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ᑭᖃᒪᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅ

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃ- ᐅᓚᐅᔪᓕᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᑎᑲᓂᖅ

ᐅᓚᐅᕐ ᐃᓱᐃᓴᔪᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓕᒫᒃᑐᕐ

ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅᑲᓕᐅᕐᓚᒪᑕ ᑭᖃᒪᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᓚᐅᕐᖓᖅ ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᑕᕐᓴᕐᓚᖓᑦ ᐅᓚᓕᓄᑦ, ᐅᒥᖓᓚᐃᑦ, ᖃᖅᖁᓕᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᐃᑦ, ᑎᖏᒥᐊᓗᕆᓪᓗᑦ. ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓚᓕᓕᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓴᕐᑲᖅ ᓀᓲᖅᓯᐅᖏᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᓚᑦᓯᖅᓯᖓᖏᑦ, ᐊᐅᓪᓯᖅᓯᖓᖏᑦ ᐅᓚᖅᑕᕐᖁᑎᑎᖏᑦ.

ᓴᓪᓚᒥᐅᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᓚᓕᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓴᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ

- ᐅᓵᓴᑕᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᑐᐅᑐᓂ ᒥᐊᓂᐊᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᕆᒧᐅᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑕᐃᓕᑦᑐᓂᓗᓂᑦ; ᐅᓵᓴᑕᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᑐᐅᑐᓂ ᐅᐊᓴᕆᒧᐅᖏᓂᖏᑦ; ᓄᓇᑲᑯᓂᑦ ᓇᐱᖅᓴᕐᓂᖏᓂᑲ ᑭᓚᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᓯᓗᑎᑲ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᐢᖁᑎᑲᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᕆᔨᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐃᓕᑦᑐᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᑐᐃᓂᖅᑕᐃᓕᑦᑐᓂᓗᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᑎᕐᓯᓯᒪᖓᑦ

- ᐅᒪᓕᕐᓂ ᓇᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᖓᕐᐊᓕᓕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᓇᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᑲ ᐅᓴᕋᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᐢᖁᑎᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂᓗ.
ᓇᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᖓᕐᐊᓕᓕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᓴᑐᒪᖃᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕᕐᓂ.
- ᐅᒪᓕᕐᓂ ᑐᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᑐᑐᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ.
- ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑐᒃᓴᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᐢᖁᑎᑦᑕ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᑎᓗᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓚᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᓚᕆᔨᖏᓚᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ

ᐅᓚᓕᕐ ᑐᕆᔪᑕᐅᔪᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᓂᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ (ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᓕᑐᖅ). ᐅᐊᔨᖅᑕᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓯᖅᑕᒃᑕᖏᓕᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᑐᓚᐊᕆᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᐢᖁᑎᑦ ᐅᒃᔪᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑕᐃᓕᑦᑐᓂᓗᓂᑦ. ᐅᔨᕆᖓᓂᐊᕆᔭᐅ ᐅᒃᔪᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓚᕐᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᖓᕐᐊᓕᓕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᖓᕐᐊᓕᓕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓴᐅᑕᐅᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕᕐᓂ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕ

AREVA

KIGGAVIK PROJECT
ᑭᖃᓗᖓᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅ

Cumulative Effects: Beyond Our Project
ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ: ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓴᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖓᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᑐᒍ

Our plan is designed to prevent harmful cumulative effects

Cumulative effects can occur when project effects act in combination with other human activities. Kiggavik Project effects are generally limited to the Project area with no potential to interact with environmental effects from other activities. Only air quality, wildlife, worker health and socioeconomics have potential to act cumulatively.

- **Air Quality:** Emissions from equipment and vehicle use at the preferred dock location could act cumulatively with the Meadowbank dock location. However, these emissions have been assessed as limited in range and not significant.
- **Terrestrial Wildlife:** Local hunting together with use of the access road has potential to influence the location of or total harvest. Use of the winter road alternative is preferred. If an all-season road is required, road management would be done in consultation with caribou stakeholders.
- **Worker Health:** We assessed potential exposures for workers and members of the public, including residents of Baker Lake – all exposures remained well below acceptable limits.
- **Socioeconomics:** Additional projects in Kivalliq and/or Nunavut would create demand for jobs and investment in the region. An increased demand could exceed availability in the region.

AREVA is committed to protecting human health and the environment while promoting well-being.

More information about AREVA's assessment of potential cumulative effects is available in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Tier 1 Volume 1 Appendix 1B and throughout Tier 2 Volumes 4 to 9.

ᐸᖁᓇᐅᑎᑭᓯᒪᓴᐅᓕᑦ ᐁᖅᑭᒃᑭᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅ ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓂᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓇᐃᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑭᓇᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖏᓂᒃ. ᑭᖑᓕᖏᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒪᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᐸᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᑎᑎᓴᐃᓇᖅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓂᖅᓗᐊᖏᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒪᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᓯᓚᐅᔨ ᓴᓗᒪᓂᖏᑐ, ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᓴᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᑕᖅᑕᐃᑕᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑕᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ-ᑭᓇᐅᓴᑕᒪᓂᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓂᖅᑎᕐᓇᐃᓇᓴᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑯᑦ.

