



# **Kiggavik Project Environmental Impact Statement**

**Tier 2 Volume 3**

**Public Engagement and Inuit  
Qaujimaqatuqangit**

**Part 1 Public Engagement**

**December 2011**

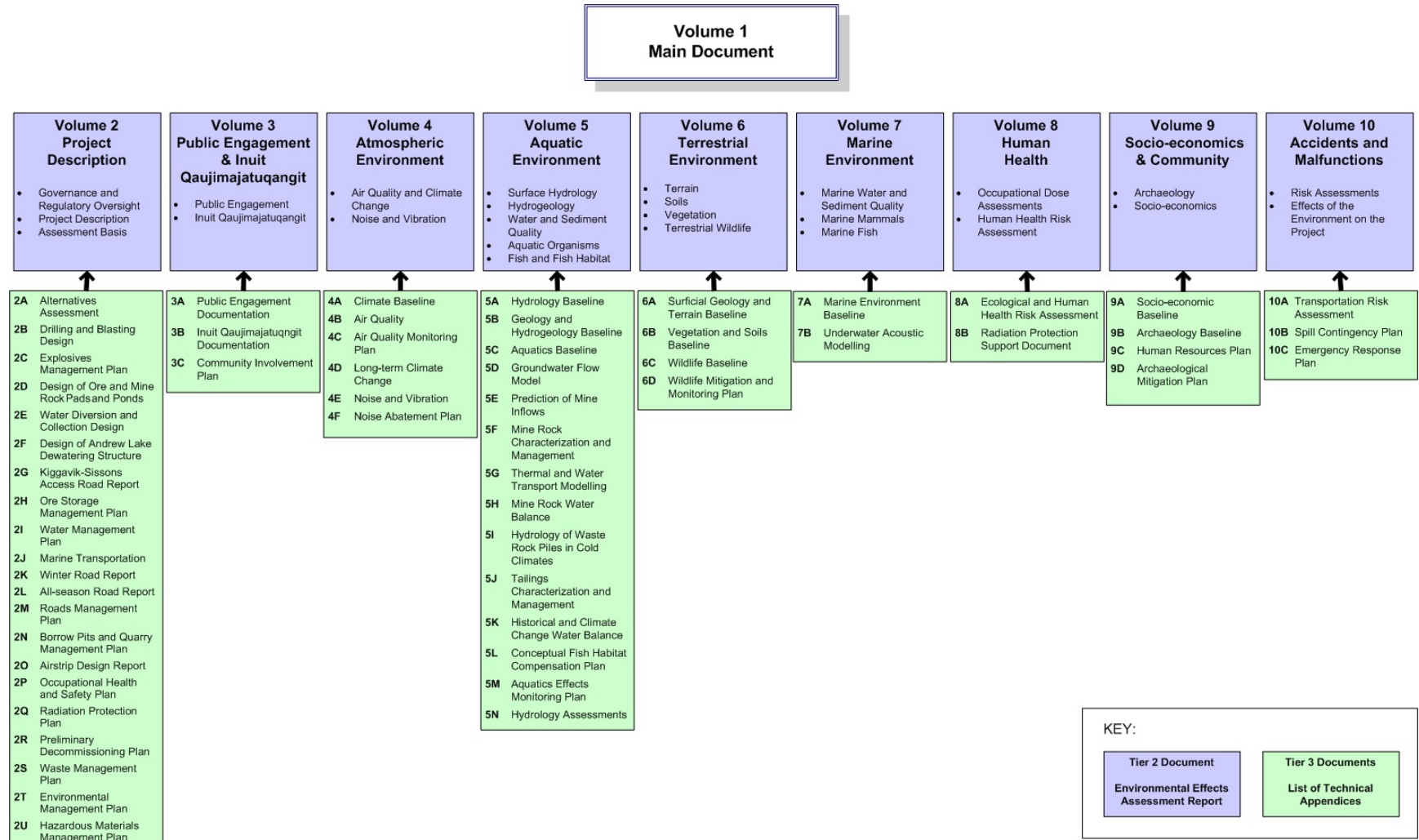
## FOREWORD

The enclosed document forms part of the Kiggavik Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) submission. The submission has been prepared for the Nunavut Impact Review Board by AREVA Resources Canada Inc to fulfill the requirements of the “Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for AREVA Resources Canada Inc’s Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)”.

The EIS submission consists of a number of documents, as shown in the attached road map. These documents have been categorized into tiers, as follows:

- Tier 1 document (Volume 1) provides a plain language summary of the Environmental Impact Statement.
- Tier 2 documents (Volumes 2 to 10) contain technical information and provide the details of the assessments of potential Project environmental effects for each environmental compartment.
- The Tier 2 documents each have a number of technical appendices, which comprise the Tier 3 supporting documents. These include the environmental baseline reports, design reports, modelling reports and details of other studies undertaken to support the assessments of environmental effects.

# ROAD MAP TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### NON-TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

This section describes the public engagement efforts beginning in 2005 prior to the formal environmental assessment process and continuing to June 2011 when results were compiled and presented in this report. Engagement efforts continued beyond June 2011 and will continue throughout the environmental assessment and other project phases as outlined in the community engagement plan appended to this volume. Public engagement is an important component of the environmental assessment process in Nunavut and AREVA is committed to engagement efforts that promote information sharing and partnerships in communities AREVA does business. Engagement information was made available for use by all other discipline leads in determining and validating baseline conditions, the assessment of potential effects of the proposed project and in determining mitigation and monitoring programs.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) is considered an important component of the environmental assessment process in Nunavut. Baseline studies were undertaken to collect IQ as it relates to the environment and people's use of the land and water in relation to the Kiggavik Project to have a deeper understanding of the land, its resources, and the potential effects of the Project on Nunavummiut and Inuit in particular. Information from the IQ studies has been shared with and used by other disciplines in assessing the Project's potential effects on the various components (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, Inuit use of the land). IQ studies primarily focused on the natural environment and people's use of the natural resources. IQ studies were also undertaken as they generally relate to the social aspects of Kivalliq communities.



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 OVERVIEW

The Kiggavik Project is a proposed uranium ore mine and associated facilities located in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut approximately 80 km west of the community of Baker Lake. Uranium in the Kiggavik area was identified during the 1970s and 1980s. In 1993, AREVA became the operator of the Kiggavik Project, and further exploration was carried out between 1993 and 1997. A pre-feasibility study was completed in 1997, and concluded that the deposits were not economic given the market conditions at that time. The project was put in care and maintenance mode in 1998. As the uranium market improved during the first half of 2005, AREVA re-established a number of community and territory contacts in Baker Lake and Nunavut. Field activities, engineering studies and environmental assessments resumed in 2007.

The Kiggavik Project is subject to the environmental review and related licensing and permitting processes established by the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) (NIRB 2011). The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada referred the Kiggavik Project to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) for a Review under Part 5 of Article 12 of the NLCA in March of 2010. Pursuant to Section 12.5.2 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA):

“When a project proposal has been referred to NIRB by the Minister for review, NIRB shall, upon soliciting any advice it considers appropriate, issue guidelines to the Proponent for the preparation of an impact statement. It is the responsibility of the Proponent to prepare an impact statement in accordance with any guidelines issued by NIRB...” (NIRB 2011) The final NIRB “Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for AREVA Resources Canada Inc.’s Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)” (NIRB 2011) were issued in May of 2011.

## 1.2 PURPOSE AND REPORT CONTENT

Engagement and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) data have been integrated throughout the entire DEIS. This volume serves to present this information as a whole with the purpose to:

- meet the NIRB guideline requirements for engagement and IQ
- document the engagement activities carried out by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) from February 2005 until November 2011 associated with the Kiggavik Project
- provide information on the existing traditional knowledge or IQ relevant to the Kiggavik Project

Although IQ and engagement are distinct and one does not replace the need for the other, the holistic nature of IQ leads to the complimentary nature of IQ and engagement efforts and data

and some overlap. Both are presented in this volume but because company efforts were specific to the collection of each IQ and engagement data, they are presented separately as outlined at the end of this section.

The holistic nature of IQ is seen in the definition of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit provided by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA 2009) and used by the NIRB in the glossary of the Kiggavik DEIS guidelines (NIRB 2011)

“Means the traditional, current and evolving body of Inuit values, beliefs, experience, perceptions and knowledge regarding the environment, including land, water, wildlife and people, to the extent that people are part of the environment.”

And also in Pinasuaqtavut 2004-2009 (GN 2009) where the following eight principles of IQ are listed as:

- Inuuqatigiitsiarniq: respecting others, relationships and caring for people
- Tunnganarniq: fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive
- Pijitsirniq: serving and providing for family and/or community
- Aajiiqatigiinni: decision making through discussion and consensus
- Pilimmaksarniq/Pijariuqsarniq: development of skills through practice, effort and action
- Piliriqatigiinni/Ikajuqtigiinni: working together for a common cause
- Qanuqtuurniq: being innovative and resourceful
- Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq: respect and care for the land, animals and the environment

Knowledge and understanding of IQ and Inuit culture influences the way in which AREVA conducts business in Nunavut. Many of the listed IQ principles can be seen in AREVA efforts to:

- engage various groups (e.g. elders, youth, hunters, local businesses and others) within communities as all groups are recognized as valued contributors
- remove language barriers through use of translated material and availability of translators at meetings
- prioritization of face-to-face meetings to create relationships but use of various other communication mediums to provide information and obtain feedback
- better understand local priorities and preferences and demonstrate this understanding by integrating what we have heard and learnt into the DEIS
- hire locally and plan to provide on-the-job training
- work with local educational institutions in the community to assist pre-employment training
- Incorporating IQ principles into management plans
- participating as a member of the community through sponsorships.

The IQ studies presented in this volume were undertaken to collect information primarily on contemporary and traditional ecological knowledge. The IQ documented in this report therefore relates to traditional activities or land use and understanding of wildlife and their habitat. IQ relating to socio-economic issues is documented in the Socio-Economic Baseline (Technical Appendix 9A).

This report is organized as follows:

### **Part 1 – Engagement**

- Part 1 Section 1 describes the background and purpose of the document
- Part 1 Section 2 provides a project overview and assessment basis
- Part 1 Section 3 describes the engagement approach, strategy and efforts carried out from 2006 to 2011.
- Part 1 Section 4 presents the main findings of public engagement activities.
- Part 1 Section 5 describes how community engagement information was used and how it was integrated into the DEIS.

### **Part 2 – Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit**

- Part 2 Section 2 describes the methodology.
- Part 2 Section 3 describes the results of the study for each of the Kivalliq communities.
- Part 2 Section 4 presents a summary of the key findings of this report.
- Part 2 Section 5 presents the references and interviews cited in this report.
- Part 2 Section 6 provides a glossary of terms used in this report.

## 2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2.1 PROJECT FACT SHEET

**Table 2.1-1: Fact Sheet**

<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, approximately 80 km west of Baker Lake.</li> <li>The Project includes two sites: Kiggavik and Sissons (collectively called the Kiggavik Project).</li> <li>The Kiggavik site is located at approximately 64°26'36.14"N and 97°38'16.27"W.</li> <li>The Sissons site is located approximately 17 km southwest of Kiggavik at 64°20'17.61"N and 97°53'14.03"W.</li> <li>The Kiggavik and Sissons sites are composed of 37 mineral leases, covering 45,639 acres.</li> </ul>
<b>Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total quantity of resources is currently estimated at approximately 51,000 tonnes uranium (133 million lbs U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) at an average grade of 0.46% uranium.</li> </ul>
<b>Life of Mine</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 12 years of operation, based on studies to date. It is anticipated that pre-operational construction will require 3 years while remaining post-operational decommissioning activities will require 5 years.</li> <li>Under favourable market conditions, construction of the Project could begin as early as 2017.</li> </ul>
<b>Mining</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are five individual mines proposed for the Project: East Zone, Center Zone and Main Zone at the Kiggavik site; End Grid and Andrew Lake at the Sissons site.</li> <li>The three Kiggavik deposits and the Andrew Lake deposit will be mined by truck-shovel open pit, while End Grid will be an underground mine.</li> </ul>
<b>Mine Rock</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mine rock will be segregated into material suitable for use in construction (Type 1), non-acid generating (Type 2), and potentially problematic material (Type 3).</li> <li>Type 2 and Type 3 rock will be managed in surface stockpiles during operation.</li> <li>Upon completion of mining, Type 3 mine rock will be backfilled into mined-out pits.</li> </ul>
<b>Mill</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ore will be processed in a mill at the Kiggavik site to produce approximately 3,800 tonnes uranium (9.9 million lbs U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) per year as a uranium concentrate, commonly referred to as yellowcake.</li> </ul>
<b>Tailings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mill tailings will be managed at in-pit tailings management facilities constructed using the mined-out East Zone, Centre Zone and Main Zone open pits at the Kiggavik site.</li> <li>Administrative and action levels will be used to control and optimize tailings preparation performance for key parameters.</li> </ul>
<b>Water Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A purpose-built-pit will be constructed at the Kiggavik site to optimize water management, storage, and recycling.</li> <li>All mill effluent, tailings reclaim, and site drainage will be treated prior to discharge to meet the Metals Mining Effluent Regulations and site-specific derived effluent release targets.</li> <li>Administrative and action levels will be used to control and optimize water treatment plant performance for key elements.</li> </ul>
<b>Site Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power will be supplied by on-site diesel generators.</li> <li>The operation will be fly-in/fly-out on a 7 to 14 day schedule with on-site employees housed in a permanent accommodations complex.</li> </ul>
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to the site will be provided by either a winter or all-season road between Baker Lake and Kiggavik. Supplies will be shipped to a dock facility at Baker Lake during the summer barge season and trucked to Kiggavik via the road.</li> <li>An airstrip will be constructed and operated at site for transportation of personnel and yellowcake.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site-specific environmental studies have been on-going since 2007</li> <li>Public engagement and collection of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit has been on-going since 2006; this information is integrated into the environmental effects assessment reports</li> <li>AREVA's approach has been to integrate environmental assessment and decommissioning requirements into the Project design cycle to enhance mitigation of effects by design and to support the development of management, mitigation, and contingency plans to protect the environment</li> </ul>

<b>Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AREVA is negotiating an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association</li> <li>• The total taxes and royalties to be paid on the Kiggavik project would be approximately \$1 billion, payable to Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Government of Nunavut, and Government of Canada.</li> <li>• The Project is expected to employ up to 750 people during construction and 400-600 people during operation.</li> </ul>
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## 2.2 ASSESSMENT BASIS

The purpose of the assessment basis section is to define how the expected average design parameters detailed in the Project Description (Volume 2) have been bounded to ensure the effects assessments are adequately conservative.

The assessment basis is summarized in Table 2.2-1. For biophysical and some socio-economic effects, the range value with the greatest potential to result in an adverse effect is used. In the case of socio-economic benefits, the range value resulting in the lowest benefit is used.

**Table 2.2-1: Project Assessment Basis**

Project Activities/Physical Works	Parameter	Units	Parameter/Assumption Values	
			Base Case (PD)	Assessment Case
Overall	Production rate	Tonnes U per year	3,200 – 3,800	3,200 – 4,000
	Mill Feed rate	Kilotonnes per year	69 – 946	1000
	Project operating life	Years	14	25
	Project footprint	ha	938	1,021
Milling	Flowsheet	N/A	No SX	SX Possibly calciner
	Final Product	N/A	Non-calcined	Calcined and non-calcined
Tailings Management	Containment volume	Mm <sup>3</sup>	28.4	30.0
	Total tailings volume (un-consolidated)	Mm <sup>3</sup>	21	30.0
	Design		Natural surround, no drain	Various design contingencies
Water Management	Freshwater requirements – no permeate or site drainage recycle	m <sup>3</sup> /day	7,910	8,000
	Freshwater requirements – permeate and site drainage recycle	m <sup>3</sup> /day	2,000	8,000
	Freshwater requirements – Sissons	m <sup>3</sup> /day	500	600
	Treated effluent discharge at base quality – Kiggavik	m <sup>3</sup> /day	2,707	3,000
	Treated effluent discharge – Sissons	m <sup>3</sup> /day	1,700	1,700
Power Generation	Kiggavik peak load	MW	12.5	12.5 – 16.6
	Sissons peak load	MW	4.1	0 – 4.1
Logistics & Transportation	Number of barge trips – 5,000t & 270 containers	Barge trips/year	9 – 31	31
	Number of barge trips – 7,500t & 370 containers	Barge trips/year	7 – 22	22
	Number of truck trips – 50,000L & 48t	Truck trips/year	328 – 3,233	3,300
	Number of truck trips – 76,000L & 60t	Truck trips/year	243 – 2,405	2,500
	Number of yellowcake flights	Flights/year	310 – 350	355
	Road route	N/A	Winter road S	Winter road S Winter road N All-season road N with cable ferry
	Dock location		Site 1	Sites 1, 2, 3, 4
Decommissioning	Period	Years	10	10

## 3 APPROACH, METHODS, AND EFFORTS

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### 3.1 ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS

#### 3.1.1 Corporate Social Responsibility and AREVA Corporate Commitments

AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) is committed to sustainable development and we recognize that broad public engagement is one tool to achieve sustainable development. Project engagement and participation promote sustainable decision making by helping to identify and modify designs that are increasingly socially acceptable while also being economically viable and environmentally sound. AREVA's commitment to engagement is witnessed in our sustainable development commitments, values charter and also in our on going corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

Of AREVA's 10 sustainable development commitments, three address societal and societal expectations. A key sustainable development commitment shaping AREVA's engagement initiatives is our commitment to dialogue and consensus building. The objectives are to:

- develop and maintain relationships of trust with all project stakeholders;
- expand discussion and enhance initiatives and development goals based on external concerns and expectations; and
- improve community involvement.

AREVA's Values Charter states the company's responsibility to customers, employees, shareholders and all communities in which AREVA plays a direct or indirect role. There are seven main values in AREVA's values charter and two apply specifically to stakeholder engagement, sincerity and partnership. The first is Sincerity with a goal of providing sincere, reliable and pertinent information to stakeholders in order for them to better assess our performance. The second value relating to engagement is Partnership with a goal of building and maintaining frank and constructive relationships with stakeholders that are based on mutual responsibility, receptiveness and dialogue.

AREVA views CSR as a commitment to pursue profitable, socially responsible and environmentally sound development of our business and CSR is a key pillar of AREVA's business strategy. Principles of AREVA's CSR include the need to engage Aboriginal and community leadership and the general public in a manner that recognizes their interest in AREVA's business, to understand how AREVA's operations may potentially affect their interests, and, if appropriate, determine how their interests may be accommodated by AREVA. AREVA is committed to interact in a transparent manner with mutual respect and honesty.

### 3.1.2 Regulatory Requirements

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and the Government of Canada signed the *Nunavut Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement* (NLCA) in 1993. The agreement included the establishment of five Institutions of Public Government and is the prominent legislation directing the regulatory process in Nunavut. The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) was established as an institution of public government under the NLCA and it is the NIRB leading the Kiggavik review. Regulatory requirements relating to engagement during the environmental assessment stage of a project are laid out primarily in the NLCA and various documents prepared by the NIRB. The NIRB 10 Minimum EIS Requirements (NIRB 2006), NIRB guide to proponent consultation (NIRB 2006) and the Kiggavik project specific guidelines (NIRB 2011) outline expectations and requirements of the proponent in fulfilling engagement for the environmental assessment process.

### 3.1.3 Duty to Consult

In Canada the Crown has a statutory, contractual and common law obligation to consult with and potentially accommodate Aboriginal peoples. Section 35 of the *Constitution Act* (1982) recognizes and protects existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in Canada and the Crown's obligation to consult stems from the Crown's unique relationship with Aboriginal peoples. The Crown's legal obligation stems from a series of Supreme Court of Canada decisions, and the obligation continues to be applicable in the context of modern, comprehensive land claims agreements (*Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation v. Yukon (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources)*). The Crown has a duty to consult with Aboriginal Communities, and where appropriate accommodate their interests, when (1) the crown has real or constructive knowledge of the potential existence of Aboriginal or treaty rights or Aboriginal Title; and (2) contemplates conduct that may adversely affect any such right or title.

Although the ultimate duty to consult lies with the Crown, the Crown is permitted to delegate procedural aspects (e.g., the presentation of programs and information about proponent activities) to the project proponent. AREVA respects Aboriginal and treaty rights and will communicate to the Crown any comments or questions which may be relevant to the Crown's duty to consult and fulfill those procedural aspects of consultation that are delegated by the crown.

## 3.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

To meet AREVA standards and regulatory requirements for the environmental assessment and to assist the Crown in fulfilling the duty to consult, AREVA has developed and implemented a Community Involvement Plan for the Project to ensure all engagement obligations are satisfied.



AREVA's community Involvement Plan is a key document in achieving greater community benefits as it outlines the methods to maintain and grow two-way communication between the company and community.

The community engagement plan encompasses engagement for the purposes of regular communication with the general public and Aboriginal groups that recognizes their interest in AREVA business, to meet regulatory requirements of the EA and licensing processes throughout the life of the Project and to assist the Crown in fulfilling their duty to consult as appropriate. The plan will be regularly updated to reflect the needs and priorities of the community and Project through the various Project stages should the project be approved.

AREVA's commitment to engagement and community involvement is throughout the life of the Project and continues throughout construction, operations, decommissioning and reclamation. Community based monitoring will be a main focus of the community involvement plan following environmental assessment.

The Community Involvement Plan is included in Appendix 3C.

