Shafts at Cigar Lake underground mine

ᔅᑦᓯᕐᓴᐅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑐᓴᐃᓂᒥ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᓂᒥᑦ ᓯᒋ ᑕᓯᐃᓂ

NWT & NUNAVUT
CHAMBER OF MINES

Returning the pit and rock piles to the land (Cluff Lake mine)

ᐅᑎᖅᑎᕆᔨᓴᕆ ᓴᓇᓱᐅᔨᒪᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᖅᕿᖏᓐᓂᑐᓄ ᓄᓇᒧᓕ (ᖃᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᔨᐊᓂ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ)

Reclamation & Revegetation at the Decommissioned Tailings Management Area at Cluff Lake

ᓴᓗᒫᒪᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᑭᖅᓯᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓗ ᐅᖃᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓴᕐᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ

NWT & NUNAVUT CHAMBER OF MINES

At the Cluff Lake mine reclamation is returning the mine area back to the land

ᖃᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓴᖅᓄᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᓇᓗᒪᖅᓴᐃᓪᓚᓇᑎᑐᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᖅᓯᓯᒋᐊᓗᒃ ᓄᓇᓗᒃ

The DJX pit allowed to fill with water during reclamation (Cluff Lake mine)

ᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᐟ ᐱᖏᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐃᓕᒥᖅᑐᑦᓯᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓗᓕᖅᑕᐱᑦᓂᒃ (ᒃᓪᓚᐟ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓄᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᑎ)

Open pit at McClean Lake uranium mine

ᓴᖅᑲᐅᔾᔨᒪᔪᖅ ᓚᒃᓪᓄ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᖅᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕆᓂᐊᖅᑎᖅ


Kiggavik's exploration camp is well organized and has a small footprint
ᑭᖑᓪᓗᐊᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑭᒃᑲᓇᙱᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓂᕐᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ

100 tonne haul trucks at McClean Lake open pit mine

100 ᑕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓱᒃᖢᑕᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᒃᓱᓐ ᑕᓱᐊᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥ ᐅᕐᖅᑎᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐ

Personal monitoring equipment helps protect our employees (McClean Lake)

ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᑐᐱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓕᒃᑯᐊᓂᒃ (ᒪᒃᑦᓐ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ)

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Uranium mine product – barrels of yellow cake – ready for shipping (McClean Lake)

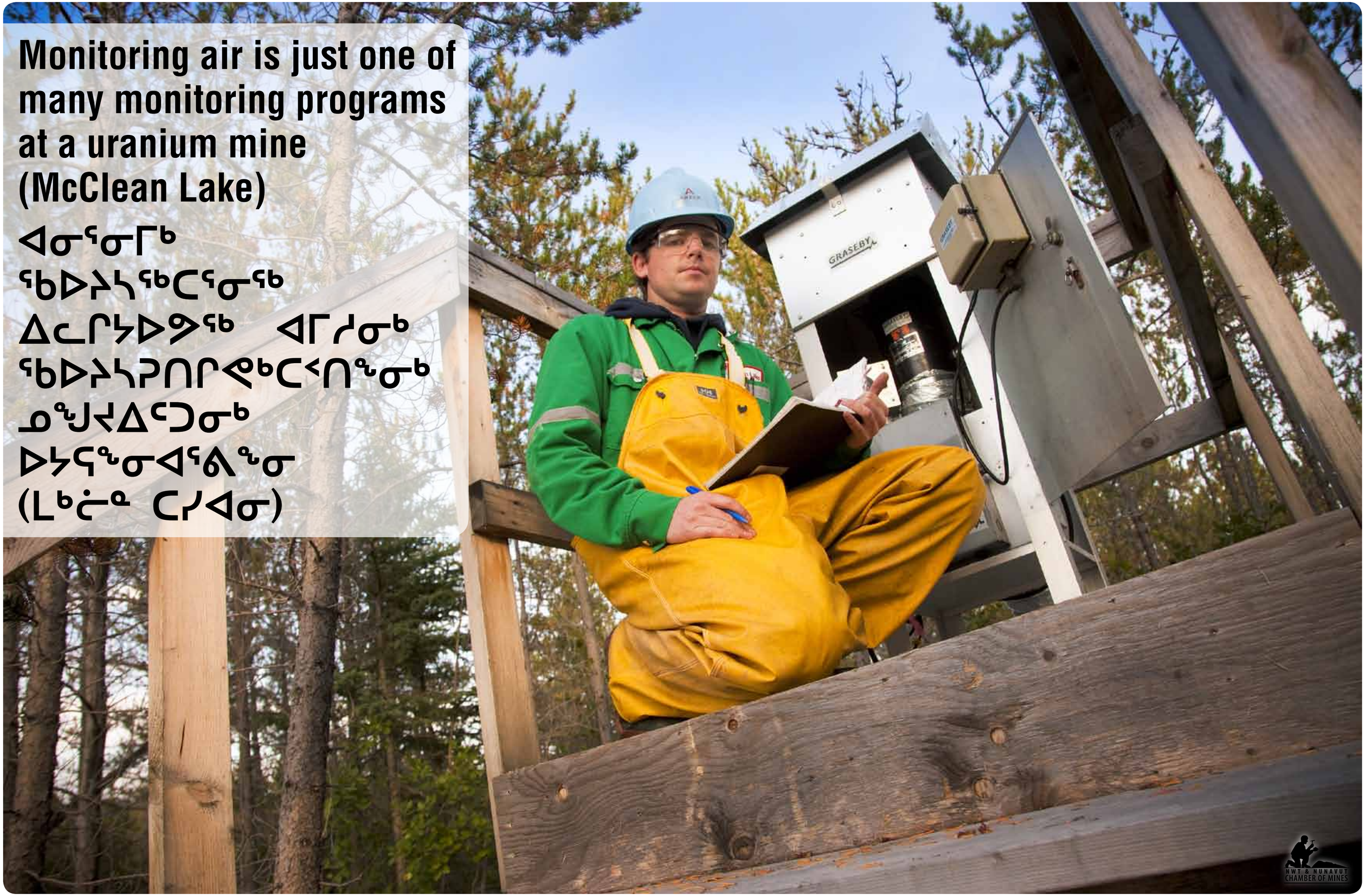
ᓄᖅᓱᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᓪᓚᕐ - ᖃᓄᕐᑕᐅᓴᐃᓕᕐ ᐃᓗᓕᓂᖃᖅᖃᑐᕐ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ - ᐊᐅᑦᓭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓚᖃᖅᓯᓪᓗᑐᖅ (ᒪᖅᓯᓐ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ)

Uranium mining provides a variety of jobs for local residents (Processing plant, McClean Lake)

ᓄᖅᓱᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᖏᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᖁᖅ ᐱᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᕐᓂᕐᖁᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᖁᖅ ᐊᓯᐸᓂᖏᓕᕐᖁᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᖏᓪᓕᐊᑦᑐᓂᒃ (ᓄᖅᓱᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᖁᖅᓯᒪᒃ, ᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ)

Monitoring air is just one of many monitoring programs at a uranium mine (McClean Lake)

ᐊᓂᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᑎᔭᐅᕐᖓᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐸᑎᑭᖅᑕᕐᕕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖓᔪᐃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓂᒃ (ᒪᒃᒋᓐᓄ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ)



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Mining is the largest employer of Aboriginal people in Canada
(Staff monitor & maintain the generator at Kiggavik)

ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᕐᓯᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅ
ᖃᐅᔨᓗᓴᓇᓂᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
(ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓕᕐ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕ ᑲᒪᒋᔨᓪᓗᓗ ᐅᐸᑦᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᑭᖑᓪᓗᓴᖏᒥ)

The well organized and clean uranium processing plant (McClean Lake)

ᐋᑲᐹᖏᓯᒋᔨᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓗᒡᓗᓂᓗ ᓄᖓᔪᐃᕐᓗᓂᒃᓴᖅ (ᒪᒃᑯᓄ ᒋᔨᐊᓂ)

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Increasingly, women are joining the mining work force (McClean Lake)

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦᓯᒪᓕᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ (ᒪᑲᓕᓇ ᑕᓪᓗᐊᓂ)

NWT & NUNAVUT CHAMBER OF MINES

Saskatchewan Mining Association

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Uranium in Saskatchewan

Facts on the Industry for 2009

Attached are fact sheets containing information about the uranium industry in Saskatchewan, prepared by the Saskatchewan Mining Association.

These fact sheets identify the companies, operations and projects involved in the uranium industry, as well as the industry's historical economic impact within the province.

All photos were supplied by AREVA Resources and Cameco Corporation

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Introduction

"Uranium in Saskatchewan" is a series of fact sheets that are produced annually by Saskatchewan's uranium mining industry. The information contained has been gathered from corporations producing uranium in the province. The fact sheets represent the combined total of all efforts of the companies and their employees and contractors who produce this valuable source of energy used worldwide to generate electricity.

Saskatchewan is a world leader in uranium production. The uranium industry provides many jobs and promotes investment and economic development in the province. The industry provides all of these benefits in an environmentally and socially responsible manner and is held accountable for its performance. Regular internal and external audits on the environment and safety of operations are ongoing and thousands of air, water and vegetation samples are taken annually. These samples demonstrate, and the government regulatory agencies agree, that the industry is protecting the environment.

These fact sheets illustrate the magnitude of this industry and the benefits that accrue to the people of Saskatchewan.

Cameco Corporation and AREVA Resources Canada are the two uranium producers in Saskatchewan, producing all of Canada's uranium. For additional information on the Saskatchewan uranium mining industry, please visit the following websites:

www.cameco.com

www.arevaresources.ca

www.saskmining.ca

Uranium Reserves
(as of December 31, 2009)

DEPOSIT	MINING METHOD	MILLIONS OF POUNDS U_3O_8	AVERAGE GRADE (% U_3O_8)
McArthur River	underground	335.2	19.53
Cigar Lake	underground	209.3	17.04
Rabbit Lake	underground	21.3	0.88
Key Lake	open pit	0.7	0.52
McClean Lake	stockpiled	2.7	0.62
Cluff Lake	decommissioned	nil	nil
TOTAL URANIUM RESERVES		633.5	

Numbers may not reflect total due to rounding.

- Clean electricity generated worldwide from Canadian uranium avoids 700 million tonnes of CO_2 emissions annually.
  (source: Canadian Nuclear Association)
- The energy potential of Saskatchewan's uranium reserves is approximately equivalent to 4.5 billion tonnes of coal or 17.5 billion barrels of oil.
- More energy is contained in Saskatchewan's known uranium reserves than in all known Canadian conventional oil reserves (not including the Athabasca oil sands).
- At the current rate of extraction, Saskatchewan's known uranium deposits will last for 20 to 30 years. This figure only includes known deposits. New deposits are continually being discovered through exploration activities.

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Expenditures for Uranium Mining: 1980 – 2009

(includes capital, exploration and pre-development expenditures;
does not include operating expenditures)

YEAR	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
1980	186.8
1981	168.7
1982	301.6
1983	382.9
1984	181.2
1985	98.0
1986	90.3
1987	86.5
1988	102.6
1989	60.8
1990	75.1
1991	95.5
1992	52.7
1993	65.5
1994	66.2

YEAR	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
1995	158.9
1996	234.2
1997	253.8
1998	210.2
1999	232.1
2000	74.7
2001	47.1
2002	54.4
2003	49.4
2004	101.5
2005	215.6
2006	343.2
2007	347.2
2008	403.6
2009	288.3

1980-2009 TOTAL EXPENDITURES - $5,028,600,000

Since 1980, the uranium mining industry has spent more than $5.0 billion on uranium mining projects in Saskatchewan.

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Economic Impact
2009

- The uranium mining industry spent over $266 million on salaries, wages and benefits for its direct employees. Of this, $75 million was paid to residents of Saskatchewan's north.

- The industry's contractors paid out an additional $118 million to their employees.

- Income tax remitted on behalf of direct employees was $80 million. Canada Pension Plan contributions were an additional $13.3 million and Canada Employment Insurance payments were another $5.0 million.

- The value of goods and services purchased by the industry was $803 million. Over 63% ($511 million) of this amount went to businesses based in Saskatchewan and 35% ($285 million) went to businesses based in northern Saskatchewan.

- Capital expenditures were approximately $245 million, while exploration expenditures were $38 million. Reclamation expenditures were $5.5 million. Total capital, exploration and reclamation expenditures, excluding salaries, were $288.3 million.

- Taxes and royalties of $139.7 million were paid to the province of Saskatchewan and $5.8 million to local governments. Total taxes and royalties paid amount to more than $145.5 million.

- Approximately $5.3 million was spent on licensing fees and $2.5 million was paid in surface lease fees.

- $5.5 million was donated to community and charitable organizations and another $404,500 was given as scholarships and other forms of support to contribute to the education of Saskatchewan's youth.

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Production in 2009

Operating Mine	Production	
	Tonnes of Uranium	Million Pounds of U_3O_8
Key Lake/McArthur River*	7,347	19.1
McClean Lake	1,385	3.6
Rabbit Lake	1,462	3.8
Total	**10,193**	**26.5**

Source: Saskatchewan uranium producers

To convert tonnes of uranium to pounds of U_3O_8, multiply tonnes by 2,599.8

Numbers may not reflect total due to rounding.

* Ore from McArthur River is trucked to Key Lake where it is then fed into the Key Lake mill and processed into yellowcake.

- Canada's uranium is used exclusively for the generation of electricity at nuclear power plants. The end use is strictly enforced by international non-proliferation agreements and Canadian export restrictions.
- Nuclear power's place in Canada's energy mix has grown in importance during the past four decades and now provides 15% of Canada's electricity. This makes uranium one of Canada's cleanest, non-carbon emitting sources of energy in use today.
- Canada remains a leading world uranium producer, accounting for 20% of world primary production. All of the uranium production in Canada comes from Saskatchewan mines.
- Approximately 80% of the uranium shipped from Saskatchewan mines goes to non-Canadian markets for the generation of electricity.