- **ᓯᓚᐅᔨ ᓴᓗᒪᓂᖏᑐ**: ᓴᓇᔪᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᓯᑎᑦᔪᐊᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓚᒃᑕᕐᕆᒥ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᔪᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᑲᖅ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᓇᖅᑐᑦᑐᒍᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᖅᑯᑎᓚᐅᓪᓂᖅᓴᒪᐅᑉᐳᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᐃᓇᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᖅᑯᑎᓚᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᖅᑯᑎᐅᓚᖅᑲᑦ, ᐊᔪᖅᑯᑎᐅᔨ ᒥᐊᓚᔪᐅᑦᑕᓪᓂᕐᓗ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑕᐅᓇᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᓪᑲᖅᑎᖅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓚᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ.
- **ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᑕᖅᑕᐃᑕᒪᓂᕐᓂᑦ**: ᖃᐅᔨᔪᕈᑎᑎᓚᐅᕆᔪᑎᑐᒍ ᐅᓗᓚᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔪᓪᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᒥᐊᓪᓗ, ᐃᓚᒥᔪᓗᑦ ᖃᐅᓰ'ᑐᐊᖅᒥᐅᑦ -- ᐅᓗᓚᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᓇᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᕈᑐᓪᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᑦ.
- **ᐃᓅᓯᓚᓚᓂᖅᓄᑦ-ᑭᓇᐅᔪᓚᓚᓂᖅᓄᑦ**: ᐊᓯᖏᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᓕᒪᔪᑦ ᕈᓐᓚᓕᖅᒥ ᐊᓕᓚᓗ/ᓄᓇᕐᒥᓚᓄᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅᑲᓚᖅᓂᖅᑎᓂᕆᔨᖅᓴᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᓴᓚᖅᑎᓪᓚᑐᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᑦᓂᐊᓂᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᕐᓂᕐᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓱᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᒥᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᓂᐊᑕᖅᑕᐃᑕᒪᓴᑦᑯᓚᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᓚᐅᔪᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᑕᒪᓴᑦᑯᓚᑦ.

AREVA

KIGGAVIK PROJECT
ᑭᖃᓪᕙᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᔪᖅ

Accidents: Safety is Our Top Priority
ᐱᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᖅ: ᐅᓗᓕᐊᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᓕᒫᓂᔪᓂᖅ ᐱᒪᒪᓕᐅᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ

Our goal is a zero-accident workplace

AREVA carefully examined the potential for accidents and malfunctions related to the Project, including those associated with the mine, mill, transportation and extreme weather. Each potential scenario was rated according to its likelihood and potential consequences.

To prevent accidents and malfunctions, AREVA will

- Implement measures that reduce the likelihood of accidents, including redundant safety features, preventive maintenance and routine monitoring.
- Formulate safe work plans and train employees on their use.
- Develop measures to minimize the consequences of a potential event, including emergency response plans, spill contingency plans and kits, first responders and a health centre.

Potential accidents and malfunctions are predicted to have no residual effects on the environment.

For more information on AREVA's assessment of accidents and malfunctions refer to our Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Tier 2 Volume 10.

ᑐᖅᑎᖅᖅᓄᒍᓂ ᐱᖏᓗᐊᖏᓕᕐᕕᐊᓕᕆᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖅ

ᐊᐃᓱᒋᑦᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᑎᖃᖅᓂᔪᐊᓕᐅᖏᓪᓚᑕ ᐱᖏᓗᐊᖏᕐᒉᑐᐊᕐᓯᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᔪᖏᑎᵒᓂᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᓗᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᔭᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓴᖏᵒᓂᐊᖏᓪᓚᑕ, ᔪᖏᓕᓴᖏᓪᓚᑕ, ᔪᖏᓕᓴᖏᓂ, ᐅᐊᓴᖏᓂᐅᔨᓂ ᐊᒡᒪᓗᓄ ᔪᓕᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᓱᒋᑦᓂᐅᔨᓂ ᐊᒡᒪᓗᓄ ᔪᓕᓗᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᖏᑎ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓕᐅᖏᓂᐅᓇᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ.

ᐱᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓕᕐᕕᐊᓕᕆᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᔪᖏᑎᒋᑦᑐᓕᕐᕕᐊᓕᕆᓂᔪᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᑎᕆᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᕐᕕᐊᓕᕆᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᒪᓗᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᖏᓂᖅ.

- ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᓕᐅᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓕᕐᕕᐊᓕᕆᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᑎᕆᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᓯᖅᑭᐅᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᒡᒪᓗᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᖏᓂᖅ.
- ᐸᖏᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᒡᒪᓗᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᔭᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ.
- ᐊᑲᑭᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᓴᕿᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓕᐅᔪᖏᓪᓚᑕᖅᓴᑦ, ᐃᓕᑎᕆᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᐊᕐᓇᖏᖅᑐᖅᓴᑦ ᐸᖏᓇᐅᖅᓴᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓱᖅᑐᖅᓴᑦ ᐸᖏᓇᐅᓂᖅ, ᑯᐃᔪᖏᖅᑐᖅᓴᑦ ᐸᖏᓇᐅᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓱᖅᑐᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᒡᒪᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᖏᖅᑐᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖏᓪᓗᑎᓕᖏᓪᓚᑕᖅᑐᖅᓴᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᑎᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᐅᓂ ᑕᑯᑎᓂᔪᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᔪᖏᑎᓂᔪᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᖏᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ

ᑐᑭᔪᑎᐊᖅᓂᓕᕆᔨᔪᓂᔪ ᐊᐃᓱᒋᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᑎᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᑎᑎᓂᓂᖅ ᐱᖏᓗᐊᖏᓂᐅᓇᖅᑐᓕᕐᕕᐊᓕᕆᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᔪᖏᑎᑕᔪᓂᔪᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᑕᑯᑎᐊᓗᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᑐᕐᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᐃᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᓂᖅᔪᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ 2 ᐃᓕᓴᖓ 10.