### **3.3 ENGAGEMENT APPROACH**

#### **3.3.1 Objectives**

- Make Project information readily available and current to facilitate participation
- Provide opportunities for two-way communication on the Project
- Supplement and compliment IQ, socioeconomic and archeological studies with information offered on land and resource use, archaeological areas, terrain sensitivities and Inuit cultural concerns
- Incorporate local knowledge in baseline studies, assessment and project design
- Baseline study design
- Identification and validation of VECs and VSECs
- Consideration of public preference in alternatives analysis and selection
- Evaluation of potential effects
- Mitigation and monitoring

#### **3.3.2 Potentially Affected Communities**

The NIRB defines potentially affected communities as belonging to two general categories: (1) those communities within ecosystem boundaries and (2) those communities within socioeconomic influenced areas. Employment initiatives, business opportunities, project supplies and hunting areas can all be considered to define a socioeconomic influenced area

(NIRB 2006). The Guidelines for the Kiggavik Project (NIRB 2011) define a potentially affected community as “A community or communities with the potential to be impacted, either positively or negatively, by a proposed project or development. Such communities may be defined physical entities or comprised of dispersed populations in the area of influence of a development or project.” Aboriginal communities with which the Crown has a duty to consult may differ from the communities identified by the NIRB criteria for the identification of potentially affected communities. A duty to consult arises when (1) the Crown has real or constructive knowledge of the potential existence of Aboriginal or treaty rights or Aboriginal Title; and (2) contemplates conduct that may adversely affect any such right or title.

In this context AREVA has identified the following categories of potentially affected communities. Category 1 and 2 communities have ties to the project area and/or will experience project activities in or near their community. Category 3 communities are Kivalliq communities located in Hudson Bay that may have potential interest in the Project due to shipping through Hudson Bay but also for employment and business opportunities as all seven Kivalliq communities will be represented by the Kivalliq Inuit Association in the negotiation of the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement. Category 4 communities are communities outside the Nunavut Settlement Area that have declared interest in the Project with concerns over Aboriginal rights.

### **Category 1: Baker Lake**

Baker Lake (or Qamanittuaq) is the Kivalliq community closest to the Kiggavik Project. An all season or winter access road would be built from the community of Baker Lake west approximately 80 km to the Kiggavik site. A dock site north of Baker Lake would also be developed to transfer supplies for ground transportation to the site. The community airstrip would not be used beyond the construction phase when an airstrip would be constructed onsite. An exception would be when weather did not permit the use of the airstrip at Kiggavik.

Land use around the proposed project identified through IQ interviews noted sites of spiritual significance, grave sites and fishing locations north of the proposed site primarily in the vicinity of Schultz and Qamanaajuk Lakes. Camping areas were noted to the west of the Kiggavik project near Aberdeen Lake as well as other camping areas to the south and southeast of the Kiggavik site. AREVA has considered this land use information in determining possible access road alignments and in various management plans. Baker Lake residents may continue to hunt, fish and harvest in the surrounding areas. Travel between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik area may have been facilitated in the 1980s and 1990s when Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd., was actively exploring the Kiggavik area. Schedule 19-11 (4) of the NLCA identifies a public easement route based on the winter road routes used in the years 1980 to 1990 between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik area.

The community of Baker Lake will be a priority community for employment as outlined in the socioeconomics assessment and human resources management plan.

### **Category 2: Chesterfield Inlet**

Chesterfield Inlet (or Igluligaardjuq) is the smallest community in Kivalliq. The community is located near the inlet that bears its name, which extends from Hudson Bay to Baker Lake. The

materials shipped to Kiggavik by barge would be shipped past the community of Chesterfield Inlet. Lightering will occur closer to Chesterfield Inlet than to other communities. Spill response capabilities will likely be located in Chesterfield Inlet and training for spill response will likely be given to residents of Chesterfield Inlet. Marine observers on barges will likely be residents of Chesterfield Inlet.

The community of Chesterfield Inlet will be a priority community for employment as outlined in the socioeconomics assessment and human resources management plan.

Category 3: In alphabetical order, Arviat, Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, Whale Cove

In addition to Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet these communities will also be areas of focus for priority recruitment and business opportunities. These communities are located along the shore of Hudson Bay and are linked to the project for socioeconomic reasons and are represented by the KIA for socioeconomic benefits in the IIBA.

The above categorization of communities is consistent with those communities included in the NIRB public scoping sessions that took place from April 25 to May 10, 2010 and consistent with NIRB's list of potentially affected communities in section 1.2 of the project specific guidelines (NIRB 2011).

Category 4: In alphabetical order, Black Lake, SK; Fond du Lac, SK; Hatchet Lake, SK; Lutsel K'e, NT

These First Nations located outside the Nunavut Settlement Area have stated an interest in the proposed Kiggavik Project due to potential impacts to Aboriginal rights through written submissions to the NIRB and directly to AREVA.

The NLCA directs the NIRB to "take into account the well-being of residents outside the Nunavut Settlement Area" (NLCA section 12.2.5). The Prince Albert Grand Council and the Department of Lands Wildlife and Environment from the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation are on the NIRB distribution for the Kiggavik review and their submissions have been considered and quoted in the NIRB screening recommendation to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and they have influenced the final guidelines for the Kiggavik Project.

Article 40 of the NLCA defines the rights of aboriginal peoples outside the Nunavut Settlement Area to hunt within the Nunavut Settlement Area based on traditional use and provides for the full standing of certain Band Councils in the NIRB process in order to make representations respecting their interest in areas they have traditionally used and continue to use. The Black Lake, Hatchet Lake and Fond du Lac Bands are identified as northern Saskatchewan Denesuline Bands recognized under Article 40.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada recognized the Athabasca Denesuline First Nations of Black Lake, Hatchet Lake and Fond du Lac (represented by the Prince Albert Grand Council) and the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation as having "legitimate interest in the [Kiggavik] Project" in the intervener funding letter dated August 3, 2010.

### **3.3.3 Translation**

The Kivalliq population is 90% Inuit and more than 80% of the population does not have English (or French) as a first language (2006 Canadian census). AREVA often travels with or hires a local translator to facilitate communication during public meetings have made efforts to translate presentations, informational print material and videos.

During the 2009 and 2010 open house tours throughout the Kivalliq AREVA traveled with an English-Inuktitut translator and, when possible, hired a second translator in each community visited to assist with any differences between community dialects. This allowed for both simultaneous and consecutive translation as required. AREVA ensured the use of live translation services at IQ, HTO and elder meetings.

Project fact sheets, open house posters, and presentations provided to community groups are translated into Inuktitut.

The Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development glossaries for mining terminology and water management are three important glossaries that provide translated Inuktitut mining and other relevant terms. However there remain concerns over the absence of Inuktitut translation of uranium specific terms and therefore the ability for unilingual Inuktitut speaking Nunavummiut to participate in the Kiggavik review. The Inuit Language Authority led a uranium translation workshop that coincided with the Kiggavik guideline workshop in Baker Lake in 2011. AREVA participated in this workshop to provide technical information as requested along with numerous other regulatory participants. AREVA has committed to continue to assist these efforts as determined by the Inuit Language Authority.

## **3.4 AREVA ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

### **3.4.1 Overview**

AREVA's public engagement strategy has been to begin early, to include the entire Kivalliq region and beyond for communities with identified stakes, to engage multiple stakeholder organizations with consideration for all age groups and use of multiple communication methods, in order to keep the communities informed of the plans for the Kiggavik project at all stages and to include input from public engagement in the development plans. AREVA began public participation initiatives for the Kiggavik Project in 2005, two years prior to the resumption of exploration activity at the site demonstrating the company commitment to meaningful and early engagement. Over this time AREVA has attended, participated in or led over 340 meetings, presentations, workshops, and public meetings regarding the Kiggavik Project.

The approach to engagement has primarily been to create relationships through time spent in communities in order to gain a better understanding and appreciation for both the land and the people and to facilitate numerous face-to-face meetings. With an emphasis on maintaining a

consistent presence on the community of Baker Lake, AREVA hired a Community Liaison Officer in May 2006 and an information office was opened in Baker Lake in August 2006.

AREVA and the Baker Lake Hamlet Council cooperated to establish a community liaison committee (CLC) to further facilitate dialogue between the community of Baker Lake and AREVA. In addition, as the Project has the potential to impact the Kivalliq region, primarily through socioeconomic opportunities, a regional liaison committee (RLC) that includes members from all seven Kivalliq communities has been in place since 2007.

Additional engagement activities have also included open houses, both formal and informal meetings and workshops with various organizations throughout the Kivalliq, tours of the Kiggavik exploration site and northern Saskatchewan uranium operations, the project-specific blog, radio shows, newsletters, and the use of information videos on YouTube.

AREVA's engagement activities span from providing project information through the community office and the project website to receiving feedback for consideration through the use of open houses, surveys and interactive posters. The involvement of local experts in field studies, IQ studies, and the community and regional liaison committees all demonstrate a greater level of community involvement and collaboration. The negotiation of an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association has commenced, which we believe shows the highest level of incorporating beneficiary interests into the proposed project.

The following sections describe the engagement events that took place between 2005 and 2011 for the Kiggavik Project. Notes, minutes and reports were prepared for many of these engagement events. These are presented in Technical Appendix 3B – Engagement Documentation and were used to analyze the engagement data in sections 5 and 6 of this report.

### **3.4.2 Community Liaison Office**

The Kiggavik Project places a high emphasis on maintaining a consistent presence in Baker Lake. To that end, a Community Liaison Officer was hired in May 2006 and an information office was opened in August 2006. Since October 2006, the information office has been open to the public every weekday afternoon. Project information is displayed and fact sheets are available on AREVA, the Kiggavik Project, and uranium mining in general. The Community Liaison Officer is available to speak with visitors in both English and Inuktitut.

**Photo 3.4-1: AREVA Community Relations Office in Baker Lake**



### **3.4.3 Liaison Committees**

Ongoing dialogue between AREVA and the community ensures that the community is aware of, and has input into, Project activities. AREVA has established a community liaison committee in Baker Lake, the community geographically closest to the site, as well as a Kivalliq regional liaison committee (RLC) for the surrounding region.

#### ***Community Liaison Committee***

The Kiggavik Project established the CLC in December 2006 as a means of facilitating community involvement from Baker Lake in the Kiggavik Project. The concept of a Kiggavik CLC was presented to the Baker Lake Hamlet Council on October 24, 2006 and received the endorsement of Council. Committee members are appointed by their respective organizations and one of the appointed members is elected as Chair.

The organizations represented on the CLC are:

- Hamlet Council
- Elders Society
- Youth Group
- District Education Authority
- Hunter and Trappers Organization
- Health Committee
- Justice Committee



- Business Community
- Aberdeen Lake People

The Baker Lake CLC meets from 5 to 10 times per year. Between December 2006 and November 2011 the committee held 37 meetings, a workshop and members toured the exploration site during the summers of 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 with a tour of Saskatchewan mine sites in 2008 and a tour of the Meadowbank construction site in 2009. CLC meetings are advertised and open to the public. Meetings are conducted in English and Inuktitut with a translator present. Meetings are generally well attended and are typically two to three hours in length. A summary of meeting discussions are announced over the local radio and minutes are recorded and kept in the Baker Lake office. Some of the topics discussed at CLC meetings to date include:

- Project activity updates (e.g. field programs, environmental baseline work, permits)
- Project consultations and communication material
- access road and dock location options
- fuel storage
- IQ studies
- demonstrations on radiation measurements
- flight altitudes and helicopter tracking
- visits by Aboriginal groups
- local employment opportunities
- sponsorships

Discussion topics for CLC meetings are determined by both AREVA and the represented organizations to ensure topics of interest to the community are addressed.

A listing of all CLC meetings and tours is shown in Table 3.4-1.

**Table 3.4-1: Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee Meetings**

Event	Date	Purpose	Topics
1	Dec 4, 2006	Initial meeting	Inviting other organizations in town to join the CLC
2	Jan 15, 2007	Regular Meeting	Selection of a co-chair, training, presentations and site visits were discussed
3	Feb 13, 2007	Regular Meeting	Possible road routes (filmed by CBC)
4	Mar 30, 2007	Regular Meeting	Possible road routes, archaeological monitoring and wildlife protection
5	Apr 23, 2007	Regular Meeting	Archaeological surveys, environmental baseline monitoring, traditional knowledge and job opportunities
6	Jun 25, 2007	Regular Meeting	Drilling program, environmental baseline monitoring, traditional knowledge sessions, independent wildlife monitors, local employment
7	Aug 6, 2007	Regular Meeting	Presentations by consultants on archaeological work, the Kiggavik Environment and Radiation Coordinator on this work, traditional knowledge, and wildlife monitoring
8	Aug 12, 2007	Visit to Kiggavik site	

Event	Date	Purpose	Topics
9	Sep 20, 2007	Regular Meeting	Presentation by consultants on environmental baseline monitoring, discussion on traditional knowledge, and discussion on a public meeting on road options.
10	Oct 22, 2007	Regular Meeting	Archaeological reports, fuel storage and roads
11	Nov 16, 2007	Regular Meeting	Archaeological studies, traditional knowledge
12	Dec 19, 2007	Regular Meeting	Viability study and decision to proceed into EA
13	Jan 23, 2008	Regular Meeting	Revised set of IQ questions, fact sheet about Kiggavik discussed
14	Feb 28, 2008	Regular Meeting	IQ discussed
15	Apr 22, 2008	Regular Meeting	IQ discussed
16	May 28, 2008	Regular Meeting	Socioeconomic baseline monitoring by consultants, IQ
17	Aug 21, 2008	Visit to Kiggavik site	
18	Sep 18, 2008	Regular Meeting	Marine baseline monitoring with consultants and IQ
19	Oct 6, 2008	Tour of Saskatchewan Mines	
20	Oct 28, 2008	Regular Meeting	Wildlife baseline monitoring
21	Nov 29, 2008	Regular Meeting	Project Proposal submission
22	Mar 27, 2009	Regular Meeting	Open House, 2009 field program preparation
23	Apr 15, 2009	Regular meeting	Discussion on visit to Saskatchewan mines
24	May 14, 2009	Regular meeting	Discussion on Meadowbank tour, open house in Baker Lake
25	Jul 21, 2009	Tour of Meadowbank mine construction site	
26	Jul 27, 2009	Regular meeting	2009 field update, Kivalliq consultation tour and HTO/council meetings
27	Aug 18, 2009	Regular meeting	Nunavut training society presentation by John Main.
28	Aug 19, 2009	Visit to Kiggavik	Archaeology presentation by consultants
29	Sep 30, 2009	Regular meeting	Possible bridge at Thelon discussed
30	Nov 2, 2009	Regular meeting	Proposed Thelon drilling discussed (drilling did not occur)
31	Nov 25, 2009	Road Options Workshop	Presentation of various road options and opportunity to complete a workbook
32	Nov 26, 2009	Debrief on Road Options Workshop	Further discussion on road options
33	Feb 3 & 10, 2010	Regular meeting	KIA information sessions discussed
34	Mar 17, 2010	Regular meeting	Consultant diet study discussed
35	Apr 23, 2010	Regular meeting	NIRB community information sessions and radiation protection discussion with Cherry Gunning of CNSC; transportation risk study
36	Jun 1, 2010	Regular meeting	Potential Thelon crossing discussed
37	Jun 3, 2010	Visit to proposed river crossing	At the request of the CLC, 2 elders with knowledge of the Thelon River visited the proposed crossing with AREVA and road consultants as part of the selection of the location to cross the Thelon River.
38	Jul 27, 2010	Regular meeting	Radiation measuring demonstration
39	Aug 22, 2010	Visit to Kiggavik and the proposed bridge location	
40	Oct 26, 2010	Regular meeting	Environmental Assessment discussed
41	Jan 20, 2011	Regular Meeting	Kivalliq school tours discussed
42	May 27, 2011	Regular meeting	Project update
43	Jun 21, 2011	Regular Meeting	Operation at camp discussion, discussion about wildlife with consultant.
44	Aug 9, 2011	Regular Meeting	Closure of exploration camp for the season and summary of youth engagement for 2011
45	Nov 4, 2011	Regular Meeting	Overland Haul and environmental assessment



**Photo 3.4-2: Community Liaison Committee Meeting, 2010**



### ***Regional Liaison Committee***

A RLC was formed in 2007. This committee consists of one representative, appointed by the Hamlet Council, from each Kivalliq community. As of November 2011 a Chair is elected for each meeting. This committee is a means of ensuring ongoing communication between AREVA and the seven Kivalliq communities. A translator is available for these meetings and minutes are recorded (Technical Appendix 3A – Engagement Documentation). Some of the topics discussed at RLC meetings include:

- training and employment opportunities for people in the Kivalliq region;
- the need to communicate with each community in the Kivalliq region; and
- the need to make business opportunities known to Kivalliq businesses.

The RLC meetings, tour and workshop are listed in Table 3.4-2 below.

**Table 3.4-2: Kiggavik Regional Liaison Committee Meetings**

Event	Date	Location	Purpose
1	Dec 3 & 4, 2007	Rankin Inlet	Initial meeting
2	May 21 & 22, 2008	Northern Saskatchewan	Meeting with tour of McClean Lake and Cluff Lake sites
3	Aug 26, 2008	Baker Lake & Kiggavik	Meeting and tour of Kiggavik
4	Feb 24-26, 2009	Rankin Inlet	Workshop on Project description
5	Nov 3, 2011	Baker Lake	Workshop on Draft EIS

## **3.4.4 Community Meetings**

AREVA has met with and made presentations to various organizations in the seven communities in the Kivalliq region. Some events were requested by AREVA and some organizations invited AREVA to speak about the Project. The following sub-sections summarize the meetings held between February 2005 and November 2011.

### ***MEETINGS IN BAKER LAKE***

In addition to the 37 CLC meetings in Baker Lake held since 2005, 58 meetings, workshops and open houses have been held with 9 other groups and/or the general public in Baker Lake. Of these, 15 meetings have been held with the Hamlet Council or representatives of the Council and an additional 15 meetings with the Hunters and Trappers Organization. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-3

**Table 3.4-3: Engagement Activities in Baker Lake for the Kiggavik Project from May 2005 to November 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Council	1	May, 2005	Introductory meeting and feedback about Kiggavik
	2	Mar 2, 2006	Meeting about plans for Baker Lake presence
	3	Oct 24, 2006	Meeting regarding start of Community Liaison Committee – Hamlet endorsement
	4	Jan 29, 2008	Meeting with Mayor and staff in Vancouver during conference
	5	Mar 27, 2008	Presentation on road options
	6	May 28, 2008	Update on road options consultations, presentation and feedback on socioeconomic monitoring by consultants
	7	Jan 27, 2009	Road options consultations with Hamlet representatives in Vancouver during conference
	8	Mar 31, 2009	Meeting with Mayor and SAO in Iqaluit during conference
	9	Nov 23, 2009	Overview of road options open house and workshops
	10	Jan 18, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and staff in Vancouver during conference
	11	Mar 9, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and staff in Toronto during conference
	12	Aug 25, 2010	The Mayor visited the Kiggavik site with a group of other visitors
	13	Jan 25, 2011	Meeting with the Mayor and staff members in Vancouver during conference
	14	Apr 5, 2011	Meeting with Mayor in Iqaluit during Mining Symposium
	15	May 30, 2011	Meeting with Mayor in Baker Lake
Elders	16	Mar 4, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	17	Apr 16-17, 2009	Project proposal discussion
	18	Nov 24, 2009	Road options workshop
	19	Aug 25, 2010	Visit to Kiggavik
	20	Nov 1, 2010	Dinner meeting and IQ map review with Elders group
Hunters and Trappers Organization	21	Mar, 2006	Introductory meeting
	22	Nov, 2006	Meeting regarding participation in Community Liaison Committee
	23	May 4, 2007	Meeting with traditional Athabasca Denesuline Hunters regarding experiences with uranium mining (requested at Mar 2006 meeting)
	24	Mar 26, 2008	Presentation and feedback on road options
	25	Aug 20, 2008	Meeting regarding marine baseline work with consultants
	26	Mar 4, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	27	Jul 24, 2009	Project update discussion
	28	Aug 20, 2009	GN presentation on caribou satellite collaring, update on wildlife report
	29	Aug 26, 2009	Presentation & discussion with consultants on marine baseline work
	30	Nov 24, 2009	Road options workshop
	31	Jul 23, 2010	Meeting with HTO Manager regarding caribou protection
	32	Aug 22 & 24, 2010	Visit to Kiggavik – 2 HTO participants on Aug 22 and 3 HTO participants on Aug 24
	33	Oct 27, 2010	Meeting with HTO – Request for special meetings on Road Access, Fish Habitat Compensation and Decommissioning Plans
	34	Feb 16, 2011	IQ validation meeting
	35	Nov 2, 2011	Special Meeting on Road Options and Access Management
Community Lands and Resources Committee	36	Mar, 2006	Introductory meeting and feedback
	37	Mar 27, 2008	Meeting and feedback regarding possible road options

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
High School	38	Apr 4, 2006	Presentation on uranium mining to two high school classes and participated in job fair at the high school.
	39	Mar 5, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	40	Apr 17, 2009	Valued ecosystem and socioeconomic component session
	41	Nov 26, 2009	Overview & discussions of road options workshops
	42	Nov 2, 2010	Discussion with grades 9 to 12
	43	May 12, 2011	Presentation to one Grade 9 minerals class
	44	May 16, 2011	Presentation to second Grade 9 minerals class
	45	Jun 21, 2011	Visit to Kiggavik by three grade 9 students from minerals class
Arctic College	46	Apr 21, 2008	Presentation on mining job opportunities at Kiggavik to pre-mining class
Kivalliq Science Camp	47	Sep 5, 2008	Talks on minerals and job opportunities in Baker Lake
	48	Sept 9-10, 2009	Helicopter for Exploration briefing and orientation flight for 25 participants in Baker Lake
District Education Authority	49	Aug 19, 2009	Visit to Kiggavik, Archaeology presentation by consultants
	50	Nov 25, 2009	Road options workshop
Concerned Citizens Committee	51	May 7, 2007	Hosted Athabasca Denesuline traditional hunters meeting with Concerned Citizens Committee
Public Meetings	52	May 7, 2007	Hamlet Days Feast – Athabasca Denesuline traditional hunters spoke of experiences with uranium mining
	53	Aug 10, 2007	Community presentation by consultants on archaeological baseline work for Kiggavik
	54	Aug 20, 2009	Archaeological update
	55	Apr 16-17, 2009	Kiggavik 2009 Open House/Public Meeting on the project Proposal
	56	Nov 25, 2009	Road Options Open House
	57	Nov 1-2, 2010	AREVA Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	58	Aug 10, 2011	Youth Forum – AREVA young people in discussion with youth in Baker Lake

### ***Meetings in Chesterfield Inlet***

Since 2007, 16 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Chesterfield Inlet. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-4.