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Industry Employment Statistics
2009

- Total employment by the uranium industry, including contractors, is approximately 3,780 people. The uranium industry directly employs approximately 2,410 people in Saskatchewan and industry contractors employ an additional 1,370 people.
- Employment at mine sites, including contractors, is approximately 2,580.
- Approximately 54% of mine site employees, including contractors, are residents of Saskatchewan's north.
- Approximately 50% of mine site employees, including contractors, are of Aboriginal ancestry. In 2009, Cameco Corporation was identified as one of Canada's most inclusive employers by a national competition that rates diversity in workplaces.
- Head office employment accounts for approximately 780 direct employees.
- The uranium industry is responsible for approximately 11,330 jobs in the province (approximately 3,780 direct jobs and an additional 7,550* spin-off jobs).

* Spin-off jobs calculation based on information from Saskatchewan Industry and Resources

Environmental Protection 2009

The Saskatchewan uranium mining industry is committed to responsible environmental stewardship. The industry directly employs about 80 people whose full-time responsibility is to ensure that all operations meet strict environmental standards set out by both the federal and provincial governments. Twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year, comprehensive sampling, monitoring and assessment programs are in operation to ensure that the physical environment is protected. All sites are subject to compliance-based monitoring; water and air emissions from the mine and mills are tested on a regular basis to ensure that contaminants, if any, remain within regulatory limits. The industry also performs environmental monitoring to ensure that plants, animals and fish in the surrounding area are not adversely affected. Cumulative effects monitoring, conducted by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, samples the ecosystem near the mine sites and farther away to monitor impacts.

The industry's long-term goal is to return all operations, as closely as possible, to a natural state suitable for future uses. All uranium mine site operators must issue a letter of credit with the province of Saskatchewan to ensure adequate funds are available for proper decommissioning of each site after the reserves have been mined out.

The uranium mining companies are already working towards this long-term goal. In 2009, approximately $5.5 million was spent on reclamation.

ISO 14001 Certification

ISO 14001 is a voluntary international set of standards that is recognized in more than 90 countries for maintaining an effective environmental management system where a company can demonstrate its commitment to environmental performance, pollution prevention and continual improvement. It establishes a permanent framework to assist companies in reaching their environmental protection goals. The ISO framework calls for regular independent audits and for re-certification every three years.

Four Saskatchewan uranium operations are currently ISO 14001 certified: McClean Lake (2001), Key Lake (2003), McArthur River (2003), and Cluff Lake (2004). In addition, AREVA Resources' Saskatchewan uranium exploration activities were certified for ISO 14001 in 2004. This certification further demonstrates the commitment of Saskatchewan uranium mining companies in protecting the environment.

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Radiation Protection and Worker Safety 2009

The safety of workers is a top priority. The uranium industry directly employs approximately 125 people working full time to ensure safe working environments (including radiation protection) exist for employees. All mine sites are monitored regularly to spot any potential hazards that may develop.

Employees at uranium operations are monitored continuously for radiation exposure by the use of individual radiation dosimeters carried by each employee. These devices record the cumulative radiation dose received. The dosimeters are submitted regularly to independent radiation monitoring agencies. Health Canada maintains a central registry of the results, which are provided to the employer companies, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and to all individual employees. In addition to cumulative exposure monitoring, special personal dosimeters are used that provide immediate feedback of radiation exposure levels. Certain areas in the workplace are also equipped with devices that record and display continuous ambient radiation levels.

The Saskatchewan uranium industry consistently demonstrates that it meets the standards set out by CNSC for radiation exposure. In 2009, the average total effective dose to workers in the industry, including contractors, was approximately 4.2% of the annual average allowable limit (20 millisieverts) set by regulators. All employees in the industry were below this limit. The highest exposure recorded to any single employee in 2009 was approximately 28% of the annual maximum limit (50 millisieverts).

Statistics collected by government agencies show that Saskatchewan's uranium mines are among the safest workplaces in the province, even at times surpassing office jobs. In 2008, the McClean Lake operation obtained OHSAS 18001 international health and safety management certification.

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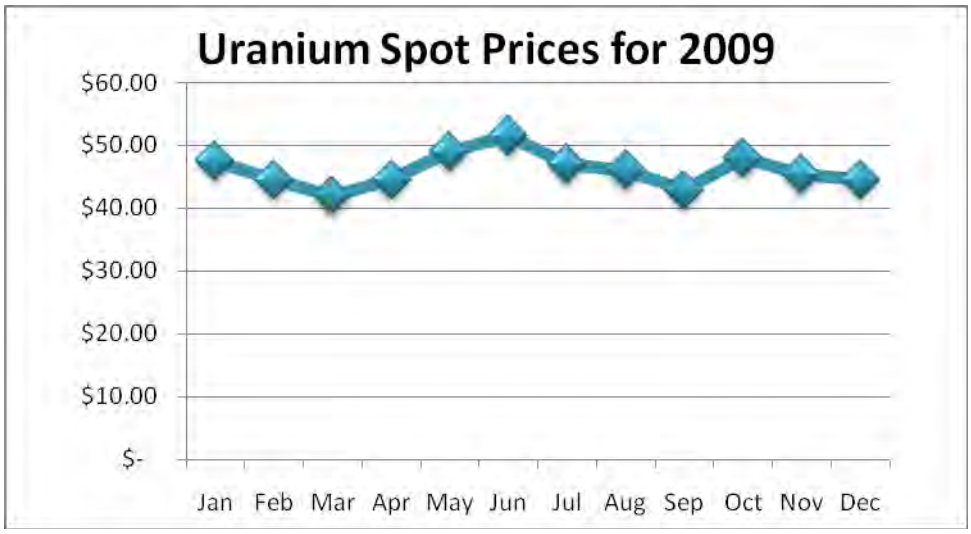
Saskatchewan Uranium Exploration Activity 2009

According to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources, total 2009 uranium exploration expenditures in the Athabasca Basin are estimated to have reached $124 million, a decrease from 2008 expenditures which were recorded at almost $204 million.



The spot market price of uranium fluctuated between January 2009 and December 2009 ($42 per pound and $52 per pound). The 2009 average spot price ($46 per pound) declined from 2008 ($62 per pound). The declining spot price may cause a reduction in exploration expenditures in the near future.

At present, more than 25 companies are exploring for uranium in the Basin. The majority of these companies are publicly traded and are operating in joint ventures with one or more other companies. Most of the activity is in the eastern part of the Basin where the major deposits are located. However, following new exploration successes, activity is increasing in the western portion of the Basin.

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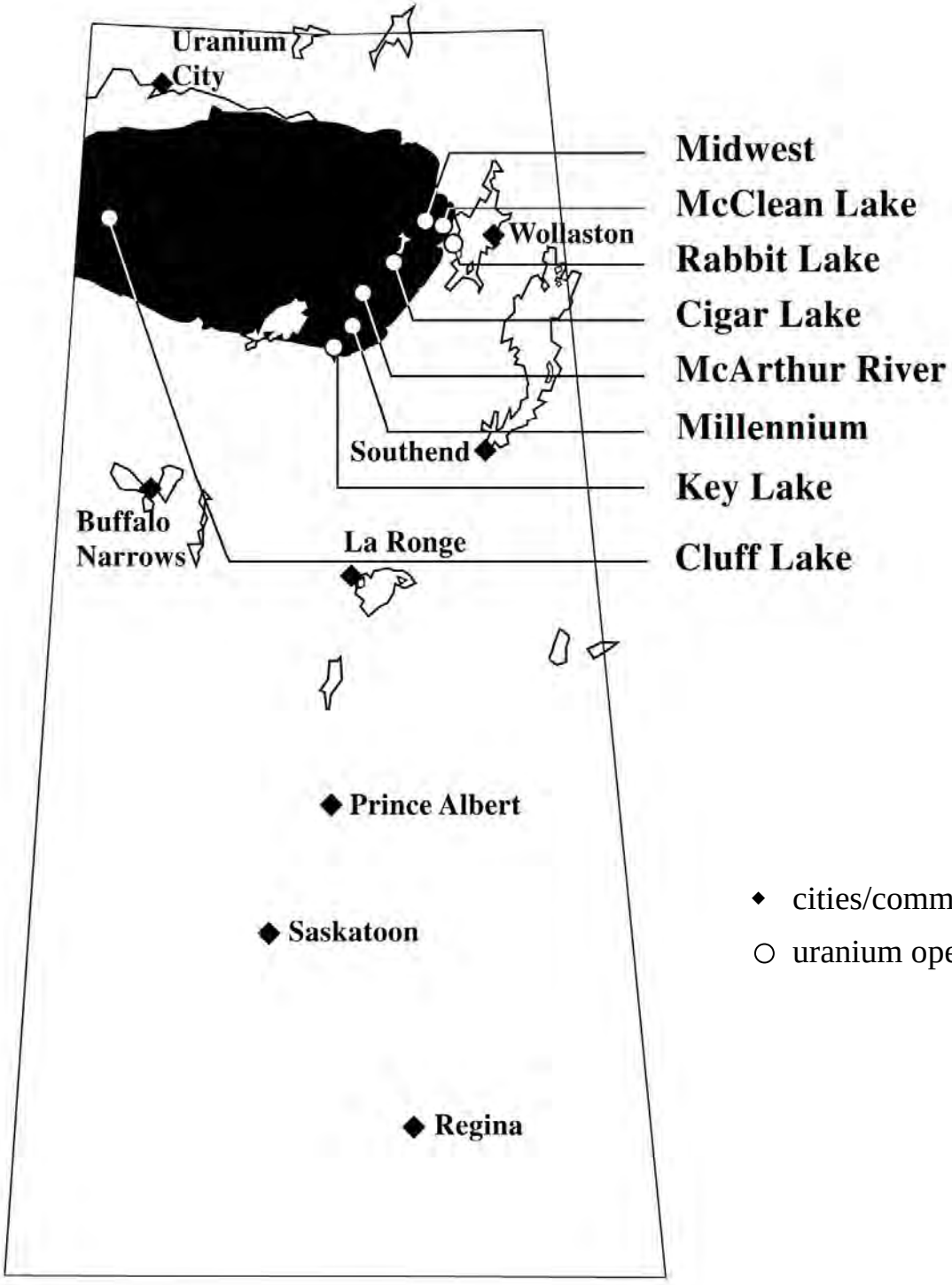

◆ cities/communities

○ uranium operations

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ᓴᓴᒃᓯᓱᒋᒃᑲ ᐅᓴᕆᔨᓂᐊᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᑎᒋᔨᓐᓂᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᓴᕆᔨᓂᐊᕆᔨᖅᑐᑐᒋᓕᕆᔨᓂᓕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᓂᓕ

ᓄᖓᔪᓚᐃᔪᕐᑐᓂ ᓴᓴᒃᓯᓱᒋᒃᑲ

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᐅᔪᓕᕆᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖓᖓᓂᒃ 2009-ᒥ

ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓕᕆᓂ ᑐᑭᔪᓗᐊᑭᓚᐅᖅᑲᓂ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᐅᔪᓕᕆᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᓄᖓᔪᓚᐃᔪᕐᑐᑐᒃ
ᐱᓕᕆᖓᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓴᒃᓯᓱᒋᒃᑲ,
ᐊᑦᖁᑭᓕᔪᐅᔪᓕᕆᓂ ᓴᓴᒃᓯᓱᒋᒃᑲ
ᐅᓴᕆᔨᓂᐊᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᑎᒋᔨᓐᓂᓕᒃ.

ᑕᒪᑭᓂᐊ ᑐᑭᔪᓗᐊᑭᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖁᔪᔪᓕᒃᑲᓂ
ᑲᒡᕿᓂᐅᔨᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓱᓴᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᓄᖓᔪᓚᐃᔪᕐᑐᑐᒃ
ᐱᓕᕆᖓᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖓᓐᓂ
ᑭᓇᐅᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᒪᐅᔪᓕᖓᖓᓂᒃ
ᓴᓴᒃᓯᓱᒋᒃᑲ.

ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓴᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᑕᒥᓵᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗ

ᑐᓴᒪᕐᓂᑦ

"ᓄᖓᔨᐃᔅᑐᑦ ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓯᓐᓂᒃ" ᑐᕈᓯᕐᓂᕐᒥᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᒃᕈᓯᓗᐅᔨᓪᓚᑎᓄᒃ ᐅᕈᐅᑕᒧᑦ ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᔅᑐᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖏᖅᓯᓂᖅ. ᑐᕈᓯᕐᓂᕐᒥᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᔅᑐᑎᒥᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓯᓐᓂᒃ. ᑐᕈᓯᕐᓂᕐᒥᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᓴᕈᓯᕐᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖏᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖏᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᓇᓄᑦ ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐ

ᓴᖅᑭᕆᔨᒋᑦ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓇᓵᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓴᓂᑦ

ᓄᖓᓚᐅᔪᑐᖅᓴᖅᓴᕐᓂ

(ᐱᑎᐊᖅᑕᓂ ᑎᓯᐱᓇᓗ 31, 2009)

ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᑐᐅᔪᑦ	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓂᐅᔪᑦ	ᒥᑦᑕᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᔨᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᒡᒐᒃ U_3O_8	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᐅᑎᓂᓐᖓᒃ ($\% U_3O_8$)
ᒪᑲᐅᑐ ᑯᖓ	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᒋᓂ	335.2	19.53
ᓯᖏ ᑕᓯᐊ	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᒋᓂ	209.3	17.04
ᖃᐱᑦ ᑕᓯᐊ	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᒋᓂ	21.3	0.88
ᑭ ᑕᓯᐊ	ᐱᖁᖃᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖅᓱᒃ	0.7	0.52
ᒪᒃᓪᓗ ᑕᓯᐊ	ᓄᖓᓚᐅᔪᑐᑦ ᒪᑎᖃᓯᖃᓯᒪᓂᖅᑕᓂ	2.7	0.62
ᒃᓕᓐ ᑕᓯᐊ	ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖃᑕᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅᖓᑕ	ᐱᑕᖃᓄᖅᑕᑦᑕᖃᖅ	ᐱᑕᖃᓄᖅᑕᑦᑕᖃᖅ
ᒪᑎᑐᒃᓴᑦ ᓄᖓᓚᐅᔪᑦᑕᖃᖅᓱᑦ		633.5	

ᓱᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓕᐅᑦᓕᓚᓄᖅᑕᑦᑕᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐱᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑲᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᖃᒃᓕᒃᓴᑦ ᓯᓕᖁᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᒪᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᖓᓚᐅᔪᑦᑕᖅᑕᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓄᖅᑕᑎᓯᓯᒪᔪᑉᓗᓂ 700 ᒥᓕᐊᓂ ᐅᖁᐊᒪᓄᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᓚᐊᓇᖃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒧᑦ.