AREVA

KIGGAVIK PROJECT
ᑭᖃᓕᖅᖁᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ

Sustainable Development: Thinking Long Term
ᐱᓂᓕᕆᐊᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑎᓯᓂᐅᕐᓴᖅᓂᓂ: ᐃᓗᒪᓂᓴᐅᓴᖅᓂ ᓯᐅᓂᐅᕐᓴᑦ

ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓕ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖓᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓕ ᐱᓂᓕᕆᐊᑎᓯᓯᑎᖓᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓂᓕᕆᐊᑎᓯᓂᐅᕐᓴᖅᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᒪᑎᑲᓂᖅᑕᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᑎᑎᑲᓕᐊᓂ ᓴᓗᒪᓗᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥᓕ ᐱᑭᒃᓴᓕᐊᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᑎᑎᑲᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓂᐅᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᓂᓕᕆᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒥ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑎᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᖅᑕᒪᓂ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂ ᑭᖃᓕᖅᖁᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᑕᐃᓕᓴᕆᓯᒪᓕᒃᑕ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᒥ ᐱᓂᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᒪᓂ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖅᑎᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥᓕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᓗᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥᓕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐊᑲᓱᕈᑎᖅᑲᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᐊᖅᑕᓂᖅᑎᑦᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑎᑎᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓗᑕ.

We at AREVA understand that economic opportunity is welcomed by Nunavummiut but development is conditional on preserving a healthy environment and on the growth of vibrant communities.

Acknowledging effects associated with development, our extensive analysis has shown the Kiggavik Project will not compromise the ecosystem. Our work shows that this Project will have a positive overall effect on the region's economy and its communities. The life-long benefits of job experience and learning will extend beyond the Project.

We commit to consult and engage with Nunavummiut with openness and transparency and to learn more about how we can be a successful, long-term partner and members of the community.

AREVA

KIGGAVIK PROJECT
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Significance: Measuring What Matters
ᐱᓚᒪᐅᔾᔨᖏᑦ: ᖃᐅᔾᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔾᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᓚᒪᐅᔾᔪᑦ

Cluff Lake Mill Area in Northern Saskatchewan from production to revegetation

» **Reversibility** ᐊᖅᑭᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᓇᓴᖅᓂᖏᑦ

» **Direction**
ᓇᒧᐊᖅᐸᕐᓗᐊᓂᖏᑦ

» **Magnitude**
ᐊᖏᑎᓂᖏᑦ

» **Geographical extent**
ᓄᓇᐅᔨ ᐊᖏᑎᓂᖑ

» **Frequency**
ᖃᖅᔨᔪᖅᑕᕐᓗᑎᑐᖅ

» **Duration**
ᖃᖅᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᑎᕐᔪᖅ

» **Context**
ᐃᓗᓕᓂᖏᑦ

Kiggavik Project in Nunavut

Open House in Lutsel K'e, NT

AREVA Resources Canada invites you to an open house to learn more about uranium mining and milling and the proposed Kiggavik Project located 80km west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. 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.

Contact us for more information:

+ Call us: 1.306.343.4596
+ Email us: barry.mccallum@areva.ca
+ Check our project blog: www.Kiggavik.ca
+ Check our website: www.arevaresouces.ca

Location	Date	time	Venue
Lutsel K'e, NT	July 23, 2012	1:30pm to 6:00pm	Zah Lochart Hall

WORKING IN HARMONY FOR A STRONGER COMMUNITY

Respect for the land and its people is at the core of everything we do at **AREVA**. That means listening more than speaking, treading softly and lending a helping hand wherever we can. A new mining operation would create hundreds of jobs and business opportunities for Nunavummiut. The North isn't just where we work; it's part of who we are.

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᑎᑕᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓄᕆᑎᑕᒃ ᓴᓕᔪᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᐅᖃᐱᒍᓯᐊᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒪᒥᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᓐᓄᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕆᑕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒪᐃᑎᒋᑦ ᐊᐸᓚᐅᒥᑕᐅᔪᒋᑦ ᑐᐅᓯᖅᑐᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᓂᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᑎᒃ, ᐱᕆᔨᐊᔪᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓇᓕᓂᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᓐᓂᕐᒥᐊᑯᓂ ᐃᓐᓄᕆᒥᒃᑯᓂᓄᑦ. ᓄᑦᑕᖓᔪᖅ ᐅᓴᕆᑕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᒋᔭᐊᕆᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗᑦ ᓇᖏᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᓇᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᑕᕆᑐᑎᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᕐᔪᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ; ᐃᓪᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᕆᖅᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑕᑐᖓᒪᖓᑦ.

areva resources.ca • kiggavik.ca

Baker Lake Office
ᖃᒧᒪᓂᑐᐊᖅᑎ ᑎᑎᕆᔨᒪᔪᑦ

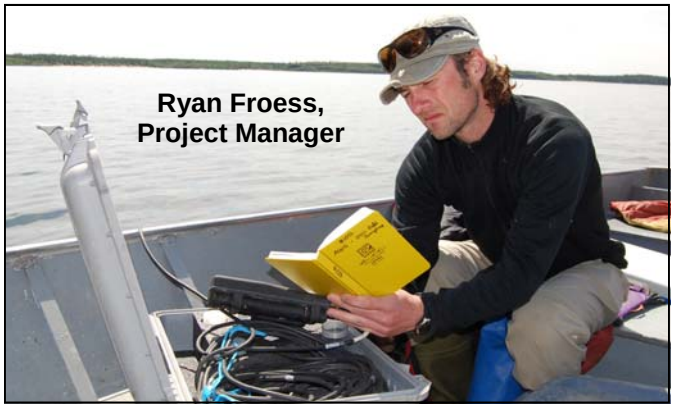
1-867-793-2000

AREVA

Camsell Portage 2012

Athabasca Working Group Environmental Monitoring Program

The Athabasca Working Group (AWG) environmental monitoring program began in the year 2000 and provides residents with opportunities to test the environment around their communities for parameters that could come from uranium mining and milling operations. These parameters can potentially be spread by water flowing from lakes near the uranium operations, and small amounts may also be spread through the air. In order to address public concerns, lakes, rivers, plants, wildlife, and air quality are tested near the northern communities of Camsell Portage, Uranium City, Black Lake, Stony Rapids, Wollaston Lake/Hatchet Lake, and Fond-du-Lac.