**Table 3.4-4: Engagement Activities in Chesterfield Inlet for the Kiggavik Project from March 2007 to November 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Counsel	1	Mar 1, 2007	Introductory meeting and project review
	2	Mar 31, 2008	Project update and presentation on uranium mining by SENES (requested at 2007 public meeting)
	3	May 29, 2008	Presentation by socioeconomic and marine consultants (marine baseline studies committed at April 2008 meeting)
	4	Dec 4, 2008	Project update and feedback
	5	May 26, 2010	Meetings with Mayor and Senior Administrative Officer (SAO)
Hunter and Trappers Organization	6	Apr 1, 2008	Project update and presentation on uranium mining by SENES (requested at 2007 public meeting) – additional Elders present
	7	May 29, 2008	Presentation by socioeconomic and marine consultants (marine baseline studies committed at April 2008 meeting)
	8	Jun 2, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	9	Jul 16, 2009	Presentation and discussion with consultants on marine studies
	10	Jun 3, 2011	IQ validation and marine studies presentation
High School	11	Mar 1, 2007	Presentation on project and mining opportunities to high school class
	12	Dec 4, 2008	Project overview and employment opportunities by AREVA, college programs by Arctic College
Public Meetings	13	Aug 6, 2007	Project update
	14	Apr 1, 2008	Project update and presentation on uranium mining by SENES (requested at 2007 public meeting)
	15	June 2, 2009	AREVA 2009 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	16	Nov 5-6, 2010	AREVA 2010 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal

### **Meetings in Arviat**

Since 2007 14 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Arviat. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-5.

**Table 3.4-5: Engagement Activities in Arviat for the Kiggavik Project from February 2007 to February 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Council	1	Feb 28, 2007	Introductory meeting and project review
	2	Apr 24, 2007	Follow up meeting
	3	Dec 1, 2008	Project update and feedback
	4	May 5, 2010	Meeting with Mayor
	5	Nov 15, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and Council
Hunter and Trappers Organization	6	May 26, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	7	Jul 30, 2009	Presentation & discussion with consultants on marine studies
	8	Nov 15, 2010	Project update presentation and discussion
	9	Feb 18, 2011	IQ validation meeting
High School	10	Dec 1, 2008	Project overview and employment opportunities with AREVA, college programs by Arctic College
	11	May 26, 2009	Mining opportunities overview
Arctic College	12	Nov 15, 2010	Presentation to pre-trades and intro to mining classes
Public Meetings	13	May 25, 2009	AREVA 2009 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	14	Nov 14-15, 2010	AREVA 2010 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal

### ***Meetings in Rankin Inlet***

Since 2007, nine meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Rankin Inlet. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-6.

**Table 3.4-6: Engagement Activities in Rankin Inlet for the Kiggavik Project from March 2006 to April 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Counsel	1	Mar 26, 2007	Introductory meeting and project overview
	2	Dec 2, 2008	Project update and feedback
	3	May 7, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and EDO
Hunter and Trappers Organization	4	Nov 5, 2010	Project Update Meeting with HTO
	5	Feb 14, 2011	IQ validation meeting
High School	6	Dec 2, 2008	Project overview and employment opportunities by AREVA, college programs by Arctic College
Kivalliq Partners Outreach	7	Mar 26, 2008	Presentation on job opportunities
Public Meetings	8	Jun 1, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	9	Nov 4, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal

### ***Meetings in Whale Cove***

Since 2007, 10 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Whale Cove. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-7

**Table 3.4-7: Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities in Whale Cove for the Kiggavik Uranium Project – 2007 to November 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Hamlet	1	Aug 9, 2007	Introductory meeting and project overview
	2	Dec 3, 2008	Project Update and feedback
	3	May 7, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and EDO
HTO	4	Jun 3, 2009	Project Update presentation and discussion
	5	May 7, 2010	Meeting with President of HTO
	6	Mar 21, 2011	IQ Validation Meeting
High school	7	Dec 3, 2008	Project Overview and Employment Opportunities by AREVA, College programs by Arctic College
Kivalliq Science Fair	8	Mar 18-21, 2011	Judge at Kivalliq Science Fair
Public Meetings	9	Jun 3, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	10	Nov 12-13, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal

### ***Meetings in Coral Harbour***

Since 2008, 14 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Coral Harbour including two AREVA sponsored public meetings. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-8

**Table 3.4-8: Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities in Coral Harbour for the Kiggavik Uranium Project – 2008 to April 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Hamlet Council	1	Jun 23, 2008	Introductory meeting, Project Overview and feedback
	2	May 27, 2009	Project Update presentation & discussion (with HTO)
	3	Feb 18, 2011	Meeting with Mayor
HTO	4	May 27, 2009	Project Update presentation & discussion (with council)
	5	Nov 9, 2010	Project Update presentation & discussion with HTO
	6	Feb 17, 2011	IQ Validation Meeting
High School	7	Feb 11, 2009	Project and mining Overview presentation & discussion
	8	Aug 28, 2009	Presentation of award of excellence
	9	Aug 27, 2010	Presentation of Award of Excellence
	10	Nov 9, 2010	Presentations to grades 10-12
Arctic College	11	Dec 3, 2009	Conference call to Coral Harbour Intro to Mining Class- Kiggavik Project overview and employment opportunities in mining.
	12	Feb 25, 2010	Presentation on exploration and mining jobs to pre trades class
Public Meetings	13	May 27, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	14	Nov 8-9, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal

### ***Meetings in Repulse Bay***

Since 2008, 10 meetings have been held with three groups and the general public in Repulse Bay. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-9.

**Table 3.4-9: Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities in Repulse Bay for the Kiggavik Uranium Project – 2008 to April 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Hamlet Council	1	Jun 24, 2008	Introductory meeting, Project overview and feedback
	2	May 28, 2009	Project Update presentation and discussion
	3	Apr 29, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and SAO
	4	Nov 10, 2010	Meeting with Mayor, SAO and some Councillors
Elders	5	Nov 10, 2010	Meeting about IQ Maps with Elders
HTO	6	May 29, 2009	Project Update presentation and discussion
	7	Apr 30, 2010	Project and EA Update
	8	Feb 10, 2011	IQ Validation meeting
Public Meetings	9	May 28, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	10	Nov 10-11, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal

### 3.4.5 Meetings with Regional Organizations

In addition to the five meetings with the RLC, AREVA has met with other regional organizations including the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Kivalliq Mayors Group, the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce and the Kivalliq Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee. Nineteen meetings with these regional organizations are listed below in Table 3.4-10.

**Table 3.4-10: Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities with Kivalliq Regional Groups – 2008 to April 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Location	Purpose/Topic
Kivalliq Mayors	1	Nov 14, 2007	Baker Lake	Project update at Mayors meeting
	2	Feb 11, 2009	Coral Harbour	Project update at Mayors meeting
	3	Oct 14, 2010	Rankin Inlet	Project update at Mayors meeting
Kivalliq Wildlife Board	4	Apr 25, 2007	Rankin Inlet	Project Update-Wildlife Protection Measures
	5	May 6, 2008		Project Update-Wildlife Protection Measures
	6	May 13, 2009		Project Wildlife Update
	7	Oct 29, 2009		Wildlife Studies and road options update
	8	Jun 1, 2010	Baker Lake	Project wildlife update in Baker Lake
	9	Jun 2, 2011	Rankin Inlet	Project wildlife update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce	10	Mar 28, 2006	Rankin Inlet	Project update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
	11	Mar 26-28, 2007		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	12	Mar 26, 2008		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet – Workforce Estimates
	13	Mar 24, 2009		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	14	Mar 16, 2010		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	15	Mar 22, 2011		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
Kivalliq Socio Economic Monitoring Committee	16	Nov 25-26, 2008	Rankin Inlet	Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	17	Nov 3, 2009		Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	18	Aug 31, 2010		Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	19	Oct 26, 2011	Baker Lake	Meeting in Baker Lake



### 3.4.6 Meetings with Inuit Organizations, Institutions of Public Government and Territorial and Federal Government Departments

#### *Inuit Organizations and Institutions of Public Government*

The 34 meetings and presentations AREVA had with Inuit organizations and Institutions of Public Government between February 2005 and November 2011 are listed in Table 3.4-11.

**Table 3.4-11: Engagement Activities with Inuit Organizations and Institutions of Public Government from February 2005 to November 2011**

Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Kivalliq Inuit Association	1	Feb, 2006	Project update at board meeting in Rankin Inlet
	2	Jan 9, 2007	Project update at Board meeting in Rankin Inlet
	3	Oct 24, 2007	Project update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
	4	Jan 30, 2008	Project update with staff and board members in Vancouver during conference
	5	Apr 8, 2008	Meeting with KIA President in Iqaluit
	6	Apr 23, 2008	Project update at Board meeting in Arviat
	7	Oct 29, 2008	Project update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
	8	Jan 27, 2009	Meeting with Board members and staff regarding IIBA in Vancouver
	9	Mar 31, 2009	Project update discussion with staff and board members in Iqaluit during conference
	10	Jan 19, 2010	Project update with staff and board members in Vancouver during conference
	11	Oct 12, 2010	Project update presentation at annual general meeting
	12	Feb 17, 2011	Update meeting with KIA staff
	13	Feb 22, 2011	IIBA Terms of Reference meeting with KIA in Winnipeg
	14	Oct 27, 2011	Project update presentation at annual general meeting
Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated	15	Apr, 2005	Introductory meeting with NTI staff in Cambridge Bay
	16	Apr, 2006	Project update with staff and board members in Cambridge Bay during conference
	17	Jan 28, 2008	Project update with group of staff in Vancouver
	18	Mar 31, 2009	Project Update discussion with staff and board members in Iqaluit during conference
	19	Jan 19, 2010	Project Update discussion with staff and board members in Iqaluit during conference
	20	Mar 8, 2011	Presentation to NTI luncheon at PDAC
	21	Jan 26, 2011	Project update with NTI staff during Roundup
	22	Apr 5, 2011	Meeting with the President of NTI
Lands Policy Advisory Committee	23	Feb, 2005	Project Information presentation in Toronto
	24	Mar 4, 2006	Project Update presentation in Toronto
	25	Feb 28, 2009	Project Update presentation in Toronto
Inuit Heritage Trust	26	Nov 14, 2007	Archaeological work at Kiggavik meeting in Baker Lake
Nunavut Planning Commission	27	Apr, 2006	Project update with staff and board members in Cambridge Bay during conference
	28	May 18-19, 2010	Participation in NPC Land Use Planning Workshop in Edmonton



Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Nunavut Impact Review Board	29	Apr, 2006	Project update with staff and board members in Cambridge Bay during conference
	30	Mar, 2007	Meeting with NIRB Staff in Toronto During PDAC
	31	Apr, 2007	Meeting with NIRB and Water Board Staff in Iqaluit During Nunavut Mining Symposium
	32	Mar 29, 2010	Meeting with NIRB staff in Cambridge Bay
	33	Apr 13, 2011	Meeting with staff in Cambridge Bay
Nunavut Roundtable	34	Jan 25, 2011	Nunavut IPGs and Regulators in Vancouver

### Government Organizations

Between 2006 and 2011, AREVA met with territorial and federal department personnel and politicians on 28 occasions. The meetings are listed on Table 3.4-12.

**Table 3.4-12: Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities with Government Departments – 2006 to April 2011**

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Nunavut Cabinet	1	Apr 17, 2007	Briefing of Premier and Cabinet in Iqaluit
Premier and Minister of ED&T	2	May, 2008	Briefing in Saskatoon
Premier, Minister of ED&T, MLA & Mayor of Baker Lake	3	May 12, 2008	Visit to Kiggavik
Minister of Economic Development and Transportation for Nunavut	4	Nov 7, 2006	Meeting and presentation in Saskatoon
	5	Mar 3, 2008	Meeting in Toronto at PDAC
	6	Apr 7, 2008	Briefing of new Minister in Iqaluit
	7	Mar 3, 2010	Briefing of Minister in Iqaluit
	8	Apr 5, 2011	Update meeting with Minister and EA
Minister of Environment for Nunavut	9	Apr 2, 2009	Project Briefing in Iqaluit
	10	Mar 3, 2010	Project Update in Iqaluit
Minister of Health for Nunavut	11	Jun 1, 2009	Project Briefing in Rankin Inlet
MLA for Coral Harbour & Chesterfield Inlet	12	May 26, 2010	Project Update meeting
Senator for Nunavut	13	Jan 24, 2011	Project Update meeting during Roundup
	14	Mar 7, 2011	Project Update meeting during PDAC
Minister of Health for Canada	15	Aug 3, 2010	Project Overview
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	16	Sep 26, 2007	Minister of INAC in Baker Lake
	17	Apr 7, 2008	Meeting with RDG of INAC in Iqaluit
	18	Jan 27, 2009	Meeting with staff in Vancouver
	19	Mar 30, 2009	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	20	Mar 2, 2010	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	21	Jan 23, 2011	INAC Regulatory Update Vancouver
	22	Apr 4, 2001	Meeting with RDG and staff in Iqaluit
GN Economic Development and Transportation	23	Apr 2, 2008	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	24	May 11, 2010	Meeting with staff in Rankin Inlet
GN Department of Environment	25	May 6, 2010	Meeting with biologist in Arviat
Department of Fisheries	26	Feb 9, 2011	Meeting on potential fish habitat compensation with staff in Winnipeg
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission	27	May 26, 2011	Meeting with staff in Ottawa
Mineral Development Advisory Group	28	Apr 4-6, 2008	AREVA and several federal, territorial, Inuit organization and IPG representatives meeting to review the project content and respective roles

### 3.4.7 Site Visits

#### *Visits to Operating and Decommissioned Saskatchewan Mine Sites*

Between 2005 and 2009 AREVA hosted nine tours of Saskatchewan mine sites with 126 participants. The tours typically included the McClean Lake open pit mine and mill operated by AREVA, the McArthur River underground mine operated by Cameco Corporation, and the decommissioned Cluff Lake mill, open pit and underground mine operated by AREVA. A list of tours is provided in Table 3.4-13. Mine site tours are expected to continue throughout the environmental assessment process. The tours were well received as an excellent way to see uranium mining first hand. Example comments from engagements events are:

- “It was very good to go and see Cluff Lake mine site; not just hearing all about it through someone else’s story. I’ll inform the HTO about our visit to Cluff Lake at our next HTO meeting tomorrow.” (BL CLC Oct 2008)
- “I really would like the people who have not been down to Northern Saskatchewan to go down to visit the Uranium mine sites. To go down in person when people really see in person instead of just talking about it. I am happy that it will be arranged sometime.” (BL CLC Sep 2009)

**Table 3.4-13: Tours of Saskatchewan Mines**

Year	Event	Date	No. Participants	Participants	Tour & Meetings
2005	1	Sep 13-15	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governments and co-management boards</li> <li>32 from NTI, the three RIAs and the mayor of Baker Lake.</li> </ul>	Toured McArthur River and McClean Lake and held meetings in Saskatoon with Saskatchewan Environment, CNSC and Environmental Quality Committee members
	2	Sep 19-21	32	NTI, the three RIAs and the mayor of Baker Lake.	Toured McArthur River and McClean Lake and met with Saskatchewan northerners who have worked with uranium mines
	3	Oct	11	Councillors, elders, students, hunter/trappers and business people from Baker Lake	Toured McArthur River and McClean Lake
2007	4	Sep 11-13	12	NPC Commissioners and Staff (12)	Toured McArthur River, McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with EQC reps in LaRonge
2008	5	May 21-22	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Committee members (8)</li> <li>Arctic College representative (1)</li> </ul>	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with the McClean Lake Elder
	6	Jun 21-22	7	Staff members from Government of Nunavut Departments	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake
	7	Jul 15-17	12	KIA Board Members and Staff	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with AREVA and CAMECO representatives in Saskatoon

Year	Event	Date	No. Participants	Participants	Tour & Meetings
	8	Oct 6-7	11 9 5 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kivalliq Wildlife Management Board</li> <li>CLC</li> <li>Minerals Class from JA High School</li> <li>RLC</li> </ul>	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with McClean Lake elder and AREVA staff from the northern affairs office in LaRonge.
2009	9	Jul 14	2	INAC representatives	Toured McClean Lake
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 tours</b>		<b>126 Visitors</b>		

**Photo 3.4-3: Kivalliq Inuit Association at Trappers Cabin, Cluff Lake, July 2008**



### ***Visits to Kiggavik Exploration Site***

Between 2005 and 2011, 141 visitors from Baker Lake and other communities in Nunavut visited the Kiggavik project area on 29 site tours. The tours included a visit to the camp, core logging and storage area, the medical building and sometimes to drill rigs. AREVA staff members explained the various aspects of the Project including environment health and safety activities, working with core, wildlife monitoring and general camp operations. A list of the stakeholder and community visits to Kiggavik since 2005 is provided in Table 3.4-14. The tours were information to participants. One comment made is shown below.

- “I went on one of the visits. It was better than my last visit. There were lots of caribou and ptarmigan. We walked around the site. There were lots of workers. The camp was very clean and well organized. I encourage people to get more information. We are learning as they are building. I’d like to thank you but we couldn’t hunt caribou.” (BL CLC Oct 2010)

**Table 3.4-14: Site Visits to Kiggavik Exploration Camp**

Date	Event	# of Visitors	Group		Visit
2005	Aug 23	1	4	Baker Lake elders	Visit after 2003 and 2004 cleanup
2006	Jul 27	2	12	Baker Lake elders on homeland visit	General tour
	Jul 28	3	3	Baker Lake elders on homeland visit	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Aug 24	4	3	Baker Lake elders on homeland visit	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2007	Aug 12	5	10	CLC & community members	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Aug 17	6	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2008	Jun 12	7	7	Premier, Mayor and group	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Aug 21	8	8	CLC	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Aug 27	9	5	Regional Liaison Committee	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Sep 5	10	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Sep 6	11	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2009	Aug 11	12	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Aug 12	13	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Aug 13	14	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Aug 19	15	12	CLC and DEA reps	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 20	16	2	GN DOE reps	Tour of camp and core area
	Sept 9	17	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Sept 10	18	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2010	Jul 20	19	3	Ask a Question contest winners	Tour of camp and core area
	Jul 25	20	3	Shultz Lake group	Visited Kiggavik following a visit to Schultz Lake
	Aug 7	21	3	Community members	Tour camp and core area
	Aug 22	22	8	CLC	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 24	23	3	HTO	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 25	24	7	Elders	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 25	25	3	Ask a Question Contest Winners	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 25	26	2	Mayor and one other	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 29	27	4	Homeland Visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2011	Jun 21	28	3	Grade 9 students from Jonah Amitna'aq School in Baker Lake	Youth Visit Kiggavik
	Aug 11	29	4	Ask a Question contest winners/Youth Forum door prize winner	Tour of camp and core area
<b>Totals</b>		<b>29 trips</b>	<b>141 Visitors</b>		

**Photo 3.4-4: Community Liaison Committee at Kiggavik, August 2007**



### **3.4.8 Social Media**

Among the roughly 35,000 residents of Nunavut close to 12,000 are Facebook users (over 34%). Forty seven per cent of Facebook users are 25 to 34 years old. This is a large segment of the population AREVA needs to communicate with on the proposed project. Facebook and other social media platforms such as YouTube have emerged as powerful communication tools for businesses and industry as they provide the opportunity to not only push-out information but also pull-in feedback and comments. They allow companies to reach their stakeholders directly on their own terms.

With over 34% of Nunavut's population on Facebook, the use of Internet and social media in particular have become a part of everyday life for Nunavumuit as they ease information sharing across the vast distances and remote communities.

To support the extensive communication efforts to discuss this proposed Kiggavik Project AREVA implemented a social media program comprising blog, Facebook, YouTube and video development activities that are both culturally-sensitive and effective in a vast, remote territory where social media and videos using local people are an ideal method of communication.

The project blog ([www.kiggavik.ca](http://www.kiggavik.ca)) is linked to the AREVA Resources web site ([www.avevaresources.ca](http://www.avevaresources.ca)), which is linked to the main [www.aveva.com](http://www.aveva.com) site. Videos about energy, AREVA, AREVA Resources, mining, milling, radiation and environmental protection and the Kiggavik mine project are loaded onto YouTube and linked to the AREVA Resources YouTube "brand channel." ARC's Facebook page is the means to access the Nunavut Facebook users and direct them to AREVA's blog and videos.



## Blog

In keeping with the strategy to use many means of engagement, a Kiggavik blog went online on August 18, 2009. Project information, a calendar of events, videos, project relevant downloadable documents and stories about activities are posted on the blog. People can post comments on stories and they can ask questions. Comments and questions are normally responded to within a couple of days. Table 3.4-15 shows the statistics a full year of operation. Interest in the blog was high during the first six month of operation, then dropped and steadily increased from August 2010 until January 2011 at which time it decreased until April 2011 and levelled off.

Since the launch of the blog AREVA has made 187 posts and responded to 347 comments including close to 50 questions.

From November 2010 until May 2011, a survey was available on the website asking for opinions on why valued ecosystem and socioeconomic components hold a particular value to the survey participant.

