

Kiggavik Project Final Environmental Impact Statement

Tier 3 Technical Appendix 3A:
Public Engagement Documentation

Part 4 – Kivalliq Community Information
Sessions (Round 1, 2009)

PREFACE

Note of thanks to Kivalliq Communities: This report attempts to summarize what the Kiggavik Project Team heard and learned in the Kivalliq Region during community information sessions. The team appreciated the willingness to share information and the way in which team members were welcomed in your communities. If you feel this report has not accurately recorded these events, please contact us.

ENGLISH SUMMARY

INUKTITUT SUMMARY

Copies of this report are being provided to hamlet councils, schools, and hunter and trapper organizations (HTO's) in:

Arviat, NU

Baker Lake, NU

Chesterfield Inlet, NU

Coral Harbor, NU

Rankin Inlet, NU

Repulse Bay, NU

Whale Cove, NU

Additional copies of this report are available from the AREVA Baker Lake office by request at 1-867-793-2000 and online at www.arevaresources.ca

By:

AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

PO Box 9204

Saskatoon, SK

S7K 3X5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| <u>SECTION</u> | <u>PAGE</u> |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 1-1 |
| 2 COMMUNITY INFORMATION SESSIONS | 2-1 |
| 2.1 NOTIFICATION..... | 2-1 |
| 2.1.1 Newspaper..... | 2-1 |
| 2.1.2 Radio Announcements..... | 2-1 |
| 2.1.3 Posters and Invitations..... | 2-1 |
| 2.1.4 Cable Television Channels..... | 2-2 |
| 2.2 PARTICIPATION..... | 2-2 |
| 2.3 FORMAT..... | 2-2 |
| 2.3.1 Baker Lake Information Session..... | 2-3 |
| 2.3.2 Kivalliq Communities other than Baker Lake..... | 2-4 |
| 3 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK | 3-1 |
| 3.1 SURVEY RESPONSES..... | 3-1 |
| 3.2 VALUED ECOSYSTEM AND SOCIOECONOMIC COMPONENTS..... | 3-4 |
| 3.3 QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS..... | 3-6 |
| 4 NEXT STEPS | 4-1 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 1.1 Community Information Session Locations and Dates..... | 1-2 |
| Table 2.2-1 Community Information Sessions, Recorded Attendance..... | 2-2 |
| Table 3.1-1 Summary of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interests Concerning Mining in Nunavut..... | 3-1 |
| Table 3.1-2 Participant Responses by Community Regarding Most Interesting Way to Present Information..... | 3-2 |
| Table 3.2-1 Summary of Participant Responses by Community and Group for Valued Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Components..... | 3-5 |
| Table 3.3-1 Questions and Responses..... | 3-7 |
| Table 4.1 Current Members of the Community Liaison Committee and Regional Liaison Committee as of September 1, 2009..... | 4-1 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Figure 3.1-1 Percentage of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interest Regarding Mining in Nunavut..... | 3-1 |
| Figure 3.1-2 Percentage of Participant Responses as the Most Interesting Way to Present Information at an Open House | 3-2 |
| Figure 3.2-1 Percentage of Participant Responses for Broad Valued Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Components | 3-6 |

LIST OF APPENDICES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Attachment A NOTIFICATIONS..... | 4-1 |
| Attachment B INFORMATION MATERIAL | 4-1 |
| Attachment C COMMENT SURVEY | 4-1 |
| Attachment D PRESENTATION MATERIAL | 4-1 |
| Attachment E SIGN-IN SHEETS | 4-1 |
| Attachment F VEC/VESC POSTERS FROM EACH COMMUNITY | 4-1 |
| Attachment G COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SESSIONS | 4-1 |
| Attachment H PHOTOGRAPHS | 4-1 |

1 INTRODUCTION

AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) submitted mine development applications and a project proposal to authorizing agencies on November 14, 2008 with the intent of initiating the Nunavut impact review process on the Kiggavik Project¹. The Kiggavik Project is a proposed uranium mine (five deposits), a mill, and associated infrastructure located approximately 80 km west of the hamlet of Baker Lake in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut.

The Kiggavik Project proposal received a positive conformity determination about the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) on January 16, 2009. The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) subsequently screened the project proposal. On March 13, 2009, the NIRB submitted a screening recommendation to the Honourable Chuck Stahl, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs recommending a review. On February 23, 2010, the Minister announced his decision for a public review under Part 5 of Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) for the proposed Kiggavik Project.

Public participation is an essential component of AREVA's sustainable development model, and one of five guiding principles used by the NIRB. AREVA and, more specifically, the Kiggavik Project team want to establish stakeholder relationships based on trust and transparency. AREVA recognizes a responsibility to the people in areas in which they operate and is committed to the meaningful involvement of people in the Kivalliq area in the Kiggavik Project activities. AREVA is committed to providing information on the project and wants to hear what the people of the Kivalliq region and other interested persons think about the proposed Kiggavik Project.

AREVA began public participation initiatives for the Kiggavik Project in 2005, two years prior to the resumption of activities on site. Initiatives in 2005 focused on establishing relationships with stakeholder groups through meetings and tours of Saskatchewan uranium mines. In 2006, project staff continued to meet with stakeholder groups and a Baker Lake information office was established to be open year round. A Community Liaison Officer was hired and the Kiggavik community liaison committee (CLC) was formed. Public participation initiatives expanded to the remainder of the Kivalliq communities in 2007 with visits to each community and the establishment of a regional liaison committee (RLC).

Work in 2008 continued to include stakeholder involvement throughout the region. The community and regional liaison committees and several more groups representing regional organizations have toured the Saskatchewan uranium mines. With increased project activity and an environmental review, AREVA would like to expand the exchange of information between the company and the communities and continue to build and strengthen working relationships.

¹ The Kiggavik Project Proposal, applications to authorizing agencies, and regulator correspondence is available on the Nunavut Impact Review Board public registry at <http://ftp.nirb.ca/> under file number AREVA - 09MN003.

Community information sessions were held in each of the seven Kivalliq communities between April 16 and June 3 (Table 1-1). The information sessions were conducted from approximately 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Table 1.1 Community Information Session Locations and Dates

| Community | Venue | Date |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Baker Lake, NU | Qamanittuaq Recreation Centre | April 16, 2009 April 17, 2009 |
| Arviat, NU | Mark Kalluak Hall | May 25, 2009 |
| Coral Harbour, NU | Unainuk Arena | May 27, 2009 |
| Repulse Bay, NU | Tusarvik School Gym | May 28, 2009 |
| Rankin Inlet, NU | Rankin Inlet Community Hall | June 1, 2009 |
| Chesterfield Inlet, NU | Chesterfield Inlet Community Hall | June 2, 2009 |
| Whale Cove, NU | Whale Cove Community Hall | June 3, 2009 |

The information session tour had several objectives:

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

This report summarizes the results of round one of the Kiggavik community information sessions in the Kivalliq region. The report includes the public notification materials, information presented and made available, feedback received from the communities and next steps.

2 COMMUNITY INFORMATION SESSIONS

2.1 NOTIFICATION

The information sessions were advertised using methods described below by Kiggavik community relations staff, RLC members, and community economic development officers. Outcrop Communications was contracted to assist with advertising.

2.1.1 Newspaper

For the Baker Lake information sessions held on April 16 and 17, a half-page bilingual advertisement was placed in Kivalliq News on April 1 and April 8 and in Nunatsiaq News on April 3 and April 10. For the May 25 to June 3 information sessions in the six remaining Kivalliq communities, a half page advertisement was placed in Kivalliq News on May 27. Copies of advertisements are presented in Appendix A.

2.1.2 Radio Announcements

Bilingual radio announcements were aired by all seven local radio stations. The announcements began a few days prior to the information session and continued until the day of the session. In addition to announcements made by radio station announcers, AREVA Community Liaison Officer William Noah made announcements on the Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet radio stations. In Arviat, RLC member David Aglukark made announcements over the Citizens' Band (CB) radio, since many residents of Arviat use CB radio for distributing information. Example announcements are presented in Appendix A.

2.1.3 Posters and Invitations

Posters were displayed in advance of the information sessions at public locations in all seven communities, including hamlet offices, government buildings, the Co-op, Northern stores, convenience stores, office buildings, and recreation centres. Prior to the Baker Lake meeting, announcements were hand-delivered to the RCMP, hamlet office, KIA office, the MLA, Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) office, housing commission, Nunavut Arctic College, and the Baker Lake Concerned Citizen's Committee chair. On May 21 and June 1, email invitations were sent from Government of Nunavut Economic Development and Transportation to Community Economic Development Officers and/or Senior Administrative Officers in the six remaining Kivalliq communities; several KIA and government staff were also copied, resulting in additional postings in the communities.

2.1.4 Cable Television Channels

A cable television advertisement aired prior to the meetings in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet. An attempt was made to air an advertisement on cable channels in the other communities, but the advertisements did not air.

2.2 PARTICIPATION

A total of 553 participants were recorded as attending the seven open houses, but not all participants signed in. An effort was made in the communities of Repulse Bay, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Whale Cove to record participants entering the information session without signing in. Table 2.2-1 displays the number of participants who were recorded attending each community information session.

Table 2.2-1 Community Information Sessions, Recorded Attendance

| Community | Date | Attendance |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Baker Lake | April 15-16, 2009 | 134 |
| Arviat | May 25, 2009 | 101 |
| Coral Harbour | May 27, 2009 | 37 |
| Repulse Bay | May 28, 2009 | 91 |
| Rankin Inlet | June 1, 2009 | 77 |
| Chesterfield Inlet | June 2, 2009 | 54 |
| Whale Cove | June 3, 2009 | 59 |
| TOTAL | | 553 |

2.3 FORMAT

The format of the community information sessions was a combination of open house and public meeting. The format used in Baker Lake, the first community visited, differed from the format used in the other communities. Each format is described in the subsequent sections.

For the open house component, display panels were set up with an AREVA team member nearby to answer any questions and to listen to and record any concerns. This allowed for one-on-one interactions between participants and AREVA representatives. The display panels provided information on the following topics:

- the proposed project, including Kiggavik and Sissons mine and mill sites (2 displays)

- AREVA's Saskatchewan experience
- Cluff Lake Mine decommissioning
- McClean Lake mill and tailings facility
- Nunavut Impact Review process
- radiation facts
- stages of the Nunavut regulatory process
- tailings management
- tailings management facility
- transportation options (3 displays)
- uranium facts
- wildlife

A copy of all display panels is presented in Appendix B.

The public meeting component consisted of presentations with an open mike for questions. Translators and simultaneous translation equipment were available and were used in all information sessions.

A variety of handout material was made available during the community information sessions, including:

- Kiggavik Project folder consisting of fact sheets on 'Wildlife at Kiggavik', 'Life at Kiggavik', 'Saskatchewan's Uranium Mining Experience' and 'The Kiggavik Project: Proposed Facilities'. This information was available in both English and Inuktitut.
- Other information (available in English only):
 - Exploring for Uranium – AREVA Resources Canada Inc.
 - Saskatchewan Mining Experience
 - McClean Lake Mining Facilities
 - Nunavut Mining Development
 - Pure Energy and Uranium

A copy of all handouts are presented in Appendix B.

2.3.1 Baker Lake Information Session

The intended format of the Baker Lake Information Session was to have an open house with displays through the afternoon of April 16, followed by presentations in the evening, with the AREVA team and Community Liaison Committee (CLC) members taking questions from community participants. A meeting with the Elders was scheduled for early afternoon April 16.

The majority of the AREVA team was scheduled to arrive, via charter aircraft, on April 15 – the day before the meeting. Due to weather on April 15 and a closure at the Baker Lake airport on

April 16, the charter did not arrive until about 4:00 p.m. on April 16. The late arrival of the charter required a change in format for the Baker Lake meeting.

The meeting between AREVA, the CLC, and the Elders started in the early afternoon of April 16 as planned. The majority of the AREVA team was not present for the start of the meeting but they joined the meeting after their arrival in the community. Community members who had arrived earlier in the afternoon to see the displays, which had not yet arrived, observed the meeting with the Elders. The meeting with the Elders was productive. It was suspended about 5:00 p.m. on April 16 and resumed in the morning on April 17.

The display panels were set up late in the afternoon, but since the majority of activity was focussed on the meeting with the Elders, little attention was paid to them. The displays were again available on April 17.

The evening session on April 16 consisted of a roundtable with AREVA representatives and the CLC actively answering questions from community participants. The evening began with two short PowerPoint presentations. This provided a high-level overview of AREVA and the Kiggavik Project and introduced the Kiggavik Project Team. Copies of the presentations are provided in Appendix D. Immediately following the presentation and for the remainder of the event, participants had the opportunity to ask questions or make comments in a public forum setting.

Eighteen (18) AREVA representatives attended the information session in Baker Lake. This included the President, the Vice President of Corporate Social Responsibility, two Executive Advisors, the General Manager of Kiggavik, the Manager of Nunavut Affairs, regulatory staff, Saskatchewan mine workers, and Athabasca elders. Most Kiggavik CLC members also participated.

2.3.2 Kivalliq Communities other than Baker Lake

After the session in Baker Lake on April 16 and 17, the format was modified for the remainder of the community sessions. Rather than a single presentation in the evening followed by a public forum, presentations were done several times throughout the day during the open house.

The display panels were set up around the room. An AREVA team member stood nearby to answer questions and to listen to and record any concerns. A short PowerPoint presentation was given numerous times throughout the information sessions. This provided a high-level overview of AREVA and the Kiggavik Project and introduced the Kiggavik Project Team. Copies of the presentations are provided in Appendix D. Immediately after the presentation, an open microphone public forum session gave participants the opportunity to ask questions or make comments. Participants were then invited to continue talking with AREVA representatives and learn more about the project from the display panels and other handout materials.

Between nine and eleven AREVA representatives attended the six open houses in Kivalliq communities. Each event was attended by at least one technical expert, community relations staff, regulatory coordinator, member of senior management, Saskatchewan mine worker, and an Athabasca elder. Translators and simultaneous translation equipment were available at every event.