  (ᑐᑭᓯᑎᖁᔪᖁᓕ: ᒪᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᓱᒪᖃᒃᑯᓕᓚᓄᑦ ᒪᑕᐸᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅᑐᑦ)

- ᐱᖁᖁᓯᐊᖅᑎ ᓄᖓᓚᐅᔪᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᒃᑲᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓇᓇᖃᑐᓂ ᐊᐸᓕᓇᓴᖃᓕ ᐊᖁᕐᒪᖏᓂᒃ 4.5 ᐱᓕᐊᓇ ᐅᖁᐊᒪᓄᖅᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᓇᔪᓂᓇᓂ 17.5 ᐱᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᒋᑕᐅᓴᖁᔪᐊᖁᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᓯᔪᐊᔪᓐᓇᒃ.

- ᐱᖁᖁᓯᐊᖅᑎ ᓄᖓᓚᐅᔪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᒃᑲᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᔪᐊᖁᓂᖅᖓᑕᐅᓕᖅᖓᒃ ᐅᓇᑕᔭᒋᑎ ᐅᖁᓯᔪᐊᔪᑦᖃᖁᓂᐅᔪᑦ (ᐃᓕᑎᕐᐅᓇᓱᓂᓗᓂ ᐋᒋᕐᕼᐅᒥ ᐅᖁᓯᔪᐊᔪᑦᖃᖁᓕᓇᓕᒥᑦ).

- ᐃᓐᓇ ᐋᕐᖁᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᖁᖁᓯᐊᖅᑎ ᓄᖓᓚᐅᔪᑦᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᓄᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᓇᓂᒃᓴᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᓄᑦ 20-ᓂᑦ 30-ᓄᑦ. ᑕᓕᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᓇᓐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓪᑦᑎ ᓇᓂᕐᑕᑦᓕᓚᖏᓐᓇᖅᓴᑦ ᖃᓄᓂᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

ᓴᖅᑭᕋᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᑭᓴᖏᓂᕆᔨᒪᓕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕋᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᑐᐊᓘᑉᑐᒃ ᑭᓴᖏᓂᕆᔨᖅᑕᒋᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᕆᓂᒃ

ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᓪᓚᕆᐊᓂᑐᓂ ᓄᓚᔪᐊᐃᓕᑐᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓴᖏᓂᕆᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒍᑦ: 1980-2009

(ᐃᓕᖅᖃᖅᓴᓂ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᕿᓂᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓗᒐᓗ ᑭᓴᖏᓂᕆᔨᓇᖅᑕᒥᐅᑕᖅᑎᓯᓇᑦᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ; ᐃᓕᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᓱᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓕᕆᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ)

ᐅᑭᐅᒥ	ᒥᓕᐊᖏᔪᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ
1980	186.8
1981	168.7
1982	301.6
1983	382.9
1984	181.2
1985	98.0
1986	90.3
1987	86.5
1988	102.6
1989	60.8
1990	75.1
1991	95.5
1992	52.7
1993	65.5
1994	66.2

ᐅᑭᐅᒥ	ᒥᓕᐊᖏᔪᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ
1995	158.9
1996	234.2
1997	253.8
1998	210.2
1999	232.1
2000	74.7
2001	47.1
2002	54.4
2003	49.4
2004	101.5
2005	215.6
2006	343.2
2007	347.2
2008	403.6
2009	288.3

1980-2009-ᒥ ᑲᑎᖃᓕᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ - $5,028,600,000

ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᒃ 1980-ᓂᒃ, ᓄᓚᔪᐊᐃᓕᑐᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓴᖏᓂᕆᔨᓇᖅᑕᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓚᔪᐊᐃᓕᑐᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓴᖏᓂᕆᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒍᑦ $5.0 ᐱᓕᕆᓂ ᓴᓇᔨᓯᓯᓚᐅᖅ.

ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅ ᑭᓱᓕᔅᓴᒪᓂᖅᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓴᕐᑐᑎᒍᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪ ᑭᓱᓕᔅᓴᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓴᕐᑐᑎᒍᑦ

ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᑕᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅ2009-ᒥ.

- ᓄᖓᔪᐊᐃᕐᑐᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᓱᓕᔅᓴᒪᓕᕐᓗᖅ $266 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᕐᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᕐᓂᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᖓᔪᓄᑦᓯᓗ. ᒡᒃᑯᓇᖅᖏᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ $75 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅᑎᐅᑦ ᓂᑎᕈᒃᓴᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

- ᐅᓴᕐᓂᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑎᑎᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑲᓇᕐᓂᒪᓕᕐᓂᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒥᖓᓂᖅ $118 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒥ.

- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐃᓇᒡᒎᓴᖓᓂᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᓇᓂᒪᑦ $80 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᓇᑕᓴᓴᓕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ $13.3 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᓚᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓇᓇᕐᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᑦ $5.0 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅ.

- ᐅᓴᕐᓂᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉ ᓂᐅᐃᓇᓂᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓚᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑎᓂᓴᓕᒃᑐᒍ $803 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ. 63% ᐅᖃᓕᑦᓂᑦ ($511 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃ) ᐊᑐᓕᐅᑦᑐᑎᖓ ᓇᓚᒥᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅ ᐊᓚᒍ ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅ 35% ($285 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃ) ᓇᓚᒥᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᓄᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᑎᖓ ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ.

- ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓄᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ $245 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᐅᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ, ᖃᑭᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᒪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᖓᓂᖅ $38 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒥ, ᓴᓄᓪᓕᖅᑲᐃᐅᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ $5.5 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦᓄᖅ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓄᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᖃᑭᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓄᓪᓕᖅᑲᐃᐅᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦᑐᑎᖓ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ, ᐃᓕᑎᐅᔭᓕᖅᖢᓂᖅᓯᑎᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᕐᓂᐅᓂᖅ $288.3 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᐅᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ.

- ᒡᒃᓯᓴᐃᔨᑦᑐᑎᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦᑐᑎᖓ $139.7 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᐅᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᑐᓂᖅ $5.8 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᑦᑐᑎᖓ ᓄᓇᒡᒎᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᑐᓂᖅ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ ᒡᒃᓯᓴᐃᔨᑦᑐᑎᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ $145.5 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᑦᓂᓕᖅᑐᑦ.

- ᐃᓕᓴᖅ $5.3 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᐅᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᓕᐃᓴᓐᓯᒡᒎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓚᒍ $2.5 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᑦᑐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

- $5.5 ᒥᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᖃᑕᐅᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓴᕐᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓐᓂᒡᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᓚᒍ $404,500 ᑐᓂᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᖓ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᑦᓴᖅᓴᖅᓯᐊᓂᕐᓂᐅᑦᑐᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᓚᒍ ᐊᓯᖏᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᓴᓴᑲᓯᕆᔨᖅ ᒪᓕᓂᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᓴᓇᕆᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓕᕆᔨᓴᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯᓂᖅ

ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᖅᓯᓯᒪᒥ2009-ᒥ

ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔨᖅ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᕐᓴᖅ	ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯ	
	ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓂᖅᓯᓂ ᑕᕐᖓᔨᓯ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑕᓯ	ᒥᓚᕆᖓᔨᓯ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓂᖅᓯᓂ U_3O_8
Ṗ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ/ᒪᑲᑐ ძᖏ*	7,347	19.1
ᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᑕᓯᐊ	1,385	3.6
ᖃᐱᑦ ᑕᓯᐊ	1,462	3.8
ᑲᑎᕐᓂᑦ	**10,193**	**26.5**

ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᖅᑎᓯᔨᓯ: ᓴᓇᖅᓯᓯᒪᒥ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑕᓚᓕᑦ

ᖁᑲᐅᒥᐊᓂᕆᐊᓂᑐᐃᒍ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑕᓯ ᐅᖃᓕᖅᓂᖅᓂᓂᖅ U3O8-ᒧᑦ ᐃᓴᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑭᐅᖅᑐᖓ 2,599.8-ᖅᑎᖅᑕᕐᑐᑐᒍ

ᐃᓴᐅᑎᖅᓂᑦ ᐃᑕᖃᓪᓕᓚᖅᓂᐊᕆᖅᑎᑕᑐᖅᓴᐅᔨᓯ.

* ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯ ᒪᑲᑕ ძᖏᓂᑦ ᓄᓚᖅძᑭᑎᖅძᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᖁᑕᐅᔨᐃᑐᑎᖅ Ṗ ᑕᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓯᖁᑲᓕᖅᓴᓕᐊᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᐃᑎᖅ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑕᓯ ᐱᐅᓂᖏᓂᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯᑎᑎᖅ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᓄᖓᖅᓯᐃᑕᓂᖅᓴᐃᑎᖅ.

- ᑲᓇᑕᐅᔨ ᓄᖕᑎᔨᐃᑐᑦᑐᖓᓂ ᐊᐃᑐᐱᐅᓗᐊᖅᓯᓴᐅ ᐅᖅᑲᑎᑕᐅᔨᓯᑐᑎᖅ Ṗ ᑕᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓯᖁᑲᓕᖅᓴᓕᐊᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᐃᑎᖅ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯᑎᑎᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐃᓕᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑐᐱᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑐᐅᖅᑲᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕᓯ.
- ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓄᖕᑎᔨᐃᑐᑦᑐᖓᓂ ᐊᐃᑐᐱᐅᓗᐊᖅᓯᓴᐅ ᐅᖅᑲᑎᑕᐅᔨᓯᑐᑎᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐃᓐᓇ 15%-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓴᐃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯ. ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑖᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯ ᓴᓗᒪᓂᖅᓴᖓᔨᓗᓂ, ᓴᓗᒪᔨᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓯᐅᔨᓯᑐᑎᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᑕ.
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯ ᓯᑕ ᓯᕐᓚᖅᑎᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑕᓚᓂᖏᑦ, 20%-ᖓᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᓚᖁᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑕᓚᓂᐅᔨᓯ. ᓄᖓᔨᐃᑐᑦᑕᓚᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯ ᓴᓇᖅᓯᓯᒪᒥ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᓂᖅ.
- 80%-ᖓᓪᓗᓂ ᓴᓇᖅᓯᓯᒪᒥ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᖏᓐᓂᕐᒧᑎᒃᑯᑦᑕᓯ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᔨᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓯ ᓯᓚᒋᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᑎᑕᐅᔨᓯᑐᑎᖅ.

SASKATCHEWAN MINING ASSOCIATION

NWT & NUNAVUT CHAMBER OF MINES

ᓴᓗᒃᑖᓂᕐᒣᑉ ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓴᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑐᒋᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ

ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᓐᓂᒋᓂ 2009-ᒥ

- ᑲᑎᕐᔪᒋᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᓐᓂᒋᓂ ᓄᖅᓱᐊᕆᑐᑐᒋᑦᓯᓂ, ᐃᓕᒋᓴᐅᑦᔪᑎᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᖏᑎᐅᐊᕐᔪ, ᐃᓄᖅᓂᒃ 3,780-ᖅᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᖅᓴᓂ. ᓄᖅᓱᐊᕆᑐᑐᒋᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᐸᔪᑎᑎᒃ 2,410-ᖅᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᖅᑐᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒃᑖᓂᕐᒧᑦᑕᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕐᓴᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᐊᖅᓱᖏᖅᑐᑎᓂᒃ 1,370-ᓂᒃ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂ ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᓕᒋᓴᐅᑦᔪᑎᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓴᒪᓕᕆᓂ, 2,580-ᖅᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᖅᓴᓂ.
- 54%-ᖅᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᖅᑐᑎᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂ ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓱᒥ, ᐃᓕᒋᓴᐅᑦᔪᑎᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓴᒪᓕᕆᓂ, ᓴᓗᒃᑖᓂᕐᒧᓐᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᖅᑕᖏᖅᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᓐᖓᓕᖏᖅᓴᓂ.
- 50%-ᖅᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᖅᑐᑎᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂ ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓱᒥ, ᐃᓕᒋᓴᐅᑦᔪᑎᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓴᒪᓕᕆᓂ, ᖁᑦᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᐅᓂᓴᓂ. 2009-ᒥ, ᑲᒥᐅᑦᑐᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖏᑕᐅᓕᐅᓕᖏᖅᓴᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓂᕐᓂᑕᓂᓐᓂᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᓇᓕᒥ.
- ᐃᓱᒪᑕᖏᖅᓇᓕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂ 780-ᖅᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᖅᓴᓂ.
- ᓄᖅᓱᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑎᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᖅᑎᑎᓂᕐᓂᕐᒪᓂ 11,330-ᖅᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᖅᑐᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒃᑖᓂᕐᒧᑦ (3,780-ᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖏᖅᑐᑎᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᓇᓕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖏᖅᑐᖅᓯᓂ 7,550 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᓪᓚᑦᑎᖏᖅᑎᑎᓂᕐᓂᕐᒪᓂᒃ).

  * ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᓪᓚᑦᑎᖏᖅᑎᑎᓂᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᐊᓴᖏᑎᐅᓕᐅᓕᖏᓐᓂᒋᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᕐᑎᖅᓂᒋᓂ ᐱᓱᐊᓕᐅᖏᖅᓴᓂ ᓴᓗᒃᑖᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᓇᓕᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᕐᓇᖅᓱᖏᓐᓂᒋᓂ

ᓴᓇᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᖢᓂᔨᓴᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓄ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᖢᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᕐᑎᑎᕐᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᓴᓗᖏᓪᓗᓂᒃᑯᓂ 2009

ᓴᓇᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᓄᖓᔪᐃᔅᑐᑎᓂᒃᑲᐃᖏᖅᓯᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᖓᓂᒃᑲᐃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᕐᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅ. ᐱᓕᕆᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᑲᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ 80-ᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓂᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᕐᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓕᓂᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒍ ᓴᓇᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᓚᐅᔾᔨᓂᒃ. ᐃᑲᖏᓂᒃ 24-ᓂ, ᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂ 365-ᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐅᔪᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᕐᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᖏᓐᓄᑦᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᓕᓂᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᕐᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃ; ᐃᓚᐃᓂ ᓭᓪᓗᓐ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᖢᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᓭᓴᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖓᓂᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᖏᓂᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᕐᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖏᓐᓄᑦᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥ

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ᓴᓴᒃᑯᓕᒃᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᓴᓇᖅᑐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᓴᒃᑲᐅᑎᒃᓯᒪᓕᒃ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᓴᓇᖅᑐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓕᒃ

ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᐃᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ 2009-ᒥ

ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᐃᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᓯᕗᓕᓂᖅᓴᖓᑎᑎᑕᐅᕐᖓᖅ. ᓄᖓᔪᐊᔪᑐᑐᒃᓴ ᐅᓴᓇᖅᑐᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓴᖅᖃᓕᑦ 125-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᓗᑕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᖃᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᓂᖏᑎᑐᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᓂᔪᖅᑎᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ (ᐃᓕᑭᐅᐅᑦᓗᓂ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᐃᑎᑦ ᓴᓗᐸᒥᓂᕐᒥᒃ) ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ. ᐅᓴᓇᖅᑐᐊᖅᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᐅᖏᓂᓇᖅᓯᓕᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᐃᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑐᓂᔪᐊᖏᓂᒃᑯᓕᖅᓴᓐᓂᑦ.

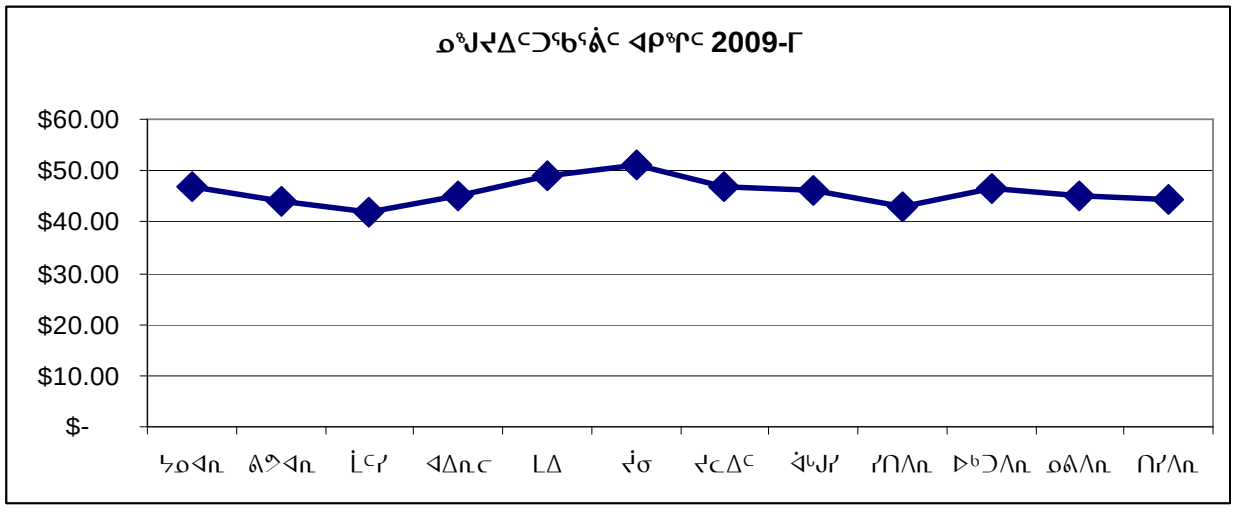
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓗᒃᑕᑦ ᓄᖓᔪᐊᔪᑐᑐᒃᓴᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᐅᖏᓂᓇᖅᓯᓕᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᓕᐅᔪᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᑦᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑐᑐᐅᔾᔨᓕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑐᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᓕᐅᔪᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓕᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᖅᓴᓐᓄᓚᒥ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᖃᓕᑦᑐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ, ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐅᔪᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᐅᓂᖅᖃᓕᑦᑐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖓᑎᑎᑕᐅᕐᖓᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᐅᓂᖅᖃᓕᑦᑐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓴᐅᑦᓕᖅᑐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᐃᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓂ

ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᕋᖅᓯᐊᕐᓇᓵᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑲᑎᕋᖅᓯᐊᕐᕕᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅ

ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᖓᔪᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᐅᔪᑦ 2009-ᒥ

ᓴᓴᒃᓵᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓚᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᓱᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᓕᑦ, ᑲᑎᕐᓯᓕᑦ 2009-ᒥ ᓄᖓᔪᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐸᑲᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᓴᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ $124 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ, 2008-ᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓕᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᕐᓗᐅᓱᒪᔪᓕᐊᑎᒃ $204 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ.



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SASKATCHEWAN MINING ASSOCIATION

NWT & NUNAVUT CHAMBER OF MINES

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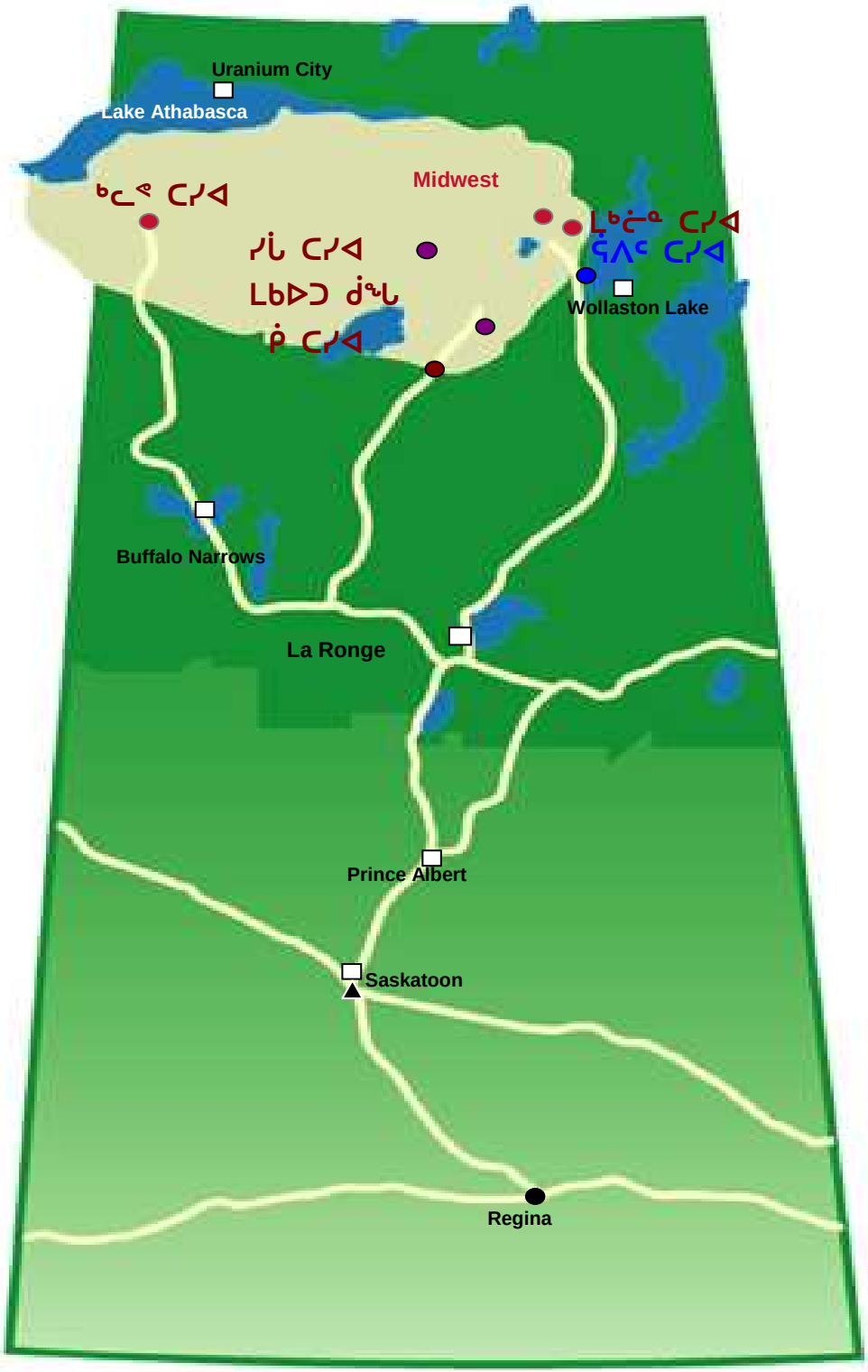

AREVA

2010
Push for Online Communication

The Inside Story

In early June, I had the pleasure of once again presenting Long Service Awards to AREVA employees at Cluff Lake and McClean Lake. The events were held early this year to accommodate those who are caught in the layoffs as the McClean Lake mill is shut down and the circuits emptied this summer. During this time, we are losing many friends and valued team members, all of whom I would like to see back with us when we return to production.

Over the longer term, the outlook for AREVA Resources is very positive, with over $200 million per year in capital investments, the largest exploration budget in AREVA worldwide, and a team that sets the pace within the Mining Business Group. We have the two best undeveloped uranium projects in Canada – Shea Creek and Kiggavik – and intend to take full advantage of them. The Cigar Lake mine, which is a major part of our future, is now dewatered and its rehabilitation is proceeding as planned.

Recently, I was pleased to be a signatory to Saskatchewan's Health & Safety Leadership Charter on behalf of AREVA. The charter commits us to Saskatchewan's Mission Zero objective, aimed at eradicating both workplace and off-the-job injuries. Through continual improvement of our health and safety performance in the workplace, and extending our healthy and safe practices beyond the workplace, I believe we can achieve this objective. I ask that all employees join me in this commitment by recognizing that nothing is more important than safety in the workplace and by keeping themselves and their families safe at home.

Now that we are finally into summer and enjoying times with our friends and families, I wish you a pleasant and safe time.

Vincent Martin
President and CEO
AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

> **the outlook for AREVA Resources is very positive, with over $200 million per year in capital investments, the largest exploration budget in AREVA worldwide, and a team that sets the pace within the Mining Business Group.**

New Faces & Places

Saskatoon

Marie-Claudya Daigle	Geological Technologist
Yoann Richard	Geophysicist
Christian Escalante	Geophysicist
David Richard	Geological/GIS Technician
Jeffrey Chan	Quality Assistant

Human Solutions Humaines

AREVA Resources employees and their families can receive confidential and private advice, counseling, coaching and courses 24/7 by phone, internet or in person. Contact Human Solutions at 1-800-663-1142 or www.humansolutions.ca

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web: www.arevaresources.ca

Please respect our environment. Share your copy of this Communique with friends, family or co-workers that want to stay up to date with our work. When you're finished please recycle this paper. We recommend making paper airplanes first though.

You Said It

Campus Ambassadors: Volunteering with a Twist!

by: Nerissa Bishop, Bachelor of Kinesiology and 1st Year Education – U of S
Scott Elmer, 3rd Year Geological Sciences – U of S
Doug Ramage, 1st Year Engineering – U of S

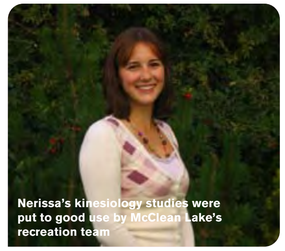
Scott likes to spend both his work and leisure time in the wilderness

> from our experience, AREVA is a great company to work for thanks to its dedicated and caring employees

After spending a summer working for AREVA Resources, summer students are given the opportunity to apply to be Campus Ambassadors – volunteer students who agree to represent AREVA on campus.

There was the fun stuff like being able to hand out corporate merchandise and even backpacks to students, but there was also hard work organizing and participating in special events. One of our great accomplishments was to organize the first ever "AREVA Night" on campus. We coordinated 20-minute presentations by half a dozen AREVA senior professionals, who talked about the uranium mining industry, exploration, mining and milling techniques, and research and development in the field. Some of the Campus Ambassadors also talked about their experience working for AREVA as summer students. By providing direct access to AREVA's experts and giving our personal experience, we were able to educate our fellow students and hopefully inspire them to pursue a career in the various fields available in the uranium mining industry.

There were also opportunities to participate in career panels and career fairs and talk with other students about summer jobs and career opportunities at AREVA. Often, students do not think of the mining industry as one of their career possibilities. We wanted to help them think of non-traditional career avenues once they finish university. For example, kinesiology or education professionals can also find rewarding job opportunities in the mining industry. We were able to promote the company because, from our experience, AREVA is a great company to work for thanks to its dedicated and caring employees and, of course, because the opportunities are endless, since the AREVA group stretches across the globe.