**Table 3.4-15: Statistics for Kiggavik Blog**

Month	Site Visits	Page Views	Unique Visitors	Average Pages Viewed/Visit
June 2011	324	847	246	2.61
May 2011	283	744	214	2.63
April 2011	310	913	250	2.95
March 2011	542	1,300	434	2.4
February 2011	1,053	2,039	950	1.94
January 2011	1,572	2,948	1,316	1.88
December 2010	1,257	2,272	1,013	1.81
November 2010	1,410	2,671	1,131	1.89
October 2010	1,301	2,343	1,086	1.8
September 2010	993	2,021	832	2.04
August 2010	765	1,731	572	2.26
July 2010	1,179	3,147	757	2.67

**Figure 3.4-1: Page from Kiggavik Blog Posting**



## **Videos**

Beginning in 2009, AREVA prepared a series of videos featuring the views of several people involved in the Project. The videos were made in English and Inuktitut and have been shown in Kivalliq communities during consultation tours in 2009 and 2010. CDs of the videos are also kept at the Baker Lake office and given out to visitors. The videos can be viewed on the Kiggavik blog as well as on AREVA Resources' YouTube Channel. The video series presently consists of:

- Through the Eyes of a Young Person – Dianne Iyago, Community Relations Assistant each summer from 2007 to 2010, gives her perspectives of the Kiggavik Project
- Through the Eyes of a Radiation Technician – Noella Gardiner, Radiation Technician at Kiggavik in 2007 and 2008 as well as at several Saskatchewan uranium mines, gives her perspectives of radiation monitoring at modern uranium mine sites.
- Through the Eyes of William Noah – William Noah, Community Liaison Officer for AREVA in Baker Lake since 2006 gives his perspectives of growing up on the land and the possibility of uranium mining in Nunavut.
- Faces of Nunavut: William Noah – William Noah, Community Liaison Officer provides a brief overview of his responsibilities as a Community Liaison Officer.
- Faces of Nunavut: Gary Ippiak – Garry Ippiak, Marine Surveyor, provides a brief overview of his responsibilities as a marine surveyor and how his work relates to the Kiggavik project.
- Faces of Nunavut: Martin Kreelak – Martin Kreelak, Wildlife Monitor, provides a brief overview of his responsibilities as Wildlife Monitor and how his work relates to the Kiggavik project.
- Faces of Nunavut: Peter Tapatai – Peter Tapatai, Owner/Operator of Peter's Expediting Ltd. Provides an overview of his transportation company and the type of services he provides to the Kiggavik Project.
- Radiation Demonstration – Kristine Stewart, Radiation and Safety Coordinator for AREVA provides a radiation demonstration during the Kiggavik Project Open Houses Tour in November 2010, which made stops in the 7 Kivalliq Communities.

To date these videos have garnered over 6,000 views.

## **Facebook**

In June 2008 AREVA launched its Facebook page "AREVA Resources Careers" as a means to connect with post-secondary students and graduates for recruitment purposes. The page quickly evolved into a general means of information for many other stakeholders including the 12,000 Facebook users from Nunavut.

The Facebook platform allows targeted advertising to select users such as residents of Nunavut 18-years and older. AREVA started sending targeted ads to encourage Nunavut users to visit the Kiggavik blog and view the videos in August 2009.

AREVA Resources Careers currently has 721 lifetime “likes” has over 41,000 post views (averaging about 1,500 post views per month) and has received 330 feedbacks. Forty eight percent of AREVA Resources Careers visitors are between the ages of 25 to 34 year old.

Facebook use is now generally limited to promote special events organized and/or attended by AREVA as well as to provide updates on corporate activities, employee and/or community activities, such as open houses, sponsorships and/or career fairs.

### **3.4.9 Participation in Environmental Studies**

One of the best ways to engage local communities in the environmental assessment is through participation in the associated assessment studies and AREVA has encouraged consultants working on the Kiggavik environmental assessment to hire locally as much as practical. Community Liaison meeting comments and comments at other meetings have requested this participation. Example comments are:

- “Will we hire locals for baseline monitoring – young or old?” (CLC April 2007)
- “Training for wildlife monitoring- does Areva have a plan? Is this underway?” (KIA RB Apr 2007)

Local workers have participated in scientific studies as described below.

At the suggestion of the Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organization, observers from Chesterfield Inlet were employed by Nunami Stantec to work on the marine baseline studies carried out in 2008 and 2009. In 2008, the role of the observers was to accompany the Stantec crew on the observation flights. In 2009 this role was increased to include recording observation data as part of the five person data gathering team. In addition to the local participation this afforded, it doubled the number of observers gathering siting information.

The Archaeological assessment was carried out by Golder. A local Inuit assistant was hired for each of the field trips carried out in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Four local people worked as Archaeological Field Assistants. This gave the archaeologists knowledge that can only be obtained in this manner.



**Photo 3.4-5: Marine Wildlife Observer from Chesterfield Inlet, July 2009**



**Photo 3.4-6: Archaeological Assistant from Baker Lake, 2008**



The Aquatics baseline work carried out by Golder and Associated in Baker Lake employed local assistants as guides. Their knowledge of the lake made them an important part of the team.

Gebauer and Associates used local field technicians for the field work carried out from 2008 to 2010. These experienced local field technicians carried out road surveys, height of land surveys and other field work.

The IQ work carried out by Golder and Associates used local interviewers in each community. This allowed for people to be interviewed in their own language by someone they can relate well to about the topics.

### **3.4.10 AREVA Hosted Open Houses/Public Meetings/Workshops**

#### ***2009 Kivalliq Community Tour***

Community information sessions were held in each of the seven Kivalliq communities between April 16 and June 3. The information sessions were conducted from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The information session tour had several objectives including to:

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

The format of the community information sessions was a combination of open house and public meeting. For the open house component, display panels were set up with an AREVA team member nearby to answer any questions and to listen to and record any concerns. This allowed for one-on-one interactions between participants and AREVA representatives. The display panels provided information on several topics related to the project proposal. The public meeting component consisted of presentations with an open microphone for questions. Translators and simultaneous translation equipment were available and were used in all information sessions. A variety of handout material was made available during the community information sessions.

Eighteen AREVA representatives attended the information session in Baker Lake. Between nine and 11 AREVA representatives attended the information sessions held in the six other communities.

A total of 553 people signed the guest book at the information sessions. Participants were asked to fill out a survey before leaving the open house. No survey was available in Baker Lake. A total of 85 participants completed surveys in the six other Kivalliq communities.

An interactive display was set up that identified broad ecological and socioeconomic areas related to the Kiggavik Project. Each participant was given four stickers, which they used to select the areas they most valued and/or were most concerned about. The stickers could be used in four separate areas or all four stickers could be used to select an area of particular concern.

The report of the 2009 tour is provided in Technical Appendix 3A (OH 09). Results and community feedback are provided in Section 4.4.1.

**Photo 3.4-7: 2009 Kiggavik Consultation Tour, Chesterfield Inlet**



### ***Workshops on Road Access***

Community Engagement in Baker Lake indicated that there was considerable interest in the community on the road option that would be built between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site. The Community Liaison Committee suggested that workshops be held to get broad community input. Between November 23 and 26, AREVA held road options workshops with four groups – Community Liaison Committee, District Education Authority, Hunters and Trappers Organization and Elders; gave a presentation to the Baker Lake Council; gave two presentation to high school students; and held a open house on road options. At the open house and the workshops, presentations were given on the various road options and people were asked to complete workbooks with their preferences. At the open house, people could also express their preference on a poster. The report on the Transportation Workshops is provided in Technical Appendix 3A (BL TW Nov 2009). Results and community Feedback are provided in Section 4.4.2.

**Photo 3.4-8: Road Option Open House, Baker Lake, November 2009**



### ***2010 Kivalliq Community Tour***

The Kiggavik team carried out the 2010 open house/information sessions tour in the seven Kivalliq Communities from November 1 to 15.

The format was an open house from 2:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. each day with occasional short presentations as the audience changed. There was a demonstration of radiation and radiation protection, a demonstration of the Kiggavik blog, project videos of Nunavut people and an interactive poster for valued components. The team consisted of from 8 to 12 people from the Executive, the Kiggavik Project, Regulatory Affairs and Legal, SHEQ and Communications. The events were advertised in two newspapers, announced over television and radio and posters were placed on bulletin boards in the communities.

A total of 534 signatures were signed in the guest book. Side meetings were held with several organizations including the Baker Lake and Repulse Bay Elders groups; high schools in Baker Lake and Coral Harbour; Hunters and Trappers Organizations in Rankin Inlet, Coral Harbour and Arviat; Mayor and Councilors in Repulse Bay and Arviat; and, made a presentation to Arctic College Pre Trades and Introduction to Mining Classes in Arviat.

A second phase of the VEC display was part of the 2010 tour. Interactive posters were used to learn more about important values and concerns to help identify VECs for the Kiggavik Project. The interactive posters included a list of 28 VECs. People were invited to place stickers beside each VEC, with 18 descriptive values.

The report of the 2010 tour is provided in Technical Appendix 3A (OH 10). Community feedback is provided in Sections 4.3 and 4.4.3.

### ***2011 Youth Forum***

AREVA held a Youth Forum in Baker Lake on the afternoon and evening of August 9, 2011. Previous engagement events suggested that youth should be engaged more. The event was a combination of open house in the afternoon and evening and a discussion group in the evening. AREVA was represented by six employees under 30 years of age who work for AREVA in



Environment, Health and Safety, Logistics and Community Relations along with the AREVA Community Liaison Officer and Manager of Nunavut Affairs. The open house allowed Baker Lake youth to talk one on one with AREVA staff. The discussion group allowed for open discussion and questions for all to hear.

There were 39 members of Baker Lake's youth who attended the forum. Of those who attended 22 completed the Baker Lake Youth Open House Questionnaire. On this survey the participants were asked to state their main concerns were regarding Uranium mining in Nunavut, if they had learnt something new about Uranium or the project, their preferred ways of learning about the project, and if they had any outstanding questions or comments. Twenty-five questions were documented during the open house and the discussion.

**Photo 3.4-9: AREVA Employees and Baker Lake Youth, Youth Forum, August 2011**



### **3.4.11 Outside the Nunavut Settlement Area**

This section discusses the engagement regarding the Kiggavik Project that occurred with communities outside the Nunavut settlement area. Project information is available to any interested person through the Project blog and other means of social media as well as the NIRB public registry

#### ***Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board***

The Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) is a co-management board advising on the management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds. The board has caribou harvest community representatives and government representatives from Nunavut, the

Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There are two community representatives from the Kivalliq, normally from Baker Lake and Arviat.

Between Nov 2006 and November 2011, AREVA representatives attended 10 meetings of the BQCMB. AREVA representatives generally attend as an observer to learn about the latest caribou concerns and research and also to be available to answer any project related questions to interested members of the BQCMB and other observers of their meetings. Project updates were presented at nine of 10 meetings attended and the access road alternatives were presented during the November 2009 meeting.

The BQCMB meetings attended by AREVA are listed in Table 3.4-16.

**Table 3.4-16: Summary of Meetings with the Beverly Qaminirjuaq Management from November 2006 to April 2011**

Date	Event	Purpose/Topic
Nov, 2006	1	Project Update and Wildlife Protection Measures at regular meeting in Winnipeg, MB
Jun 5, 2007	2	Caribou Protection Measures and cooperative research at meeting in Thompson, MB
Nov 6-8, 2007	3	Project update, caribou protection measures and joint research at meeting in Winnipeg, MB
May 8, 2008	4	Project update, caribou protection measures and joint research at meeting in Fort Smith, NT
Nov 18-20, 2008	5	Project update, caribou protection measures and joint research at meeting in Winnipeg, MB
May 14, 2009	6	Project Wildlife Update in Prince Albert, SK
Nov 20-21, 2009	7	Update and Road Options presentation in Winnipeg, MB
Oct 24, 2010	8	Project Wildlife Update in Winnipeg, MB
May 13, 2011	9	Observer in Thompson, MB
Nov 3, 2011	10	Project Wildlife Update in Winnipeg, MB

### ***Athabasca Denesuline***

AREVA has made Project information available to Athabasca communities primarily through existing Saskatchewan relationships and newsletters that were established to support AREVA's Saskatchewan operations. Kiggavik Project updates and contact information have been included in the company's Communiqué, a regular newsletter provided to Athabasca residents to provide up-to-date information on company activities.

Kiggavik displays and information were included in the fall 2011 northern Saskatchewan community tour hosted by AREVA that included the communities of Black Lake and Fond du Lac. A letter informing the Prince Albert Grand Council of the upcoming open houses also offered meetings with leadership (Athabasca 1). A Kiggavik specific presentation was made to the Environment Quality Committee and Athabasca Working Group, two community-company organizations in Saskatchewan, on September 2, 2009. Finally, AREVA has an office in LaRonge, Saskatchewan that works to facilitate information exchange between the company and any interested person.

### ***Lutsel Ke***

AREVA has been corresponding with the Lutsel Ke Dene First Nation with emails, telephone calls and letters since 2009. AREVA wrote to the Lutsel Ke First Nation in September 2009 (Lutsel Ke 1) acknowledging the comments submitted by the Lutsel Ke Dene First Nation (LKDFN) to the Nunavut Impact Review Board during the screening of the Kiggavik Project

Proposal and offering to engage with the LKDFN. LKDFN responded on May 20, 2011 (Lutsel Ke 2) with an invitation for AREVA to come to Lutsel Ke and discuss the Kiggavik project. AREVA responded on July 13 (Lutsel Ke) reaffirming the offer to visit Lutsel Ke and requesting dates for the visit. At the time of writing this document, a visit to Lutsel Ke had not been made.

## **3.5 ENGAGEMENT ORGANIZED BY IPGS AND GOVERNMENTS**

### **3.5.1 Overview**

NIRB guide to proponent consultation (NIRB 2006) states “NIRB operates under the principle that public consultation is an important element of an open and balanced review process.” NTI represents the beneficiaries in Nunavut and NTI/KIA represents the beneficiaries of the Kivalliq region. The GN represents all Nunavummiut, and the federal government has consultation duties previously described in Section 3.1.3. The Nunavut Planning Commission consults with communities for such things as land use plans and the Nunavut Water Board holds hearings before issuing some water licences.

Several organizations have held consultations pertaining to uranium mining and or the Kiggavik project since 2006. A summary of Inuit, territorial and federal consultation activities includes the KIA uranium information sessions in the seven Kivalliq Communities in 2006 and 2007; the NTI Uranium Policy Community presentations in Baker Lake and Kugluktuk in 2007; the NPC Uranium Workshop held in Baker Lake in 2007; the KIA Kiggavik Consultations in seven Kivalliq communities in 2010; the NIRB scoping sessions held in the seven communities in 2010 and the NIRB Guidelines Workshop held in Baker Lake in 2011; the government of Nunavut public forums on uranium mining held in Iqaluit, Baker Lake and Cambridge Bay in 2011; and, the NIRB uranium information sessions held in six communities in 2011. Table 3.5-1 lists the events which are described in Section 3.5.3.



**Table 3.5-1: Consultation Activities Conducted by Inuit Organizations, Institutions of Public Government and Territorial and Federal Departments from 2005 to November 2011**

Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
KIA	1	Oct 16, 2006	KIA Uranium Information Session in Baker Lake
	2	Apr 10, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Rankin Inlet
	3	Apr 11, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Rankin Inlet
	4	Apr 12, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Arviat
	5	Apr 12, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Whale Cove
	6	Apr 13, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Coral Harbour
	7	Apr 13, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Repulse Bay
	8	Jan 25-26, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Rankin Inlet
	9	Jan 27-28, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Whale Cove
	10	Jan 29, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Arviat
	11	Feb 23-14, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Repulse Bay
	12	Feb 24-25, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Coral Harbour
	13	Feb 25, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Chesterfield Inlet
	14	Feb 26, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Baker Lake
NTI	15	May 28, 2007	Public Meeting re NTI Uranium Policy in Baker Lake
	16	May 29, 2007	Public Meeting re NTI Uranium Policy in Kugluktuk
Nunavut Planning Commission	17	Jun 4-7, 2007	NPC Uranium Workshop in Baker Lake
Nunavut Impact Review Board	18	Apr 25-27, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Baker Lake
	19	Apr 28-29, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Repulse Bay
	20	Apr 30-May 1, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Coral Harbour
	21	May 2-3, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Chesterfield Inlet
	22	May 4-5, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Arviat
	23	May 6-7, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Whale Cove
	24	May 9-10, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Rankin Inlet
	25	Mar 22-24, 2011	NIRB Guidelines Workshop in Baker Lake
	26	Nov 15, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Rankin Inlet
	27	Nov 17, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Chesterfield Inlet
	28	Nov 22, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Arviat
	29	Nov 24, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Repulse Bay
	30	Nov 26, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Coral Harbour
Government of Nunavut Public Forums on Uranium Mining	31	Mar 16-17, 2011	Public Forum In Iqaluit
	32	Mar 30-31, 2011	Public Forum in Baker Lake
	33	Apr 12-13, 2011	Public Forum in Cambridge Bay

AREVA representatives observed these consultation events hosted by regulators in order to hear public concerns and better understand the issues and concerns of Nunavummiut with uranium mining. AREVA staff unable to attend two of these events due to transportation issues – the NIRB Scoping Session in Arviat May 4-5, 2010 and the NIRB Uranium Information Session in Chesterfield Inlet on November 17, 2011. AREVA presented information related to

the proposed Kiggavik Project and the companies Saskatchewan experience at the discretion of the meeting host.

### **3.5.2 Public Registries**

Documents and regulatory correspondence related to the Kiggavik Project are publicly available. Both exploration and mine development documents are on the NIRB FTP site and available for download.

### **3.5.3 Public Meetings**

#### ***KIA Information Sessions and Consultations***

##### **Information Sessions in 2006 and 2007**

In October 2006 and April 2007 the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) hosted uranium information sessions in all seven Kivalliq communities. Session dates were as follows:

- Baker Lake, October 16, 2006
- Rankin Inlet, April 10, 2007
- Chesterfield Inlet, April 11, 2007
- Arviat, April 12, 2007
- Whale Cove, April 12, 2007
- Coral Harbour, April 13, 2007
- Repulse Bay, April 13, 2007

The uranium information sessions were public meetings that were advertised in advance and translated. At each information session, SENES Consultants Ltd. gave a presentation about uranium and uranium mining, the CNSC gave a presentation on regulation of the nuclear industry in Canada and AREVA gave a presentation about the proposed Kiggavik Project. The sessions were attended by about 400 people. The KIA prepared a report on the meetings held in 2007 (KIA Apr 2007) listing comments made by participants.

##### **Consultations in 2010**

In January and February 2010, the KIA visited all seven Kivalliq communities to provide information to residents, answer questions, and document concerns about the Kiggavik project

The objective of the tour was to help prepare residents to more fully participate in the Kiggavik Project's Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) environmental review.

A total of 534 people attended the KIA information sessions. Table 3.5-2 provides the schedule the KIA Kiggavik consultations in 2010.

**Table 3.5-2: Kivalliq Inuit Association Kiggavik Tour 2010**

Community	Date of Visit	# of Attendees – Evening/Morning
Rankin Inlet	January 25, 2010	59/15
Whale Cove	January 27, 2010	35/0
Arviat	January 28, 2010	178/10
Repulse Bay	February 23, 2010	39/10
Coral Harbour	February 24, 2010	31/8
Chesterfield Inlet	February 25, 2010	25/(no morning session held due to lack of hotel space)
Baker Lake	February 26, 2010	102/22

Community comments touched on jobs and training, the environment, traditional hunting and gathering, worker safety, family and individual wellbeing, and community quality of life, along with community engagement and communication during the Project's NIRB review. AREVA representatives attended each of the sessions as observers. The KIA issued a report of the tour (KIA Apr 2010).

### **Nunavut Planning Commission**

A uranium mining in the Kivalliq workshop hosted by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) was held in Baker Lake from June 5 to 7, 2007. Approximately 100 participants representing the federal and territorial governments, HTOs and CLARCs, institutions of public government (IPGs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), industry and the public attended the workshop. The workshop was held to provide IPGs with an opportunity to review the social, cultural, economic and environmental issues and opportunities associated with uranium mining in the Kivalliq region, as required under Term 3.5 of the Keewatin Land Use Plan. The public forum permitted the public to participate. NPC issued a report of the proceedings of the workshop (BL NPC Jun 2007).

### **NTI Community Consultations**

The NTI Land Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC) hosted two uranium policy meetings in the communities closest to uranium exploration projects to inform the creation of a uranium policy (NTI Sep 2007) as follows:

- May 28, 2007 in Baker Lake
- May 29, 2007 in Kugluktuk

The meetings were public, with the objective of obtaining input from Inuit on the draft NTI Uranium Policy. The meetings were advertised and translated. The meetings included the following presentations:

- Environment and Health Aspects of Uranium Exploration and Mining by SENES Consultants Ltd.
- Regulatory Overview by the CNSC
- Exploration Overview and Saskatchewan Experience by AREVA.

NTI issued minutes of the meetings (BL NTI May 2007; Kug NTI May 2007), including the questions asked.

## **NIRB Review**

In addition to the public registry maintained by the NIRB there are multiple opportunities for public participation in the review process

## **NIRB Scoping Sessions**

The NIRB conducted public scoping meetings in seven communities identified by the Board as communities in the Settlement Area having the potential to be affected by the proposed Kiggavik Project. The public scoping meetings began on April 25, 2010 and were concluded on May 10, 2010. The meetings were held over two nights in each community with the exception of Baker Lake where an additional open house was held on the night preceding the meetings. In addition to the NIRB staff, the following representatives were also in attendance at several or all of the meetings as observers:

- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC): Ms. Heather Nicholson and Ms. Cherry Gunning
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC): Ms. Margaux Brisco, Ms. Rosanne D'Orazio and Ms. Lacey Wallace
- The Government of Nunavut (GN): Mr. Robert Connelly, Mr. Tommy Bruce, Ms. Laura MacKenzie and Mr. Craig Van Lankveld
- The Kivalliq Inuit Association: Ms. Maria Serra and Mr. Jeff Tulugak
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada: Ms. Sarah Olivier
- Justice Canada: Mr. Andrew Campbell
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (the Proponent): Mr. Barry McCallum, and Ms. Diane Martens

The scoping meetings were open to all members of the public. At each meeting, all attendees were asked to sign in when they came in the door. To facilitate a better understanding of the Project and the NIRB's review process, the NIRB gave a PowerPoint presentation at each of the scoping meetings which provided an overview of the NIRB's environmental assessment process, the project proposal, and the environmental factors which may be potentially impacted by the Project. The NIRB presentation was delivered in English, with simultaneous interpretation in Inuktitut. Additionally, the presentation was divided into sessions each night which enabled attendees an opportunity to voice their concerns and to ask questions. The public was encouraged to comment on the proposed Project, the potential environmental impacts, and any concerns related to the Project. Both written and verbal comments were accepted at these public scoping meetings, with verbal comments being recorded by the NIRB staff members, INAC and GN staff members. NIRB issued a report of the scoping sessions (NIRB 2010).