Ryan Froess, Project Manager

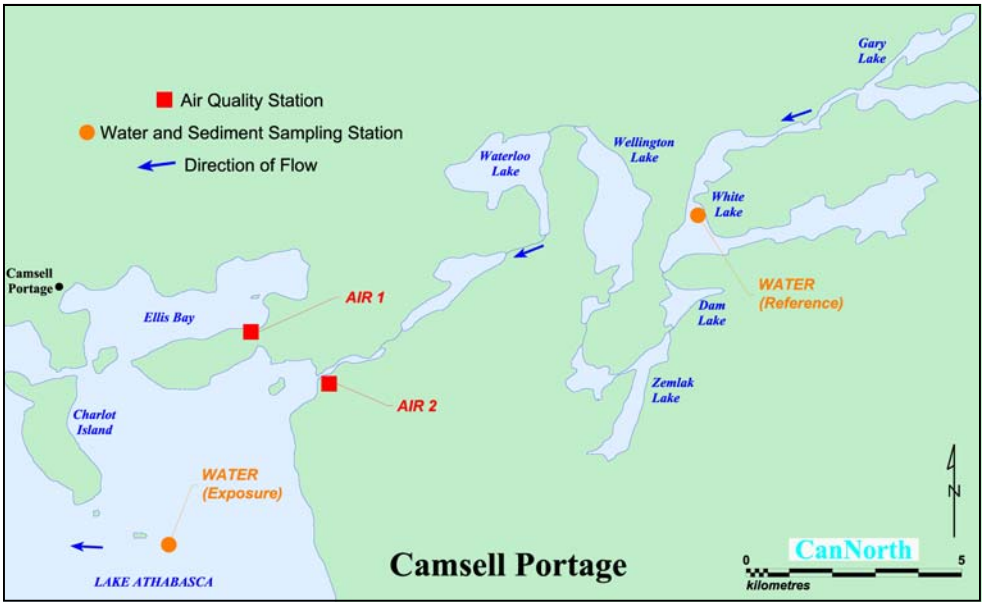
Dennis Larocque

The types of plants and animals selected, the locations chosen for sampling, and the sample collections were carried out by, or with the help of, northern community members. The purpose of this brochure is to inform the public of the results from the 2012 environmental monitoring program that was completed in the Camsell Portage area.

STUDY AREA

Water, sediment, and fish are sampled from reference and potential exposure sites. White Lake is the reference site because it is not influenced by uranium operations. Lake Athabasca is the potential exposure site because it is downstream of waterbodies that could carry parameters from upstream uranium operations.

Air quality is monitored at two locations near the community of Camsell Portage. Plant and wildlife samples are collected each year near the community when available.



KEY PARAMETERS

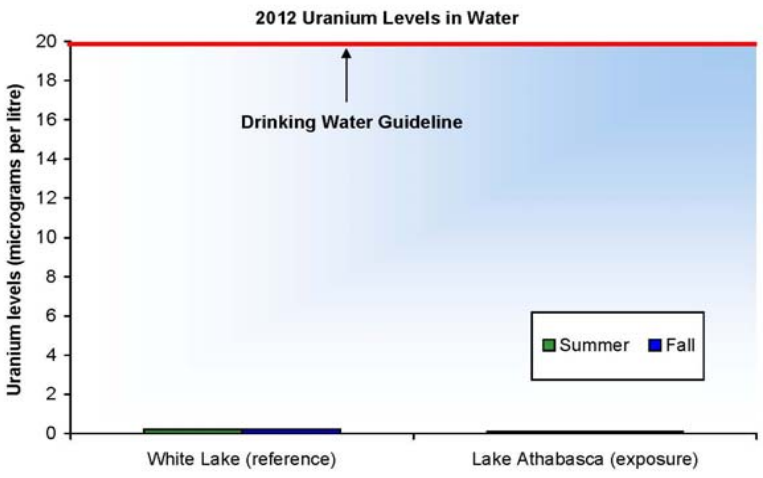
The focus is on certain parameters related to uranium operations that are of concern to human and environmental health. These include: copper, lead, nickel, molybdenum, zinc, radium-226, uranium, selenium, and arsenic. All of these parameters occur naturally in the environment and in parts of northern Saskatchewan they can sometimes be found in high amounts.

To help establish whether the key parameters found in samples are naturally occurring or whether they are from uranium operations, the amounts measured are compared: 1) between reference and potential exposure sites, 2) between years, and 3) to available guidelines.