Nerissa's kinesiology studies were put to good use by McClean Lake's recreation team

Being able to talk to others at university about neat experiences working on the tundra in the Canadian arctic or up in northern Saskatchewan, seeing wildlife up close – but not so close to disturb them – and sharing the workload with AREVA's employees has been very rewarding. AREVA employees' compassion, eagerness to teach us and help us appreciate all that the uranium mining industry has to offer and their encouragement to inspire us to be the best we can be no matter what our future career choices have been fantastic. Being an AREVA Campus Ambassador is an experience we would recommend to any summer student who gets the opportunity. Just think of it as volunteering with a twist!

Doug is back again this summer working on the Kiggavik Project in Nunavut

SCI-FI Science Camps Head North

AREVA and partners make learning fun for youth in northern Saskatchewan

Every spring and summer for the past eight years, AREVA Resources has partnered with Cameco and the University of Saskatchewan College of Engineering to deliver interactive science and technology programming to kids in northern Saskatchewan communities. The Athabasca Health Authority joined the partnership in 2007.

"The SCI-FI Science Camps program gives students a chance to experience science hands-on," says Glenn Lafleur, AREVA Resources' supervisor, northern affairs. "It's a concentrated burst of knowledge – and it's fun for the kids. We get really positive feedback from the schools and good participation from the communities."

Last year, SCI-FI Science Camps reached out to 467 youngsters in Wollaston Lake, Uranium City, Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Stony Rapids. Organizers expect similar enrolment this year. The program consists of two-hour classroom workshops delivered in the spring and week-long camps delivered during the summer. Instructors are enthusiastic College of Engineering and U of S science students.

Workshop topics for 2010 include the Wild World of Water, Wacky Weather, Geology Rocks, Alternative Energy, Fantastic Flight and Exciting Electricity. Past summer camp activities have involved students in building everything from electric catapults to working musical instruments.

"AREVA gives the SCI-FI Camps program a high priority," Lafleur says. "It connects kids with possible careers in science and technology. Eventually, we hope to have students from the Athabasca Basin coming back to teach at the SCI-FI camps. We have quite a lot of northern students going into engineering now, so we're not far away from seeing that happen. "

> **It's a concentrated burst of knowledge – and it's fun for the kids.**

Communiqué

AREVA

AREVA Resources Canada Inc. Summer 2010

Long Haul for the Short Term

> Restarting the McClean Lake mill as soon as possible using McArthur River ore is good for the economic health of the North. It will provide jobs for employees and contractors, as well as business for northern suppliers.

AREVA Resources has submitted a project description to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment to haul a portion of the uranium ore slurry produced at the McArthur River mine to the McClean Lake mill for processing into uranium ore concentrate.

The project scope has been redefined since it was originally proposed last year. AREVA is now proposing to process up to a maximum of 9 million pounds of McArthur River uranium ore slurry over a period of up to three years.

"The delay in the start of production at the Cigar Lake mine is the main reason the McClean Lake mill is being shut down this summer and many employees are being laid off" says Jim Corman, VP operations and projects. "AREVA has made a major investment in the mill to enable it to process high-grade uranium ore from the Cigar Lake mine, in addition to lower grade ore from other mines. McArthur River ore is similar in grade to Cigar Lake ore."

The McArthur River ore will allow AREVA to bring employees and contractors back to restart the mill and commission the high-grade ore circuits about one year before the Cigar Lake mine is scheduled to begin production. It will also ensure a continuous supply of ore to the mill over the first two years of Cigar Lake's production ramp-up. Cigar Lake ore slurry is expected to feed the McClean Lake mill for over 30 years, providing steady employment and contracting opportunities.

Transporting the Ore

There is currently no direct road access between McArthur River and McClean Lake, so the ore slurry will be trucked via provincial highways 914, 165, 2 and 102/905 over a distance of about 950 kilometres. There will be up to two loaded trucks and two empty returning trucks a day for 300 days per year for each of the three years of the project. The trucks will stop at a designated area in the La Ronge area for fuel and to change drivers.

Specially designed ore slurry containers en route to Key Lake

"The uranium ore slurry will be transported in specially designed containers similar to those used successfully over the past 10 years between the McArthur River mine and the Key Lake mill. These containers withstand both extreme hot and cold temperatures, as well as fire hazards and traffic accidents. The containers' wall thickness protects the contents and serves as a barrier to radiation exposure," Corman says.

Road Safety

This long haul of uranium ore slurry along provincial highways is a short-term project and AREVA Resources will use highly trained, experienced truck drivers, the right equipment and apply careful monitoring. Truck drivers will be in constant radio contact with each other and every truck will be equipped with an operational GPS system so location and speed can be continuously tracked.

These provincial highways are wide enough to allow two trucks to safely pass one another. Bridges along the way and the roads themselves are strong enough to support the weight of the trucks when fully loaded.

"It is in our interest to ensure the quality of northern roads is maintained and improved," Corman says. "AREVA and Cameco both make significant contributions every year to the northern highway improvement fund and we also meet regularly with the provincial government to identify areas in need of improvement."

Archie Disain, mill operator in the ore slurry loading area at the McClean Lake mill

AREVA Resources will have an emergency response plan in place similar to its existing plan for hauling of uranium ore concentrate. The plan will include having properly trained people available and necessary equipment in place, as well as mutual assistance agreements with other mining companies.

Environmental & Radiation Protection

Now that the project description has been submitted, the next step is for the CNSC and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment to publish guidelines for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The public had an opportunity to comment on the guidelines from June 25 to July 27, 2010. Once published the final guidelines will provide the outline for AREVA's detailed EIS.

AREVA will implement environmental and radiation protection measures to ensure that trucking McArthur River ore to McClean Lake will not result in any radiation exposure to the public, wildlife or the environment. Existing radiation studies show that the dose to the general public would be essentially zero when:

- passing an ore truck on the highway in the same or the opposite direction;
- standing on the side of the road when an ore truck passes;
- following an ore truck in another vehicle or being followed by an ore haul truck.

In the unlikely event of a spill in a stream along the haul route, studies confirm that once appropriate clean-up measures are taken there would be no significant effect to the environment and water quality downstream would not be affected. "We use the term 'unlikely' because the chance of an accident resulting in a spill of ore slurry into a water body along the road is in the order of 1 in 35,000 years. Such an event has never occurred in the decades of hauling yellowcake and ore slurry in Saskatchewan," Corman says.

continued on pg. 2

Employees

2 - 2010 LONG SERVICE AWARDS

The 10th Annual Long Service Awards recognized 39 employees at McClean Lake and Cluff Lake this spring. The Saskatoon Awards will take place on October 14, 2010.

Project Updates

3 - WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Receiving approval for the Caribou Project Environmental Assessment, continuing with the regulatory approval process for the JEB Tailings Management Facility, Midwest and Kiggavik, and exploring further are all in a days work!

Safety

4 - A NEAR MISS COUNTS

When it comes to safety, one of the biggest challenges is addressing 'near misses' – those events that could have resulted in injury or incident, but did not.

Expertise

4 - WOLLENBERG NAMED AREVA EXPERT

Peter Wollenberg shares his expertise as the newest member of the AREVA College of Experts.

You Said It

6 - CAMPUS AMBASSABORS

AREVA Resources summer students share their experiences and proudly represent AREVA on campus.

Community

6 - SCI-FI SCIENCE CAMPS HEAD NORTH

Youth in northern Saskatchewan experience fun and facts with the help of AREVA.

Long Haul for the Short Term continued from pg. 1


The new high-grade ore slurry receiving area in the McClean Lake mill

Cameco Support

Cameco has provided input to AREVA on the scope of the McArthur River to McClean Lake project. Cameco agrees that restarting the McClean Lake mill as soon as possible using McArthur River ore is good for the economic health of the North. It will provide jobs for employees and contractors, as well as orders for northern suppliers. Cameco anticipates no impact on employment levels at its McArthur River or Key Lake sites.

Cameco also recognizes the benefits of restarting the McClean Lake mill ahead of the start of production at Cigar Lake to ensure smooth processing of the high-grade Cigar Lake ore. AREVA owns 37% of the Cigar Lake mine, 30% of the McArthur River mine and 17% of the Key Lake mill.

Public Consultation

As part of the environmental assessment process, AREVA will be holding meetings with First Nations, Métis and municipal leaders in the communities along the transport route as well as across the Athabasca Basin in September 2010. AREVA will also be hosting open houses for the general public during that time. These events will enable AREVA and residents to discuss all aspects of the project. They will offer residents an opportunity to ask questions, voice their opinions and provide recommendations.

Open houses and meetings are scheduled for:

- September 8-9 in La Ronge
- September 13-17 in communities along the haul route, including Pinehouse, Hall Lake, Sucker River, Stanley Mission and Southend

In the second half of September, AREVA will host open houses in the Athabasca Basin communities of Uranium City, Fond du Lac, Stony Rapids, Black Lake, Wollaston Lake and Hatchet Lake.

AREVA has produced the video "High Grade Haulers", which can be viewed on our new project blog at www.McArthurToMcClean.ca and on our YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/arevaresources. The project blog provides information and regular updates about the project and another forum for the public to ask questions and get in touch with AREVA.

2010 Long Service Awards

This spring, the 10th annual AREVA Resources Long Service Awards recognized 39 employees at McClean Lake and Cluff Lake for their commitment and contributions to the company. The Long Service Awards recognition for Saskatoon employees will take place this fall as is usually the tradition.

"This year we decided to hold the awards at the sites in the spring. We realized that great people were leaving who wouldn't be recognized for their service and accomplishments if we waited until the fall," said Bruce Walls, VP human resources and industrial relations. "The spring event gave us the opportunity to say thank you and farewell to our long-time friends."

One of our 30-year award recipients was **Leonard Mineault**, an environmental technician at Cluff Lake. He's a veteran in the company who has been part of our growth and evolution from AMOK to COGEMA to AREVA. He saw Cluff Lake through every stage of the operation and now focuses on ensuring that the site is fit to return to traditional use. "It has been pretty amazing to see the whole lifecycle of the mine. Today a lot of the areas are grown over, so if you had not seen it before you would never know something was here," he says. "It is also rewarding to see wildlife moving back into the area – moose, bears, wolves and lynx."

Doug Simonite is a 15-year veteran who arrived at McClean Lake in 1995 as a geological technician, just as mining operations were getting underway. After five years testing and grading ore, he moved into radiation protection in 2000. "I tell people I moved because it was warmer, dryer and cleaner, but it was really because it fit my qualifications better. I have a Bachelor of Science degree."

Now a senior radiation protection technician, Doug enjoys the many-sided nature of his job. "I like that every day is different and that there are always new challenges." He also likes the week on/week off schedule.

Terry Boneleye has spent 10 years as a mill operator at McClean Lake, the last two as a lead hand. It is a position he enjoys, whether teaching new operators or just keeping an eye on what's happening around the mill. A northerner through and through, Terry spends his weeks off enjoying the outdoor lifestyle and spending time with family and friends at home in Black Lake.

Joyce Evans, a five-year employee at McClean Lake, is proud to be the first woman in Saskatchewan to achieve First Class Power Engineer standing. "It took me seven years, because you have to put the time in and write the provincial exams – and there are a lot of them! But I earned the First Class in 2007."

For Joyce, the five years at McClean have gone by quickly. She's seen a number of changes at the mill, but the one constant for her has been the focus on safety. "One of the things about AREVA is that they always work to improve procedures. That focus makes for a safer workplace."

Finish Strong

Saying Goodbye as Layoffs Take Effect

With the McClean Lake mill being put into care and maintenance until Cigar Lake can be brought into production, AREVA Resources is laying off approximately 120 employees at the mill and the Saskatoon office. Saying goodbye to friends and colleagues is never easy, but AREVA has been working to minimize the impact.

Providing advance notice has been key. Between the announcement in December 2009 and layoffs starting to take effect in June 2010, employees have had roughly six months to prepare. AREVA also created a volunteer program. "We wanted to open the door to anyone nearing retirement or looking at moving in a different direction, such as starting their own business," says Don Zacharias, human resources & training manager at McClean Lake. "These employees were encouraged to come and talk to us about a layoff package, which included severance pay based on years of service."

About a dozen employees signed on for voluntary layoff. By stepping forward, they helped lessen the overall impact of the layoffs.

AREVA also looked at moving employees into other positions and secondment within the AREVA Mining Business Group, with employees now in Namibia, Kazakhstan and Paris. One focus of the secondment effort was to maintain a nucleus of people who were affected by the layoff notice, but who were also considered key to the future. "We will require about 100 people to maintain the mill, but an additional 25 people were identified whose experience and expertise are critical to restarting the mill. We wanted to retain them, so we began looking at ways to do that," Zacharias says.

> **"Finish strong means meeting safety, environmental and production targets, and not having any accidents or lost time as we wind down the mill. It comes down to pride. We want people to leave with their heads held high, knowing they did a good job.**

Job sharing was another possibility. For example, one power engineering supervisor position is needed during the mill's care and maintenance phase but we currently have two employees for that job. Instead of laying one of them off, the employees have agreed to alternate their schedules. "That says a lot on the part of the employees about teamwork, dedication and their confidence in the company."

Layoff notices can lead to loss of focus and the company has been proactive in making safety a major focus. "We've been using the slogan 'finish strong,'" Zacharias says. "Finish strong means meeting safety, environmental and production targets, and not having any accidents or lost time as we wind down the mill. It comes down to pride. We want people to leave with their heads held high, knowing they did a good job."

What's Happening?

JEB TMF Optimization

The JEB Tailings Management Facility (TMF) Optimization project at McClean Lake has been submitted to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment for approval. The project involves work on slope stability and placement of a liner. The work does not involve a licence amendment, but is designed to allow the TMF to reach its already approved capacity. Pending approval, AREVA Resources hopes to complete the work before the McClean Lake mill resumes full production.