The schedule of NIRB scoping sessions is shown in Table 3.5-3.

**Table 3.5-3: NIRB Scoping Sessions for Kiggavik Project 2010**

Community	Date of Visit	Attendance*
Baker Lake	April 25, 26 and 27	Minimum 24, Maximum 118
Repulse Bay	April 28 and 29	Minimum 17, Maximum 33
Coral Harbour	April 30 and May 1	Minimum 11, Maximum 13
Chesterfield Inlet	May 2 and 3	Minimum 23, Maximum 25
Arviat	May 4 and 5	Minimum 54, Maximum 66
Whale Cove	May 6 and 7	Minimum 18, Maximum 42
Rankin Inlet	May 9 and 10	Minimum 34, Maximum 47

\*Minimum attendance day and maximum attendance day

### **Guideline Creation**

Opportunities to comment on the draft and revised draft guidelines and then a public workshop to finalize guidelines

Before issuing the final Guidelines for the Kiggavik Draft environmental Impact Statement, the NIRB hosted an EIS Guidelines development workshop in Baker Lake on March 22-24, 2011 to allow for discussion of outstanding issues requiring revision for the EIS Guidelines document. The Guidelines Workshop was open to the public and was preceded by an information session on uranium and presentations by the NIRB and the proponent (AREVA). The participants at the Guidelines Workshop were:

- Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI);
- Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA);
- Government of Nunavut (GN);
- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC);
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC);
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO);
- Environment Canada (EC);
- Transport Canada (TC);
- Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB);
- Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit (Makita);
- Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC); and
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

NIRB issued the final guidelines for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the Kiggavik Project on May 3, 2011 (NIRB 2011)

**Photo 3.5-1: NIRB Guidelines Workshop, Baker Lake, March 2011**



### ***NIRB Uranium Information Sessions***

In November of 2011, NIRB held afternoon uranium information sessions in Kivalliq Communities while visiting the communities for Scoping Sessions for the Meliadine Project. The events were advertised in advance. The format of the events was an open house held from 1:30 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. at the community arena with a slide show continuously viewing and information material available. NIRB staff were available to answer questions. INAC and GN staff were also present and AREVA staff were present except in Chesterfield Inlet where weather prevented travel. The schedule of the events was as follows:

- Rankin Inlet – November 15, 2011
- Chesterfield Inlet – November 17, 2011
- Whale Cove – November 19, 2011 (cancelled due to weather)
- Arviat – November 22, 2011
- Repulse Bay – November 24, 2011
- Coral Harbour – November 26, 2011
- Baker Lake – November 29, 2011 (cancelled due to weather)

At the writing of this report, no report of these sessions had been released.

### ***Government of Nunavut Public Forums on Uranium Mining***

In March and April 2011, the government of Nunavut held Public Forums on Uranium in the three regions of Nunavut. The intent of these forums was to assist the Government of Nunavut in developing a position and policy on uranium development after Nunavummiut have had an opportunity to express their views. The public forums were held as follows:

- Iqaluit – March 16 and 17
- Baker Lake – March 30 and 31
- Cambridge Bay – April 12 and 13

The format was the same at each public forum. Day 1 consisted of an open house in the evening. Day 2 consisted of an open house in the afternoon, then a break and a panel discussion in the evening. The public forums were advertised. A representative from each community in Nunavut was invited to participate in the Public Forum in their region.

The panel consisted of representatives of each of the following organizations:

- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- Government of Nunavut represented by their consultant, Golder Consultants Limited
- Northwest Territories and Nunavut Chamber of Mines
- Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit
- Nunavut Tunngavik Limited

The open houses had representation from panel organizations as well as:

- Indian and Northern Affairs
- Natural Resources Canada
- Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Workman's Compensation Board

The panel discussion was facilitated and all panellists were given the opportunity able to answer each question. At the writing of this report, no report of these forums had been released.



## 4 MAIN ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

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### 4.1 SOURCES OF ENGAGEMENT DATA

AREVA looked at comments received through company-led engagement activities and those comments publicly available from consultation and other engagement activities led by others. Table 4.1-1 lists the 107 events from 20 types of events gathered in the seven Kivalliq communities and other locations that generated the 2,447 comments that were used as engagement data for analysis in this report.

Consistent with the identification of Baker Lake as the community with the greatest potential for project impacts and benefits, engagement efforts and resulting information available are greatest for this community. The majority of the comments are from Baker Lake. The main reason for this is because 35 of the 107 (or 33%) events that generated comments are from the Baker Lake Community Liaison Committee. Through 35 meetings over 55 months, this committee generated 67% Baker Lake comments and 30% of the overall comments. Additionally, some events such as the NPC Workshop and the NTI Consultations took place in Baker Lake and not in the other Kivalliq Communities.

The Kivalliq region is well represented in comments. Fifty percent of the comments and 38% of the events originated from six tours of the seven Kivalliq communities carried out by three organizations between 2007 and 2011 providing six points in time regional inputs:

- KIA Uranium Information Sessions in six Kivalliq Communities in 2007
- AREVA Community Tours of seven Kivalliq communities in 2009
- KIA Kiggavik Project Tour in seven Kivalliq communities in 2010
- NIRB Kiggavik Project Scoping Sessions in seven Kivalliq communities in 2010
- AREVA Community tour of seven Kivalliq communities in 2010
- AREVA IQ validation tour of seven Kivalliq communities in 2011

The remaining 30% of the events generating 20% of the comments were from several regional groups such as the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee, the Kivalliq Mayors and the Chamber of Commerce along with Mayors and councils, educational institutions and Hunters and Trappers Organizations from Kivalliq Communities.

**Table 4.1-1: Datasets from Engagement Activities**

Data Set	Events	Comments and Communities										Total
		Baker Lake	Arviat	Whale Cove	Rankin Inlet	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Repulse Bay	Kivalliq	Non-Kivalliq	Online	
CLC	35	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	725
Arctic College	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Blog	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Chamber of Commerce	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
CLARC-KIA	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Elders Meeting	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
High School	5	25	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	46
HTO	8	47	19	0	0	20	9	0	0	0	0	95
IQ Validation	7	22	58	39	34	13	12	29	0	0	0	207
KIA Tour	7	22	19	14	23	15	30	61	0	0	0	184
KIA Uranium Information Tour	6		11	14	12	17	12	18	0	0	0	84
Kivalliq Wildlife Board	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	37
Mayors, Councils and community Leaders	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	35
NIRB Public Scoping	7	95	34	17	30	64	31	35	0	0	0	306
NPC Uranium Workshop	1	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
NTI Uranium Consultations	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	16
Open House 2009 <sup>1</sup>	7	2	5	2	7	6	6	20	171	0	0	201
Open House 2010	7	31	60	8	17	28	52	35	0	0	0	231
RLC Meeting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	135
SEMC Meeting	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,447</b>

<sup>1</sup> AREVA 2009 community tour did not record all comments by community

## 4.2 ISSUES AND CONCERNS

A review of the 2,447 comments received at 107 engagements events in Table 4.1-1 identified the many topics that were discussed and issues and concerns that were raised. AREVA categorized comments into seventy-seven topics in eight broad as shown in Table 4.2-1 below. When comments applied to more than one topic, all applicable topics were selected. For example, the comment:

“Haqliq Island is a precious island, it is a nesting ground, and people go climbing up the Qiqiktauyak rivers by boat to go hunting and fishing; Nunariaq Island is good idea for docking area (BL CLC May 2008).”

Would have resulted in sections under:

- Dock location under Project description
- Land Use and Advice under IQ
- Fish and Terrestrial Wildlife under Environment

Some of the issues and concerns topics may appear to be duplicated because of the method used of Category/Component/sub component. For example, the category Project Description is broken down into Marine Transportation, Air Transportation and other components which are further broken down into sub components. Both Marine Transportation and Air Transportation have the sub component of Impact on Wildlife. The differences between these two wildlife categories are explained by the transportation component that pertains to each (air and marine). Also Marine is logically a component of the broader category of environment and one of the sub components is mammals (marine mammals). Many (29 of 40) of the sub component (marine) mammals are also listed in the Potential Impact on Wildlife subcomponent of Marine Transportation. An example that is listed as both is:

“When we went down to Chesterfield Inlet to have a look at some whales, they were little concerned about too many ships passing by on their way up to Baker Lake” (BL CLC July 2009)

This comment is listed as Environment/Marine Environment/Mammals and also listed as Project/Marine Transportation/Potential Impact on Wildlife.

This resulted in 4,720 data points under selected issues and concerns generated from the 2,447 comments.

**Table 4.2-1: Issues and Concerns Identified through Engagement and Consultation Activities Regarding the Kiggavik Project**

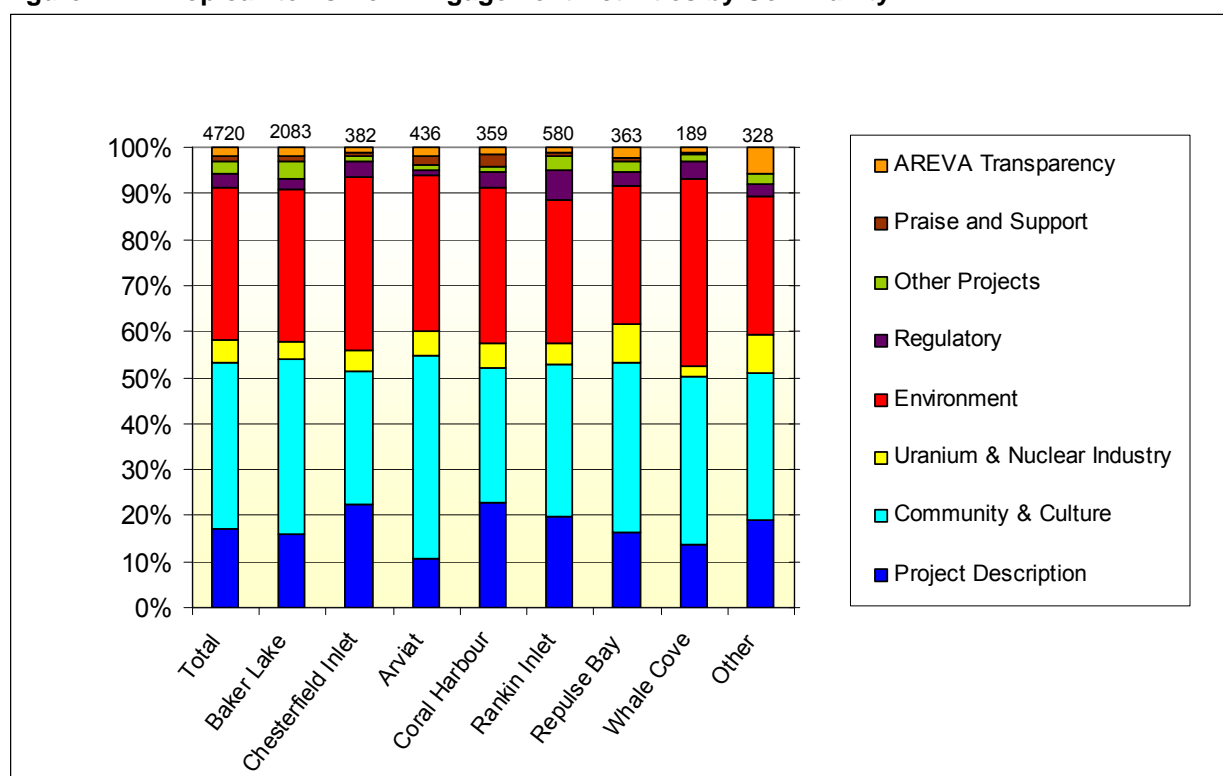
Regarding the Riggavik Project				Total	
Category					
Project Description	Marine Transportation	Monitors		5	
		Spills/Emergency response		23	
		Potential Impact on wildlife		40	
		Number/frequency of trips (volume)		20	
		Port/dock		27	
		Transport of hazardous materials (incl. YK)		12	
		Routes		20	
	Air Transportation	Airstrip		9	
		Potential Impact on wildlife		4	
		Spills/Emergency response		4	
		Yellowcake		21	
		Helicopters		3	
	Ground Transportation	Road		136	
		Thelon Crossing		125	
	Mine site	Project		90	
		Dangers		19	
		Milling		7	
		Saskatchewan Mines		10	
		Yellowcake		11	
		Mining		13	
Tailings		69			
Waste Rock		25			
Fuel			35		
Decommissioning			47		
Accidents and Malfunctions (e.g. spills)			29		
Community/Culture	Language			30	
	IQ <sup>2</sup>	Land Use (incl. Hunting)		156	
		Traditional Knowledge		130	
		Tradition/Culture/Way of Life		93	
		Advice		126	
	Community Engagement	Translation		22	
		Elders		68	
		Youth		96	
		Tours (exploration and Saskatchewan sites)		66	
		General (meeting requests, advice, etc)		193	
	Education			63	
	Benefits	Training		88	
		Employment	Job Availability		137
			Safety in the Workplace		12
			Required Education/Training		45
		Business		46	
	Sponsorships and Donations (incl. homeland visits)			28	
	Compensation			65	
	Archeology			57	
	Public Health			63	
Health and Safety (non-Uranium Specific)			120		
Uranium/Nuclear industry	Health and Safety (Uranium)			132	
	Radiation			99	
Environment (incl.	Terrestrial Environment	Terrestrial	Caribou	184	

<sup>2</sup> IQ validation meeting notes were included in issues and concerns analysis potentially artificially inflating values

Category			Total	
comments on study design, results, concerns, impacts, etc.)		Wildlife	38	
		Other Mammals	24	
		Birds	156	
		Other		
		Terrestrial Land		139
	Marine Environment	Fish	26	
		Surveys	28	
		Mammals	108	
		Migration	16	
		Ice	43	
		Other	96	
	Aquatic Environment	Fish and Fishing	52	
		Food	9	
		Other Water Bodies	21	
		Thelon	107	
		Baker Lake	24	
		Ice	29	
		Drinking Water	11	
		Surveys	29	
		Other	103	
	Atmospheric Environment		92	
	Contamination/Pollution	Airborne Contaminants	52	
		Water Contamination	115	
Terrestrial Contamination		60		
Regulatory	EA Process		112	
	Regulations		32	
Other Projects			130	
Praise/Support/Compliments			50	
Transparency/Company Record in Sask. and International			95	
Total			4,720	

The highest numbers of comments are in the general category of Community and Culture, followed by Environment and then Project Description. These three categories include 86 percent of the topics discussed at the engagement events. Under environment, the most common topics raised were caribou, other land mammals, marine mammals, terrestrial lands, and the Thelon River. Under Community and Culture, most of the topics discussed were about land use, traditional knowledge, general advice and advice about community engagement followed by employment. Under project description, the most frequent topics discussed were the road between Baker Lake and Kiggavik, the crossing of the Thelon River and the project in general. Table 4.2-1 shows the topics discussed by categories for the overall data and by community. Issues by community are discussed in Section 4.2.1

**Figure 4.2-1: Topical Items from Engagement Activities by Community**



## 4.2.1 Issues and Concerns Identified by the Community Liaison Committee

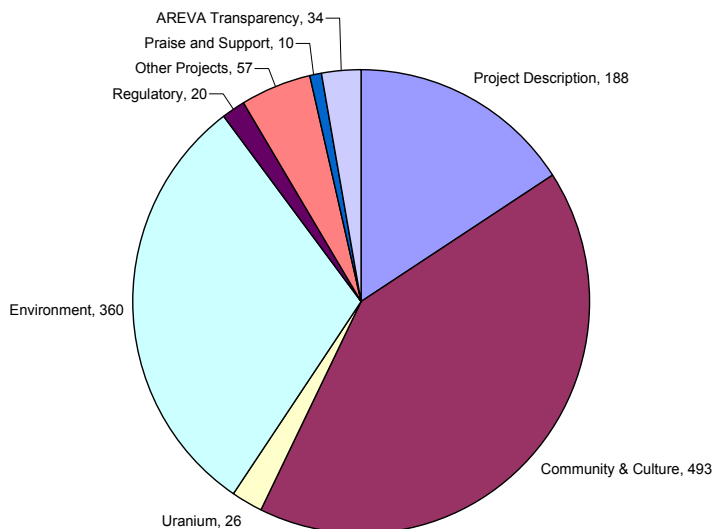
Given the important role of the CLC, its broad representation of the community through nominated representatives from various community stakeholder groups and prominence of the CLC in obtaining engagement data consistently over a long period of time, AREVA has evaluated issues and concerns specifically identified by this group.

Between December 2006 and June 2011, the Community Liaison Committee held 35 meetings where minutes were taken. Twenty five percent of the discussion topics recorded overall and fifty seven per cent of topics discussed in Baker Lake were from CLC meetings.

As was seen overall, 88% of CLC topics were in the general categories of Community and Culture, followed by Environment and then Project Description. Topics under Community and Culture were mostly in the areas of community engagement advice, IQ advice, archaeology followed by youth and elders. Under Environment, topics were the Thelon River, caribou, other terrestrial wildlife and terrestrial lands. Under Project Description topics discussed the most were the Thelon crossing, the road between Baker Lake and the site and fuel. Almost all the discussion on the Thelon Crossing in the regions (93 of 108) comments were discussed at CLC meetings. This was an important topic for some of the CLC members and was discussed at 19 Meetings from February 2007 until May 2011. Similarly 27 of 35 total comments on fuel were from CLC meetings. Most of the fuel comments pertained to the storage and use of fuel during

the exploration phase. Fifty seven of 131 comments about other projects, particularly Meadowbank were made at CLC meetings, the highest number of the groups considered. The topics categories of topics discussed by the CLC are shown in Figure 4.2-2.

**Figure 4.2-2: CLC Topical Items from Engagement Activities**



## 4.2.2 Issues and Concerns by Community

Figure 4.2-1 shows the main topical items identified from the 4,720 data points in the 7 Kivalliq communities. This section discusses the items identified by community.

### Baker Lake

Community and Culture had the most discussion of topics in Baker Lake followed by Environment and Project Description. The three categories totalled 86% of the discussion. Within the general category of Environment, topics discussed at Baker Lake events focussed on caribou, terrestrial lands, other terrestrial wildlife and water contamination. Under community and culture, the focus was on land use, general health and safety, culture and tradition and general community engagement. Under Project Description the focus was on the road, the Thelon Crossing, the project and tailings. The most comments pertaining to other projects, most Meadowbank, were made at events in Baker Lake.

### Chesterfield Inlet

Environment had the most discussion of topics in Chesterfield Inlet followed by Community and Culture and Project Description. The three categories totalled 89% of the discussion topics. Within the general category of Environment, topics discussed at Chesterfield Inlet events focussed on marine mammals, other marine topics, aquatic and terrestrial environment, and water contamination. Under community and culture, the focus was on IQ advice and traditional knowledge, compensation and general health and safety. Under Project Description the focus



was on marine transport, particularly the impact on wildlife, spills and the number of barge loads followed by the road.

### **Arviat**

Community and Culture had the most discussion of topics in Arviat followed by Environment and Project Description. The three categories totalled 88% of the discussion topics. Within the general category of Community and Culture, topics discussed at Whale Cove events focussed on traditional knowledge, culture, land use, job availability, engagement advice and training. Under Environment, the focus was on caribou, marine mammals, ice and fishing. Under Project Description the focus was on the road.

### **Coral Harbour**

As was the case in Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet, environment had the most discussion of topics in Coral Harbour followed by Community and Culture and Project Description. The three categories totalled 86% of the discussion topics. Within the general category of Environment, topics discussed at Coral Harbour events focussed on marine mammals, other terrestrial wildlife topics, caribou, and water contamination. Under community and culture, the focus was on job availability, general health and safety and general engagement advice. Under Project Description the focus was on the project, the road, marine transport routes, harm to marine wildlife and the dock site.

### **Rankin Inlet**

Community and Culture had the most discussion of topics in Rankin Inlet followed by Environment and Project Description. The three categories totalled 83% of the discussion topics. Within the general category of Community and Culture, topics discussed at Rankin Inlet events focussed on general engagement advice, land use, traditional knowledge and culture. Under Environment, the focus was on aquatic environment, terrestrial wildlife, terrestrial land and marine mammals. Under Project Description the focus was on the road, tailings and the project. The environmental assessment process received more discussion in Rankin Inlet than in any other community. Other projects only received more discussion in Baker Lake.

### **Repulse Bay**

As was seen in Rankin Inlet Community and Culture had the most discussion of topics in Repulse Bay followed by Environment and Project Description. The three categories totalled 83% of the discussion topics. Within the general category of Community and Culture, topics discussed at Repulse Bay events focussed on job availability, land use, traditional knowledge, business opportunities and general engagement advice. Under Environment, the focus was on caribou and other terrestrial wildlife. Under Project Description the focus was on the project and tailings. Uranium received as much discussion in Repulse Bay as in Baker Lake and more than in any other community.

## Whale Cove

Environment had the most discussion of topics in Whale Cove followed by Community and Culture and Project Description. The three categories totalled 91% of the discussion topics. Within the general category of Community and Culture, topics discussed at Whale Cove events focussed on land use and traditional knowledge. Under Environment, the focus was on marine mammals, other marine wildlife and terrestrial wildlife. Under Project Description the focus was on the project, potential impact on marine mammals and waste rock.

