people and we are willing to work. 9) Thank you.	EN	AR KIA Jan 2010	Teir 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human Resources Plan
1) Question: Will the river that leads from Baker Lake to Chesterfield Inlet be monitored to make sure that wildlife and people are not impacted? AREVA Response: In the Athabasca region, an Environment Quality Committee (EQC) has been established tomonitor the area. They monitor and sample and submit the samples to the lab of their choice. They choose where the samples come from. Then they report back to their communities. It!s a very effective program. May be considered in the Kivalliq region.	EN	AR KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-environment interactions People are concerned about the impact to wildlife in general.
1) I heard it mentioned no more seals in the channel. There are many ships and huge ships. There are no harp seals and ring seals. In Sept, not to far and in Baker Lake there are lots of caribou.	EN	AR KWB Oct 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Presence of caribou
1) The route to Baker Lake has shallow areas. Will there be emergency response? HTOs take care of everything but we have no support. 2) Would you consider equipping Chesterfield Inlet with emergency response equipment? In Chesterfield Inlet we have nothing. We brought this up with Agnico Eagle and got no response.	EN	AR KWB Oct 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5 Tier 3 Appendix 2J Section 3.6 Voume 10, Section 5.1; Tier 3, Appendix 10C, Section 1.2	Emergency response plan, route planning
1) Who will monitor speed? Will you hire and train locals?	EN	AR KWB Oct 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2J - 3.6	Information included in mitigation and monitoring plan
1) You said there would be an open pit mine. What about dust control and wildlife control?	EN	AR KWB Oct 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.8; 5.4.2.1	Used in project design
1) Concerned over wildlife and the potential impacts from spills. Would like to know if there are any mitigation plans in place for spills and any chemicals that can be used to clean up the environment (minimize the spill).	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 11.2 Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 5.2.18	Emergency Response Plan People are concerned about the effect of an accident on wildlife, spills and spill response

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Concerns over potential impacts to marine wildlife and birds from accidents; community members depend on wildlife. Emergency plans need to be put in place to protect wildlife and birds.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 16.4	Emergency Response Plan
1) Concerns over the potential impacts of the bridges/crossings that would be built over the rivers to the Kiggavik site when the road is build.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.4, Appendix 2L Section 3.4	Used in project design
1) Concerns over the use of explosives and proper storage at the mine site.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.4	Used in project design
1) Concerns over wildlife (caribou, wolves) getting too close to the mine sites and scavenging at the dumpsites. Procedures need to be put in place to ensure wildlife and birds (geese) do not come near the operations and mine site. Also ensure wildlife are not harvested when they get too close. 2) Concerns over small animals (ptarmigan, rabbits) and wildlife and potential impacts if they get too close to the mine site. Will they be impacted by the concentrated uranium? 3) Chemicals used for snow removal (potentially referring to sodium chloride) should be removed from the sites as they are dangerous to the wildlife. 4) Concerns over potential effects of noise on migrating animals and the need to put in place mitigation measures.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6, Executive Summary, Section 11.1, Section 1.2 Tier 3 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Effects on caribou migration used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan
1) Have heard that mining/exploration companies will shut down operations when caribou and migratory birds are too close to the site. 2) Long term monitoring should be in place for caribou, fish, rivers and reservoirs (lakes?).	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 3, Volume 5, Appendix 5L, Section 5, Section 6.5, Executive Summary	Information included in Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. Used to support environmental monitoring strategy for hydrology,
1) Important to work together (Inuit and white) to ensure the Project is safe. Inuit need to participate. If we work together, can ensure that the uranium mine will be safe and good for the people for employment.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 18.6	Community Involvement Plan
1) Question about the possibility of the uranium/radiation/contaminants travelling downstream to Baker Lake.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-environment interactions
1) Would like Inuit trained in environmental monitoring to monitor the project properly. Planning needs to be put in place to ensure things run smoothly.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 3 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8, 17	Information included in Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
1) 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. 2) In favour of the mine opening, if there were opportunities for the people to get employment at the mine. Need to consider the future for the children in the community. 3) "Suggested that if the barge were to travel from Churchill to Baker Lake than supervisors should be hired in each community (Rankin Inlet, Arviat and Chesterfield Inlet) to work for the shipping companies to help out with any repairs if the barges/ships were to break down along the route." 4) Employment is hard to get in the community so it is important to plan for the future.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human Resources Plan
1) Would like to know what wildlife are in the area and if there are any waterbodies (lakes or rivers) near the mine.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2.4	Supports the use of spatial boundaries for the aquatic environment.
1) Would like to see wildlife monitored as well as aquatic life in the lakes and rivers.	EN	AR NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 10.6; Tier 3, Volume 5, Appendix 5L, Section 5	Information included in Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
1) Areva has done a good job on consulting with the Inuit, and I'm supportive of the mine because it will help the people of Arviat. CaCl by Ferguson Lake wasn't cleaned up after drilling but I know Areva makes sure the environment is clean. If anyone is not supportive of Areva you should tell them to come and see for themselves how much work Areva is doing in the communities. I support the project and want it to go ahead, AREVA will do a good.	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 18.6	Community Involvement Plan
1) Climate change and melting permafrost. 2) How far will dust travel from the mine? 3	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.8 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Used in project design The dispersion of dust and its constituents from mining activities was assessed through air dispersion modelling.
1) Do I accumulate radiation in my body when working at a uranium mine?	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.6	Project design, Radiation Protection Plan

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Get moving-we want those jobs. 2) There has never been this type of opportunity here before. 3) Kids are encourged to finish school and see they can work and still live at home - seeing options. 4) Your company needs to be involved in training early so people are ready and also training opportunities on the job. 5) I am interested in jobs. I am a grade 10 dropout and am considering going back to school. 6) I took the Intro to Mining Course last year and got offered a job at Meadowbank but I didn't take it because I wanted to stay in Arviat. I joined the army last year (Rangers) and taught white people how to live on the land. Where can I bring my resume? 7) The timing is good with you guys starting and staggered with the Meadowbank and Meladine operations. 8) Local people working with Agnio-many were previously on welfare and now they have wages and I assume more of this will happen.	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community Involovement Plan
1) So the product from-the ground to shipping-how much radiation is given off and does it change? 2) What is Sv? 3) Do I receive a lot of radiation when I'm prospecting exploring for uranuim? 4) Is radiation warm? Like the sun? 5) Is radiation dangerous?	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.8	People expressed concerns focused on radiation-specific subject matter.
1) The water is fluid and moves so it will be more easily contaminated then rock.	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.5	Used as an example of concerns about water quality
1) There is concern about drinking water. People in Baker Lake not being able to use the water from their usual source because of pollution.	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.4 Volume 5, Section 4.1.1.3	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans.
1) Where are you going to put stuff at the end? Will you ship it out? 2) At Cluff poster-are these pictures of the same place? I like this a lot.	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in decommissioning plan
How far will dust travel from the mine? Will there be uranium dust produced during mining?	EN	AR OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Biophysical Environment
1) How much energy will be produced, and how much greenhouse gases will be offset?	EN	AR OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1 and 7.1.2	Concerns about greenhouse gas emissions influenced scope of assessment.
1) Will the impacts be big on the environment during operation?	EN	AR OH Nov 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2, Section 8.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) Baffinland ran into a problem when 4 pick-ups got stuck in stormy weather on road. Distance between shelters were too far and survival packs carried in pick-ups were not adequate.	EN	AR OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5, 16.2 Vol 10 Section 5.4.11 Tier 3, Apendix 10C, 10.3.1; Appendix 10B, Section 2.1;	Project design, Health and safety plan
1) What are the safety risks in uranium mining? Do accidents increase with colder temperatures?	EN	AR OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.2 Tier 2, Volume 10, Executive Summary	Health and Safety Plan; Accidents and Malfunctions concerns
People also want to be assured that the Project will not disturb the caribou that people still greatly depend on. They believe that if the migration routes are affected, the caribou may move too far away for people to hunt.	IQ	ARE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 11.5.2	Community members consistently identify the importance of caribou
Hunters and elders expressed concerns about the potential for airborne contamination settling on vegetation and being consumed by caribou.	IQ	ARHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.6 Volume 4, Section 4.1 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6, Section 5.1, 5.2, 9.1.5, 11.1, 11.2 Volume 8, Executive Sumary; Volume 8 Section 7.2.10, 7.3.2	Project design; People are concerned that airborne contaminants from the mine site may affect vegetation and wildlife; The HHERA pathways assessment considers the transfer of airbourne contaminants to vegetation and consumption by animals, including caribou
1) "Ice is normally gone by mid June. It used to be gone earlier. Freeze-up seems to be occurring later, around late October." 2) People from Arviat may travel along the ice between Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet, and may occasionally go to Churchill. 3) People used to use Bombardiers to travel to Churchill. 4) During the springtime to about late June or July, people will boat on the water from the ice floe edge, and will often travel to Marble Island. 5) Hunters have seen many ships coming from many places overseas.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
1) Participants remembered a time when it was so cold that many nesting birds died.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.4.1	Presence of breeding birds

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) While the ice floe edge used to be really far offshore, it is not as far offshore now. 2) During the winter, the ice floe edge is about 3 miles offshore at Arviat, and about a mile offshore at Nunalla. 3) On average, the ice floe edge is about 2 to 4 miles offshore, but is believed to be shrinking over the years. 4) Weather does not feel as cold now as it used to, and doesn't stay as cold as long. 5) Arviat people have heard from other communities that the ice is not as thick as it used to be and travel on it could be dangerous. 6) People travel close to shore and stay away from the ice edge, as it is changing and may be dangerous.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
Birds are now starting to travel further to nest and participants speculate it is because to bird population is growing.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.4.1	Breeding bird movements
Caribou are present around Arviat year-round.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds
Caribou travelling south seem to be fatter, and are more spread out (due to the fact that they are travelling faster and in a less concentrated area)	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou movements
Eider duck, crane, tern, gull, and snow geese eggs are all collected along the shoures, islands, and inland form springtime to mid-June.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Egg harvest
Fish in shallow water are fatter and darker red in colour. This may be due to the increased feeding from the river or lake bottom.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context; Perceptions of how exploration has affected the environment.
Ice is usually 3 miles offshore at Arviat - this is closer to the shore than in the past.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
Inland trout are seen with more red meat compared to in the past. Meat is less red if there is less sand and rock in the rivers.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 10.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
Maguse Lake is an important fishing lake.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier3, Volume 5, Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.2	Informed land use and/or social and ecological context.
Muskoxen are hunted for their meat and skins	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary	Muskox hunting
Shipping during the regular season between ice break-up and freeze-up will not affect ice formation.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5,10.3.2	Planning of shippign season
When there was blasting at the Rankin Inlet mine, the caribou stayed away and were harder to find. The caribou returned after the blasting stopped.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.2.2.3 Teir 3 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Presence of caribou; Used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan.
An Elder from Arviat indicated that he was aware of monumental inuksuit and access entrances called kataujat on the land. The kataujat were places where sick people went through for healing.	IQ	Bennett and Rowley 2004	Tier 3, Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
Dwarf willows were used to make ‘avaalaqiat’, the water proof bottom for bedding.	IQ	Bennett and Rowley 2004	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6, Section 5.1	Different types of plants were used in camp (e.g. bedding, wicks, fuel, burned to keep insects away)
Heather moss and ‘urju’ (sphagnum moss) were used as fuel and to keep food moist during cooking.	IQ	Bennett and Rowley 2004	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1	Different types of plants were used in camp (e.g. bedding, wicks, fuel, burned to keep insects away).
The plants that were traditionally gathered in the past were used for bedding, insulation, fire starter, food and medicine.	IQ	Bennett and Rowley 2004	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 3 Section 3.2.4	Vol 3 Part 3 Informed land use and/or social and ecological context.
1) How are you integrating scientific and IQ information (after seeing slide on collar locations)? 2) The resident herd may be new to the scientists but the hunters always knew of it. 3) How long are collars left on? 4) Do they know which herds the resident herd came from. 5) Collaring benefits some. He has hunted caribou from many herds and has never seen a collared caribou. Forefathers have seen collars and consider them inhumane. Have to show respect to wildlife. 9) Maybe in the long run migrations might change because of collars. They say Beverly animals moved north because of too much activity near Schultz Lake.	EN	BL CLARC Apr 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Changes in caribou movements
1) How far for no hunting on roads?	EN	BL CLARC Apr 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2M Section 5.4	Mitigation and Monitoring Plans
1) Says here Qaminirjuaq herd uses site the most. What will you do during major migration?	EN	BL CLARC Apr 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3	Mitigation and Monitoring Plans

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Will the airport be for jets or turbo props. 2) Why are there two winter road options? 3) Timothy, Thomas and Norman stated they felt the southern winter road was more direct (fewer turns) and therefore appeared to be a better option. Norman pointed out that there are more graves and areas of significance to Inuit on the northern part of the winter road.The northern route lines up better with the plans for the Manitoba road.	EN	BL CLARC Apr 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 4.1, 4.2.1, Appendix 2L Section 4.1	Project design
1) Aniguk Lake and the Nuvuriktuq Hill there are her homeland and heavily there is big migration comes through there each year.	EN	BL CLC Apr 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou migration, included on maps
1) Identified Thomas Qaqumut, Thomas Sevoga, Basil Aptahik, Effie Arnaluaq. Thomas Qaqimut began to speak. He started on the Kazan River. Parents moved towards Aberdeen and Beverly Lakes to find game. Remembers lots of inukshuks. There were many foxes and caribou past Beverly Lake. Recalls 2 graves past Beverly Lake. William is aware of this now. It was agreed that a special IQ session was required because there is not enough time at a CLC meeting to gather traditional knowledge. 2) Set up and IQ session to gather traditional knowledge about archaeological interests as well as other project areas. 3) if the Dene would come back.	EN	BL CLC Apr 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4 Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.4 and 5.7.1.2	Informed on IQ and TLU information Presence of foxes; caribou use areas
1) KIA would like youth to be involved in archaeological monitoring. He will dance with the DENE when they are here. 2) Consider youth in local archaeological work.	EN	BL CLC Apr 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Section 4.9	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information.
1) I have my Father's grave very end of Anniguq Lake; I would like the mining Companies to put fence around his grave. 2) 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.	EN	BL CLC Apr 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.3; Section 4.4; Section 4.4.5.3; Section 4.9 Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.3; Appendix 9B, Section 4.3.2; ppendix 9B, Section 4.3.8	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information.
1) still very concern about the bridge; best place is high ground to put it on top of the solid ground over the Anaqtalik rapids (very first rapids) up the Thelon River from the Town of Baker Lake. 2) About the bridge at the Anaqtalik Rapids would be very good spot to put it. 3) Two things, first one, my father in law said that the bridge at the Thelon would not last very long; and it would break in no time at all; and he said that Nunariak Island is a big Island and it is a perfect place to build a settlement and deep water dock and from there to the next Island, to the Long Island across the mouth of part of Thelon River excess sandy barge creeks onto the solid land up to Kiggavik; Haqliq Island is precious to everyone; secondly I would like to ask Barry, at Bissette Lake there is a exploration Camp, and NTI part owners of the land; does this help AREVA?	EN	BL CLC Apr 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 2.5, 3.10.2	Project design
1) the Thelon River is used by canoeists and the local hunters with the outboard motorists always use it to climbing; Haqliq Island would be a very good spot to build the all weather road; the bridge at the Thelon River would not last very long.	EN	BL CLC Apr 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2	Project design
1) The build up of sand where the barges arrive could be dangerous. You should have a special spot and be careful with the build up of sand. There needs to be a spot for anchoring barges so they do not move around the lake. 2) The original area you picked was good but a new area may be okay. The main reason I did not like the original area was because it was a little too shallow. What is the best time for the river visit? Will you be looking at bridge locations only once?	EN	BL CLC Apr 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Used in project design
1) The Cluff Lake Poster brought comments on how well the site looked before and after. Could not believe it was the same site 10 years later. 2) Are you going to leave the land damaged? 3) How can mining companies not cleanup camp sites.	EN	BL CLC Apr 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in Decommissioning Plan
1) We do not want to see barges stuck in Baker Lake again.	EN	BL CLC Apr 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Planning of shipping season
Do you do checks to see how far the radiation goes?	EN	BL CLC Apr 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1	Radiation Protection Plan
1) it was very interesting to see the mining robot in action when it was handing the things that a person cannot do in there. Afterwards they had to wash the robot before anyone touched it again. Bridge proposal area is very shallow. Robert Inukpak 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 but didn't really know to go about it. 2) some are working but when they get off they go caribou hunting?	EN	BL CLC Aug 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2L	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
Will high school be required and will only trained people work?	EN	BL CLC Aug 2009	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Teir 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
Information about mining should be provided to students whenever possible.	EN	BL CLC Dec 2006	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Teir 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
1) In the year in 2012; before the mine open, will you be sending people to train; if so for how long? 2) We need to focus on our young people; I dealt with young people, and some have talked to me about creation of jobs. Some one said maybe uranium maybe dangerous.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2007	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human Resources Plan
1) Someone said that at the Sissons Lake the fish meats are now way too soft when you even just pull the out.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Executive Summary, Section 5.6.3 Tier 3 Appendix 3C	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context. Perceptions of how exploration has affected the environment.
1) Thelon River is recognized as the Heritage River and this has to be considered.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2007	Tier 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.5 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Section 4.4.5.3; Section 4.9; Tier 3, Appendix 9B Section 3.4; Appendix 9B Section 4.3.1 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2	Project design Informed land use and/or social and ecological context; protection of Thelon River as Heritage River; Concern for protection of sites along Thelon.
Earlier today we heard from elders that Hakliq Island is used by the hunters and fishers and campers. It is used by goose hunters and is a goose nesting place.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 2L section 2.5	Used in project design (not using Hagliq)
1) Huqliq is a fishing place and birds lay eggs there.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2008	Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5	Waterbird presence, indicated on maps
1) There is a storage site visible at the Thelon crossing. Also thought IQ questions should be asked about Huqliq Island. A map of routes should be provided for IQ sessions.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2008	Teir 3 Appendix 2K Section 2.3, Appendix 2L Section 2.2	Consultation on road options
1) we heard so much about Road Routes; Thelon River is very dangerous, ice flows occurs in the spring time and piles up very high; when ice would breaks up and flows down fast, it would break up the bridge right away. 2) the bridge will be damage by the ice bergs; the river and the current is very strong; and the big ice bergs piles up along the river bank all the way up. by the river bank will be damage. 3) high ground would be good? 4) Mouth of Thelon is better than Huqliq.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2008	Teir 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) Are they drilling now like you said in November? 2) Where is it on the map? 3) Is the chopper going to monitor the shallow part of the river?	EN	BL CLC Feb 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.5	Used to support environmental monitoring strategy for hydrology.
1) I support the proposed bridge but where they are looking at is way too wide a river. I am wondering if they can look somewhere else which would be more narrower river where they are interested in. There are three tent rings and camp grounds right there. only few are allowed to go monitor / survey, some of us should go too. It is very shallow up there. 2) When we went to go up Thelon River to monitor the Thelon River along with the Engineer and Robert Inukpak, William, that time there was openings in parts of Thelon River in the upper area, but further down from the White Hills the bergs were just hard packed and the river was plucked with ice bergs. And at Aliksiktuw big rapids there was a big ice about four feet thick right in the middle of just down stream from the rapids we couldn't land on it but hover very close to it almost touching it. 3) Perhaps look into the ice breaking up just to monitor it this year? Secondly when they are going up to the propose bridge which month will they be going? 4) There might be easily mud slides by the river bank plus very shallow river.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.2, Appendix 2L Section 3.2	Used in project design
1) It is very shallow up there. It is not like down south. Some years Thelon River is very high and some years it is not. One time I left my Lund boat on the river bank and went up to go and get it but it was already gone pulled down by the ice and river currents and crushed. If the bridge should break down how are you going to pull the broken pieces back up out of the river? The river is powerful. The ice is very thick. Can go thick as 7 to 8 feet thick. I am really afraid. Maybe by the lower POOP Rapids would be suitable place for the bridge. Big Island was good spot but it is too far to build the road to it. 2) I support other Irene's statements, the river is way too wide and it is the main overnighting camp ground for hunters who are climbing the river. I hear that they will try and put support (legs) in the middle of the river.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.4, Appendix 2L Section 3.4	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Proposed bridge site is too shallow, and there is old archaeological site just above it. 2) Maybe it would take us 2 or 3 helicopter for us to go and visit the bridge proposed site and check around the site; I'm just thinking.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.2, Appendix 2L Section 3.2	Used in project design
1) My comment was not recorded in the last minutes? It's not only AREVA's chopper but there are lot of other Companies choppers 2) Like Jean commented it's not only Areva but other companies.	EN	BL CLC Feb 2013	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary and Sections 4.1, 4.3, 4.10 and 6.1.2	
If the road goes ahead, there should be at least 4 Wildlife Monitors on the road. Meadowbank now has only one. When the road was built, caribou herds were heading out.	EN	BL CLC Jan 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5	Mitigation and Monitoring Plans
1) it seems like it's going to be long before dewatering at Meadowbank; how long before dewatering?	EN	BL CLC Jul 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology.
1) any drill sites by the small Lakes? 2) Where do the people working on fish work? 4) do they only monitor just the few or all of the Lakes?	EN	BL CLC Jul 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.5	Used to support environmental monitoring strategy for hydrology.
1) I'd be happy with the propose bridge unless they are going to find another spot for it; as for me I have further understanding sometimes people are saying and what you are going to say.	EN	BL CLC Jul 2010	Tier 3, Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2	Used in project design
1) last May there was helicopter landed on the other side of Thelon River mouth during caribou calving; all of the caribou aways 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. 2) 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 dave 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.	EN	BL CLC Jul 2010	Tier 3, Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou migration, concerns about disturbance
1) okay; would the berries and cloudberries have radiation on them? Back in 1980s we noticed regular black berries on Marble Island had radiation on them.	EN	BL CLC Jul 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6, Executive Summary	People are concerned about contamination of plants and animals.
1) 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.	EN	BL CLC Jul 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) 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.	EN	BL CLC Jun 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.5	Used to support environmental monitoring strategy for hydrology.
1) When July comes and where there is a lot of bugs, the caribou usually come close to town. But right now we have seen only a few caribou because there are no mosquitoes.	EN	BL CLC Jun 2011	Tier 3, Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou seasons
1) stated between Baker Lake and halfway hills the ATV trail looks good for the new road, because the route has already been marked and the tundra damaged by Hondas.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2007	Tier 2, Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4 Teir 3, Appendix 2L	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Used in project design
1) stated the shore to the south of Haqpiq has many archaeological sites and traditional use areas.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4 Teir 3 Appendix 2L Section 2.5	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Used in project design (not using Hagliq)
1) stated there would be lots of opposition to Haqpik Island.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 2.5	Used in project design (not using Hagliq)
1) we should use elder IQ first before we decide on a route. 2) Consult community on road options. 3) knows all about Kazan River, but does not know too much about Thelon River. 4) said her father and uncle Thomas know the area very well. 5) traditional knowledge of the project area will be good information for AREVA to gather.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4 Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 2.3, Appendix 2L Section 2.2	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Consultation on road options
1) Community Liaison Committee has to request for full monitoring of river, not talk about it.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Section 6.5	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions Used to support environmental monitoring strategy for hydrology
1) stated her father is buried near Kiggavik. An inukshuk marks the spot. An elder William Ukpattiku knows exactly where it is.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Section 4.4.5.3; Section 4.9 Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.3; Appendix 9B, Section 4.3.3	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information
1) the bridge proposed at Kiggayuk is too shallow and the bridge would be plugged with ice bergs in no time; perhaps deeper spot would be safer place to put it in; if the bridge is build where it is shallower it would break in no time at all; and the big broken part would be too costly and too much to take them out of the strong current of the Thelon River. 2) Monitor the river it in spring time and then in fall time when the water is high from the beginning of the first snow fall.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) they tried to stop us from hunting by using meadow bank new road; we can still use the road it as long as we let the Heavy Equipment pass and wait on the corner pads the road. 2) Other CLC Member - NIRB will have a public meeting about this within the month.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Consultation on public access on road

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) What will happen with water from wasterock?	EN	BL CLC Mar 2009	Tier 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.4 Section 9.1 Volume 5, Section 8.1	Used in project design; Used to validate VEC selection
1) I am so glad Craig was here for these years. I welcome the new members. Kiggavik has slushy area with no boardwalk. It is often wet. I propose bridge location be monitored each year. I saw dangerous icebergs. The location should be monitored every spring by engineers and local people. I'd like to se more people go the Saskatchewan mines to see uranium mining for themselves.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Studies of ice break-up
1) My concern is I notice that winters are different now. Ice is thin. People on overland haul should be careful. Still many loads to go to Kiggavik.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2010	Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 7.1.1 Volume 10, Section 5.1 and 6.2 Tier 3, Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment. Concrens over transportation risks.
1) You get to understand many things if you see the minesites. I support the idea of a bridge over the Thelon but how would an emergency be handled. I had a personal experience at Ferguson Lake needing medical personnel.	EN	BL CLC Mar 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.10.2	Used in project design
“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	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 4.2	Used as an example
1) Some people have asked what they are trying to do to our land. It is our land we can do what we want to do with our land. Some people have ask me, Why are you on the Uranium Committee.My respond yes I am; they say did you know you are being deceived?Ddid you know that don't you. My answer to them the mining companies and we Inuit are leaning together along with modern technology; secondly I like the idea of Nunariaq Island Haqliq Island is for fishing spot, nesting, and general sports spot for everyone; we have to plan for our future for our children. 2) I would like to ask how about at Mamautit at the very mouth of Thelon River? It is very deep; I don't want any fishing spots to be destroyed.	EN	BL CLC May 2008	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.4, Appendix 2L Section 3.4	Used in project design
1) Which side of Haqliq Island are you plan to be using Nunariaq Island? The small inlet at Nunariaq Island might be good spot for the dock. I'm not too concern about Haqlik. Nunariaq Island might be favourable place for dock and the South Road Route. I am concern about Thelon River during the ice melting and ice floating.	EN	BL CLC May 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) I can talk about one who worked with me and Phillip Putumiraqtuq. We drilled ice holes down to the bottom of Lake. We even dug out some mud from the bottom, and my auger blade become very dull. We drilled lot of holes even where there is no water; we also checked for pressure of the Lake, and where there no water there is no pressure; we even checked the long lake past Aniguq Lake, where it is deeper, there's more pressure. He did what he was assigned to do and drilled for four days. 2) The other consultant met with Barnabas Oosuaq, Sheena Iksiraq and William Noah showing what he surveyed with his equipment and showing with the overhead projection. He was measuring ice thickness with radar. William: Three of us met with (James) the Hydrologist? He showed us what he did with instruments he use by dragging sleds with the instruments in it. He showed us and we talked for two hours. He made lot of trails all over, especially through Peter Tapatai's winter trail and all around by Areva's proposed dock sites towards Apruyaq Hill. He missed one small spot by going around it by 2 miles or less where he did it at first trip. We saw the pictures where it shows deep water, and where it has no water frozen right down to the floor, even the picture of qigguq long inlet near right side of the Thelon River's mouth, where probably no water at all just the little in the middle. The study is to find out where the lakes and soiled mud land is where it could be softer or even some dried up creeks and river where there could be unsafe drops because Peter Tapatai is delivering very heavy stuff now but if Areva goes ahead there will be extremely very big heavy equipment for hauling if that is will need to be done through the winter trail or route to go to Kiggavik site also to drill site near Andrew Lake or Judge Sission Lake. He said that in between Kiggavik Camp and Andrew Lake is very rough and rugged tundra by machine.	EN	BL CLC May 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology.
1) - 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.	EN	BL CLC May 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.2 Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Project design; Used to support climate change assessment

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) We want to be able to help and understand each other. To understand we need to work together. As a member of the community of Baker Lake I felt small at the meetings. If we want it for ourselves, we have to look out for ourselves. It helps now that mining companies are listening to all sides. I was glad to be included in the public forum and I learned a lot. Such as what is yellowcake? AREVA knows all about yellowcake and those who are against it will make you fear it. I found out yellowcake is not dangerous, it can be used to power electric companies. If we do not ask questions we will not get the answers we want. Thank you AREVA for allowing me to be including in the CLC and as a contractor. We have to think forward and move forward.	EN	BL CLC May 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 18.6	Community Involvement Plan
1) I want to hear what people from people of Arviat think of Kiggavik project. Arviat people went to Ferguson Lake with him. Saw where his people camped. Doesn't want his people's things be moved from there. 2) KIA and Arviat Council passed resolutions supporting advancing the project.	EN	BL CLC Nov 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Section 4.1; Section 4.4.5.3; Section 6.1.3; Teir 3, Appendix 9B, Section 3.3	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement.
1) it would not be good if the Archaeologists takes everything and not left one at all. 2) will the artefacts be returned? 3) if they want to keep the artefacts in safe place they can.	EN	BL CLC Nov 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.1; Section 4.4; Section 4.4.5.3; Section 6.1.3; Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.3	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information.
1) 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.	EN	BL CLC Nov 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.2.3.1; Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou calving
1) When the Wildlife Monitors were here, I saw some wonder too close to Aberdeen lake, and around Judge Sission Lake I saw five wolves catch and killed caribou and eating it, and we saw about thirty Musk oxens too.	EN	BL CLC Nov 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 11.5.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.2 and 5.8.3	Muskox presence, wolf presence
1) might fall through the ice. What about uranium? This is our drinking water.	EN	BL CLC Nov 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-environment interactions
1) Stated they shouldn't even touch items; they maybe too important to my Dad and Basil Aptanik. 2) I have a question to ask, how old the sites are? 3) those tools might belong to my great grandfather they could be long gone after they study them from the Skinny Lake. 4) I would like them to investigate without moving items. I would like to know how many thousands of years they are. 5) The committee members would like to artefacts returned to Baker Lake when the archaeologists are finished with them.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.1; Section 4.4; Section 4.9; Section 4.4.5.3; Teir 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.3	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information.
“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	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 3.4.7	Site visit-Cluff Lake, SK
1) CLC: Did Martin Qillak go out with you when you go for survey? Biologist: No, Victor Utaataaq and Kevin Martee went out with us, we are used to them. We saw three grizzly bears and saw one grizzly at Thom Lake, saw one Beaver, otter, at Schultz Lake. Kevin Martee told us there were some martens in town. When we were surveying by foot, we saw Bluebird, yellowbird they are not from Nunavut or from this area. 2) CLC: When I was working with caribou biologist back in 70's we used to fly high as 1,000 feet. Biologist: We can't see too good at one thousand feet high; when we fly low we can take pictures and put them into computer. Past spring caribou we saw were white; counting caribou on top of snow if they are white can be camouflage; and boulders are black; only time we see is when they are very close. 3) CLC: Do you do fox survey as well? Biologist: No. 4) CLC: Foxes are bothersome at Meadow Bank Camp, they go after the garbage. There was lot of ptarmigans; did you catch any? When there are more Musk oxen mean less caribou? Biologist: We saw some in groups musk oxen, mostly about 18. We saw about 75, scattered, 50 at the most. We saw wolverine. CLC: Did you see any Bald eagle? Biologist: We saw 2 bald eagles at Meadowbank, snowy owl. I saw a peregrine falcon chasing a raven today.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.1	Bear presence, wildlife surveys
1) From our going down to visits to Northern Saskatchewan I have learned a lot.I don't speak English, I thought it would be too dangerous for us, and it was good to see black bear. One time my grandson caught a grizzly near Kiggavik too, just north of Horse Shoe Island.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.1.1	Bear presence
1) Back in 50s and 60s animals that we see around today were not around. We even lived near the present Kiggavik now. We never saw those animals before. 2) Back in 60s or 70s some animals just started coming in close to town, from north and east of the town in 1980s. 3) When I was a small girl I saw a black bear in the Beverly area. I heard stories that they are more fierce than grizzlies.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.2	Local wildlife presence
“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	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 3.4.7	Site visit-Kiggavik