3 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

3.1 SURVEY RESPONSES

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

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

Table 3.1-1 Summary of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interests Concerning Mining in Nunavut

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

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

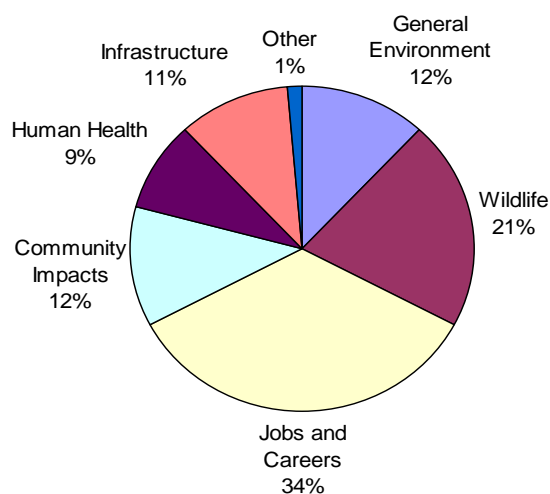


Figure 3.1-1 Percentage of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interest Regarding Mining in Nunavut

2. Did you learn something new about uranium?

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

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

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

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

Table 3.1-2 Participant Responses by Community Regarding Most Interesting Way to Present Information

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

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

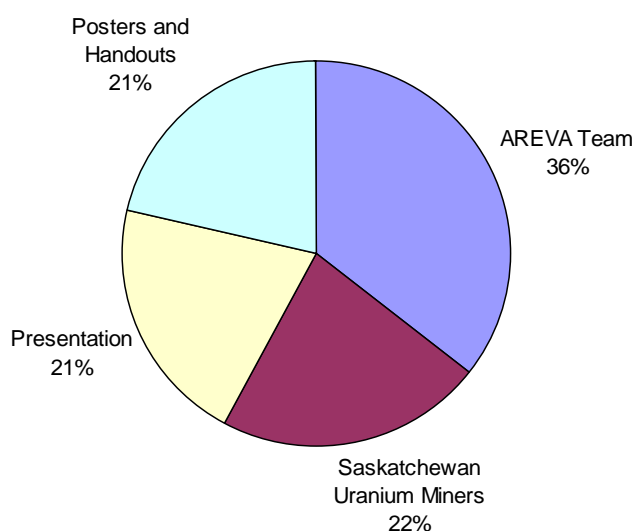


Figure 3.1-2 Percentage of Participant Responses as the Most Interesting Way to Present Information at an Open House

5. Is there any other information that you would like to have about uranium and/or the proposed Kiggavik Project?

Yes 40% (34) No 60% (50)

Those who said they would like to have other information identified a variety of topics, including:

- business opportunities and regulatory review process
- environment and health issues
- environmental review process
- future contracts that arise
- general information
- how the project will affect the wilderness
- impacts on health, particularly in Northern Manitoba
 - "I heard that people living in Northern Manitoba may be exposed to radiation, where their children have something grown over body, such as irregular body forms. That troubles me."
- job opportunities
- jobs available in the near future
- Kiggavik Project
- mining and communication
- more about AREVA Resources
- radio and computer information or web page
- time frame
- when and if training will take place before the mine opens

6. General comments (verbatim)

- A very informative display and question/answers with Diane Martens
- Glad to see AREVA working with people in Nunavut
- Great presentation, info
- Great you guys came to Repulse Bay
- I don't really know what kind of impacts there will be on the environment - with all the big equipment that will be used. I have worked for the Hamlet in Arviat and Churchill and we liked to keep the environment clean. I would like help employment wise and would like to see some compensation.
- In coming years, I hope my children will work for the mining sector
- It was great to see so many knowledgeable people informing the community about the project
- It was really interesting reading the posters
- Nice presentation, I want to work at a mine, more interesting
- Put up a small community around Rankin Inlet and Arviat, find more jobs for people

- Real good set up and so much info
- Talk to all the schools in Nunavut, mostly the young ones
- Thank you for coming to Arviat, I hope there are going to be job openings soon
- Thank you for the helpful tips and information from your team of workers. Very welcoming workers
- Thank you for the presentation
- Thanks for coming to our community
- Thanks for keeping our land clean
- This is a really interesting project and makes it even better that you came to Coral Harbour. Nice work!!

3.2 VALUED ECOSYSTEM AND SOCIOECONOMIC COMPONENTS

An interactive display was set up that identified broad ecological and socioeconomic areas related to the Kiggavik Project. Each participant was given four stickers, which they used to select the areas they most valued and/or were most concerned about. The stickers could be used in four separate areas or all four stickers could be used to select an area of particular concern. A copy of the interactive posters is provided in Appendix B; results are summarized below in Table 3.2-1. The interactive poster was not used in Arviat; therefore no results are available for that community.

AREVA has gained insight into possible valued ecosystem and socioeconomic components from previous impact reviews in Nunavut and comments received on the proposed Kiggavik Project during the NIRB screening. This exercise was used to confirm high-level areas of concern and provide opportunities for participants to share more specific concerns with an AREVA representative.

Table 3.2-1 Summary of Participant Responses by Community and Group for Valued Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Components

| | Baker Lake | Baker Lake Elders | Baker Lake Geology Class | Chesterfield Inlet | Coral Harbour | Rankin Inlet | Repulse Bay | Whale Cove | TOTAL |
|---|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| Freshwater | 4 | 9 | 4 | 23 | 14 | 8 | 40 | 12 | 113 |
| Wildlife | 1 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 9 | 91 |
| Human health and safety | 6 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 65 |
| Freshwater fish and fish habitat | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 62 |
| Employment, business and training opportunities | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 50 |
| Traditional land use | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 38 |
| Birds | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 32 |
| Air quality and noise | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 23 |
| Community consultation | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Marine environment | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| Tourism | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| Infrastructure and social services | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| Heritage | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Soils, landforms, and vegetation | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Permafrost and groundwater | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |

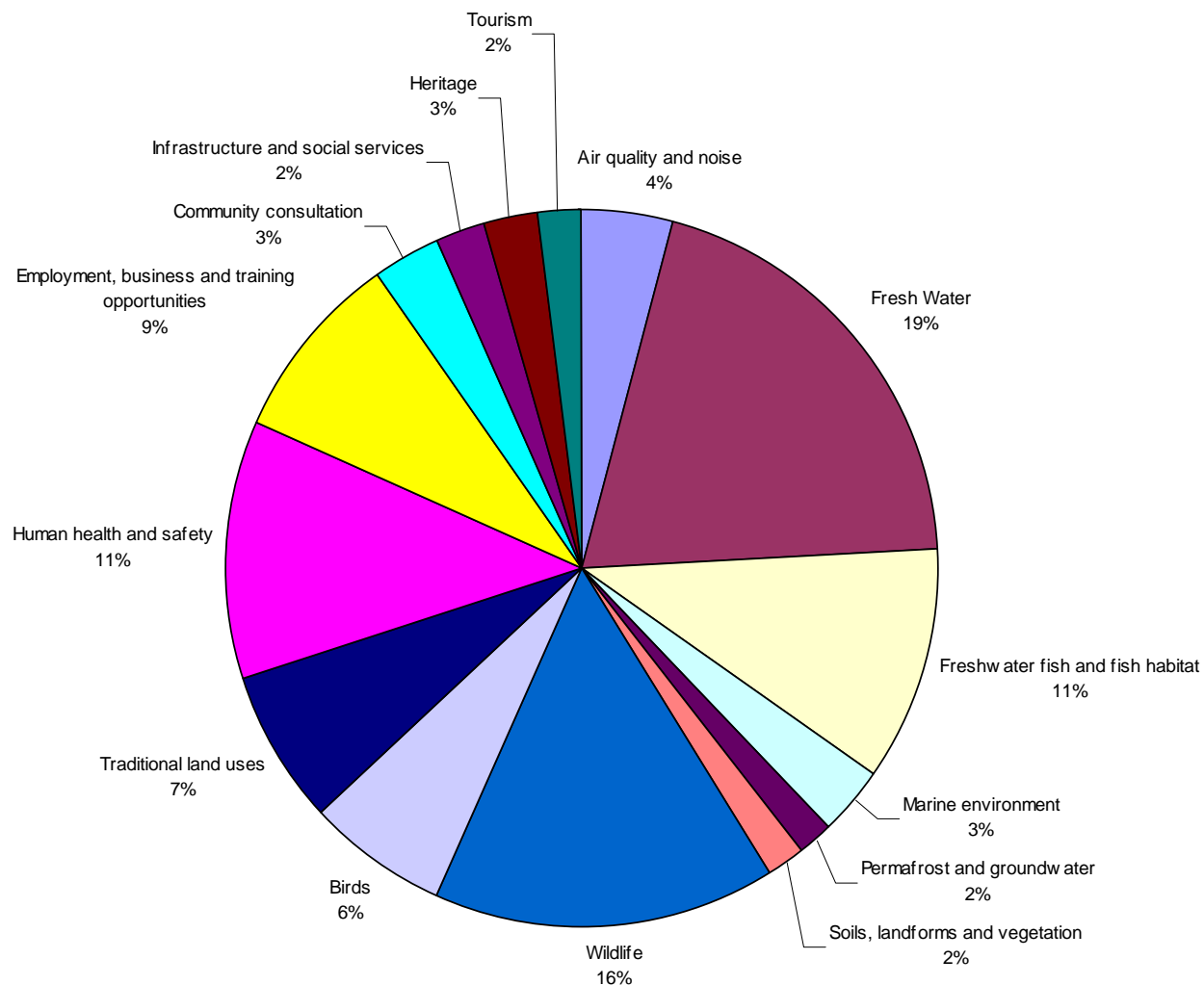


Figure 3.2-1 Percentage of Participant Responses for Broad Valued Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Components

3.3 QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Participants asked a number of questions, both informally during one-on-one conversations with AREVA representatives and formally during the public forum following the PowerPoint presentations. Table 3.3-1 summarizes the participants' questions and the responses by AREVA representatives. In some cases, the responses in the table below are more detailed than those given at the sessions.

Table 3.3-1 Questions and Responses

| AREVA Global | |
|--|---|
| Do you have other mines? | AREVA has successful mining operations in Saskatchewan, Africa and Kazakhstan. |
| We have been hearing about the isotope shortage, is there any connection to that with the AREVA group? | The isotope shortage involved a nuclear reactor company in Ontario. AREVA has no connection to this issue. |
| What is AREVA's position on nuclear waste? | <p>Modern mining represents a temporary use of the land and mine wastes are contained for safe permanent storage during the licensed stages of reclamation and decommissioning.</p> <p>High level nuclear wastes have been safely stored for decades in multiple barrier containment, either in concrete silos on surface or under water in engineered facilities near existing reactors.</p> <p>In Canada, the nuclear waste management organization is currently working on finding a host area for careful assessment and development of an underground repository for permanent storage. This follows years of study of the best option by an independent panel of multi-stakeholder experts.</p> |
| Regarding the AREVA Way, you have safety listed there. There is no efficient way to dispose of nuclear energy waste material. What is AREVA's involvement in regards to a corporate policy to nuclear waste? | It is not accurate to say there is no way to dispose of nuclear waste. Nuclear waste is and has been safely managed for decades worldwide. |
| So France gets 85% of their power from nuclear and Canada gets 20% of their power from nuclear. Will more be used in Canada? | There is a possibility that more reactors will be built in Canada in the future. Some provinces are currently reviewing the various energy options. |
| Benefits | |
| When are benefits expected? | Some benefits (employment, business contracts, and sponsorships) are received now by Kivalliq communities. These benefits will increase significantly if the mine opens. New benefits in the form of taxes and royalties and job training will also begin if the mine opens. |
| How will Inuit benefit from mining? | |
| Other than economic, and corporate responsibility, how else do you see yourselves being good citizens? Or how will you support the people and the communities? | <p>AREVA will provide jobs, training, business development, some support for cultural and sport events, schools, hospitals and other community organizations.</p> <p>However, AREVA does not play the role of government. At this stage of the Project expectations for AREVA's community involvement should be reasonable.</p> |
| Are you going to contribute to youth committees in Nunavut? | Youth committees can request donations for events. Some have received donations. The youth committee in Baker Lake is a member of the Community Liaison Committee. |
| When digging out the ore, will Baker Lake be given compensation? | Compensation will be covered by the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association. Royalties will be given to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the federal government. |
| Will you contribute to communities like swimming pools, recreation centres, etc.? | Donations are given to community causes now during exploration and the size of the donations may increase if a mine opens. |

| | |
|--|--|
| What about the people who are unable to work? What about the elders, will they see any benefits? | 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. |
| What good is a road to Baker Lake for the other communities? | Benefits will differ in the communities but the Kivalliq region will benefit with employment opportunities and royalties among other benefits. |
| Business Opportunities | |
| What business opportunities are there? | <p>During exploration, business opportunities include expediting, supply of materials, supply of labour for camp operations, environmental work, and supply of accommodations.</p> <p>During mining, business opportunities include trucking, shipping, supply of materials, catering and security services.</p> |
| Is AREVA willing to distribute government information on starting businesses? | AREVA has a person dedicated to developing northern business in our Corporate Social Responsibility team and he works closely with various agencies to ensure potential funding sources are shared with emerging entrepreneurs and existing businesses. AREVA welcomes the opportunity to help build local business capacity. |
| Communication / Public Participation and Engagement | |
| Who is your person in Arviat? | <p>A Kiggavik Regional Liaison Committee (RLC) was established in 2007 to facilitate ongoing dialogue with the seven Kivalliq communities. Each community appoints a representative to sit on the Kiggavik RLC. As of August 2009, current RLC members are:</p> <p>Arviat - David Agkukark Baker Lake – Peter Tapatai Chesterfield Inlet – Leo Mimealik Coral Harbour – Solomon Nakoolak Rankin Inlet – John Hicks Repulse Bay – Johnny Tagornak Whale Cove – Jackie Napayok</p> <p>The RLC typically meets two to three times a year. These are excellent contacts in each community to get updates on Kiggavik Project activities. For more information on the Kiggavik RLC you can contact your community representative or call AREVA's Baker Lake office at 1-867-793-2000.</p> |
| Now that Baker is in support, if there is not support in the other communities will this Project go ahead? | <p>The regulators responsible to approve any mine development will consider comments from the public before making a decision. The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, the Nunavut Impact Review Board and the Nunavut Water Board all conduct public hearings as part of their approval process. It is important that people of the Kivalliq region participate in the review process to ensure their interests are understood and represented by the regulators.</p> <p>AREVA is committed to a transparent review and to provide Project information needed to participate.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>You have a lot of people sitting here and they come and go, and some of them don't speak English.</p> <p>Was the MLA involved in selecting these people (for the Kiggavik CLC committee) or how were the people selected to be on the committee?</p> | <p>The Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee (CLC) members are appointed by their respective organizations. The Community Liaison Committee has an elected Chair from the community and the committee can include new organizations. Meetings are conducted largely in Inuktitut with simultaneous translation. Bilingual minutes of each meeting are given to each member and the public can see the minutes of the meetings at the AREVA office in Baker Lake.</p> |
| <p>My question is to the committee, there are a lot of things that are not brought up, and if you can't read or speak in English. We don't see minutes from the HTO member.</p> | |
| <p>Are you going to have elders involved? Please use elders to decide options because they know our land the best, especially Baker elders for the Kiggavik Project.</p> | <p>AREVA has consulted with Elders for many years in Saskatchewan and intends to do the same in Nunavut. AREVA already meets with Baker Lake Elders on a regular basis and we will continue to do so in order to inform our decision-making.</p> |
| <p>How do the rest of the communities think about mining?</p> | <p>Talking with your community RLC member is one way of learning more about the thoughts and concerns of other communities in the Kivalliq region.</p> |
| <p>What do the other communities think?</p> | <p>This report summarizes the concerns, comments, questions and feedback received in surveys and the interactive Valued Ecosystem Component (VEC)/Valued Socioeconomic Component (VSEC) poster during the AREVA open house tour in the spring of 2009. It presents some of the thoughts and concerns of the residents of different communities AREVA visited.</p> |
| <p>How does Baker Lake feel about the mine?</p> | <p>The residents of the region indicated that they are interested in gaining employment opportunities for all communities but only if the environment can be properly protected and residents are involved in emergency planning appropriate for the arctic environment. The rest of the region was interested and respectful of the thoughts of Baker Lake residents as they are the closest community to the Kiggavik Project.</p> |
| <p>What is required for consultation?</p> | <p>AREVA is committed to public participation and engagement. We want to create a positive, long-term relationship with the communities in the Kivalliq region. Regardless of public engagement requirements, AREVA sees public participation and engagement as pillars for sustainable development and a necessary social licence to operate in the region.</p> <p>This report is one step to summarize, document and present public comments. It will allow AREVA to confirm with communities what we have heard and let them know how we are moving forward. The environmental impact statement will contain a section summarizing AREVA's public engagement plan and activities for the Kiggavik Project. Minutes from meetings with community councils and hunter and trapper organizations held during the open house tour are available in the Baker Lake office or by request (1-867-793-2000).</p> <p>The NIRB outlines requirements for public participation in Guide 6b – A Proponents Guide to Conducting Public Consultation for the NIRB Environmental Assessment Process.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>The guide is accessible online at (http://ftp.nirb.ca/GUIDES/NIRB-F-Guide%206b-A%20Proponents%20Guide%20to%20Conducting%20Public%20Consultation%20for%20the%20NIRB%20EA%20Process-OT3E.pdf). More specific guidelines for public participation may be outlined in the Kiggavik specific guidelines for the environmental assessment.</p> <p>Territorial and federal consultation requirements are best accessed directly from the departments and agencies responsible for granting approvals. Government of Canada interim guidelines for aboriginal consultation and accommodation can be found at http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ai/mr/is/acp/intgui-eng.pdf</p> |
| Decommissioning/Cluff | |
| Do you guys have any closed mines? | The Cluff Lake mine closed in 2002 and was decommissioned from 2004 until 2008. |
| What is decommissioning? How did it all happen at Cluff Lake? Is the company still responsible? Is the company abandoning the site now? Is there any water leakage? | <p>The company remains responsible for the site until both the company and the governmental regulatory agencies are satisfied that the site is safe for traditional use.</p> <p>Environmental monitoring continues for years after the decommissioning and any contamination or deficiency found by monitoring requires action to correct. Abandonment can only take place when monitoring indicates the site is secure and only when the regulators approve.</p> |
| At what point in time will Cluff Lake be ready for people to use? | At Cluff Lake, ground and surface water continue to flow through the site as it always has. Surface water quality is good and constantly monitored. |
| When was the clean up started for Cluff Lake? When did you start decommissioning? | The decommissioning started in 2004 and was mostly complete in 2006. Small amounts of work occurred in 2007 and 2008. |
| So the outfitter of Cluff Lake, will they still stay around to monitor the land and fish? | Cluff Lake had a trapper who lived onsite and an outfitter operated about 20 km north of Cluff Lake. The trapper who lived at Cluff Lake and his family still visit the site on occasion. Monitoring takes place by AREVA staff and regulators. |
| The mines you finish, do they survey or cover the area when the mine is done? | When the mining operation stops, the mine is decommissioned. This means that former pits are filled, rock piles are re-contoured and buildings are dismantled. This results in clean surface waters and low radiations readings on the surface of the ground allowing people to access the site without risk of radiation or contaminants. |
| Environmental Assessment Studies | |
| Do you assess the environment also? | AREVA is committed to examining, minimizing and mitigating impacts to the environment. AREVA has hired a number of professional consultants to collect information on the study area by researching previous work, conducting field studies and learning from Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ). All of this information will be used to write an environmental impact statement (EIS). |
| What are you going to do to assess the environment? | |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>The EIS will be reviewed to determine whether or not the project should proceed. See regulatory posters in Appendix B for stages of the EIS in the regulatory process and opportunities for the public to participate. Also see contact info for the NIRB above.</p> |
| <p>Do you talk to or work with Golder Associates? They were here talking to us about shipping routes and some other work.</p> | <p>AREVA talks and works with Golder Associates on a regular basis. Golder Associates is currently contracted for the hydrology, aquatics, archaeology, and IQ sections of the Kiggavik environmental assessment.</p> <p>Other Consultants currently working on the Kiggavik Project include EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd., EcoMetrix Inc., Goodings Environmental Inc./Gebauer and Associates, Jacques Whitford Ltd., SENES Consultants Ltd., SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. and 1421356 Alberta Inc.</p> <p>Many of these consultants will be in Kivalliq communities asking questions to better understand Inuit knowledge. Consultants from Golder Associates have already made a number of community visits asking questions about Inuit knowledge that will help to inform the Kiggavik environmental assessment team. While respecting confidentiality, we will present as much of this information in the EIS as possible.</p> |
| <p>What is the study area?</p> | <p>The study area for the Kiggavik Project varies with the discipline. For example, the study area for archaeology is limited to an area around the proposed Project footprint where impacts may be seen whereas the study area for economics covers the entire Kivalliq region. The study area for each discipline is determined by assessing the range of potential impacts.</p> |
| <p>What will you do about the caribou migration? Will you change it?</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We aim to find solutions that communities support and use adaptive management throughout the life of the mine.</p> |
| <p>What are you going to do about the caribou migration?</p> | |
| <p>Has someone mentioned notice about the migration of caribou?</p> | |
| <p>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?</p> | |
| <p>If the mine opens, how long will the wildlife survive for?</p> | <p>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.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>When exploration is happening and things are brought up from the ground, and caribou are eating from around that area, what kind of health affects would there be if the caribou are eating from that area?</p> | <p>At a drill site two materials are generally brought up from the ground. One is core, which is a sample of rock that is collected and transported for analysis and storage and the other is drill solids or cuttings. Drill cuttings consist of water and ground-up rock from the drilling. These drill cuttings are monitored for presence of uranium. If the cuttings are non-mineralized (little uranium present) the cuttings are deposited on the ground in a low-lying area to prevent them from directly entering lakes and streams. If the cuttings are mineralized (i.e. contain uranium in higher concentrations than the surrounding ground) they are collected at the drill site in appropriate containers and managed in a fenced storage area.</p> <p>Radiation protection workers at the exploration site conduct gamma radiation surveys at a drill site before and after drilling to check if the levels are the same. If elevated levels of gamma radiation are detected, clean-up activities are performed until the readings are acceptable.</p> <p>The Kiggavik site also has a regulator approved spill contingency plan to help prevent or reduce the potential of spills and prevent, reduce or eliminate any adverse effects that may result.</p> <p>AREVA's policies and plans are to keep the land as close as possible to before exploration activity was carried out by preventing and managing eventual spills. There are no structures to prevent caribou from travelling around drill rigs but mineralized drill cuttings are stored in a fenced compound.</p> <p>In order to test and monitor any radionuclide increases in the wildlife we are collecting a variety of caribou tissue samples from local hunters to compare them to samples that will be collected throughout the mine life. In Saskatchewan, caribou samples are taken and analyzed regularly and no radiological variation has been noted to date. We expect the same results at Kiggavik. Samples from caribou near Baker Lake have already been provided by hunters to be used for comparison to samples that will be taken in the future.</p> |
| <p>What do you do about archaeology?</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Have you looked at the impact on the economy of this community (Coral Harbour)?</p> <p>What kind of economic impact will it have on the communities?</p> | <p>A socioeconomic impact study is being done by consultants and will be presented in the EIS.</p> |

| Job Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Will there be jobs? | During the construction and operation phases of the Kiggavik Project, the workforce would reach between 400 and 600 people. AREVA would offer employment and provide transportation to workers from communities in the Kivalliq region and other selected locations as required. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) will set out some targets for employment. Based on experience demonstrated in northern Saskatchewan, AREVA estimates that about half or more of the workforce will be Inuit after a few years of operation. |
| How many people would be employed? | |
| Are there any job opportunities in the core shack? | The Kiggavik Project would offer more than 50 different job types requiring different skills. A partial listing of jobs includes: mill operators, miners, electricians, millwrights, welders, carpenters, environment and radiation protection technicians, safety officers, nurses, office staff, logistics staff, geologists, engineers, surveyors, supervisors, and managers. |
| What type of job positions are and will be available? | |
| How many different positions are there? Sometimes they only offer heavy-duty operators. | |
| What kind of qualifications do we need? Will you train us? | <p>Ideally, workers will have a grade 12 education. Approximately half the jobs at the mine would require high school education and onsite training.</p> <p>Some positions will require even more education like university, trade school or college. Individuals with less than grade 12 education but with relevant experience will be considered for positions provided they are able to perform the work and have the certifications required for the job.</p> <p>Previous certificates would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Employees wishing to complete general educational development (GED) will have the assistance of a teacher onsite.</p> <p>With equal qualifications, hiring preference will be given to Inuit and residents in the Kivalliq region.</p> |
| What is the minimum education required to work at the mines? | |
| Do you do training on the job? Will there be any training programs on-site? | |
| What kind of certificates do you need to have to work at the site? | |
| Do you have any training programs? | |
| You say there will be opportunities but will they only be for grade 12? What is the minimum education? | |
| I have air-brake endorsement and I drive trucks and am a good employee. Would you take time to train me to do something else? | |
| I was certified for smaller machines, is that certificate still valid? | |
| Would it be correct to say that half the jobs at the mine would be trained on the job? | |
| Do you have a website? Can I apply on-line? | <p>AREVA's website is www.arevaresources.ca. Current job vacancies are posted on the website.</p> <p>AREVA presently maintains an information office in Baker Lake. People can drop off resumes there. AREVA maintains a presence in the other Kivalliq communities through a Regional Liaison Committee member who can refer questions, requests and feedback to AREVA.</p> |
| Will there be a contact in communities to apply for work? | |
| When will you be hiring? When would hiring start? | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Where do we apply for jobs? Why can't you hire sooner? | During the exploration and environmental assessment phase AREVA has historically hired 20 to 40 people from the Kivalliq seasonally. These jobs last from one or two weeks up to four months. During construction and mining, local employment would increase to about 150 or more people. Large scale hiring will not take place until after an environmental approval and all necessary licenses have been obtained. The regulatory process is outlined in the regulatory poster in Appendix B. Pending necessary approvals, large scale hiring would begin at construction, possibly sometime after 2012. |
| If the road only goes to Baker, how will the other communities work there? | The IIBA will include targets for local hiring and these targets are yet to be established. The number of people hired from each community will vary depending on interest expressed, the availability of qualified applicants, IIBA targets and openings at the mine. AREVA plans to hire from all seven Kivalliq Communities and members of small communities will also have business opportunities. Most employees would be transported to the Project site by plane. |
| How many employees will be hired from each community? | |
| How much Nunavut employment are you guys committing to at this point? | |
| In 2 years from now, will you be hiring from Repulse Bay? | |
| Chesterfield is a small community with high unemployment; how can this community benefit from the project? | |
| Are you going to be hiring from other communities? Where will the pick-up points be? | |
| The population of Baker Lake is large so I am sure you prioritize Baker Lake for employment. How will you determine who to employ and how can young people apply? | |
| What are the wage levels? Pay scale? | Wages and benefits will be industry competitive. The mining industry provides some of the best wages in Canada. |
| What will the work schedules be? | The work schedules are yet to be set. It is anticipated that a rotational schedule of one or two weeks on site with equal time off site will be used. The work day is expected to be 11 hours per day. |
| What opportunities are there for women? | The employment opportunities for women are the same as the opportunities for men. |
| What are my chances of getting a job? | There will be many job opportunities. An individual's chances of employment will depend on education, experience, and willingness to learn and remain employed. |
| Does it have any effect if they have good Inuktitut knowledge? | Most, if not all jobs will require a working knowledge of English. For safety reasons it will be necessary to have a common language at site and this language will be English. |
| Does being a unilingual person have any affect in getting a job at the mine? | |
| If they are unilingual, will you teach them English? In Diavik and Ekati they do. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Do you contract out prospecting? | We are not currently using contracted prospectors. |
| I have a prospecting license; are there any job opportunities for me to work at your mine? | |
| How long would the work be? How long will mining last? | The Kiggavik Project is expected to last approximately 20 years or more from the start of construction to the decommissioning phase. |
| Can I work in Saskatchewan? | Anyone is welcome to apply for work at AREVA's sites in Saskatchewan. Current AREVA employees can apply to transfer to other work locations based on openings and qualifications. |
| If I work for AREVA, do I have a choice to work in different lands (Saskatchewan, France, etc.)? | |
| Do employees have a choice to go to another community other than their home community/pick-up point on time off? | Current employees are required to depart from assigned pick-up points to catch the flights to their work site. Presently, all the pick-up points for transportation to AREVA's Saskatchewan sites are in Saskatchewan. |
| Should employees have a personal problem (family, alcohol and/or drugs), will AREVA help? | AREVA has an employee and family assistance program in place. This program includes assistance with substance abuse issues and counselling services. |
| Will the site be dry (no alcohol or drugs)? | 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. |
| I have experience in mine work and they did drug tests. Will this happen at your mine? | |
| Have you guys, or do you guys do assessments with employees? | AREVA carries out performance assessments with each employee each year. Mine site employee health is also monitored on a regular basis. |
| Kiggavik Project | |
| How long is the mine supposed to go on? | The Kiggavik project proposal includes five individual deposits (Main, Center, East, End Grid and Andrew Lake) with an estimated mine life of 17 years of operation based on current knowledge. In addition to the operating years, there would be additional time for construction and decommissioning adding at least another five years. There are other potential ore bodies and exploration work will likely continue. Additional deposits may be found extending the operating life of the mine. |
| How long is the mine life going to be at the Kiggavik mine? | |
| How long will you be operating? | |
| Are there other potential ore bodies? | |
| How are the two sites connected? How far apart are they? | The Kiggavik Project includes two properties approximately 17 km apart, the Kiggavik site and the Sissons site. The Kiggavik site is home to three of the proposed deposits, Main, Center and East. The Sissons site is home to the remaining two proposed deposits, End Grid and Andrew Lake. A haul road would be constructed between the Kiggavik and Sissons deposits and the Kiggavik site. This haul road would be approximately 17 km long. |
| What types of mines are you proposing? Strip Mines? How many open pits? | East, Center and Main Zones at Kiggavik and Andrew Lake at Sissons are proposed to be mined by truck-shovel open pit and the End Grid deposit is proposed to be mined using underground mining methods. |
| How big are the pits? | |