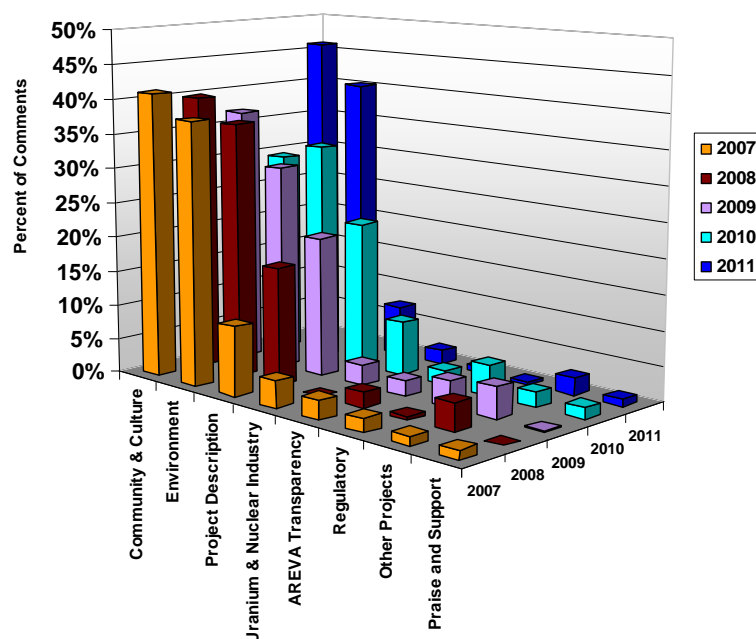
### 4.2.3 Issues and Concerns over Time

Comments were recorded at community engagement events beginning in 2006. The discussion topics per year from 2007 to 2011 are shown in Table 4.2-2 and shown graphically in Figure 4.2-3. The comments made each year are discussed in this section.

**Table 4.2-2: Topical Items from Engagement Activities by Year**

Topics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Community & Culture	41%	40%	37%	29%	46%
Environment	38%	37%	29%	32%	40%
Project Description	10%	17%	20%	21%	7%
Uranium & Nuclear Industry	4%	0%	3%	8%	2%
AREVA Transparency	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Regulatory	2%	0%	4%	4%	0%
Other Projects	1%	4%	5%	2%	3%
Praise and Support	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 4.2-3: Topical Items from Engagement Activities By Year**



Overall the most comments were in the area of community and culture with 29 to 46% of the discussion points. Next is environment with 29 to 40% of the discussion and then Project Description with 7-21% of the discussion. Community and Culture received the lowest amount of discussion in 2010 when the project description, uranium and the nuclear industry and regulations had the most attention. This was the year of three community tours about the project description. Environment has the lowest amount of discussion in 2009 when project description, uranium, regulatory and other projects had increased attention. The initial community tour for the Kiggavik Project Proposal occurred in 2009 and this a major year for Kivalliq mining with major construction activities at Meadowbank.

In 2006, only 9 discussion points from the first Community Liaison Committee meeting, an initial meeting the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization and an initial meeting with the KIA Community Lands and Resources Committee were recorded. These were in the area of Community and Culture.

In 2007, 619 discussion points were recorded for the following events:

- 10 CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- Kivalliq Inuit Association Uranium Information sessions in Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- Nunavut Planning Commission Uranium Workshop in Baker Lake
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. Uranium Policy Community Meetings in Baker Lake and Kugluktuk

The top three categories of community and culture, environment and project description totalled 89% of the discussion. Within the general category of community and culture, topics discussed in 2007 were youth, archaeology, general community engagement, and the health and safety

aspects of uranium. Under Environment, the focus was on terrestrial lands, followed by terrestrial wildlife in general and then caribou. Under Project Description the focus was on tailings, fuel and the road to be constructed between Baker Lake and Kiggavik.

In 2008, 224 discussion points were recorded for the following events:

- seven CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- one Kivalliq Wildlife Board meeting in Rankin Inlet.

The engagement record is lowest for 2008. The top three categories of community and culture, environment and project description totalled 94% of the discussion. Within Community and Culture the topics discussed most in 2008 were traditional knowledge advice, community engagement advice and tours of mines. In the area of environment the focus was on the Thelon River, ice and Terrestrial lands. Under Project Description the focus was on the Thelon River Crossing, the road and fuel, topics that have been well discussed at Community Liaison Committee meetings.

In 2009, 1,171 discussion points were recorded from a variety of events as follows:

- seven CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- one Regional Liaison Committee meeting in Rankin Inlet
- two Kivalliq Wildlife Board meetings in Rankin Inlet.
- five Meetings with Hunter and Trappers Organizations – three in Baker Lake, one in Arviat and one in Chesterfield Inlet
- Kiggavik Open House/Public Meetings in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- one meeting with the Elders Group in Baker Lake
- two presentations to high schools – Baker Lake and Coral Harbour
- one meeting with the Beverly and Qaminirjuaq Caribou Management Board in Winnipeg
- three meetings with Mayors and/or Councils – two in Baker Lake and one with Kivalliq Mayors in Coral Harbour
- one meeting with the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee in Rankin Inlet
- one presentation to the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce in Rankin Inlet

The engagement record increased in 2009 with a Kivalliq tour presenting the project proposal and records from several specific meetings in the region. The top three categories of community and culture, environment and project description totalled 86% of the discussion. Within Community and Culture the topics discussed most in 2009 were community engagement advice, job availability, traditional knowledge advice and training. In the area of environment the focus was on water contamination, terrestrial wildlife in general, the Thelon River and the

aquatic environment in general and caribou. Under Project Description the focus was on the road to Kiggavik, the Thelon River Crossing, the project in general and tailings.

The relative interest in the EA process increased in 2009 during the public meetings that discussed the EA process. The interest in other projects increased with the opening of the Meadowbank mine. Interest in radiation also increased.

In 2010, 2019 discussion points were recorded from a variety of events including three tours of all Kivalliq communities as follows:

- six CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- two meetings with Hunter and Trappers Organizations – one in Coral Harbour and one in Arviat
- Kiggavik Open House/Public Meetings in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- NIRB Scoping sessions in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- Kivalliq Inuit Association Kiggavik consultations sessions in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- two presentations to high schools – Arviat and Coral Harbour
- one presentation to Arctic College in Arviat
- one meeting with the Mayor and Council in Arviat
- One meeting with the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee in Rankin Inlet
- One meeting with the Community Lands and Resources Committee in Whale Cove

The engagement record is largest in 2010. The top three categories of community and culture, environment and project description totalled 82% of the discussion. Environment received more discussion than community and culture. Within the area of Environment the topics discussed most in 2010 were terrestrial wildlife in general, caribou, terrestrial lands, the atmospheric environment, water contamination, the Thelon River and the marine environment. In the area of Community and Culture, the focus was on community engagement, general health and safety, job availability, public health and traditional knowledge. Under Project Description the focus was on the road to Kiggavik, the Thelon River Crossing, and the project in general.

The relative interest in uranium and radiation increased in 2010 with the radiation demonstrations at the Kiggavik open houses. Interest was high in the areas of environmental assessment at the events where the EA process was discussed.

In the first half of 2011, 678 discussion points were recorded from the following events:

- three CLC meetings in Baker Lake

- seven IQ validation meetings – Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour

The IQ validation meetings dominated the engagement record in 2011. The top three categories of community and culture, environment and project description totalled 93% of the discussion. Within the area of Community and Culture the topics discussed most in 2011 were land use and traditional knowledge. In the area of Environment, the focus was on marine mammals, caribou followed by ice. Under Project Description the focus was on the potential impact on marine mammals from marine transportation, the road to Kiggavik and marine traffic routes.

## **4.3 VALUED COMPONENTS**

Public consultation was used to help identify, select and validate valued ecosystem and socioeconomic components (VEC and VSEC, respectively) for the draft Kiggavik Project EIS. In order to gain a better understanding of the value associated with specific VCs and generate community feedback specifically on VSs for consideration in the Kiggavik DEIS, AREVA conducted a number of VC targeted engagement initiatives.

### **4.3.1 2009 Interactive Valued Component Posters**

During 2009 AREVA led an open house tour described in section 3.4.10 (Appendix 3A), an interactive display was set up for participants to identify broad ecological and socioeconomic areas they valued highly and/or had concerns about in relation to the Kiggavik Project. Each participant was given four stickers that they used to select areas of concern. All four stickers could be used to select a particular area or they could be spread to four separate areas. A copy of a completed interactive poster is provided in Figure 4.3-1. The interactive poster was not utilized in Arviat and therefore no results are available for that community.

This exercise was used to confirm high-level components of concern and provide opportunities for participants to share more specific concerns with an AREVA representative.

The eight broad VEC categories were:

- Air quality and noise
- Fresh water
- Freshwater fish and fish habitat
- Marine environment
- Permafrost and groundwater
- Soils, landforms and vegetation
- Wildlife
- Birds

And the seven broad socioeconomic categories were:

- Traditional land uses
- Human Health and Safety
- Employment, Business and Training Opportunities
- Community Consultation
- Infrastructure and Social Services
- Heritage
- Tourism

A summary of the participant responses for VECs categories is presented in Figure 4.3-2. Of the total number of responses, the top three VEC categories were: fresh water (31%), wildlife (25%) and freshwater fish and fish habitat (17%).

### ***2010 Interactive Valued Component Posters***

During the AREVA-led 2010 open house tour described in Section 3.4.10 (Appendix 3A), interactive posters were used to learn more about important values and concerns to help validate VCs for the Kiggavik Project. The interactive posters included a list of the following 28 VECs in four categories, and 12 VSECs in four categories. These are shown in Tables 4.3-1 and 4.3-2:



**Table 4.3-1: Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) – 2010 Open House**

Category	Ecological Elements
Atmospheric Environment	Air Quality
	Weather
	Noise
Terrestrial Environment	Landforms
	Soil
	Berries
	Lichen
	Caribou
	Grizzly Bear
	Muskox
	Arctic Wolf
	Wolverine
	Arctic Fox
	Lemming
	Sic Sic
	Tundra swan
	Falcon
	Merganser
	Ptarmigan
	Sandpiper
Freshwater Environment	Water Quality
	Water Flow
	Aquatic Plants
	Algae
	Sediment
	Bottom Feeding Fish (e.g. whitefish, sucker)
	Predatory Fish (e.g. trout, char, arctic grayling)
Marine Mammals	Seals, Whales, Polar Bears

**Table 4.3-2: Valued Socioeconomic Components (VSECs) – 2010 Open House**

Category	Ecological Elements
Economic	Employment, Income and Business Opportunities
	Training
	Migration and Population Growth
Traditional Culture	Inuit Knowledge
	Language
	Land Use, Harvesting and Traditional Food Consumption
Individual and Community Wellness	Individual and Family Health
	Public Health and Safety
	Community Benefits
Infrastructure and Services	Education, Daycare, Health and Social Services
	Policing and Financial Services
	Urban Infrastructure

The NIRB guidelines (NIRB 2011) state that VCs can be selected for ecosystemic, social, economic, recreational, tourism, aesthetic, or other considerations. The 2010 interactive posters were an opportunity for open house participants to tell AREVA what they valued and why. People were invited to place stickers beside each VC, with the following 18 descriptive values:

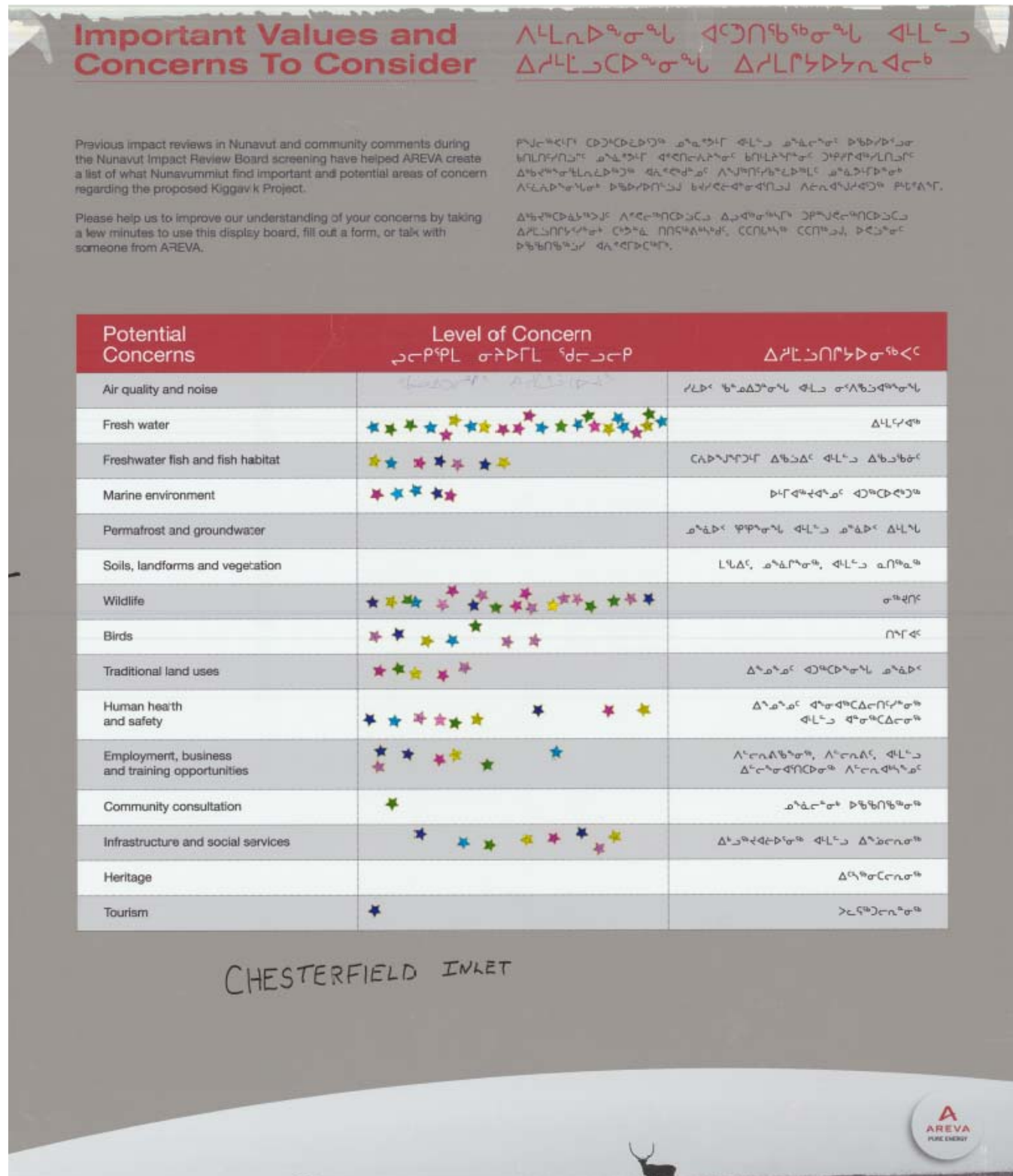
- Beautiful
- Comfort
- Fun

- Future
- Happy
- Peaceful
- Clothing
- Health
- Money
- Food
- Safe or Secure
- Survival
- Culture
- IQ (Inuit traditional knowledge)
- Pride
- Respect
- Spiritual
- Tradition

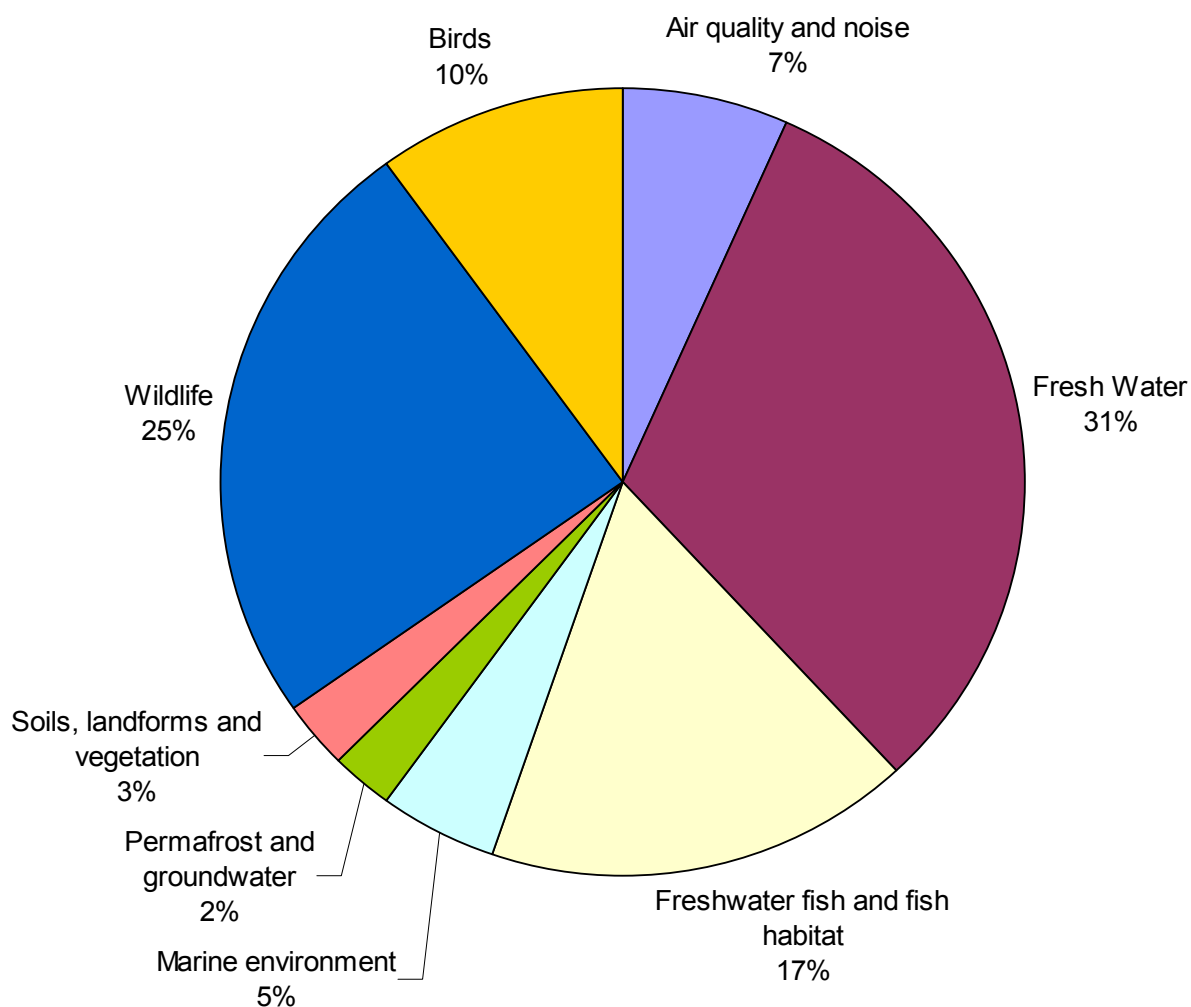
There were no restrictions on the number of stickers that people could use. Posters and stickers were available in both English and Inuktitut (syllabics). An example of a completed VEC interactive poster is provided in Figure 4.3-3.

Graphical summaries of interactive poster results for VECs from all seven communities are presented in Figures 4.3-4 to 4.3-10. These graphs provide detail on which values were linked to which VEC. Figures 4.3-11 and 4.3-12 provide a high level summary of the total number of stickers used for each VC; this provides a general sense of which VECs received the most stickers. Results for VSECs are provided in Volume 9.

**Figure 4.3-1: Example of a Completed VC Interactive Poster Used to Gain Public Feedback During AREVA's Community Information Sessions, April to June 2009**



**Figure 4.3-2: Summary of Participant Responses for Broad VEC Components Gathered During 2009 Community Information Sessions**



**Figure 4.3-3: Example of a Completed VEC Interactive Poster Used to Gain Public Feedback During AREVA's Open House Tour of the Kivalliq Communities, November 2010**

# What Do You Think? ‘ፌፌ’ ልረሊል?

AREVA has prepared a list of elements within the ecological and socio-economic category by focusing on:

- Indicator species such as wildlife that are more likely to interact with the Nigppak project and/or have a designated conservation status.
- Specific habitats and forest species groups to ensure for representation of the environment and important characteristics.
- Aspects important to human health, well-being and socio-economic interests.

It is important for residents of the Kaskiya region to have input on the selection of VOs and indicators to ensure that the things that are important to them are captured in the environmental assessment.

Please share with us why some of these elements hold a particular value to you so that we can further refine the VO list for the Nigppak environmental assessment.

CATEGORY ክልል ምዕራብ	ECOLOGICAL ELEMENTS የዕግስታላል ልረሊል	DOES THIS HAVE VALUE TO YOU? WHY? (ከህይወት ልረሊል ምዕራብ)
Atmospheric Environment የአየር አካባቢ	Air quality የአየር ንጹሕነት	Peaceful ተስፋፋይ Respect ጥበቃ
	Weather የአየር ንጹሕነት	Happy ህልውና
	Noise ድምፅ	Fun ህልውና
	Luxuries ዕቃዎች	Tradition ሰነድ
	Soil ፍሬም	Survival ክልል
	Berries ግብዓት	Food ግብዓት
	Lidkan የሰነድ	Food ግብዓት
	Cardoon ፍሬም	Clothing ጥበቃ
	Goats ግብዓት	Tradition ሰነድ
	Goats ግብዓት	Food ግብዓት
Terrestrial Environment የብሔር አካባቢ	Goats ግብዓት	Money - \$ ጥቅም
	Musk ግብዓት	Peaceful ተስፋፋይ
	Antelope ግብዓት	Money - \$ ጥቅም
	Antelope ግብዓት	Respect ጥበቃ
	Antelope ግብዓት	Respectful ጥበቃ
	Antelope ግብዓት	Money - \$ ጥቅም
	Antelope ግብዓት	Fun ህልውና
	Antelope ግብዓት	Comfort ሰነድ
	Antelope ግብዓት	Peaceful ተስፋፋይ
	Antelope ግብዓት	Happy ህልውና
Freshwater Environment የፍሬም አካባቢ	Water quality የፍሬም ንጹሕነት	Peaceful ተስፋፋይ
	Water flow የፍሬም ፍሬም	Survival ክልል
	Aquatic plants የፍሬም ፍሬም	Comfort ሰነድ
	Algae የፍሬም	IQ ሰነድ
	Sediment የፍሬም	Tradition ሰነድ
	Bottom feeding fish (e.g. whitefish, suckers) የፍሬም ፍሬም	Peaceful ተስፋፋይ
	Predatory fish (e.g. trout, char, Arctic grayling) የፍሬም ፍሬም	Tradition ሰነድ
	Goats ግብዓት	Money - \$ ጥቅም
	Goats ግብዓት	Fun ህልውና
	Goats ግብዓት	Tradition ሰነድ

Please use the stickers provided to tell us what you think.