Photo credit: Doug Chisholm

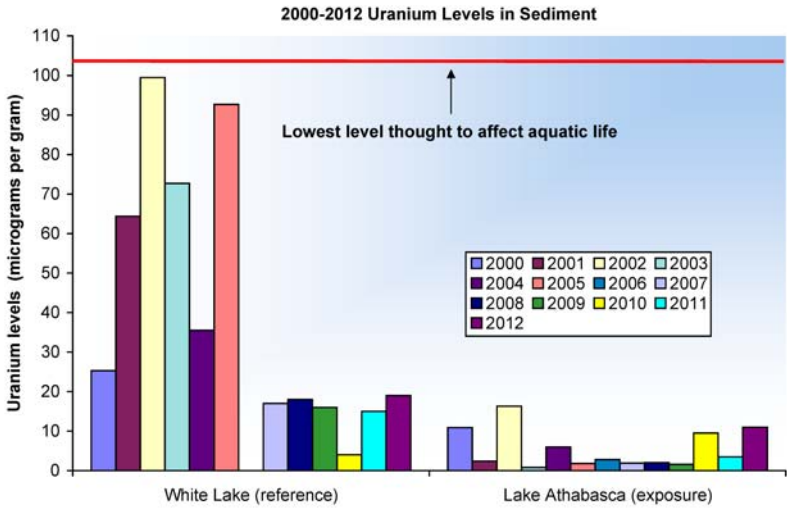
WATER

The results of water testing in the Camsell Portage potential exposure site of Lake Athabasca and the reference site of White Lake were similar in 2012 to previous years of the AWG monitoring program. Water samples were tested for the key parameters in the summer and fall at both lakes. All of the key parameters were lower than the provincial guidelines for the protection of aquatic life and drinking water quality standards. The levels of key parameters in water from the potential exposure site of Lake Athabasca are not of concern for area residents. The graph displays the amount of uranium found in the samples from both lakes in 2012.



SEDIMENT

Sediment is the mud on the lake bottom. Parameters from mine sites can potentially be carried by flowing water to lakes where they can be left in the sediment on the lake bottom. It is important to sample sediment because many different types of small animals that are eaten by fish live there. Sediment samples were collected from the same locations used for water sampling in the Camsell Portage area.



In 2012, key parameter levels were below available guidelines in White Lake and Lake Athabasca. The only exception was copper in both waterbodies, which was above the lowest effect level. Since AWG monitoring began, White Lake has had high levels of certain key parameters, such as arsenic, copper, nickel, and molybdenum when compared to Lake Athabasca. This means that parameters may occur at higher levels naturally in the area, given that White Lake is a reference site. Copper will be monitored again in Lake Athabasca in 2013. The graph displays the uranium levels in both waterbodies from 2000 to 2012. Note that there are no data from White Lake in 2006.

FISH

In the 2012 sampling year, northern pike caught in White Lake and Lake Athabasca contained similar levels of key parameters both to each other and to past sampling years. Note that lake whitefish were not caught in the potential exposure site of Lake Athabasca in 2012 and have not been caught in the reference site of White Lake since 2005. Lake whitefish were caught in the Uranium City potential exposure site of Lake Athabasca in 2012 and contained key parameter levels similar to previous years. Mercury is the only parameter in fish for which there is a consumption guideline. Mercury is widespread in the environment globally and can be found in soil, water, plants, and animals. It can be transported through the atmosphere and accumulates in predatory species (fish species such as northern pike, walleye, and lake trout) because they are higher up the food chain. Natural deposits in northern Saskatchewan are likely the cause of higher mercury levels in fish in some lakes (Saskatchewan Environment 2011). Mercury is not related to uranium mining and milling, but is an important parameter for human health. The northern pike caught in White Lake in 2012 had a mercury rating of “1”, which means restrictions on the amount of northern pike eaten from this lake are recommended. The other fish samples from Camsell Portage did not fall into any category requiring restricted consumption. It is recommended that residents consult the provincial document, Mercury in Saskatchewan Fish: Guidelines for Consumption for more information. It can be found at the following website: http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/.

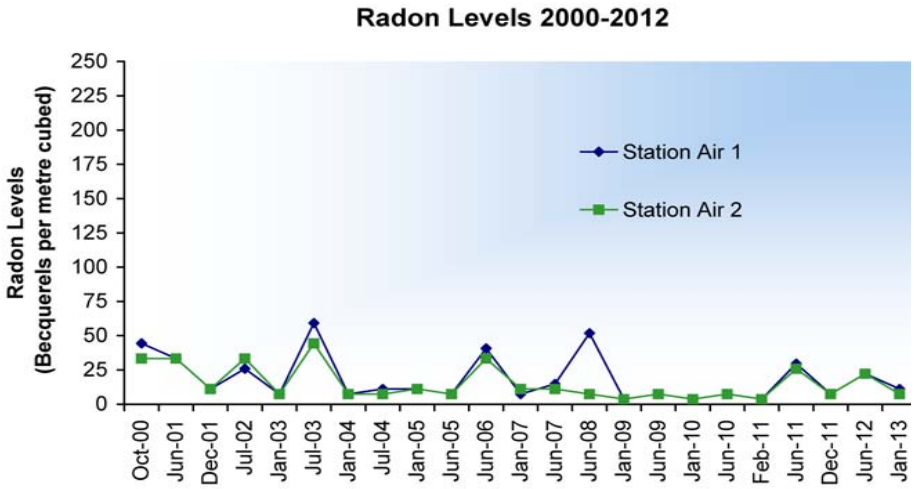
WILDLIFE

Samples of lynx and barren-ground caribou flesh were obtained from the Camsell Portage area in 2012. The amounts of key parameters were similar to the amounts from previous sampling years and many were below the amount measurable by the laboratory. Moose samples were not collected near Camsell Portage in 2012; however, moose samples collected from other AWG communities, such as Uranium City, Fond-du-Lac, and Stony Rapids, contained levels of key parameters that were expected for each area based on the results from previous years.

PLANTS

Blueberries, bog cranberries, and Labrador tea were collected and analyzed from the Camsell Portage area in 2012. The levels of nickel in blueberry and Labrador tea, and the levels or activities of zinc, lead-210, and radium-226 in blueberry were higher in 2011 than in previous years. However, in 2012, all of these parameter levels measured similar to the average levels of previous monitoring years. All of the other parameters in each of the plant types in 2012 were similar to previous years of AWG monitoring in the Camsell Portage area.