Caribou & Midwest

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission and the Province of Saskatchewan have approved the Environmental Assessment for the Caribou Project located near the Sue mining area at McClean Lake. This project will now be able to proceed to licensing once the market conditions improve and a development decision is made.

AREVA Resources continues to move forward with environmental assessment and engineering activities on the Midwest projects to ensure it will be ready to proceed when market conditions improve. The revised draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Midwest Project (located 16 km west of McClean Lake) was submitted in February 2010 and AREVA is now working on responding to a second round of comments received from the regulators.

The company has continued to conduct consultations with Aboriginal Métis and Northern Saskatchewan groups. The purpose of these consultations was for AREVA to provide interested parties with an update on the revised EIS and allow the comapany to obtain their feedback. The meetings also served to assist the federal and provincial governments in fulfilling their consultation obligations to these groups.

Kiggavik Project

In February 2010, the federal Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs referred AREVA's Kiggavik Project proposal to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) for a review under Article 12, Part 5 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. The proposed Kiggavik Project is an open-pit and underground uranium mine at Kiggavik, approximately 80 kilometres west of Baker Lake, Nunavut.

"We are pleased to get the same kind of environmental assessment as other mining projects in Nunavut through the Part 5 review," says Barry McCallum, manager of Nunavut affairs.

Following the Minister's decision, the NIRB released their draft scope list for the assessment of the project and issued a public notice regarding the availability of participant funding. Throughout April and May, the NIRB then carried out scoping sessions in the seven Kivalliq communities. Representatives from AREVA, federal and territorial governments and Inuit organizations attended these community visits. "AREVA's representatives attended as observers. It was a chance for us to listen and hear what people are saying, what questions they are asking, what concerns they have. This allows us to adapt our communications so we can provide the information people are looking for," McCallum says.

> **"AREVA's representatives attended as observers. It was a chance for us to listen and hear what people are saying, what questions they are asking, what concerns they have. This allows us to adapt our communications so we can provide the information people are looking for.**

The community meetings were well attended. Approximately 140 people turned out for the three meetings in Baker Lake and about 30 to 50 people attended meetings in each of the six other Kivalliq communities.

The deadline for participant funding applications ended on June 1, 2010 and ten applications totaling over $1.9 million were submitted for consideration by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada's (INAC) Review Committee. The federal government has announced that $250,000 will be available for participant funding. The NIRB will not finalize the scope of the project proposal until funding has been awarded to the successful applicants as determined by INAC's review committee.

Exploration Going Strong

AREVA Resources continues to run an active exploration program in northern Saskatchewan and Nunavut. The winter campaign in the Athabasca Basin saw a total of 35,000 metres drilled, including 82 holes, between January and April 2010. "We will probably drill another 12,000 to 15,000 metres from June to late August. This includes programs at Shea Creek, Cluff Lake and also at Kiggavik, Nunavut," says Joseph Roux, VP of exploration.

Drilling at Shea Creek is ongoing, while Cluff Lake and Nunavut are both summer programs. Work at Cluff Lake is designed to provide a clearer understanding of a small deposit there. While too small to be economically viable right now, the deposit could be a potential future resource.

Shea Creek and Nunavut are the main focus of activity. "Shea is a priority, definitely," Roux says. "It is a complex, deep deposit, so we need to do a lot of drilling to estimate the resource." He expects the 2010 drilling campaign to finish by the end of July. Next comes the exhaustive process of analyzing and interpreting the data, a process Roux says will continue into the fall.

AREVA Resources' Exploration team currently consists of 47 people but may inch closer to 50 by the end of 2010.

Did You Know?

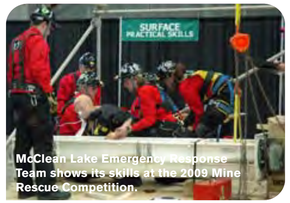
We need to remember the sobering safety statistic that, away from work, Saskatchewan's injury hospitalization rate is twice the Canadian average. Our chances of injury are much higher off the job than at work. Of course, these high statistics include our families. The approximately 160,000 unintentional injuries each year in our province cost us individually and in services about $1 billion, not to mention the personal consequences. To the normal falls, motor transport incidents and poisonings that can affect us and our loved ones, we can add the summertime risks associated with water sports. Fatigue, frustration, rushing and complacency account for 70 to 90 per cent of these accidents, whether at home or at work.

A Near Miss Counts

> **If we don't know about a near miss, we have no way of correcting the problem that caused it and that means the risk is still there**

When it comes to safety, one of the biggest challenges is addressing 'near misses' – those events that could have resulted in injury or incident, but did not. The challenge is that near misses often go unreported. Why report something that did not happen?

"If we don't know about a near miss, we have no way of correcting the problem that caused it and that means the risk is still there," says Craig Cowper, health & safety coordinator at McClean Lake. He describes a recent example at McClean Lake, where a mill operations employee was working at one of the benches when the water supply cut out. Tracing the problem back, the employee discovered that the water supply tank was empty.



McClean Lake Emergency Response Team shows its skills at the 2009 Mine Rescue Competition.

"This is the same tank that supplies water to the eyewash and safety showers in the mill. If someone had splashed a chemical on themselves there would have been no water to flush their eyes or skin. It did not happen, but the potential was there – that's a near miss," Cowper says.

Thanks to the employee who reported it, maintenance was able to identify the problem, fix it and create a new procedure to ensure it does not happen again. That's the benefit of paying attention to near misses, allowing AREVA to address issues before they become serious.

Industry studies show that for every 300 to 500 near misses there are approximately 30 minor incidents and one major incident, and the same things that cause the near misses cause the major incidents. The evidence is clear: reduce the number of near misses and you reduce the potential for major incidents.

A near miss can be reported to a supervisor, who fills out a report. The fact that there is an official form to report a near miss is another indication that this is something to take seriously.

A near miss can also be reported confidentially. There is a locked box labeled 'near misses' available. "It's easier to correct if we have the details, but we follow up on all reports," Cowper says.

When a near miss is reported, the safety group investigates to discover the cause and ensure corrective measures are taken. A notice is sent to supervisors so they can communicate the near miss to employees at start of shift toolbox meetings. The safety group also lets everyone know at site that there has been a minor incident or a near miss.

"It's interesting that after a near miss is reported, we hear from other people saying they had something similar happen to them," Cowper says. "We need to hear about the near misses. Don't shrug them off. If we don't have the chance to address the causes behind them, the risk persists and the potential for injury or damage is still there. By reporting near misses, everyone can contribute to a safer work environment."


Checking monitoring gauges at the Kiggavik Project Camp in Nunavut's tundra

AREVA Expert Peter Wollenberg

Peter Wollenberg, who was one of the geologists involved in the original discovery of the Nunavut deposits back in the 1980s, has been named to the AREVA College of Experts. He is a level one expert, which means he is an acknowledged expert within his business group – the mining exploration unit. A level two expert is acknowledged by the AREVA group worldwide, while a level three expert is recognized by the broader scientific community.

"It came totally out of the blue," Wollenberg says of the December 2009 letter informing him of his selection to the College. He was one of 17 experts chosen from among 33 candidates. He joins four other experts from AREVA Resources: President & CEO Vincent Martin, Joseph Roux, VP of exploration, and Dale Huffman, VP of safety, health, environment and quality.

The AREVA group launched the College of Experts in 2008 to recognize expertise within the company and find new ways to pass on that expertise. As an Expert, Wollenberg must write an annual report documenting the presentations he's made, students he's trained, seminars he's attended and so on.

"It's a fantastic way to pass on what I've learned and to have ongoing discussions with younger people on their perspectives," Wollenberg says.

Preview

Potential Mine in Nunavut

AREVA wants to hear what you think about their potential uranium mining project 80km west of Baker Lake. Ask questions here.

Bryan McCrea likes this ad.

Like

Preview

Nunavut Youth on Mining

Watch what one of Nunavut's youth has to say about her community and a potential nearby uranium mine.

Bryan McCrea likes this ad.

Like

Preview

Win a Helicopter Ride!

Ask a question and your name will be entered to win a helicopter ride to the Kiggavik site, a potential uranium mine. Click for rules.

Bryan McCrea likes this ad.

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Hockey Pucks and Radiation
ᐄᐊᐹᕆᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ

What you know about a hockey puck will help you understand radiation.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᖃᕐᓂ ᐄᐊᐹᕆᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᕐᒥᐅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅ>ᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᐅ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᐅ.

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.

ᑕᐅᑐᖅᑯᑦᓱᑐᒍ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖏᓚᐅᖅ ᓯᑯᒥ

ᓄᖅᑲᖏᓚᐃᔪᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦᓱᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᔪᖏᓂ. ᐊᑲᓯᑦᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᑎᐊᑭᖏᓂ, ᓄᑭᑲᑎᓇᓴᕐᖏᓂ, ᐄᐊᐹᕆᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᔪᓇᐃᓕᑦᔪᖅᑕ? ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᖅ ᐅᐊᖏᓚᒃᖅ>ᖅ!

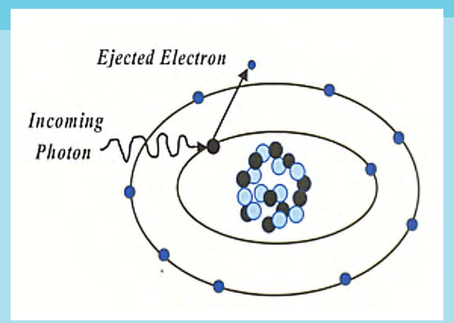
ᓄᑭᑕᑎᐅᓕᑦᓕᐊᓕᕐᖏᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᑦᓗᓂᓗ. ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᑭᑕᑎᐅᓕᑦᓕᐊᐅᖅᑕ? ᑭᐅᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᐊᑐᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ:

- ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓕᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᑎᔨᔪᖏᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑲᑐᓚᐅᑲᐅᑎᑎᓄᑦᓗᓂᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓴᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᖅᑕᐊᓂ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᖅ.
- ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓕᔪᓂᖅ ᓯᕆᐃᑦᑐᑦᓗᐊᕆᐅᖅ, ᓯᑦᓗ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᔭᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᓯᑯᕆᑦ, ᓄᑭᑕᑎᐅᓕᑦᓕᐊᓗᓂ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᐊᓕᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐄᐊᐹᕆᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᑐᑦ, ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑭᑕᑎᐅᓕᑦᓕᐊᔨᓇᐅᕆᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᐅᐃᖏᕐᓇᔪᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕ ᓄᑭᑕᑎᐅᓕᑦᓕᐊᕋᐅᔭᕐᓇᑐᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕ

A hockey player shooting a puck is like an atom getting rid of excess energy.

- A player has done her/his job when the player winds up, slaps the puck, and the puck moves.
- The atom has done its job when it shoots off a photon or particle. The atom then rests.



ᐄᐊᐹᕆᖅᑎᐅᔾᔪᖅ ᐊᓇᐅᔨᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐋᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᕐᒥᐅ ᐊᑕᓚᖏᓂᕋᐅᔾᔪᖅ (atom) ᓄᑭᑕᑎᐅᓕᑦᓕᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᕆᖅᕆᓕᐅᔾᔪᖅ

- ᐄᐊᐹᕆᖅᑎ ᐱᔪᓚᐊᕆᖅᕆᑕᒥᓂᐅ ᐱᔪᓰᕆᖅᓕᐅ ᐊᓇᐅᔨᐊᓂᐅᑲᖏᓚᒥ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᕐᓗᐃᖏᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.
- ᐋᑕᓚᖏᓂᕆᖅᕆᓕᐅᔾᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᓚᐊᕆᖅᕆᑕᒥᓂᐅ ᐱᔪᓰᕆᖅᓕᐅᑉᐳᖅ ᐊᓂᔨᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒡᒍᓰᖏᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ (photon) ᐅᕐᒍᓗᐅᓂ ᓕᐅᑎᑯᓰᖏᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ. (particle). ᑕᓚᓇ ᐋᑕᓚ ᓄᖅᑲᖏᓚᓕᖅᓱᓂ.

Watch out for hockey pucks – and particles!

- Sometimes you can get hit by a hockey puck and you're okay. Sometimes you can get hit by an atom's photon or particle and you will also be okay.
- Sometimes, though, it is not okay. Getting hit by a puck or by radiation is energy that is being released on you suddenly, and can hurt.

ᓇᐅᔨᔪᖅᑐᑭᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᖅ - ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᓕᐅᑎᑯᓰᖏᓂᖅ!

- ᐃᓕᓐᓂ ᒥᓗᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅ>ᑎᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᑦᑎᕐᒧᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑲᖅᑕᐅᔨᓐᓇᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᒡᒍᓗᑦ ᐅᕐᒍᓗᐅᓂ ᓕᐅᑎᑯᓰᖏᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕ ᖃᓄᖅᑲᖏᓚᒃᑐᑦᓗᑎᑦᓗ.
- ᐅᔨᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓚᒪᓐᓕᑐᖅ. ᒥᓗᖅᑕᐅᔨᓐᓇᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᕐᒍᓗᐅᓂ ᐊᑲᖅᑕᐅᔨᓐᓇᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑲᖏᓚᒃᑐᑦᓗᑎᑦᓗ.

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Hockey Pucks and Radiation
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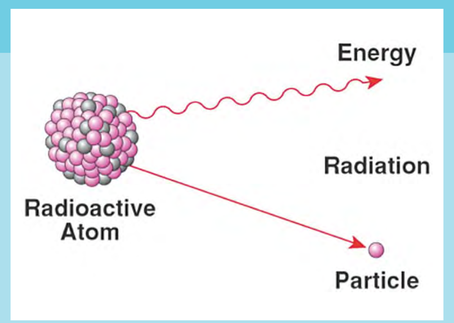
Why radiation can “hurt”:

- A hockey puck hitting a player is much the same as radiation hitting a human cell (we are made of millions of cells).
- The damage can cause chemical bonds to break between the atoms and molecules in the cell.
- The cell will try to repair itself – and most of the time it will succeed.
- Sometimes, though, a very important molecule in a cell gets hit and the cell stops working properly or dies.
- Our cells are constantly being damaged by all sorts of things like viruses and bacteria, and even sunlight.



ᐊᖏᑐᐃᓇᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᒃ, ᐅᓗᓖᐊᓇᔭᖅᓱᓂᓗ. ᓄᓴᒪᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ "ᐊᐟᓂᕐᓇᖅᐸ":

- ᖃᑎᖅᑎ ᒥᓗᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᑎᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐟᓇᐃᐸᓐᖅ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᑐᐃᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᓄᐸ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅ (ᐊᒥᓯᒪᓚᐊᖅᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᐃᓕᖅᖅᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ).
- ᐊᖏᑐᓗᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᖏᑐᐃᑕᒥᖅᓇᕐᓕᒡᒪ ᐊᑕᒪᖅᓯᓂᕐᖃᖅᖢᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐊᓕᕿᑎᓂᕐᖃᑎᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᐅᓕᖅᓂᖅ.
- ᐃᓕᖅᑭᐅᓕᖅᐃᑦ ᓇᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᑲᓂᖅᑐᖅ - ᐊᒥᓯᒪᓚᐊᖅᓂᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓯᒪᓚᐊᖅᓂᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅ.
- ᐃᓕᖅᑭᐅᓕᖅᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᖅᓯᓇᓕᒡᒪ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓚᐅᓇᓕᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ.

Why radiation dose is important:

- A “dose” is an amount.
- Get hit by one hockey puck and you might be okay. But increase the dose to 10 or 100 hockey pucks, and things become more serious!
- A small dose of radiation – like one hockey puck – will not usually cause severe harm.
- Higher doses of radiation – like 100 hockey pucks – can cause a lot of damage.

ᓄᓴᒪᑦ ᐅᑕᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᑐᓂᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ:

- "ᐊᖏᑐᓂᓚᖅᑐᑦ" ᖃᓄᐃᑎᑎ ᐅᑕᕐᓂᐅᕐᖅᑦ.
- ᐅᓴᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᐃᕐᓂᖃᕆᐊᓗᑎᒃ 10-ᖅᑎᕐᓗᑎᑦ 100-ᖅᑎᕐᓗᑎᑦᓴᓐᓂᑦ, ᑲᐟᐱᐊᓇᕐᓂᖃᕆᐊᑕᕐᕆᖃᕐᓂᖅ.
- ᐊᖏᑐᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑕᑌᐅᔪᐃᙱᓐ- ᓄᕐᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓄᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᕆᐅᔪᐃᙱᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᑎᒧᒥᑦ- ᐊᓐᓂᖃᓄᓗᐊᕆᖅᖏᑦᑐᖃᖅ.
- ᐊᖏᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓂᑕ ᐅᑕᑌᐅᔪᐃᙱᑦ - ᓄᕐᓗ 100-ᖅᑎᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᒥᓗᑎᐅᔪᐃᙱᑦ - ᐊᓐᓂᐊᑕᒪᓚᐃᖅᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ.

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Keeping the stats on radiation:

- Radiation doses in humans are measured in “Sieverts” (Sv).
- Most doses we experience are very, very small – and are measured in “millisieverts”(mSv). 1,000 mSv = 1 Sv
- The average Canadian is exposed to a dose of 2-4 mSv per year, from a variety of natural and artificial sources in everyday life.
- Most workers at uranium mines receive less than 1 mSv per year through their work with ionizing radiation.

Playing safe:

- The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission assumes that any dose, no matter how small, can carry risk. Playing hockey carries risk. As with most things in life we have to balance risk with the benefits. Working with radioactive materials brings many benefits to our society:
  - medical diagnosis and treatment;
  - commercial and industrial products;
  - scientific and technical advances in research and development;
  - food safety; and
  - production of electricity.
- The use of ionizing radiation is regulated to protect workers and the public. Agencies regulate and inspect AREVA’s operations to help reduce the risk from radiation hazards.
- Radiation also comes from natural sources (such as from minerals or the sun) in the everyday life of all Canadians, and is not monitored or regulated.

ᖃᐅᔨᓪᓚᐃᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᑕᐃᑕᕐᓂᖅ:

- ᐅᑕᐃᓂᐅᔪᓕ ᐃᓄᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐅᑎ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ "ᓯᒋᐅᓂᓂ" "Sieverts"
- ᐅᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐅᔪᓕ ᒥᕐᓴᒪᓗᐅᖅᓯᓪᓗᓂ- ᐅᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓕ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃᓪᓗ "ᒥᓂᓯᒋᓂ" "millisieverts" 1,000 ᒥᓂᓯᒋᓂ ᐊᔨᔪᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓴᖅᑎᒃ ᓯᒋᓂᖅ
- ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᐃᑐᐅᓂᖅᑎᖃᔨᓪᓗᖅᓯᓪᓗ 2-ᒥᑦ 4ᒧᑦ ᒥᓂᓯᒋᓂᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓪᒃᑕᖅ, ᐊᔨᔪᑦᓂᑐᑕᐅᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂ ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄ ᐅᐸᓪᓕᒋᑦ.
- ᐊᒥᓯᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᖅᓱᐊᐃᑕᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔨᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᓪᓗ 1 ᒥᓂᓯᒋᓂᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᓪᒃᑕᖅ ᐱᑕᑦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓇᖅᑕᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ:

- ᑲᓇᒥᒥ ᖃᐅᖅᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓇᖅᑕᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᓴᓪᓗᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓕ ᒥᑭᓗᓪᓕᖅᑦᓴᓐᓂᓄᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓇᑭᓇᓇᖅᑕᕐᑕᒥᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓱᐊᓂ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂᒋᐅᐅᖅᑕᖅ, ᐄᐊᒋᖅᑕᑦᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓇᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ. ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᐅᔪᓕᒃᑕᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓱᐊᓂ, ᖃᑎᒌᓂᑭᓱᐊᓕᖅᑎᖃᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ. ᐱᑕᕐᓇᖅᑎᖃᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᑎᖅᖃᓕᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓱᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓯᓚᓪ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓕᔨᐅᒥᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᐄᖃᐅᒃᑭᓯᐊᖅᓂᓪᓗᑦ; ᓂᐅᔭᐃᒃᓴᓂ ᓴᓇᔪᕐᒪᓄᓪᓗ; ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᑕᐅᓯᓂᓪᓗᑦᓗ; ᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓚᒐᓗ; ᐅᒃᑲᓂᐅᓂᖅᓪᓗᑦ.
- ᐊᑐᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᒍᖅᒃᑎᑕᐅᑭᑦ ᓴᓪᒥᒋᐅᔪᓂᖅᑯᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᕆᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓕᑦ. ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓂᒍᓂᐅᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃᓪᓗ ᐊᓱᓕᒃᑯᓕᐊᐅᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᓇᓗᐊᓂᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᓪᓗ ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ.
- ᐅᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓯᓕᐃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑭᓚᐅᑦ (ᐅᓴᖅᓗᖅᑭᓂ, ᓴᓇᕆᔨᓗᖅᑭᓂ ᐅᓕᓐᓄᓐᓂ ᓯᖅᑭᓪᓕᖅᑦ) ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓂᒍᓂᐅᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᓄᓐᓂᒃᓪᓗ.

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**KIGGAVIK
PROJECT**

Wildlife Monitoring and Protection Activities
ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᓪᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᓪᓕ·ᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ

As part of AREVA's permit conditions for the Kiggavik exploration project and in response to concerns over disturbance from Baker Lake residents and Inuit Organizations, AREVA:

- Implements a Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that is updated and provided to regulators annually
- Provides monthly reports during the field season to the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization and Government of Nunavut – Dept. of Environment
- Is committed to continual improvement with IQ and other feedback that helps to identify and implement best practices

ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕇᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᖕᒥ ᕿᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᖢᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕇᕙᒃᑯᑦ:

- ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕙᒃᖢᑎᒡᓗᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒫᑦ
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᕙᒃᖢᑎᒃ ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᕐᒥᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑕᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᖏᓄᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒫᑦ
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᓗᐃᓐᓇᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐊᓯᖏᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒐᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᓂᓗᒃᖢᑕ

Local wildlife monitors:

- Are hired from Baker Lake
- Provide protection to both humans and wildlife
- Are encouraged to independently report to the Baker Lake community
- Have access to all areas of camp including drill rigs
- Provide consistent monitoring throughout field season
- Advise and assist the environmental group

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ:

- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑖᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ
- ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔨᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ
- ᐊᔭᐅᖅᓵᒐᐅᕙᒃᖢᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᓇᐊᕐᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ
- ᐅᒃᐸᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃᐃᑰᑕᕐᕖᑦ
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ
- ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᐃᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ

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Wildlife Monitoring and Protection Activities
ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑦᓕᐧᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ

AREVA actions to minimize aerial disturbances include:

- Modified baseline data collection methods in 2009
- Prevention of potential aerial disturbance through identification and early warning of approaching caribou by:
  - GN and GNWT satellite collar updates
  - Local wildlife monitors employed to conduct ground-based surveys
- All caribou observations reported to the Environment Supervisor on site who modifies helicopter flights as required to avoid caribou and minimize disturbance
- Use of Skytracker to monitor and enforce helicopter altitude restrictions
- Exceptions to desired altitudes allowed for flight safety, low ceilings and slinging activity; exempted flights are recorded and reported

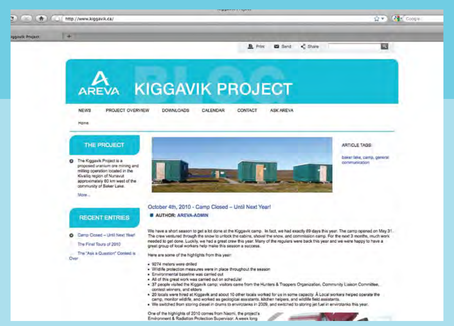
ᐊᕇᕙᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᒃᓱᕉᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᓲᓗᖀᑦᐃᓗᐃᓵᓇᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ:

- ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᒐᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ 2009-ᒥ
- ᑎᖕᒥᔫᓗᖀᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓵᖅᑕᐃᓕᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᑎᒎᓇᖅ:
  - ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᖁᖏᓯᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ
  - ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦᐃᓱᒪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔩᕆᐊᖅᐸᖕᒪᑦᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓵᖅᑕᐅᖁᓇᒋᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᔪᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓖᑦᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᓴᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ
- ᐃᑌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᓐᖏᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᖃᖕᖓᑕᓂᖁᑦᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᖁᑉᓗᒍ, ᓄᕗᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐅᓂᐊᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖏᓄᑦ: ᒪᓕᓐᖏᓚᐅᖅᓂᐅᔪᑦᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓯᐅᑉᓗᑎᒡᓗ

Kiggavik Project on the internet

To find out more information on the proposed Kiggavik project or on-going exploration activities please visit the Kiggavik Blog at www.kiggavik.ca or the AREVA website at www.arevaresources.ca.

- Ask A Question!
- Download the Project Proposal or Annual Reports
- Learn about Upcoming Events
- View AREVA's Kiggavik videos
- Read AREVA's Environment and Safety policies
- Read a Community Update
- Learn about other AREVA Projects



The Kiggavik Project is a proposed uranium ore mining and milling operation located in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut approximately 80 km west of the community of Baker Lake.

More...

- Camp Closed – Until Next Year!
- The Final Tours of 2010
- The "Ask a Question" Contest is Over

baker lake, camp, general communication

October 4th, 2010 - Camp Closed – Until Next Year!

AUTHOR: AREVA-ADMIN

We have a short season to get a lot done at the Kiggavik camp. In fact, we had exactly 89 days this year. The camp opened on May 31. The crew ventured through the snow to unlock the cabins, shovel the snow, and commission camp. For the next 3 months, much work needed to get done. Luckily, we had a great crew this year. Many of the regulars were back this year and we were happy to have a great group of local workers help make this season a success.

Here are some of the highlights from this year:

- 9274 meters were drilled
- Wildlife protection measures were in place throughout the season
- Environmental baseline was carried out
- All of this great work was carried out on schedule!
- 37 people visited the Kiggavik camp; visitors came from the Hunters & Trappers Organization, Community Liaison Committee, contest winners, and elders
- 20 locals were hired at Kiggavik and about 10 other locals worked for us in some capacity. Â Local workers helped operate the camp, monitor wildlife, and worked as geological assistants, kitchen helpers, and wildlife field assistants.
- We switched from storing diesel in drums to envirotanks in 2009, and switched to storing jet fuel in envirotanks this year.

One of the highlights of 2010 comes from Naomi, the project's Environment & Radiation Protection Supervisor. A week long

AREVA Resources Canada Inc., a subsidiary of the AREVA group, is one of the world's leading uranium exploration, mining and milling companies.

McClean Lake employee camp, mill and tailings mana...