AREVA

## Kiggavik Blog

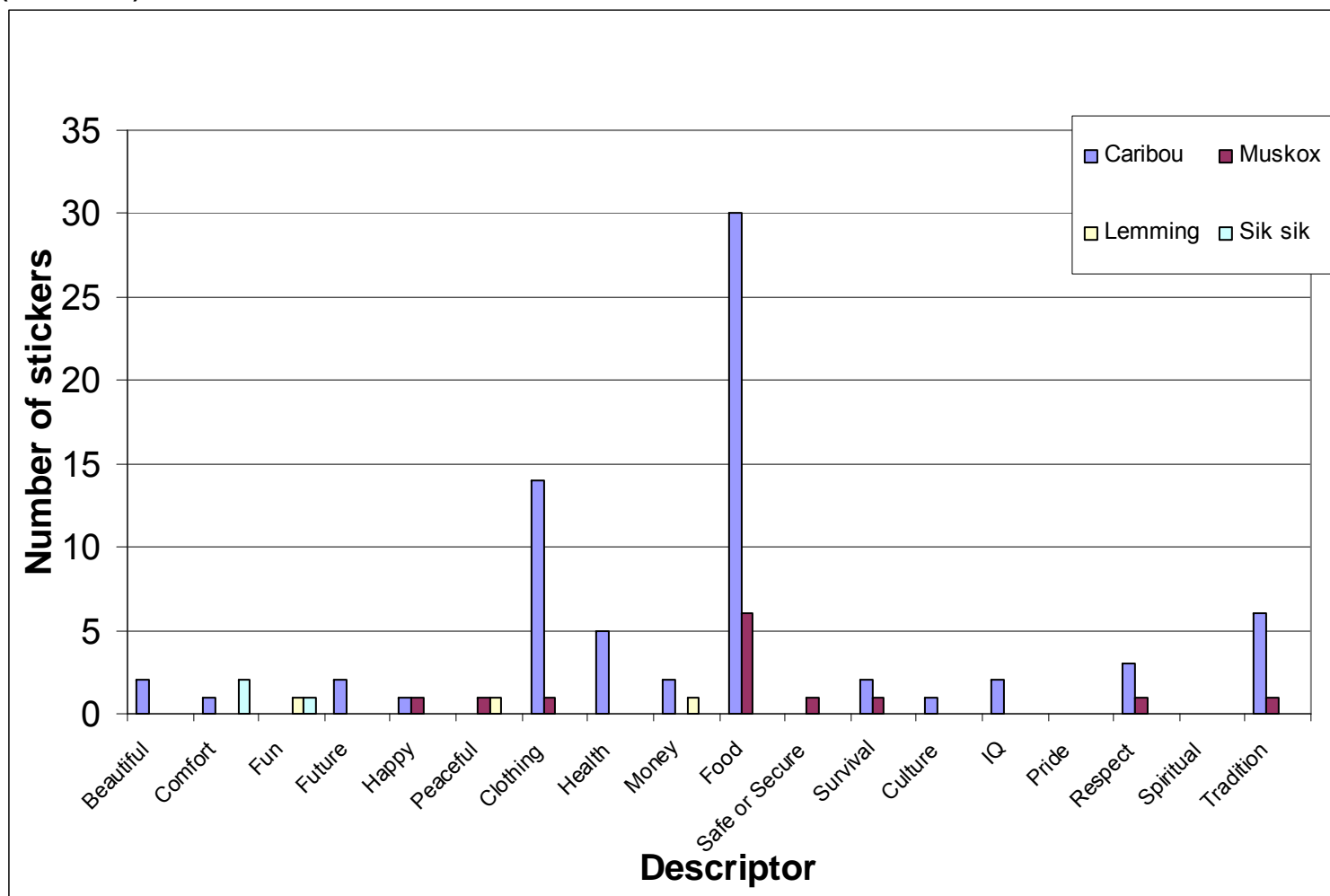
The AREVA Kiggavik Project hosted an online survey from November 2010 until May 2011, asking for opinions on why VCs hold a particular value to the survey participant. A summary of comments on why certain VCs are valued is available in Table 4.3-3.

**Table 4.3-3: Comments on VECs Made in Kiggavik Blog Surveys**

VEC		Examples of why this VEC is important to Inuit stakeholders from VC blog comments	
VEC Category	VEC Examples	Example 1	Reference
Terrestrial Wildlife	Caribou	Main food for Inuit	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
	Muskoxen	Source of living	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
	Wolverine	Pelts cost a fair amount of money	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
	Wolves	Pelts cost a fair amount of money	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
		Wolves help to balance caribou migration just like humans do	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
	Sik Sik	They are fun to watch and a sign of spring's arrival	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
	Ptarmigan	Next best to the caribou when there are no geese yet	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
Freshwater Aquatic Environment	Surface Water Quality	Concerns about drinking water becoming contaminated	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
		Water is an essential ingredient for life	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Predatory Fish (e.g. trout, char, Arctic grayling)	Important food source	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
Marine Environment	Seals, Whales, Polar Bears	Essential food source	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
Terrestrial Environment	Berries	At least more than 75% of locals harvest them in summer and fall	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
		Humans and animals rely on berries for food	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Lichen	Important food for caribou	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
	Soil	Concern about contaminants in soil	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
		All the animals that we eat rely on good soil	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Landforms	Land forms are very important because we use the land everyday	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
Atmospheric Environment	Air Quality	We need clean air and environment because most of our time as Inuit is spent out on the land	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Weather	Weather is important since air travel is the only way into and out of communities	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
		Weather is changing. This winter has been very warm. In the past, snow used to cover up the houses and now it's like down south.	resident of Arviat (Nov 25, 2010)
	Noise	I do not want to be disturbed, I enjoy living in a small community where noise and city hassles are not an issue	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 27, 2011)
		We live in a place that has serenity and peacefulness, please do not take that away from us	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)

No blog comments received on grizzly bears, lemming, tundra swan, falcon, sandpiper, merganser, groundwater quality and quantity, sediment, algae, aquatic plants, or bottom feeding fish (e.g. whitefish, sucker).

**Figure 4.3-4: Results From VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Herbivores)**





**Figure 4.3-5: Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Carnivores/Omnivores)**

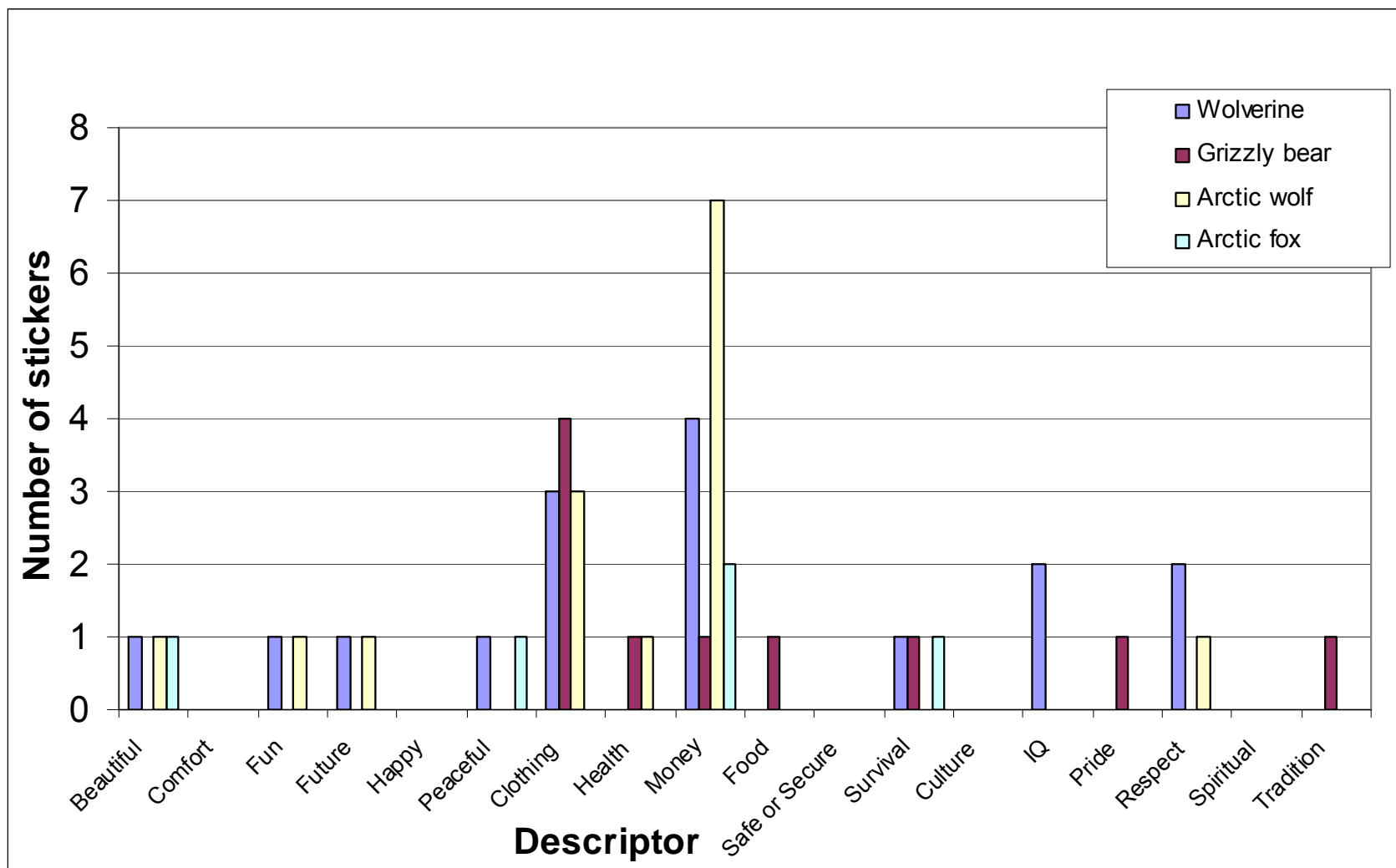
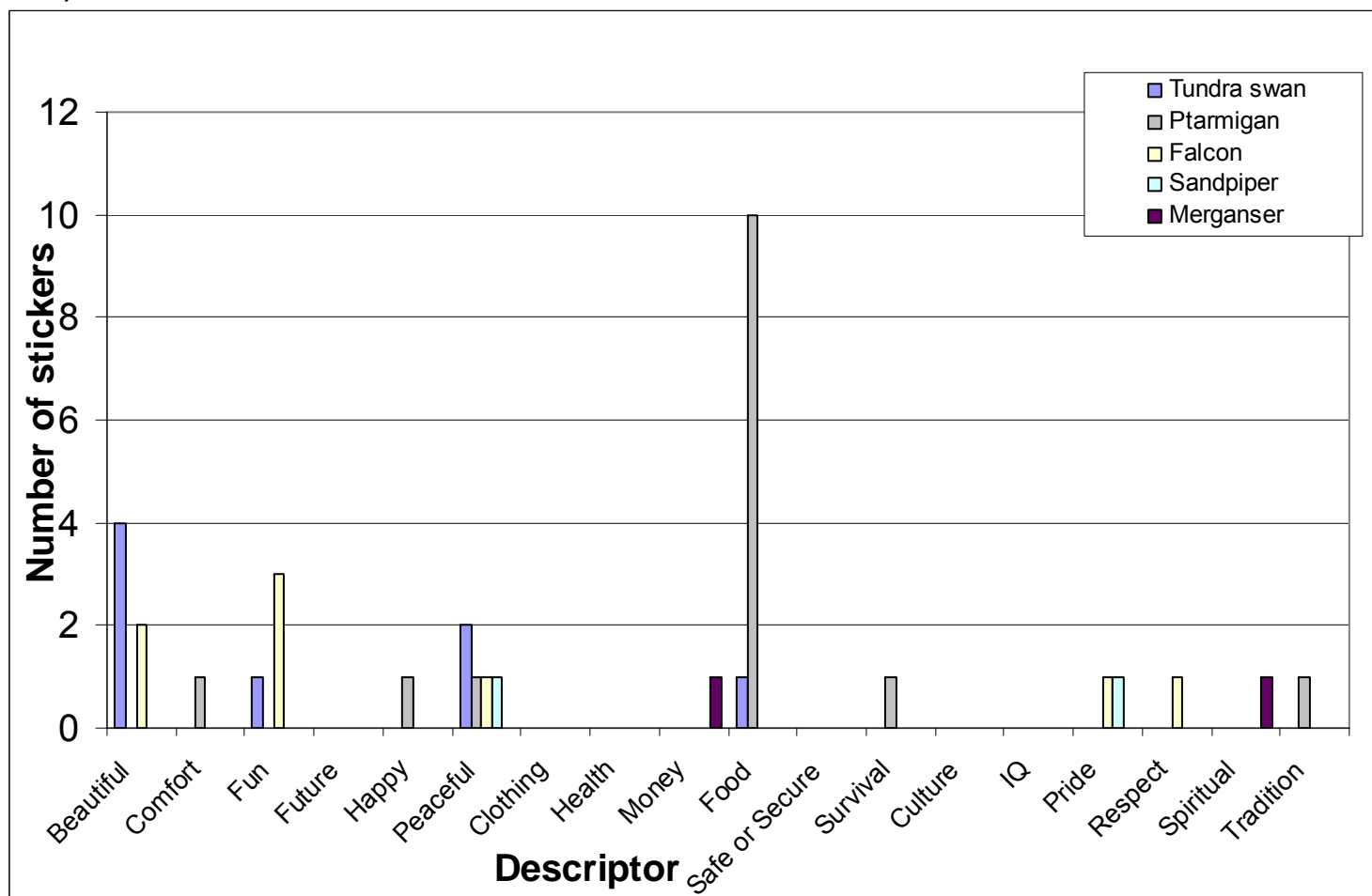
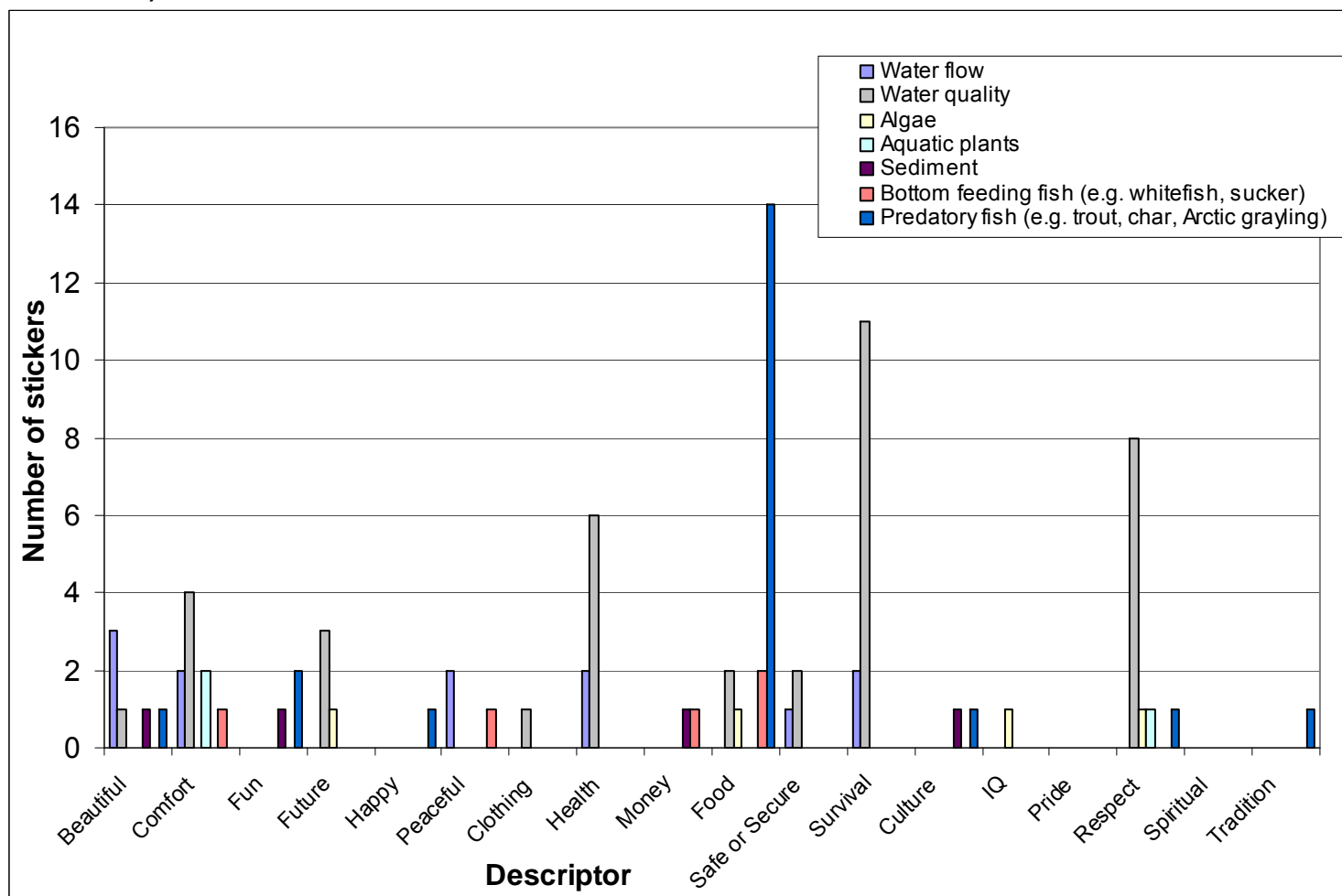


Figure 4.3-6: Results From VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Terrestrial Birds)