AIR



Air quality was monitored at two locations near the community of Camsell Portage by measuring radon levels. Radon, an odourless and tasteless gas, is produced naturally by the breakdown of uranium and radium-226 in the soil and water. As a result, radon levels are naturally higher in areas where uranium is found in the ground, especially in the summer months when the ground thaws and releases the gas into the air. Camsell Portage has a continuing record of low radon levels. Natural seasonal changes can be seen in the graph.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the AWG monitoring results did not change much in 2012 from previous years in the Camsell Portage area. The levels of key parameters in the water and sediment samples were well below guideline levels in 2012.

The key parameter levels in water, fish, wildlife, plant, and air were similar in 2012 to previous monitoring years dating back to the year 2000. Therefore, no environmental or human health concerns are believed to exist in the community of Camsell Portage due to past or present uranium mining and milling activities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The AWG program is made possible thanks to the continued involvement of northern residents. Special thanks to Dennis Larocque who continues to do a great job collecting AWG samples from the Camsell Portage area. Thank you to the AWG members, including representatives from the seven northern communities and industrial partners, Cameco Corporation and AREVA Resources Canada Inc. Thank you to Doug Chisholm for photo permission.

This project was managed by CanNorth, an aboriginal environmental services company owned by Kitsaki Management. If you have any questions or comments please contact Peter Vanriel at (306) 652-4432 or awg@cannorth.com.

2013

Continued Advertising and Focus on DEIS / FEIS Engagement – Open Houses

A Few AREVA Family Members
ᐊᒥᓱᓐᑭᑐᑐᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᕆᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᑭᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

KIGGAVIK PROJECT
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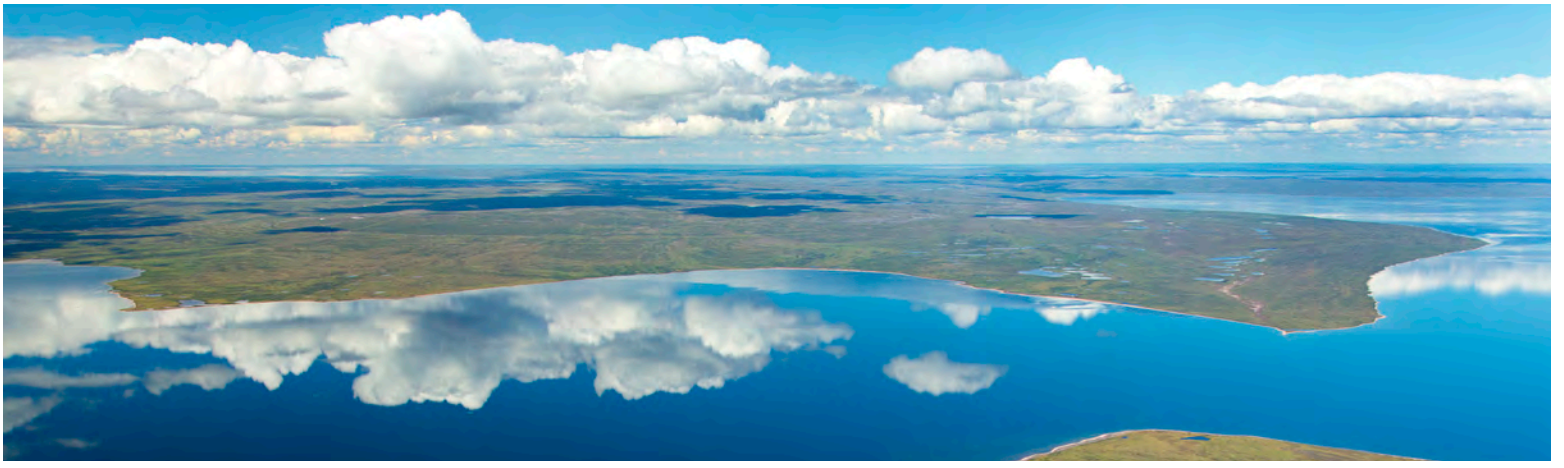
AREVA

forward-looking energy



Kiggavik Project Open House
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TIME: 3 TO 9 P.M. | ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ 3ᒥᑦ 9ᒧᑦ

TIME IN REPULSE BAY: 5 TO 9 P.M. | ᓇᐅᔪᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ 5ᒥᑦ 9ᒧᑦ

AREVA Resources Canada invites you to an open house to learn more about the proposed Kiggavik Project and its Draft Environmental Impact Statement. 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.

ᐊᓗᖏᑉᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᐃᒥᒥ ᖃᐃᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᖏᐅᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓚᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᖓᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᖓᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᖃᑎᒌᖓᑦ ᓴᐅᒪᔨᐊᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᖃᑎᒌᖓᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓚᖃᑎᒌᖓᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓴᖅᑭᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓴᖅᑭᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᖓᔪᓐᓇ

Kiggavik Project ᑭᓱᖏᐃᐅᕐ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖓᓱ
Open Houses Information
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Kivalliq Tour ᑭᖕᓚᓕᖅᓗᑦ ᐊᓕᕆᖅᓂᖅ

November 2013 ᓄᖕᖏᐸᐱᓗ 2013Γ

AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

AREVA
forward-looking energy

Introduction

The Kiggavik Project is a proposed uranium mining and milling operation that would be located about 80 km west of Baker Lake, Nunavut that would employ 400 - 600 employees during operation and up to 750 people during construction. The project would consist of four uranium ore deposits mined using open pit methods and one deposit using underground methods.

AREVA would process the ore in a mill and manage tailings in mined-out pits. Workers would package and transport the uranium product from the site by air to southern transportation networks. Supplies would arrive by ship and barge at a dock and storage area in Baker Lake, and then transported to the mine site on a winter access road. An all-season road between Baker Lake and the Project may be built if it is needed to transport materials to the site.

Uranium from the Kiggavik Project would fuel nuclear power plants to help meet the world's growing energy demands while avoiding additional carbon emissions.

Key Facts

- The Kiggavik Project Environmental impact statement reflects five years of recent engineering, environmental and public engagement studies conducted by AREVA, in addition to previous historical work.
- Community engagement and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) have influenced the project design and the environmental assessment.
- Detailed studies using comparisons to international standards, demonstrate that modern uranium development is safe for workers and the public.

AREVA draws on 50 years of experience pursuing uranium mining activities in Canada while maintaining high standards for health, safety and environmental protection.

Environmental Assessment

AREVA has worked closely with Nunavummiut, regulators, governments, organizations and others to ensure the Kiggavik Project would be a well-run, sustainable operation with a small environmental footprint.

We have considered the environment at every step of the project, including air quality, water quality, caribou migration, other wildlife, and many other factors. Our analysis has enabled us to assess potential environmental impacts and consider alternatives, based on community engagement and IQ. Throughout the development of the project, we have placed a priority on the time spent in Kivalliq communities talking with residents. We conduct public meetings and open houses about the project, with information in Inuktitut and English.

AREVA submitted a draft environmental impact statement for the Kiggavik Project to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) in 2012. Later we provided responses to more than 400 technical comments from various organizations in May 2013. The approaches outlined in the responses will inform how complete the final environmental impact statement, expected in late 2014.

This booklet addresses some of the topical areas covered in the Kiggavik Project environmental impact statement, including:

- Aquatics: Respecting Clean Water
- Atmosphere: Keeping the Air Clean
- Human Health: Protecting Workers and the Public
- Socioeconomics: Providing Jobs and Community Benefits
- Terrestrial Effects: Promoting Respect for the Land
- Terrestrial Wildlife: Co-existing With Healthy Wildlife
- Cumulative Effects: Beyond Our Project
- Accidents: Safety is Our Top Priority
- Sustainable Development: Thinking Long Term
- Significance: Measuring What Matters

This booklet also presents some photos of the people involved in the Kiggavik Project in Nunavut as well as a map with information about the project location and proposed transportation routes.

For more information about the Kiggavik Project, please visit: www.kiggavik.ca.

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ᑕᒪᓐ ᑭᒃᓚᐅ ᐱᓕᓀᓚᐅᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᐱᔪᕐᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᔨᓴᓄᐅᓗᐊᓕᒥᐅᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᓗᐊᖅᐱᒃᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᒪᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᖃᓕᓀᓚᐅᓕᓀᓕᓐᓄᓂᓄᓐᓂ ᓄᓐᓇᕐᐅᑎᖓ 80ᑭᓕᒪᒥᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓄᓂᓕᓀᒃ ᐱᓄᖓᖓᓇᖓᓄᓂᖅ ᖃᒪᒪᓄᓂᑐᑦ, ᓄᓐᓇᐅᒪᒥ ᐱᓕᓀᓚᑎᑦᓯᓇᓴᖅᑐᖅᖃᖅ 400-600 ᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓀᓚᑎᑦᓯᓇᓴᖅᑐᖅᖃᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑐᓄᓂᖅᓂᓄᓂᓂ ᐊᒪᒪᓕᓐᓄ ᑭᒃᓕᓀᖃᓚᑎᑦ 700 ᐃᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓴᓄᓇᐅᐅᓄᓂᖅᓂᓂ. ᑕᒪᓇ ᐱᓕᓀᓚᐅᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᑦᖅᐃᖅᓇᓄᓂᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᓂᒃ ᔨᓴᓄᐅᓗᓕᓀᓚᐃᓄᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᓄᓂᒃ ᐱᓴᐃᐃᐅᓕᓀᑐᓄᓂ ᓴᖅᓯᓚᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᒪᒪᓕᓐᓄ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓄᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᔨᓚᔪᖅᑐᓄᓂᑦ ᓄᓐᓇᐅᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᒪᓕᓐᓄ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓄᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ

ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ

ᐊᓱᖏᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖃᐅᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᖅᑎᐅᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᕆᓚᑦᑕᓱᓂᒃ, ᑲᖏᓕᒪᓐᓇᔪᓂᒃ, ᑎᒪᒋᐅᓐᓇᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓚᑦᔭ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᒪᔪᑯᓐᓇᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᓚᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᑦᓭᓕᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ- ᐊᐅᑦᓭᓂᒃ, ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐅᓂᐅᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᓂᖅᑎᑦᓱᑎᑦ ᒥᐸᓂᖅᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᑦᓭᓱᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐃᓯᒪᓚᑎᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᑦᓭᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᓴᓂᖅᓂᓱᒃᑕᑦᑎᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓭᓱᐃᑦᑎᓂᑦ, ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑦᓴᔪᒍ ᓯᓪᓚ ᐱᐅᐅᓂᖓ, ᐃᒪᒪᐅᑦᓴᓴ ᐱᐅᐅᓂᖓ, ᑐᐅᑐᑦ ᐱᓯᐅᓂᕐᑎᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓂᖅᐸᒥᑦ, ᐊᒪᒪᓴᓐ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᕐᐸᑎᑎᕐᐅᐅᓯᑦ. ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᓂᓕᑦ ᐱᕐᐸᓇᓂᑦᑎᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓭᓱᐃᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᖃᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᒪᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐅᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᑦᔭ ᐱᐅᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒪᒪᖅᑎᖅᑕᖅᓴᓕᑦ ᐊᒪᒪᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒪᕐᓂᖓ. ᑕᒪᒪᐃᑎᖅᓯᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᑦᓭᓕᐊᑎᓄᒍᑐ ᐱᑦᓭᓱᓂᖅᓂᑦ, ᑐᓂᖅᓚᐃᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᑐᒥᓂᖅᓴᓕᑦ ᐊᒪᒪᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒪᕐᓂᖓ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓕᑦ ᐃᓐᓄᓕᓐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐃᓄᒪᒪᖅᑎᖅᑕᖅᓴᓕᑦ ᐊᒪᒪᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᐃᑐᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᓭᓱᐊᕐᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᓭᓱᐊᕐᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓱᓕᑦᔭ ᖃᓄᖅᑦᑕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᓐᓂᑦᔭᓐ,

ᐊᓱᖏᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᓯᑦᔨᐅᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᒪᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᓐᓄᓕᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑐᓴᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᓄᓕᐅᐸᑦ ᐱᑦᓭᓱᐊᖅᓄᓕᑦ ᐅᕐᖑᓐᓄ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᓐᓄᓕᑦ ᐅᖅ

Road Options

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KIGGAVIK PROJECT

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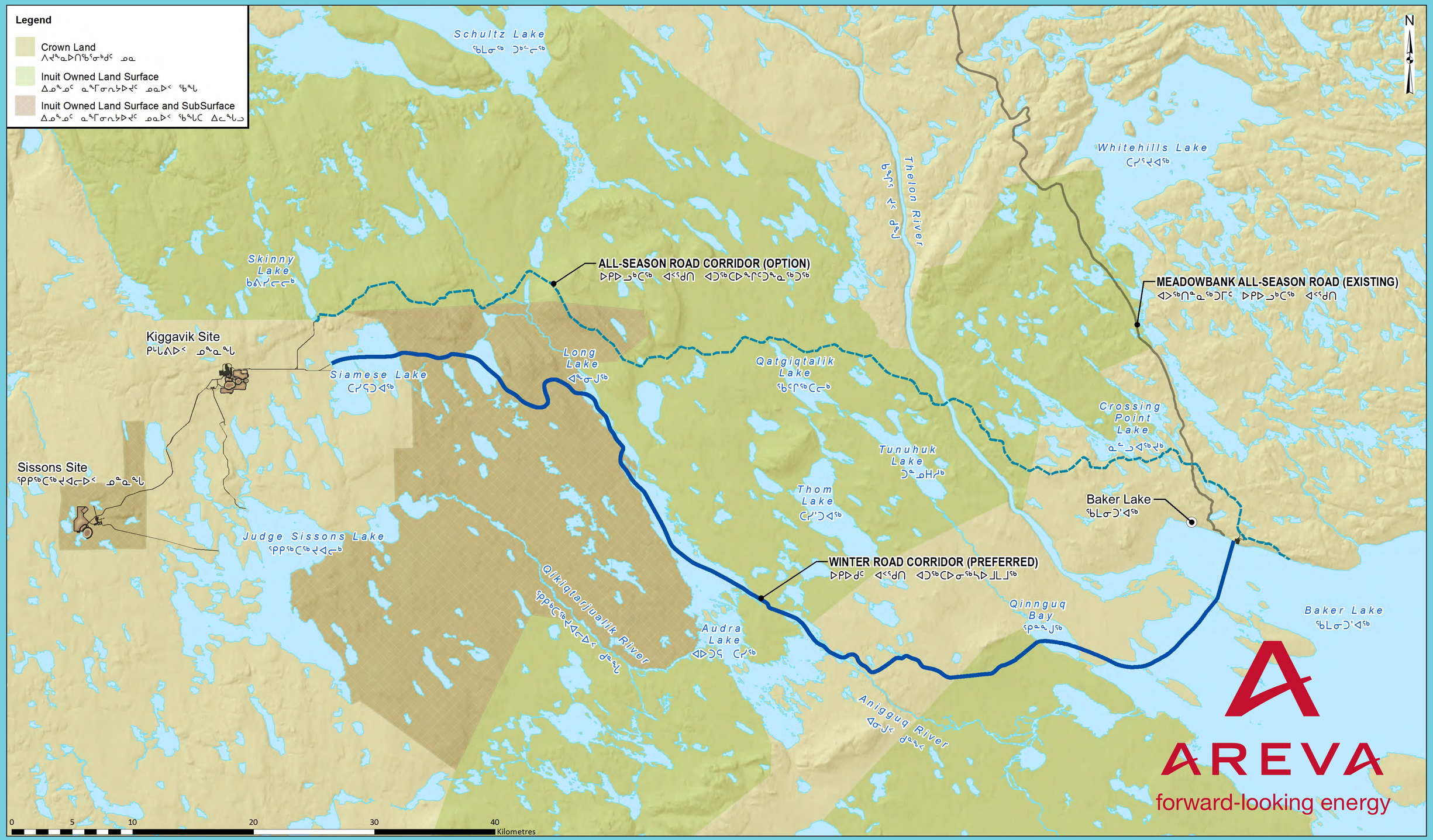

AREVA

2014

Working in harmony for a stronger community

Respect for the land and its people is at the core of everything we do at **AREVA**. That means listening more than speaking, treading softly and lending a helping hand. A new mining operation would create hundreds of jobs and business opportunities for Nunavummiut. The North isn't just where we work; it's part of who we are.

ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦᓴᓐᓂᒃ

ᐅᓴᐱᒍᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᖓ ᑕᒪᓕᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᐅᓪᓚᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᖓᐊᔪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓴᖅᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ. ᓄᖓᑕᖅᓱᔪᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᖓ ᐱᐅᖅᑎᖓᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒃ ᓇᖖᒥᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ; ᐃᓕᓴᐅᖅᑕᐅᖓᔪᐊᖅᓴᒍᑦ ᑭᑐᖓᒪᖓᓯᒃ.

Baker Lake Office
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