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Any drill sites by the small Lakes? 2) Where do the people working on fish work? 3) The river monitoring that we saw is monitoring the current of the river and Lakes so that they will know how it will have affect or changes. 4) Do they only monitor just the few or all of the Lakes?	EN	BL CLC Oct 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 14.2	Used in project design; included in monitoring and mitigation plan.
1) They showed us the location of the proposed bridge. I like one proposed area. The first proposed area was shallow.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) when you are going to go visit Kiggavik make sure you don't go too close to the traditional rock for lookout telecoping hill. 2) I am thinking towards to the top of the Kingaaryuk Hill. 3) We only depend on caribou and fish only, we do not have seals, walrus or whales.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.2.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context.
1) 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. 2) Those who are drilling near Arviat would like to know what company? They were drilling right in the middle of the calving ground.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 3.3.2.2	Mitigation and Monitoring Plans
1) It not just the helicopters the small planes are chasing off caribou/ near Meadowbank. Just repeating what the other people were watching too. They are the ones chasing caribou so there were no caribou for the whole summer and didn't come close to Baker Lake I wanted to bring it up. 2) Those caribou are coming from East and West. Supposed to meet and come by but chased by the planes/ choppers. It's not just caribou but hard to get fish because too many barges are coming in and out. It not just Areva there are commercial planes too. 3) There are many helicopters and planes. It's not only AREVA but there are many they should report to HTO; not just spreading rumors. People and HTO should write a letter to HTO about low flying plane, report to Game officer.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.2.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context.
1) When caribou are looking for food they migrate and travel far.	EN	BL CLC Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.2.3.2; Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou migration
I was impressed to see some Baker Lake people working up there.	EN	BL CLC Sep 2007	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human resources plan
1) When you have the public meeting, ask people who use the river. 2) At that same time we went out to go search for my dad's grave. Thanks to Areva / Kiggavik I'm not sure it has no cross on it or near by it when we went up this time. 3) Who went up to Garry Lake? 4) David Aksawnee, his wife Betsy, Paul Atutuvaa, Silas Kenalugak and myself. I went on every trip. 5) Some of the CLC Members have not been to visit the Sasakatchewan Uranium Mine Sites. 6) Maybe it is too late now to make arrangments; maybe in spring time in May? 7) 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. 8) I really Support it, when you really see with your own eyes you learn more from it.	EN	BL CLC Sep 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4 Volume 3 Part 1, Section 3.4.7	Informed on IQ and TLU information Site visit-Saskatchewn Mines
1) how long will you be monitoring? 3) hunters don't have instruments but, it seems there is water collected.	EN	BL CLC Sept 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project environment interactions.
1) The trip to Kiggavik was very good, but what will become of that small Lake that was being used or draining out? 2) the next Lake was being used for drinking water.	EN	BL CLC Sept 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.5	Used as an example of concerns about water quality.
1) You've mentioned run offs, we didn't have very much rain this summer. Is this why there was little runoff. 2) How come the small channel at the mouth of Thelon River sand barge has very much less water- and much more sand emerging up? 3) Baker Lake water seems salty now.	EN	BL CLC Sept 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.1.2; Section 5.2.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; Considered in screening for cumulative effects
1) After the CLC visit to Kiggavik we stopped at Judge Sessions Lake on the way back to visit my mothers gravesite.	EN	BL CLC Sept 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4.5.3; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.9; Tier 3Appendix 9B Section 3.3; Appendix 9B, Section 4.3.5; Appendix 9B, Section 4.3.8	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Informed land use and/or social and ecological context; Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement.
1) What if the fish die? 2) Are you catching live fish? 3) In Baker Lake we have white fish, graylings, lake Trout, char, and others (sucker fish). 4) Are you using a small boat? 5) Are nets deep or shallow? 5) how long Are you going to be working?	EN	BL CLC Sept 2008	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 5.6.1; Tier 3, Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) As long as the archaeological sites are not disturbed, I will continue to support the mine.	EN	BL EL Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.1; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.3; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4.5.3; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 6.1.3; Tier 3 Appendix 9B Section 3.3	Informed land use and/or social and ecological context; Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information.

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) I support the mine because I am concerned about the young people being unemployed. I am also concerned about the environmental assessment and how it is going to be completed, especially with the water testing. The animals drink the water, and it would be best to have all things safe for the animals.	EN	BL EL Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 5, Section 4.1.1.3; Tier 2, Volume 5, Executive Summary Volume 8, Section 7.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection Water quality modelling was completed to assess the effect of discharge from the mine on water and sediment quality. The HHERA pathways assessment considered the consumption of water by animals and humans.
1) Always have an elder when doing studies or monitoring.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.9	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement.
1) Elder: Are you teaching radiation safety at the site? AREVA: Yes, this is part of the site orientation. There are also personal dosimeters for workers. Working at Kiggavik exploration site for one summer provides less radiation exposure than taking a flight from Baker Lake to Winnipeg.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.6, 15.1 Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section4.8	Radiation Protection Plan; People expressed concerns focused on radiation-specific subject matter.
1) As Inuit's knowledge, the caribou start heading (south) in September.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou movement patterns
1) Could you explain air quality monitoring at the open house, since this is a concern in the community?	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 6.5	Informed monitoring plan
1) Fish (lake trout) near Princess Mary Lake, Pitz Lake have really changed 2) Workers do not comply with the rules of the road and letting caribou through (the right of way). The workers do not obey their supervisors when they are not looking.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
1) I am pretty sure there will be dust that will spread everywhere. You'll need wildlife monitors all the time. There will be lots of dust and animals like rabbits and wolves will be affected.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1 Volume 4, Section 4.1 Volume 8, Section 7.1 Volume 6 Executive Summary	Mitigation and monitoring plans Influenced the scope of the dispersion modelling assessment. The distribution of dust and airbourne contaminants was considered in the HHERA pathways assessment. People are concerned about contamination of plants and animals through dust
1) There would be changes near the project site in the spring and summer. Near my house there is lots of dust on the plants from traffic on the roads.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1 Volume 6, Section 5.2, 9.1.5	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) You were asking about significance of caribou from Garry Lake area they will start going south and we will look for caribou coming. In May/June and September they move in different directions. In January they try to be in rough areas when it is too cold.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.2.2.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.5	Caribou seaons
1) You will probably build a road in the future. Be sensitive to the wildlife. Meadowbank said they would be sensitive but there were accidents with wildlife. Be sensitive during road construction. It seems that white people may follow guidelines for construction, but maybe the people on the ground doing the construction, local people, may not be following the guidelines. 2) It is important that the caribou leaders are not disturbed during migrations; this is information we learned from our Elders. 3) The Quamanirjuag herd does not come around because there are woodland caribou. One herd runs away more than the other. I have seen bull caribou dying - would AREVA analyze the animal, measure tissues and try to figure out what is happening? 4) Caribou from east and Churchill area know one another and where they are moving. Our Elders said that caribou know where each herd is moving. 5) I don't completely agree with the previous comment. Can each herd really know one anothers movement? 6) I have heard that caribou move with the weather.	EN	BL EL Oct 2012	Tier Volume 2 Section 10.4.5 Volume 6 Section 13.2.3.3 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Mitigation and monitoring plans Caribou migration

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) 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. Inuit have also been a self regulating society/conservationist for wildlife such as caribou. 2) Grew up with grandparents when sill caribou clothing and knowledge of looking after clothing so not get wet and how to hunt successfully in the seasons. Families passing the information and providing for each other. 3) Mother taught her to not be idle and not just wander around. Young women must contribute to camp and family and help others. Told: when you marry, make sure to maintain his clothing at all times. Especially his mitts and kamiit as weather can change drastically anytime. Hands will be first to get cold so keep them warm. They are what you use most. Make sure to utilize all parts of an animal when your husband catches it. Everyone must listen to parents. If you didn't listen, then an elder to deal with behavior may do intervention. Women were taught to not be picky with a husband as they were going to be your support and helper in life.She realized later in life and still today that importance of IQ. Seeing what she was told as a child come true. 4) Believes in IQ values. Contributing to family at a young age. RCMP rules on harvesting animals not right. Colonization having a huge effort on Inuit. IQ needed more in schools because loss of language and values a huge part of society. Language loss another huge issue. IQ needs to be strengthened and supported. 5) Went to school at around 7-8 and feels that Inuit values, beliefs and traditional knowledge have not been passed on, a loss of culture. Retained the language but not the other parts of cultural information/identity. Effects of colonization and the residential school history. Social issues mining experiences may have deeper roots. 6) Struggles with starvation and surviving off the land. Hard time with memories because more females than males and this made it more difficult to provide for everyone. Lost a husband, married again and even had a child on the land on a sled. 7) Did not attend school. Used to work on search and rescue and they used to have no worries when someone didn't come back right away because they had land skills but now there is a big rush when someone doesn't come back. Arranged marriages in the past are not being followed today and he thinks that skills should be taught more in the schools today. Survival skills could be taught as orientation so people know how to make shelter and survive a few days. Thanked Attungala for teaching him. Agrees snowdrifts are important for navigation. IQ not used in schools as much as it should. 8) At young age sent to hospital but then learned how to hunt from father and prepare caribou in the seasons and in different ways - different ways to prepare the legs for mitts or kamiks or others clothing. Need to respect animals and use everything and go out at daylight so enough time to do everything properly. Same thing with marine mammals and being efficient with hunting.	IQ	BL EL Sep 2013	Tier 2. Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2 Part 2 Section 1.2 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1 Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Executive Summary	Issues and Concerns -Human Environment Meaning of IQ Elders views on changes in caribou movements

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
9) Father was busy and didn't like idle people. At young age he was taught how to follow and learn where to look for caribou. He may not know all knowledge but he caught lots of it. Not fully immersed but catching the end of it and experiencing dependence of the land still. 10) Question: Who Holds IQ? 11) Elders were the holders of the knowledge. Elders, even now may miss some IQ values. 50-70 years things starting changes when people moved into communities and the dynamics of society changed. Told they would live more conformable in a community but false because the dynamics and hierarchy changed so harder than when on the land. IQ values were not applicable to the new surroundings and were forgotten but being remembered now. Told story of when he was told to cache many caribou as it was predicted caribou would be scarce. Sure enough this happened and he was thankful for IQ and guidance. IQ is evolving because that is what cultures do, adapt and survive. The stream of knowledge to the youth must still remain despite change. Times and conditions change. This holds true for many things such as caribou migrations. 12) Questions: Does Modern Technology have a role in IQ? 13) Words are extremely powerful. Person befriended him and asked for a dog to be named after this man so he could help him. Norman did this when he remembered years later and that was his best dog. Elders words have more weight, are more powerful. Never hoping for anyone to get hurt because words can be that powerful. 14) If there was a person not listening how was the taboo dealt with? 15) Parents would try first 16) Asking about local healers and about remedies given to people? 17) Migration routes of caribou were normal but the establishment of communities has resulted in changes. Rankin and Whale Cove have caused further change still. Inuit comments need to be recorded and used when assessments are going on. 18) Changes happen, it is understandable. There is no way to know exactly what was said in past generations. Christianity has also had influence, enlightenment of Inuit through Christianity. Evolution is natural. 19) The schools need to contribute to IQ values continuation. Now they spend very little time, like maybe 45 minutes but believed that time should be 50% of the time so that values are strengthened. IQ is about hands on experience and the language - not "school busy work". 20) Meeting, conferences etc. talk about these IQ values but Elders need to be more involved so the lessons can be passed to children 21) 1 drummer with 2 or maybe 3 singers but now they are using more drummers but this is not right for this area. Local traditions need to be understood before anything else. 22) 1993 to 2008 K to 3 used to be two streams - Inuktitut and English but then switched to just English. Boys cultural classes are short funds for materials to participate in cultural class. (Boys sewing in cultural class because cheaper materials and some parents do not like this).	IQ	BL EL Sep 2013	Tier 2. Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2 Part 2 Section 1.2 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Issues and Concerns -Human Environment Meaning of IQ Elders views on changes in caribou movements
1) 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. They do not wish to take the lead on presenting to the community and would like the project to involve the community of Baker Lake more.	EN	BL HL Jan 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Thelon bridge ulitmately removed (later not preferred option)
1) It is nice to have all these nice jobs, I'm worried about the environment, what is the plan to clean up the land when you are done?	EN	BL HS Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Preliminary decommissioning plan
1) If someone ingests yellowcake do you have something for it? So you can die from eating enough of it?	EN	BL HS Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Occupational health and safety plan
1) Question (student): What can happen to the body after prolonged exposure to radiation? 2) Response (AREVA): Increased exposure to radon gas does lead to increased rates of lung cancer. This is part of history in the early uranium mines. 3) Question (student) What happens if uranium gets exposed on your skin?	EN	BL HS Nov 2010	Tier 2Volume 2 Section 4.2.3 Volume 8 Section 6.2.5, Section 6.1, Section 7.1; Teir 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts.
1) What effect will mining have on the land?	EN	BL HS Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1, 7.1.5; Volume 6, Executive Summary	People are concerned about the land and soil
1) What happens if uranium gets into the groundwater?	EN	BL HS Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Executive Summary	People are concerned about contamination of groundwater
1) What if something wrong happens at Kiggavik?	EN	BL HS Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 10, Section 5.1	People are concerned about accidents and malfunctions
As a hunter and fisherman all my life, I hunt all the land and it's hard for me to tell you and document the routes I take. I just pack up and go hunt and fish.	IQ	BL HTO April 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Baker Lake hunting the land
Caribou is our priority. We are not entirely agreeing with opening the mine. There are a lot of activities such as tourism. We are concerned with the impact on our food supply.	IQ	BL HTO April 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Baker Lake importance of Caribou
You asked where we hunt. We hunt everywhere. We hunt where the caribou go. Caribou is our priority.	IQ	BL HTO April 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Baker Lake hunting the land

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) HTO: Are the fish you catch edible? 2) Biologist: Yes, they are edible. We are providing the extra fish that donn't need to be analyzed to William Noah to distribute to the elders center in Baker Lake. 3) HTO: Can you provide more information on the arsenic levels that were above government guidelines? 4) Biologist: There are 2 sets of guidelines that we compare the results to, the first is the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) and the second is the Probable Effects Level (PEL). Some sediment samples were over the CCME guideline but below the PEL guideline. The grain size of the sediment can have an effect, as clay and silts can accumulate some metals.	EN	BL HTO Aug 2009	Teir 2 Volume 8 Section 7.1 Volume 5, Section 11.1	The HHERA pathways assessment considers the potential effects on fish, as well as human consumption of fish. Potential impacts on sediment quality are discussed in T2 V5. Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
1) How many fish are you trying to catch, where and how? 2) The Conservation Officer should know when you start and finish this work. 3) How many fish have you caught? 4) Why do you need to catch more char? 5) Do you mark your net? 6) What is the oldest fish? 7) Did you find any contamination? 8) Is the report publicly available?	EN	BL HTO Aug 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
1) HTO: IRs 5, 6, 7,8,10 all deal with the quality of TK used in reporting. Issues in respect to the maps. You have desegregated the topics but there are still issues 2) There is still too much detail to someone like me who can't read a map. There are too many dots and lines. Things like a rock pointer, where is it pointing to, and what is it pointing to. Bones, what are they? Are they caribou, wolf, muskox, wolverine, maybe a grave site? This needs to be clearly defined. We seem to understand but each item needs to be individually done. 3) AREVA: In the IR response, we segregated the maps and improved the legend to make the maps more clear. 4) HTO: Further desegregation is needed - travel routes, hunting areas, camping areas, fishing areas, and culturally significance areas should be on separate maps. Some hunting areas, spawning areas and travel routes have been missed. 5) Traditional knowledge from the Dene should have been taken into account.	EN	BL HTO Feb 2013	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
1) HTO: Pitz Lake and Princess Mary Lake are both well used. Both have winter and summer camping areas, migratory areas, fish spawning, gravesites, caribou crossings and spiritual significant areas. Environmental protection will be required for these areas, we need more areas studied. Were they overlooked? 2) AREVA: Explained the RSA and that these areas fall outside. 3) HTO: The cumulative impacts of development will mean changes to the caribou migrating areas and should be given importance. It is difficult to understand how hunting will be affected with what happens up the road with this project. 4) To elaborate on what's been said, socioeconomics is my strength. In IRs 12, 30, and 33 there is uncertainty in the numbers stated about the distribution of caribou. This is not supported. If people are attached to an area they should not have to leave. The herd may be intact but may have moved. This has to be clarified. Changes in caribou could be affected. Terrestrial information can't be carried over to socioeconomics. 5) Would like more information on the collared caribou. Do the biologists know which are the Beverly herd and the Qaminirjuaq herd? 6) AREVA: The government and mining companies cooperating to collaring caribou. The movement of the caribou herds is known better because of collaring. The Qaminirjuaq herd lately has moved west and then south in the summer. The Beverly herd is migrating to the west near Beverly lake. When we first started talking the Beverly herd was believed to migrate around Kiggavik and the Qamanirjuaq herd was believed to be east and south of Kiggavik. The collars show part of the Qamanirjuaq herd passes near the Kiggavik site some years. 7) HTO: Will there be a technical comment review coming submitted on these issues. 8) AREVA: Yes 9) HTO: IR 19 and 27. How can you state the controls put in place? Banning hunting, hunting controls, controlling the use of the road, you may force a quota. 10) AREVA: A quota is stated as one way of controlling a herd. We will not propose a quota or a ban on hunting. As for access to the road we are responsible for the safety on the road. We want the BLHTO to be involved with the management of the all season road, if it is built. A winter road does not appear to be an issue it does not increase access. People have access over the snow and ice. Nobody is proposing any of these controls, the biologist listed these as ways of protection to the herds. 11) HTO: If your biologist is suggesting these protection measures, think of what are the implications if you list these to the hunters of Baker Lake. Expand more as they feel this is a possibility. Quotas, banning hunting, and access.	EN	BL HTO Feb 2013	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.3.3.3; Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.2 Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.9; Teir 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.3	Harvest and traditional use, included on maps Responses from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information
1) 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.	EN	BL HTO Mar 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) HTO: I am 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? 2) AREVA: This was asking if contaminated water would drain to lakes. The mill and waste rock would be designed to collect water which would be treated before being released into the environment. The photo of McClean Lake showing the collection sumps was used.	EN	BL HTO Mar 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2.4 Section 8.1; Volume 5, Executive Summary Volume 2 Section 9.1	Supports the use of spatial boundaries for the aquatic environment Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection Used in project design
1) HTO: So the water that you are going to be discharging into Judge Sissons Lake, its going to be treated? 2) AREVA: Yes, all water is treated before it is released. 3) HTO: When I was at McClean Lake, the collections ponds I saw were all full. After you open up the ground, is there going to be uranium, is it going to be exposed? The other thing is to consider, what will happen when the water in the ponds when it freezes? I am asking because, when you are mining all year round, you create these ponds, some of them will be contaminated, what will happen when they freeze, will you make more ponds? What happens to the mill water? 4) AREVA: Surface runoff is collected and when the ponds freeze, the runoff also freezes. Before freeze-up, the levels of the collection ponds are adjusted to accommodate snow and spring runoff. All water from the mill and the runoff ponds is treated before it leaves the site. Note: The McClean Lake photos showing collection ponds were used to assist this explanation.	EN	BL HTO Mar 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1 Volume 2 Section 9.1	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions Used in project design
1) HTO: 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. 2) There is already strong opposition with the two southern roads. 3) AREVA Question: Can I ask the HTO, of those options, which road would be preferred? An all season road? A winter road? 4) HTO: Most likely, yes. If it is built on the area that we just proposed because of the higher land and a narrower area. 5) AREVA Question: So is the bridge the preferred option? 6) HTO: Is the bridge going to be a strong one? In reality, it is hard to picture and imagine how the bridge is going to be, to see how stable the bridge is going to be. 7) The other thing that we have to factor in is when the ice is breaking up, where the bridge is, ice will probably creep up on top of the bridge. 8) We already know how wide and thick this Angico road is, us hunters who hunt all year. It is quite a slope to go over, what is the anticipated height of the road? 9) AREVA: The present design is about 1.3 m (or this high) and to allow caribou and ATVs to cross there will be many areas with shallow slopes.	EN	BL HTO Mar 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) HTO: The special management area, is it going to be managed or covered? Protected from the environment? 2) This referred to special waste. AREVA: It will be placed back in the pit with the tailings as part of decommissioning.	EN	BL HTO Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.4	Used in project design
1) HTO: There is a lot of fur bearing hunters who hunt around this area, if there ever was a blizzard and the hunter was being searched for. How would AREVA accommodate or help out with the search? When I was deputy mayor and Joe Niego was the mayor, we made a trip there with I think UG who was the company at the time. The distance seems pretty close between the drill holes. 2) AREVA: AREVA has an emergency response plan in place at all times and assisting with off-site searches is part of this. The RCMP has a copy of the Emergency Response Plan and in 2007 AREVA was contacted by the RCMP to investigate an ELT alarm picked up by a satellite 25 miles from camp. AREVA sent a team by helicopter and rescued a canoist in distress.	EN	BL HTO Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.4	Emergency Response Plan

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) HTO: 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. 2) AREVA: Caribou are given the right of way now during exploration and will be given the right of way during mining. Traffic on the road will be controlled during migrations. This already happened last fall on the Meadowbank road. There was a migration across the road for a few days, and traffic was stopped on the road except for a few essential vehicles. 3) HTO: When we look at the diagram of the mining site, we have the camp and the main buildings. Right now the design is just open area, will you have a fence around the open pits or around the whole mining area including the pits, the camp site, the waste areas? The reason I am asking, even though it's not a calving grounds, it is grizzly bear country, wolverine country. 4) AREVA: Normally there are no fences at remote mine sites and they are usually not required for worker or wildlife protection.	EN	BL HTO Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 11.2, 13.2.3.3, 13.2.3.5; Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4 and 5.8 and 5.1.1, 5.7.1.4 Appendix 2K, Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3	Bear and wolverine presence; not caribou calving area Used in project design
1) How will AREVA try to keep the community satisfied? We want to protect our environment and wildlife. We Inuit need to start planning for the future. No doubt the mine will only be open for about 10 years. We!ve been given a chance here to consider what will happen. Because we have a land claims agreement, we now have control over our own land. How will the KIA and AREVA ensure that we are comfortable with this project if it moves forward? 2) The KIA came to the community to give you general information in 2009. KIA will provide all the necessary expertise to make sure this project is safe. The licensing process will take another 5 years. DFO, EC, INAC, CNSC will not approve the project if it is not environmentally safe. The Lands Department will gather all of your concerns and questions. Any new information we receive from the proponent will be communicated to the communities. The KIA will review the proposal thoroughly. If you are not comfortable with it, the project will not proceed.	EN	BL KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 18.6	Community involvement plan
1) I support the project as long as certain conditions are met (including conditions of safety and wellbeing). We have a very concrete example (with Agnico) to refer to.	EN	BL KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.2	Health and safety plan
1) I support this project. I think it!s great that companies want to employ Inuit-Owned businesses. They told us, if you are I-O, registered and have Inuit employees, you can sub-contract to the mines (AEM awards 187 million in contracts annually). I think the youth are encouraged by this.	EN	BL KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan
1) Reading of a letter to KIA from HTO regarding the building of a road (refer to letter). 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 was recommended by the HTO, with some conditions (refer to letter). Options 2 and 3 were not. 2) The KIA will be meeting with the various stakeholders in the future. We have had meetings in the past. Our director and CLO were present. Prior to these meetings,we need to plan first and obtain all the required information from the proponent. 2: Road options: We have noted that you support option 1, with conditions. This is just the proposal stage. It will be a long time before the mine is built. We have to think about our future, our wildlife, our water, our environment. Many studies have been done to establish the environmental baseline conditions. We are meeting with the communities now to understand what the communities want. This is just the first of many meetings in the community.3: Tailings, docking, transportation of yellowcake. KIA will include your concerns and recommendations in their report.	EN	BL KIA Feb 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2M - 5.4	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) We want to be represented. I!d like to see a law passed. Arctic residents are concerned and want to protect their land and wildlife. We!re not trying to put down any Western people. We have to start looking forward to the future, for our children and grandchildren. The mines have a limited lifespan. I have toured the Northern Saskatchewan mines. The decommissioned mines seem to be looked after properly. While we do not always agree with each other, I hope that we can get along in the future. We all have to work together to plan for our future. It!ll be our young people who work in these mines. We have to follow the growth of our world. The only difference is our language. Make sure you come back, as other people may want to voice their concerns in the future. Thank you for listening.	EN	BL KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 18.6	Community involvement plan

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Will they be building bridges? Can they build something other than a bridge, like a docking area? Much planning is required by engineers to build bridges. A lot of us use the area for hunting. I think we Elders need to speak out. Thank you and welcome to Baker Lake. I!d like to invite the public to speak. We should all work together and plan together for our children. Thank you for listening. 2) The proposed bridge on the Thelon River is one of the three options being considered (Option 1).Option 2: Southern road. Option 3: Winter road. These are the options that have been proposed. Nothing has been decided. If the bridge option was selected, the bridge would be about 500 m long and 15 m high. Engineers have built bridges in these conditions. But what impact would this have on wildlife? We need to consider all of these options before a decision is made.	EN	BL KIA Feb 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2	Project design
1) 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	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou presence
1) Caribou are a migrating species, but with the development of Rankin Inlet, caribou are changing their migration routes and not travelling to their traditional areas as often.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Changes in caribou movements
1) Caribou migration routes are very important in the region; area used as calving grounds and also as migration routes, especially during the fall. 2) Is there a database available on the current wildlife in the area? 3) If project goes ahead, protection measures should be put in place for all components of this project and the calving grounds needs to be considered.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary, Volume 6 Section 11.1, 11.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou migration, included on maps
1) Comments regarding the dock location across the lake (southern part of lake). The area is very shallow and is used in the spring as a migration route and used for fishing; therefore not in favour of the southern route option. If the company is building another road, will they be building another dock? Why not build the dock right away and then built the road?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.1	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions Used in project design (south all-season route option removed)
1) Concerned about the inability of eating wildlife and fish if contaminated. Have heard that people (First Nations) have been asked to move/relocate because of the contamination, radiation (danger?) in the area from the mines.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 7.1 Tier 3 Appendix 3C	The HHERA pathways assessment considered the potential transfer of contaminants through the environment, and the consumption of wildlife and fish by humans. Concerns that mining has had negative effects.
1) 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.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 11.2, 13.2.3.5; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4 and 5.1.4	Use of caribou
1) Concerns about the storage of concentrated uranium/yellowcake at the dock in Bake Lake and the potential impacts it might to people, wildlife and the environment. Does it produce radiation, is it radioactive?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3 Volume 8 Section 6.1 Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	Project design People are interested in learning about the properties of uranium concentrates.
1) Concerns over archaeological sites. Family members are buried in the area.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.1; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information
1) Concerns over blasting and the dust from blasting (dust travels far over the land). What will be done for the uranium dust when blasting is occurring? How will the blasting materials be stored? Will be have easy access to the blasting materials? Concerned over safety and storage of blasting materials and the possible misuse of the blasting materials by the people.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.4, 5.4.2.8 Volume 4, Section 4.1 Tier 3, Appendix 2C, Explosives Management Plan Sec 2	Used in project design Influenced the scope of the dispersion modelling assessment People are curious about the health and safety programs.
1) Concerns over compensation for workers who might get exposed or sick from radiation. Will measures be put in place to prevent exposure?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.2	Through public engagment in communities is was found that monitoring of radiation is important to people.
1) 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.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1	Cumulative effects assesment
1) Concerns over not being allowed to drink water from the lake.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1	Used to validate VEC selection

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) 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.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, 11.2 Volume 10, Sections 4.2 and 5.1; Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1.1; Appendix 10C, Section 1.2	Emergency response plan People are concerned over the transport of uranium concentrate and the possiblity of a spill. People are concerned about the effect of a spill entering a body of water.
1) Concerns regarding barges coming into the lake and the use of the southern area. That area of the lake is starting to get shallow; will the company monitor the depth of the lake? Barges will be carrying heavy loads and wondering if this will be a good place to bring the barges. 2) Studies should also be conducted in other areas like Chesterfield Inlet, especially for the barge route as the water is getting shallow there too. 3) 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. 4) Would like to know where AREVA intends to build the road to the Kiggavik mine site. The area including the Meadowbank area seems to have a lot of minerals.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Teir 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.1	Used in project design (south all-season route option removed)
1) Concerns regarding impacts to human health, especially impacts to children. Have heard/seen impacts (deformations) to humans at other uranium mining sites. Need to know if will see the same impacts. 2) Will there be benefits to the workers and their families if a worker is exposed to radiation? What will happen?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 16.2	Health and safety plan
1) Concerns regarding the barges and potential spills into the lake. Barges that have been brought in by Meadowbank have been chained/anchored in the lake. These chains have broken and the anchors lost into the lake. Concerns over the barges potentially floating away, which might cause spills into the lake or cause the supplies spilling into the lake. Would like monitoring be put in place to prevent this from happening.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Emergency response plan
1) 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.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5,Section 3.2 Section 11.1	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
1) Concerns regarding waste management. Uranium tailings will remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. Is AREVA willing to commit to managing this waste forever? If they don't, then who will? Whose responsibility will the waste become after their decommissioning process? What will happen to the stored waste if/when the permafrost melts?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Used in project design
1) 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.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section, Section 10.1 Volume 8 Section 7.1 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.1; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection The HHERA pathways assessment considered the potential transfer of contaminants through the environment, and the consumption of wildlife and fish by humans. Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information.
1) Do not support uranium and uranium mining and want it closed down. Part of anti uranium group that have previously travelled to other communities to get their support to close the mine. If this mine goes ahead it will employ people, but need to protect and mitigate impacts to land, wildlife, environment and workers. Do not want families to go through similar hardships, if family members are lost to illnesses because of working at the mine site.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc S4.1	People have concerns regarding perceived risks involving uranium mining.
1) Elder pointed out areas near the southern route that are traditionally and currently used for camping and caribou hunting. Large herds of caribou (thousands) migrate near the proposed and through the proposed routes.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.2.3.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.2 and 5.7.1.4	Hunting areas, included on maps; caribou migration
1) Elder's husband worked at the Rankin Inlet Nickel mine as an underground miner and became ill. What is the plan to protect the people and workers? Would like to see a protection plan put in place for the people, workers, wildlife and land from uranium and uranium mining. The area around Rankin Inlet is still contaminated because of the nickel mine and the tailings pond is still there. Plans will have to be put in place to clean up the mine site.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier Volume 2 Section 16.2; Tier 3, Appendix 2P Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 1 Teir 2 Volume 8 Section 6.4.3.4.3, 6.4.4.7, 6.4.5.4 Tier 3, Appendix 2P, OH&S Plan, Section 1.2	Health and safety plan Through public engagement of communties people expressed concern about the plans that will be in place. People expressed concern about workers being monitored and working in a safe environment.
1) Helicopters and planes disrupt caribou in the mating areas/hunting grounds with their noise pollution.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan
1) Helicopters have bothered people in the area when out hunting. Pretty sure there are guidelines in place and mining companies should abide by these guidelines. The pilots should and be made aware of the guidelines and follow them, especially over the hunting grounds and they should avoid flying low.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 3.3.2.2	Mitigation and monitoring plans

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) How will climate change affect the project?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.2 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Used in project design; Influenced the scope of the assessment for climate change.
1) How will the project affect the people (especially woman and children) and communities: human health, social, economic? 2) 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?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 7.1	Potential effects on the human health of people in the community are assessed in the HHERA.
1) Importance of water crossings, annual migration routes (summer as well as winter ranges) needs to be considered especially regarding the road option.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 11.2 Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3	Importance of protecting caribou water crossings; Used in project design
1) Important that the company respect/protect the land, water and animals. The peoples wishes should be greater than money.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6, Executive Summary	People are concerned about the land and soil
1) In the past (early sixties), caribou would follow along the west shore of Baker Lake and cross the river when migrating, but now they won't go near these areas in the summertime. Very concerned about the impacts to caribou from helicopters and planes and noise and impacts to their traditional migration routes.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan
1) Need to consider other companies with similar uranium projects and look at the potential impacts these have had on the environment. Need to also consider that these mines are in warmer climates, and how it will be different for the Arctic climate.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1	Used in project design
1) Need to discuss in more details about the byproducts from uranium mining, not only discuss yellowcake. Byproducts are the biggest concern from the mining; what will happen to the byproducts? How will it be stored? What are the proper storage methods for these byproducts? Need more information on the details of the lifespan of the byproducts and risks associated with the byproducts. This information is important not just for us, but for our children and our childrens children. The byproducts should be taken out by the Proponent along with the uranium and not be left behind.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 14.2	Used in project design
1) Need to find balance between the land and the environment and create a harmony with the decisions we make. 2) Heard on the news that the Minister had not responded to the proposal at the beginning of last month, but also heard that Minister responded to a proposed road and a bridge being built, but then heard that these are being delayed by one year. Would like clarification. 3) Will Baker Lake have a say on whether or not the project goes ahead? Will the board consider a no decision from Baker Lake (plebiscite)? 4) When will the NIRB be back in Baker Lake to talk to the community? 4) Question on where the board members are from.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 17	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Need to think of the future well being of our children. Concerns over not being able to hunt caribou or drinking water might be impacted from the project.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.1.3 Volume 8 Section 7.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions The HHERA pathways assessment considered the potential transfer of contaminants through the environment, and the consumption of wildlife and fish by humans.
1) 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?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Teir 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.1	Used in project design (south all-season route option removed)
1) The community have been told previously that there are no real health threats of being exposed to too much radiation. Are they also telling us that there are no risks of our land, water, wildlife being contaminated? What are the risks, what are the chances that we would be taking? Are there any studies or evidence of health & environmental impacts/side effects as a result of uranium mining?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Teir 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc Section 3	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must also accept health effects.
1) 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.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1 Volume 10, Executive summary	Radiation Protection Plan People are concerned about exposure to uranium and want procedures in place to protect people

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Water levels have decreased in the west end of the lake. Elders have indicated that they were able to travel in these areas in the past by boat but now due to the climate changing, these areas are dry in the summertime and the community does not have access to these areas. If the water is shallow in these areas, how will the company be able to get a heavy barge into these areas and to the dock?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Identified as a discrepancy with climate change assessment
1) What are the levels of radiation from yellowcake? What are the potential for exposure to radiation from the yellowcake while in storage in Baker Lake?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Project design People are concerned about the storage of uranium concentrate at Baker Lake.
1) What contingency plans/protection plans are in place for accidents while transporting, storing and transferring of yellowcake (roads, ships, water and land)?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.3 Volume 10, Section 5.1	Emergency response plan People are concerned about the programs that will be in place.
1) What is the potential of large scale accidents for the project and what safety measures are in place to protect workers from small to large exposure?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.4	Emergency Response Plan
1) Where exactly will yellowcake from the Kiggavik project be taken for processing down south? Where (what countries) will the uranium go to? Who makes the decision on where uranium will be shipped (sold) to? 2) 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? 3) Concerns over the transportation/hauling of yellowcake and wastes. 4) Would like to see yellowcake samples and gold samples. Would like to see it on display to let people know what minerals are here in Baker Lake. 5) What are the levels of radiation from yellowcake? What are the potential for exposure to radiation from the yellowcake while in storage in Baker Lake?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Project design
Concerns with areas that have not been cleaned up properly/reclaimed. Community members, especially hunters travel everywhere on the land by ATVs/Hondas and sometimes go through old exploration sites that have not been reclaimed properly. Areas need to be reclaimed properly so that people can travel through without any incidents or concerns. Also noticed garbage around the road to Meadowbank and this should be cleaned up.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7,13.2 Teir 3 Appendix 1F, Section 3.1	Preliminary decommissioning plan Inuit use of land for ecological context.
Helicopters and planes disrupt caribou in the mating areas/hunting grounds with their noise pollution. Very concerned about the impacts to caribou from helicopters and planes and noise and impacts to their traditional migration routes.	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 3.3.2.2	Mitigation and monitoring plans
Will there be contaminants in the lakes?	EN	BL NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.2.1	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions; assessment basis; monitoring program
1) How are you going to assure the people that we are going to be safe? The slide shows show all the good things about uranium mining, but where are the pictures of deformed babies, the sickness, the cancer, the possible dangers? I know it is jobs for people, but in the long run, 50, 60, 70 years down the road, it is going to affect us.	EN	BL NPC Jun 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc S3; Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 5	People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must also accept health effects.
1) I saw dead caribou last year. We could have health problems. There are people who keep watch over the environmet and the wildlife. 2) we have not changed our diet. We feed off the land. We live seasonally as long as I can remember up till now.	EN	BL NPC Jun 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4	Importance of harvesting
1) I was born along the Back River. I grew up on the land and we travelled by dog teams. When I was growing up I didn't know there were white people or mining companies. I am in support of the mining companies even though I am not educated or working hard. I want to live with the knowledge that I grew up with, go and catch ptarmigan, caribou and fish. 2) it would be nice to hear from the elders. The people of Baker Lake seem to be in support of opening uranium and it seems they are supporting it from what they themselves have seen. We have got to try and keep youth happy in whatever why possible. But we should keep our elders in mind. 3) Everything is changing in this world. Our future generation is going to have different values. After we're gone, they're going to be living. They'll have to deal with uranium mines. It's going to damage future generations. 4) 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.	EN	BL NPC Jun 2007	Tier 3, Technical Appendix 3C	Informed risk perception section

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) 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. 2) Someone mentioned they have been mining in northern Saskatchewan for 30 years, so I was hoping to see some baseline study from 35 years or 30 years ago, and if there have been any changes in that basline from some of the combined uranium mining activities. the ecosystem,the water, the caribou, and I think in particular with the proposed mine site in our area, there is high traffic and movement of caribou and wildlife. I don't know if there is any basline study available now for that proposed area. 3) if there was a uranium mine I would like this to be cleaned throughly before you abandon it, I don't want our game, our caribou habitat to be damaged. 4) I grew up in Baker Lake. I have worked with the mine before. It has affected our wildlife. It has caused a lot of changes to our natural environment. 5) I was born close to Gjoa Haven in Nunavut and I moved to the Baker Lake area. Im an artist and I draw pictures. If the place should become contaminated, I would like this collected so it doesn't spread. We understand that you cannot see what contaminates our environment with your eyes.	EN	BL NPC Jun 2007	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.7, 13.1 Volume 8, Section 7.2.10	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans, preliminary decommissioning plan The HHERA pathways assessment considered the potential transfer of contaminants through the environment to vegetation, soil, water, sediment, and wildlife, and the consumption of wildlife and fish by humans.
1) The wildlife especially the caribou around here, don't run away from people anymore. They have become easily used to vehicles. We should have somebody monitoring the wildlife in the surrounding areas, espically grizzly bears. If a grizzly bear is very hungry they can come close right into town.	EN	BL NPC Jun 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.1	Bear presence
1) We wanted to hear what the Akaitcho Dene, our neighbours, were so concerned about. We have the same interest in protecting the Thelon watershed. We might be divided by a territory boundary, but the river, the Thelon has no boundary. 2) The only thing I really want is that the old barrels that are empty be shipped back south. The other thing we would like to see in the community is having doctors in the local communities. 3) Eight members were elected this year in late January to BLCCC. Since than we have met several times. We still get many calls from frustrated hunters negativley impacted by low flying aircraft. I have written several letters on behalf of the community in regard to complaints recieved. 4) We want to get royalties and move forward and have development. We want warm weather in the morning. It is hard to go backwards. I wonder where we can find other types of energy. Are they able to find other energy? We only started looking. What about in 40 or 50 years? We only started formal education maybe 40 or 50 years ago. 5) It's good to see big dollars nowadays, but still we hae to make a decision for our future. Our children have to be able to provide for themselves and sustain the land. If they respect this they'll be able to work with new technologies such as computers. I have this new little gizmo here. Thats going to come from a uranium mine. It sounds good, but I know that its going to have a negative impact. If not, thats good. I'll be happy. 6) Nobody wants to go out hunting because all they're thinking about is rocks. I was becoming afraid because of the type of rock I may have had. 7) Baker Lake hunters are mainly and traditionally caribou hunters. Accoring to the BQCMB submission that local harvest is worth $17 million yearly. Our hunters are part of that local harvest. We have no other big game other than muskox, which has been protected by law. The hunters we represent hunt mainly from two caribou herds, Berverly Lake Caribou herd and Amanirjuaw Caribou herd. Our hunters are still maintaining their traditional lifestyle. 8) they are saying it will create jobs, but what will happen when there's a leakage? Who will help us? How do we know it will be properly stored? Who will educate the local people?Why not spend money on the local Inuit? We are the ones that will be affected. People from down south and government do not drink out water, eat our animals and fish, they don't breathe the air we are breathing. One slide show said the uranium will be near our drinking water. Who will give us our drinking water? We never have a say with the government. Our children's children will be hunting two headed caribou.	EN	BL NPC Jun 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.1.3	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) My husband and I were traveling on the land and we were told not to go on the Meadowbank road. Would AREVA do the same thing?	EN	BL NTI May 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 2M - 5.4	Mitigation and monitoring plans
The level of the Thelon has been lower and I am not sure but this may be because of Climate Change.	EN	BL OH 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Identified as a discrepancy with climate change assessment
1) Concerned with dust blowing during storms.	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1 and Executive Summary	Informed mitigation plan (minimize activity during high winds)
1) Fishing west end of Schultz Lake. Travels all round. Herds by Manitoba. Travels north of NAWR to Schultz and further north is fishing.	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.2 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.3	Informed land use and/or social and ecological context

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) 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.	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.9.1, Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2, Appendix 5L, Section 2.1.1 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Used in the Project design Caribou crossing
1) Is the mine waste harmful and will animals eat it? 2) Will there be damage to wildlife? 3) The project will not proceed if it will cause adverse effects to wildlife. The community will be involved in environmental monitoring process. 4) What would we do with unhealthy wildlife? Would we burn the bodies? 5) We would not proceed with a project that would hurt the wildlife or burn bodies of wildlife.	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 14.2	Used in project design
1) North route-thought better if a little south on West side of river.	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) Comment: Story about one old man who drank water and his mouth got stuck and now they think it was probably uranium in that water. 2) What can be some of the prolonged effects of uranium mining? 3) AREVA Response: Past mines- Radon gas 1000 times higher than mines today. There was a link to lung cancer in past mines. Now in modern mines radon gas is similar to radon gas in homes. 4) Question: Radiation-what are cancer rates in Sk? 5) AREVA Response: increased cancer from early mines but now irradicated. 6) Question: Can radiation get on body or skin? 7) AREVA Response: We wear proper protective equipment (PPE) clothing and wash skin.	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc S3, Teir 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1	People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must also accept health effects. People are concerned about cancer rates.
1) Where is the bridge located? Has a cabin north of Baker Lake, concerned that road will interrupt caribou movements.	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design
1) Will you divert water? 2) Are you going to treat all of the water and manage all that waste. 3) Can you drink the water from the tailings when you release it? (after treatment)	EN	BL OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2 Executive Summary	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology
1) Are there fish in the lakes? Will they be safe? Can you drink the water?	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Sections 4.1.1.3 and 4.1.1.4; Executive Summary	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Did you check to see if there are grave sites between the mine and mill? 2) AREVA Reponse: Yes, we have mapped this extensively	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Section 4.5.2; Section 4.9; Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.3; Section 4.3.3	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement.
1) Dust from road. What will AREVA do to suppress dust. Agnico Eagle said it would stop transport when the caribou heard is nearby but they don't. Will AREVA do the same? 2) AREVA Response: Start with winter road. AREVA will monitor dust impacts on plants and animals. Hard to predict what we will do. Wildlife mitigation plan will be in place. Look at our performance now.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 8.6, 9.6.2	Informed mitigation plan (mitigate dust from roads)
1) Health and Safety needs to be something that is important to a company and coming from the top down or it is very hard to make a safe site.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.2; Tier 3, Appendix 2P	Health and safety plan
1) How do you decide about where to put the roads? What happens when the mine is done with the the tailings? Main interest was looking at maps of road and site. 2) Winter road. Wil it be travelled on by big trucks? 3) I know the current overland winter route that is similar to your winter road and I think it would be much better to cross BL earlier and then across the Thom Lake. This is a shorter and better route. 4) What type of vehicles will be used on the winter road? 5) Road options on how material and workers would get to and from the site.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
1) I hunt in the area including around the north of BL and off the road. We either get a pass from the HTO or we show our NTI Beneficiary card. 2) We hunt a lot near town and mostly north now but maybe if a road was built we would hunt on that area. I like the all-season road because it would be safer. The road is a good thing for those with limited machinary because it allows them to go out and hunt. There are new hunters and they need time to learn. The ways to hunt to be safe. The HTO permits seem to work well. 3) We go wolf hunting in the Siamese and skinny Lakes area. We travel the route along the proposed Kiggavik winter road often to hunt. Most concerned about caribou movement between long and skinny lake. We believe the road will make the caribou turn around. There is a caribou migration west of Anigguq and north across Audra Lake. 4) We hunt everywhere. My husband was born on the land and uses the whole area around BL. We have taught our sons to use the land this way as well.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 and 5.8.3 and 5.7.1.4	Wolf presence; Hunting areas; Caribou areas

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) I prefer the all-season road option. Caribou cross all over the Meadowbank road and you should probably talk to AEM about the road slopes that they have and consider what has worked for caribou crossing. Will the HTO manage the raod? Trust AREVA but concerned about animals eating contaminants. 4) Will road affect the animals? 5) AREVA Response: Part of the assessment is what contaminants get in the environment. Caribou eating lichen, we sample the lichen.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5, Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3	Mitigation and monitoring plan
1) Radiation exposure to worker. How do we keep people safe?	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.2 Tier 2 Volume 8 Sections 6.4.3.4.3,6.4.4.7, 6.4.5..4	Through public engagement in communities it was found that monitoring of radiation is important to people. People expressed concern about workers being monitored and working in a safe environment.
1) Question: Radiation: How do you know what reading is dangerous? What if you go over? Does it take long to get sample back? 2) AREVA Response: We set safe limits. Keep people away. Distance and shielding. Reading sometimes immediate. 3) Question: Do people get a serial #? 4) AREVA Response: Name printed on each OLD. People get results too. 5) Question: You check people at camp. What about environment? 6) AREVA Response: We can monitor everypoint. We can sample air, soil.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1 Volume 8 Sections 6.4.3.4.3,6.4.4.7,6.4.5.4	Radiation Protection Plan People expressed concern about workers being monitored and working in a safe environment.
1) Road management is extremely important for safety and safety shelters too	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5 Volume 10, Section 5.2.1 and Executive Summary	Used in project design People are concerned over the use of roads and bridges.
1) That water you will use will become contaminated and come to this community and we will get sick. Will you pay us for the water you use. I can go on and on about reasons why not to support this project.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.5 Volume 8 Section 7.2.10	Used as an example of concerns about water quality Water quality modelling was completed to assess the effect of discharge from the mine on water and sediment quality. The HHERA pathways assessment considered the consumption of water by animals and humans.
1) 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.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.3 and 5.1.4	Presence of wolves, caribou hunting areas
Want AREVA to go slowly at first so that we are sure that we aren't harming the animals. Ex: Must monitor situation as we progress. How do we make sure the animals are ok? Hunts geese and makes money selling them to HTO for medicinal purposes. Wouldn't travel to Kiggavik. How will monitoring be done? It should be not only at the mine site but also along the road. Will it be near the site or up to a few km away that you will monitor? I need details on how land and animals are going to be monitored. Wants details of how land will be monitored-consultants, HTO? What group?	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 17 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Mitigation and monitoring plans Harvest of geese
1) We are concerned that this will affect the hunting since Meadowbank started Caribou hunting has been hard.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.2, Appendix 2L Section 3.3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4	Studies of caribou migration Harvesting effort
1) We have heard that uranium mining has never been done where it is minus 40 degrees and this is worrisome. How will you deal with this?	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1	Used in project design
1) We travel to Schultz Lake often to hunt there. The level of the Thelon has been lower and I am not sure but this may be because of Climate Change.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Identified as a discrepancy with climate change assessment
1) What about the environment? How do you know what is in the air and water and lichen that caribou eat?	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1 Volume 6 Section 5.1, 5.2, 9.1.5, 8.7, 9.7 Volume 4, Section 4.1 and 6.5	Importance of environmental monitoring Informed air quality monitoring plan
1) Will the mine be toxic?	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 8 Sections 6.4.3.1, 6.4.4.1	People have expressed concern about worker exposures to radiation while mining.
1) Question: Will you build a bridge for the road to kiggavik site? Will a winter road be enough? 2) AREVA Response: We plan to use a winter road to start. If we need to use an all year road. 3)Questions: Where is the dock site? Will you consider using the AEM site? Why do you want a winter road? Where would a bridge cross the Thelon? The cable ferry would be cool. I have been across one in the south.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2K section 4.1, Appendix 2L Section 4.1	Used in project design
1) Question: Will you have tailings pond and will it be fenced? 2) AREVA Response: Safety berm but likely no fence. 3) Question: Chemicals in tailings contaminant. Where does the waste water go. 4) AREVA Response: All tailings with chemicals go in pit. Water that is used is treated.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) your mine is near a wolf denning area and too close to the sanctuary where there is already a mine.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.3	Wolf den, indicated on maps
1) Question: After closing, will aboriginals be able to use the land? 2) AREVA Response: Surface of ground will be safe for surface use.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7, 13.1	Used in decommissioning plan
1) Caribou migration: Sometimes young people say the caribou are going extinct, maybe something to do with the mines. But I don't agree. The elders say caribou have always changed their migration routes. They will eat lichen along one route and won't use it again until lichen is back.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 6, Sections 13.2.1.2, 13.2.3.1, 13.2.3.2, 13.2.3.5; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4 distribution	Changes in caribou movements
Caribou normally come around the end of August, but this year they're just starting to come. Caribou haven't been round for a while, and I'm wondering why. Less than 100 caribou this year.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.3 / 5.7.1.4	Caribou movement patterns and presence
1) Questions: How strict will we be in protecting caribou ? Caribou might stop on the road and not care. None this year at Kazan Lake. 2) AREVA Response: Slopes will be easy to cross. Shut down traffic. Will attempt to not disturb them. 3) Question: Was there wildlife in the Kiggavik area? Did you see caribou? AREVA Response: We hardly saw caribou around, so that is why I was asking (less than 100). 4) There were fewer caribou than the past three summers. Usually at the end of July and August; in 2010 and 2011, we saw thousands.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.3	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans Presence of caribou
1) I understand the reversibility part of significance determination. (Photo of Cluff mill site during operations, decommissioning and post-decommissioning)	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in decommissioning plan
1) If the project proceeds, there is a river that flows to the Baker Lake area. The project has small ponds around it. My concerns are with the water treatment around the area, and how the lakes and ponds are treated and assessed.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.2.1	Example of concern for effluent, runoff, mine water treatment, containment and potential contamination Used to validate VEC selection
1) Mining operations from Meadowbank had made fishing more difficult.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Since the gold mine opened, there is a lot of traffic of barges. The fish are not there any more because of the traffic.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 3, Volume 5, Appendix 5L, Section 2.1.8	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Thank you for coming here to provide project information, God created the land, and we cannot control what happens. I support this project, there are lots of safety measures. We like caribou and wild meat, but younger people do not eat so much. I support this project because young people need employment - depression and suicide.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8, 18.2 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4.4	Human resources plan, community involvement plan Harvest rates
1) There are at least 40 ATVs some days on the Meadowbank road. Likely more (caribou) are taken because of the ease. If you are going to taper the road to make it easier for caribou to cross, you have to do that all the way, because caribou travel everywhere.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4.4	Used in project design Hunting areas
1) There are more caribou being taken and the town is growing, and there are many community feasts. There are feasts with caribou all the time. There were caribou feasts the last four weekends in a row, for weddings. 2) Grown from people moving here, or just growing from more babies?	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.3.3.3; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.5.3 and 5.7.1.2	Harvest rates
1) Comment: Three routes for the road: I think it is important to decide now, because the hunters will provide lots of information on caribou movement. You should decide now on the road option. The poster on the all is out of date - it shows a south all-season road. 2) AREVA Response: For the first years we will use a winter road; there are two options, north or south. In the DEIS there is also an all-season road to be used if required.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 4.1, Appendix 2L Section 4.1	Used in project design
1) Uranium goes in the air, and it is dangerous for the community. 2) It is not the care?	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Influenced the scope of the dispersion modelling assessment
1) Comment: What will you do to protect workers' health? At Meadowbank, they had an issue with asbestos, and management seems slow to do anything. They ended up conducting more dust suppression. 2) AREVA Response: Worker safety is very important (monitoring programs, radiation protection). If there is asbestos in the Kiggavik mine, our health and safety department should be aware and monitor in order to protect workers.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.2; Tier 3, Appendix 2P Tier 2 Volime 8 Section 5.1.1 and 6.1 Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2; Appendix 2Q Section 1	Health and safety plan People are concerned about dose limits, reporting and controls in place to protect people.
1) Comment: Will the berries and animals be protected if your mine goes ahead? 2) AREVA Response: We are presenting information in the DEIS and considering the significance of project/environment interactions. We will have monitoring programs. There will be mitigation during project design to minimize interactions.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 9.1.5, 9.7.2	People are concerned about contamination of plants and animals
1) Comment: Will you hire someone to ensure wildlife is not disturbed on the road? Many elders have asked me this, so I want to ask the question and know if someone will be hired full-time to make sure caribou are not disturbed on the road. 2) AREVA Response: We have a wildlife monitor at site for exploration, and will have a bigger program for mining. There will be many people hired for environmental jobs, but I do not know at this time if they will be 100% on the road. We will talk with people as we get closer, to decide if this would be best.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary	Mitigation and monitoring plans Importance of monitoring program for wildlife
1) You still have two all-season road options. You need to update your maps so you don't confuse people. 2) Calving, post-calving time.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 4.1, Appendix 2L Section 4.1	Updating of maps for FEIS

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
How long will the mine operate? When will the mine open?	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tiier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Project Description
Mining companies mean alcohol problems in the town. My main concern is the water, but also increased use of alcohol.	EN	BL OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
Arctic char run from the middle to the end of August, and spawn later in October, after the ice forms.	IQ	BL01 2008	Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 7.1.1 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 4.2	Used in support of identification of key issues for marine fish assessment
One Elder explained that fox and arctic hare were eaten when caribou were scarce.	IQ	BL01 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.3 and 5.8.4	Use of wildlife
Qikqqtarjualik Lake (Judge Sissons Lake), just south of the Project lease area, was a main caribou crossing area, along with Annigguq Lake, and Qikiqqtalik, the narrows situated at the west end of Aberdeen Lake.	IQ	BL01 2008; BL02 2008; BL04 2008.	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou crossing, included on maps
Inuksuk were used to show where various families may have moved and rock placements also functioned as fish pointers.	IQ	BL01 2008; BL13 2008; BL03 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.10; Volume 9, Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
Areas used for hunting, trapping and other resources are dependent on the movements of the caribou. A comparison between areas used by residents of Baker Lake in the past, and areas currently used is difficult as variation in caribou migration routes have occurred over the years.	IQ	BL01 2009; BL02 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.3.3.3; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.2	Harvest ares, changes in caribou movements
One of the people interviewed believes that caribou naturally change their migration patterns every few years and an Elder explained that while herds used to start migrating towards the southeast and cross the Annigguq Lake and the mouth of Kazan River, they now start to migrate from the southeast towards the northwest. Another Elder simply stated that the herds don't take the same routes anymore.	IQ	BL01 2009; BL05 2008; BL02 2008; BLHT 2011; RBJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.2.3.5; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Change in caribou movements from Meadowbank
Annigguq Lake now has unhealthy trout due to the drilling occurring in the region around the lake.	IQ	BL02 2008	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
Elders said that Baker Lake people lived in various camps situated west of Baker Lake. The camps were also caribou caching areas.	IQ	BL02 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4.5.3; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.10; Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
I wish that the bridge and the road will go through the Thelon, not by Hagliq. I would be very pleased if there would be a bridge, but I have mixed feelings on a road going through Hagliq.	IQ	BL02 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 11.2	Road options
It is said that a thick fog forms as you go on top of that hill, and you start to get really happy, and start playing while you are getting lost. [Someone] was there and started jumping up and down all by himself, and when he realized what was happening, he quickly turned around and started to run as fast as he could. If you go there, you can start playing, even though you are alone.	IQ	BL02 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1	Importance of terrain: some hills were spiritual or mystical places.
One of the Elders said that the rivers flowing into Pointer Lake have caused the fish there to die, and that the same will happen to Judge Sissons Lake when mining operations start to get close to the lake.	IQ	BL02 2008	Tier 2, Volume 5, Sections 4.1.1.4, 5.6.1.1, and 1; Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Section 2.1.7 Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 9.1 Tier 3 Appendix 3C	Used to validate VEC or VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context Used in project design Perceptions on the effects of Exploration
Our main food sources were caribou and fish.	IQ	BL02 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 11, 11.5.2	Importance of caribou in Inuit diets
Caught species included pike, whitefish, trout and arctic char.	IQ	BL02 2008; ARVJ 2011	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
While some Elders said they camped around Kiggavik, others indicated they did not. People also described camping in the region between Kiggavik and Baker Lake.	IQ	BL02 2008; BL03 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.10	Informed on IQ and TLU information
We would be camping mostly around [caribou] crossings in the spring when they are shedding and we could have enough meat to dry, and in the fall when the skins are good for clothing.	IQ	BL04 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary	Importance of caribou
People were concerned that a bridge over the Thelon River would cause problems with ice being pushed up on shore, or possible damage to the bridge by ice.	IQ	BL04 2008; BL10 2008	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
At Kangiluarjuk, there is a house that we call “Ijiraq house” (caribou which turns into a human). My father use to tell us to be very careful about that area. It is a place you cannot destroy. The place is a hill and part of it is slanted towards the lake. These Kangiqluarjuk hills, the south side ones, are connected to this hill where this Ijiraq house is. I myself have never seen it, but especially the children were not allowed to get close to it. The late Arna’naaq encountered one right there, while we had our tent pitched just across from it.	IQ	BL05 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1	Importance of terrain: some hills were spiritual or mystical places.
Because the Kiggavik area is mostly tundra, I don’t know if it would be a place for nesting because birds mostly have their nests along a river or where there is an island.	IQ	BL05 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary	Nesting birds habitat
Camping areas were described near Shultz Lake, Judge Sissons Lake, and Annuguqq Lake.	IQ	BL05 2008; BL02 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.4; Section 4.3.2; Section 4.3.3; Section 4.3.5	Informed on IQ and TLU information
A bridge over the Thelon River might prevent people from taking their boats up river to pick goose eggs.	IQ	BL06 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.3	Used in project design Egg harvest
One Elder said that their diet was fish only, as caribou were scare after moving to Baker Lake.	IQ	BL06 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.3	Use of wildlife informed land use and/or social and ecological context
Hagliq is an important fishing area.	IQ	BL06 2008; BL17 2008	Tier 2 Volume 5, Executive Summary	Informed land use and/or social and ecological context
If the road were to go through Hagliq, a lot of people are not going to be happy because most people go to that area to go camping, fishing, and hunting. In the spring people go out there to hunt.	IQ	BL07 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 11.2	Road options and terrestrial wildlife
One Elder explained that caribou and ptarmigan were their main food source, as they did not have fishing rods to catch fish in the summer.	IQ	BL08 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.2	Use of wildlife
One of the Elders said they would not support any development south of Baker Lake as that is an important caribou route, and that the area around Hagliq is too shallow for barges or boats.	IQ	BL09 2008	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Project design
The area south of Baker Lake is an important caribou route.	IQ	BL09 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou movements
The only spiritual site that I have heard about is the one close to the Thelon River. There’s a hill that gets very foggy, I heard of it as Kinnga’tuaq. I have heard that you cannot go there or pass through. Thick fog starts to form on it when you go through there, you cannot see anything.	IQ	BL09 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1; Volume 6, Executive Summary	Importance of terrain: some hills were spiritual or mystical places.
One family described camping at Kazan River in the winter, and moving to Anigguq in the spring.	IQ	BL10 2008	Tier 3, Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
Elders did not identify musk ox as an important food source. One Elder said that for many years, they were not aware that they could eat musk ox and others said they didn’t harvest them because they are protected.	IQ	BL10 2008; BL02 2008	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 11.5.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.2.1	Muskox use
Bones are located south of Qikkiqqtarjualik Lake and at Unuriqtalik on Aberdeen Lake.	IQ	BL10 2008; BL11 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
There’s a nice big hill there that you can see way from a distance. The lower part is very smooth, with a lake. That’s where my name sake is buried. That much I know about his or her grave.	IQ	BL11 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1; Volume 6, Executive Summary	Importance of terrain: certain graves are located on hills
Some Elders in the Baker Lake indicated that they had not observed any changes in water quality.	IQ	BL12 2008	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 5.3.1	Considered in screening for cumulative effects
Some Elders said that while the quality of the water hasn’t changed, the fish are skinnier and are not very good.	IQ	BL12 2008	Tier 2 Volume 5, Sections 4.1.2 and 4.1.1.4	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
The area I talked about, where there are caribou that are not real (near Shultz Lake), is a place you cannot go alone. If you climb there on a beautiful clear sunny day, as you walk half way up that hill, you will suddenly be in the middle of a thick fog all around you. There was even an incident that happened to Iglurjuaq. He wounded a caribou there and the caribou climbed that hill. At that moment it got really foggy. He lost his caribou, and almost got lost himself. He turned back and almost didn’t make it. And when he died, it got really clear and sunny again. That hill is a big problem in every way.	IQ	BL13 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1	Importance of terrain: some hills were spiritual or mystical places.
Most of the Elders indicated that they would support a bridge over the Thelon River, and would not like to see any developments near Hagliq. In particular, a bridge at either Anaqtalik or Kinngarjuit (Half Way Hills) was described as a good option. Another person through that a ferry would be better than a bridge.	IQ	BL13 2008; BL18 2008	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Used in project design (not using Hagliq)
Sod houses area located between Kazan River and Rankin Inlet.	IQ	BL14 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
As long as there have been lakes, it has been a tradition to fish.	IQ	BL16 2008	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.1 and 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection;
Elders also said that all of the little lakes in the region were fishing lakes.	IQ	BL16 2008	Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
The west shore of Baker Lake and Judge Sissons Lake were identified as fishing areas, as well as numerous fishing lakes in the Baker Lake region including areas close the Project lease area, such as Siamese Lake and the east shore of Aberdeen Lake.	IQ	BL16 2008	Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.2	Informed land use and/or social and ecological context
Elders are concerned that mining will take away land from the hunting grounds, or that uranium may escape and contaminate the grounds; especially the land along the Thelon River, or on the south side of Baker Lake.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 4.1 Volume 8; Section 7.2.10 Volume 6 Section 11.1 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 4.1	People are concerned about the human health impacts from dust travelling through the environment and into the neighboring communities. The HHERA pathways assessment considered the potential transfer of contaminants through the environment, and the consumption of wildlife and fish by humans.
Elders are concerned that uranium may escape and contaminate the grounds; especially the land along the Thelon River, or on the south side of Bake Lake.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1, 7.1.5, 8.1.5; Volume 6, Executive Summary Tier 3 Appendix 3C	People are concerned about the land being contaminated Concerns of potential effects of the project on the environment
Elders commented that traditional cures were no longer used	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 4.2.3.2	Importance of vegetation in Inuit medicine.
Elders noted that a number of sweet plants were harvested for food. Cowberries, blueberries, "black" berries, and 'red' berries were gathered in the past and are still used today. Dried cloudberry leaves are used to make tea and roots of certain bushes were used to cure stomach aches.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 4.2.3.2	Importance of vegetation in Inuit diet and medicine.
Elders said that there are no special places for collecting plants, they did acknowledge that the area around Judge Sissons Lake was good for harvesting red berries and that plants were found everywhere.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.2	plants were harvereted where they were found.
Elders said that traditional cures were no longer used, adding that crowberries, blueberries, blackberries, and 'red' berries were harvested for food.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1, 9.1.5	Berries were part of traditional diets.
For some, there is a larger concern that people may become contaminated by the Project.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.6 Volume 8, Executive Summary and Section 6.4.4.6	Project design People are curious about radiation and have concerns/comments regarding radiation.
Most Elders in Baker Lake focus groups noted that in the past, caribou and fish were the major source food.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Executive summary	Comments about caribou and fish as food
The area around Sissons Lake was noted to be particularly good for red berries. Plants are typically gathered by Elders from August to September.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 4.2.3.2	Importance of berries in Inuit diets
Cloudberries were also named as one of the types of berries picked by the people of the Baker Lake area and were used to make tea.	IQ	BLE 2009; Mannik 1998	Teir 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1	plants for tea were important in traditional diets
If hunted, calves are taken in September as they are more tender at this time of year.	IQ	BLE 2011	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Baker Lake caribou migration
The are often caribou around the Agnico Eagle mine (Meadowbank).	IQ	BLE 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.2.2.3; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.3	Presence of caribou
The Thelon River provides important access to hunting areas. The river is frequently used in the summer months. This river is used to access lakes for both camping and hunting (in particular Beverly Lake).	IQ	BLE 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2 Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Project Design Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Wolves are hunted in the Aberdeen Lake and Shultz Lake areas during the winter.	IQ	BLE 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.3.1	Wolf harvest areas, indicated on maps
Baker Lake hunters said they don't go as far as they used to for caribou. While they used to travel large distances to harvest caribou, they now hunt close the community adding that they didn't need to go further than 40 miles, as caribou were "just there".	IQ	BLH 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.1	Hunting effort Hunting mostly close to Baker Lake
Because most of the people depend on caribou as a food source, they believe it is important to protect the whole environment, including migration routes, bird nesting area, and marine mammals.	IQ	BLH 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 7.2.10 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1 Tier 2 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.1	The consumption of caribou and wildlife was considered in the HHERA pathways assessment. Baker Lake importance of Caribou
Hunters emphasized that most people in Baker Lake still depend on caribou for food.	IQ	BLH 2009; BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 11.1, 11.2, 11.5.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.5.1 Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.3	Use of caribou Considred in Effects on Food Security

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) AREVA/Golder: Where do you go to hunt caribou? 2) HTO: Go wherever there is caribou; this year there are not many caribou. Have to travel >50miles to find caribou this year. 3) HTO: traditionally we normally hunt on migration routes and since these routes vary from year to year and with season, the location for hunting will vary. But today the old migration routes are not followed and we will hunt wherever they are. 4) Golder: caribou and respect anything else to add? 5) HTO: we would like to see what Elders and other people you interviewed have said. Some people that were asked questionnaires (2009 IQ interviews) worked for AREVA is this not a conflict of interest and also some have not lived in this area so may not know about hunting at Baker. Also names were misspelled. 6) AREVA: no one interview in 2009 works for AREVA. One person who was interviewed was a wildlife monitor and reports to HTO. He did not work for AREVA. 7) Golder: do people hunt pregnant cows? 8) HTO: the way some of us were raised, we don't unless you are starving. We do hunt by season: August-November before the rut we hunt bulls. After the rut, we hunt barren (non-pregnant) cows. If you have been hunting your whole life, you can tell when a caribou is pregnant . 9) HTO: There are times when you hunt calves and bulls, pregnant cows. There are times when you hunt certain caribou. 10) HTO: when caribou are pregnant, they are very skinny and we don't hunt these. 11) HTO: yes, when they are pregnant they are skinny and when they are not pregnant they are really fat. 12) Golder: do you hunt cow-calf pairs? 13) HTO: some calves were hunted in the past but today, not really. 14) HTO: it is not worth it to hunt a calf not very big. 15) HTO: but some elders like the tender meat from calves. A hunter may take a calf if an Elder requests. 16) HTO: When I was younger and living on the land, we used to sometimes hunt calves. This does not happen much now. 17) Golder: Do you ever find wasted animals (caribou killed and left to rot)? 18) HTO: it is not our custom to do this. The last few years, some of the younger generation. Have found caribou killed by wolves." 19) Golder: do people hunt wolves? 20) HTO: yes, the fur is big bucks. When it is really cold they come into town and near the snowfence." 21) Golder: Do people hunt wolverines? 22) Meeting attendees: yes." 23) Golder: Do you go out strictly for wolves, wolverines? 24) HTO: yes some people do this depending on the time of year. " 25) Golder: how many caribou will you catch? 26) HTO: 2 or 3 caribou each week. Sometimes share with other families. 27) HTO: caribou meat doesn't last long, especially if you have a family. A biologist took all the meat from a number of caribou and on average 50lbs of edible meat per caribou. So some people need to go out every week." 28) HTO: Caribou in August/September come north from SE and SW. But they don't travel down from north. 29) "AREVA: cabins around dock site. AREVA is likely to pick a dock site just east of Agnico dock (0.5km) or possibly a few kilometres further east. Passes maps and aerial photos around and asks if there is information on the cabins (who owns, still in use etc.). 30) HTO: Which option do you prefer the most? 31) AREVA: the one closest to Agnico's dock. 32) HTO: Golder did some drilling in the area. There is a lot of sediment. 33) AREVA: the Agnico dock is a floating dock and can be moved; AREVA may consider installing a more permanent structure. 34) HTO: All cabins are used during spring and summer. 35) HTO: the dock may interfere with fishing in this area in November when the ice is thin.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 (comments on cabins related to fishing), 5.8.2 Tier 2. Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4.3 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.1	Information on traditional use maps; Presence of wolverine; Caribou movement Baker Lake importance of Caribou Baker Lake harvesting wildlife Harvest rates
1)HTO member: roads are easier to access but there is another problem: be aware that the road to Meadowbank produces a lot of dust in the summertime. Caribou feed on grass close to the road; this grass is full of dust. If you are going to build a road, try to minimize dust.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2, Vol 4, Section 4.1, Appendix 4C Volume 6, Section 5.2, 9.1.5 Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3, 3.8	Informed mitigation plan (mitigate dust from roads) Is it important to mitigate dust from roads Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Golder: Do people hunt west of Thelon River? 2) HTO in the summer people hunt there and there are cabins in this area. July, August there is a herd - go to hunt Beverly herd near Quoich River, Stony Point to hunt marine mammals (seals). December we hunt south of Baker when the Kamaniriak herd move through. 3) HTO: where we hunt today - in the wintertime when lakes are frozen we go anywhere to hunt caribou. When there is no ice, we are limited in where we can hunt and have to go by boat or Honda. Travelling distances are limited in summer versus winter. People who lived near Kiggavik will know more about what is hunted in this area. 4) AREVA/Golder: Is the Thelon River important to travel on to find caribou? 5) HTO: If there are caribou in this area. 6) HTO: all the lakes and rivers are important.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 13.3.3.3; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.2	Hunting areas

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Golder: road may seem to provide easier access but I am also hearing there are negative issues related to the roads and interactions with caribou. Are there traditional ideas on respect for caribou? 2) HTO: if you see a migrating herd, do not hunt the first group through. After caribou move through for a couple of days, then you can start hunting. Traffic on Meadowbank road day in day out is affecting caribou. Also exploration, airlines have an impact on caribou. Road to Kiggavik will only add to this (e.g. caribou coming from west and south may be affected in their movements) 3) HTO: I know another person from HTO who is on a subcommittee for AREVA. I suggested that maybe there should be 3-4 wildlife monitors at AREVA to monitor road if it is built. It seems there is only 1 wildlife monitor at Meadowbank road and it may not be enough (based on comment earlier about seeing a truck not stop for caribou). 4) HTO: caribou is a huge part of our diet. Outside of this project, Kivalliq/other settlements in region are discussing what is important to protect: caribou migration is very important. There are beginning to be too many cabins on migration routes and this might be affecting movement of caribou.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Section 11.2 Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, 3.8, Appendix 2L Section 3.3, 3.8	IQ knowledge on protecting leaders of caribou herds (no not disturb the leader) Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Golder: When do you hunt? 2) HTO: year round. He hunts in 50 miles radius around Baker. This year people are not finding many caribou. Exploration activities, transport trucks may be disrupting caribou migration. In Oct/Nov caribou passed right through and since then there have been very few caribou. Maybe they will come back during spring migration but time will tell. 3) Golder: you will more of less keep travelling until you find caribou? 4) HTO: yes sometimes you are limited by fuel. 5) HTO: it is very hard to predict where the caribou are today. When I was young (I was from Hudson Bay area) and the caribou migrates through here and crossed river. But since the mine was in Rankin and human population grew, the migration route changed. Some caribou go through Rankin but not as many as there used to be perhaps it is becoming this way in Baker. 6) HTO: in the springtime, it seemed caribou were going to come to the community but then they turned to a different migration area.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 and 5.7.1.4 Tier 3 Appendix 1F, Section 4.3.6	Hunting areas; Caribou movements Informed travel routes for social and ecological context.
A road could potentially provide better access to the caribou, bu tthere would need to be more wildlife monitors in place (3-4). These monitors are most useful between June and December.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5, Teir 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.8, Appendix 2L Section 3.8	Mitigation and monitoring plans
Hunters emphasized that most people in Baker Lake still depend on caribou for food	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.1	Baker Lake importance of Caribou
If AREVA builds a road, it may cause changes to the caribou migration and limit hunter access.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, 3.8, Appendix 2L Section 3.3, 3.8 Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
If AREVA builds a road, there will be dust from the road in the summer time. This dust will collect on the grass on which the caribou feed, and may impact caribou health. This should be minimized.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.8, Appendix 2L Section 3.8	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans People are concerned that airborne contaminants from the mine site may affect wildlife.People are concerned about the impact that mining activities will have on caribou. People are concerned over the use of roads and bridges.
Maps do not adequately describe caribou river crossings. These must be taken into consideration when reporting caribou migration routes.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou river crossings
Not many caribou have come through Baker Lake this year (2010/11). There were very few caribou in the summer months.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1 Teir 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.3	Baker Lake caribou migration
Road construction for the Kiggavik site was a concern for the HTO members. They explained that although roads do provide easier access to caribou for hunters, they can also have negative impacts. The participants expressed concern that If AREVA were to succeed at building a road through the Baker Lake area, then their ccess to traditional hunting grounds would be restricted.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 11.2	Road options
This year people are not finding many caribou. Exploration activities, transport trucks may be disrupting caribou migration. In Oct/Nov caribou passed right through and since then there have been very few caribou. Maybe they will come back during spring migration but time will tell.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Baker Lake caribou migration
Baker Lake/Rankin Inlet hunters said they go whereever the caribou go. This year (2010/2011) the caribou are not using their normal migration routes. There are fewer caribou this year.	IQ	BLHT 2011; RIJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4	Harvesting, changes in caribou movements
What would be the number of Inuit employees again?	EN	BLHTO Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Question: Is it safe to work at a uranium mine? 2) AREVA Response: Yes. AREVA implements health and safety programs that ensure the protection of our workers. Employees are required to wear protective equipment such as hardhats, safety glasses, steel-toed footwear, gloves, and conduct their work in compliance with established safe work practices and regulatory standards. Employees receive regular training. All AREVA mine site workers are also monitored for radiation exposure and receive the reports of their results. Government statistics show that uranium mining is one of the safest occupations.	EN	BLOG Dec 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc S4.1	People have concerns regarding perceived risks involving urnaium mining. People are apprehensive about working with and/or around radioactive materials.
1) Since the world wants the uranium from near my home, who is essentially going to get the uranium and what are they going to give in return to make sure our land will be restored, as well as the lively hood of our animals and fishes, then eventually my fellow Inuit that eat the animals & fish?	EN	BLOG Dec 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.2.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
1) Question: What happens if there is a spill? 2) AREVA Response: Finally, AREVAs current exploration camp procedures include an emergency response plan to manage spills of any type, including waste materials, and we have people and equipment ready at all times to adequately respond. A similar emergency response plan is also part of the proposed Kiggavik Project. Any spill would be immediately cleaned up and reported to regulatory authorities as required. Safety and environmental protection are our main priorities.	EN	BLOG Dec 2010	Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1; Tier 2, Volume 10, Executive summary	People are concerned about spills and spill response
1) Question: What is the extent of the emergency response equipment, material and manpower that will exist during the ongoing operation? 2) AREVA Response: During the operational phase of the mine, there will be an emergency response assistance plan (ERAP) registered with Transport Canada in place with qualified people ready to respond to accidents. Training of local people along the shipping route will be provided and equipment necessary to contain spills will be made available. The operational phase of the mine is still at least 7 years away so the details of ERAP are not yet finalized. A transportation risk study is in progress and the Environmental Impact Statement scheduled to be released in 2011 will contain details of spill response and prevention during the operational phase. During the exploration phase in progress now, much less material is being transported than will occur during the operation. There is a Spill Contingency Plan in place and an ERAP registered with Transport Canada. AREVA has had ERAP programs in place for its Saskatchewan Operations for over 15 years. In over 30 years of trucking of products from the uranium mines in Saskatchewan there has never been an accident resulting in a spill of uranium concentrate. In the instance where there has been a spill at the Saskatchewan mine sites clean-up measures where implemented immediately and there were no residual environmental effects. AREVAs emergency response team is available 24 hours/7days per week.	EN	BLOG Dec 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.4 Volume 10, Section 5.1; Tier 3, Appendix 10C, Section 1.2	Emergency Response Plan People are concerned about emergency prepardness
All the animals we eat rely on good soil.	EN	BLOG Dec 2010	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1, 8.1.5, 8.7	Soil is an important part of the foodweb
Rotational workers said that having employment means they can afford hunting gear, such as ATVs or snowmobiles, and that combined with a two week on and two week off rotation, they can go on the land and hunt more than they were able to prior to employment.	IQ	BLRW 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human resources plan
Workers believe that mining is safer than it used to be. They are not worried about occupational health and safety overly; just about large accidents and evacuation.	IQ	BLRW 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 5.2.7; Tier 3, Appendix 2U Volume 10, Section 5.1	People are aware of workplace safety and believe mining is safer than is used to be.
Young people indicated that traditional skills are being adapted into modern ones that providing for their family now means earning money. They added that they feel under a lot of pressure to get a higher education, get employment and learn traditional ways.	IQ	BLY 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.1	Human resources plan Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
1) Are you going ahead with an all-season road? Winter roads are important.	EN	CH HL Nov 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 4.1, Appendix 2L Section 4.1	Clarification of road options
Will there be roads? Roads should be built after nesting.	EN	CH HS Jan 2014	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Question: What is main sickness for uranium mining? 2) AREVA Response: Lung cancer, seen in earlier years. Same as general population for average doses, U mines healty as general population. 3) Question: You keep saying you are safe. What happens if you are exposed to higher levels? 4) AREVA Response: ALARA/comparison to flights. 5) Question: why do we need security at site? 6) We don't need much security but need for theft.	EN	CH HS Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc S3, Section 1.2; Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1	People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must also accept health effects.
Have you talked about anchoring and emergency response with communities?	EN	CH HTO Jan 2014	Tier 2, Volume 10, Section 5.1	People are concerned about emergency preparedness
1) We've gotten quite a bit of information. The locations where you detect and do monitoring, are you monitoring the lakes as well? 2) Is there such a thing as monitoring the plankton in the lakes and rivers?	EN	CH KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 14.2	Used in project design; included in monitoring and mitigation plan

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) I have worked at a mine before. What will be the drug and alcohol policy? How will it be controlled? 2) What!s done now in the industry is that it is zero tolerance policy. Bags are searched. Sniffing dogs are used on occasion. There is also a checker for bags. Upon hiring, employees are required to do a physical, including a urine test. After any incident / accident, a urine test is also taken. Any noncompliance results in immediate termination.	EN	CH KIA Feb 2010	Tier 3, Appendix 2P, Occupational and Health Safety Plan, Section 3.8.3	People are curious about the drug and alcohol policy.
1) If there was a yellowcake spill, would the caribou have access to eat it and would they be affected by it? 2) The probability of a spill is low. There is an ERP and ERT in place. If a spill were to occur, it would be cleaned up right away, giving the caribou little chance to eat it.	EN	CH KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3 Tier 3, Appendix 10A Executive Summary	Spill Response plan People are concerned about the affect of an accident on wildlife.
1) In the worst case scenario, what would happen? 2) The spill would have to escape the drums and the containers. 3) If there was a spill in Baker Lake, how will they deal with the extreme weather conditions? Would you have detection devices? 4) The minister needs to make a decision. Others are also concerned about spills.Yes, there are various devices that detect radioactivity. You also need to ask yourself if a truck would be sent out in a blizzard. Common sense would be used.There would be no shipping in the winter time. 5) I am not satisfied with small vessels responding to emergencies. I want to see ships that can respond in all weather conditions. 6) There should be a film showing what action would be taken if there was a spill. I am unhappy with your answer. 7) What is AREVA's accident record? 8) There are very few instances of accidents while shipping yellowcake. The two examples I knowof, since being at AREVA, did not reach the environment. The spills were contained by secondary containment.	EN	CH KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5	Mitigation and monitoring plans People have concerns about spill response during adverse weather conditions. People questioned AREVA's accident history.
1) What kind of impact would there be on the animals if yellowcake was spilled into the environment? 2) The drums that contain the yellowcake are double-sealed and clamped down. The drums are packed into sea containers and braced. The sea container would then be sealed. An accident or spill would likely be contained within the sea container. Uranium companies also need to have emergency response plans and emergency response teams. Simulations are done every year.	EN	CH KIA Feb 2010	Tier 3, Appendix 10A Executive Summary; Tier 2, Volume 10, Sections 5.1 and 5.5.1	People are concerned about the effect of an accident on wildlife.
1) When there is activity in an area, the animals don't go extinct, they just move.	EN	CH KIA Feb 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Changes in caribou movements
1) Community members stressed that the barge traffic be minimized in the area to reduce impacts to marine wildlife. Concerns over impacts to migration routes (for example beluga migration route is usually towards Southampton Island). Indicated that similar concerns were raised when community spoke about the Baffinland project.	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Used in project design
1) Concerns over the fact that AREVA will be conducting the environmental studies to determine the ecosystemic impacts of the proposed project. Prefer that a separate group conducts the studies. 2) Will the NIRB be open to hearing from groups that are opposed to uranium development? If there is such a group, important for the NIRB to do a public consultation with this group and hear their opinions. Also important for the community to hear from these organizations. Concerned that these organizations were not present during the meetings to present their side and be given a clear picture on uranium development and be properly educated to provide an informed decision. Only have been receiving information from AREVA and NIRB in regards to this project. Concerns over the availability for funding for groups that are against uranium mining, while funding and resources available for NIRB consultation - The process appears to be one sided. 3) Important for the people in the Kivalliq region be well informed to provide their input. 4) Would like to thank the NIRB for doing a good job, looking after this project and representing the people. Would like everything to go well. 5) Would like to thank the NIRB for providing the community with an opportunity to provide their concerns and input into the process before the mine is allowed to proceed and not deal with the effects afterwards. 6) Concerns regarding the lack of people attending the NIRB meetings, and community members missing out on the presentation and ability to provide input into the NIRB process. What % of the community is required before a project is allowed to go ahead to the next stage? 7) Does the community of Baker Lake understand the concept of this mine and the concept of mining for uranium?	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 18.6	Community involvement plan
1) Concerns over the potential impacts to the lake from the icebreakers and barges and potential impacts to the communitys water source.	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5 Volume 5, Section 3.2	Planning of shipping season Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) Concerns regarding technological innovations and the use of new technology in the arctic for mine design. How will we be assured that new technology will actually be efficient and effective in our area? How will it be determined that the new technology will be safe in the north? Who will determine this? Who assures the safety of the community? Historically, the experts and scientists from the south have been proven wrong, especially in regards to wildlife.	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1	Used in project design
1) Concerns regarding the barges travelling up the Chesterfield Inlet into Baker Lake and the building of a dock and wharf in Baker Lake. Potential impacts to fish, fish habitat and consumption of fish by the people of Baker Lake. Lake is shallow and it is a concern. Commenter is sure that similar concerns were raised by people in Bake Lake.	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 10.1.1; Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.8	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Have any studies been done in regards to the caribou migrating through the area and on the caribou calving grounds?	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 3 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 11.2	Caribou seasonal movement

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Question regarding the proposed route and whether the Proponent will be building a lot of bridges to cross the rivers and tributaries. 2) Has DFO provided input on the proposed shipping route and the proposed amount of barges travelling/year (23 barges/year)? Potential for the NIRBs guidelines (terms and conditions) to include a discussion on reducing the number of barges travelling through the area.	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.4, Appendix 2L Section 3.4	Used in project design
1) Would like fellow Inuit to be employed and earning a living, as well as the environment should be taken care of at the same time.	EN	CH NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) Are you more sensitive to radiation or dusts depending on who you are?	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Executive Summary	People are apprehensive about working with and/or around radioactive materials.
1) Question: Can you see radiation? What do you use to detect it, is it large or small (dectectors) 2) AREVA Response: Can't smell, feel, touch or taste radiation. Must use special instruments to detect it. The instruments are visually quite small and easily to carry around. Explained what Alpha, beta and gamma is.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1 Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section4.8; Tier 2 Volume 8 Executive summary and Section 1.3	Radiation Protection Plan People expressed concerns focused on radiation-specific subject matter.
1) Question: Do you worry about getting pregnant if you work at the mines? 2) AREVA Response: I'm not worried about working as a pregnant woman in this industry because I know first hand how low our radiation levels are.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1 Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 1 and Section 4.8	Radiation Protection Plan People expressed concerns focused on radiation-specific subject matter.
1) Does a decommissioned lake have fish habitat?	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 10.1.1 Executive Summary	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Grizzles, muskox and sik sik are not here. Wildlife is the most important VEC group. 2) I am worried about the wildlife, will you protect it, make sure you don't harm it? 3) Are you in the calving grounds? What will be the effects on those herds? I am concerned about migration of caribou. More concered about migration impacts from the road than the mine site. The caribou here seem to move over the road ok. 4) Found if the wildlife or fish have been sick from the mines in Sk? 6) Alfred (SK elder worked at SK mines) responded: my country is all full of uranium too and tested and monitored.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3 Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans Wildlife are highly valued in the Kivalliq
1) How long can they work around radiation?	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.8	People expressed concerns focused on radiation-specific subject matter.
1) 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.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.9.1, Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2	Used in project design
1) It is November and we still have boats out across the bay. They are hunting for seal. Normally by this time of the year the ice is pretty thick and we hunt for seal by skidoo and foot over the ice. This year there is no ice only a bit so they still have the boats out its not normal. It is because of the climate change, global warming. It's too warm so there is no ice. Normally the seals come on this side of the bay right at the edge of the community but not this year, too warm. 2) The island south of S. Hampton Island is where the caribou we have come from. There are more wolves and even wolverines crossing form the mainland recently. We have less seals and beluga but see more polor bear. 3) Heard from Inuit there are no more animals. Should keep away.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.2 Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.3, 5.8.2	Used in project design Presence of wolf and wolverine
1) Radiactive dusts will travel downwind to Rankin Inlet.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1 Volume 8 Section 6.1 Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2 Appendic 3C	Influenced the scope of the air dispersion modelling assessment. People are concerned about monitoring offsite. Perception that environmental damage is inevitable
1) The most important part is the environment and returning it to its state before mining. 2) Would like to see the pits that might be decommissioned into lakes and graded so that no animal might get hurt (looking at Cluff poster). 3) Using a good slope on piles so no one and no animals will get hurt.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier Volume 2 Section 4.2.7, 13.1	Used in decommissioning plan
1) When will you build the mine? Can I get a job there? Will you hire people from Coral Harbour? Will people work 2 weeks and be home 2 weeks?	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human resources plan
1) Will there be sea travel? Sept-Nov not good because of high winds. Major spill would be bad.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Used in project design
1) Question: Would you do same part at the Kiggavik project as on the Cluff Lake board (reclamation?) 2) AREVA Response: Yes,we are preparing our plan to include full reclamation of the site at end to return it to its original state.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in decommissioning plan
Concerned about family violence after people leave for rotational shifts.	EN	CH OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
1) Are there fish in Andrew Lake?	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1.1 Executive Summary	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; example of issues raised during public engagment

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Question: I read in the paper about asbestos in a mine. What is this about? 2) AREVA Response: Asbestos was recently found at Meadowbank. This comes with the ore. Not at Kiggavik but will check. Health and safety protocols are followed to protect against hazards. 3) Questions about asbestos at Meadowbank and whether it is cancer-causing 4) AREVA Response: It is important to avoid breathing it by using appropriate safety gear. We are discussing with geologists whether our rock has any asbestos.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 8 Section 5 human Health, Section 5.4.1.3	People are concerned with specific hazards at the mine site.
1) Question: There have been big spills in B.C. and Florida. What do we have in place if we have a spill durng shipment in such a harsh environment? 2) AREVA Response: AREVA has emergency response plans and performs transportation risk assessments. We designed the project to lessen the risks. We will barge materials and fuel in and fly uranium out. New regulations require double-hulled vessels. 3) Question: This is a hard environment for spills. How will you look after that? 4) AREVA Response: AREVA will barge materials in. We will have a good transportation plan in place.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 11.2 Volume 10, Section 5.1; Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1.1	Emergency response plan People are concerned about spills and spill response
1) Question: What about the spills, like in B.C. - our climate and conditions are more severe than B.C. 2) AREVA Response: We will barge a lot of other materials, but we are making changes where possible to ensure maximum care is taken to minimize risk. We have emergency response in place. Confirmed that barging is very common for diesel for the communities, in double-hulled ships.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Emergency response plan
1) Question: What if you have asthma? Would there be a lot of dust? 2) AREVA Response: There would be regular dust like other mines.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 8 Section 5 Human Health, 5.4.2.1	People are concerned with specific hazards at the mine site.
1) Question: What is a dangerous amount of radiation? 2) AREVA Response: The regulated amount is 20 mSv/year. Our workers are all well below that (about 5%). Airline pilots get more and some people get more at home from radon.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.2.5, 6.1, Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2; Appendix 2Q Section 11	People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts. People are concerned about the properites of uranium.
1) Question: What is a dangerous number on the gadgets that would cause you to get sick? 2) AREVA Response: Greater than 20 mSv. This is not enough to get sick right away, but it is protecting you so you don't get cancer in a few years.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.2.5; Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 1	People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts.
1) Question: What would happen if you had a spill of uranium in the water? How much damage would be done? 2) AREVA Response: The result would depend on the size of the spill. We will fly out the uranium. Emergency Response would quickly respond to any incident.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3, 10.6.1.1 Tier 3, Appendix 10 A, Executive Summary	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions Emergency response plan People are concerned about accidents and malfunctions
1) Question: Would you operate during blizzards? Would you have safety structures along the road? 2) AREVA Response: The chances are very likely. We need to be sure people are safe.	EN	CH OH Oct 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5 Tier 3, Vol 10C Emergency Response, 10.3.1	Used in project design People are concerned about operations in adverse weather.
In Coral Harbour, hunters have observed new animal species in he area that they believe are evidence of climate change. They reported seeing a burrowing owl a few summers ago, as well as occasional swallows and butterflies in May or June.	IQ	CHAH 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.2	Butterfly presence
Trout and char fishing are still very popular.	IQ	CHAH 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context.
Since the north is so cold, we design and make our own clothes. The store-bought clothes are not warm enough. We depend on animals not just for food but for our clothing	IQ	CHE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 11.2	Importance of year-round harvesting of caribou to the community
The Elders still get enough country food including seal, fish, goose, and other animals. There are enough people still engaged in hunting.	IQ	CHE 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.2.1 Volume 6, Section 11.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context Importance of year-round harvesting of caribou to the community

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
If ships travel during the winter months, wildlife will 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 have an affect on marine life.	IQ	CHJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Marine shipping season
It is better for ships to stay in deeper water. This way they avoid running aground.	IQ	CHJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Used in project design
1) "Golder/Areva inquire about ice. " 2) Meetings attendees: Ice formation occured in December in 2010 but in the past, ice formation was in October. Later ice formation today may be due to warmer water. Now ice melts much sooner now than it did in the past. Ice melts at end of June in 2010 but in years past, ice was present until end of July or even August. Ice is thinner now than it used to be. Today ice floe edge is approximately 19-24 miles from shore at its maximum, where in the past the ice flow edge was much further from shore; estimate is was about 50 miles from shore. An ice bridge between SH island and mainland coincide with ice extending south all the way to Coates Island. Based on satellite imagery, an ice bridge may form this year. The last ice bridge was a few years ago. Hunter: This summer (2010) they did not see much ice when travelling between Arviat and SH Island in July/August. When he was younger there was much more ice at this location during this time of the year.	IQ	CHT 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
1) Participant: AREVA should include other Kivalliq Elders on boats to monitor the shipping route. Maybe Elders/wildlife monitors can travel the entire shipping route (starting at Montreal or Churchill), not just the smaller barge route. Their IQ would be useful to provide a different view on shipping impacts.	IQ	CHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Information included in mitigation and monitoring plan
The women's focus group discussions indicated that each of the women hunt goose. In mid June goose, duck, and gull eggs are collected.	IQ	CHW 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Waterbird use
Hard to catch seals in the inlet now (not caught in the last 2 years) now that ships going up inlet used to catch seal pups 2 times per year in inlet; hunted pups in spring. Collecting eggs, you can hear motors.	IQ	CI HTO 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.3.4	Chesterfield Inlet Marine Mammals-Concern with Shipping
Ships off shore of Chester: just don't like them sitting there; sometimes 3 ships at a time for days at time. Affects our Beluga hunting. 7 - 31 barge trips still too much even compared to AEM shipping. Going farther to hunt costs more money, gas and effort.	IQ	CI HTO 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.3.4	Chesterfield Inlet Marine Mammals-Concern with Shipping
AEM ships anchored outside Chesterfield Inlet for 2-3 weeks; can hear generators running. That must be affecting marine life.	IQ	CI HTO Feb 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.3.10	Chesterfield Inlet-Concern with shipping
Climate change - ice floe. Agree with floe edge as drawn. Doesn't really change much.	IQ	CI HTO Feb 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.3.7	Chesterfield Inlet-Climate Change
Polar bear observed further inland now than ever seen before. Have seen polar bears swimming off shore. More polar bears than caribou right now.	IQ	CI HTO Feb 2014	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.3.4	Chesterfield Inlet -Polar Bears
It is very important for these surveys to involve the local people.	EN	CI HTO Jul 2009	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 3.4.9	Participation in environmental studies
1) Question: If you are going to ship stuff up to the dock in Baker Lake via barge, and employ a monitor, we recommend to hire this person from Chesterfield. It would be best to have a person from Chesterfield because they know the route very well. 2) AREVA Response: We expect many, if not all, of the monitors would be from Chesterfield because we are monitoring traffic up the inlet 3) Comment: What I would recommend is that, I am sure this has been in the proposal a long time and will go ahead, if you will fly it out there should be local people there to be sure it is safe. A few years ago when they opened Meadowbank there used to be people that were on the ship from Chesterfield Inlet but that stopped and now just people from Baker Lake and they do not know the land and water around Chesterfield as well as we do. It would be a lot better if people from Chesterfield were on the ships. If anything happened to the ship, like an oil spill, it needs to be reported to the HTO. 4) AREVA Response: We would report every incident to the HTO.	EN	CI HTO Nov 2012	Tier Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, Teir 3 Appendix 2J - 6.1	Information included in mitigation and monitoring plan
1) The HTO wants to be involved in planning and conducting any clean up that is necessary. No spill would be good for our animals.	EN	CI HTO Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 11.2	Emergency response plan
1) Do you have any idea how strong the current comes from Baker? 2) There was one once that was 10,000 t and it took 2 years to take that ship out. 3) The fish are feeding in July/Aug so if you have monitors this is FYI for them. Ice forming Sept/Oct.	EN	CI HTO Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 5.5.5.2	Used in Project design (i.e., in considering timing of barge transport)
1) When asked when the best month for shipping. Responded July and August are the only months that ships can travel. 2) We are not doing any ice breaking only open water season.	EN	CI HTO Nov 2013	Tier Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Planning of shipping season
1) It is really hard for me to support it, not many people support it, what will happen to my grandson, sons, daughters, etc. We need the wildlife, we eat seals, belugas, fish, walrus - you need to look into all of this.	EN	CI HTO Oct 2012	Tier 3, Technical Appendix 3C	Informed issues for community involvement plan.

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Comment: Right now it is hard for me. I have to look into this more because our ancestors survived just from the wildlife. I would not be here today if they did not have hard times in the past. My grandmother always said to look after the land and be proud of our history. This gives a lot of concern for me. I believe what my parents and grandparents told me - they survived and taught me what to eat (beluga whale, fish). It is hard for me to predict what will happen. I am not against it I want more information. What is going to happen in the next 30 years? The times change a lot of things. 2) AREVA Response: What we have done is listen to this type of input from communities, and our scientists have looked at what will happen to wildlife, and make changes to improve our design on this basis. Damaging your wildlife is something we will not do, this would not be beneficial. 3) We need to know what matters to you, and what information you need to get from us. If there are different things, different ways to bring the information, we would like to know. 4) We have our open house today from 2:00 until 7:00 or 8:00, please come by because there is a lot of information there.	EN	CI HTO Oct 2012	Tier 3, Technical Appendix 3C	Informed issues for Community Involvement plan.
1) Heard there would be more barge traffic this summer and this will frighten mammals because they have sensitive ears. They would not like the ice disturbed.	IQ	CI IQ Jun 2011	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) Are there regulations to protect wildlife and water during transportation? 2) Yes. There are also regulations. It is a requirement, which you will take part in the hearing process. 3) Do the insects on the ground also get affected? 4) Atmospheric and on ground are part of the assessment process as well. There are monitoring stations that keep records of concentrations. Insects are part of monitoring.	EN	CI KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) How much water will they use? 2) This will be determined in the permitting process.	EN	CI KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 9.1, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2 Executive Summary	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrolog
1) The reason you're here, I understand. I know what these sessions are for. Once we know what is going on we are left out after the process. I support exploration. You look for support and just go ahead and we agree. Caribou eat off the ground and then we eat the caribou. If they get sick, we get sick. We'll get deceases. This is how I feel. We always hear scientist. Scientist always say caribou are not being affected but the Inuit know otherwise. You guys speak forever. No wonder we can't understand. 2) We will be coming back if this project goes ahead and to help you with your concerns. KIA rep explains the Saskatchewan visit. We will address your concerns. He then explains the process of hearings. 3) What effects are going on in the mines in Saskatchewan people? 4) No negative impacts on the people. Measures are extremely low.	EN	CI KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 5.1, 11.1, 11.2	People are concerned about the land and soil Caribou health
1) Do mining companies perform safety inspections to ensure all work is done appropriately? How often would inspections occur? 2) KIA can perform inspections, as well as DFO, Environment Canada, INAC, etc. There are usually onsite inspections during construction.The uranium industry is probably one of the most highly regulated industries in the country.	EN	CI KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1,6.4.3.4.3,6.4.4.7,6.4.5.4; Teir 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	People expressed concern about workers being monitored and working in a safe environment.
1)I don't really understand the posters. Which yellowcake transportation option will be safer? We do not have insurance to protect us, but we will be most affected. Have you considered skidoo transportation? 2) Two options have been proposed. One of these is to use barges, where the barge season would be about 2 months. The yellowcake needs to go south, because it needs to be processed further. The ellowcake is placed in specially designed drums that are sealed. The drums are then placed in seacontainers, which are in turn sealed prior to shipping. This is the model that is used all over the world. We know of 2 incidences where there was a spill from the drums, but these were contained in the sea container. Therefore, there is a risk of spills, but the probability of a spill reaching the environment is low. Also, spill response emergency plans and teams are put into place. Therefore, there are people in place to react to spills. Simulations / staging incidents are done to ensure the team will respond appropriately.The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement protects land and wildlife. If an accident happens, the land claim requests compensation, protecting you."	EN	CI KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Project design
1) 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.	EN	CI KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology
1) There are many people who will say that caribou numbers are decreasing. 2) Every year that the proponent is operating, they need to report to the government. If anything changes, or problems are noted, they will need to make adjustments.	EN	CI KIA Feb 2010	Tii 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.3	Decline of caribou
1) Will climate change affect the tailings management facility? (E.g. of putting a covered cup with liquid outside, then bringing it inside. It may crack. Would this happen with climate change?) 2) This is one of the most difficult questions to answer. What we can do is run simulations to see what would happen if the permafrost were to melt. Different scenarios will be evaluated.	EN	CI KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.2, 13.4.3	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) You may not have an answer for this. That's OK. Birds use waterfowl as food. Has the impact on lakes been considered? Will fish populations be affected?	EN	CI KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.1.4 Executive Summary	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) 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.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, Tier 3 Appendix 2J Section 3.6 Volume 5 Executive Summary and Section 4.10	Informed the assessment. Concerns over accident, spills, impacts on marine life. Information included in mitigation and monitoring plan
1) Concerns over accidents and malfunctions from shipping and impacts to land and wildlife, which people live off.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 10, Executive summary and Section 5.1; Tier 3, Volume 10B, Section 1.1; Tier 3, Volume 10C, Section 1.2	People are concerned about the effect of an accident on wildlife. Informed mitigation measures.
1) Concerns over potential impacts to archaeological and historical sites in or near the community.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.1; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4.5.3; Tier 3 Appendix 9B Section 3.3; Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.3	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement; Informed on IQ and TLU information
1) Concerns over spillage from fuel transfer. 2) Concerns over ballast water and spilling into the waterway.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Volume 2 Section 11.2	Informed list of Project-envnironment interactions (general statement about concerns over spills or leaks during transport) Project design, emergency response plan
1) Concerns over spills from shipping activities and having spill kits available on the shore for cleanup. Want to prevent similar situation of what happened in the Gulf of Mexico (oil spill and impacts to marine wildlife). 2) Spill kits needs to put in place in the area in case of emergencies/spills while shipping through the Hudson Bay and Chesterfield Inlet.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions (general statement about concerns over spills or leaks during transport)
1) Concerns over the roads that would be build and accessibility. Will the roads be accessible to the community members?	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Teir 3 Appendix 2M Section 5.4	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) 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.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions Modelling with and without permafrost (project design)
1) Concerns over the tailings and how it will be treated (housed) during the mine operations and after the mine is complete. What will happen to the tailings during the mining process and after the mining process?	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Used in project design
1) Concerns over the vibration and disturbance to marine life. Barges cause a lot of disturbance to the aquatic environment and wildlife.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Information included in mitigation and monitoring plan
1) Concerns regarding the location of the potential dock in Baker Lake and need to consider building it in deeper water. Concerns over potential spills and impacts to Baker Lake, the lake, the fish and aquatic environment and potential for the spill to travel downstream.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 2 Section 4.2.5; Volume 5, Section 3.2; Section 10.1.1; Tier 3, Volume 5, Appendix 5L, Section 2.1.8	Mitigation and monitoring plans Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Noise created by the barges are impacting wildlife and moving them away from their regular migration routes.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Teir 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5 Teir 3 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Mitigation and monitoring plans Used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan
Concerns over potential impacts to archaeological and historical sites in or near the community.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Teir 2 Volume 6 Section 7.1.5	Concerns over impacts to archaeological and historical sites
Wildlife is the main food source and the dust will affect the caribou. More needs to be done.	EN	CI NIRB May 2010	Teir 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Biophysical Environment
1) I am concerned about the number of barge trips. Since increased barging we see less seals in the area and I am worried about marine life and spills. I want Chesterfield Inlet involved in any emergency spill response plan and I want it to be local and fast. I am not convinced that 23 will be the total number of barge trips and I expect it will keep increasing. I prefer a mix of flights and barges. I am not more or less concerned about yellowcake versus the other goods to be transported; rather, I am most concerned about the number of trips and potential spills.	EN	CI OH Jun 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Project design, Emergency response Plan

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) After mining turns to yellowcake then is ready for transport. What are the potential transportation incidents? 2) Yellowcake goes into drums as gold alpha emitter, the steel. Always have Inuit people on board as wildlife observers in case of emergency. More IQ in Baker Lake and Chesterfield. Search and resuce capabitities. Yes, I was involved in IQ.	EN	CI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.6.1.1	Emergency response plan
1) Everyone comes to Chesterfield in August to pick cloud berries. Berries are really important to Chesterfield.	EN	CI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1	Berries were part of traditional diets.
1) This person wants AREVA to a provide spill kit at Chesterfield dock and provide training to use the spill kit. Concern if Kiggavik goes ahead that the increase in barge traffic will mean an increased chance of fuel spills.	EN	CI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Emergency Response Plan
1) What will happen to dust from mining?	EN	CI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.8 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Used in project design Assessed through air dispersion modelling. Concerns about dust are also addressed in the mitigation and monitoring plan.
1) When mining uranium are there any examples of cancer?	EN	CI OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc Section 3, Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1	People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must also accept health effects. People are concerned about cancer rates.
1) Question: Are there people monitoring the environment and radiation every day? 2) AREVA Response: Yes, there are technicians hired specifically to monitor these daily. Radiation measurements are monitored everywhere people work. The average person receives 2 mSv per year naturally. The federal regulator, CNSC, watches over what we do to make sure we meet our commitments and set limits.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 17 Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.2	Mitigation and monitoring plans Through public engagement in communities it was found that monitoring of radiation is important to people.
1) Question: Does everyone wear the radiation monitors? 2) AREVA Response: Yes. Some are worn by everyone, while others wear all of them depending on their job. 3) Question: How much radiation is there? 4) AREVA Response: Workers are limited to 20 mSv at our mine sites, but only receive 5 percent of that. We keep radiation as low as possible.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.1	Through public engagement in communities people expressed concern about workers being monitored for radiation.
1) Comment: I was against shipping yellowcake by airplane because they could blast or the plane crashed. Because they have thick containers, I supported shipping by barge. 2) AREVA Response: Yellowcake is relatively easy to clean up. It has been transported by air. It is not like a bomb. There are many yellowcake shipments by train, truck and barge on a regular basis.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.6.1.1 Volume 10, Executive summary	Barge and air shipping of yellowcake People are concerned over the transport of uranium concentrate and the possibility of a spill.
1) Comment: Marine shipping - oil spills: if there is an oil spill, a shield (instrument to contain oil spills, such as a boom) should be in place near Chesterfield. There is lots of marine traffic and a narrow inlet. 2) AREVA Response: Yes, we agree. Having equipment for dealing with an oil spill will be important for Chesterfield.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5, 16.4	Emergency response plan
1) Comment: Royalties and all the other things you talk of, we have a plan for how Chesterfield can work with AREVA, local businesses etc., to ensure Chesterfield can benefit. Outside of training and jobs, how can Chesterfield benefit? There should be a plan and to coordinate with AREVA for infrastructure. 2) AREVA Response: The development Partnership Agreement is a voluntary agreement that generally focuses on infrastructure. We are not in discussions yet because we are five years away from construction. 3) Question: What are the economic and infrastructure benefits? 4) AREVA Response: No infrastructure; employment, training and associated benefits.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community Involvement Plan
1) The underwater mammals can hear from very far away.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan
1) Question: What about the risk of a diesel spill? 2) AREVA Response: To reduce the likelihood, we will use double-hulled barges, procedures and trained staff. We will reduce any consequences through response and containment. Diesel is regularly transported around Nunavut. 3) Comment: If there is an oil spill, there is no way to clean up the spill and it could get everywhere. There is nothing to protect us. I have never seen a shield, and I would like to see the instruments here. Booms - do you know if these work well in the north? These are for the south. But that is summer, not winter. Chesterfield needs this. 6) AREVA Response: It worked at the Meadowbank project this summer. We will only be shipping in open water.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 11.2 Tier 3 Appendix 10A, Section 7.2.2.2.1 Tier 2, Volume 10, Executive Summary and Sections 5.1, 5.4.1; Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 4	Emergency response plan, project design People are concerned about spills and spill response
1) What are the effects when a barrel breaks, to the land and animals.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1, 7.1.5	People are concerned about the land being contaminated

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Comment: When Kiggavik opens, there will be many barges with all the mining activity. 2) 21 barges per season. Kiggavik is currently scheduled to begin when Meadowbank closes, but there is the chance that Meadowbank will operate longer. 3) For shipping: reduce the number of trips per year; increase the load on each shipment. 4) AREVA Response: Thanks for the feedback. We will only ship during open water. We aim to have efficiency with barging where possible. 5) Question: How will uranium be moved? 6) How will you ship the product? 8) AREVA Response: Fly it out. 9) Question: If you open the mine, will you build a bridge/tunnel? Would you build a road to Rankin? 10) AREVA Response: The only road will be a winter road from Baker to Kiggavik, and an all-weather road that will cross the Thelon by an ice bridge in winter and a cable bridge in summer. 11) Question: There will be a lot of barges to get the supplies there. How much traffic will there be? 12) AREVA Response: We will have approximately 25 barges per year. I don't know if Meadowbank will still be going by that time, but if so, there will be more.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Used in project design
1) Question: Will the uranium go into the water and be dangerous for our kids and grandkids? 2) AREVA Response: No, it is designed to be safe for the land. They used to mine and leave in the 1950s. Now, we have money set aside to properly decommission the mines.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1; Executive Sum Tier 3, Appendix 10A Executive Summary Appendix 3X	People are concerned about using the land without concerns. People are concerned about the effect of a spill entering a body of water. People are concerned about the effect of a spill entering a body of water. Relationship to land and concerns over change to the land.
1) You were planning to ship yellowcake by barge, and I was very worried about that. But Chester, Baker and Rankin debated this issue, and I suggested it go by barge. Yellowcake is in thick shields, so I wanted barge. I was against it being shipped by plane because of it dropped, it could blast. Because of the thick containers, I preferred the barge.	EN	CI OH Nov 2012	Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 5.2.11	People are concerned over the transport of uranium concentrate and the possibility of a spill.
1) How will this project benefit the community? The IIBA is between the KIA and AREVA, but what about the community? What investments will you make for training here? You are minng and making money and what do we get?	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan
1) I like the decommissioning and I like the pits being filled up more than the pit that would be a lake. What does Baker Lake think about that? It might be ok but I think a late is a bigger change. 2) I think decommissioning in the arctic will take a long time. It will take a long time for the vegetation to grow.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in decommissioning plan
1) If AREVA opens, my concern is that the water released will travel to Baker Lake and the dust in the air will affect the animals and the people.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2; Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) Radiation of underground workers vs open pit? 2) Miners only wear coveralls.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.4.3.1, 6.4.4.1, 6.1; Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	People have expressed concern about worker exposures to radiation while mining.
1) There are 3 sea cans of spill kit but nobody is trained to use it. Put there by Transport Canada 2) We want the inlet protected. Seacans from Transport Canada put by the Northern 3 years ago. Key with RCMP. No one here knows how to use it. If they plan to fly trained people in when there is an emergency, it will be too late. We have asked for this so many times all the way back to the start of Meadowbank but nothing.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) What about ballast water and pollution? We need to protect the waters and the project wil affect these things. 2) There is all of this shipping and no one protecting the inlet.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) What about the dust. Lots of wind and can carry dust. 2) Dust-wind can carry far. 3) The dust will be an issue because there is constant wind that will lift the dust and keep it suspended.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Air dispersion modelling, mitigation and monitoring plans
1) What about the waste? Lots of animals eat plastic (injest plastics) 2) Incinerator and landfill on site.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 14.2	Used in project design
1) What do you think about people's concerns? Late husband worked underground. She believes underground is safe.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 3, Appendix 2U	Health and safety plan
The Elders want to keep living a traditional lifestyle but us younger people want to see economic development.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
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.	EN	CI OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Biophysical Environment
Musk oxen used to be hunted west of Baker Lake, but are now hunted just inland from Chesterfield Inlet; and mostly by sport hunters.	IQ	CI01 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.2.1 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.2	Muskox use Areas where muskox are hunted
Caribou tend to congregate on both sides of Chesterfield Inlet during July, and during August and September, tens of thousands of caribou have been observed on the north side of the inlet.	IQ	CI01 2009; BLE 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds and patterns
Although the Lorillard herd has a calving area between Wager Bay and Chesterfield Inlet, and there are other calving areas near Josephine Lake and Kaminuriak Lake, caribou can calve anywhere.	IQ	CI01 2009; CI03 2009; CI06 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
People are very concerned about the effects of increased marine traffic on the marine mammals living in Chesterfield Inlet. E.g. many of the people believe that increased marine traffic in the inlet resulting from existing projects has already caused many beluga Whale and seals to move away, and further increases will make the problem worse.	IQ	CI01 2009; CI04 2009; CI05 2009; CI07 2009; CI08 2009; CI09 2009; CIHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Marine transportation volume, mitigation and monitoring plans
Fish harvesting techniques include gill netting through ice in winter on the lakes, as well as in open water in the warmer months. 'Rodding' (using fishing rods), is also used close to shore.	IQ	CI02 2009; CI04 2009; CI06 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
Inuit generally do not harvest musk ox because the skin is not as good as caribou skin, the hair is of no use and they don't eat it.	IQ	CI03 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 11.5.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.2.1 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.2	Muskox use Muskox not the preferred meat source.
Musk ox stay in an area where there is vegetation, and only move when it is gone	IQ	CI03 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary, Volume 6, Section 5.1, 9.1.5, 11.2	Plants are a food source for animals
The Quaminurjuaq herd migrates north, around Baker Lake, and then to the coast, north of Chesterfield Inlet.	IQ	CI03 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Herd movements
When the nickel mine was built in Rankin Inlet in the 1950s, the caribou stopped going to Chesterfield Inlet; but in 1970, the herd 'suddenly' reappeared.	IQ	CI03 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Changes to caribou movements
One Elder suggested that if a road is built from Baker Lake to the Kiggavik mine site, it may cause the caribou to stop and go to Chesterfield. Another Elder pointed out that the caribou using the calving area around Josephine Lake have not been affected by the Shear Minerals camp located there.	IQ	CI03 2009; CI01 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans
Canada geese and snow geese eggs are laid in the marshy areas along the Josephine River, and eider eggs are laid on the islands in Chesterfield Inlet. Camp Cove Island is an area with a lot of eggs. Duck eggs and guillemot eggs are collected on Promise Island, and there are a lot of eider eggs on Wage Island.	IQ	CI03 2009; CI05 2009; CI01 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Waterbird presence
Muskox numbers increasing and spreading eastward along the south shore of Baker Lake	IQ	CI03 2009; CI06 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 11.5.2	Muskox population
Within the last four years, musk oxen have moved eastward from Pitz Lake, along the south side of Baker Lake, and are now in the Barbour Bay area of Chesterfield Inlet. Musk oxen do not migrate, and travel slowly, only when the food source in an area is used up.	IQ	CI03 2009; CI06 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 11.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.2.2	Muskox movements
The caribou no longer go to Rankin Inlet because there are too many people, adding that there are too many people with snowmobiles on the south side of Chesterfield Inlet and this has made it difficult to determine the natural movement of caribou anymore.	IQ	CI04 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Changes in caribou movements
One of the Elders recounted that he moved into Chesterfield in 1949 due to starvation on the land and there were no caribou in Chesterfield Inlet at that time.	IQ	CI06 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1 Tier 3 Appendix 1F, Section 5.1.2	Caribou populations Informed Social and Ecological Context - Settling along the coast.
In May, caribou on both the north and south sides of the inlet start to move toward their calving grounds.	IQ	CI08 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Caribou movements, calving season
The caribou on the north side of Chesterfield Inlet were described as being larger than those on the south side of the inlet because they have less area in which to roam.	IQ	CI08 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds
During the winter, after freeze-up, the herds mix and some of the Elders believe that some of the caribou from the Manitoba herd have crossed Chesterfield Inlet and have become part of the Lorillard herd.	IQ	CI08 2009; CI03 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds and movements
The risk of fuel spills is also a worry	IQ	CI09 2009	Tier 2, Volume 10, Section 4.2: Tier 3, Appendx 10B, Section 1 and 4	People are concerned about spills
Archaeological sites described during Project interviews included stone weirs, stone fox traps, grave sites at old camps, Thule sites, inuksuit, and stone pits for cooking. Stone circles where people used to dance can also be found.	IQ	CIE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; 4.10; Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU informations; Informed on IQ and TLU information
Tundra moss can be boiled to make a tea, and other plants were used to make medicinal tea. Driftwood was collected from old ships on Hudson Bay and used to build kayaks.	IQ	CIE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary, Section 5.1	Plants used to make tea were part of traditional diets.
Arctic char are often sold to the fish processing plant in Rankin Inlet, and hunters said this is one of the few ways to earn an income.	IQ	CIHT 2009	Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 7.1.1	used in support of identification of key issues for marine fish assessment

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
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.	IQ	CIHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary, Part 1 Section 4.2; Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 11.5.2; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 Tier 2 Volume 8, Executive Summary and Section 7.2.10 Tier 3 Appendix 3C	Issues and Concerns -Biophysical Environment Use of wildlie The consumption of caribou and wildlife was considered in the HHERA pathways assessment. People's relationship to land.
There is concern about fuel spills, as Chesterfield Inlet has narrow places with large currents.	IQ	CIHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.3	Used in project Design
1) Question: Heard uranium is dangerous. What would happen if a cup of uranium was spilled. 2) Response: A cup of uranium concentrate would be harmful if inhaled or swallowed but would not be harmful if spilled on the ground. It would be cleaned up and verified to be clean by samples and readings. Such spills occur from time to time and have been successfully cleaned up. There will be an emergency response plan and emergency response capabilities somewhere in the region with equipment and training.	IQ	CIHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3 Tier 2, Volume 10, Executive summary, Section 5.1	Transportation risk assessment, spill contingency plan People are concerned about accidents and malfunctions
All of these young people go hunting regularly. The main difference between their hunting and their parent's activity is that they hunt in groups. One reason for this is financial, to share fuel costs. Another reason is that some of them don't have their own snow machines. They also go out in groups or pairs for safety reasons.	IQ	CIYA 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 5.2.7 and Section 7.2.10; Tier 3, Appendix 2P	The consumption of caribou and wildlife was considered in the HHERA pathways assessment.
Edible purple flowers are consumed as are certain roots that are white and taste like carrots and a tundra moss is boiled to make a hot beverage.	IQ	CIYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Section 4.2.3.2,	Importance of vegetation in Inuit diet
People mentioned that certain purple flowers, possibly saxifrage, were edible, and that there were white roots that tasted like carrots.	IQ	CIYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1	Plants were part of traditional diets.
"Will we hire locals for baseline monitoring – young or old?"	EN	CLC April 2007	Tieeir 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 3.4.9	Participation in environmental studies
Baker Lake Elders have commented on thinning ice; decreased snowfall; longer summers; shorter winters; spring break-ups are earlier; the abundance and diversity of flora has increased; increased unpredictability and variability of the weather; shifting caribou migrations; and caribou, grizzly, and polar bear range and habitat changes.	IQ	Cumberland 2005	Tier 3 Appendix 5K Tier 3 Appendix 1F, 4.3.5	Used to support climate change assessment changing grizzly ranges for social and ecological context.
Sites along the travel corridor between Baker Lake and Back River to the north were described by Elders to be very spiritual, with grave sites along Second Portage Lake and throughout the area between Baker Lake and Meadowbank.	IQ	Cumberland 2005	Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
The number of wolves and grizzly bears harvested has increased. Pelts are very valuable.	IQ	Cumberland 2005	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Baker Lake harvesting wildlife
There have been increasing numbers of musk ox reported near the Baker Lake area.	IQ	Cumberland 2005	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.2.2	Muskox population
The number of wolves and grizzly bears harvested has increased. Pelts are very valuable.	IQ	Cumberland 2005; BLHT 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.1 and 5.8.3 and 5.1.4 Tier 2 Volume 9m Part 1 Section 5.3.1	Wolf and grizzly bear populations and use Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
A Repulse Bay hunter during a previous study commented that before firearms, caribou were abundant along the coast of Repulse Bay, but since firearms they have moved inland.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds
Between Baker Lake and Beverly lake (to the northwest of Baker Lake) many areas were used for goose hunting, duck hunting, and egg collection during the spring.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.4	Bird hunting Informed Social and Ecological Context
Eggs were also collected on offshore islands.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Egg harvest
Eggs were collected on many islands near Rankin Inlet, along the coast, on the shores of Rankin Inlet, and along multiple lakes and ponds where the ducks and geese nest.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Egg harvest
Geese and ducks were hunted during late summer along the coast and on offshore islands.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Waterbird hunting
In June, when the birds arrive from the south, people used to go to spring camps to hunt goose and collect eggs. During the summer months geese were hunted all along the shore and during the winter months eider duck were hunted along the floe edge. Additionally, ptarmigan were hunted everywhere.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.4.1 and 5.5.1	Waterbird use
In the fall, people from Chesterfield Inlet moved back from the shores to hunt caribou further inland.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4	Harvest areas
In the past, char and trout were speared, harvested at weirs lakes, and fished from river shores during the summer throughout the inland.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
In the winters prior to 1954, people of Chesterfield Inlet lived mainly on caribou meat and frozen fish that had been cached in the fall. They occasionally hunted wolf, wolverine, Arctic hare, and ptarmigan.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.2	Wolf and wolverine presence

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
Whitefish was also an important fish in the past.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
Many camps were located along Chesterfield Inlet to the east end of Baker Lake. There were also many camps surrounding Chesterfield Inlet inland and along the coast. Camps along Chesterfield Inlet were used annually, primarily in spring and summer, and were also located along the coast north of Chesterfield Inlet in several small pockets.	IQ	Freeman 1976; Riewe 1992	Tier 2 Volume 9, Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
Along the Thelon River were caribou crossing points, and former camps used by nomadic hunter groups of the region which are considered important. Concerns for the protection of the sites have been noted.	IQ	GeoVector 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4.5.3; Tier 3, Appendix 9B, Section 3.4; Section 4.3.1 Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.2, Appendix 2L Section 3.2	Concern for protection of sites along Thelon Used in project design
Tunnganarniq: fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive	IQ	GN 2009	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.2	IQ guiding principle incorporated into communication efforts
One hunter was concerned that this road option (south all weather) is being proposed near wetlands that geese utilize as habitat. He was concerned that this habitat might be destroyed during construction and was worried this might make goose hunting more difficult.	IQ	JT Consulting 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.1	Used in Project Design
Several hunters and Elders highlighted the fact that caribou are in the area where the south all-weather road is being proposed during the spring, summer and early fall.	IQ	JT Consulting 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.1	Used in Project Design
Some hunters and Elders highlighted the fact that the area where the south all-weather road is being proposed is used by muskox. They were concerned that muskox might be driven further away from Baker lake.	IQ	JT Consulting 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.1	Used in Project Design
Lifetime harvesting maps of both Arviat and Baker Lake show that Elders and active hunters have used the area along Chesterfield Inlet and further south for hunting caribou. North of Chesterfield Inlet was less intensely used.	IQ	Kendrick and Manseau 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.1 Section 5.1.2	Harvest areas Historic camps for Social and Cultural Context.
Today the only way we, the community can operate is thru money. Therefore we need to create jobs.	EN	KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
“Training for wildlife monitoring- does Areva have a plan? Is this underway?”	EN	KIA RB Apr 2007	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 1 Section 3.4.9	Participation in environmental studies
All the animals we eat rely on good soil	EN	Kiggavik Project Blog 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Sections 5.1, 8.1.5, 8.7	Wildlife health
1) Saw tailings dyke fail at Culloten Lake. Asked how this will be prevented. 2) I saw the drums. Stated he saw fish kills at Culloten Lake. Also saw tailings facilities fail at Culloten Lake.	EN	KIV MAY Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Used in project design
1) And about the mine in Northern Saskatchewan, the people that travelled there had to wear protective clothing, and I think that was very scary.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Vol 8 Human Health, Section 5, Section 5.3.6.2 Mitigation Measure	People are curious about the health and safety programs and protective clothing.
1) Are safety courses provided?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.6 Volume 10, Section 5.1	Health and safety plan People are concerned about safety and training
1) Question: Have there been any health studies done in terms of people who work in the mines? 2) One Athabasca Elder indicated that he used to say he did not trust the government or mining companies but he raised his family in the area close to the mines, He noted that even with the mines in the region there is still commercial fishing and he never saw any animal get sick from radiation. AREVA Response: The health of thousands of uranium miners has been monitored for many decades. The results show that uranium miners are as healthy as the general public. 3) What about safety clothing? 4) AREVA provides most of the required safety equipment including hardhats, glasses, steel toed footwear, coveralls and gloves that meet regulatory standards. Protective clothing is worn at all mines and other industrial facilities. 5) Question: Do you have to be careful when you work in the mines? 6) AREVA Response: Safety precautions are required at mines because of the machinery, heavy equipment, chemicals and radiation. Workers are well trained to do their jobs safely and AREVA provides the necessary safety precautions.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP support doc Section 3, Section 1.2; Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1 Tier 2, Volume 10, Section 5.1	People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must also accept health risks. People want to understand about details of past uranium miners health studies.
1) Question: How do you handle domestic wastes? What about industrial waste? Mining waste? 2) AREVA Response: Most domestic wastes will be incinerated or land filled in a clean waste rock pile. Materials will be recycled as much as practical. Industrial waste will be separated into radiologically contaminated waste and non-contaminated waste. Contaminated waste will be stored for eventual burial in a tailings management facility. Non-contaminated waste may be recycled in an off-site facility or land filled.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 14.2	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) How much has Saskatchewan mining affected the environment?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) How will uranium affect our water, fish, etc.?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1; Section 11.1 Executive Summary	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context.
1) Question: How will uranium affect our water, fish, etc.? 2) AREVA Response: Uranium is found naturally in water and fish. Uranium mining is carried out so that concentrations of uranium in air and water do not become harmful. AREVA constantly monitors the air and water close to its existing mine sites. The same care for the environment will be applied in Nunavut.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 7.2.10	Water quality modelling was completed to assess the effect of discharge from the mine on water and sediment quality. The HHERA pathways assessment considered the transfer of contaminants to fish and assessed potential effects on fish health, as well as consumption of fish by humans and wildlife.
1) Question: I'm not nearly as concerned for the environment but for the transportation because the bay is important. Is there a plan in place where a boat could sink because there are lots of sea mammals we hunt? I wouldn't want to see any of the mammals hurt or die because of an accident caused by AREVA. I would like to see the areas well managed. 2) AREVA Response: There is a spill contingency plan and protocols in place for the current exploration operations. The spill plan will be modified or replaced to include new activities that will occur.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.4	Emergency Response Plan
1) Question: If I get a job, how will I know if radiation is affecting me? 2) AREVA Response: All AREVA employees at mine sites receive an orientation about radiation so they understand radiation and how they will be protected from it. All mine site workers are monitored for radiation exposure and receive the reports of their results. Ongoing health surveillance is conducted for mine site employees.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.6 Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.8; Tier 2 Volume 8 Executive summary and Section 1.3; Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 1	Radiation protection plan People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must accept health effects from radiation as a consequence of working with uranium. People expressed concerns focused on radiation-specific subject matter.
1) Question: If there is a migration route with caribou, if there is an impact on that and people don't like that, how would you respond? 2) AREVA Response: AREVA aims to design projects with as small of an environmental impact as possible while still being economically viable and socially acceptable. We are currently examining the potential impacts of various transportation options in order to pick the best option for the Project. Regardless of the transportation option chosen, AREVA will implement a monitoring and mitigation plan in order to minimize disturbance to caribou and their movement throughout the mine life. An example of possible mitigation would be to stop road traffic at sensitive migration times.AREVA plans to deploy satellite collars on 10 caribou near the proposed mine site this fall to better understand caribou movements. This work is done in collaboration with the Government of Nunavut Department of the Environment and is supported by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. AREVA wants to continue to work with caribou organizations, governments, other mines and communities to better understand caribou biology.We aim to find solutions that communities support and use adaptive management throughout the life of the mine. 3) Question: If the mine opens, how long will the wildlife survive for? 4) AREVA Response: We expect the wildlife to survive well beyond the life of the mine. It is reasonable to expect a small number of individual animal deaths due to vehicle collisions, problem bears or other similar situations despite measures put in place to avoid these unfortunate situations. AREVA will work to keep this number as low as possible and will work with regulators and communities to find acceptable solutions.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3	Used in project design
1) Question: If there is a spill or some kind of accident, do you have plans to fix the problem? 2) AREVA Response: There is a spill contingency plan and protocols in place for the current exploration operations. The spill plan will be modified or replaced to include new activities that will occur.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1	People are concerned about the programs that will be in place.
1) Mines in Saskatchewan touch a lot of rivers and lakes; if there is a spill what plans do you have to fix the problem?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) Question: No trees up here but the trees stop the wind blowing the ore in Saskatchewan. What will be used to manage dust? 2) AREVA Response: AREVA is currently assessing how much dust may be created and the potential effects of that dust. We will be using local wind and weather data to do this assessment. 3) Question: 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? 4) AREVA Response: We will be considering the effects of climate change in our environmental assessment, but we do not yet have this information.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Used in project design Air dispersion modelling is used to assess how much dust is generated and dispersed from the mine. Concerns about dust are also addressed in the mitigation and monitoring plan.

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Question: 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 2) AREVA Response: Communities will be informed of spill response plans and some communities will be asked to participate in spill responses. Reportable spills are reported to regulatory agencies. Clean-up activities are preventative measures taken are tracked.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1 and 4	People are conerned about the effect of an accident on wildlife, spill and spill response
1) Potable water, where do you get it?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology
1) Question: Should employees have a personal problem (family, alcohol and/or drugs), will AREVA help? 2) AREVA Response: AREVA has an employee and family assistance program in place. This program includes assistance with substance abuse issues and counseling services.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Teir 3 Appendix 2P, Occupational H&S Plan, Section 3.8.3	People are curious about the health and safety program
1) Question: This yellowcake, it's pretty dangerous and harmful to animals so I would prefer that it be transported by air so there is less harm to the environment and it will not go through all the settlements in the region. 2) AREVA Response: Uranium concentrate, also sometimes called yellowcake, is transported in sealed drums and regulated by Transport Canada. There is typically no dust from the yellowcake during normal transport. We will be assessing the risk of an accident during transport by truck, barge, and air and have appropriate preventative and mitigation plans in place.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Volume 2 Section 10.6.1.1 Tier 3, Appendix 10A Executive Summary	Project design (air shipping only) People are concerned over the transport of uranium concentrate and the possibility of a spill.
1) Question: What about the people who are unable to work? What about the elders, will they see any benefits? 2) AREVA Response: Elders can participate in monitoring committees. There will be a position for elder advisors at the Kiggavik mine. Elders will see their children and grandchildren benefit. Elders groups will be eligible for sponsorship of events. 3) Question: What good is a road to Baker Lake for the other communities? 4) AREVA Response: Benefits will differ in the communities but the Kivalliq region will benefit with employment opportunities and royalties among other benefits.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan
1) What about water pollution?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1, 8.2.1; Tier 2, Volume 5, Executive Summary; Tier 3, Appendix 5O, Section 1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Question: What do you do about archaeology? 2) AREVA Response: We are currently collecting baseline information on the archaeological sites in the Project area. We will then assess the potential effects of the Project on these sites and develop a plan to reduce any potential effects. This plan will include measures to avoid or mitigate impacts on archaeological sites during all Project activities, including construction. The community of Baker Lake has been involved in collecting baseline data. We will also consult with the communities on the details of the assessment and mitigation plan.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.9; Tier 3, Appendix 9B, Section 3.3	Responses/concerns identified from community meetings and engagement
1) Question: What if there is a spill by the river? Do you have plans to fix this and communicate with the people? 2) AREVA Response: Reportable spills are reported to regulatory agencies. Clean-up activities are preventative measures taken are tracked. Communities will be informed of spill response plans and some communities will be asked to participate in spill responses. AREVA wants to be a company that you trust but we understand if you want to monitor our work. Communities will also be able to take independent samples to ensure that their environment remains clean.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1 Volume 5, Section 3.2	People are concerned about the effect of a spill entering a body of water. Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) What was your impact on fish and caribou in Saskatchewan and will it be the same in Nunavut?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context.
1) Question: 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. 2) AREVA Response: Crushing makes the ore particles smaller and creates small dust particles. Dust control measures such as a closed container and wetting keep the dust levels low and monitoring of the area and the workers informs the workers whether the dust control measures are working.The tailings management facility will be designed to contain the tailings during the operation and after the operation ceases and the facility is decommissioned. The design will contain the tailings whether or not there is permafrost. There are three in-pit tailings management facilities currently operating successfully in Saskatchewan without permafrost.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 7.5.1	Project design
1) When uranium is crushed, it becomes more radioactive. I see that you will have your tailings underwater but when the ground is frozen, you can control it. But when it starts to warm up, how will you manage it.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Question: When you are blasting, will radiation pop-out? 2) AREVA Response: When we design blasts, we arrange the explosions in a specific way so that dust does not blow off and if there is dust, we use dust suppression. Blasting does expose uranium ore so that it can be excavated. Radiation protection measures are always in place to minimize exposure to workers.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.8	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Question: Where are you going to put tailings? 2) AREVA Response: The tailings will be placed back in the mined-out open pits.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.4, 13.4.3	Used in project design
1) Question: Will the site be dry (no alcohol or drugs)? 2) I have experience in mine work and they did drug tests. Will this happen at your mine? 3) AREVA Response: Illegal drugs and alcohol are not tolerated at AREVA sites. At present, employees are not screened for drugs prior to hiring but AREVA can test employees for drugs if drug use is suspected. AREVA carries out a drug search program to keep drugs from our sites. 4) Question: Have you guys, or do you guys do assessments with employees? 5) AREVA Response: AREVA carries out performance assessments with each employee each year. Mine site employee health is also monitored on a regular basis.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2P, Occupational H&S Plan, Section 3.8.3	People are curious about the health and safety programs.
1) Will there be a dam for the settling ponds? 2) Where are the water holding ponds on the Kiggavik posters? Are you using water holding ponds?	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) Question: Working in the mill, what about radiation? 2) AREVA Response: Through the use of good work practices and shielding, workers at uranium mines and mills are protected from exposure to uranium and radiation. Each year, the more than 2000 workers at Canadian mines and mills all received less than the regulated radiation dose limit of 20 milli sieverts per year. The average dose received by these workers is about 1/20th of the regulated dose limit.	EN	KIV OH Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1 Volume 8 Section 6.1 Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	Radiation Protection Plan People have concerns on radiation monitoring of people in the open pits, underground mines and mill.
1) Uranium gets into animals, people eat them, do we get sick?	EN	KUG NTI May 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 4.3.12; Tier 2 Volume 8 Executive Summary; Section 3.2.2; Section 7.2.10	The HHERA pathways assessment considered the transfer of contaminants through the environment to wildlife and other foods, and consumption of these foods by humans.
1) What happens if there is an accident?	EN	KUG NTI May 2007	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 16.4	Emergency response plan
No trees up here but the trees stop the wind blowing the ore in Saskatchewan. What will be used to manage dust?	EN	KV OH 2009	Tier 2Volume 6 Section 5.2	Dust management
Baker Lake Elders have said there are campsites all around the Kazan River and Thirty Mile Lake, south of Baker Lake.	IQ	Mannik 1998	Tier 3Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
In the past, other plants such as kanguuyat (cotton grass) were used as wicks for lanterns and brown mosses were used in lanterns, as a match to start fires, and to create smoke to ward off mosquitos. Lichen was also collected for fire.	IQ	Mannik 1998	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6, Section 5.1	Different types of plants were used in camp (e.g. bedding, wicks, fuel, burned to keep insects away)
One Elder said that in his younger days there were not as many waterfowl around Baker Lake as there were at the time of the interview.	IQ	Mannik 1998	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.2	Waterbird populations
People started using dried ground plants and leaves such as those from the cloudberry bush, after the introduction of tea by Europeans.	IQ	Mannik 1998	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.3; Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1, 9.1.5	Informed land use and/or social and ecological context; plants for tea were important in traditional diets
A resident of Repulse Bay further noted that the noise of ships is affecting the animals and that beluga whale don't come in anymore.	IQ	McDonald et. al. 1997	Tier 3 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan
An Elder in Coral Harbour said that animals such as walrus and caribou move from time to time and that number estimates by the government are faulty because they do not take into account that animals do not always consistently occupy one area. The Elder also indicated that the populations, generally return, including those for whales as well.	IQ	McDonald et. al. 1997	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou movements, changes
Changes to rivers (pre-1940-1990s) include seasonal changes in water levels and flow, and a decline in water quality.	IQ	McDonald et. al. 1997	Tier 2, Volume 5, Sections 4.1.2 and 5.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects
In any development the fish and lakes need to be considered for the long-term effects.	IQ	McDonald et. al. 1997	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2.4	Considered in screening for cumulative effects
Inuit of the north-western Hudson Bay area know that the currents in the Roes Welcome Sound have weakened. They said they can now cross in summer's spring tide, whereas in the past they could not. Elders from the Arviat area have noted that the Hudson Bay current has reduced in strength. The surface water of the Hudson Bay generally flows in a counter-clockwise direction, strengthened by river discharge moving water past Chesterfield Inlet, Ranking Inlet, Whale Cove, Arviat, and south to Churchill. These currents have a relationship with where the sea animals are located and where they travel to. The Inuit believe that rivers flowing into Hudson Bay greatly affect the larger currents flowing in the bay.	IQ	McDonald et. al. 1997	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
Repulse Bay residents have said that they continue to give environmental information without receiving anything back. There is a concern for contamination from oil or other contaminants that may come from development in general.	IQ	McDonald et. al. 1997	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 5.2.7	People are concerned about hazardous substances such as oil

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
There have been many effects of climate change including a decrease in spring small bird populations. Unseasonable cold spring weather in the early 1990s in the communities of Chesterfield Inlet, Southampton, and Repulse Bay prevented vegetation growth, and thus caused caribou to over graze some areas. Mosquitoes have declined in repulse Bay and black flies have moved north from the tree line to places like Whale Cove, where the snow is melting earlier in the spring. In Arviat, even though the snow is gone by May, blizzards can still occur in June.	IQ	McDonald et. al. 1997	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.4.2	Presence of breeding birds
(b) Papattiniq/Munakhinik, which means the obligation of guardianship or stewardship that a person may owe in relation to something that does not belong to the person;	IQ	Nunavut 2008	Tier 2 Volume 2, Section 17.1, 17.2.2, Tier 3, Appendix 2T	Consistent with AREVA's IMS and environmental protection and management framework.
(c) Aajiiqatigiingniq/Pitiakatigiiklotik, which means that people who wish to resolve important matters or any differences of interest must treat each other with respect and discuss them in a meaningful way, keeping in mind that just because a person is silent does not necessarily mean he or she agrees;	IQ	Nunavut 2008	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.2	IQ guiding principle incorporated into communication efforts
(d) Pilimmaksarniq/Ayoikyumikatakhimanik, which means that skills must be improved and maintained through experience and practice;	IQ	Nunavut 2008	Tier 2 Volume 2, Section 17.1.2, 17.2.2, Tier 3, Appendix 2U; Appendix 2T Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 4.1 and 6.5 Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.2, 8.6, 8.7, 9.6, 9.7 Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1.3; Tier Appendix 10C, Section 6.7	Management plans incorporate IQ principles. Commensurate with AREVA's Environmental Protection Approach and iterative adaptive management and continual improvement framework protection and management framework. IQ guiding principle incorporated into mitigation and monitoring plan
(f) Avatimik Kamattiarniq/Amiginik Avatimik, which means that people are stewards of the environment and must treat all of nature holistically and with respect, because humans, wildlife and habitat are inter-connected and each person's actions and intentions towards everything else have consequences, for good or ill;	IQ	Nunavut 2008	Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 4.1 and 6.5 Volume 6, Section 5.2, 8.6, 8.7, 9.6, 9.7 Volume 8, Executive Summary	IQ guiding principle incorporated into mitigation and monitoring plan It is important to view the environment and people holistically since they are inter-connected
(g) Qanuqtuurunnarniq/Kaujimatukanut, which means the ability to be creative and flexible and to improvise with whatever is at hand to achieve a purpose or solve a problem;	IQ	Nunavut 2008	Tier 3, Appendix 2U; Appendix 2T Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 4.1 and 6.5 Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.2, 8.6, 8.7, 9.6, 9.7 Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1.3; Appendix 10C, Section 6.7	Management plans incorporate IQ principles. Consistent with AREVA's IMS.
(h) Qaujimanilik/Ihumatuyuk, which means a person who is recognized by the community as having in-depth knowledge of a subject;	IQ	Nunavut 2008	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.1 Volume 10, Section 5.1	Inuit field assistants helped with baseline data collection AREVA consults with people knowledgable on a subject (e.g. marine shipping)
Not all illnesses in wildlife are caused by contaminants, although they can be a contributing factor	IQ	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. 2005	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 7.1	People understand that not all animal sickness is related to contaminants
The contamination of wildlife is a concern in itself, not just because of the potential repercussions on country foods; the focus of contaminants research should therefore not focus exclusively on human health	IQ	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. 2005	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 7.1 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Section 11.2	The HHERA considered potential effects on fish, birds, and animals, in addition to humans. People are concerned about contamination of plants and animals
The health of Inuit, of wildlife and of the environment are interconnected	IQ	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. 2005	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 8.1.5, 9.1.5 Volume 8, Section 7.1	Foodweb concept and importance of protecting the whole environment. The conceptual model for the HHERA considered many different potential interactions between wildlife and humans and the environment.
What kind of jobs will be available? Will there be work for instrumentation mechanics?	EN	OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
1) Bond to cover the site (environment reclamation). How about people?	EN	RB HL Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in decommissioning plan
1) Meadowbank just seems to run their own business. This mine seems like it will go ahead. Will you continue to involve the communties and local businesses?	EN	RB HL Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan
1) Objectives, Values Respect the environment, how are you going to that?	EN	RB HL Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 17	Mitigation and monitoring plans

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) I know that NTI/KIA get taxes and stuff from the mines but do you guys ever support sporting events and other community things? Sports are so important to these communities. It is what makes kids belong and gives opportunity for travel.	EN	RB HL Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan
1) How dangerous is it itself?	EN	RB HS Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.2.5, Section 6.1; Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2 Tier 2 V8 Executive Sum	People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts. People are interested in learning about the properties of uranium concentrates .
1) Golder: What time of year is freeze up? 2) Area west of Southampton Island does not freeze because there is a strong current. But some ice close to shore is hard to say how far it extend Repulse Bay changes. It used to form earlier but not it is laterIce off we used to have ice to August, but now it goes in July 3) Golder: Where is the ice flow edge located and does it change from year to year? 4) The flow is generally the same from year to year. The ice edges form and break, form and break over and over again and are always changing.	IQ	RB IQ Feb 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
1) Believe that there is waste in air from dust. Know for fact that the tree line, the ashes and dust end up in Nunavut and everywhere. Is there a boundary set up so that no tailings go everywhere to wildlife? Sometimes dead caribou are eaten by other animals, so contaminants travel in food chain.	EN	RB KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2 Vol 4, Section 4.1	Influenced the scope of the dispersion modelling assessment. Emissions from tailings are assessed through dispersion modelling.
1) Would water flow through the tailings? 2) So you're saying the water will flow around the tailings?	EN	RB KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2 Section 8.1.1	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) How many Inuit can expect to work at this facility? 2) The uranium industry tries to maximize northern content. Many positions can be filled by workers with a grade 12 education or its equivalent. The challenge is with positions like engineers, geologists, where more training is required. We cannot give you any specific numbers. The model is that you try to fill the positions that can be quickly trained right away and keep training workers so they may have access to those more detailed trainings. 3) Will Repulse Bay members be allowed to work in the mine? 4) Yes, all members of the region will be considered. It is not only for Baker Lake members. 5) Who would I approach for a job? 6) There is a company office in Baker Lake.Fax your resume to the Baker Lake office. 300 resumes have been received to date. Our usual level of education is high school. But in the case of an adult with experience, we can make exceptions. 7) I was happy with what I heard last night, especially that if students finish grade 12, they will have an opportunity to work at the mine. We have never had this opportunity before. 8) Are there summer jobs? 9) We hire about 35 workers from the north in the summer. We have just put out a job posting. The last three seasons, we had 1, 3, and 2 students from the North (as part of the 35 northern workers we hire). 10) Have you given applications to our schools? 11) We haven't sent applications to the high schools. We are looking for university students (Arctic College, U of Saskatchewan). We have not been recruiting high school students. 12) We had 13 grade 12 graduates last year. They are unemployed because there are no jobs here. Thank you for coming here. We are now getting information we never knew. We can now give you support because we have this information. 13) While the hamlet is only getting the information now, the KIA has been working on this for quite some time. They had to discuss how they were going to distribute the information to the communities. That's why we!re doing the tour. The KIA wants to distribute the information so there is no fighting between the communities. We all need to work for the same goals.The hamlet should contact the Mining Training Society. 14) There was an opening for a position in Rankin, I believe, for high school students to apply for a summer job. Are those the ones? Will companies post applications in Repulse Bay? 15) We do not know exactly who posted job openings. Any institution can apply for funding for summer students. You need to submit your application (to GN, feds or Kivalliq parks) now. 16) Can grade 12 graduates apply for summer jobs? (Note: This is for Meadowbank) 17) I will get the information for you. Contact Jackson Lindell. 18) Besides heavy equipment operators, will there be other job openings? 19) "Based on the gold mine experience: administration, HR, translators, cooks, cleaners, and others."	EN	RB KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human resources plan

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
20) If I wanted to start a business with the company, who do I approach? I support the project. 21) It is very difficult for the KIA to answer this, since we are the regulator. Barry from AREVA may be able to answer. AREVA: Our project proposal gives preference to Northern Businesses and Joint Ventures. For the next 5- 6 years, we will be in the exploration phase. We have spent 8 mil$ on Northern businesses, 5 mil$ of which was on Inuit businesses. Mining is too far away to start thinking about mining-related businesses. In about 2-3 years, it will be time to have those discussions. 22) I was involved with a company that was in exploration phase (Howe Beach). They wanted to have someone to build 20 tents that the company would rent out. But we cannot do this. They had to use a Yellowknife company. It's hard to do this if you live in a housing association house. It all looks good on paper, but the reality is that it is difficult. 23) "I understand the frustration. Saskatchewan had these discussions 40 years ago (between company leaders, community leaders, etc). It takes time to build capacity.Any suggestions you may have should be given to those who will be sitting in on the IIBA negotiations (E.g. Edwin Evo, David Tuktuyut). Give anything to the Directors so they present it to the Board. We will come back to Repulse Bay (and come often) once we get into the IIBA negotiations. We want to help in any way we can.For smaller communities, while we were under the federal government, these opportunities were given to the larger communities. Now, the opportunities are available to all the communities. We can now present these opportunities in the elementary and high schools." 24) The mining company wants cooks for the camp with 80 hours of medical training. Where do you go to get that? 25) We didn't know there was funding (i.e. unhappy about the communication of this information) 26) It was just granted in December. It is not implemented yet. They will prioritize for those who need jobs first, for the whole of the Kivalliq. 27) Who can they contact? If the project will be 5 years down the road, how do we make sure we start getting the training we need now? 28) First, contact KIA board of Directors. Second, contact executive director. What I can assure you is that we are working on a training program. KIA will not make any calls when it comes to training.It will be the Society. 29) Two of Edwin's daughters have important positions: one is a federal minister, the other is a jumbo jet pilot. It's good that there will be new opportunities for training. Education is the key to success. 30) I appreciate that you use my two daughters as an example.	EN	RB KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human resources plan
1) I think the southern road should be selected. 2) Series of 6 workshops in Baker Lake and all day public meeting on input on the various road options. The vast majority of people want the north route. Wildlife people prefer winter roads to all-season to prevent increased harvesting. 3) What are the differences between the two all-season roads? 4) Northern road: located closer to the community, easier access. However, it must cross the Thelon river (options: bridge or ice bridge/ferry combination). The southern road is across Baker Lake, further from the hamlet, therefore access is more difficult. The beginning of the road is in a more environmentally sensitive area.	EN	RB KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Appendix 2K Section 3.10.1	Used in project design (south all-season route option removed)
1) Will the water be contaminated if there is an accident with the transport drums? 2) There is an element of risk, but these drums are tried and tested. They are also contained in a sea container (i.e. double-containment). There is always an element of risk in transportation. The transportation of yellowcake is regulated by Transport Canada. The company will need to have an emergency response plan and team. They will do simulations to practice what to do if an accident happens.	EN	RB KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.5	Used as an example of concerns about water quality
1) Question: I have toured Cluff Lake site and I want to know if you will do the same for Kiggavik. 2) AREVA Response: Yes, in the end the land will be returned to its traditional uses.	EN	RB MC Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in decommissioning plan
1) Question: Too early to ask these questions but the way you speak it sounds that you will go ahead with licensing, have you had discussions with people in communities for work like hauling and other jobs/contracts? 2) AREVA Response: We currently use local joint ventures for explorations contracts. Barging and other services will be big contracts. 2018 would be the earliest. 3) Question: Will there be pre-trade programs that will be offered for the community.	EN	RB MC Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan / human resources plan
1) Concerned over who will be conducting the studies and environmental monitoring during the review at the proposed mine site. It is important that studies be done before the mine is in operation.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Section 6.5 Section 10.6	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions Used to support environmental monitoring strategy for hydrology Information included in monitoring and mitigation plan
1) Concerned that wildlife migration routes might be impacted if the roads were built.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3	Used in project design

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Concerned with air pollutants travelling by way of dust particles. Dangers associated with the dust to human health and wildlife.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1 Vol 4, Section 4.1 Volume 8 Section 7.1	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans Air dispersion modelling is used to assess how much dust and its constituents are generated and dispersed from the mine. Concerns about dust and uranium are also addressed in the mitigation and monitoring plan. The HHERA pathways assessment considers the transfer of airbourne contaminants to vegetation and consumption by animals, including caribou
1) Concerned with wildlife habitat and potential impacts to the flora and fauna that the wildlife will live off.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 6, Executive Summary Section 11.1, 11.2	People are concerned about contamination of plants and animals Wildlife habitat
1) Concerns over cleanup and restoration of the land. Cleanups and restoration of the land were suppose to happen at the old DEW line sites but has not happened. Material (old vehicles) were placed into the lake and concerned over potential impacts to fish, fish habitat and water quality. Have requested that studies be conducted to determine if these areas are contaminated and if there were impacts to the fish and fish habitat. Would like updates on the cleanups that are occurring. Who should this question/comment be referred to?	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Concerns over exposure of uranium ore to the environment and potential release of radiation. When the uranium ore is exposed during mining, when is it dangerous, when will it be harmful to human health?	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1	Radiation Protection Plan
1) Concerns over narrow roads and vehicles going off the road. This problem should be looked at during the review stage to prevent a major accident from happening. Is the NIRB able to tell the Proponent to widen the road if it is of concern to the communities?	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 10, Section 5.4.5	People are concerned over the safe use of roads and bridges.
1) Concerns over the pits and potential for caribou falling into the pits when migrating. Will rock be put back into the pits to prevent this from happening?	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.1 Volume 10, Section 5.2.5	Used in project design People are concerned about wildlife falling into pits
1) Concerns over the tailings facility and proper coverage to prevent radiation from releasing. Will the tailings pond be safe after it is properly covered or will it only be effective for a certain time period?	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.4, 13.4.3	Project design
1) Concerns over the tailings pond, dykes failing and procedures in place to fix these problems. Dyke failed/broke at Meadowbank in 2009 at the tailings pond and wondering if there was a method to fix this problem.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Used in project design
1) Concerns over uranium and how it can go into the food chain; i.e. plants and caribou consumed by humans.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 4.3.12	Informed baseline data collection (tissue chemistry)
1) Concerns regarding potential impacts to the Kivalliq caribou herds and people from potential exposure to uranium. If the caribou and people get in contact with the uranium, how long will the radiation affect the people and wildlife? How long will the healing process take?	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 4.3.12	Informed baseline data collection (tissue chemistry)
1) Concerns regarding the use of uranium. Uranium can be used as atomic bombs and in warfare, and it can cause great catastrophes when the by-products are misused. People will pay for these weapons. Community would like to know what uranium will be used for and would like the NIRB to take this into consideration when making their decision.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	People have concerns regarding historical events, though unrelated to uranium mining, involving radioactive materials.
1) Concerns regarding treatment of waste rock and impacts to the environment. Waste rock at the Meadowbank mine site are contaminated but they are still covered by tarps, what happens during the spring run-off in the areas? Will there be runoff into the water systems from the waste rock, especially when it is covered?	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.2.1 Section 4.2.4	Example of concern for effluent, runoff, mine water treatment, containment and potential contamination Used in project design
1) Need to consider that uranium mining is different from other types of mines. The byproducts are different. Need to consider the pollutants that can travel by air onto the land.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Air dispersion modelling is used to assess how much dust and its constituents are generated and deposited onto the ground from the mine. Concerns about dust and uranium deposition are also addressed in the mitigation and monitoring plan.
1) Proposed mine will be good for the community as it will provide employment. 2) Would like to see Inuit employed by the mining companies Inuit learn quickly when on the job training is offered.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1	Human resources plan Demonstrate appreciation of and learning syle through hands-on experience

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Uranium mining appears to more dangerous than gold mining (Meadowbank). The chemicals used for both are harmful to wildlife, but chemicals used for uranium is more toxic and of more concern to both wildlife and people.	EN	RB NIRB April 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 5	People are concerned with the effects of chemicals used in the milling and mining of uranium.
1) Caribou migration may be disturbed. Meadowbank changed caribou migration to Repulse but do not think Kiggavik will change route because too far south.	EN	RB OH May 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.4	Change in caribou movements from Meadowbank
1) Can you drink this (water in TMF?)	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) How does AREVA deal with Global warming?	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Influenced the scope of the assessment for climate change
1) How much raditation does a driller receive?	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.4.3.1, 6.4.4.1, 6.1; Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2; Appendix 2Q Section 1	People have expressed concern about worker exposures to radiation while mining.
1) Question: It looks as though guys are really taking this seriously. What are the risks with radiation? 2) AREVA Response: At high does it can give you cancer. We keep doses low so we do not increase the risk.	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 4.8	People expressed concerns focused on radiation-specific subject matter.
1) People here hunt Male caribou during the spring and females in the fall (ones without calves)	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4	Caribou harvesting
1) What can radiation cause?	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.2.5	People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts.
1) 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. There use to be an Environment Canada station near the that possible Thelon crossing measuring water flow and other things. There are 3 water stations around Baker area. The water level in Baker Lake has gone down over the years and there are areas now that are dry and channels we use to boat through that we cannot anymore.	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.6 Appendix 2J Section 3.3	South route not used, but comment included in engagement to show not all opposed. Note on water levels in Baker Lake used in Marine Transportation plan
1) Question: What happens if receive too much radiation and how do I know? (symptoms) 2) AREVA Response: The risk of developing cancer is 0.01% per 1mSV. In the old days of uranium mining lung cancer was observed because of apha particles damaging the lungs after inhalation. Now, with current methods miners are much safer. We will never undergo symptoms of radiation sickness in the mines because our grades are too low.	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.4.3.4.3,6.4.4.7,6.4.5.4	People expressed concerns about workers being monitored and working in a safe environment.
1) When will you build the mine and where can I get a job?	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Human resources plan
1) Worried about the underground mine caving in when the permafrost comes. Worried about the area where they get fresh water.	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2 Volume 2 Section 9. Volume 6, Section 5.1, 7.1.5	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions; Used in project design; People are concerned about a mine operating in permafrost.
1) You give jobs to individuals but I want contracts too. Maybe there could be more parterships. For Angico the money goes south because there are no contracts. We need catering and janitorial contracts with AREVA. We need more contracts with Inuit Owned 2) Building by IOC from Baker Lake. Over time we use more Inuit owned companies. 3) One of the elder ladies's daugher tried to apply for a job at Meadowbank but was told that only relatives can work there.	EN	RB OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan
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.	EN	RB OH Nov 2012	Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 7.1.1 Vol 10, Section 6.2 Tier 3 Appendix 5K Appedix 2J Section 3.2	Observation in contrast to climate change Identified as a discrepancy with climate change assessment Reference to Baker Lake water levels used to inform transportation routes
1) Question: How do we know you will clean up the site like you promise to? 2) AREVA Response: Showed photos of Cluff decommissioning. There will be money set aside to conduct decommissioning on the company's behalf if required. We have experience with decommissioning.	EN	RB OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Used in decommissioning plan
1) I am not worried about the environment because I know the Canadian government has rules and regulations. It is not like developments in other countries where there are no rules. The environment is protected in Canada.	EN	RB OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 17	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) What if there was an earthquake at the time you were mining?	EN	RB OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Vol 10, Section 6.3	People are concerned about earthquakes causing accidents.
1) Question: With milling, is dust safe for people? 2) AREVA Response: In the mill, grinding is where the dust comes from, so this is enclosed. We closely monitor the dust levels, and can make workers wear respirators if the dust levels get too high.	EN	RB OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 7.5.1 Vol 8, Human Health, Section 5, Section 5.1.2; Section 5.4.2.1	Used in project design People are concerned with specific hazards at the mine site.

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
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.	EN	RB OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
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.	EN	RB OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
1) Are there fish in lakes? 2) What about spring water. How will water run?	EN	RB OH Nov 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.2.1 Section 4.1.1.2	Example of concern for effluent, runoff, mine water treatment, containment and potential contamination Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
People drink water and get ice from the rivers. Many people won't drink tap water because it's treated.	IQ	RB01 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 5.3.1; Tier 2, Volume 5, Executive Summary; Tier 3, Appendix 5O, Section1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC; importance of water
Elders referred to sites related to whaling and the Hudson's Bay Company, with whom their ancestors were involved during the 19th century. Elders said that a stone house, built by John Rae, a 19th century explorer and Hudson's Bay Company employee can still be seen close to the community; and whalers had written inscriptions on rocks in the area, which can still be seen.	IQ	RBE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Tier 3 Appendix 9B, Section 3.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Informed on IQ and TLU information
Everyone is concerned about birds that migrate past Baker Lake.	IQ	RBE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary	Migratory birds are valued
Blackberries and blueberries are harvested.	IQ	RBH 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6, Executive Summary	Importance of berries in Inuit diets
Broadleaf willow, fireweed, dwarf fireweed (leaves and flowers), and Labrador lousewort (roots) are all eaten,	IQ	RBH 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6, Executive Summary Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.1	Importance of vegetation in Inuit diet
Char and lake trout are fished with nets in the summer.	IQ	RBH 2011	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1 Executive Summary	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
Several types of birds and eggs continue to be harvested in the Coral Harbour and repulse Bay area.	IQ	RBH 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Waterbird use
The following plants and berries are consumed: broadleaf willow (seed pods), fireweed, dwarf fireweed (leaves and flowers), lousewort (roots), bearberries, blackberries (crowberries), blueberries, purple mountain saxafrage (flowers).	IQ	RBH 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1, 9.1.5	Berries and plants were part of traditional diets.
Hunters remarked that hunting birds continues to be important, as it contributes variety to their diets.	IQ	RBHT 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.4	Bird hunting

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Seal pups born in March areas in Repulse Bay marked on map (ringed, bearded seals) All kinds of seals are good eating; good for fur. Adult seal fur is not good in the spring and summer (shedding) but seal pup fur is good at this time. Question: Is market good or do you use for your own purposes? Sold to wildlife office. $40-60 per pelt. Health is pretty much the same as the past but sometimes they find a seal dead at the breathing hole and not sure why. 2)Question: Trap wolverine, fox, wolf? One guy doesn't. The other guy traps fox. But not this year 3) Question: Do people trap wolverine? Used to. They are seen around and can be caught. But they are hard to trap and can break small traps apart and escape. A few people are trapping fox now and they are catching foxes. One person traps at bowhead bones. Trapping occurs close to community. 4) Question: Fishing? Only fishes in summer with nets for char, lake trout. General times are spring, summer, fall. Locations marked on map. Not all lakes are visible on maps. Generally north of community. Near Curtis Lake there are whitefish (name not certain?). 5) Question: Commercial fishery? They know one guy who fishes and sells to Rankin Inlet fish plant. HTO organized it a couple of years ago so anyone who fished could bring fish to HTO who sold to fish plant. This year they hired 2 guys to fish for fish plant. Rankin fish plant just wants char. Wolves are hunted and wildlife hunter bought the skins and some sold to Arctic college for clothmaking. Trapping used to be done a lot along the sea and south of Repulse. 6) Question: Do people hunt in summer ? yes, area NE of Repulse (already marked) near old 45 gallon drums from mining/prospectors. 7) Question: Where do you go to hunt caribou? Right now there are lots close to town, so don't have to go very far (NE of town, south of bay in 2010 when caribou were slightly further away) 8) Question: Bird hunting? They don't hunt birds, ducks, geese. Some other people do at places close by (marked on map). Snow geese, Canada geese and ptarmigan. Ptarmigan are seen all year round; hunted all the time except for spring. Collect eggs if they can find them i.e. eiders, ptarmigan, arctic tern. 15) Beluga whales seen and hunted in same areas identified last night, health is the same as previous years 9) Question: Fox? There are brown (crossed fox; big ones), black, red and arctic fox. 10) Question: Do they cycle high population to low population? Yes. 11) Question: Char? Some run in August and some later on. Not all tributaries. Some major char rivers are small and not visible on map. Char will use river as long as there is no waterfall to overcome. There are some rivers close by.	IQ	RBJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 and 5.4 and 5.8.2	Hunting areas; Harvesting birds; Wolverine presence
11)Question: Same fishing today as in the past? Changes in health of fish compared to past? Not really, some fish are skinny but this is normal. 12) Question: Whales? Health is the same. Sometimes they have scars if they are stuck near an iced-in breathing hole (narwhals) 13) Question: Plant harvesting? i.e. berries, Blackberries, blueberries, Green plant eaten, with flowers (Fireweed and broadleaf willow/dwarf fireweed). Brown plant, green sometimes used as firewood all the time. But not eaten. Willow is found near here but not used for anything maybe ptarmigan eat the berries (not sure). They eat roots of Labrador lousewort (identified in the book) In winter seals harvested on ice; caribou hunted in summer when skin is thinner and better for clothing. Musk oxen are not hunted near Repulse. Have to go further north. Caribou harder to find during winter believe that they are either at Baker or north at Iglooliq. Elders said they hunt as much now as they did when they were younger. Go out onto land in summer and hunt seals in spring/summer. Questions on Marine mammals: What do you hunt and what migrates through and where? Beluga migration routes drawn on maps (red). Belugas seen and hunted in Repulse Bay. Don't really know where they migrate because they are easily harvested in the bay and there is no need to travel further afield to hunt. Elder notes that in the past, beluga and narwhals were mixed togethero In the past beluga were hunted in spring, summer, fall for human consumption and dog food. Beluga are hunted along ice flow edge and open water. Elder notes that in the dog team days they used to hunt as many beluga as the sleds could carry. The beluga fat is good for lamps and was used to feed dog teams. The fat was preferred for lamps compared to seal fat. Beluga fat produces larger, brighter flames. Elders know about fat on different animal so Bowhead areas marked on map in black pen. Killer whales are seen near Repulse but not hunted because the people are scared of them. Killer whales go after narwhals. One killer whale was caught once (it sounds like it was accidental or unintentional) near Baker Lake. Narwhal areas are marked in black pen on map. A very large area is circled including Wager Bay. Harvest anywhere in this area. Springtime harvest marked at mouth of Repulse Bay. No one is sure how far south the narwhals travel because they don't need to travel too far from home to find them. People from Rankin, Chester, Whale Cove have been known to travel to Repulse (by boat or plane) to hunt narwhal. Question: Polar bear harvest? One female Elder at the meeting caught a big polar bear 2-3 miles south of Repulse last year? polar bears are hunted everywhere both NW of Repulse and south to Wager Bay? hunting areas largely limited by quotas and there are two tag areas nearby.	IQ	RBJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 and 5.4 and 5.8.2	Hunting areas; Harvesting birds; Wolverine presence

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
Question: Foxe Basin and adjacent harvest tag area? quotas are met easily so people do not have to travel far from home. Question: Walrus and seals are everywhere? Not many people hunt walrus any more? All seals are hunted: ring, bearded, harp and harbour seals. Question: Are there defined travel routes (along ice or land)? There is no trail over Repulse Bay, people will travel over all of the ice here. Different people will use different routes. For example Golder asks if people were going to Wager Bay to hunt polar bear, would they all take the same route ? Response is that some would go along the sea shore while others would travel across land (different people use different routes). When boating on the sea, some (described as smaller boats) stay close to shore. But larger boats are bigger and travel in deeper water to avoid hitting bottom. Tide times, currents are not considered dangerous since they are used to it	IQ	RBJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 and 5.4 and 5.8.2 Tier 3, Appendix 1F Section 5.3.2	Hunting areas; Harvesting birds; Wolverine presence Harvesting whales for social and ecological context.
NW of Repulse: caribou, wolverine, fox. Question: Caribou? Caribou migration routes? Want to clarify movement between Baker and Repulse. Marked on map. In the spring they can cross Repulse Bay. Caribou generally take the same route in and out (~Oct and April/May) Elder comments: when he was young, caribou didn't migrate but when he was older they did migrate. He was told by his Elders that do this cycle between migrating and not migrating and they should expect this to happen again. When they are not migrating the caribou stay near Baker. Caribou migrations are different every year; there isn't a noticeable cycle.? Elder says that the caribou movements depend on food availability and they keep moving as resources consumed in an area. Elder notes that her grandmother told her that caribou an cross the ocean (on map indicates crossing Repulse Bay from one side to the other) but she said she didn't believe it. And now they are crossing the bay to Repulse from the SW. In 1968 there were lots of caribou but not as many today. Caribou can go south (along coast) one Elder saw this in the ~1960s but he isn't sure exactly when. Bulls are really close to town today. Females or young are preferred. Comment from Elder: some people used to be starving in this one area, there were no caribou. Now today it is a National Park and there are lots of caribou there. Caribou calve in many areas, almost anywhere. But there are some areas where more females will calve. One area is north of town. When caribou migrate out, many of them have calves (implying they have calved north of town) Question: Do you hunt pregnant females? Yes sometimes, but can be accidental if they are barely pregnant. They generally do not hunt hugely pregnant females. Also at the time that females are pregnant, the bulls are good to harvest so it isn't an issue. Question: Do you hunt females with calves? Not usually but if you can't find any other caribou, they may take a mother and calf.? Females who have just given birth are not preferred because they are pretty skinny" Question: Do people skidoo south to Baker or north to Igloolik? to hunt caribou? No.But people from north come down to Repulse area to hunt. Question: Do caribou cross over to Southampton Island? Yes, in the winter straight south from near Repulse.	IQ	RBJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1 and 5.7.1.3 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.1	Caribou movements, indicated on maps Importance of caribou
Caribou travel between Baker Lake and Repulse Bay areas in the spring and fall by crossing the lake.	IQ	RBJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds and movements
Project interviews suggested that wolves may migrate too and that people continue to hunt wolf and wolverine deliberately, not for food, but to sell the pelts. The Wildlife officer buys them from the HTO which has bought them from the hunter, and then they are auctioned in the south. Some pelts are sold privately for sewing clothing, such as to Arctic College, which had a popular sewing program taught by Elders.	IQ	RBYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.3.1, 5.8.2 Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.1	Wolf and wolverine presence and harvest Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
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?	EN	RI COC Mar 2009	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Project Description
Two projects with shipping is a lot of barges in the Inlet. You are looking at all season and winter road. Conditions may change with time. How many days are you looking at for using winter road.	EN	RI COC Mar 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.2	Used in project design
1) Question: Will there be affects on water? 2) AREVA Response: Water leaving the site will be treated before discharged. Project is 80 km from Baker Lake on Aniguq river. Should be no affect in Baker Lake. There will be a community monitoring program. 3) Question: Has permafrost been considered? 5) REVA Response: Yes, during operation, permafrost will be in place. It reduces mobility of groundwater. For long term predictions, we have considered that permafrost may remain and it may eventually not be present. Site designed to perform with and without permafrost in place.	EN	RI COC Mar 2013	Tier 2, Volume 5, Sections 4.1.1.2; 8.1; Tier 3, Appendix 5O, Section 1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) How do you transport uranium and is it dangerous?	EN	RI HS Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Project design
1) What jobs are there at the mine for us? How much will you pay? 2) Do you have other mines as well where I can apply for a job? 3) Craig told me he liked his job when working for AREVA. I am thinking of doing the same when I am done with school. I think the girls like it when I have money.	EN	RI HS Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Question: Are local people going to be allowed to use the roads? 2) AREVA Response: Management of roads has to be considered and carried out. We want safe, controlled roads. Reasonable for hunters and trappers. Our intention is to provide a controlled access road. 3) Question: Would you have to block hunting trails? 4) AREVA Response: Current plan is to avoid trails with road. The present road is where the temporary road would be.	EN	RI HS Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 2M Section 5.4	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Question: What do you do to keep the caribou from falling in the pits? 2) AREVA Response: build berms around the pits as a deterrent.	EN	RI HS Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.1	Used in project design
1) Archaeological sites, but also non-historical items from hunters that are marked by exploration companies.	EN	RI HTO Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4	Informed on IQ and TLU information
1) Question to HTO: Are there areas of land that you do not hunt on for cultural or traditional reasons? 2) Response: We hunt everywhere. National parks have some restrictions. Elders say not to damage old Inuit sites.	EN	RI HTO Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 9, Part 2, Section 4.4; Tier 3 Appendix 1F, Section 3.1	Informed on IQ and TLU information; Informed land use and/or social and ecological context Use of Land for Ecological Context
1) Question: How do you prevent caribou on site during mining? 2) AREVA Response: Migrations last about two weeks; we can stop activities during that period. 3) Comment: When the population is growing, or there are transient people, there will be an impact on the population of the caribou. 4) New hunting access changes hunting habits. Impact: improved access may increase the number of animals hunted. 5) Where there is exploration, there is a lot of caribou.	EN	RI HTO Nov 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.3	Presence of caribou
1) The mine in Rankin means we cannot pick the mussels/harvest to (send) out.	EN	RI HTO Nov 2012	Tier 3, Technical Appendix 3C	Issues around country food gathering
1) So the tailings, are they more of a health hazard? So is it concentrated? 2) Senes: Yes, but its still put back in the ground. 3) The waste product/tailings, how long is it dangerous for? 4) CNSC: The tailings are engineered structures. Should have no effect on traditional land use.	EN	RI KIA Apr 2007	Tier 3 Volume 2 Section 8.1 Volume 8 Section 6.1; Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2; Tier 2 Volume 8 Executive summary and Section 1.3	Used in project design People are concerned about the byproducts of uranium mining.
1) The residents of Saskatchewan eat the same caribou as we do. Can we access them and see how they are doing? 2) I rely on caribou and fish. So does that mean I will get sick more? Are we more at risk?	EN	RI KIA Apr 2007	Tier 3, Technical Appendix 3C Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1, 7.1, 7.3.2 Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	Community Engagement Plan The HHERA pathways assessment considers the transfer of contaminants to water, and fish and wildlife (including caribou), and assesses the potential effects on the fish and wildlife, and human consumption of fish and wildlife.
1) There used to be a nickel mine in Rankin Inlet, but when they closed, they just left it (i.e. no decommissioning). I don't want to oppose the mine, I know that people came to Rankin Inlet because of the mine. I want to say I support it. 2) Mining must now be done sustainably and include a decommissioning plan.	EN	RI KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7, 13.2	Used in decommissioning plan
1) When can we start bidding on contracts? 2) Construction will start in 2-3 years. AREVA is looking for capable local contractors and put them in contact with large contractors so they can get subcontracted or hired by these guys.	EN	RI KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.8	Community involvement plan
Does the presence of permafrost make tailings more dangerous?	EN	RI KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Biophysical Environment
Will hunting be restricted close to the mine site?	EN	RI KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Human Environment
1) At the NIRB meeting in Baker Lake there was concern over sea transport. Can you reduce noise from barges? 2) Yes, we can operate such to keep noise to a minimum and commit to doing this but cannot eliminate it all together.	EN	RI KIA Sep 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5 Appendix 4F, Section 2	Information included in mitigation and monitoring plan Used to inform the noise and vibration monitoring and mitigation plan
1) I know barges do go up to Baker Lake through Chesterfield Inlet. I hunt on Hudson Bay. There used to be caribou on the land there and sea mammals, but now hardly any. Animals used to be visible, but not now. If Kiggavik opens, there will be more traffic. I know we see a few caribou but not like before.	EN	RI KWB Jun 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1.5	Decline of caribou
1) We met with Barry more than once, Hearing about uranium, seems dangerous. That uranium, would affect animals. What would happen if accident?	EN	RI KWB Jun 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 10 A, Executive Summary	People are concerned about the effect of an accident on wildlife
1) When drilling, how do you ensure that waterways are protected from contaminants?	EN	RI KWB May 2008	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) Concerned about the possibility of shipping uranium passed and through communities. Considers the material dangerous and concerned about spills. 2) Have heard this before. Preferred method now is to fly. Shipping remains as a possibility.	EN	RI KWB May 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3, 10.6.1.1 Tier 3 Appendix 10B, Section 5.2.11	Project design (air shipping only) People are concerned over the transport of urnaium concentrate and the possibility of a spill.
1) (on road access). This should be discussed with Baker Lake HTO and people first. 2) I'll talk to my Board when I get back to Baker Lake and you will be welcomed to talk to the board about road access. 3) About road, I understand Baker Lake rep doesn't mind the plan. 4) Two camps in Baker Lake. 5) HTO prefers north route and some in community prefers south route. 6) Like you to discuss road options with Baker Lake.	EN	RI KWB Oct 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2M Section 5.4	Mitigation and monitoring plans

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Agnico Eagle has already made mistakes. NTCL had spills that were not always reported to communities. We rely on country foods and these have to be protected.	EN	RI KWB Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 7.1	The HHERA pathways assessment considered the movement of contaminants through the environment, to fish and wildlife, and consumption by humans.
1) How does contaminated dust affect people?	EN	RI KWB Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 4, Section 4.1	Influenced the scope of the air dispersion modelling assessment
1) Question: How is contaminant dust controlled? 2) AREVA Response: Measures like watering, covers, etc are used to control dust. Radioactive dust is controlled more than non radioactive dust. Dust is monitored and controlled when it gets high. 3) Question: Will there be dust control on the road? 4) AREVA Response; There will likely be some dust control on the road. 5) Question: How does dust affect the environment? 6) AREVA Response: Coats the tundra.	EN	RI KWB Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1 Section 4.1 Volume 5, Section 8.2.2 Volume 5, Section 8.2.2	Project design, Informed mitigation plan People are concerned about the effects of dust on the environment
1) We have noticed sickness (joints and some organs) in the Qaminirjuaq herd. 2) GN Biologist says likely brucellosis, which is known to be in the Qaminarjuaq herd. 3) Regarding the migration route of the Qaminirjuaq herd, there has been less movement the last couple of years. Animals are not going north. May be due to blasting, or aerial surveys. 4) Most collared cows did not get to the calving area this year, perhaps due to weather.	EN	RI KWB Oct 2009	Tier 2 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou movements, changes to movements
We rely on country foods and these have to be protected	EN	RI KWB Oct 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6 Section 11.2	Wildlife and vegetation
1) "Need more education on radon gas and the impacts it might have on the environment once it is released when uranium ore is extracted from the ground. Concerns over potential distribution of radon gas on the land due to high winds."	EN	RI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 15.1 Tier 3 Appendix 3C	Used in project design People want information to make decisions on risk.
1) Concerned over the potential effects of climate change on ice-roads and safety to workers when crossing ice-roads.	EN	RI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.2	Used in project design
1) Concerns over fuel barges and potential leaks into the environment. Previous barges that overwintered had holes in them and water was released from the barges into the surrounding water in Rankin Inlet. Barges should be double hulled.	EN	RI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Used in project design
1) Curious about the potential impacts of spills on fish, seal and wildlife from the ships.	EN	RI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 7, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1	Marine; informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions
1) Hard to evaluate the type of reclamation plan that needs to be put in place when the mine will be open for 17 years or more.	EN	RI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.7	Preliminary decommissioning plan
1) Kivalliq region has an abundance of minerals (gold, nickel, copper and uranium) and speaker have worked at many exploration companies all over. Have known someone who became ill after working in the area near the Kiggavik mine site.	EN	RI NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 5	People are concerned that by accepting a job at the mine site they must accept health effects from radiation as a consequence of working with uranium.
1) The mine will be near the Thelon Game Sanctuary; how will this affect the migration routes of the caribou in the area? Concerns over the potential impacts to caribou. 2) Concerns over the potential effects of exploration and mining on wildlife. Currently seeing a change in Sik-sik (Arctic ground squirrel) population.	EN	RI NIRB May 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.3.2	Changes in squirrel population
1) When uranium is crushed it is far more radioactive because of the surface area so I am glad to see you have the tailings under water. I am still concerned about very fine particles and the downwind and downstream areas.	EN	RI OH Jun 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
1) Concern with dust from crushing and possibility of dispersion.	EN	RI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 7.5.1	Used in project design
1) Concern with groundwater contamination, how do you prevent tailings from seeping out?	EN	RI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.4, 13.4.3	Used in project design
1) If there was a yellowcake spill (by barge, air, road) what would be the effect on the environment?	EN	RI OH Nov 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 10A Executive Summary; Tier 2, Volume 10, Section 5.1	People are concerned over the transport of uranium concentrate and the possibility of a spill.
1) What will you do with all the water during the high spring melt? Rock piles and tailings pit. North is different from south and there will be more snow piling up and spring runoff will create more contamination.	EN	RI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2 Section 8.1.1 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology Used in project design
1) Will water from the ore pile be contained?	EN	RI OH Nov 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1 Volume 2 Section 9.1	Used to validate VEC selection Used in project design (contain contaminated water)
1) Is it hazardous to mine?	EN	RI OH Nov 2012	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP Supp Doc Section 4.1 and Tier 2 Volume 8 Sec 5	People have concerns regarding perceived risks involving uranium mining

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) What does uranium exposure do? 2) Design - safety	EN	RI OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.2.5	People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts.
1) Can you take radiation out of water?	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1	Used to validate VEC selection
1) Concerns that if caribou go onto the lagoon at Baker Lake the same will happen at Kiggavik. Want to see increased use of satellite collars to learn about caribou movement. 2) What will you do to keep the caribou and other wildlife out of the pits? 3) There have been cases where, despite EIAs, particularly mining contractors just proceed without much care for the environment and destroy (for example) fox dens. The Inuit would never destroy an animal den. 4) Removing gravel [from potential quarry sites] may destroy grizzly habitat. 5) Questions destruction of dens, habitat, when building road or site. Discusses processes for building of MB road, avoidance of previously surveyed dens etc.	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.1	Used in project design
1) Does uranium melt the permafrost?	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2, Volume 6, Section 5.1, 7.1.5; Volume 6, Executive Summary	People are concerned about a mine operating in permafrost
1) Is AREVA lining the pits or using the permafrost? 2) Are their other commodities we would be digging up that are worth mining/milling?	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 5.4.2.1	Used in project design
1) 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. 2) Although the Meadowbank road construction did result in some unnecessary environmental effects (destruction of animal dens, despite best intentions of Agnico-Eagle) it has not made things harder for hunters. There are many caribou along the road, and the people of Baker Lake really wanted the road so on balance it has been a good thing. Environment Canada is about to conduct an investigation on the effects of the road on wildlife. Agnico did survey the route and made modifications to accommodate wildlife where possible.	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.6.2, Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.3, Appendix 2L Section 3.3	Mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Old homes made from sod and whale bone [frames] need to be protected if encountered during road construction. Berry sites also important. 2) Notes there was some destruction of arch sites at Coral Harbour.	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2K Section 3.2, Appendix 2L Section 3.2	project design, mitigation and monitoring plans
1) Shipping Yellowcake by sea - Idea that if AREVA is building an airstrip then they should use it. Suggestion to not even consider storing YC in Baker (especially not for 9 months) but rather store at Kiggavik and only go in and out of communities as necessary. 2) Shipping Yellowcake by sea - How many barrels a year? Too many communities and a rail line with a bad history. Churchill may be where biggest trouble comes from with 3 to 4 de-rails a year and home to many anti-uranium people.	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.6.1.1	Project design (air shipping only)
1) Tailings: Does water protect from radiation?	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 8.1	Used in project design (sub-aqueous deposition)
1) What do the yellowcake containers look like? Are they shipped in these containers? How will YC be stored? Security? If someone shoots it, will it explode? Road transport of yellow cake and storage in Baker Lake will be a very difficult issue for AREVA to manage. There was some discussion on how to manage the disclosure of this transport option.	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Project design
Agrees with other communities, dialogue is good, talk to elders and youth, mining good for economy training and education.	EN	RI RLC Feb 2009	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
1) The future road from Baker Lake to the Kiggavik site was discussed. AREVA Resources asked the local population to weigh in on the three road options it had proposed. The North Route received over 80 per cent support. This will be a winter road initially, and converted to an all-season road once mining starts. Access will be controlled and it could be closed at times to limit impacts on migrating caribou. There are still some outstanding issues though. The road will cross the Thelon River. The options for this crossing are an ice bridge in the winter and cable ferry in the summer or a permanent all-weather bridge. There are some concerns over low water levels and how that might impact the ferry option. This will be investigated further in the coming year.	EN	RI SEMC Aug 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
Elders expressed concern about the potential effects of uranium dust travelling and affecting many people.	IQ	RIE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.6 Volume 4, Section 4.1 Volume 8 Section 7.1 Volume 5, Section 8.2.2	Project design, air quality modelling Influenced the scope of the air dispersion modelling assessment. Concentration and deposition of uranium dust was assessed. The HHERA pathways modelling considered airborne contaminants and potential effects on the local communities. Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions and assessment basis

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
Uranium is dangerous for people and animals. Uranium dust travels and can affect a great number of people. “You can’t see uranium like you can other minerals”,	IQ	RIE 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 2Q Section 1 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts. People are concerned about the properites of uranium. Issues and Concerns -Biophysical Environment
Arctic char used to be fished heavily year-round near the community of Repulse Bay, and were also caught in the rivers adjacent to Ross Bay.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 7.1.1	used in support of identification of key issues for marine fish assessment
Barren-ground caribou were often hunted late fall or early spring during river crossings.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4	Hunting seasons
Between Rankin Inlet and Mistake Bay to the south (near Whale Cove), goose and duck were hunted and eggs were collected.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Bird hunting
Caribou sometimes wintered along parts of Chesterfield Inlet and were hunted regularly.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.1	Caribou herds
Coastal fishing south of Rankin was also conducted, but the offshore fishing was heavier for Arctic char and trout after the ice break-up.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 7.1.1	used in support of identification of key issues for marine fish assessment
During the winter months along the coastal area, fishing supplemented trapping and caribou hunting. After the spring break-up of ice, the shore area was heavily fished for Arctic char and trout.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 7.1.1	used in support of identification of key issues for marine fish assessment
Eggs were harvested from Mistake Bay south of Whale Cove, to Rankin Inlet north of Whale Cove.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Egg harvest
Eggs were primarily collected in the vicinity of the Repulse Bay settlement.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Egg harvest
Fishing at the southeast end of Tehek Lake and Whitehills Lake often provided food during hunting and trapping trips.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
Fox trapping occurred between the Qamarialuk Lakes and Repulse Bay.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.4	Fox presence
Gill nets and jigging were used to take lake trout, Arctic Char, cod, sculpin, and cisco.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
Goose and duck are hunted along the shore north of Chesterfield Inlet and around many of the islands near the coast of Bernheimer Bay, Daly Bay, and Winchester Inlet.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Waterbird hunting
Goose and duck continued to be hunted into at least the 1990s.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Waterbird hunting
Gull eggs continue to be collected on Cape Welsford and Cape Bylot northeast of Coral Harbour.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Egg harvest
Harvesting ducks, geese, and eggs was sometimes also done north of the Dubawnt River and Dubawnt delta far west of the Project.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.4	Egg harvest
Important fishing sites include Tehek Lake, Whitehills Lake, Baker Lake, Parker Lake, Judge Sissons Lake, Bissett Lake, and the mouths of the Prince River and Kazan River.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 2.3.5 Tier 3 Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.2	Volume 2 used to inform navigability of Judge Sissons Lake;
In the past, caribou were hunted along other lakes south of the Project depending on the availability of caribou near Baker Lake.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4	Harvest areas
In the past, when caribou wintered in the Whitehills Lake and Tehek Lake areas, hunting and trapping was done from fall through spring near Whitehills Lake and also around the northeast shore of Baker Lake in summer and fall.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.4 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.1	Harvest areas, indicated on maps Harvest highest close to Baker Lake
The area along the north shore of Baker Lake was heavily used all year [for fishing], and local residents often occupied weekend and seasonal camps.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3, Volume 5, Appendix 5L, Section 1.4.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; informed land use and/or social and ecological context
The land far north of Baker Lake, between Shultz Lake and the north coast (outside the study area), as well as northwest of Beverly Lake was irregularly used in the past by Baker Lake residents for trapping Arctic fox and hunting caribou.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.2 Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.1.2.1	Harvest areas Baker Lake harvesting caribou Traditional Homelands for social and ecological context.
The lands situated west and north of Gibson Lake were an important musk ox hunting area for residents of Baker Lake.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.2 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.3	Muskox use area, indicated on maps Area where muskox is hunted
The main catches were Arctic char and lake trout.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 11.1	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection; considered in screening for cumulative effects; informed land use and/or social and ecological context

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
The mouth of Kazan River, on the south shore of Baker Lake is a geese harvesting area.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.4	Waterbird hunting
While the Project is not in an area frequently used for hunting or trapping, the Judge Sissons Lake area has been infrequently used for hunting, trapping, and as a travel route in the past.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.1.5.6	Harvest area, indicated on maps
The area adjacent to the east shore of Baker Lake was commonly used for caribou hunting by residents of Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet.	IQ	Riewe 1992:254	Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Baker Lake harvesting caribou
The spring arrival of waterfowl to the Arviat area continues to be followed by harvesters moving to traditional camps along the coastal lowlands. Here, goose and duck are hunted and eggs are collected.	IQ	Riewe 1992; ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.1	Waterbird use
Arctic fox were trapped along the southeast end of Baker Lake in late winter and along the east side of Princess Mary Lake.	IQ	Riewe 1992; Mannik 1998	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.4.3	Fox presence
The area extending northwest of Repulse Bay was used by residents for hunting and trapping including Arctic fox, caribou, wolf and wolverine and the area just north of Repulse Bay, extending to the coastline, was used heavily for hunting and trapping including fox, wolf, and caribou.	IQ	Riewe 1992; RBJ 2011; RBH 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.8.2	Wildlife presence
Elders depend on cloudberries and other plants for making teas.	IQ	RIHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 6 Executive Summary; Volume 6, Section 5.1	Berries were part of traditional diets.
HTO members also carry satellite phones and ground positioning system (GPS) devices for safety reasons. “We are isolated, but not that isolated.”	IQ	RIHT 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 5.2.7; Tier 3, App 2P	People are aware of and concerned with personal safety.
Hunters described the people as dependent on caribou, fish, seals, ptarmigan, and beluga for food.	IQ	RIHT 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.7.1.2 Tier 2 Volume 8, Exec Summary and Section 7.2.10	Use of wildlife The HHERA considered ingestion of country foods
Participants in the Rankin Inlet focus groups were also concerned about the potential for contaminants to be spread through the water.	IQ	RIHT 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 8.1.1, 8.2.1	Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions and assessment basis
The potential effects of the Project on Rankin Inlet through airborne contaminants were expressed during the HTO focus group, Elders focus group and the women’s focus groups. Hunters explained that the wind travels from Baker Lake towards Rankin Inlet, and that any airborne contaminants, such as dust, would find their way to Rankin Inlet.	IQ	RIHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1	Project design, mitigation and monitoring plans
1) "AREVA/Golder: Does shipping affect ice formation? 2) Meeting attendees: No but global warming is the cause of changes with ice formation. This question is more relevant for Chesterfield since they are near shipping related to Meadowbank maybe the ships break up ice but you would have to ask them."	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.3.2 Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Planning of shipping season Used to support climate change assessment
1) AREVA/Golder: How far off coast do beluga travel? 2) Meeting attendees answer: Animals have no rules and regulations as to where they travel. The information we give you is going to be 50% true. There is not just one route and different people have different experiences. 3) Comment by HTO members: There were no harp seals around Chesterfield this summer because of the shipping at Chester and there used to be a lot of them. And not very many belugas in this area this summer either. 4) "Golder question: What other types of whales do you have in the area? 5) Answer: Beluga, Narwhal, Bowhead, Killer whale, and the odd shark" 6) "Golder question: Ice how far off shore is the ice flow in the winter? 7) Answer: Need to specify which month because it will vary. It is generally the furthest out in March, maybe about 30-40 miles out from Rankin (area drawn on maps). One time it was as far as Marble Island. "	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) Someone notes that they are not necessarily against mining but they want a clear understanding on uranium and its dangers. People will be unhappy if the issues are not clearly explained (both positive and negative).	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 2, Volume 8 Executive Summary and Section 6.3.9; Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP Supp Doc Section 4.1	People have concerns regarding perceived risks involving uranium mining. People are apprehensive about working with and/or around radioactive materials.
Concerns over the health risks associated with uranium mining and AREVA's retisence to reveal negative impacts of the mining process.	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 3 Volume 8 Appendix 8B RP support doc Section 4.1	People have concerns regarding perceived risks involving uranium mining
The women were also worried about worker health and safety, and wanted to know what kinds of medical facilities would be on site in the event of an emergency.	IQ	RIW 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 5.2.7 and Section 6.5.4.5; Tier 3, Appendix 2U Volume 10, Section 5.4.16; Tier 3, Appendix 10C, Section 11.2	People expressed concern about working in a safe environment. People have questions about what medical facilities will be on site for emergencies
Participants in the young adults’ focus group were concerned that Project-related roads may affect caribou migration, which in turn may require Elders to travel farther for food.	IQ	RIYA 2009	Tier 3 Volume 2 Section 4.2.5	Project design, mitigation and ponitoring plan
Young adults have heard about damage to the environment that has been caused by mines, and believe the impact assessment should consider the potential effects of the Project during all seasons, and that a priority should be given to considering the potential effects of the Project on caribou migration routes.	IQ	RIYA 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.13	Used to determine or influence dates of field survey and location

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) She is happy to talk to the AREVA team because she understands now that the team is trying to control radiation not spread it. What kind of containers would be used to transport yellowcake? I wish people in Baker Lake knew what I know now.	EN	WC CLARC Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.3	Radiation protection plan
1) Are they doing studies from now until the future on snow conditions?	EN	WC KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 4.1.1.2	Used to validate VEC/VSEC selection
1) Are you prepared to mitigate fish contamination?	EN	WC KIA Apr 2007	Tier 3, Appendix 5L, Section 2.1.7.3 Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1 Tier 3 Appendix 8B Section 1.2	Used in the Project design; Informed comprehensive list of Project-environment interactions People are concerned uranium will enter the food chain.
1) The reason I asked is there are a lot of rivers in that area. Will the contaminants flow in the rivers or lakes?	EN	WC KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2; Tier 2, Volume 5, Executive Summary; Tier 3, Appendix 5O, Section1	Informed list of Project-evnironment interactions
The waste will this be monitored? Snow geese migrate north to south. Will they be monitored?	EN	WC KIA Apr 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 6C Section 5.5.2	Geese movements
1) We eat country food and they need to be monitored. If it is contaminated it will be everywhere. 2) They are monitoring programs in the immediate are. Heavy metals and radionicules are detected.	EN	WC KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2 Volume 8 Executive Summary and Section 1.3, 7.7 Teir 3 Appendix 3C	The HHERA considered the movement of contaminants through the environment, to wildlife, and ingestion by humans. Relationship to Land
1) Saskatchewan (SK) doesn't have permafrost and they have fewer storms than we do here. Winters are much longer here. Has this been looked into? 2) There is a model in SK that is working. Several KIA members have had an opportunity to visit the mines and see how it works there. But, it is a model and it would be customized for Nunavut, because this is a unique environment. Studies will be undertaken to understand how permafrost would affect the project.Having said that, mining projects have been undertaken in permafrost areas in Canada.We are aware that there are cracks in the earth. If something should leak, it's important to protect the land. We want to hear from you.	EN	WC KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.1 Volume 6, Section 5.1, 7.1.5 Tier 2, Volume 10, Executive summary and Section 6.1	Used in project design People want to make sure AREVA considers permafrost in Project design People want to make sure AREVA considers permafrost in Project design People are concerned that the environment (e.g. storms) may effect the Project
1) Clarification wanted regarding the amount of mines that would be in the area if the mine were to go ahead (one gold site and 2 uranium sites) and the dewatering of Andrew Lake would occur if Kiggavik were to go ahead.	EN	WC NIRB May 2010	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology
1) Not in favour of a cable ferry and rather would like to see a bridge build across the river (made of wood). Ferry would use fuel which might impact the river ecosystem.	EN	WC NIRB May 2010	Tier 3 Appendix 2L Section 3.10.2	Used in project design
1) Question: What happens to all this exposed rock (waste rock) 2) Revegetated or put in mined out pit. 3) What is the difference between clean and special waste? 4) AREVA Response: Clean waste meets criteria that it can be left on surfaces. Special is put in pit and covered so doesn't harm environment.	EN	WC OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 4.2.4	Used in decommissioning plan
1) Question: Why is radiation dangerous? 2) AREVA Response: For each mSv increases chance of cancer by 0.01%(2-4 mSV naturally every year)	EN	WC OH Nov 2010	Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.2.5	People want to further understand radiation exposure and any potential health impacts.
1) Are there lakes under the waste rock?	EN	WC OH Nov 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology
1) Are there lots of lakes near the site?	EN	WC OH Nov 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 3.2.4	Supports the use of spatial boundaries for the aquatic environment.
1) What would happen if a lake goes into the pit?	EN	WC OH Nov 2012	Tier 2, Volume 5 Section 6.1.1; Section 3.2	Used to identify project activities that have potential to interact with surface hydrology.
1) Question: What would happen if a plane of uranium crashed? 2) AREVA Response: We will fly about five loads of sealed drums per week. A plane crash was assessed as a malfunction and would make a mess in the short term. The magnitude of this situation is small and would be reversible. The frequency of this occurring is very few.	EN	WC OH Nov 2012	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.6.1.1 Volume 10, Executive summary and Sections 5.1, 5.5.1	Emergency Response Plan People are concerned over the transport of uranium concentrate and the possibility of a spill.
1) Question: Are there emergency equipment along road ? 2) AREVA Response: Will be shelters during operations.	EN	WC OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 10.4.5	Used in project design
1) Question: Is it safer than coal? 2) AREVA Response: Not sure. Modern mining are generally safe work places. 3) Question: About 20 years ago I heard of uranium miners getting cancer? Will that happen here? People will be afraid because they have heard causes cancer. 4) AREVA Response: Uranium miners since the 1950s are as healthy as other Canadians. In the 30s did little protection from radiation and some got cancer.	EN	WC OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 8B RP supp doc Section 4.1, S1.2; Tier 2 Volume 8 Section 6.1	People have concerns regarding perceived risks involving uranium mining. People are concerned about the history of uranium mining in Canada.
1) Concern about spilling of oil.	IQ	WCCR 2011	Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 11.2	Project design, emergency response plan
1) Lichen would become contaminated from prevailing winds.	IQ	WCCR 2011	Tier 2 Volume 6, Section 5.1	People are concerned about contamination of plants and animals.

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) Question: What are the migration or travel routes of marine mammals (also note time of year and direction)? 2) Belugas are around all year. They migrate all summer until November. Some stay year round. 3) Question: How far out is the ice floe edge in the winter (at its farthest)? 4) Flow edge is 6-7 miles in winter 5) Question: When is freeze-up and break-up? 6) Freeze-up is in late November and breakup in mid June. 7) Questions: Has the timing of freeze-up and break-up changed? 8) Freeze-up is later now than in the past. Not as much change for break-up. 9) Question: What effects may Project shipping have on ice formation? 10) Concerned about seals and seal pups if ice changes because of shipping. 11) No concern about noise or the presence of ships. Belugas follow ships. 12) No indication sea mammals disappear when ships are around now.	IQ	WCCR 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
1) Question: Has this changed over the years? 2) Location of flow edge may have changed over the years. When wind direction is from the ocean there is no flow edge.	IQ	WCCR 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 5K	Used to support climate change assessment
Freeze-up is later now than in the past.	IQ	WCCR 2011	Tier 2, Volume 4, Section 7.1.1 Volume 10, Section 6.2	Observation of climate change
What effects may project shipping have on traditional harvesting activities?	IQ	WCCR 2011	Tier 2 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
In the old days, people didn't have all sorts of health and safety protective equipment. Therefore they had to learn to be careful; for example, not to fall off a boat into the sea. Now, people depend on the equipment to save them rather than learning how to survive without it.	IQ	WCE 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Section 5.2.7; Tier 3, Appendix 2P	People are aware of and concerned with personal safety.
One of the Elders said there are not many fish anymore, and she hardly gets enough for her own use. Others said that they no longer make much money selling fish to the fish processing plant.	IQ	WCE 2009	Tier 2, Volume 5, Section 4.1.1.4; Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 7.1.1	Used to validate VECor VSEC selection; used in support of identification of key issues for marine fish assessment
Whale Cove Elders are aware that there have been problems at other mines, and cited instances of caribou eating harmful things at mine sites.	IQ	WCE 2009	Tier 2, Volume 8, Exec Summary and Section 7.2.10	Potential effects on caribou health were considered in the assessment.
1) Bearded seal skins are used to make kamiks (boots), and for teaching people how to make clothes.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.1	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
1) We applaud the aboriginal representatives from Saskatchewan. I visited the sites in July and was impressed with the level of involvement. Not just jobs but there were people in higher jobs too. I came back and stressed training and I hope that we have the same level of involvement as Saskatchewan people. Organizational bodies now exist to help with monitoring.	EN	CH OH May 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1	discussion on how SK training initiatives could be applied in NU
1) Will employment opportunities be only for Baker Lake residents? 2) The benefits have to be for the 7 communities. The company will hire from the 7 communities. Each community has to benefit from the project one way or another. 3) Question: When will you start hiring? 4) Construction may start in 2-3 years time. Employ up to 600 people, hiring from all 7 communities on a preferential basis. 5) What will happen to those who take the 10-week course and are promised jobs but then don!t get jobs when they are done? 6) The old training was not specific. The new training will be more job specific. We!ve learned from the mistake of the last iteration. The KIA will work closely with AREVA to determine what types of jobs and training are required. The new training will consider the needs of the market to ensure that it is relevant. 7) Will certain training and / or certificates be required to work at the mine? If I have worked at mines before, will these skills be recognized or will I need to obtain a certificate? 8) Human Resources has approved a proposal that the KIA submitted in 1998 to create and provide training to members of the communities who request it. You will be able to ask the KIA to participate in the training program. This includes training for new employees and upgrades for employees who have skills but need to have these updated.	EN	RI KIA Jan 2010	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1	Discussion on how training should be specific

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
1) 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? 2) What requirements do people need to work at the mine site? Grade 12 does not seem to be enough. Are there any differences between hiring a man versus a woman? Where would one go for further training? 3) Concerned that a lot of young people do not finish school and do not have the required education to work at the mine site. Would like to see the mine succeed and have the young people employed.	EN	WC NIRB May 2010	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1	Demonstrate shared value of essential skills
1) Question: Will there be training? Where will training take place? 2) AREVA Response: Yes and will start after development decision. Classroom and some at mine site. 3) Question: Is there training required? 4) AREVA Response: Yes, about half of jobs require on the job training and the rest require diplomas, trades or degrees. 5) Comment: Wasn't educated at all but was trying to help out. Adjusted to the work force. Maintained airport of the site. Learnt by watching 6) In the old days, no education was needed but it's needed today. Some young people are jobless even though they have some education. 7) Those who don't have completed education can learn by watching work. For ladies too.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Demonstrate appreciation of and learning syle through hands-on experience; Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
1) It's a tough choice we have to make here. We all want jobs, training and opportunites up here. We all know we are lacking those things. Its important for the younger generation to be involved in the process. We need to start educating them today and to be able to provide them a basline study to look at. After all, if it is going to be their world, whatever we dicide here in our generation.	EN	BL NPC Jun 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1	Demonstrate shared value of essential skills
1) Our ancestors grew up with no formal education, no certificates. They learned through hands-on training and observation. So, while you may not have a certificate, you can still be smart and understand how to do the job.	EN	BL KIA Feb 2010	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1	Demonstrate appreciation of and learning syle through hands-on experience
1) Today the only way we, the community can operate is thru money. Therefore we need to create jobs. If there is a spill at the mine will the company be able to send it (the contamination) to see how dangerous it could be? How will hazardous materials be stored safely? Suppose something spills. How would you clean it or store it? 2) Hoping to see high school students take part in training. I am encouraging students to finish high school. Keep in mind that this region is very large. Ensure students take school seriously.	EN	AR KIA Apr 2007	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 7.3.1 Volume 10, Section 4.2; Tier 3, Appendix 10B, Section 1.1	Demonstrate shared value of essential skills; People are concerned about spills and spill response
All of the participants in the HTO focus group indicated they were employed, and that their jobs were an important source of income to buy equipment, adding that going out on the land is expensive.	IQ	RIHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Other people believe that employment will allow people to buy the equipment they need to go out on the land, and that increased hunting and having more money will have a positive effect on nutrition.	IQ	AR03 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 4.1	Issues and Concerns
Others are generally in favour of the Project and the employment it may bring.	IQ	ARE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 4.1	Issues and Concerns
Rotational workers said that having employment means they can afford hunting gear, such as ATVs or snowmobiles, and that combined with a two week on and two week off rotation, they can go on the land and hunt more than they were able to prior to employment.	IQ	BLRW 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part1 Section 5.3.1	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
The young adults say they have thought about uranium, and believe that AREVA will do a good job. They are not particularly worried about the potential effects of the Project on the environment, but are more interested in jobs.	IQ	WCYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 4.1	Issues and Concerns
One of the Elders suggested that the experience with the Meadowbank mine was that the mine did not affect the caribou, and that the young people will benefit from employment. The same person noted that once people moved into Baker Lake, they did not go out on the land much to teach their children traditional ways.	IQ	BL06 2008	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Elders are concerned that mine workers may become too dependent on mine work and not buy hunting equipment or go hunting.	IQ	RIE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 4.1	Issues and Concerns
One person believes that if a lot of people are employed, it will result in less country food in the community; and if there is less traditional activity, less traditional knowledge will be passed on.	IQ	AR04 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.3	considered in effects on food security
Concern over increased shipping activity as a result of the new mine. There is already a lot of shipping activity due to the meadowbank mine.	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 12.1.2	cumulative effects consideration
Caribou can be found anytime of the year, and hunted all over the Chesterfield region.	IQ	CI03 2009; CI06 2009; CI07 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Meadowbank was once an area where caribou would migrate to and thru, however there are no caribou there this year (2010/11). The interviewee claimed that this may be the result of the increased amount of litter - including barrels (oil?) in the area.	IQ	BLHT 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2 Volume 3 Part 2 Section 4.2.1	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting Baker Lake caribou migration
The mine in Rankin has not affected caribou migration. This is known because when the mine was operating, it was not difficult to find caribou near the town.	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
The residents of Rankin Inlet have hunted for caribou along the Hudson Bay coast from the Manitoba border to Bernheimer Bay, including Chesterfield Inlet, and as far inland as the Baker Lake area.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Marine mammal hunting has encompassed a wide range along the Hudson Bay shores in the past.	IQ	Freeman 1976	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
People are not allowed to go towards Churchill to hunt beluga whale, as the government wants to protect tourism there.	IQ	ARHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Polar bear are found generally at various locations around Southampton and Coats islands. They are harvested around the end of May, and Coral Harbour receives 40 polar bear tags.	IQ	Riewe 1992; CHAH 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Polar bear quotas are set for each community and Chesterfield has an annual quota of eight to ten or twelve bears. Polar bears can be harvested anytime in northern Quebec.	IQ	CI01 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2 Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.3.4	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting Informed social and ecological context for polar bear
The Baker Lake hunters and Elders described themselves as inland people, very few of whom harvest, or care about marine mammals.	IQ	BLH 2009; BLE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.3	considered in effects on food security
All kinds of seal are good for eating. Adult seal fur is not good in the spring and summer, but pup fur is good at this time. Furs are sold to the wildlife office for $40-$60/pelt. Bearded seal skins are used to make kamiks (boots), and for teaching peo	IQ	RBH 2011; ARVJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.1	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
During Project interviews, narwhal whale hunting was described as “spectacular”. People will stay out all night. People can sell the tusks for carvings, and the muktuk is a delicacy.	IQ	RB01 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 part 1 Section 5.3.1	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
Hunters believe the best place to hunt beluga whale is close to Churchill in early July, when they are starting to migrate.	IQ	RIHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Hunters will travel as far north as Whale Cove to hunt seals, and will go near the outlets of creeks.	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
People don’t hunt as much as they did in the past because of the high cost of hunting, time constraints, snowmobile maintenance, and reduced interest. No one in Coral Harbour has a full dog team. It is also easier to purchase food from the store.	IQ	CHW 2009; CHAH 2009; CHW 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Project interviews conveyed that Elders are not in control of young people anymore. Young people are turning to technology and do not learn hunting or survival skills from the Elders. The young adults try to teach their children to hunt, but working gets in the way and not all young people are interested. The governance role of Elders is diminished.	IQ	RBYA 2009; RBE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2 9.1.4 (box)	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
The Elders are thankful that they in turn had Elders to teach them traditional activities, and further believe that learning through traditional activities is better than learning at school with teachers and books.	IQ	WCE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.5	considered in assessment on potential changes to values and knowledge
The Elders said that they make clothing and that store bought clothes are not warm enough. They depend on animals for food and clothing.	IQ	CHE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.1	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
The HTO will often receive funds from Economic Development to go hunting for country food to be distributed to communities.	IQ	ARHT 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 6.7	Ways to access hunting for food to distribute
The shore and offshore areas north of Chesterfield Inlet past Winchester Bay and south of Chesterfield Inlet to Rankin Inlet remain heavily used for hunting.	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Today, Chesterfield hunters focus more on hunting along the coastal areas rather than inland.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
While it is typical for women to go out on the land with their husbands and remain in camp, others have learned to hunt caribou and small animals, such as fox.	IQ	ARE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Women tend not to hunt during the coldest months (December and January). Other women said they would like to go hunting more often but are busy looking after their children.	IQ	CIYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Young adults said they generally don’t hunt much because they don’t have snowmobiles. One young woman said that she goes hunting with her father and other female participants said they preferred to go fishing.	IQ	RIYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Young adults said they rarely hunt or fish, and are more interested in traditional activity contests than regular activity on the land. They added that the problem is that they cannot afford the equipment to go hunting or fishing.	IQ	WCYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Young hunters said that they tend to hunt in groups for financial reasons, such as to share the cost of gasoline or the use of snow machines.	IQ	CIYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
All of the HTO members interviewed are fully employed and said they need their jobs to help finance their hunting, as traditional activities do not earn as much money anymore.	IQ	ARHT 2009; AR02 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1, Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Although the Project lease area was not used for harvesting or camping activities, people did travel through the lease area and conducted harvesting-related and camping activities in the larger area around the lease area.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.1	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Constraints to hunting are time (members have jobs) and money. Fuel costs are the issue at present along with more expensive and complicated parts. Snowmobiles only take a couple of people and if they are really loaded up, the gas costs are greater. Predicting where animals are is important.	IQ	RBHT 2009; RBYA 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Currently, young people are less likely to go hunting, and rely on older family members to provide country food.	IQ	AR04 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
Elders are concerned that young people are not learning enough survival skills, and are prone to spending too much time on the internet.	IQ	RIE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.2	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
Hunters are concerned that an increase in individualism is somehow slowly eroding traditional ways. They added that sometimes caribou and musk ox carcasses have been left to rot on the land. The hunters consider this offensive and emphasized that "this is not IQ", meaning, this is not the traditional Inuit way.	IQ	CHAH 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.5 Volume 3 Executive Summary Part 1 Section 4.2	Considered in assessment on potential changes to values and knowledge; Issues and Concerns -Socioeconomic Environment
Today, the Elders still consume country food and say it is not "tradition", but is maintained out of need to conserve money for bills and expensive store bought food.	IQ	RBE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 8.1.5	Reasons for country food consumption
There are no restrictions on caribou hunting, although the HTO advises against killing bulls. The HTO serves the community as a wildlife and fisheries office, and in issuing hunting tags.	IQ	CHW 2009; CHAH 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Elders said that caribou don't come close to the town anymore. They believe the reason that caribou may no longer come close to Whale Cove is that there are too many people on snow machines and ATVs scaring them away.	IQ	WCE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
Hunters primarily harvest caribou, wolf, polar bear, beluga, fox, narwhal, and walrus (for people and dogs) in a sustainable manner to avoid waste and promote sharing of food.	IQ	RBHT 2009; RBYA 2009; ARVJ 2011	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.2	Informed assessment of effects on harvesting
People still crave country food, especially if they grew up on it, and seal is considered a "life line".	IQ	CHW 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.3	Considered in effects on food security
During the summer, Elders eat roots and berries.	IQ	CHE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 9.1.1	Seasons for country foods
In the Coral Harbour region, adjacent shore and portions of the inland area have been used for trapping Arctic fox. Arctic fox were also trapped along the west central portion of Southampton Island. Some people trap Arctic fox and send the pelts for auction in the south (Thunder Bay, Ontario). Other people sell privately and one can make a fairly good living from trapping.	IQ	Riewe 1992; CHW 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 5.3.1	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to land and wage based economies
Hunting and fishing is not considered a recreational activity, but hunting skills are not being passed down in the younger generation, even though there are varying degrees of interest. There is still pride in developing a good hunter and there is a concern that there may be more individualism in the community and that the role of Elders is changing. It is not the Elders' intention to teach traditions to "go back". Some of the Elders say that they care about what young people want, not about the traditions. Kids are not out on the land as much. The Elders want to be asked questions, and participate in gatherings, sewing classes, and telling stories in the school.	IQ	CHAH 2009; CHE 2009; CHW 2009	Tier 2 Part 1 Sections 5.3.2; 9.1.5	Existing Environment - baseline conditions with respect to social context
When asked about traditional medicines, they said that in the past, people didn't get sick, so there was no medicine. The traditional diet was calcium and nutrient rich. Nutrition was the treatment of illness.	IQ	CHE 2009	Tier 2 Volume 9 Part 1 Section 10.1.2	Effect assessment on health
We hunt everywhere. My husband was born on the land and uses the whole area around Baker Lake. We have taught our sons to use the land this way as well.	EN	BL OH Nov 2013	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 3.1	Informed social and ecological context; Changes in land use
All over, no limit to where we can go, it depends where the caribou are. Sometimes we will go all the way down to the tree line. How far you go depends on how much gas you can take. When I was young you could go everywhere, but now we have a lot more limit because of the equipment we use to go hunting, motorized vehicles actually limits how far away you can travel versus dog teams. Mining companies come from the south looking for minerals. Inuit travel to find food and hunt. This is a similarity between Inuit and mining companies.	IQ	RIJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 3.1	Informed social and ecological context; Changes in land use
Elders claimed that while they have cabins and regular camping spots they hunt all over and change their land use regularly.	IQ	JT Consulting 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 3.1	Informed social and ecological context; Changes in land use
Trapping and wolf hunting was conducted in the area northwest of Rankin Inlet extending to Gibson Lake.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 4.3.5.4	Informed social and ecological context; Wolf hunting
The stone weirs that people used at Barbour Bay, Steepbank Bay and Saqvaquaq Lake are still visible.	IQ	CI07 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.1.2	Informed social and ecological context Chesterfield Inlet
People travel everywhere along the floe edge in winter. After breakup starts, people travel wherever the last breakup is. The inlets are the last for break-up. We often travel to inlets and points and go to Marble Island for walrus.	IQ	WCCR 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.2	Informed social and ecological context; Land use.
Hunters are seeing more killer (orca) Whale than previously. Sea mammals will swim closer to shore if there are killer Whale in the area. Killer Whale are not harvested.	IQ	ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.3.2	Informed social and ecological context; Harvesting whales
All kinds of seal are good for eating. Adult seal fur is not good in the spring and summer, but pup fur is good at this time. Furs are sold to the wildlife office for $40-$60/pelt. Bearded seal skins are used to make kamiks (boots), and for teaching people how to make clothes.	IQ	RBH 2011; ARVJ 2011	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.3.3	Informed social and ecological context; Harvesting seals
Seal were generally caught along the floe edge.	IQ	Riewe 1992	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.3.3	Informed social and ecological context; Harvesting seals
They like floating ice and will mostly stay in the same area as long as there is floating ice.	IQ	CI02 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.3.5	Informed social and ecological context; Harvesting walrus
Walrus are hunted around Winchester Inlet and Depot Island. The best time to hunt is at break-up in June.	IQ	CI04 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 1F Section 5.3.5	Informed social and ecological context; Harvesting walrus

Attachment A - IQ and Engagement Roadmap

Comments	EN or IQ	Comment Reference	FEIS Section Where Integrated	Notes
Uranium is dangerous for people and animals. Uranium dust travels and can affect a great number of people. You can't see uranium like you can other minerals.	IQ	RIE 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk Perception
This mine, are you sure this won't be another Chernobyl?	EN	RB KIA 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk perception, concern over nuclear accidents
Hunters emphasized that most people in Baker Lake still depend on caribou for food.	IQ	BLH 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk perception, concren over relationship with the land.
People drink water and get ice from the rivers. Many people won't drink tap water.	IQ	RB01 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk perception, concren over relationship with the land.
I rely on caribou and fish. So does that mean I will get sick more? Are we more at risk?	EN	RI KIA Apr 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk perception, concern ove change in land.
Believe that country foods tasted better years ago than they do now, and attribute this to helicopters and airplanes that change the air the animals breathe.	IQ	ARE 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk perception, concern that land has changed
She is also hearing a lot about Inuit having stomach problems from eating caribou and about people who are talking about the safety of country food, and added that some people think that the huge increase in MRSA is a result of air borne contaminants from mining activity.	IQ	AR04 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk perception, concern that land has changed
Elders are concerned that uranium may escape and contaminate the grounds; especially the land along the Thelon River, or on the south side of Bake Lake.	IQ	BLE 2009	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3	Risk perception, concern that land will change
Dialogue has improved with this session, with proper information on uranium, people will be more comfortable. Need to work together and understand each other, young people need work, resources are source of economic viability. People survived because of wildlife and we need to protect it. Very glad to have this dialogue and more information.	EN	RI RLC 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.1	Managing risk perception, ongoing education
When the first uranium exploration was to start, the only thing we understood was that uranium was something dangerous. But today, there are people who help us understand about uranium and we understand clearly now...once the uranium is mined, if nothing goes wrong, I guess it's not going to affect our environment.	IQ	BL05 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.1	Managing risk perception, ongoing education
Because of their concern for the health of future generations, Inuit sometimes take research results or predictions as certainties without really understanding, or critically assessing, them.	IQ	NTI 2005	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.1	Managing risk perception, providing ongoing education
IQ principle of Aajiiqatigiingniq/Pitiakatigiiklotik, which means that people who wish to resolve important matters or any differences of interest must treat each other with respect and discuss them in a meaningful way, keeping in mind that just because a person is silent does not necessarily mean he or she agrees.	IQ	GN 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.1	Managing risk perception, providing meaningful discussion.
The residents of Saskatchewan eat the same caribou as we do. Can we access them and see how they are doing?	EN	RI KIA Apr 2007	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.1	Managing risk perception, learning from others
There had been a uranium mine down in Saskatchewan for many years, so uranium mining probably won't have much effect on wildlife. Since 1935 is a long time for Saskatchewan to have a uranium mine.	IQ	BL05 2008	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.1	Managing risk perception, learning from others
Effective communications on contaminants remains a necessity because there are still misconceptions and misunderstandings that potentially hinder informed decision-making.	IQ	NTI 2005	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.2	Risk perception, education and communication
Community involvement is the key to relevant research.	IQ	NTI 2005	Tier 3 Appendix 3C Section 6.3.1.3	Risk perception, community environmental monitoring programs.