- AREVA's blog
- AREVA Resources on Youtube
- AREVA Funkytown Commercial

- Experienced Professionals
- Students & Recent Graduates

Communique - Summer 2010
More
Community Update - August 2010
More
Situation Summary - June 20
More
Uranium Fact Sheets
More
Community Vitality Monitoring Partnership Process 2009
More
Public Support Summary
More
McClean Lake Mill: Care & Maintenance Announcement
More
2009 Annual Review
More
2009-2010 Northern

ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᖕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕿᓂᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᖓᐅᕙᓂ www.kiggavik.ca ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕇᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᖓᓂᐅᕙᓂ www.arevaresources.ca

- ᐊᐱᕆᔪᒪᕖ!
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑉᓯᖕᓄᐊᕈᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯ
- ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓗᓯ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑉᑎᖕᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓘᔭᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
- ᑕᒃᑯᓪ ᐊᐧᕆᕝᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕝᕕᐧᒥ ᐅᐊᔪᐧᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯ
- ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕇᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖏᑦ
- ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑰᔪᑦ
- ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᕇᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᖏᑦ

KIGGAVIK PROJECT

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ᐊᓱᓕᖅᔪᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖏᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

Community Engagement

The AREVA office in Baker Lake

- Opened in 2006 – open year round
- Staff available to answer questions on proposed Kiggavik Project and exploration activities

The Community liaison committee (CLC)

- Formed in 2006 to share information between AREVA and the community of Baker Lake
- Approximately 10 meetings per year
- Meetings are open to the public and translation is provided
- Meetings dates/times announced on local radio and minutes are kept in the Baker Lake office
- Members of the CLC are appointed by their associated organization and the Chair is elected by the group
- Baker Lake groups represented in the CLC include:
  - The Hamlet Council
  - Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO)
  - The District Education Authority (DEA)
  - The Aberdeen Lake People
  - The Business community
  - The Youth Group
  - The Elders Society
  - The Health Committee
  - The Justice Committee

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖃᖅᖢᖅ

ᐊᓱᓕᖅᔪᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐊᓕᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅ

- ᐅᖅᔪᐃᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2006-ᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐅᖅᔪᐃᓪᑐᓕᖅᑐᖅ
- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑕᕐᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᐅᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᔪᑎᒃᓴᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᑐᖅᓯᕋᑭᒃᓴᓇᖅᖢᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓇᓴᐅᔪᓚᐅᖅ ᐊᓚᓗ ᖃᓄᖅᓂᐅᔨᓂᖅ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᕋᓱᐃᓂᖅ ᖃᑎᒪᔨᐊᒋᓇᕈᕋᖃᖅᑐᖅ

- ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓯᑐᖅ 2006-ᒥ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᓱᓕᓂᒃᑕᓂ ᐊᓱᓕᖅᔪᓂ ᖃᒪᓕᕆᓂᑐᓴᐅᓗᑦ
- ᖃᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᖅᔪᐃᓪᑐᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᒍᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒧᑦ
- ᓴᖃᔪᒍ/ᓇᒧᓐᓇᕐᓴᖅᓯᓪᓗ ᖃᑎᒪᓕᐅᔨᓕᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓴᖃᔨᓕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᓕᐅᑎᖅᔪᓂ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᔪᑎᐃᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔨᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓴᖃᖅᖢᓕᓂ'ᑐᐊᖅᑎᒥ
- ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᕋᔨᓂ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᕋᓕᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓄᐅᔨᓂ ᑎᓪᓗᐅᔪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᖅᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᒻᒪᕙᐅᑕᐅᓴᑦᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑐᓂ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᕋᓕᒥᓂ
- ᖃᖃᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔨᓂ ᑭᓱᖃᖅᑐᐅᔨᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᕋᔨᓂᖅᓯᐅᓕᐅᑎᐊᖅᖢᓄᖅ:
  - ᐄᐊᓖᒪᓕᕆᖅᑐᓂ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᖅᑭᓂ
  - ᐊᖏᔪᓇᓱᖃᑎᓂ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᖅᑭᓂ
  - ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑕᒪᓵᓂ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᖅᑭᓂ
  - ᖃᖃᓕᐅᔨᓴ ᑐᓚᓕᐊᓂᖅᒥᐅᓂ
  - ᐱᓕᕆᓚᖏᓂᓪ ᓇᓗᒥᓂᒃᓕ
  - ᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓚᓂ
  - ᐃᓇᑐᖅᑐᐃᓂ
  - ᐊᖏᓂᐊᖅᑲᖏᖅᑕᑕᒪᓵᓂ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᖅᑭᓂ
  - ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᑕᒪᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᖃᑎᒪᓵᖅᑭᓂ

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The Regional liaison committee (RLC)

- Was formed in 2007
- Meets once or twice per year.
- The RLC members are appointed by Kivalliq Hamlet Councils

ᐊᖏᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᓯᔪᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓᓂᒃ

- ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔨᔭᑐᑎᖅ 2007-ᒥ
- ᑲᑎᕿᖅᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᓱᑎᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᐃᖅᓱᑎᓪᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒫᑦ
- ᐊᖏᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᓯᔪᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᑕᖅᑐᓕᐅᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐄᐊᓕᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓᑎᓂᒃ

Public meetings and open houses

- Were held in 7 communities in 2009
- During the fall of 2010, AREVA is visiting the following communities:
  - Baker Lake
  - Rankin Inlet
  - Chesterfield Inlet
  - Repulse Bay
  - Coral Harbour
  - Whale Cove
  - Arviat

Photo courtesy: Actua

ᐃᓄᓗᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᔨᖓᓕᓗ

- ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᖁᑎᑦᑕᐅᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓂᒃ 7-ᓂ 2009-ᒥ
- 2010 ᐅᑭᐊᖅᓴᓐᓂ, ᐊᓱᓕᖅᑯᓂ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖅᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᒃ:
  - ᖁᒪᓂᑐᐊᖅ
  - ᑲᖏᖅᑕᓂᖅ
  - ᐃᓅᓗᓪᓕᖅᓴᖅ
  - ᓇᐅᔨᓕ
  - ᓴᖅᓪᓂᖅ
  - ᑎᑭᕆᔨᐊᖅ
  - ᐊᖅᓚᐊᓕ

The online Kiggavik Project blog

- Was launched in June, 2010
- Updates those interested in the Kiggavik Project site; and proposed mine
- Several questions are asked and answered each week, and are available online at www.kiggavik.ca

Project updates are provided to organizations that request them including Hamlet Councils, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, wildlife organizations, and schools.

ᖁᑲᒪᕆᐅᓴᑯᓂ ᑭᓴᒪᓐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᔪᖅᖁ ᑐᑭᔪᕆᐊᖅᓚᓐᓄᑦ

- ᓴᖅᑭᑭᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᔨᓂᒥ 2010
- ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᑲᒃᖃᓐᓂᔭᖅᑕ ᑭᓴᒪᓐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᔪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᒪᓗ ᐅᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᐅᕐᒥᒃ
- ᐊᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑕᖅᖁᖅᑐᓴᖅ ᑭᐅᔾᔨᐅᓕᖅᖢᓂᑐᓗᓐᓄᑦᑐᓗᐊᓕᔪᓂᑕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔾᔨᐅᓴᖅᖢᓂᒃ ᐅᓕᓂ www.kiggavik.ca

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓕᕐᓂᐊᓪᓚᒃ ᑐᓂᔾᔨᐅᓕᖅᓱᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᖅᑐᓄᑎᐅᔨᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᑎᔾᔨᑦᑕᓂᒃ ᐄᐊᓕᓪᓚᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᖁᑎᑦ, ᐊᖏᓇᓕᓂᑎᖅᑎᖅᖁᑎᑦ, ᐅᒪᔨᓕᓪᓚᔭᑦ, ᐊᓚᓗᓐ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑲᐃ.

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Community Sponsorships

AREVA has provided more than $300,000 in sponsorships since 2006.

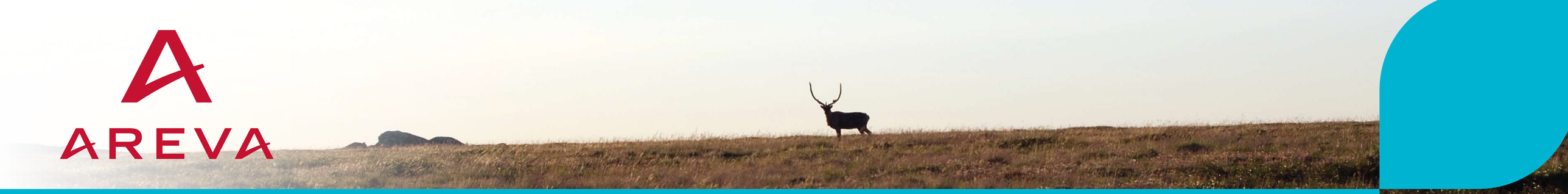
- High School awards
  - Baker Lake since 2006
  - 7 Kivalliq High Schools since 2009
- Kivalliq Science Camp
  - Sponsored in 2007, 2008 and 2009
  - Participated in 2008 and 2009
- Northern Youth Abroad
  - Sponsored in 2009 and 2010
- Other sponsorships
  - Bowhead Whale Hunts in Rankin Inlet and Repulse Bay
  - Actua Science Camp in Baker Lake
  - GEMS Program
  - Hamlet Celebrations in Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet
  - Day on the land in Coral Harbour
  - Sports events and fishing derbies throughout the region
  - Whale Cove Food Bank

Photo courtesy: Actua

ᓄᓇᕗᔪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᕕᓂ

ᐊᓱᖏᖅᔪᓂ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᓂ $300,000 ᐅᖃᓕᑦᓂᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖃᖅᓯᓂ 2006-ᒥᑦ

- ᖃᓄᓯᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖃᓂᐊᕐᕿᖃᖅ ᓴᓪᒃᑲᐅᑕᐅᖏᑐᑦ
  - ᖃᒪᓕᕆᑐᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔾᔨᓯᓚᓂᐅ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓵᑎᒃ 2006-ᒥ
  - 7-ᓂ ᑭᖏᑦᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᓯᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖃᓂᐊᕐᕿᖃᓄᐅᐱᑎᐊᖅᓵᑎᒃ 2009-ᒥ
- ᑭᖏᑦᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᖅᓇᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓴᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᑦᓵᑎᒃ
  - ᐃᒃᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓵᑎᒃ 2007-ᒥ, 2008-ᒥ ᐊᓴᒪᓗ 2009-ᒥ
  - ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓵᑎᒃ 2008-ᒥ ᐊᓴᒪᓗ 2009-ᒥ
- ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᓗᐅᑦ ᐊᑭᐊᓄᑦᐊᐅᑦᓯᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
  - ᐃᒃᔪᓯᓗᖅᑕᕐᕿᑦ 2009-ᒥ ᐊᓴᒪᓗ 2010-ᒥ
- ᐊᓱᖏᑦ ᐃᒃᔪᑭᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᕿᑦ
  - ᑲᖏᖅᓱᓂᖅᒥ ᓇᐅᑲᓂᓗ ᐊᖅᓚᓱᓗᑐᑦ
  - ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓇᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅᓴᒥ ᑕᖏᒪᖅᓚᒃ ᖃᒪᓕᕆᑐᐊᕐᒥ
  - ᐊᓕᔪᔭᕐᓯᐊᕐᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅ
  - ᖃᒪᓕᕆᑐᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᓗᓕᕐᔪᒥᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐄᐊᒻᒪᓕᖏᑕᓇᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ
  - ᐅᓴᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᖏᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᓂᖅ
  - ᐱᓵᖏᐊᖅᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᑕᓯᓚᔭᖏᓂᓗ ᑭᖏᑦᓂᕐᒥᐅᓂ
  - ᑎᑭᕆᔨᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᖅᑲᖏᑕᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᑕᑦᕕᒃ



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AREVA sites and homeland visits

AREVA sites visits

Since 2005, 120 people have visited Saskatchewan Uranium mines to see uranium mining for themselves and to speak with people who work there.

Representatives of governments, institutions of public government, hunter and trappers organizations, high school teachers and students, liaison committees and hamlets have visited the mines.

Since 2005 133 community people have visited the Kiggavik camp. Visitors have included elders and their families, liaison committees, people who have asked questions on the blog, and the Baker Lake HTO.

Homeland visits

	Date	Location	Community Participants
2006	Jul 27	Aberdeen Lake and Beverly Lake	12
	Jul 28	Aberdeen Lake and Beverly Lake	3
	Aug 24	Aberdeen Lake	3
2007	Aug 17	Schultz Lake and Aberdeen Lake	4
2008	Aug 21	Schultz Lake	4
	Aug 21	Judge Sissons Lake	5
	Sep 5	Mallory Lake	4
	Sep 6	Schultz Lake	4
	Sep 7	Herman River	4
2009	Aug 11	Garry Lake	4
	Aug 12	Aberdeen Lake and Beverly Lake	4
	Aug 13	Aberdeen Lake	4
	Sept 9	Shultz Lake and Aberdeen Lake	4
	Sept 10	Sand Lake	4
2010	Aug 28	Ferguson Lake	4
	Aug 29	Schultz Lake	4
	Total	16 Homeland visits	71 Participants

ᐊᓱᓕᑯ ᑕᐃᓴᐃᑎᕐᓂᖅᓱᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪᓕᖅᓱᑦ 2005-ᒥᑦ, 120 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑐᖅᑐᕐᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᕐᓴᐅᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖏᓪᓗᖏᑎᒃᖢᑎᒃᓴᓕᐅᓕᖅᐸᐃᓪᓗᐊᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅ.

ᑭᓱᖅᑐᐃᓕᑦ ᓴᖅᓯᓐᓂᖅ, ᐱᓕᓚᑦ ᓴᖅᓯᓐᓂᖅ, ᐊᖏᕆᓚᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᕐᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓂᖅᓴᖅᐱᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑦᔨᑲᑎᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᓗ ᐄᓕᒫᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑐᖅᑐᕐᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓕᕐᓂᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕᖅᓱᑦ 2005-ᒥᑦ 133 ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑐᖅᑐᕐᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᕐᓂᑭᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖕᒥ ᐅᖏᓪᓗᖏᑎᒃᖢᑎᒃᓴᓕᐅᓕᖅᐸᐃᓪᓗᐊᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅ. ᑕᐃᒃᑐᖅᑐᕐᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᕐᓴᐅᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑦᔨᑲᑎᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᕐᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᕆᔭᐅᑦ, ᐊᓯᓗ ᖃᓄᓕᒧᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕆᓚᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅ.