Kiggavik Project
Final Environmental Impact Statement

Tier 3 Technical Appendix 3A:
Public Engagement Documentation

Part 5 – Kivalliq Community Information Sessions (Round 2, 2010)

September 2014

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.

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

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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 is working to expand the exchange of information between the company and the communities, and continues 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 ftp://ftp.nirb.ca/ under file number AREVA - 09MN003.

Community information sessions were held in each of the seven Kivalliq communities between November 1 and November 15 (Table 1-1). The information sessions were conducted from approximately 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Table 1-1 Community Open House Locations and Dates

Community	Venue	Date
Baker Lake, NU	Qamanittuaq Recreation Centre	November 1, 2010 November 2, 2010
Rankin Inlet, NU	Singiituq Community Hall	November 4, 2010
Chesterfield Inlet, NU	Victor Sammurtok Gymnasium	November 5, 2010 November 6, 2010
Coral Harbour, NU	Qaggvvik Hall	November 8, 2010 November 9, 2010
Repulse Bay, NU	Community Hall	November 10, 2010 November 11, 2010
Whale Cove, NU	John Adjuk Community Hall	November 12, 2010 November 13, 2010
Arviat, NU	John Ollie Complex High School	November 14, 2010 November 15, 2010

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
- demonstrate radiation and monitoring techniques
- encourage public input and participation

This report summarizes the results of round two 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 OPEN HOUSES

2.1 NOTIFICATION

The information sessions were advertised using methods described below by Kiggavik community relations staff, RLC members, hamlet hunters and trappers organizations (HTOs), senior administration officers of each hamlet and the Chesterfield Inlet Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA). Outcrop Communications was contracted to assist with advertising.

2.1.1 Newspaper

In advance of the community information sessions held from November 1-15 throughout the Kivalliq region, half page bilingual advertisements appeared in Kivalliq News on October 27, November 3, and November 10. A bilingual advertisement appeared in Nunatsiaq News in print form and online October 29, November 5, and November 12. The advertisement also appeared on the Coop TV channel October 29 to November 14. 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. A copy of the poster is provided in Appendix A.

On October 25, email invitations were sent to the Baker Lake Concerned Citizens Committee, Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit, Baker Lake HTO, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), and Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC). Email invitations were sent to the Baker Lake Elders Group and the Hamlet of Baker Lake on October 27. On October 29, email invitations were sent to the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, Rankin HTO, Chesterfield Inlet HTO, Coral Harbour HTO, Repulse Bay HTO, Whale Cove HTO, Arviat HTO, and the Kivalliq Wildlife Board.

Invitations were hand-delivered on October 27 to the RCMP, hamlet office, KIA office, Baker Lake Elders Group, MLA, Baker Lake HTO office, Housing Commission, Nunavut Arctic College, Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit, Baker Lake Youth Group, Baker Lake District Education Authority (DEA), and the Baker Lake Concerned Citizen's Committee chair. A list is provided in Appendix A.

2.1.4 Cable Television Channels

Starting October 29, a cable television advertisement aired on Nunatsiaq News TV Scrolls throughout the Kivalliq region.

2.2 PARTICIPATION

The Kiggavik Open House Tour was well attended. Two-day open houses were held in six of the seven Kivalliq communities; a blizzard limited the Rankin Inlet open house to one day. In total, 534 signatures were collected during the 13 open houses. Table 2-1 displays the number of participants (over 18 years of age), attending in each community.

Table 2-1 Community Information Sessions, Recorded Attendance

Community	Date	Day 1	Day 2	TOTAL ATTENDANCE
Baker Lake	November 1-2	105	54	**159**
Rankin Inlet	November 3-4	Storm Day[(a)]	63	**63**
Chesterfield Inlet	November 5-6	15	39	**54**
Coral Harbour	November 8-9	33	29	**62**
Repulse Bay	November 10-11	74	36	**135**
Whale Cove	November 12-13	16	10	**26**
Arviat	November 14-15	17	54	**42**
Community Total		**322**	**212**	**534**

[(a)]Rankin Inlet experienced a blizzard on November 3 that prevented the first day of the open house

2.2.1 Informal Meetings and Events

As part of ongoing efforts to strengthen working relationships with Kivalliq communities. AREVA representatives participated in a variety of meetings and presentations in Round Two of the community information sessions. In Baker Lake, AREVA hosted a dinner with the Baker Lake Elders and made a presentation to about 100 high school students. In Arviat, AREVA representatives held separate meetings with the Mayor and Councillors and the local HTO; a presentation was also made to the Introduction to Mining and Pre-Trades class at Arctic College in Arviat. AREVA met with HTOs in Coral Harbour and Rankin Inlet, met with the Mayor and Councillors in Repulse Bay, and met with grade 10, 11, and 12 classes in Repulse Bay.

2.3 FORMAT

The format of the community information sessions was a combination of open house and public meeting. For the open house component, display panels were set up with an AREVA team member nearby to answer any questions and to listen to and record any concerns. This allowed for one-on-one interactions between participants and AREVA representatives. The display panels provided information on a variety of topics, including:

- proposed project, including Kiggavik and Sissons mine and mill sites (2 displays)
- AREVA Resources Canada, A Partner in Your Community
- AREVA's Saskatchewan experience
- Cluff Lake Mine decommissioning
- environmental assessment
- hockey pucks and radiation
- Kiggavik tailings management
- McClean Lake Mill and tailings facility
- Nunavut Impact Review Process
- radiation facts
- stages of the Nunavut regulatory process
- tailings management facility
- transportation options for the Kiggavik Project (3 displays)
- uranium facts
- valued components
- wildlife
- wildlife monitoring and protection activities

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.

The following fact sheets were made available in both English and Inuktitut during the community information sessions:

- AREVA Resources Canada A Partner in Your Community
- Environmental Assessment
- Hockey Pucks and Radiation
- Valued Components

- Wildlife Monitoring and Protection Activities

A variety of handout material was available at the sign-in desk, including:

- 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 is provided in Appendix B.

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.

Following the presentation, participants were invited to continue talking with AREVA representatives and learn more about the project from the display panels and other handout materials. 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.

Valued Component (VC) flip charts were used to compile feedback from the Kivalliq communities on participants' most valued ecological and socio-economic components. Participants were given descriptive word stickers to aid in identifying why the components were of value to them. Copies of the completed flip charts are provided in Appendix F.

Ten (10) AREVA representatives attended the information sessions in Baker Lake and six to ten AREVA representatives attended the remaining six open houses. Each event was attended by at least one technical expert, community relations staff, regulatory coordinator, radiation expert, and an Athabasca elder. Senior management was available in Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, and Chesterfield Inlet. Most Kiggavik CLC members also participated in the Baker Lake session.

3 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

3.1 2010 SURVEY RESPONSES

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

1. Did you learn something about the Kiggavik Project?

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

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

Table 3-1 Participants' Satisfaction with Project

Community	1 Not Satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very Satisfied	Undecided
Arviat	1	-	-	1	7	1
Baker Lake	7	4	13	3	15	-
Chesterfield Inlet	1	2	4	2	4	3
Coral Harbour	-		6	2	11	-
Rankin Inlet	1	2	3	2	2	3
Repulse Bay	-	1	8	6	3	2
Whale Cove	-	1	-	-	5	1
TOTAL	**10**	**10**	**34**	**16**	**47**	**10**

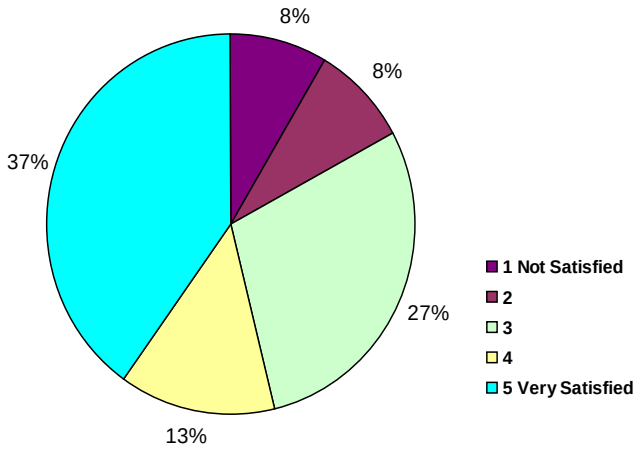

Figure 3-1 Participants' Satisfaction with Project (%)

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

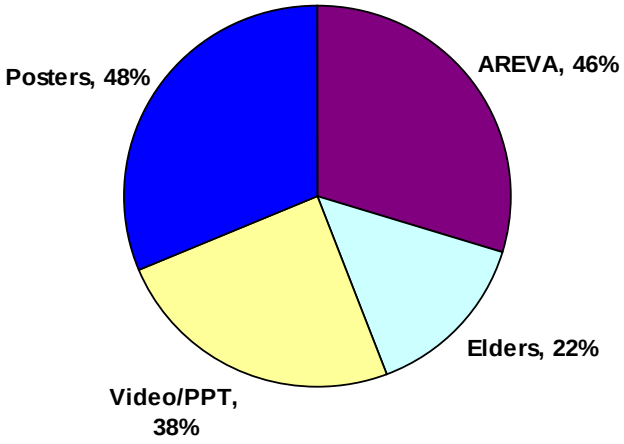

Figure 3-2 What Participants Found Most Interesting

4. Did we answer all of your questions?

Yes 90 (71%) **No** 21 (17%) **Undecided** 16 (12%)

5. If you answered no, what questions would you like answered?

- How do you know which is more powerful?
- Why are you guys doing this?
- What happened up at Kiggavik?
- Still have many questions.
- Visit to site?
- About AREVA
- What is uranium used for?
- What are the dangers and side effects of coming in contact with uranium?
- How dangerous is this?
- If it ever leak or the barrel cracked?
- Benefits for whole community?
- Finished the project?
- Regional Work?

6. Do you think you received enough information about radiation protection?

Yes 85 (67%) **No** 28 (22%) **Undecided** 14 (11%)

7. Do you think you received enough information about uranium mining?

Yes 81 (64%) **No** 31 (24%) **Undecided** 15 (12%)

Do you think you received enough information about the Kiggavik Project?

Yes 92 (72%) **No** 21 (17%) **Undecided** 14 (11%)

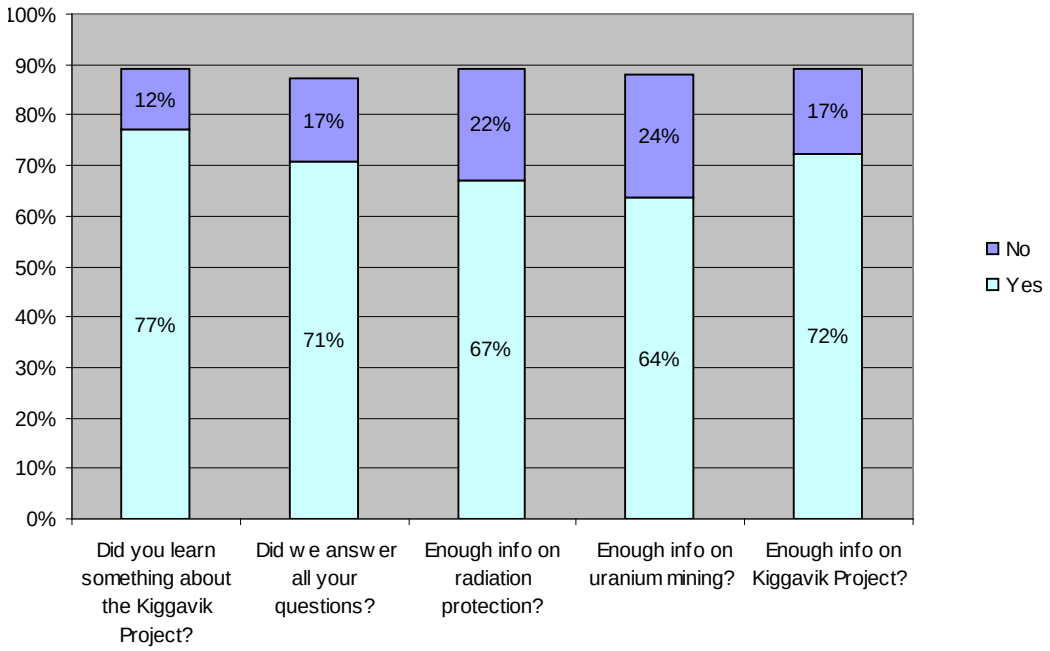

Figure 3-3 Summary of Survey Responses

8. If any, what type of additional information would you like us to provide?

The following information was requested, in order of preference:

- jobs/career opportunities
- environmental protection
- technical, logistics,
- business opportunities
- social impact

3.2 ISSUES AND CONCERNS IDENTIFIED DURING INUIT, GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Project's socio-economic issues and concerns were identified on the basis of:

- input on the Project received during engagement over the course of the EA preparation
- Nunavut and Kivalliq economic and social development contexts
- experiences in comparable contexts in northern Canada, in particular those of people who have been affected by large development projects
- professional experience and judgment of potential interactions between the Project and the socio-economic status of affected people

The Engagement and IQ Report (Volume 3) provides a summary of engagement carried out over the EA preparation period, from 2006 to early 2011. Engagement undertaken prior to the end of 2010 enabled the drafting of a preliminary list of issues and concerns that would need to be addressed in the socio-economic effects assessment. These issues and concerns were used to develop and refine the socio-economic baseline data collection program for the local and regional assessment areas (Kivalliq Region and Nunavut, respectively, see Section 3.4 below), to ensure that the baseline included the information needed to adequately assess the potential for effects. In addition, AREVA's experience elsewhere in northern Canada, lessons learned from other mining projects and NIRB's Final Guidelines for the Project EIS have suggested issues additional to those raised during engagement events.

The issues and concerns taken into consideration are summarized as follows:

- The seven communities in Kivalliq have limited employment opportunities. People expect the Kiggavik Project to create employment opportunities across the region. Youth employment is given particular emphasis.
- People recognize the importance of training, both to prepare for employment and to advance once employed. Training is regarded as not only AREVA's obligation but also an obligation of government.
- Business opportunities are also expected. Business activity creates additional jobs and income to that generated by direct employment by the Project and is a source of employment that may be preferred by people whose personal circumstances make rotational employment a difficult choice.
- There may be some potential for migration in response to the economic stimulus that Project will represent. Migration in turn can have multiple effects on socio-economic conditions.
- There are concerns that sufficient benefits are retained in Nunavut and do not flow outside the territory. There are also concerns that large projects benefit some but not others and that economic benefits of projects are not always distributed according to the potential for negative effects.
- While rapid increases in employment benefit many, subsequent effects on local businesses and service providers – who must compete in the labour market for workers – include rapid turnover of staff, difficulties in identifying replacement staff, increased training costs, and lost productivity.

- Large projects have potential for environmental effects on land, water, wildlife, fish, marine mammals and other natural resources. There are three socio-economic aspects to this i) many people still depend on such resources for at least part of their livelihoods; ii) traditional use of such resources is central to people's sense of identity and wellbeing; and iii) environmental conservation is a fundamental Inuit value.
- People's concerns about environmental effects are heightened on two grounds – Kiggavik is a uranium project and climate change is observably underway.
- Any environmental effects should be considered in terms of traditional use for household consumption and also in terms of commercial use, including commercial harvesting, tourism, and arts and crafts. These are priority economic development sectors in Nunavut and Kivalliq.
- While participation in the wage-based component of the economy is critical to the economic and social wellbeing of Inuit, this needs to accommodate continued land-based economic activity. Wage-based employment should not be at the expense of retention, at the community level, of traditional activity, skills, knowledge, values, or language.
- While people look forward to increased incomes and many individuals and families will benefit in terms of household economies and health, there is some concern that rotational work and new disposable income could lead to poor personal choices, such as financial mismanagement, substance abuse, gambling, and inappropriate sexual activity. These, in turn, are associated with poor parenting, domestic violence, family breakdown, crime and suicide, affecting not only individual and family wellbeing but also potentially community wellbeing overall.
- Social and physical infrastructure and services are often ill equipped to deal with increased demand. For example, changed behaviours can put pressures on health and policing services, population growth can result in more crowded housing, and the use of any community infrastructure by a project can mean reduced availability for community needs.
- Institutional capacity, governance, and leadership may be affected.
- There is an expectation that some Kiggavik Project infrastructure could be of benefit to nearby communities. There is high interest, for example, in public use of an access road. Docking facilities are also expected to benefit communities where they are built.
- Concerns about the health and safety of people (including workers) and emergency response planning, which are general to large projects, are more acute because Kiggavik is a uranium project.
- The construction of a road between Baker Lake and the Project raises the opportunity for improved access to land, but also concerns about traffic and road safety.
- Project effects on all heritage resources need to be considered, including archaeological resources and any effects related to sites of other heritage value.
- The EA will be expected to demonstrate a positive economic effect not only on the economy of Kivalliq and its seven communities but also on Nunavut.
- The Project will affect the fiscal position of the Government of Nunavut, through generation of revenues and potentially from costs that may be imposed by Project activities and their effects on supply and demand for infrastructure and services. There will also be fiscal benefits to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI).

- The effects of temporary closure, decommissioning, and post decommissioning need to be considered in the assessment. Economic and environmental effects are of primary concern; however the disposition of Project assets at decommissioning (e.g., access road, docking facilities, air strip, accommodation complex) is also of interest.
- Cumulative effects are of significant interest, especially in Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet, given that Meadowbank is in operation, that other large projects are in the development stage and that many other exploration projects, including for uranium, are underway across the region.
- Full account of traditional knowledge must be taken in the assessment of Project effects and in the development and implementation of mitigation and benefit enhancement measures and monitoring programs.
- Engagement with governments at all levels, as well as people in communities, will be required throughout the development and implementation of the Project. People also expect to be able to participate in Project decisions that may affect them.
- Engagement requires that people have the information they need to engage from an informed position. During various engagement events over time, a perceived lack of information on the Project, the EA approval processes and uranium has been noticed. There has also been concern about accessibility to information for unilingual Inuktitut speakers.

Table 3-2 tabulates large engagement event results to provide an indication of the priority people in communities give the different issues and concerns. The table is indicative only. The various engagement events had different objectives, presented different information and posed different questions of participants. There are language and interpretation issues in decisions to assign comments to one of a small number of categories. People's comments, concerns, and questions shift over time as more information becomes available. These and other factors influence people's input. Nevertheless, the large number of statements considered in the analysis (over 1,600) suggests the results are representative.

Table 3-2 Issues and Concerns Identified through Community Engagement Events

Attribute	2009 Valued Component Inquiry		2009 Survey on Main Interests		2009, Town Hall Comments		2010 Town Hall Comments		2010 AREVA Blog		2010 NIRB Guideline Consultations		All Input	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Wildlife	202	36	33	21	15	9	34	10	7	27	79	26	370	23
Environment	206	37	19	12	22	13	43	12	4	15	52	17	346	21
Employment, training and business	50	9	55	35	45	26	66	19	5	19	20	7	241	15
Uranium and project	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	46	26	78	22	8	31	47	16	179	11
Public health	65	12	14	9	13	7	45	13	1	4	20	7	158	10
EIS process	18	3	n/r	n/r	17	10	57	16	1	4	47	16	140	9
Social	38	2	19	12	4	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	66	4
Infrastructure and services	12	2	17	11	3	2	15	4	0	0	20	7	67	4
Benefits	n/r	n/r	n/a	n/a	9	5	14	4	0	0	10	3	33	2
Heritage	11	2	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	15	1
Total	602	103	157	100	175	100	356	100	26	100	299	100	1,615	100

Source: Derived from review of AREVA's records of the results of various engagement events and from NIRB 2010

Notes:

Engagement and IQ Report (Volume 3) provides more detail on the engagement events that head the columns in the above table. The 2009 valued component inquiry is also described in more detail in Section 3.3 Valued Components, below.

N/r indicates that an attribute was not relevant to a particular engagement event; n/a indicates that data are not available.

In broad terms, the key points are as follows:

- Wildlife (primarily caribou, fish, and marine mammals) and environment (primarily air and water) together accounted for 44% of input. Concerns derive largely from dependence on natural resources for livelihoods and cultural identity issues, and reflect some apprehensions about uranium.
- There was stronger interest in employment and business opportunities initially, but input in these regards has decreased over time. The contents of comments suggest that as of late 2010 people had good information on constraints to local hiring, on the need for preparation for employment and on when jobs are likely to become available, but still had questions about hiring procedures and working conditions.
- The 'Uranium and project' category in Table 3-2 includes questions about the project and about uranium, rather than concerns. Most concerns about uranium were framed in terms of wildlife, environment, and public health.
- The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement provides significant empowerment of Inuit in decision making. However there is some lack of understanding of government processes to ensure

such participation, some distrust of both government and its associated institutions, and some skepticism regarding objectivity of information disclosed by both government and AREVA. This is reflected in the high percentage of input about the EA process.

- The 'Social' category in Table 3-2 includes concerns about potential effects of the Project on individual and community wellbeing. Overall, Project effects on wellbeing, infrastructure and services, and heritage resources were of less concern to people, nor was there much input on potential benefits, aside from employment, business, and training.

Overall, input suggests that while there is still some uncertainty and lack of knowledge about uranium mining in Nunavut, people in Kivalliq are receptive to continuing the EA process for the Project – provided they feel confident about environmental performance, see employment, training, and business opportunities, and feel better informed and able to participate in decision making.

3.3 VALUED ECOSYSTEM AND SOCIOECONOMIC COMPONENTS

Valued socio-economic components (VSECs) are typically defined as components of the socio-economic environment (e.g., employment, language retention, access to adequate social services) that are important to people's wellbeing and quality of life. Any change to a VSEC that can be attributed to a project represents a project effect.

For a socio-economic component to qualify as valued in a project's effects assessment, the component must be known (or be reasonably expected) to occur in the project's area of influence, there must be a reasonable expectation that the component could be meaningfully affected by the project and people must articulate that value is assigned to the component.

Most people do not speak explicitly in 'VC' terms. Engagement results – the comments, concerns, and questions – suggest VCs for assessment purposes. They are less useful, however, in understanding why a specific VC is valued. During town hall meetings in 2009, AREVA presented wall charts with matrices of 24 generalized VCs (in rows) and 17 grounds on which VCs might be valued (in columns). People were given sticky notes and invited to indicate at intersections between specific columns and rows where they felt the strongest associations to be. A total of 875 sticky notes were gathered in the seven communities. There were no restrictions on the number of sticky notes a person could paste. A copy of the interactive posters is provided in Appendix B.

The results are presented in Table 3-3 below. The VC are listed in order of the number of times each was assigned a sticky note. There are also columns to indicate associations by grounds (for all communities) and by community (for all grounds). The 17 grounds were grouped into three broad categories: i) wellbeing, which includes beauty, comfort, peacefulness, and happiness; ii) basic needs, which includes food, clothing, health, and money; and iii) traditional culture, which includes respect, spirituality, and culture. Arviat, Repulse Bay, and Whale Cove had low participation rates in the inquiry, so these community level results should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3-3 Results of Valued Component Inquiry, 2010 (% of responses)

Valued Component	All Responses	Grounds			Community						
		Wellbeing	Basic Needs	Traditional Culture	Arviat	Baker Lake	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Rankin Inlet	Repulse Bay	Whale Cove
Value Environmental Component (VEC)											
Caribou	8.1	2.3	14.8	4.8	9.3	6.8	9.3	7.6	7.0	10.3	13.1
Other terrestrial mammals	7.4	6.0	11.1	3.6	2.3	11.8	8.6	2.8	4.5	0.0	11.5
Landforms and soils	4.8	6.4	1.4	8.0	0.0	7.1	4.0	4.2	2.5	2.6	8.2
Water quality	4.3	3.0	6.1	3.2	0.0	6.4	5.3	2.8	3.2	5.1	1.6
Marine mammals	4.1	1.5	6.7	3.2	2.3	2.5	5.3	2.8	5.1	7.7	8.2
Birds	4.0	6.4	3.6	2.0	2.3	3.6	5.3	4.9	1.9	5.1	6.6
Vegetation	3.9	4.5	5.0	1.6	0.0	2.9	5.3	4.2	5.1	2.6	4.9
Air quality	3.8	4.9	2.2	4.8	0.0	5.4	2.6	4.2	2.5	2.6	4.9
Weather	3.2	4.1	1.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	3.3	4.9	3.2	2.6	4.9
Fish	2.4	1.5	3.9	1.2	4.7	2.1	1.3	3.5	1.9	5.1	1.6
Noise	2.1	3.8	0.6	2.4	4.7	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.5	0.0	3.3
Other aquatic attributes	1.8	2.6	1.4	1.6	0.0	1.4	6.0	0.7	0.0	2.6	1.6
Water flow	1.4	2.6	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
Value Socio-Economic Component (VSEC)											
Language	6.4	7.9	0.3	13.6	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.3	9.6	7.7	4.9
Inuit knowledge	6.2	2.6	0.6	18.0	9.3	5.7	5.3	6.9	6.4	12.8	1.6
Training	5.3	9.4	3.1	4.0	7.0	6.1	2.0	5.6	8.3	2.6	1.6
Employment and business opportunities	4.9	2.6	8.4	2.4	2.3	5.4	2.6	6.3	5.7	10.3	1.6
Infrastructure and services	4.5	4.9	5.0	3.2	9.3	5.4	2.0	4.2	5.7	0.0	3.3
Traditional harvesting	4.2	3.0	3.9	6.0	4.7	3.2	2.6	6.9	5.1	7.7	1.6
Community benefits	4.0	5.3	4.5	2.0	9.3	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.1	2.6	1.6
Individual and family health	3.5	4.5	3.3	2.8	4.7	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.5	5.1	1.6
Public health and safety	3.5	2.3	5.3	2.4	4.7	2.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.6	1.6
Migration and population growth	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.8	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.1	3.8	0.0	3.3
Social services	3.0	4.9	2.2	2.0	7.0	1.8	4.6	2.8	1.9	2.6	4.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sample size (no.)	875	266	359	250	43	280	151	144	157	39	61
VECs	51.3	49.6	59.9	40.8	30.2	54.6	60.3	47.2	39.5	46.2	72.1
VSECs	48.7	50.4	40.1	59.2	69.8	45.4	39.7	52.8	60.5	53.8	27.9

Source: Derived from review of AREVA's records of results of 2009 VC inquiry

Notes:

Engagement and IQ Report (Volume 3) provides more detail on the VC inquiry process, grounds for valuing components, and results.

Orange = greater than 10% of responses; yellow = 5% to 10%; green = 3% to 4.9% and white = less than 3%. Given the number of VCs, orange would be considered very high, yellow high, green moderate and white low.

The table illustrates the diversity of grounds assigned to VCs. In total, about 30% of responses assigned VCs each of wellbeing and traditional culture value and about 40% assigned basic needs value. Each of the 24 VCs was valued by at least 1.4% but no more than 8.1% of responses overall. Diversity is also reflected in the few zeros in any column of the table (almost all VCs are valued on each of the three grounds and at least someone in each community valued almost all VCs). Finally, diversity is reflected in the mixing of colours in the table (23 of the VCs are each valued from low to high, depending on the grounds and/or the community).

With regard to VSECs specifically:

- Caribou and other land mammals were the most often associated VCs. However, these were more often associated with basic need (largely food) values than with traditional culture values. People hunt because they need to. Fish, on the other hand, did not draw a lot of associations.
- Inuit knowledge and language were the second most often associated VCs in all communities, much more so than traditional harvesting. Again, there is a need to harvest to supplement household food supply. This is reflected in the associations with caribou and other land mammals.
- Results for the VSEC of employment and business opportunities was inconsistent across communities. People were somewhat more likely to associate training than employment and business opportunities.
- There was no clear differentiation in terms of associations between VECs as a group and VESCs as a group. People clearly see their overall quality of life determined both by environmental and socio-economic conditions. The frequent associations between VECs and basic needs (as opposed to traditional culture) suggest, again, dependence on environmental resources.
- There were some differences between communities. For example, Chesterfield Inlet did not have many associations for employment and business opportunities, but instead had more associations for VECs as compared to other communities. Baker Lake has many more associations for land mammals than coastal communities. In Rankin Inlet, most associations were with VSECs. In general, no clear patterns emerge from the table, suggesting that there is more diversity between individuals than between communities.

The VSECs identified for the socio-economic assessment are presented in Table 3-3. They are listed by major socio-economic component. The VSECs are organized to provide a narrative framework of cause and effect that does not require excessive length, cross referencing, or repetition. For example, community economic opportunities are addressed first because they contribute to other effects: expected economic benefits are part of the context for the discussion of potential Project effects on traditional culture and wellbeing.

Table 3-4 Valued Socio-Economic Components

Major Socio-Economic Component	Valued Socio-Economic Components
Community economies	Employment Training Business opportunities Economic growth and diversification Incomes Population change
Traditional culture	Harvesting Food security Language Knowledge and values Self reliance
Individual, family, and community wellbeing	Health Education Family function Savings Public security Public safety Social cohesion and participation
Infrastructure and services	Social infrastructure and services Policing Housing Other infrastructure and services Institutional capacity, governance and leadership
Land use and planning	Mining Commercial harvesting Tourism Arts and crafts
Economy of Nunavut	Economic effects Fiscal effects

Those elements not specifically identified as VSECs in the above table are not unimportant. On the contrary, all elements of economic, social, and cultural life contribute to overall individual, family, and community quality of life. As well, the diversity of human experience and the range of responses to a project mean that every component of the socio-economic environment is important to at least some people. A significant effect on a component valued by a limited number of individuals or families can be important to consider. Finally, a number of themes cut across most or all VSECs. These themes deserve consideration but are not easily framed as discrete VSECs. Gender, self reliance, vulnerability to change, and sustainability are all examples.

3.4 QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Participants asked a number of questions both informally during one-on-one conversations with AREVA representatives and formally in the public forum format following the PowerPoint presentations. The following Table 3-5 summarizes the participant's questions and responses recorded by AREVA representatives. In some cases, the answers provided in the table below are more detailed than the answers given at the sessions.

Table 3-5 Questions and Responses

AREVA Global	
What is AREVA?	AREVA Resources Canada Inc. is a uranium mining, milling, and exploration company based in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It is a subsidiary of the AREVA group, which has successful mining operations in Saskatchewan, Africa and Kazakhstan. With operations across Canada, AREVA Resources plays an important role in providing energy to the world.
Why are you here?	AREVA Resources Canada began a Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment on the Kiggavik Project in 2007. The Kiggavik Project is in Nunavut, approximately 80 km west of the hamlet of Baker Lake in the Kivalliq Baker Lake. The Project is operated by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. in joint venture with JCU Exploration (Canada) Co. Ltd and DAEWOO Corporation. The Project includes several uranium deposits that have been identified at both the Kiggavik Site and the Sissons Site, 20km southwest of Kiggavik. The Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment studies include detailed reviews of the project design and of the environmental impact. Public consultations throughout the region will ensure that residents' concerns are considered in the studies and that the Kiggavik Project is acceptable to communities in the Kivalliq region. AREVA began field work at the site in 2007 to better understand the environment and the potential for mining at Kiggavik. This work continues as public consultations identify areas of importance.
How many years of experience do you have?	AREVA has been exploring for uranium in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin since 1964, and in the Nunavut region since
Who are your clients/buyers? What is the end destination? Where will the uranium go?	AREVA exports the uranium mined in Canada to buyers in countries around the world for use in fuel reactors. Most of AREVA's uranium is exported to France, which gets 80% of its power from nuclear energy. Other buyers include China, Russia and the United States. Before it is exported, the uranium is refined into fuel in Ontario or the United States
Are there regulations covering the sale of uranium in Canada? Are they the same as international regulations?	Yes, there are strict regulations governing the sale of uranium in Canada. These regulations are similar to international regulations.
What about weapons?	International regulations make it illegal to sell uranium for weapons. AREVA has programs in place to ensure uranium is used for peaceful purposes.

Benefits	
How will you support the people and the communities?	AREVA will provide jobs, training, business development, some support for cultural and sport events, schools, hospitals, and other community organizations. However, AREVA does not play the role of government. At this stage of the Project expectations for AREVA's community involvement should be reasonable.
You give us jobs and business and all that but what will you give back to community? We have run-down churches and no ball diamond.	The amount of community donations increases as AREVA goes through development process. The company is in the exploration process right now, and has already made contributions to the Baker Lake Arena and various community and youth groups. Donations will increase as the regulatory process continues. Donations will increase if the mine opens.
Business Opportunities	
When do we put in tenders? Meadowbank hires employees rather than contractors - caterers and other services could be contracted.	AREVA will provide Kivalliq communities with more information on contracting during future community visits. When the Project is closer to construction, AREVA will come back with a list of services and talk to the business community to better understand what they can provide.
Maybe there could be more partnerships? We need more contracts with IOCs.	Over time, AREVA will use more Inuit-owned companies.
If equipment needed for a business to service a contract is not available in Baker Lake will you provide it?	
Communication / Public Participation and Engagement	
Who are our RLC members?	Talking with your community Regional Liaison Committee (RLC) member is one way of learning more about the thoughts and concerns of other communities in the Kivalliq region. 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 December 2010, current RLC members are: - Arviat - David Agkukark Sr. - Baker Lake – Peter Tapatai - Chesterfield Inlet – Leo Mimealik - Coral Harbour – Solomon Nakoolak - Rankin Inlet – John Hicks - Repulse Bay – Johnny Tagornak - Whale Cove – Stanley Adjuk 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.
If there is not support in the other communities, will this Project go ahead?	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. AREVA is committed to a transparent review and to provide Project information needed to participate.
Decommissioning/Cluff	
Can you surgically remove the ore without making a mess? What happens to the pit where you've taken all the uranium out? What do you use to fill the pit where all the uranium is out?	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.
Will the pits that might be decommissioned and made into lakes be graded so that no animal gets hurt?	AREVA uses a good slope on piles so that no person and no animals will get hurt.
Will you do the same at the Kiggavik project as at the Cluff Lake?	AREVA is preparing a decommissioning plan that includes full reclamation of the site at the end of its life cycle to return it to its original state.
Will this work in Nunavut? We don't have long summers.	Reclamation will take longer at Kiggavik because of the shorter summers.
Environmental Assessment Studies	
What effects will the mining have on the land? What will happen to our river?	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). 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.
Everyone comes to Chesterfield in August to pick cloud berries; berries are really important to Chesterfield.	Vegetation and animals are being assessed in the EA.
Do you do caribou surveying?	AREVA has a wildlife monitor and has done baseline studies.
The Qamanirjuaq herd is calving close to site. Is there a disturbance that could happen?	The Qamanirjuaq herd is not as close as close as the Beverly herd, but herds move. The Qamanirjuaq herd came close to the site during the last 2 years after leaving the calving grounds. The Kiggavik site is not in the Beverly calving grounds and is outside the post calving grounds as defined on new maps.
When you do caribou research do you work with government biologists, HTO, and elders?	Yes. Two years ago, AREVA used aircraft to monitor caribou but the government and HTO said that was too much flying, so the Project team worked with government and HTOs and moved to collars. The Project team continues to work with government, HTOs and elders to find better ways to do things.
Have wildlife been affected by other mines?	Saskatchewan mines are at the southern end of the caribou range. There is little interaction between the caribou and the mines and no effect has been noticed. Studies found no impact on the moose.
Will there be damage to wildlife? Will you protect wildlife; make sure you don't harm it?	AREVA continues to do studies to learn about wildlife and a report will be available next year. The community will be involved in environmental monitoring process. 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. AREVA works

	with government wildlife authorities and with HTOs and co-management boards. If our activities are harming wildlife more than the small and short term predicted harm (such as occasional road kills), activities will have to be reviewed and changed so the harm to wildlife would stop. It is expected that this would be required by the regulators who issue permits and by the community monitoring organization.
You came here a while ago talking about marine surveys and we heard no more. Will there be more? Killer whales are seen every 3-4 years around mid August.	The marine surveys have been completed. No killer whales were seen, but consultation continues. AREVA will consider the whole region. The consultants adjusted the schedule after receiving input from this HTO during a visit.
Job Opportunities	
Are you going to be hiring outside of Baker Lake and when? Would you hire from all communities of the Kivalliq or just Baker Lake? Will there be quotas from Baker Lake only? I heard that you will only be hiring relatives, is that true?	Yes. All communities. No. No.
Is there a percentage of Inuit people that you are hoping to or need to fill?	With equal qualifications, hiring preference will be given to Inuit and residents in the Kivalliq region.
Are there going to be any jobs soon?	There will be summer employment in the Exploration camp and jobs in the future if project goes ahead.
If we wanted to work with AREVA, who would we talk to about seasonal work?	Ask at the KIA CLO office for the database.
When will you be hiring?	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.
Will people work 2 weeks and be home 2 weeks?	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 is language at mine site? I understand that English is needed for safety but other languages should be allowed for times when safety is not compromised. It is also important to consider the ability of Inukititut to describe technical words for your project. I feel like you need to be careful.	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.
Kiggavik Project	
Is Kiggavik in Canada?	Yes, it is west of Baker Lake.
Are you mining yet? How come you are doing tours and you are not opening mine up?	The Kiggavik Project is still in the exploration and discussion stage over NIRB process, approvals, and estimated time to construction.

	AREVA wants to use what people say to make a better mine. Get feedback early. Want people to understand project
What months are you open in the summer?	June, July and August at the Kiggavik Camp.
What are you doing up there right now?	Drilling and EA activities are currently happening at the site.
How much land will you take?	The mine is a temporary use of the land. It will encompass 1.5 km from the start of the first pit to the end of the last pit.
How much uranium is there?	Approximately 120 million lbs of U3O8, or enough electricity to power Canada for 3 years.
How will you bring the uranium from the other mine (Sissons) to Kiggavik? How far is the other mine (Sissons) from Kiggavik?	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.
Why use open pits instead of underground mine?	Underground mining is used when the ore body is deeper and it is safe and stable to do so. Open pits are used when ore is closer to surface. Pits are planned to optimize ore body extraction while minimizing size of pit. The more rock that has to be extracted in comparison to the size of the actual ore body increases the cost of production. Plans therefore minimize the size of pits as well. This also lessens the impact on the environment as well.
How do you explore? By helicopter? Do you drill down? Do you make many holes?	Directional drilling and showed exploration brochure.
Will you create in-pit lakes or back-fill the pits? Why did you choose this?	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.
How expensive is this Project?	AREVA anticipates a capital cost of approximately $1.5 billion
Is there more or less uranium found in islands?	A geologist could better explain differences between islands and other land, but uranium can be found everywhere.
I thought that the project started a long time ago.	Exploration has been conducted since 1970s on that land but AREVA has been conducting exploration each year since 2007
Are you mining gold?	AREVA is interested in the uranium deposits. This uranium would be milled, refined, and used to produce energy.
What will the living accommodations be like? What facilities will it have? A gym? Bingo?	Discussion of McClean Lake Operation facilities.
Can you hunt or fish at the mine?	No firearms are allowed on site, for safety reasons, and hunting will not be allowed from the mine. Fishing boats will be available.
How far away from the site do you have to be before you can hunt around the Kiggavik Project?	AREVA does not allow its people to hunt on its sites but it does not have authority outside those areas. Meadowbank allows Baker Lake HTO to control access and AREVA has similar meetings with the HTO to determine access.
Miscellaneous	
Where would emergency responders be located?	Emergency response and assistance plan will be in place on site; contractors will provide emergency response along the transportation route.
Will you have an office in Arviat?	Possibly there may be an office in Arviat once the mine starts.

What about renewable energy and using it at the Kiggavik site?	The Kiggavik Project will consider energy alternatives for power, but the technological process is a concern. AREVA's Imoruaren project in Niger is considering solar power. AREVA has a renewable division that is working with solar and wind options.
Will people be paid for updating the maps?	Suggest donation to elders. If more interviews are conducted, hope honorarium will be paid
I want to know where my younger sister is buried. I did not even know about her until a little while ago. My family lived near the East side of Aberdeen Lake.	Talked about homeland visits and that she could request a trip to William at the office, but would need to know where to fly. IQ maps created and left in the community.
How far is Meadowbank 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.
Monitoring and Safety	
What if something wrong happens, like a meltdown, at Kiggavik?	Mines vs. reactors and emergency response plans.
If there was a yellowcake spill (by barge, air, road), what would be the effect on the environment?	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. Communities will be informed of spill response plans and some communities will be asked to participate in spill responses.
If Kiggavik goes ahead it will increase barge traffic, which will mean an increased chance of fuel spills. Will AREVA provide a spill kit at Chesterfield dock and training to use it?	Reportable spills are reported to regulatory agencies. Clean-up activities are preventative measures taken are tracked. AREVA wants to be a company that you trust but understands if you want to monitor our work. Communities will also be able to take independent samples to ensure that their environment remains clean.
How about fishing the lakes during and after the fact, do you have any information (boards) on that?	In Saskatchewan, 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.
Radiation	
What is radiation?	Alpha and beta are actually particles that travel from unstable atoms. Gamma rays are like x-rays that you receive medically. They have different penetration abilities (energies) and different alpha and beta particle sizes.
Can you explain sources of radioactivity?	Unstable atoms in our bodies, the sun, in the ground and manufactured by man for energy and medical purposes all contribute to the radioactivity you are exposed too.
Is there radiation on cell phones? What kind of radiation is in cell phones?	Cell phones emit a different radiation.
Do I receive a lot of radiation when I'm prospecting/exploring for uranium?	The uranium is very deep in the ground and will emit radiation once it is mined but walking on top of the ground while prospecting will not give you a high dose. It is the background radiation only.
Does open land/space have radiation? Is there	Yes, there is background radiation in our environment. Yes,

radiation in this air? Is there radiation in your breath?	cosmic radiation from outer space. Yes, it's in our bodies as well.
Is there radiation in cigarettes?	There are a lot of chemicals in cigarettes. Tobacco contains polonium, which is a radon decay product.
Do I receive radiation from x-rays?	Yes, but it is a beneficial use of radiation.
How come we don't feel radiation?	Radiation cannot be detected with the senses, which is why detectors are needed. Radiation has been around forever. There is even uranium in water.
Can you see radiation? What do you use to detect it? How do you measure radiation if you cannot smell it or hear it?	You can't smell, feel, touch, or taste radiation; it takes special instruments to detect it. The instruments are quite small and easily to carry around.
What kind of radiation does uranium give off?	Explained what Alpha, beta and gamma radiation.
The product, from the ground to shipping, how much radiation is given off and does it change?	The radiation changes through the process. About 80% of radiation removed from the ground returns to the ground.
Why is radiation dangerous?	Each mSv of exposure increases the chance of cancer by 0.01%. Approximately 2-4 mSv of exposure is natural every year.
What happens if uranium gets exposed on your skin?	AREVA employees wear proper protective equipment (PPE) clothing. If the skin is exposed, the skin is washed.
What if radiation is out of control?	Radiation is monitored carefully so things are fixed before they become an issue.
What are some of the prolonged effects of uranium mining? What can happen to the body after prolonged exposure to radiation? How much radiation would you need to be sick? How much radiation does it take to kill you?	Increased exposure to radon gas does lead to increased rates of lung cancer. This is part of history in the early uranium mines. In past mines, radon gas was 1,000 times higher than mines today; there was a link to lung cancer in past mines. Now in modern mines, the level of exposure to radon gas is similar to radon gas in homes.
What are cancer rates in Saskatchewan?	There was increased cancer from early mines but that has now been eradicated.
What is the difference between µSv and mSv?	A milli sievert (mSv) is 1/1,000 of a sievert. It is the unit used to measure the radiation level received by a person or other living thing. 1 mSv = 1,000 uSv
Can you explain radiation in more detail?	Alpha and beta are actually particles that travel from unstable atoms. Gamma rays are like x-rays that you receive medically. They have different penetration abilities (energies) and different alpha and beta particle sizes. (Different damage)
What happens with breaking rock? When we break a rock in two are we opening Pandora's box?	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.
Are there any radiation activities during mining open pit or underground?	Discussed radiation protection in mill and open pit. Discussed dosimeters.
I'm concerned about dust blowing during storms.	AREVA is currently assessing how much dust may be created and the potential effects of that dust. Local wind and weather data is being used to do this assessment.
Will there be uranium dust produced during mining?	Dust is controlled by controlling blast patterns and not blasting when it is too windy. AREVA will model dust generation and wind patterns for the EA to see where the dust goes.

When doing open pit mining, how do you control dust (blasting), blast patterns and dust suppressants. Prevailing winds are from that direction so Arviat has interest; sometimes 90 km winds. (IQ).	At Kiggavik, the winds are north/northwest, with some shift in season. Dust modelled local to Kiggavik.
Does dust collect on a personal alpha dosimeter (PAD)?	Yes, and is analyzed. There is a code of practice (COP) on site to ensure dust levels are low.
What do you do with dust from PAD?	Everything has ventilation or is contained if dangerous. Also PADs are analyzed and Kristine monitors them.
Can the PAD measure cigarette contaminants?	No, only radiation. There are ways to measure contaminants, but the PAD does not measure cigarette contaminants.
When is the material most dangerous during processing?	Dust and radon area a concern during mining and front end process and radiation with yellowcake dust protection during handling, toxicity potential.
Review Process	
How many people were interviewed?	Approximately 50 between interviews and focus groups.
Will people's names be included with the information?	No, it will always be anonymous.
It is not the Inuit way; people would want to see their names.	AREVA will discuss this with the consultant. He can ask people if they want their names used.
Were people paid?	Yes
When will NIRB be back?	EIS Guidelines Development Workshop
How long does it take to get a mine approved? It's important to have safe energy and would like to see the mine opened before we get too old. Our grandchildren will benefit from the AREVA once they are in operation. I have a better understanding and water, wildlife are being monitored very carefully. I'd like to see AREVA go ahead and start construction right away.	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"). AREVA is currently waiting for the Minister to decide on the path forward. 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, the process could 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.
Why did it take the NIRB so long to make a decision?	NIRB didn't make the decision; it was INAC.
Saskatchewan Experience	
All of the Elders should see the Saskatchewan	Elders should see the existing mines because mining may occur

mines.	on their lands in future.
Do you pick certain people for tours of Saskatchewan mines?	The HTOs pick their people.
Who do I see for a tour of a Saskatchewan uranium mine?	Indicate on the questionnaire if you want to go. AREVA wants a wide range of people (20-30), especially CLC members who have not been, but we cannot take everyone.
Found if the wildlife or fish have been sick from the mines in Saskatchewan?	No indication of wildlife harmed. Alfred: my country is all full of uranium too and tested and monitored.
What was in the black barrels of black powder?	Calcined yellowcake in the black drums (Black-McClean, Yellow-Cluff)
How many uranium mines in Canada?	There are 6 staffed, licensed sites in Canada.
All in Saskatchewan?	Canada used to be the world's largest producer. This year helicopter company a JV with Sakku. Money spent on northern and Inuit business contracts. Agnico has about 38% Inuit employees.
Transportation	
What does Baker Lake say about the road options?	Workshops were held in Baker Lake last November on road options: North All-Weather Road, South All-Weather Road and Winter Access Road. There was a strong preference for the North All-Weather route. The least preference was for the South All-Weather route. The biggest change since the workshop is the southern route is no longer being considered. The other two options will be assessed in the environmental impact statement. Work on a winter road is expected to start regardless of whether an all-season road is selected. A decision on whether to switch to an all season road will be made after the winter road has been used for awhile. The Baker Lake HTO passed a resolution preferring the North All-Weather Road and not preferring the South All-Weather Road.
Has the road been decided? Have you made a final decision on road option?	No, the route for the road hasn't been decided yet; AREVA needs continued feedback on what is best for the community, land, etc.
Will there be a bridge? Where is the bridge located?	Hugh showed on maps and explained how it was based on IQ.
Are you in the calving grounds? What will be the effects on those herds? I am more concerned about migration impacts from the road than the mine site.	Discussion over satellite collars and observations from site and IQ interviews and maps.
How long can you shut down the road if the caribou are migrating through?	AREVA is doing studies (IQ) because they've been there longer (example: Hatti Mannik). Using satellite collars and learning from Meadowbank on their road is helpful in deciding site layout, roads, and construction that caribou will cross or not. The road will be designed to minimize disturbance; gravel doesn't bother caribou.
I thought you would be transporting product through Churchill, and travelling on sea near islands?	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. 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, 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. The risk of an accident during transport by truck, barge, and air will be assessed, and appropriate preventative and mitigation plans will be 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?	AREVA currently estimates that it would ship approximately 90,000 tonnes of material and approximately 70 million litres of fuel per year. An airstrip is proposed for the Kiggavik site and a road from Baker Lake to Kiggavik. Depending on the design, an airstrip could cost up to $20 million.
Will there be sea travel? September to November is not good because of high winds.	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. There would be no ice breaking required for this Project.
I am concerned about amount of barge traffic near the Kivalliq coast. I have noticed fewer seals and belugas in the area. The Belugas travel north along the bay from Churchill past Rankin and Chesterfield before they come to Coral, so everything that happens there will impact belugas in Coral. There is no good alternative to shipping.	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.
For the docking near Chesterfield or Baker, what do the people think and what does the company think? What will be docked?	AREVA would come back and talk to communities before shipping yellowcake by barge, if that becomes the better option. A dock is needed in Baker Lake for fuel and supplies coming to site. Meadowbank already has an industrial dock and it is likely that AREVA would slightly expand and share this.
Uranium	
What is uranium 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.
Is it used in bombs?	Uranium was once used in bombs but now regulations make it illegal to sell uranium for weapons.
How do you go about looking for uranium, is it dangerous? What happens if uranium gets on your skin? If you eat it, will you die?	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. 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.
If you do not handle uranium properly, will it explode?	Uranium concentrate is not explosive.
What happens to the caribou when they walk in areas with uranium?	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.
Why do we only hear about the negative aspects of uranium mining?	Some of the reasons for this are legacy issues: older mines, health and safety issues, weapons concerns. AREVA is regulated very highly and achieves excellent environment and quality standards. Radiation protection and monitoring is very

	thorough. Also, uranium provides clean energy as opposed to creating greenhouse gases.
Waste Management	
What happens to all the exposed rock (waste rock)?	Waste rock will be put in waster rock piles and revegetated or put in a mined out pit.
Have these methods been tested? Have they only been tested in the South?	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	
What will you do with all the water during the high spring melt? How will this impact the rock piles and tailings pit?	Spring melt is considered in the rock pile placement direction and water treatment plant.
Will you divert water?	The Project will divert water from Andrew Lake and small stream diversions.
What if it gets into the ground water?	AREVA will answer that in the EA.

4 NEXT STEPS

Public participation and information sharing is an ongoing process, and AREVA will continue to hold CLC and RLC meetings, organize workshops and public information sessions, and make 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 December 2010.

Table 4-1 Current Members of the Community Liaison Committee and Regional Liaison Committee as of December 2010

Member	Regional Liaison Committee Represents	Community Liaison Committee Represents
Johnny Tagornak	Repulse Bay	
John Hickes	Rankin Inlet	
David Aglukark Sr.	Arviat	
Stanley Adjuk	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
Phillippa Iksiraq		Hunters and Trappers Organization
Annie Attungala		Youth Group
Craig Simailak		Youth Group
Vacant		Hamlet
Hugh Tulurialik		Elders Group
Jean Simailak		Elders Group
Irene Tavirnak		Health Committee
Martha Jorah		Aberdeen Lake People
Basil Aptanik		Aberdeen Lake People
Casey Tulurialik		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. 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 in order to consider them in all stages of the Project. 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

Kiggavik Project
Open House
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AREVA

www.Kiggavik.ca

AREVA Resources Canada invites you to an open house to learn more about the proposed Kiggavik Project and uranium mining and milling. Come and enjoy some refreshments with us and meet our team. You may even take home a door prize. We are here to answer your questions and to ask for your comments on the proposed project.

ᐊᓱᓴᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑎᑎᓯᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒥ ᑭᒡᒐᐃᐅᓕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓘᓚᐅ ᓄᖓᔪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ

Figure A.2 Nunatsiaq News TV Scroll


Kiggavik Project
Open House
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AREVA
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AREVA Resources Canada invites you to an open house to learn more about the proposed Kiggavik Project and uranium mining and milling. Come and enjoy some refreshments with us and meet our team. You may even take home a door prize. We are here to answer your questions and to ask for your comments on the proposed project.
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Contact	Organization	Type	Delivery	Sent
Ms. Joan Scottie	Baker Lake Concerned Citizens Committee Baker Lake, Nunavut X0C 0A0	Notice and invite for meeting	Email: qatqa@yahoo.ca	Oct 25
			Hand delivered	Oct 27
Ms. Joan Scottie, Vice-Chairperson	Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit Baker Lake, Nunavut X0C 0A0	Notice and invite for meeting	Email: qatqa@yahoo.ca	Oct 25
			Email: nunavummiutmakitagunarningit@gmail.com	Oct 25
			Hand Delivered	Oct 27
Mr. Richard Aksawnee, President	Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization Baker Lake, Nunavut X0C 0A0	Notice and invite for meeting	Email: bakerhto@qiniq.com	
			Email: raksawnee@netkaster.ca	
			Hand delivered	Oct 27
Mr. David Simailak, President	Baker Lake Elders Group Baker Lake, Nunavut X0C 0A0	Notice and invite for meeting	Email: dsimailak@yahoo.ca	Oct 27
			Hand delivered	
Mr. Craig Simailak	Baker Lake Youth Group Baker Lake, Nunavut X0C 0A0	Notice and invite for meeting	Email: csimailak@xplornet.com	
			Hand Delivered	Oct 25-28
Mr. Bill Kashla, Chair	Baker Lake District Education Authority Baker Lake, Nunavut X0C 0A0	Notice and invite for meeting	Hand Delivered	Oct 25-28
Mayor David Aksawnee	Hamlet of Baker Lake Box 149, Baker Lake X0C 0A0	Notice and invite for meeting	Email: blmayor@netkaster.ca	Oct 27
			Email: blasao@netkaster.ca	Oct 27
			Email: blsao@netkaster.ca	
			Hand Delivered	Oct 27
Margaux Brisco A/Manager, Environment	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada P.O. Box 100 Iqaluit, NU, X0A 0H0	Invite to attend	Email: margaux.brisco@inac-ainc.gc.ca	Oct 25
Mayor John Hicks	Rankin Inlet		Email	Oct 29
Mayor Harry Tootoo	Chesterfield Inlet		Email: mayor_hamlet@qiniq.com	Oct 29
Mayor Percy Kabloona	Whale Cove		Email	Oct 29
Mayor Donat Milortok	Repulse Bay		Email	Oct 29
Mayor Bob Leonard	Arviat		Email	Oct 29
Jack Kabvitok	Rankin HTO		Email	Oct 29
Leo Mimealik	Chesterfield Inlet HTO		Email	Oct 29
Noah Kadlak	Coral Harbour HTO		Email	Oct 29
Michel Akkuardjuk	Repulse Bay HTO		Email	Oct 29
Stanley Adjuk	Whale Cove HTO		Email	Oct 29

Alex Ishalook	Arviat HTO		Email	Oct 29
Ross Tatty	Kivalliq Wildlife Board		Email	Oct 29
Ryan Barry Director, Technical Services	Nunavut Impact Review Board P.O. Box 1360 Cambridge Bay, NU, X0B 0C0	Invite to attend	Email: rbarry.nirb.ca	Ryan & Sophia Oct 25
Mr. Luis Manzo Director of Lands	Kivalliq Inuit Association Box 340 Rankin Inlet, NU X0C 0G0	Invite to attend	Email: dirlands@kivalliqinuit.ca	Steve & Luis Oct 25
Ms. Cherry Gunning Project Officer	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Ottawa	Invite to attend	Email: gunningc@cnsc-ccsn.gc.ca	Cherry & Heather Oct 25
Ms. Sharon Ehaloak Executive Director	Nunavut Planning Commission P.O. Box 2101 Cambridge Bay NU X0B 0C0 Canada	Invite to attend	Email: sehaloak@npc.nunavut.ca	Ehaloak Oct 27
Ms. Dionne Filatrault Executive Director	Nunavut Water Board P.O Box 119 Gjoa Haven, NU X0E 1J0	Invite to attend	Email: exec@nunavutwaterboard.org	Dionne Oct 27
Mr. Carson Gillis Director, Department of Lands and Resources	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. P.O. Box 1269 Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0	Invite to attend	Email: cgillis@ntilands.com	Oct 27
John Ningark MLA for: Kugaaruk, Repulse Bay	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
The Honourable Louis Tapardjuk Minister of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth Minister of Languages Minister responsible for the Utility Rates Review Council MLA for: Igloolik, Hall Beach	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
The Honourable Daniel Shewchuk Minister of Human Resources Minister of Environment Minister Responsible for Nunavut Arctic College MLA for: Arviat	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
Moses Aupaluktuq	The Legislative Assembly of		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26

MLA for: Baker Lake	Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0			
The Honourable Keith Peterson Minister of Finance Minister of Justice Minister responsible for Public Agencies Council Minister responsible for Labour Standards Board Minister responsible for Liquor Licensing Board MLA for: Cambridge Bay	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
Allan Rumbolt MLA for: Sanikiluaq	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
The Honourable Hunter Tootoo Minister of Education Minister responsible for the Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission MLA for: Iqaluit	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
The Honourable Eva Aariak, Premier Minister of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs Minister responsible for the Status of Women Minister responsible for Immigration Minister of Aboriginal Affairs MLA for: Iqaluit	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
Paul Okalik MLA for: Iqaluit	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
The Honourable Peter Taptuna Deputy Premier Minister of Economic Development and Transportation Minister Responsible	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26

for Nunavut Business Credit Corporation Minister Responsible for Nunavut Development Corporation Minister Responsible for Mines MLA for: Kugluktuk				
Johnny Ningeongan MLA for: Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
Jeannie Ugyuk Riding: Nattilik MLA for: Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
Adamee Komoartok MLA for: Pangnirtung	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
Ron Elliott MLA for: Arctic Bay, Resolute, Grise Fiord	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
The Honourable Tagak Curley Government House Leader Minister of Health and Social Services Minister responsible for Nunavut Housing Corporation Minister responsible for Homelessness MLA for: Rankin Inlet	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
The Honourable Lorne Kusugak Minister of Community and Government Services Minister of Energy Minister responsible for Qulliq Energy Corporation (Energy Secretariat) MLA for: Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
Fred Schell MLA for: Cape Dorset,	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26

Kimmirut	P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0			
James Arvaluk MLA for: Pond Inlet	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26
James Arreak MLA for: Clyde River, Qikiqtarjuak	The Legislative Assembly of Nunavut P.O. Box 1200, 926 Federal Road, Iqaluit, NU, Canada X0A 0H0		leginfo@assembly.nu.ca	Oct 26

Figure A.4 Recipients & Delivery Dates of Letters of Invitation

Attachment B INFORMATION MATERIAL

Figure B.1-1 Display Panel

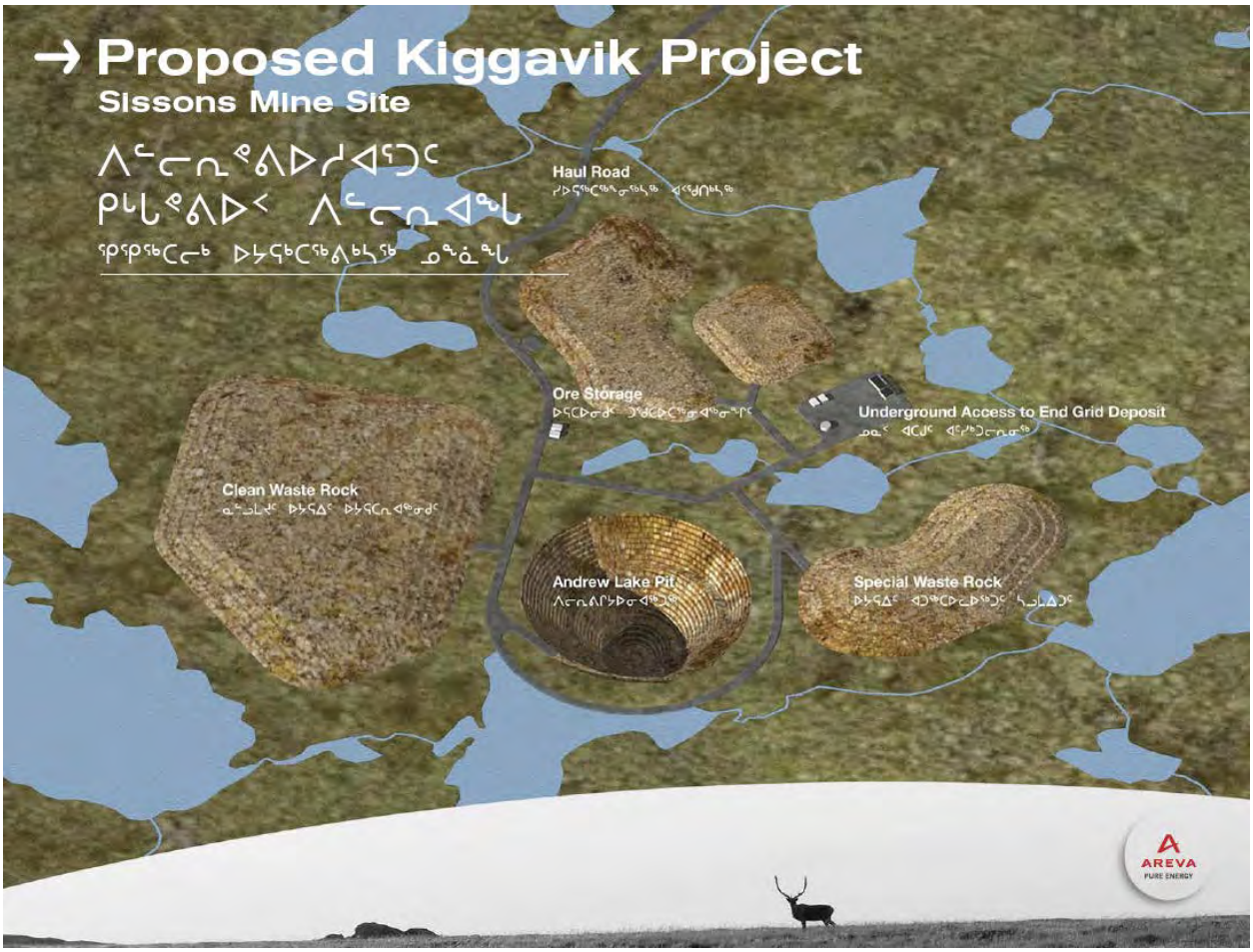


Figure B.1-2 Display Panel

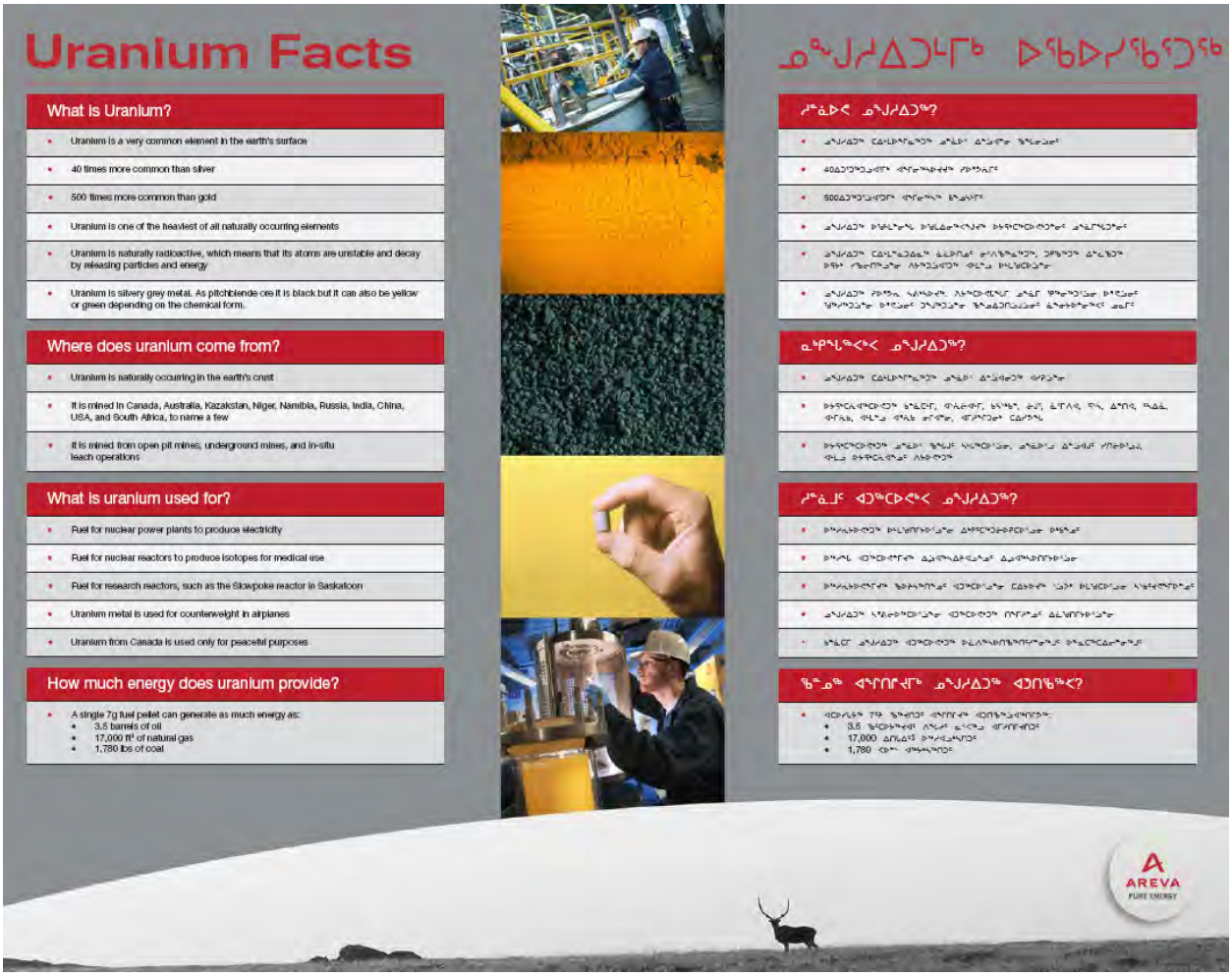
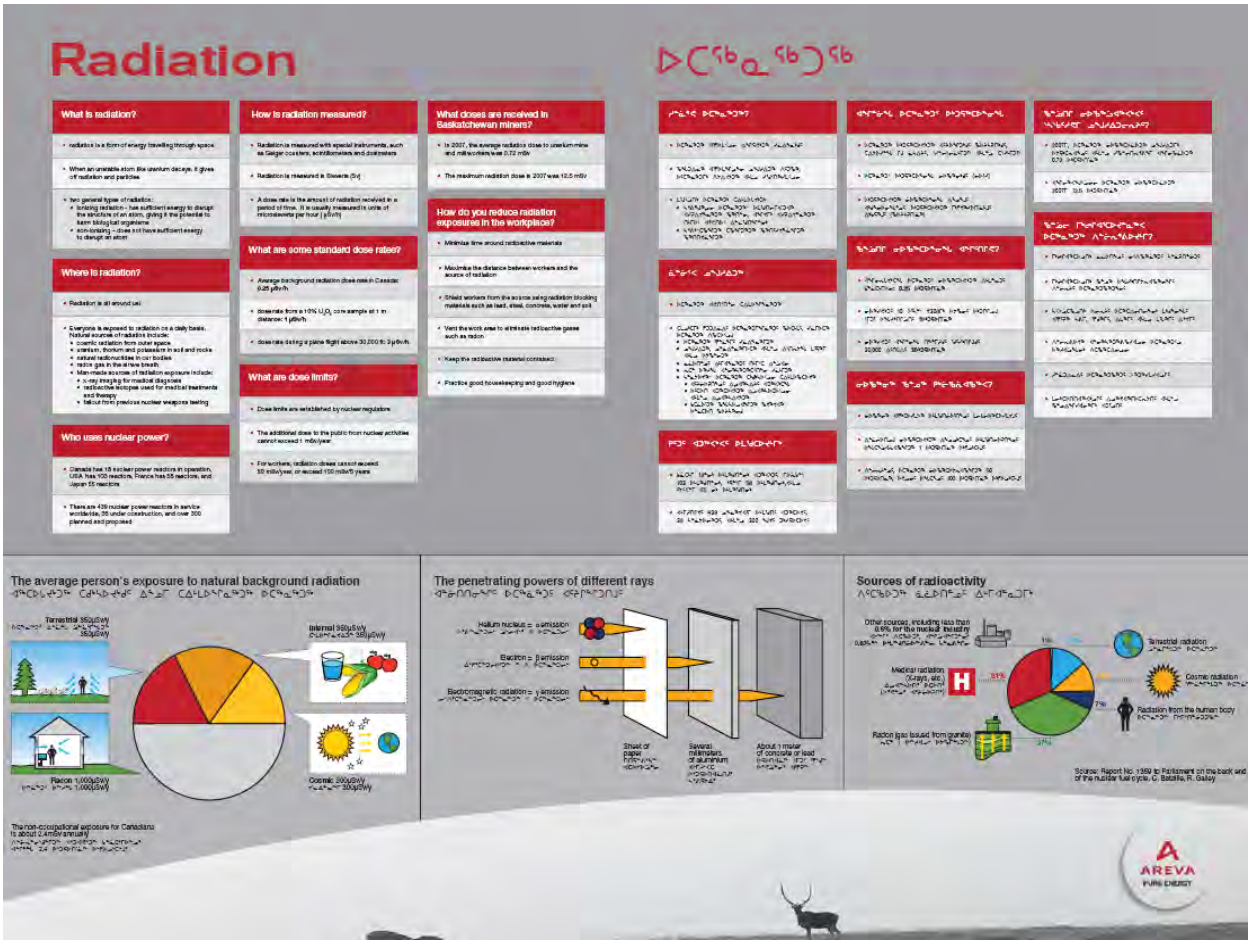


Figure B.1-3 Display Panel



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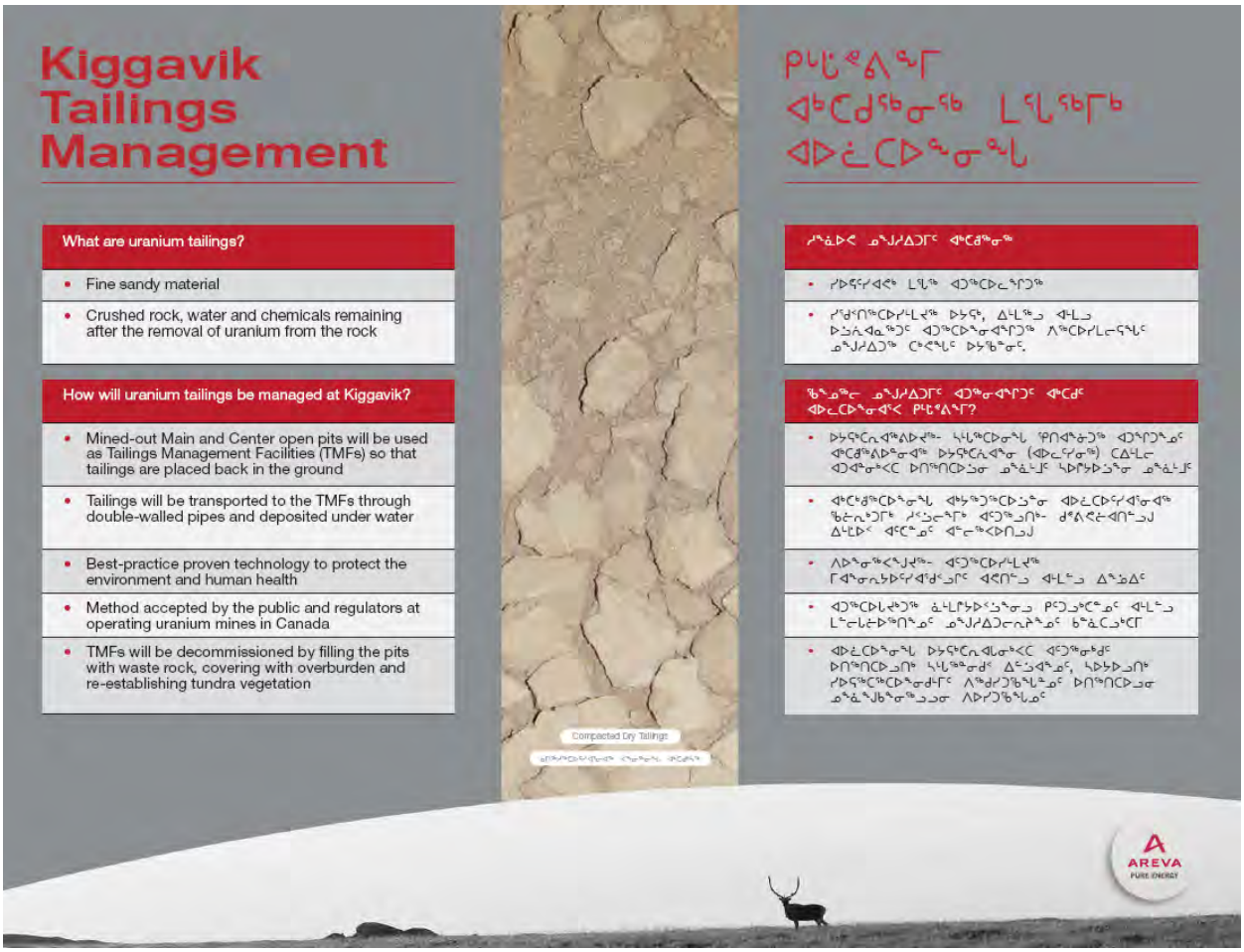

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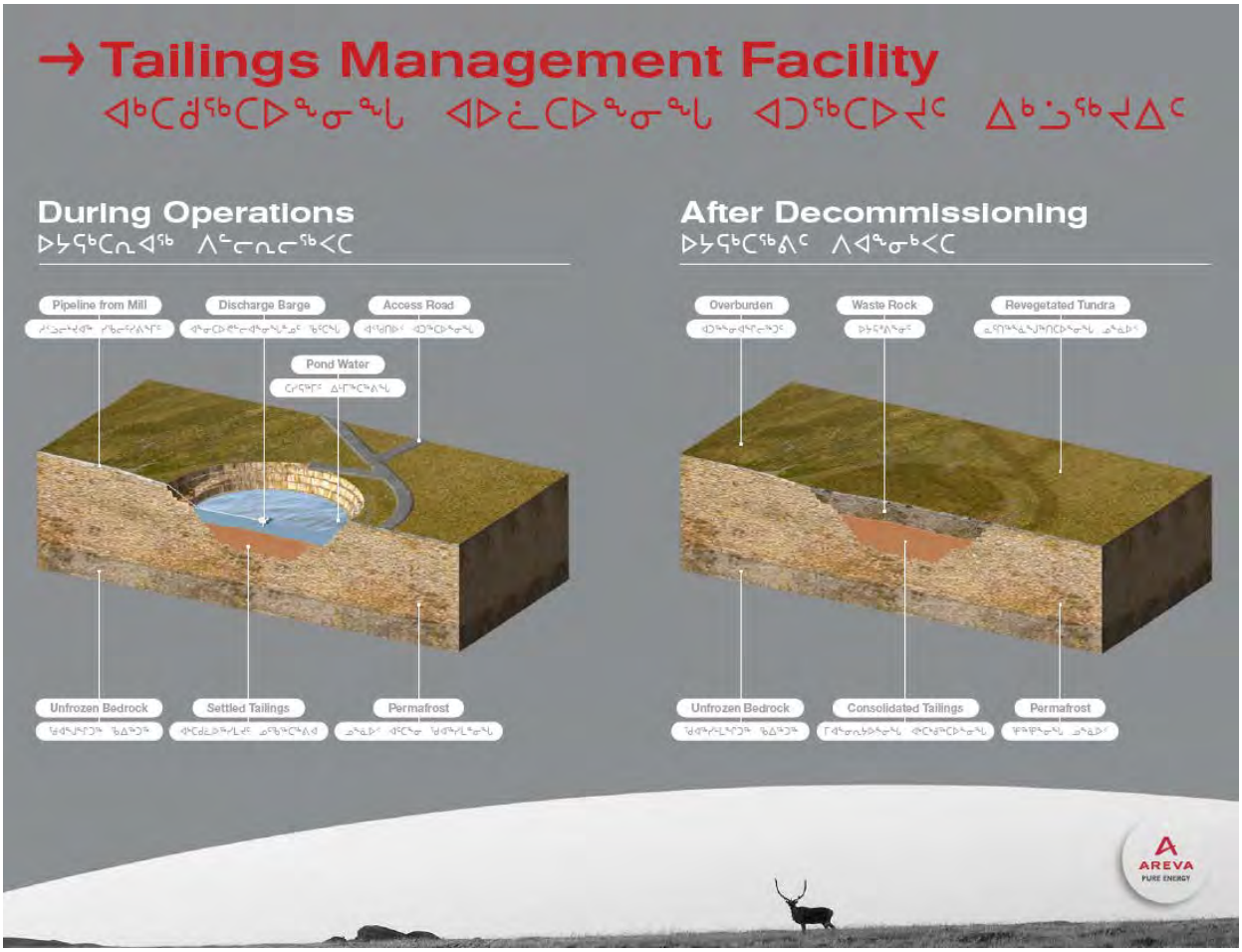


Figure B.1-6 Display Panel

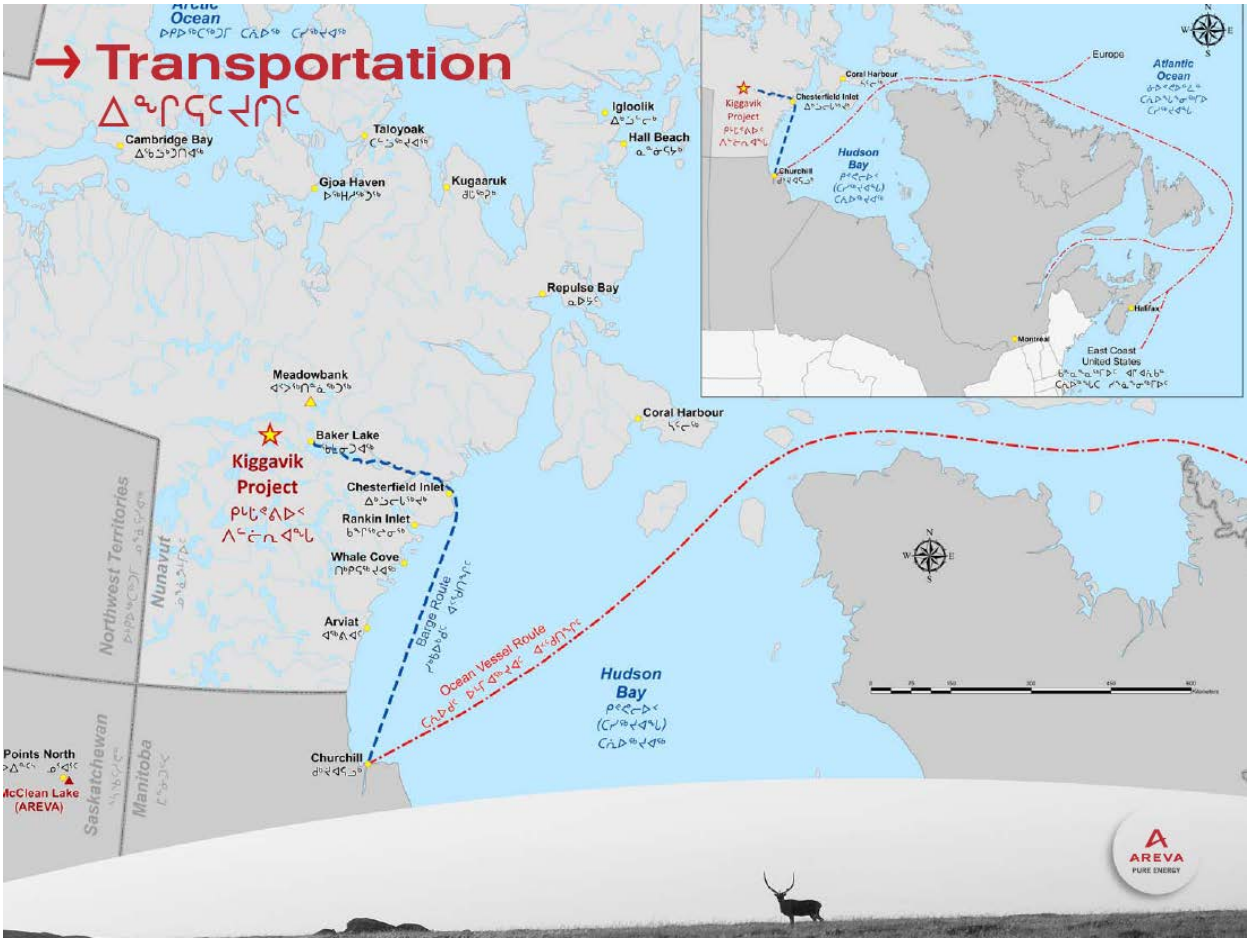


Figure B.1-7 Display Panel

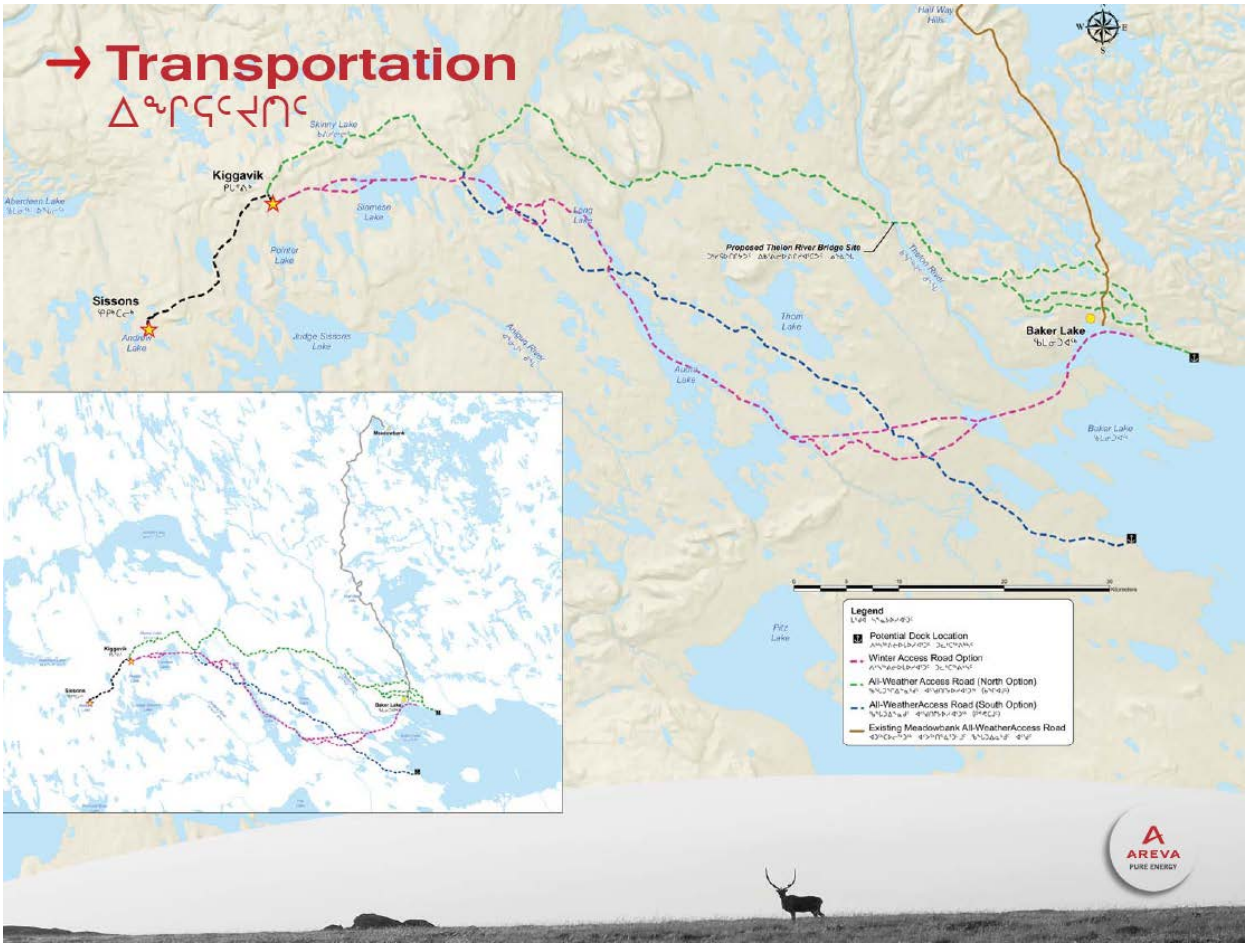


Figure B.1-8 Display Panel

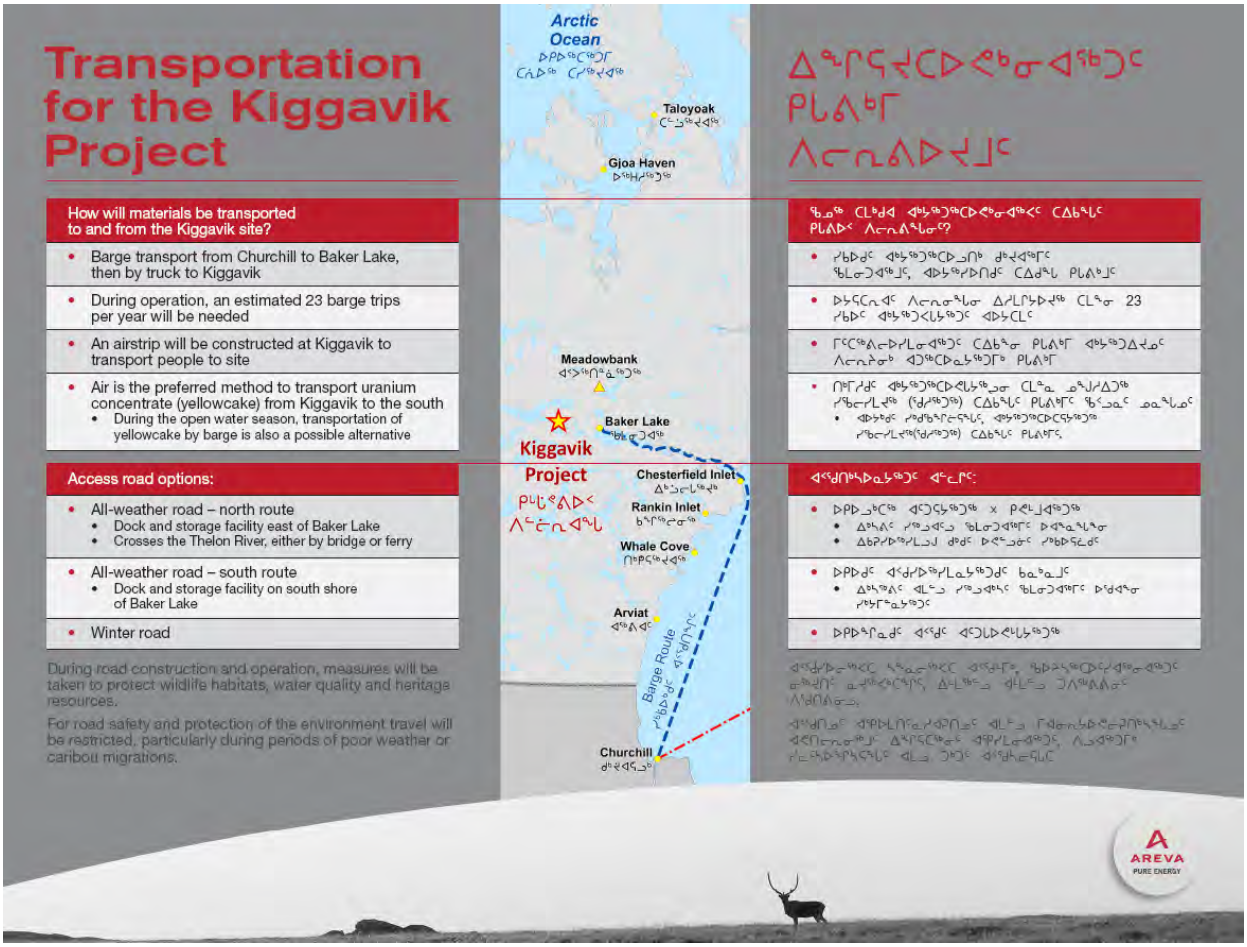


Figure B.1-9 Display Panel

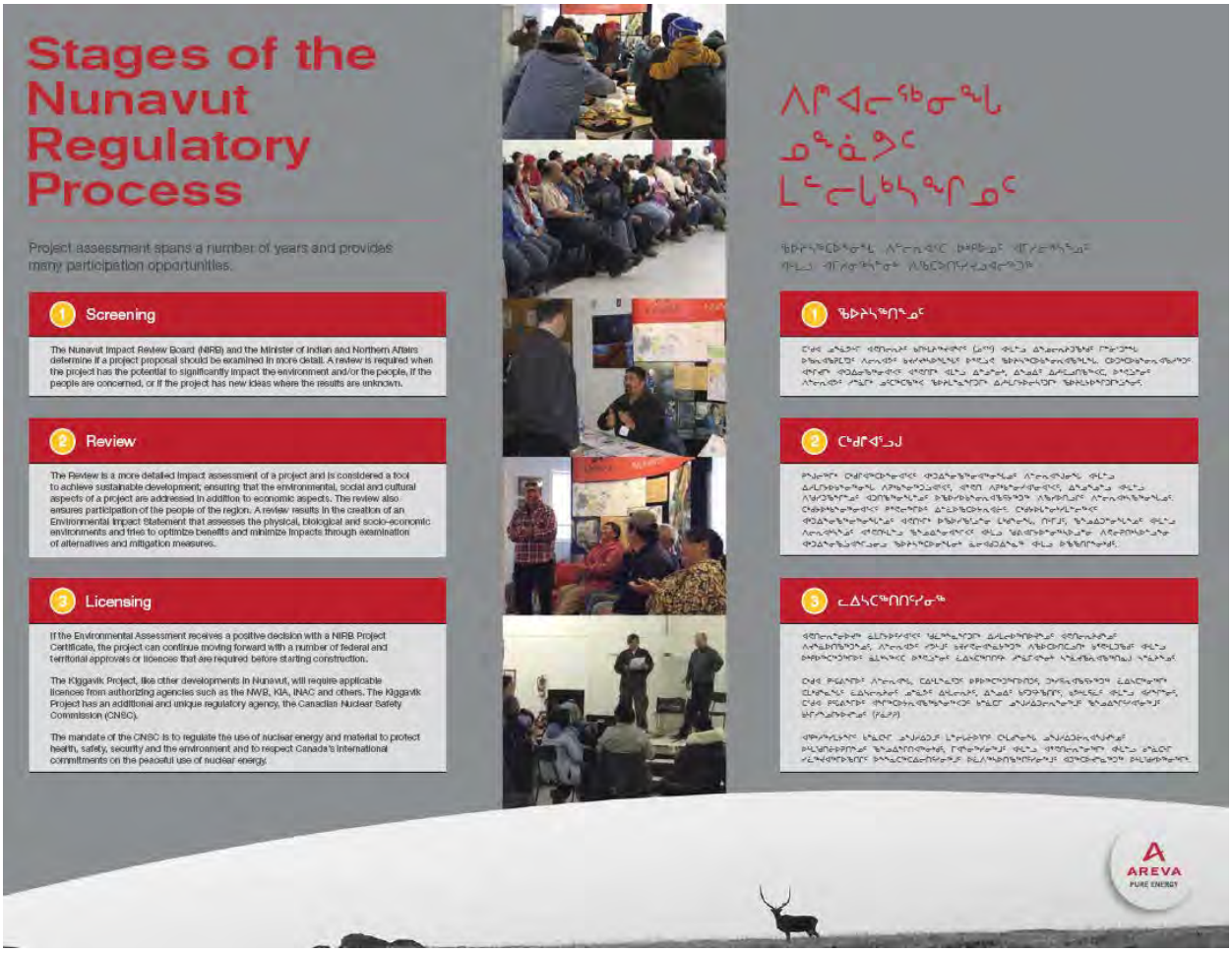


Figure B.1-10 Display Panel

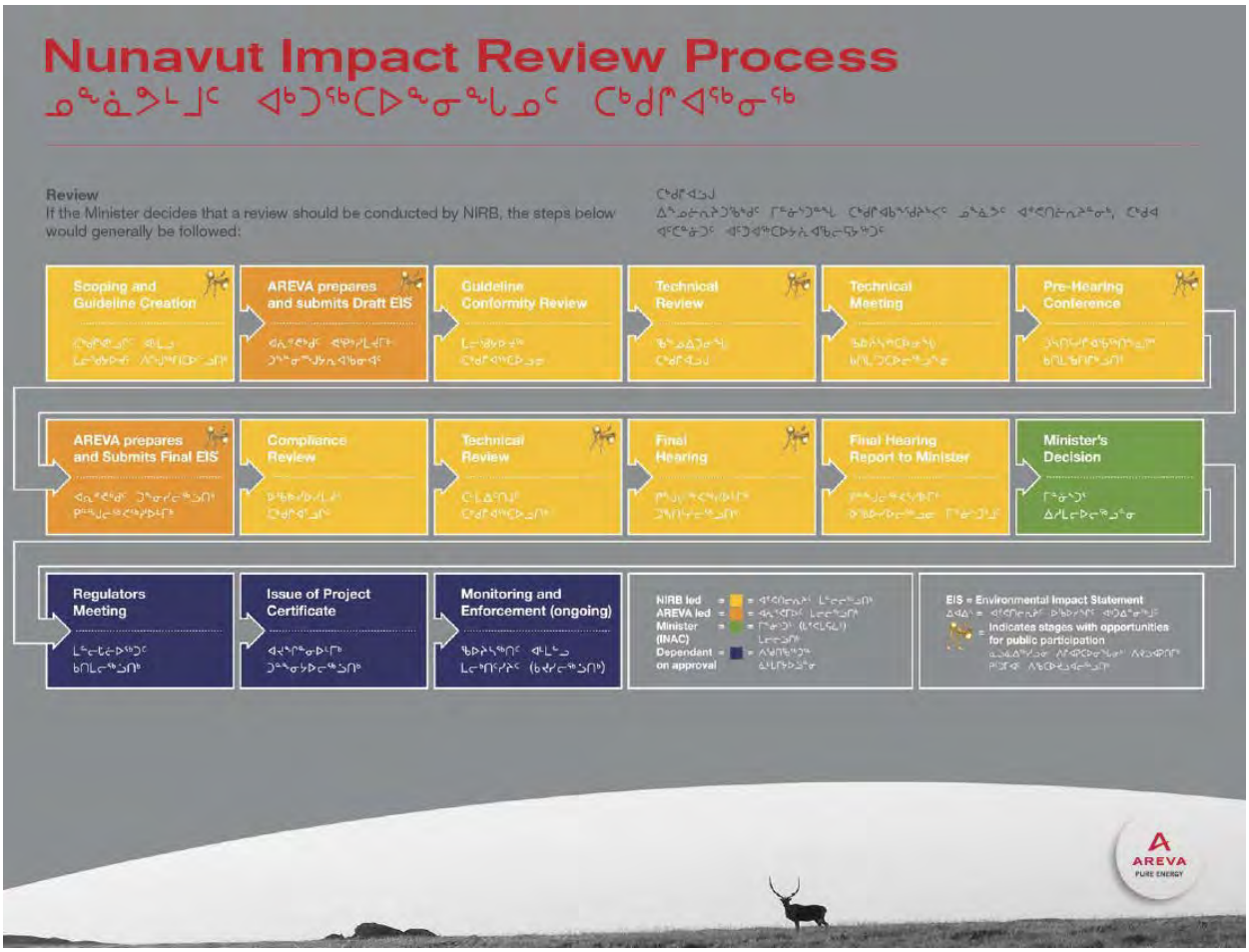


Figure B.1-11 Display Panel

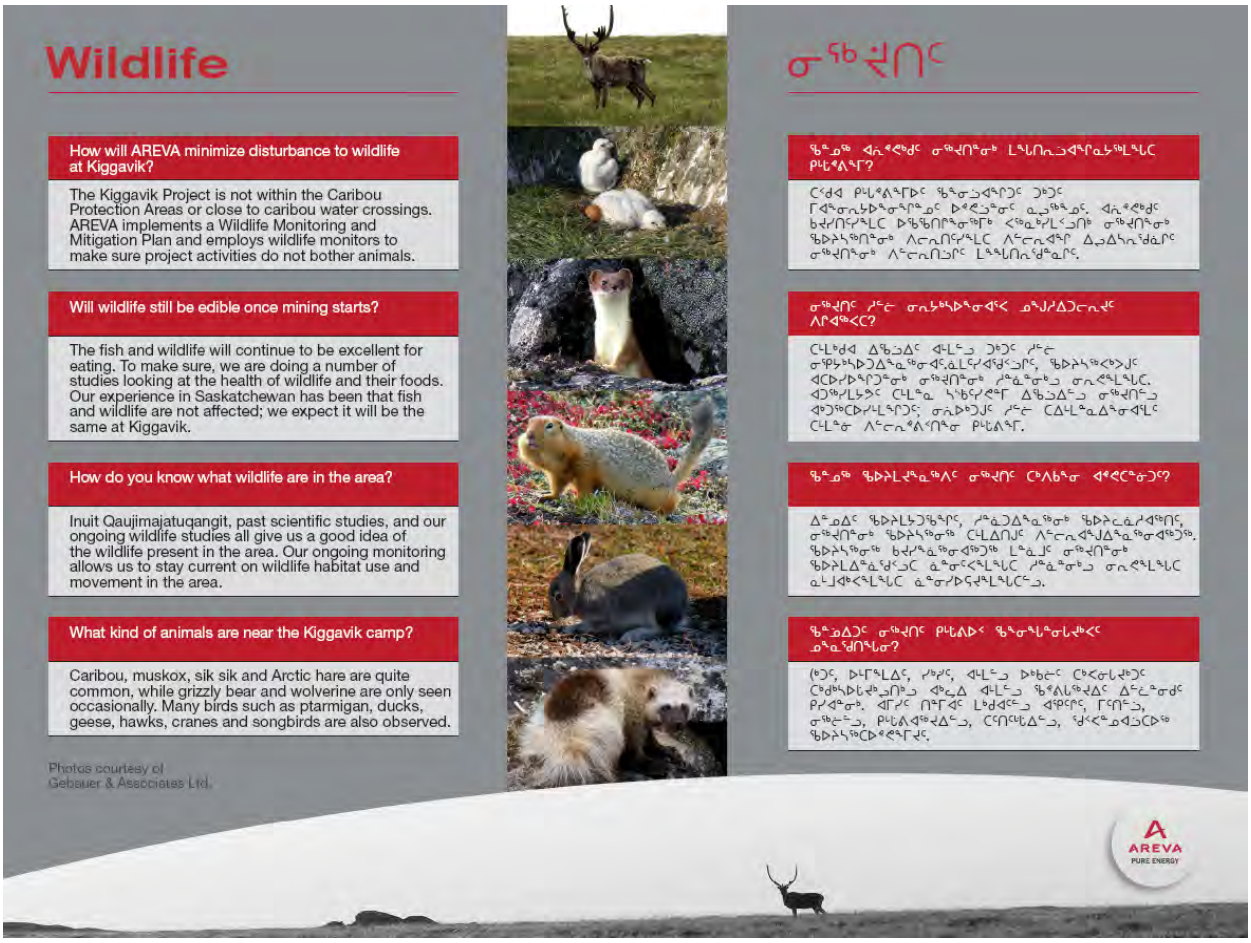
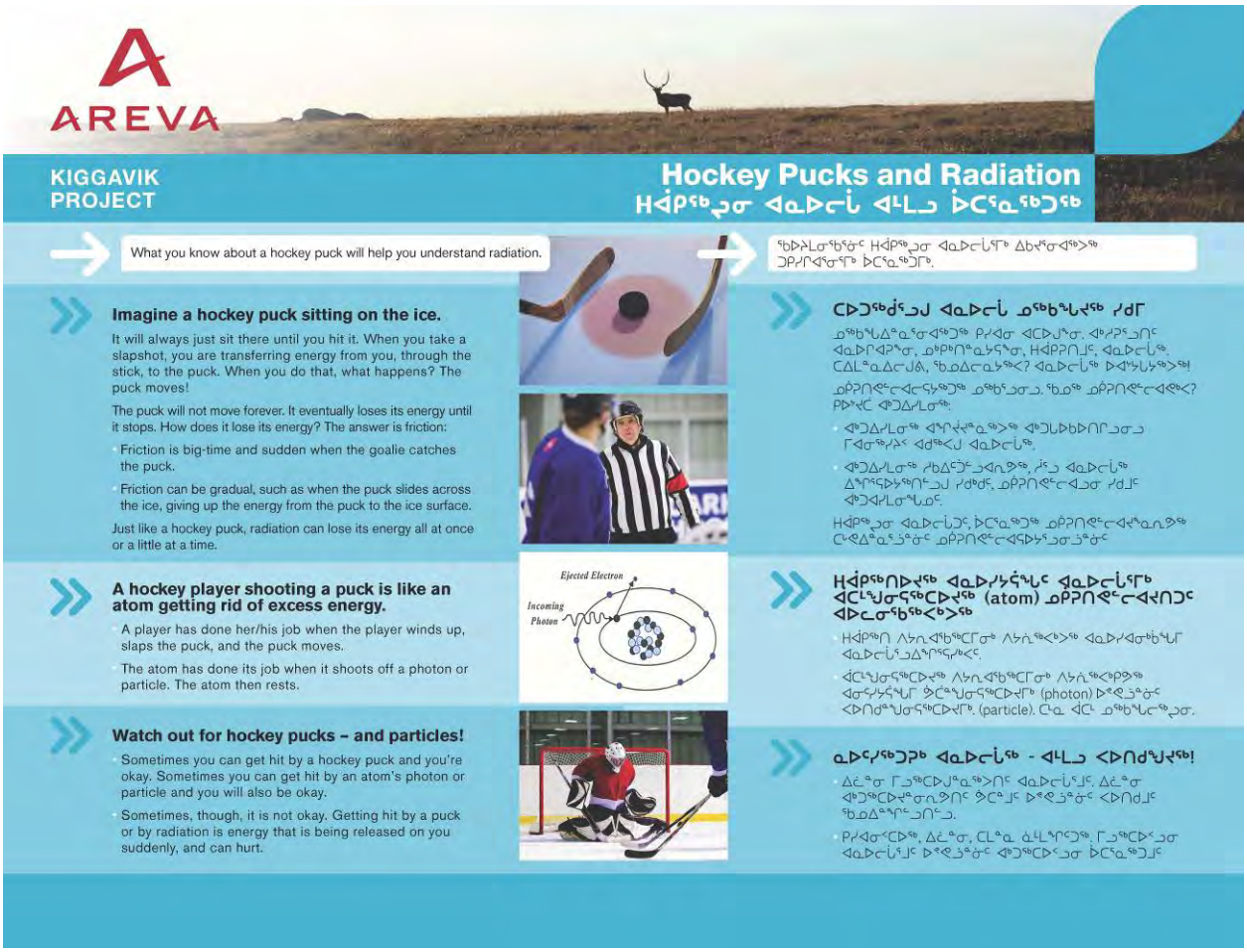


Figure B.1-12 Display Panel

Figure B.1-13 Display Panel

Figure B.1-14 Display Panel

Figure B.1-15 Display Panel


AREVA
KIGGAVIK
PROJECT
Hockey Pucks and Radiation
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What you know about a hockey puck will help you understand radiation.
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᖁᓕᓂ ᐄᑭᐳᖅᓯᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᓚᕐᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.
Imagine a hockey puck sitting on the ice.
It will always just sit there until you hit it. When you take a slapshot, you are transferring energy from you, through the stick, to the puck. When you do that, what happens? The puck moves!
The puck will not move forever. It eventually loses its energy until it stops. How does it lose its energy? The answer is friction:
Friction is big-time and sudden when the goalie catches the puck.
Friction can be gradual, such as when the puck slides across the ice, giving up the energy from the puck to the ice surface.
Just like a hockey puck, radiation can lose its energy all at once or a little at a time.
ᑕᐅᑐᖅᑯᑦᓗᒍ ᐋᓇᐅᓕᓗ ᓄᖅᑲᖏᓚᐅᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂ, ᐊᒪᓗᓃ ᐋᓇᐅᓕᓚᕐᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᓚᕐᑎᑦ

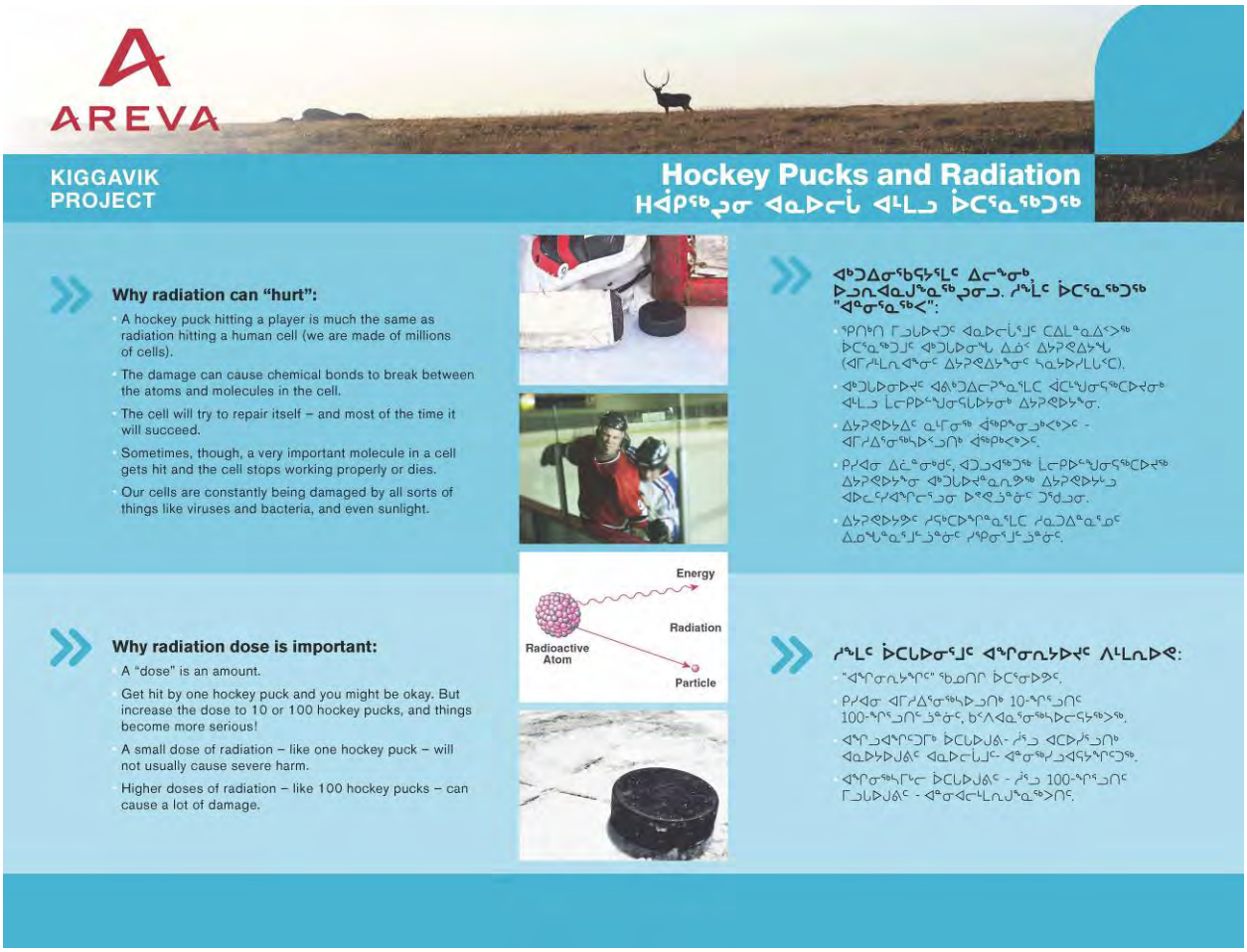

Figure B.2-2 Hockey Pucks and Radiation Display