| | |
|---|--|
| How deep is the uranium in Baker Lake? | <p>The pit size for the proposed four open pit deposits are (depth X width X length):</p> <p>East Zone: 35 X 125 X 185m</p> <p>Center Zone: 107 X 205 X 205m</p> <p>Main Zone: 198 X 545 X 845m</p> <p>Andrew Lake: 272 X 730 X 730m</p> <p>Uranium Depth:</p> <p>End Grid mineralization is located from 250 to 450m below surface.</p> <p>The depths for the open pits roughly represent the bottom depth of ore. Both Main Zone and Andrew Lake pits are designed with ore left below the pit bottom as it is not economical to extract by surface mining.</p> |
| What stage are you guys at with the project? | <p>We are still in the exploration stage and will need to go through the review process outlined in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement with a number of subsequent approvals before we could build a mine. The current site has no roads or permanent buildings but rather a temporary wooden camp.</p> |
| Have you started anything? | |
| Will you create in-pit lakes or back-fill the pits and why did you choose this? | <p>Some mined-out pits will be used as in-pit tailings facilities and will be completely backfilled when decommissioned. Others will be left as flooded pits and will be similar to lakes. Both methods of decommissioning pits have been used successfully many times at AREVA's Saskatchewan mines.</p> |
| How expensive is this Project? | AREVA anticipates a capital cost of approximately \$1.5 billion |
| Is this different from Agnico? | <p>Yes, this project is different than Agnico-Eagle. Agnico-Eagle is mining gold and Kiggavik is a proposed uranium mine. However, it is similar in that both sites would have open pits, a mill and they are similar sized operations with about 400 workers. The project plans to build a road between Baker Lake and the mine site and roadways on the mine site.</p> |
| What is Meadowbank/Agnico-Eagle? Are you building all those roads? | |
| Where is the mine you are proposing on South Hampton Island? Why are you here? | <p>AREVA is not proposing a mine on South Hampton Island. Our proposed Kiggavik Project is located approximately 80km west of Baker Lake. We are visiting all communities in the Kivalliq region to inform people of the Project and ask what they think. If this Project moves forward, we want it to be a regional Project where all communities within the region benefit and are involved in relevant decision-making.</p> <p>We are looking into the possibility of obtaining lime from limestone on Southampton Island. We do not know yet if this will be feasible.</p> |
| Are you mining diamonds? | AREVA is interested in the uranium deposits. This uranium would be milled, refined, and used to produce energy. |
| Is it different than Cluff? | <p>The Cluff Lake mine is a decommissioned mine which means that it is no longer in operation and activities have taken place to return the landscape to acceptable and safe habitat for wildlife and humans. When Cluff Lake operated, it included open pit and underground mines as well as a mill similar to what is proposed for Kiggavik. See the section on Cluff Lake and Decommissioning for more information.</p> |
| Will there be a dam for the settling ponds? | <p>We will be using runoff ponds to collect drainage from various areas of the site. This water will then be treated before being released to the environment. There would likely be berms around the runoff ponds. There would not be a tailings dam since the tailings would go back in the mined-out open pits.</p> |
| Where are the water holding ponds on the Kiggavik posters? Are you using water holding ponds? | |

| Miscellaneous | |
|---|--|
| No trees up here but the trees stop the wind blowing the ore in Saskatchewan. What will be used to manage dust? | 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. |
| 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? | We will be considering the effects of climate change in our environmental assessment, but we do not yet have this information. |
| How far is Agnico from your site? | Meadowbank is located approximately 100 km northeast of Kiggavik. Kiggavik is located approximately 80 km west of the Hamlet of Baker Lake and Meadowbank is located about 80 km north of Baker Lake. |
| Manitoba-Nunavut road, are you guys involved in that road? | AREVA is not involved in that road proposal but if it was approved and built, we may use it. |
| What if people are unhappy with stuff or if the caribou migration is disturbed? | We rely on the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, the Government of Nunavut and others for advice and have independent wildlife monitors and independent community monitoring. AREVA is working to design a project and the associated monitoring and mitigation plans so that its operation will minimize disturbance to caribou migration. |
| If I start working will I have to provide my own internet access or is it provided? | Internet access would be provided to employees. |
| What will you do if the animals disappear? What if we are wrong? | The project will be designed so that it will not cause harm to wildlife. Wildlife is monitored now and will continue to be monitored throughout the operation of the mine. We work with government wildlife authorities and with HTO's and co-management boards. If we learn that our activities are harming wildlife more than the small and short term predicted harm (such as occasional road kills), our activities will have to be reviewed and changed so the harm to wildlife would stop. We would expect that this would be required by the regulators who issue permits and by our community monitoring organization. |
| Is the Meadowbank road already built? | Yes. The Meadowbank road was completed in 2008. |
| How will this be better in the long term? | The Kiggavik mine will bring training and employment to workers that will last long after the mine closes. The mine will contribute to the revenue of Nunavut through employment, contracts, taxes and royalties. |
| Monitoring and Safety | |
| When we are working, what kind of monitoring will there be? | Workers are monitored for radiation and to ensure workplaces are safe. The environment is monitored to ensure the limits placed on material releases are met. |
| And about the mine in Northern Saskatchewan, the people that travelled there had to wear protective clothing, and I think that was very scary. | 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. Employees receive regular safety courses and updates at least once a year. Specific safety training is given as often as required. Radiation courses are typically offered one to two times a year. AREVA is Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHSAS) certified at its McClean Lake mine site and we aim to adhere to these international safety standards in everything we do. |
| What about safety clothing? Are safety courses provided? How often are the radiation courses? | |

| | |
|--|--|
| If there is a spill or some kind of accident, do you have plans to fix the problem? | <p>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.</p> <p>Communities will be informed of spill response plans and some communities will be asked to participate in spill responses.</p> <p>Reportable spills are reported to regulatory agencies. Clean-up activities are preventative measures taken are tracked.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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 | |
| We live here too and I want to protect this land. There are no guarantees that accidents won't happen. Will you be able to provide us with this good water here? | |
| 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. | |
| What if there is a spill by the river? Do you have plans to fix this and communicate with the people? | |
| If there is an accident with the ships and/or barges what would happen? | |
| What's going to happen if there's a spill? | |
| What would happen if there was a spill in the ocean? | |
| Do you have to be careful when you work in the mines? | <p>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. Due to sound safety programs, uranium mines are safe workplaces with lost time accident rates about the same as office work and much lower than construction work.</p> |
| Radiation | |
| Is there radiation before mining? In Ontario and Saskatchewan was there radiation before, during and after the mines? | <p>There is some amount of radiation everywhere so there is radiation at mine sites before mining. At the Kiggavik site, a small area has more radiation than most of the tundra due to elevated uranium concentrations in rock near the surface of the ground. There is no indication that the natural radiation on the tundra causes harm. During mining, radiation levels are controlled and workers monitored to ensure exposures are kept low. After mining, the radiation at the surface of the ground will be similar to what it was before mining started and the land will be safe to occupy.</p> |
| What does MSv mean? (After reading posters) | <p>A milli sievert (MSv) is 1/1000 of a sievert and is the unit used to measure the radiation level received by a person or other living thing.</p> |
| Working in the mill, what about radiation? | <p>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 1/20 of the regulated dose limit.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| If I get a job, how will I know if radiation is affecting me? | 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. |
| When you are blasting, will radiation “pop-out”? | 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. |
| 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. | 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. |
| 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 | 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. |
| Review Process | |
| NIRB was just here for Baffinland. Will they be back? | <p>The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) is an institution of public government established under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) to “...protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and to protect the ecosystemic integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area... (NLCA 12.2.5)”. When a project undergoes a Nunavut-led review, the NIRB acts as the lead and is obliged to inform the public and encourage participation in the review. The NIRB visited a number of communities potentially impacted by the Baffinland Project in the spring of 2009 to talk about the scope of the proposed project and possible guidelines for the review. NIRB generally visits communities for information sessions to increase awareness of a project and for public hearings that provide opportunity for anyone to make comments and present information. It is best to contact the NIRB directly to learn more about who they are, what they do and what projects are being proposed in Nunavut.</p> <p>Nunavut Impact Review Board Toll free number: 1-866-233-3033 Fax: (867) 983-2594 Email: info@nirb.ca Web site: http://www.nirb.ca</p> |
| What is the timeline? | AREVA-led exploration and environmental studies for the Kiggavik Project have been going on since 2007. AREVA submitted applications and a project proposal to authorizing agencies on November 14, 2008 asking to develop a mine. The project proposal passed conformity with the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan on January 16, 2009 and on March 13, 2009 the NIRB issued its screening determination and recommendation of a review to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (“Minister”). We are currently waiting for the Minister to decide on the path forward. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>The timeline for a review depends largely on the Minister's decision. If the Minister decides the Kiggavik Project should be reviewed by the NIRB, we expect the process to take at least two and a half years. See regulatory posters in Appendix B for more detail on the stages of the NIRB review process. Subsequent approvals from authorizing agencies and regulators like the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the Nunavut Water Board and others will take additional time. Pending all regulatory approvals, a positive economic decision by the joint venture partners and under the best case scenario, the earliest that mobilization and preliminary construction could start on the Project would be mid-2012. AREVA acknowledges this best-case scenario carries a level of uncertainty.</p> |
| Does it help to have KIA, NTI, the GN, etc. to be coming out with uranium policies? | <p>Yes, it is beneficial to have policies in place that provide a clear and consistent direction for the development of uranium projects in Nunavut. These policies also help to ensure that AREVA and Nunavummiut have mutual expectations.</p> |
| Will the CNSC delay the Project? | <p>The Ministers decision will specify the type of review (Nunavut-led or federal panel²) the Kiggavik Project will follow according to the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. Regardless of the type of review, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) will be a major regulator for the Kiggavik Project.</p> <p>AREVA will need to obtain a licence from the CNSC following a positive environmental assessment decision. AREVA anticipates applying for and obtaining the Nunavut Water Board Type A Water Licence concurrent with the CNSC Licence to prepare the site and construct. Understanding that all regulators will require sufficient time to review the Project, we do not anticipate any unusual delays.</p> <p>AREVA accepts that the public demands a strong regulatory presence. The CNSC is a primary regulator of the nuclear industry and strives to harmonize its work with other agencies.</p> <p>The Kiggavik Project is the first proposed uranium mine 'north of 60'. For more information on the CNSC, what they do and how they will participate as a regulator for the Kiggavik Project, contact the CNSC directly at:</p> <p>Toll free number: 1-800-668-5284 Fax: 1-613-995-5086 Web site: www.cnsccsn.gc.ca/eng/</p> |

² The *Nunavut Land Claim Agreement (NLCA)* was amended in 2008 so that projects proposed in the Nunavut Settlement Area would no longer be assessed under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* but they would continue to be assessed under the *NLCA* thus eliminating the potential for duplication from two federal environmental assessment processes within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

| Saskatchewan Experience | |
|---|--|
| How many people work in Saskatchewan? | In 2008, the workforce at Saskatchewan uranium mines was about 2300 and 54% were residents of northern Saskatchewan. Forty-seven (47)% are of aboriginal ancestry. Numbers for 2009 are similar. |
| How does the history of uranium mining in Saskatchewan relate to us? | Many of the good practices developed over the past 40 years of modern uranium mining in Saskatchewan can be applied to Nunavut. |
| How much has Saskatchewan mining affected the environment? | During mine development and operations mining significantly impacts the immediate area. However, strict government regulations ensure that releases to nearby environment do not harm the ecosystem. During decommissioning, the land is returned to a safe state for traditional uses. AREVA has international and Saskatchewan experience with this type of reclamation work. |
| What was your impact on fish and caribou in Saskatchewan and will it be the same in Nunavut? | No negative impacts have been measured in Saskatchewan to date. We expect the same results in Nunavut. AREVA supports the independent monitoring of key valued ecosystem components by communities downstream of our operations so that local communities have assurances our operations are not compromising a healthy environment. |
| Have schools improved in northern Saskatchewan since the mining companies came? | AREVA supports Athabaskan schools with awards, scholarships and grants for activities. We visit schools to encourage education and invite students to tour our sites to see the types of jobs available. However, the responsibility for school performance rests with provincial government and local First Nations. AREVA provides opportunities for our workers to upgrade their education. |
| Ever since mines have been going on in Saskatchewan, the caribou herds have been going through Saskatchewan. What kind of situation are we looking at while the caribou are going through Saskatchewan and then coming up north here? | While the migration and health of the herd is a complex issue, there is no evidence of any radiological impact on animals from the mines. AREVA supports a greater understanding of the caribou herds and we value our relationship with the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board that has representatives from both Saskatchewan and Nunavut. |
| Mines in Saskatchewan touch a lot of rivers and lakes; if there is a spill what plans do you have to fix the problem? | Protection and mitigation measures are in place if the environment is impacted. Prevention is AREVA's priority and adequate measures are in place to prevent incidents. On-going and frequent monitoring ensures that any potential incident will be recorded promptly and remediated immediately. |
| Is it possible to blend a traditional and mining lifestyle? | Many residents of northern Saskatchewan have a mining lifestyle for their week on at the mine site and a largely traditional lifestyle on their week off. This is possible by having pickup points in several communities throughout the north so people do not have to move to be near their work and also by the rotational 7-day in and 7-day out lifestyle that allows workers to be away from work at least half of each year. |
| Do you find Saskatchewan kids are tied to communities and find it hard to leave for work or school? | Yes, there is often a strong community tie and some young people find it challenging to access post secondary education and work outside their communities. AREVA supports education programs and offers a scholarship program so youth will have additional educational and work opportunities. In addition, AREVA sponsors and participates with community organizations career fairs, university tours, and related youth activities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Have you found anything odd in the animals? Any starving animals? | Residents of the Athabasca continue to pick berries and hunt and trap in the region. Caribou samples are taken and analyzed regularly and no significant physiological changes have been noted. At Rabbit Lake the community lives right across the lake and locals eat fish and drink water. There is good commercial fishing, hunting and tourism in northern Saskatchewan. |
| Have you found anything odd in any animals or wildlife? | |
| Are there any radiation effects in your community? Is it safe? | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Are there any sicknesses or illnesses that have come from the mining company or working in the mine? Do the people in the area get illness or sickness? I believe that uranium is dangerous so I would like to ask the elders from Saskatchewan if there have been any deaths or illness since the mine has opened? | |
| Have there been any health studies done in terms of people who work in the mines? | |
| I know Baker inside-out but what is Saskatchewan like? Is there a difference? | Northern Saskatchewan is fairly remote with long cold winters. It is below the tree line so it has forests and the ground is not permanently frozen. Many communities are connected by roads. Most of the people are of First Nation ancestry. |
| Transportation | |
| So you haven't decided yet, which route you are going to take? | <p>The preferred option is to fly the uranium concentrate from Kiggavik to Points North, Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan uranium is currently driven by truck to the south. The alternative would be to truck the uranium concentrate from Kiggavik to Baker Lake and use a barge to transport it to the south. Uranium concentrate is always transported in sealed drums and regulated by Transport Canada.</p> <p>AREVA is still evaluating the various transportation options and their potential impacts. Discussions with the communities and regulators are part of the decision making process.</p> |
| How are you going to transport this uranium? | |
| 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. | 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. |
| How much would you be transporting a year? How much material will be moving? Would you be looking for an airstrip or how much money would it cost to do that? | We currently estimate that we would ship approximately 90,000 tonnes of material and approximately 70 million litres of fuel per year. We are proposing to build an airstrip at the Kiggavik site and a road from Baker Lake to Kiggavik. Depending on the design, an airstrip could cost up to \$20 million. |
| Would it be accurate to say that all the shipping will be done during the summer? | All the marine shipping would be done during the summer, but there may be shipping by truck from Baker Lake to Kiggavik and shipping by air all year. |
| I heard that for transportation you would be using barges and have about 200 trips, where would you bring the material from? | Based on the current design, there would be about 23 tug trips per year. The material could be shipped from Churchill or across Hudson Bay. |

| | |
|--|---|
| What are the shipping routes for ore? | Ore will only be transported from the Sissons site to Kiggavik (approximately 17 km) where it would be processed into uranium concentrate. Ore will not be shipped off-site. The product to leave the site would be uranium concentrate. The preferred option for transporting uranium concentrate is to fly it from Kiggavik to Points North, Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan uranium is currently driven by truck to the south. The alternative would be to truck the uranium concentrate from Kiggavik to Baker Lake and use a barge to transport it to the south. |
| So there would be two airstrips in the Baker Lake area? | There would be an airstrip at Kiggavik, one at Meadowbank, and the one at Baker Lake. |
| The shipping in the water would happen by summer and it would be stocked over winter? | Yes the shipping would happen in summer and there would be no ice breaking required for this Project. |
| What are your plans to build roads around Kiggavik and Baker Lake? Any plans to connect to other roads? | Currently we plan to have a road from just east of Baker Lake to the Thelon River and then from the Thelon River to Kiggavik. We may cross some of the other roads in the area. There would be some private site roads at Kiggavik and Sissons. |
| What would be the length of the bridge crossing the Thelon River? | The proposed crossing is a span of about 500 metres. |
| Where will Nunavut and other workers come from? Where will the food come from? | Employment and travel to and from work will be provided for workers hired from all the Kivalliq communities. Most of the food will be shipped from the south but we have not determined specifically where the food would come from. |
| Uranium | |
| We hear from Baker that uranium is dangerous? Please explain this. | <p>In its natural state uranium is not dangerous. It is very common all over the planet and generally believed to not cause harm in low concentrations. Uranium is radioactive and poisonous when it is mined as ore and concentrated at a mill.</p> <p>Safeguards are in place to protect workers and the public from uranium exposure or ingestion. Good safety practices at uranium facilities keep exposure to uranium below the point where it would be harmful. Health studies on uranium miners indicate that uranium miners are as healthy as the general public.</p> |
| 1 pellet of uranium equals 3 drums of oil. So 500 drums of oil equals 20 pellets. How dangerous is uranium? | |
| If it is not safe you have to say that as well, that it is safe or not safe. | |
| When was uranium first discovered? | Uranium was discovered in 1789 by Martin Klaproth, a German chemist, who isolated an oxide of uranium while analyzing pitchblende samples from the Joachimstal silver mines in the former Kingdom of Bohemia located in the present day Czech Republic. |
| What is the energy comparison between uranium and oil? | One ton of natural uranium can produce more than 40 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. This is equivalent to burning 16,000 tons of coal or 80,000 barrels of oil. |
| One thing that we have been hearing about is that uranium produces electricity. To be honest you have to say what the uranium you are mining will be used for. | Uranium's main use is to produce fuel for nuclear power. Uranium is also used for nuclear medicine and by other industries such as in the production of fire detectors. |

| | |
|---|---|
| If you do not handle uranium properly, will it explode? | Uranium concentrate is not explosive. |
| How is this basin similar to Athabasca? How far does the basin go? Are there other similar basins? Why are the basins separate, from the glaciers? When were they formed? | <p>Both areas are sandstone basins formed at approximately the same time. Some think they may have been part of the same larger basin and that current locations are due to erosion (no real evidence for or against). Both have similar structural and alteration features, which makes them prospective for uranium.</p> <p>There are many similar basins, though the Thelon and Athabasca are some of the largest of their kind. Other basins can be found throughout the Canadian Shield and all are prospective to some degree.</p> <p>The basins are separate for a number of reasons, the most likely being that sand was brought into regional low-lying areas due to large scale subsidence (sinking) after the cratons ceased colliding. Glaciations and other erosive features would then have “fine-tuned” the locations. Basically you would have had two or three continents pushing against each other (like the African and Eurasian continents are doing today) and when they stopped and started to pull away, it would have formed holes or a depression similar to the Great Rift Valley in Africa or the Dead Sea. However, the size of these may likely have been a small sea or ocean. Then, because there would have been mountains around these basins from the original collision of continents, rivers would have carried sand, which would be deposited in the calm basin waters, forming numerous deltas. This is how the Mississippi delta or the Nile River delta work today.</p> <p>The basins were probably formed over a fairly short time period (geologically) around 1.8 billion years ago (perhaps in as little as 100 million years). The basins likely formed in the Early Proterozoic – somewhere between 1.6-2.0 billion years ago.</p> |
| How will uranium affect our water, fish, etc.? | 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. |
| Waste Management | |
| How do you handle domestic wastes? What about industrial waste? Mining waste? | 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. |
| What do you do with the special and clean waste rock? What is considered clean or special waste rock? | <p>Clean waste rock is considered to be rock that is both non-mineralized (contains negligible uranium or metals) and non-acid generating (will not generate acid mine drainage). The clean waste rock is stockpiled on surface during operation and will be re-vegetated during reclamation.</p> <p>Special waste rock is rock from the mine that is either mineralized (contains some uranium or metals) or is acid generating. The special waste rock will be separated from the clean waste rock and stockpiled with drainage management during operation. During decommissioning, the special waste rock will be placed back in the open pits and covered.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| How easy is it to separate the clean and special waste rock? | Separation of special waste and clean waste requires specific work procedures and monitoring. Samples are taken from drilling to identify the location of clean and special waste and overhead scanners are used to analyze truck loads in the field. Based on these results, the loads are placed either on the special waste stockpile or the clean waste stockpile. |
| Where are you going to put tailings? | The tailings will be placed back in the mined-out open pits as shown in Appendix B. |
| When the ground is frozen it can be controlled but what about when the ground is not frozen? | AREVA is currently assessing what will happen in the tailings facility both with permafrost and without permafrost. The facility will be designed so that it will be stable whether permafrost is present or not. |
| Water | |
| Potable water, where do you get it? | Ground water samples are taken and shipped out to an independent party for testing on a regular basis. Any contaminated water would be treated in a water treatment plant before being released. The potable water would come from nearby lakes. |
| What about water pollution? | |

4 NEXT STEPS

Public participation and information sharing is an ongoing process and AREVA will continue to hold CLC and RLC meetings, workshops, public information sessions and presentations to community councils, HTOs and other interested groups. Project information is always available from the Baker Lake AREVA office, the AREVA website and public registries.

CLC members are appointed by the committees they represent. They meet a minimum of six times a year. They often meet monthly to discuss Project activities and/or concerns. RLC members are appointed by hamlet councils. They meet at least twice a year to ensure Project information is being distributed to all communities in the region. The following is a list of CLC and RLC members as of September 1, 2009.

Table 4.1 Current Members of the Community Liaison Committee and Regional Liaison Committee as of September 1, 2009

| Member | Regional Liaison Committee Represents | Community Liaison Committee Represents |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Johnny Tagornak | Repulse Bay | |
| John Hickes | Rankin Inlet | |
| David Aglukark Sr. | Arviat | |
| Jackie Napayok | Whale Cove | |
| Leo Mimealik | Chesterfield Inlet | |
| Solomon Nakoolak | Coral Harbour | |
| Peter Tapatai | Baker Lake | Business |
| John Nukik | | Drug and Alcohol Committee |
| Martha Nukik | | Health Committee |
| James Kalluk | | Hunters and Trappers Organization |
| Annie Attungala | | Youth Group |
| Craig Simailak | | Youth Group |
| Samson Arnauyok | | Hamlet |
| Barnabus Oosuaq | | Elders Group |
| Irene Avalaiaaq | | Elders Group |
| Irene Tavirnak | | Health Committee |
| Martha Jorah | | Aberdeen Lake People |
| Basil Aptanik | | Aberdeen Lake People |
| Casey Tularialik | | District Education Authority |
| Sheena Iksiraq | | Justice Committee |

Workshops and information sessions will continue in the various communities as they are required to discuss Project studies and results. Examples of these include the archaeology information session held in Baker Lake in August 2009 to discuss and confirm results from archaeology studies in the area, sessions with Chesterfield Inlet and Arviat HTOs regarding

marine baseline work in Hudson Bay, and sessions with the Baker Lake HTO in August 2009 to discuss the marine studies and results near Baker Lake.

AREVA representatives will continue to visit communities in the Kivalliq region to provide Project information, solicit comments and listen to concerns from the people of the region. Pending a positive decision for a review from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, AREVA will likely have a representative visit each of the Kivalliq communities to listen and talk about scoping and guideline preparation.

Attachment A NOTIFICATIONS

[illegible]

Figure A.1 Nunatsiaq News Advertisement



Figure A.2 Kivalliq News Advertisement

AREVA Resources Canada invites you to an open house to learn more about the proposed Kiggavik uranium project. Come meet our team and find out what our plans are for the upcoming environmental assessment. We would like to hear from you and answer your questions.

Northern Saskatchewan leaders, elders and uranium miners will be available to discuss their experience with you.

Come enjoy some refreshments with us and give your feedback on the proposed project. You may even have the opportunity to take home a door prize.

Thursday, April 16, 2009 3:30 to 10:00 pm

Public Open House 7:00 pm

Presentation and discussion Open House will continue on Friday, April 17, 2009

Baker Lake Recreation Centre

For more information contact:

AREVA Resources Canada Inc. Baker Lake (867) 793.2000

Figure A.3-1 Baker Lake Radio Announcement

AREVA RESOURCES Kiggavik Uranium Project, 21 May 2009

Please read on air in English and Inuktitut, several times a day through Monday, May 25. Thank you.

RADIO RELEASE:

AREVA Resources Canada will hold an Open House in Arviat, regarding the Kiggavik Uranium Project.

This meeting will be held on **Monday, May 25, from 3-10 pm at the Community Hall** in Arviat.

Join us to learn more about this proposed project and its upcoming environmental assessment. The project is located west of Baker Lake.

AREVA is very active in uranium mining in Saskatchewan, so we have invited northern Saskatchewan people with experience in uranium mining to join the team and share their knowledge.

Everyone is invited. We would like to hear from you, and will answer questions about this project. Interpretation will be provided.

So, join us on **May 25, 3-10 pm at the Community Hall**, for refreshments, chances at door prizes, and an opportunity to learn, ask questions, and network.

For more information contact:

William Noah, Community Liaison Officer 867-793-2000

OR

Barry McCallum, Manager, Nunavut Affairs (306) 262-4636

Figure A.3-1 Arviat Radio Announcement



Figure A.4-1 Open House Notification Poster



Figure A.4-2 Open House Notification Poster

Attachment B INFORMATION MATERIAL



Figure B.1-1 Display Panel

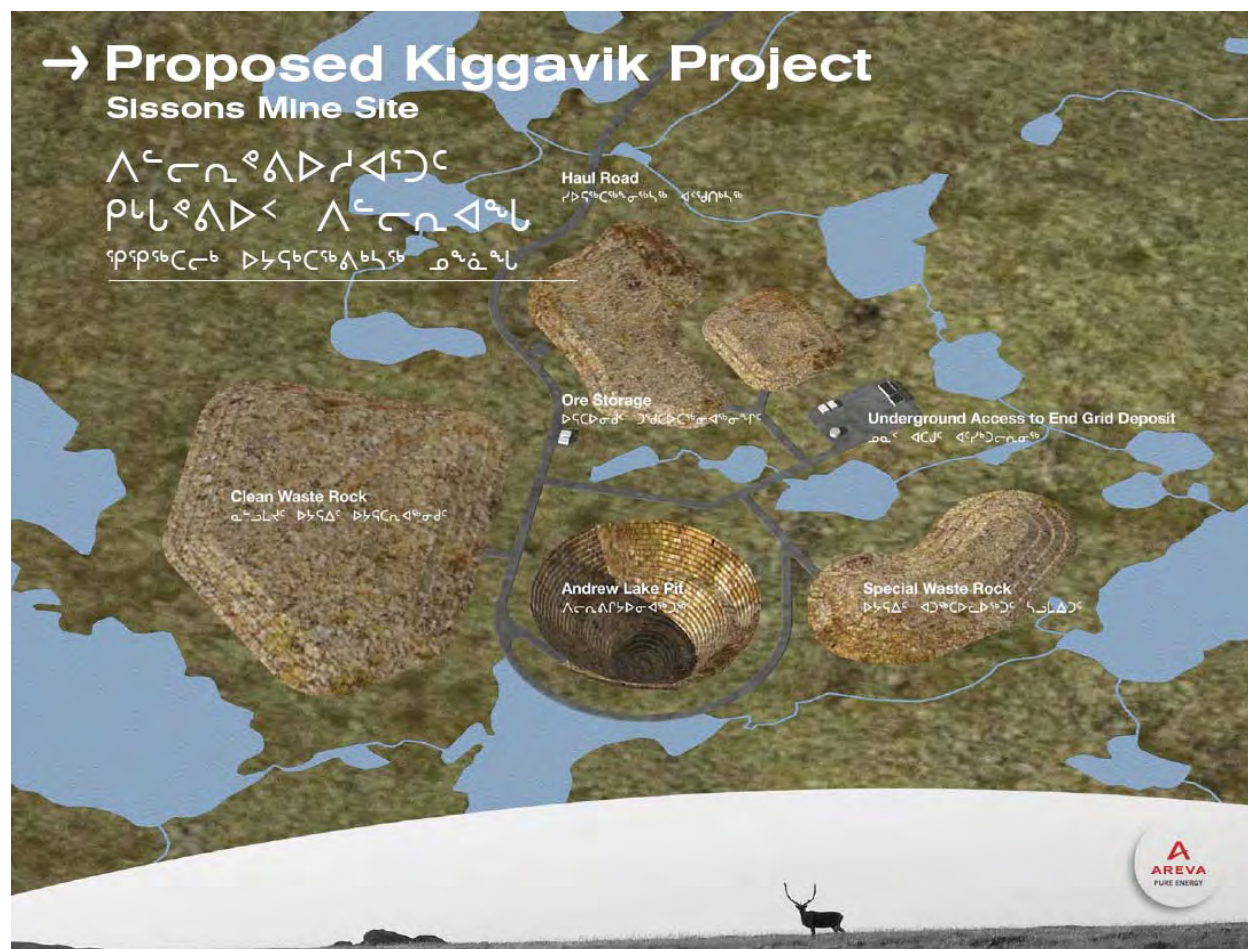


Figure B.1-2 Display Panel

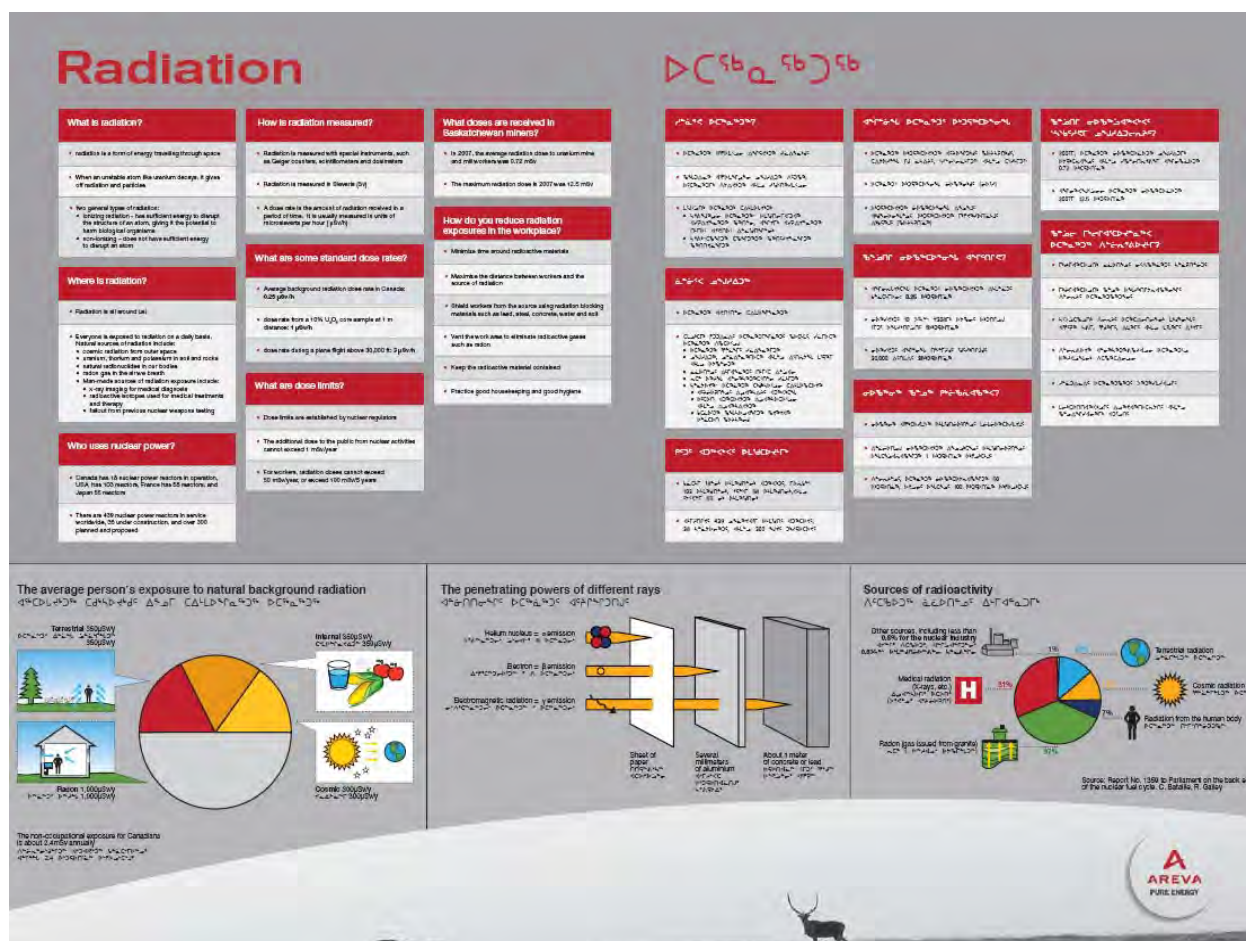


Figure B.1-4 Display Panel

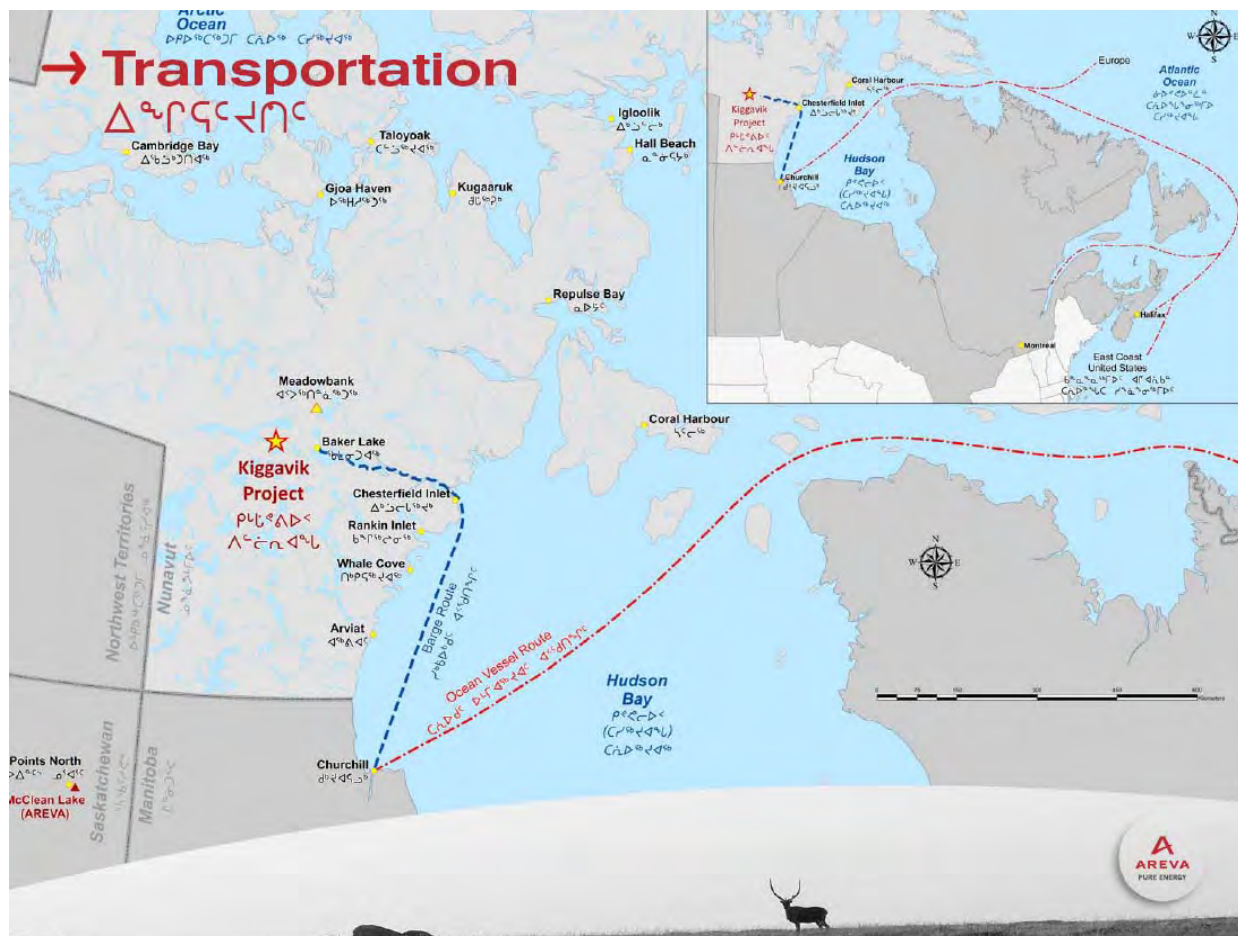


Figure B.1-7 Display Panel

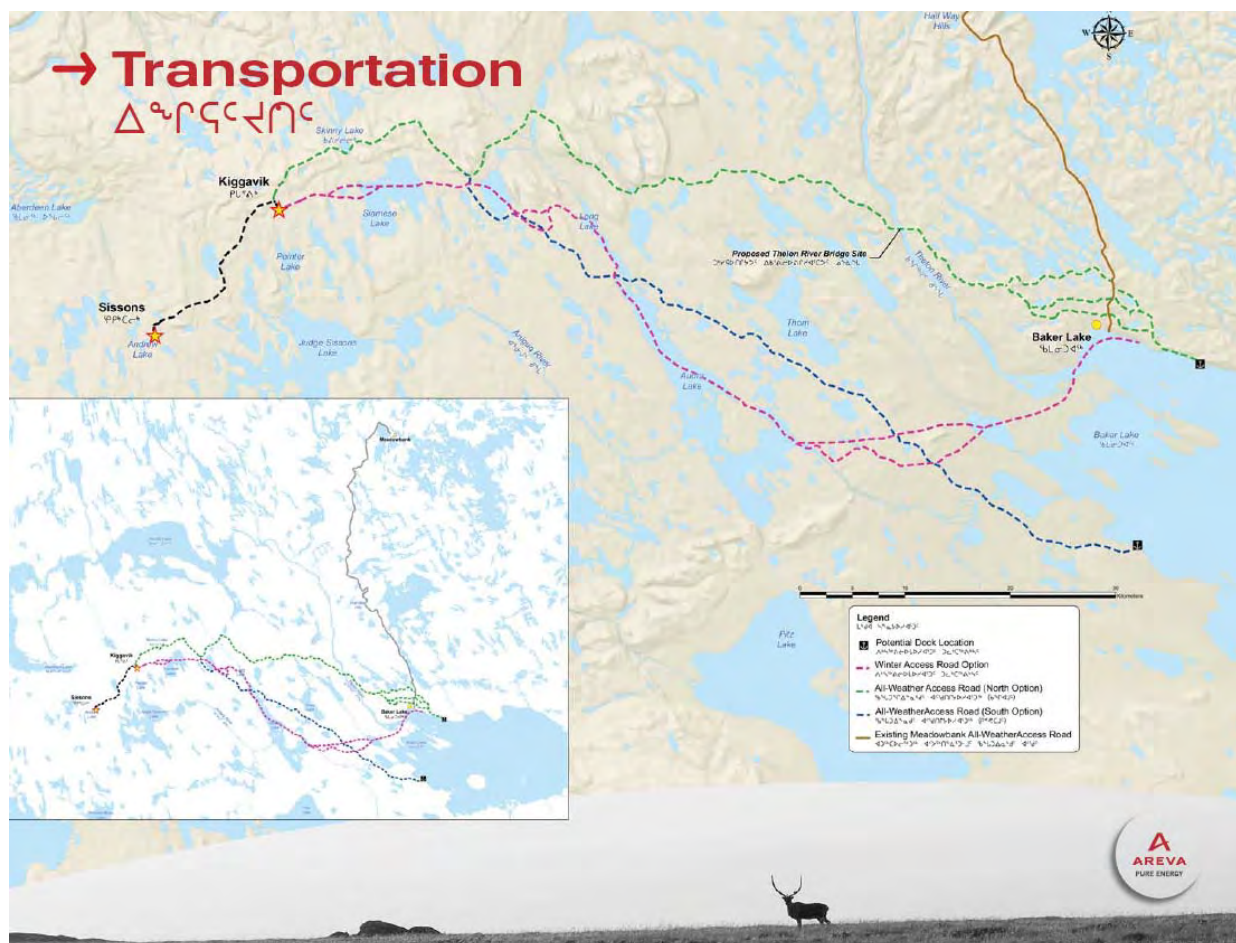


Figure B.1-8 Display Panel

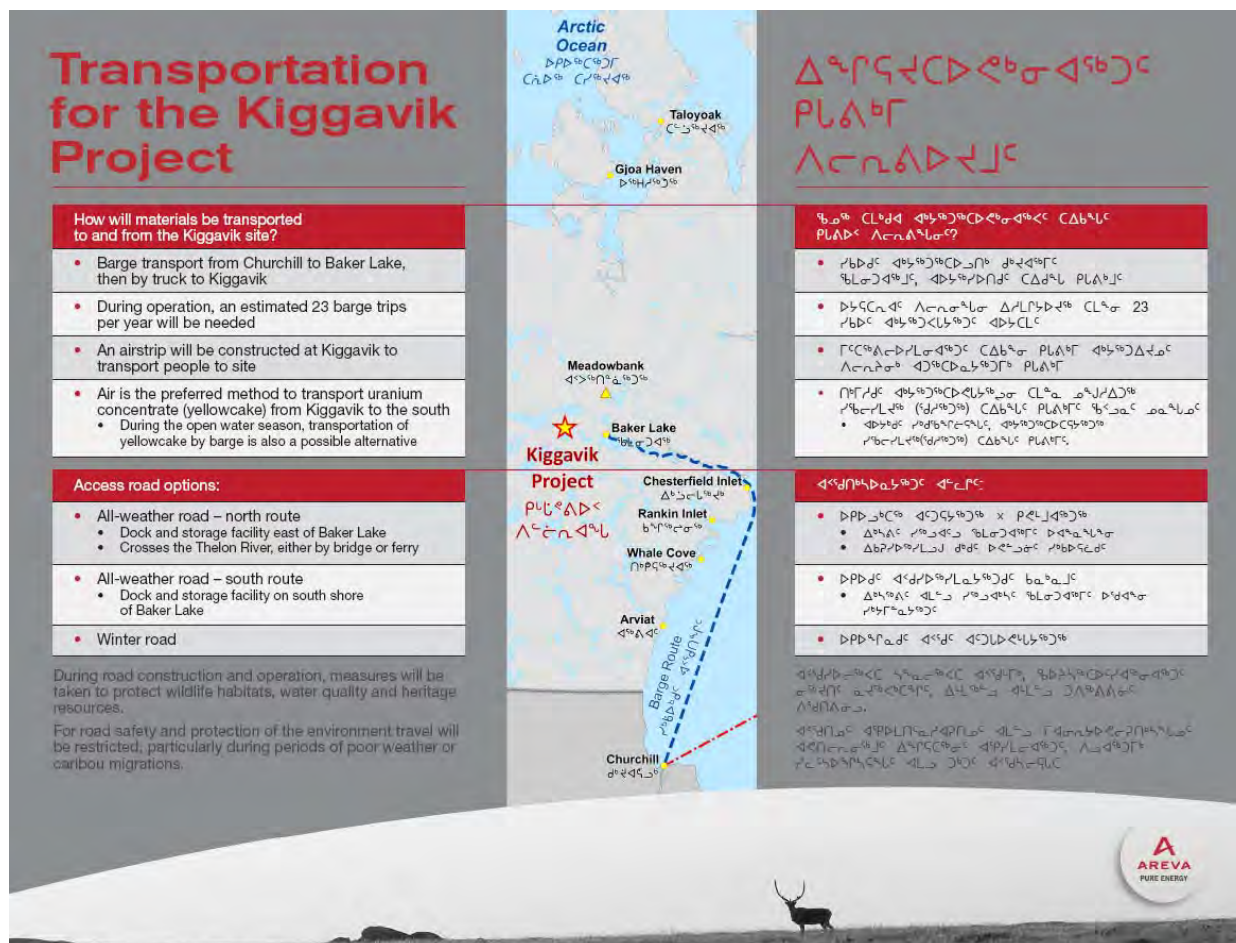


Figure B.1-9 Display Panel



Figure B.1-12 Display Panel



Figure B.1-14 Display Panel

Attachment C COMMENT SURVEY

AREVA RESOURCES CANADA INC.
BAKER LAKE OPEN HOUSE
April 16-17, 2009



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

- General Environment _____
- Wildlife (incl. Caribou) _____
- Jobs & Careers _____
- Community Impacts _____
- Human Health _____
- Infrastructure (e.g. Road, Bridge, etc.) _____
- Other (please state) _____

2. Did you learn something new about uranium? Yes _____ No _____

3. Did you learn something new about the proposed Kiggavik Project? Yes ____ No ____

4. What was the most interesting part?

- Talking with the AREVA Project team _____
- Talking with local and/or uranium miners _____
- Watching the PowerPoint presentation _____
- Reading the posters and/or handouts _____

5. Is there any other information that you would like to have about uranium and/or the proposed Kiggavik Project?

- No _____
- Yes _____, I would like information on _____

Comments:

Thank you, AREVA values your participation. Please do not hesitate to stop by the Baker Lake office to discuss the proposed Kiggavik Project.

Attachment D PRESENTATION MATERIAL

AREVA

AREVA and the Kiggavik Project
ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ

Vincent Martin ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ
President and CEO
ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ
AREVA Resources Canada Inc.
ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ
AREVA Mining Business Unit
ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ

Baker Lake Open House
ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ
April 2009
ᐱᓕᐱᓐ 2009

AREVA Resources



Figure D.1-1 Vincent Martin in Baker Lake

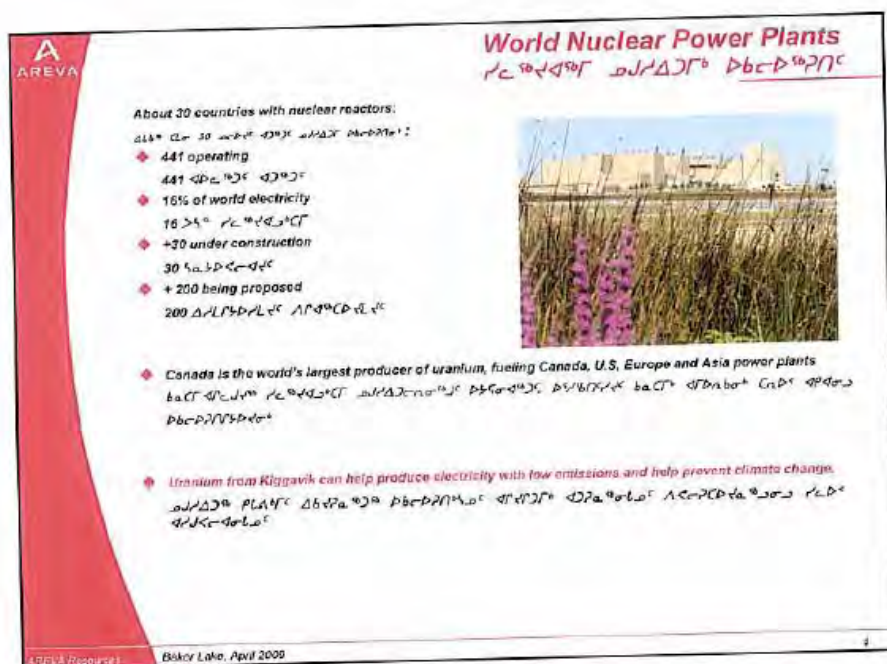
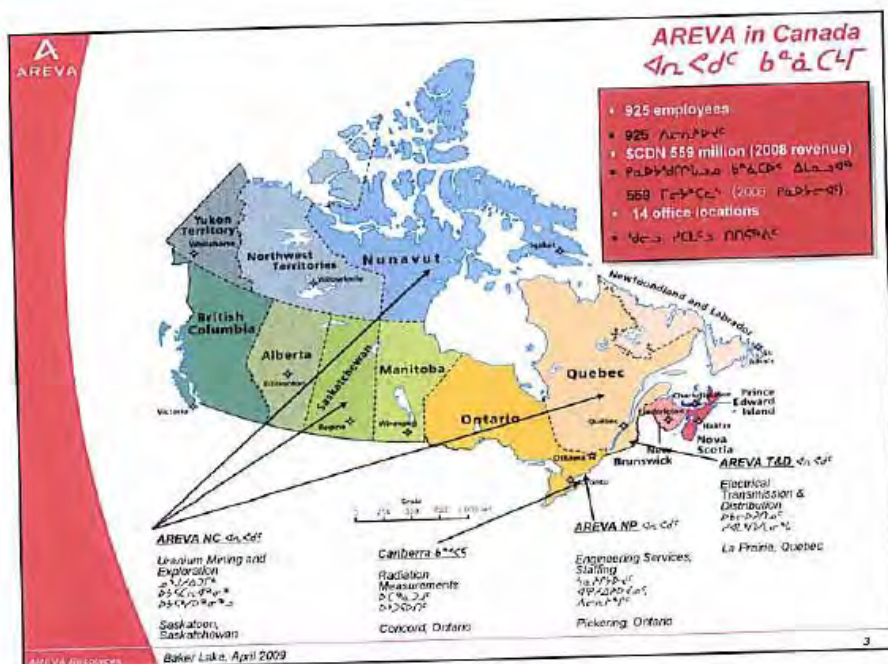


Figure D.1-2 Vincent Martin in Baker Lake



Our Commitments ለጥቅም

- ◆ **Highest standards for health and safety**
 የሕይወትና የሰውነት ጤና ምክርሰር-ፈጣሪነት
 - ◆ OHSAS 18001 certification
 ሲኒካራውሪ ሲጋል 18001 ምዕረፍ
- ◆ **Highest standards for environmental protection**
 የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ምክርሰር
 - ◆ ISO 14001 environmental management system
 14001 የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ምክርሰር
 - ◆ New facilities – design for operations and decommissioning
 ግድግዳ ልማት - ለጥፋትና ለማጥፋት
 - ◆ Financial assurances for decommissioning የጥፋት ጥፋት ምክርሰር
 - ◆ Local community monitoring የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ምክርሰር
 - ◆ Regulatory auditing and monitoring ለጥፋት ጥፋት ምክርሰር
 - ◆ Corporate Social Responsibility
 ለጥፋት ልማት ለጥፋት
 - ◆ Central to our activities
 ለጥፋት ልማት ለጥፋት

Figure D.1-5 Vincent Martin in Baker Lake

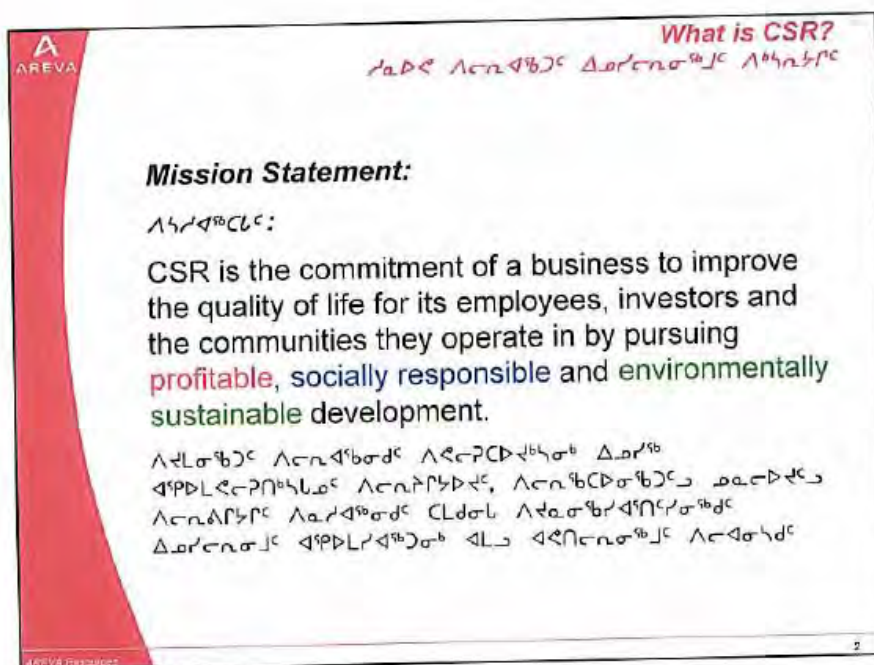
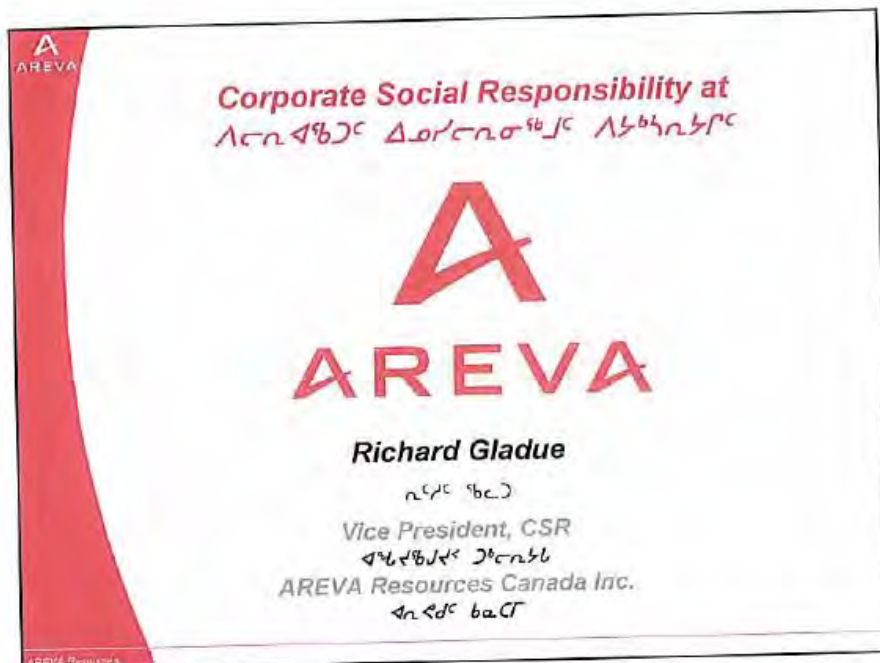


Figure D.2-1 Richard Gladue in Baker Lake

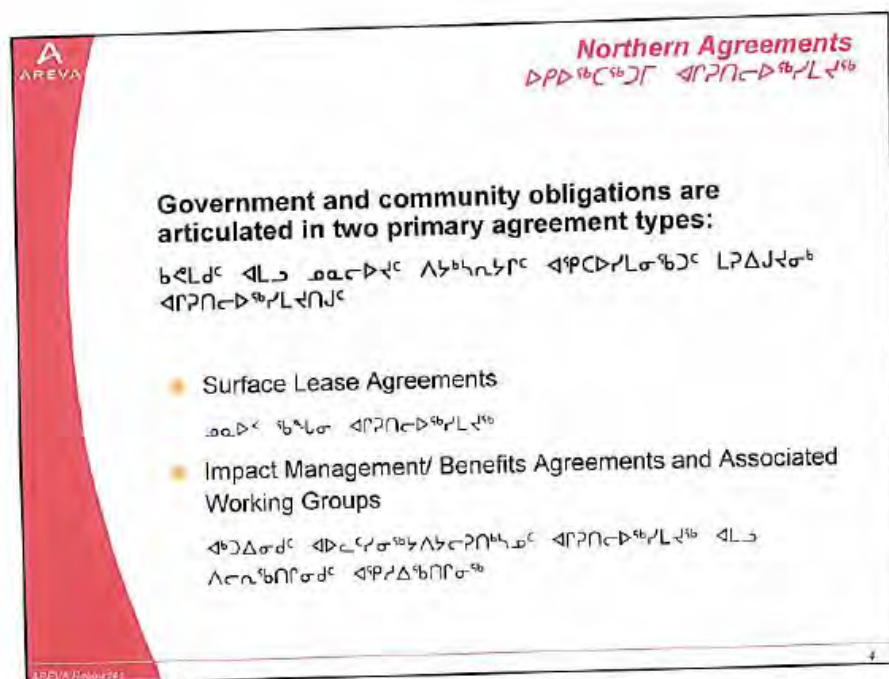
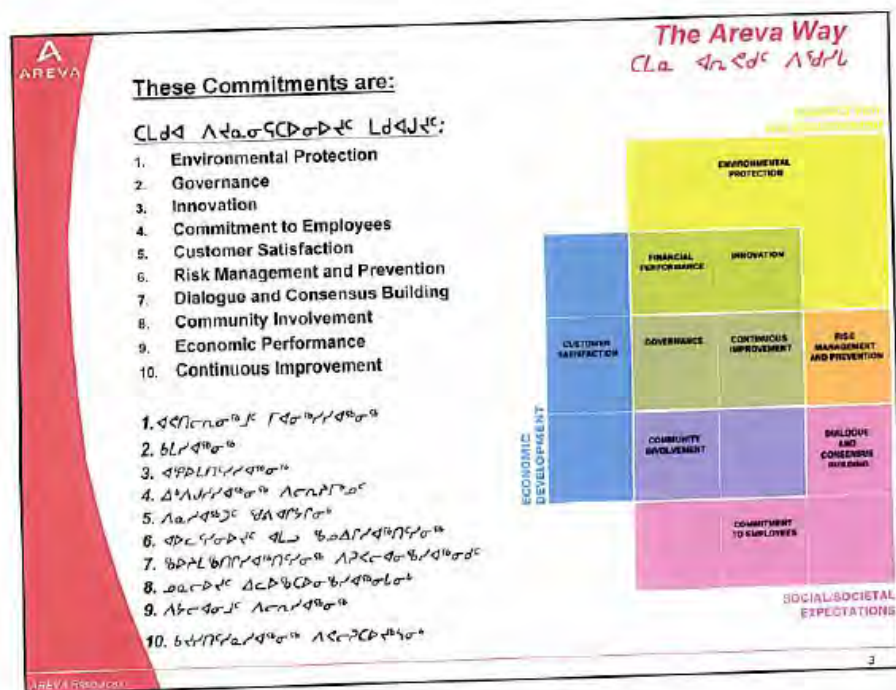


Figure D.2-2 Richard Gladue in Baker Lake

[illegible]

Figure D.2-3 Richard Gladue in Baker Lake

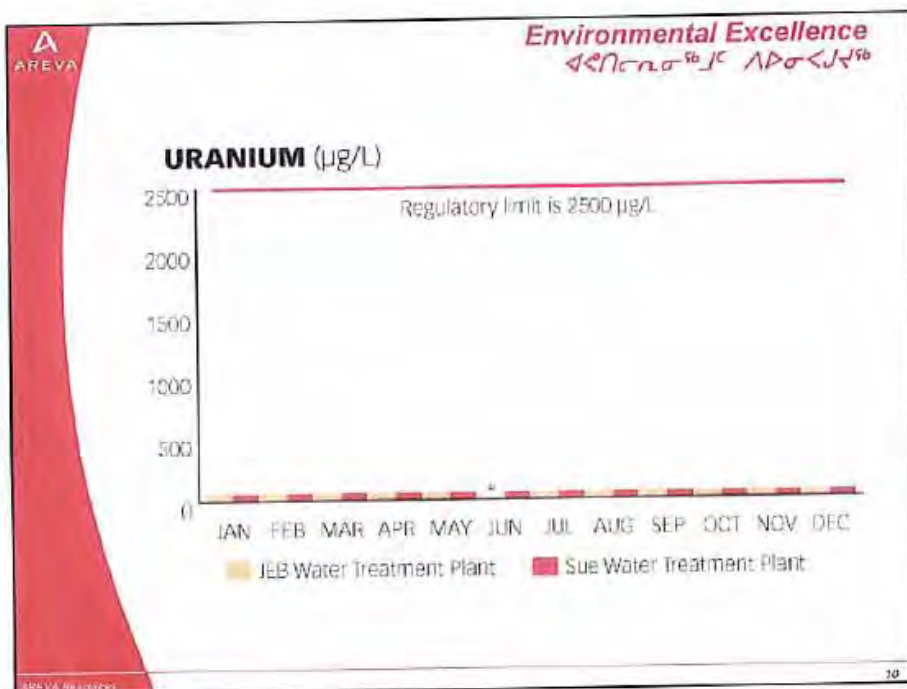
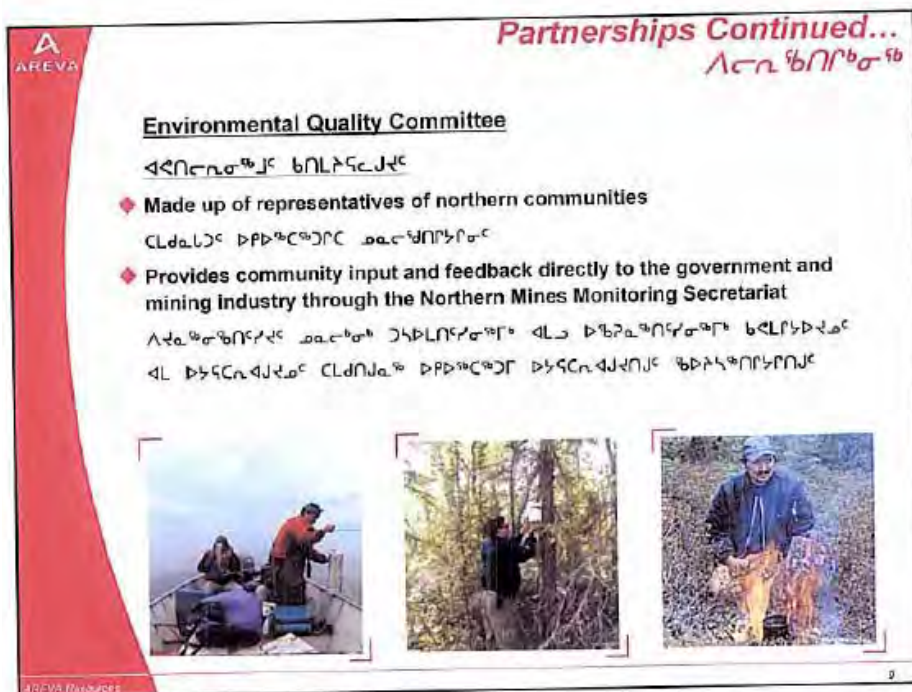


Figure D.2-5 Richard Gladue in Baker Lake

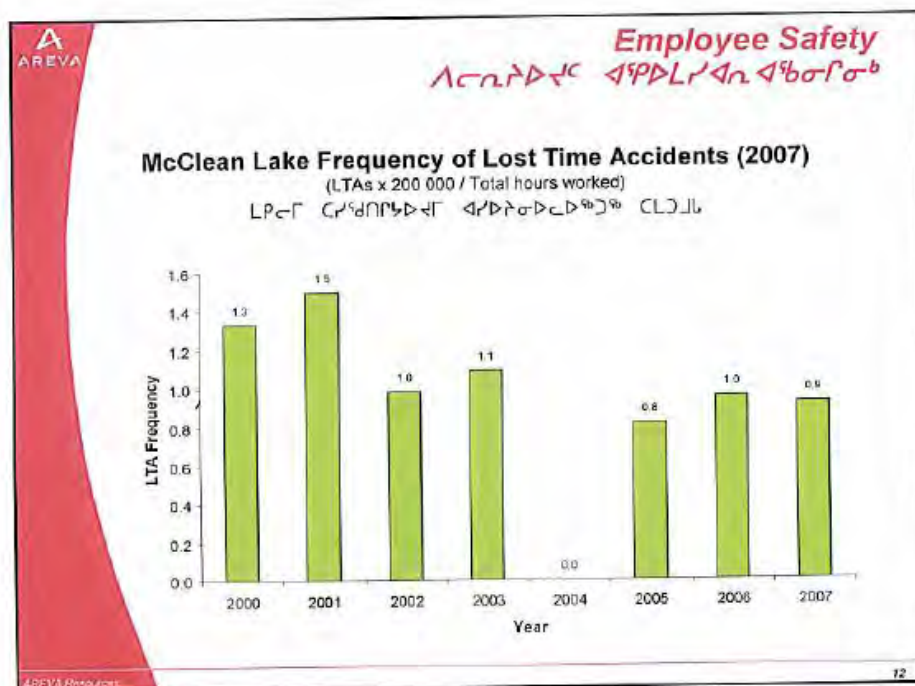
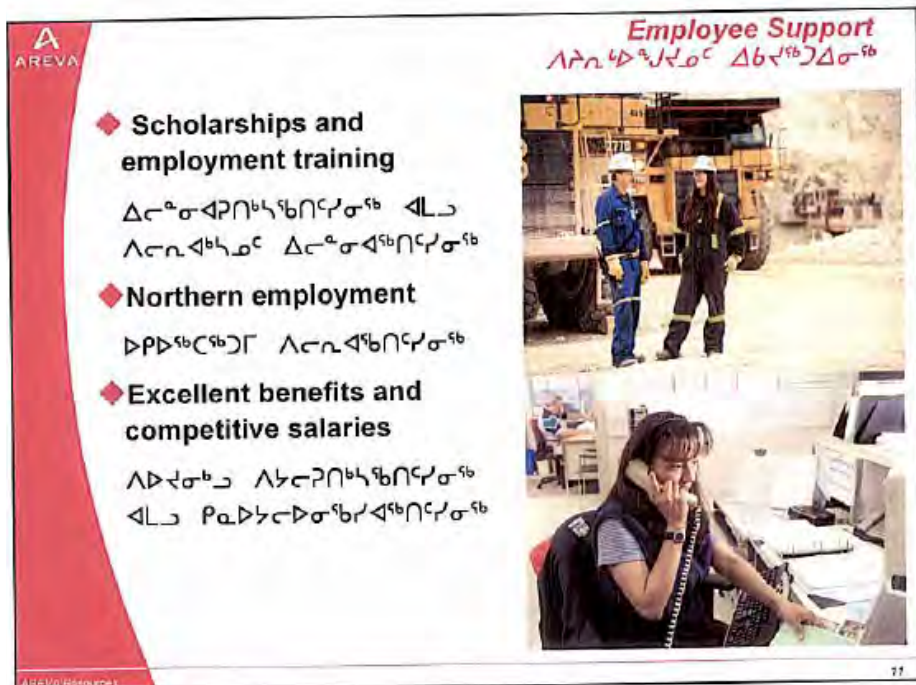
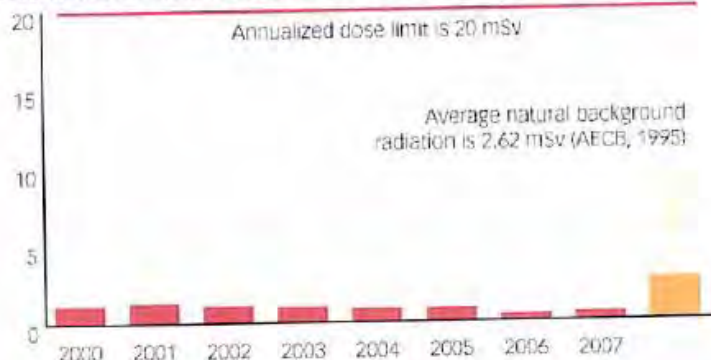


Figure D.2-6 Richard Gladue in Baker Lake



Index/References

13

47700 Δb⁴σ⁵b⁴σ⁵c⁴ m⁴c⁴ Ld4J⁴:

- Community Donations ሙሉጋም ያስቀርባል
- Support of Local Businesses ልዩነት አለመኖሪያ ሙሉጋም ሊጠቅም
- Mine Site Tours and Regular Community Communications
የተሰማራ ቤት ስራ ማጥናት ለውጭ ሙሉጋም ኃይለማርያም




APPENDIX 1

1

Kivalliq Community Information Sessions Report
Appendix D – Presentation Material

[illegible]






AREVA

AREVA

ᐱᓕᓕ

- ▶ AREVA's business is producing clean energy
- ▶ Electricity without greenhouse gases
- ▶ ᐱᓕᓕᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓐᓐᓐ
- ▶ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓐᓐᓐ




> AREVA Open House Kivalliq Tour (May/June 2009)

Figure D.3-1 Kivalliq Tour Presentation

Underground Mining
 ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ


► **Underground mining for deeper ore deposits**
 ► ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ



4 > AREVA Open House Kivalliq Tour (May/June 2009)

Milling
 ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

► **Processes ore to create uranium concentrate called yellowcake**
 ► ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ



5 > AREVA Open House Kivalliq Tour (May/June 2009)

Figure D.3-3 Kivalliq Tour Presentation