**Figure 4.3-7: Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Aquatic Environment)**



**Figure 4.3-8: Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Marine Mammals)**

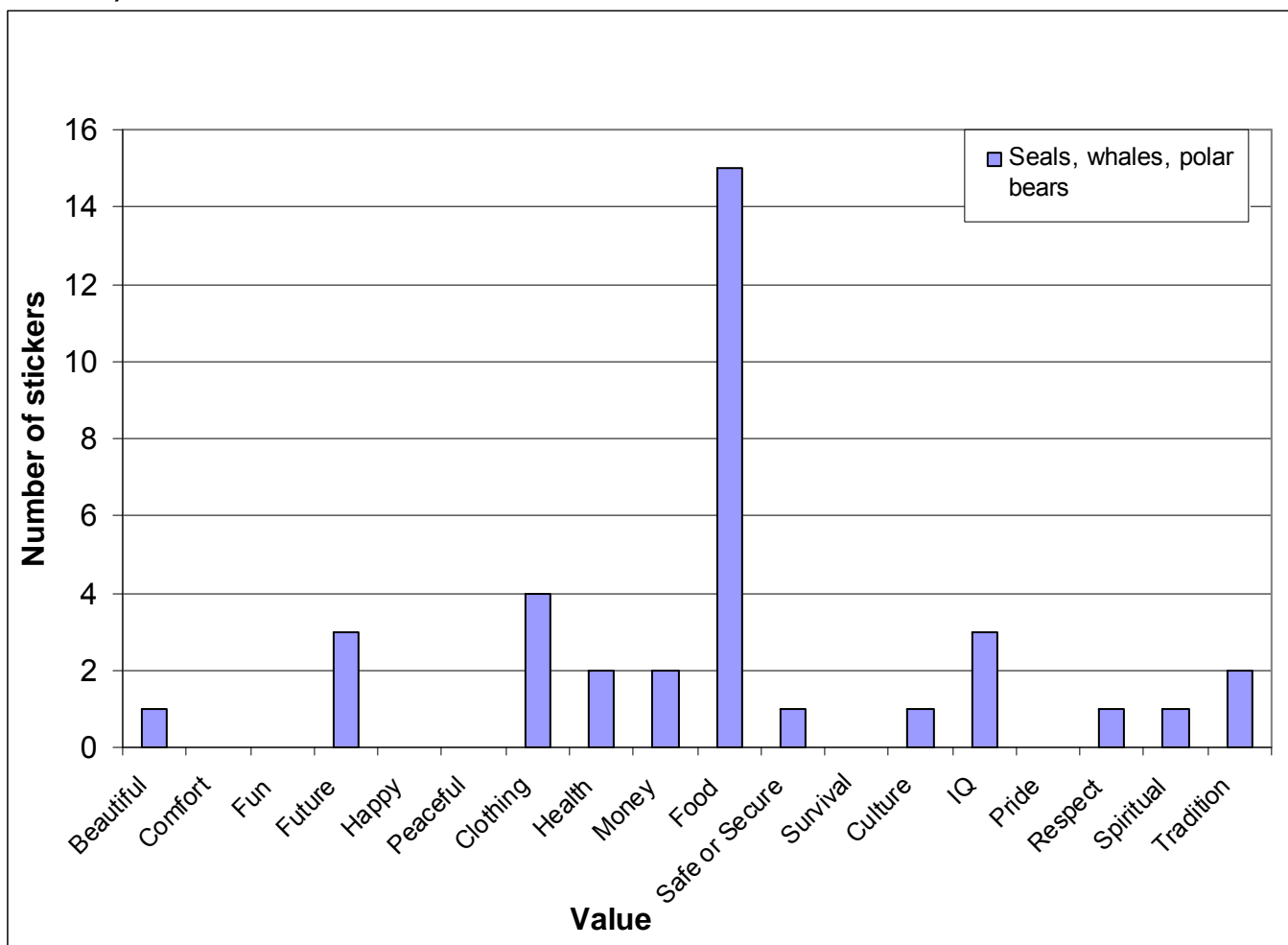
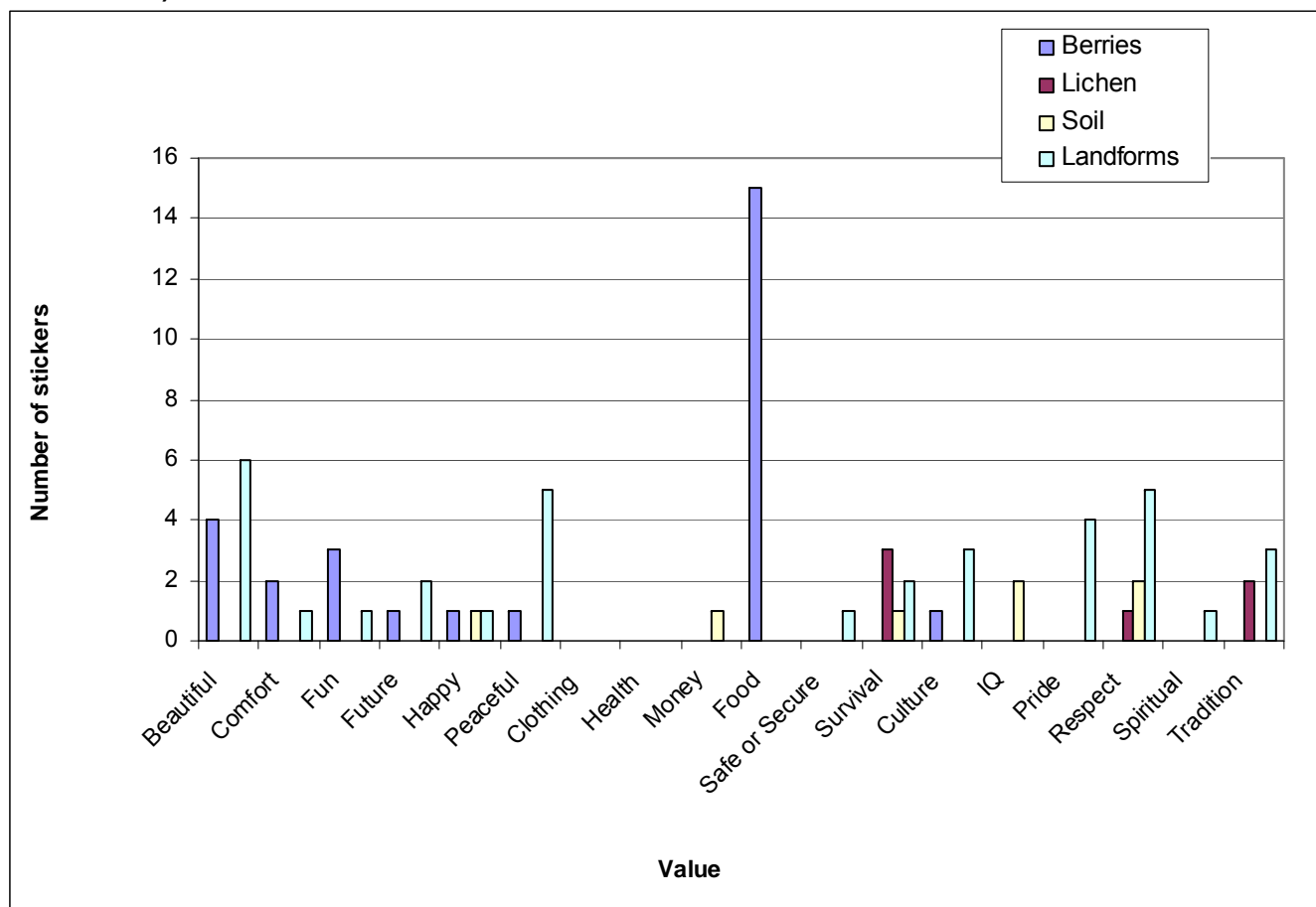
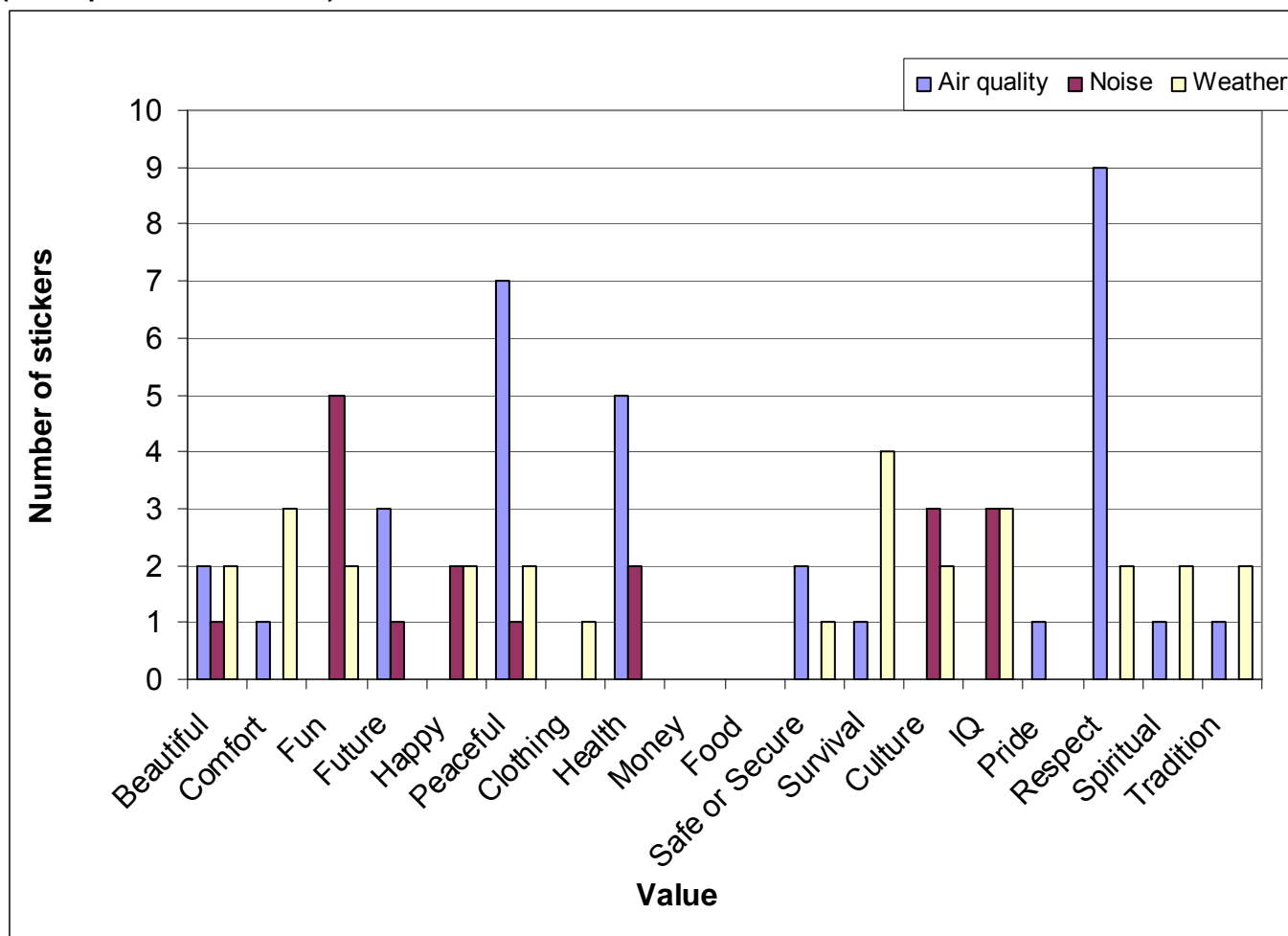


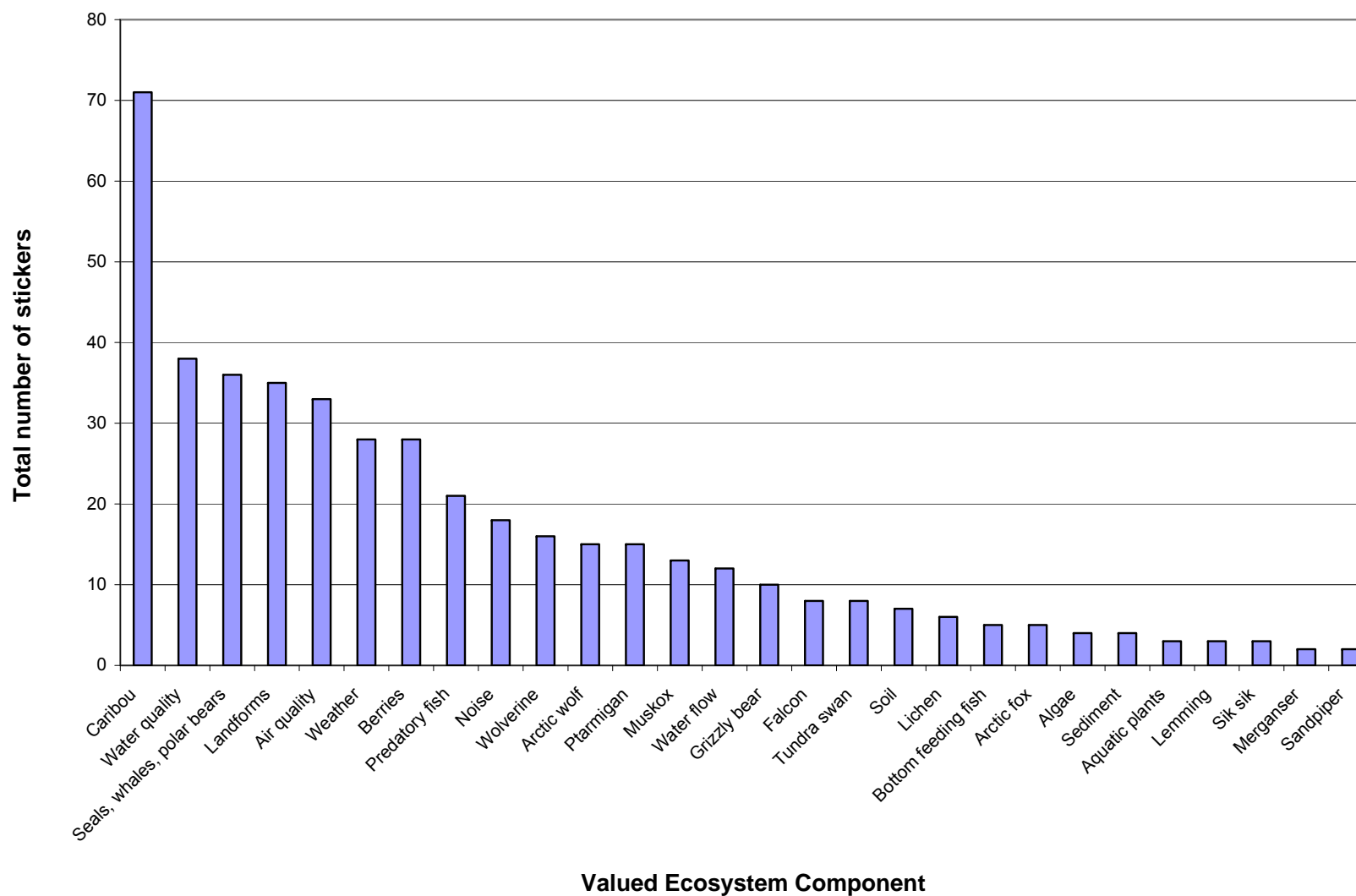
Figure 4.3-9: Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Terrestrial Environment)



**Figure 4.3-10: Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Atmospheric Environment)**

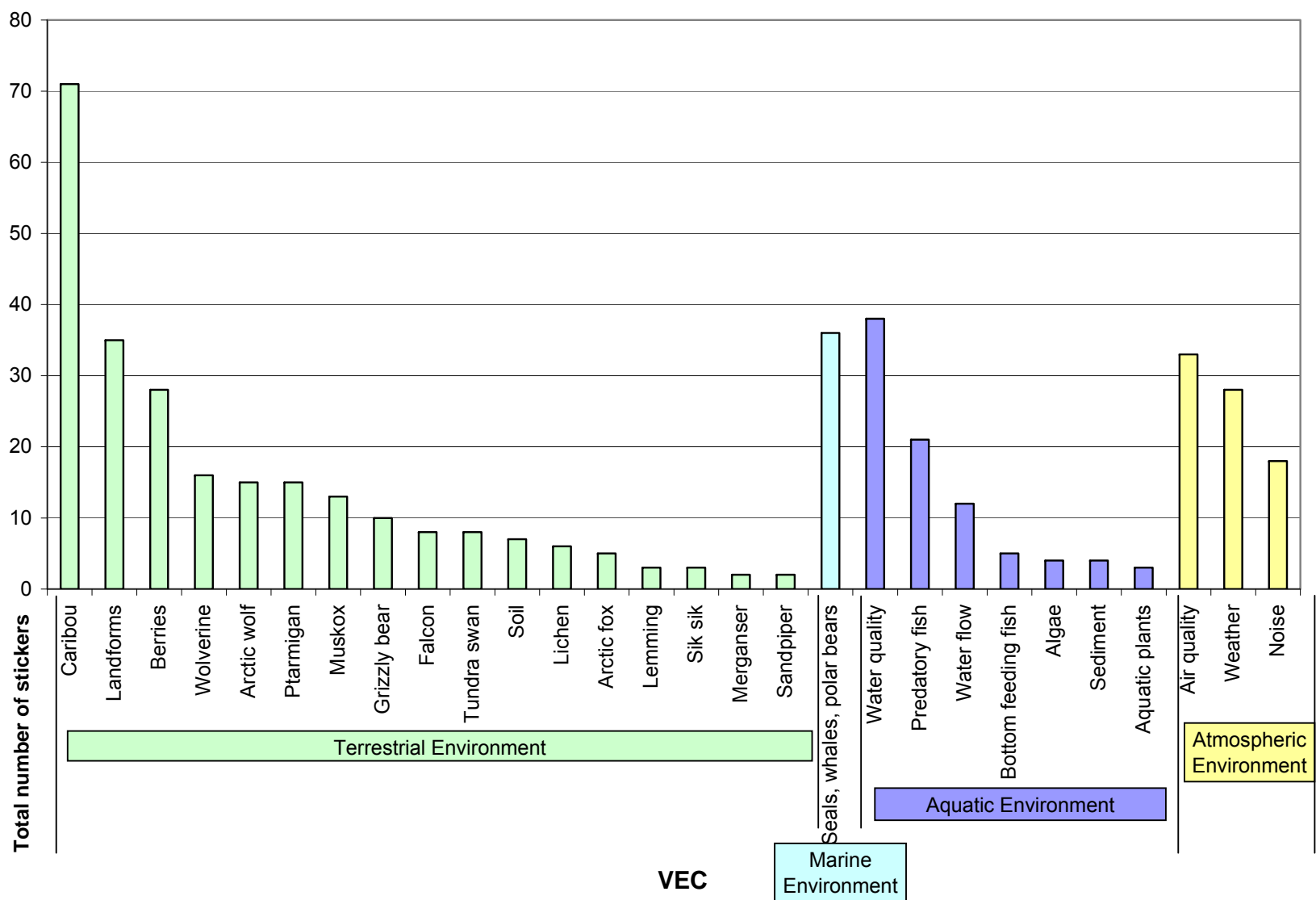


**Figure 4.3-11: Total Number of Stickers Used on Each VEC**





**Figure 4.3-12: Total Number of Stickers Used for Each VEC and Each VEC General Category**



## 4.4 COMMUNITY TOURS AND ROAD ACCESS WORKSHOP

This section provides the findings of the Community Tours held in 2009 and 2010 and the workshops on road access held in Baker Lake in 2009.

### 4.4.1 2009 Community Tour

The 2009 Community Tour is described in Section 3.4.10 and the report is provided in Appendix 3 (OH 2009). Community feedback is provided here.

#### **Survey Responses**

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

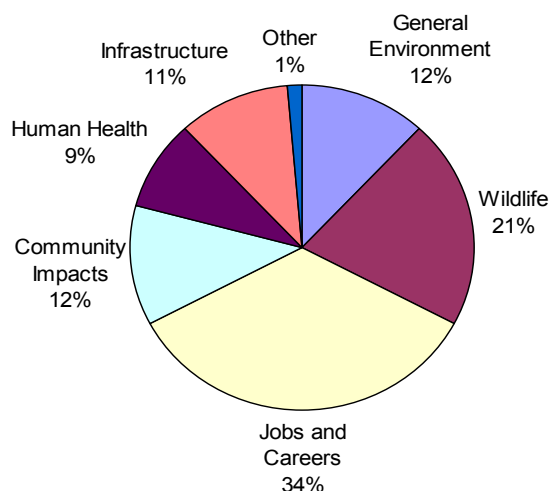
1. What is your main interest regarding mining in Nunavut?

**Table 4.4-1: Summary of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interests Concerning Mining in Nunavut**

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

<sup>(a)</sup>No survey was made available in Baker Lake; therefore no results are available.

**Figure 4.4-1: Percentage of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interest Regarding Mining in Nunavut**



2. Did you learn something new about uranium?

**Yes** 85% (72)      **No** 15% (13)

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

**Yes** 81% (69)      **No** 19% (16)

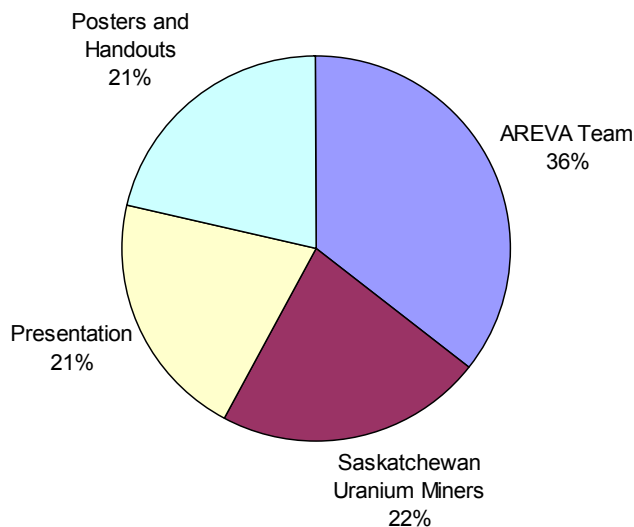
4. What was the most interesting part of the information session?

**Table 4.4-2: Participant Responses by Community Regarding Most Interesting Way to Present Information**

	Arviat	Baker Lake <sup>(a)</sup>	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Rankin Inlet	Repulse Bay	Whale Cove	TOTAL
AREVA Team	8	-	3	6	9	9	8	43
Local and/or Uranium Miners	10	-	0	3	6	3	5	27
Posters and Handouts	4	-	3	4	4	6	5	26
Presentation	9	-	0	4	5	3	4	25

<sup>(a)</sup>No survey was made available in Baker Lake; therefore no results are available.

**Figure 4.4-2: Percentage of Participant Responses as the Most Interesting Way to Present Information at an Open House**



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

**Yes** 40% (34)      **No** 60% (50)

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

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

- time frame
- when and if training will take place before the mine opens

#### 6. General comments (verbatim)

- A very informative display and question/answers with Diane Martens
- Glad to see AREVA working with people in Nunavut
- Great presentation, info
- Great you guys came to Repulse Bay
- I don't really know what kind of impacts there will be on the environment – with all the big equipment that will be used. I have worked for the Hamlet in Arviat and Churchill and we liked to keep the environment clean. I would like help employment wise and would like to see some compensation.
- In coming years, I hope my children will work for the mining sector
- It was great to see so many knowledgeable people informing the community about the project
- It was really interesting reading the posters
- Nice presentation, I want to work at a mine, more interesting
- Put up a small community around Rankin Inlet and Arviat, find more jobs for people
- Real good set up and so much info
- Talk to all the schools in Nunavut, mostly the young ones
- Thank you for coming to Arviat, I hope there are going to be job openings soon
- Thank you for the helpful tips and information from your team of workers. Very welcoming workers
- Thank you for the presentation
- Thanks for coming to our community
- Thanks for keeping our land clean
- This is a really interesting project and makes it even better that you came to Coral Harbour. Nice work!!

### 4.4.2 Road Access Workshops

The topic of which road option would be used between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site received much discussion at engagement events particularly the Community Liaison Committee where it was discussed at five meetings between February 2007 and April 2010. The related topic of the Thelon crossing was discussed at an additional 12 meetings. The CLC advised that

this topic is of sufficient importance to the community of Baker Lake that it should be dealt with by the public. Between November 23 and 25 one Open House Workshop, four special group workshops and two presentations on road options were held in Baker Lake. The list is shown on Table 4.4-3. The workshops were advertised with posters and in Kivalliq News and letters of invitations for special workshops were sent to 6 groups as follows:

- Youth Group
- Concerned Citizens Committee
- District Education Authority
- Elders Committee
- Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Jonah Amitna'aq High School

The workshops are discussed previously in Section 3.4.10 and the report is provided in Appendix 3a (BL TW Nov 2009).

**Table 4.4-3: Road Options Workshops Held in Baker Lake**

Group	Date	Location	Event
Hamlet Council	November 23	Council Chambers	Presentation
Hunters and Trappers Organization	November 24	Igloo Hotel	Workshop
Elders Group	November 24	Igloo Hotel	Workshop
Community Liaison Committee	November 25	Igloo Hotel	Workshop
District Education Authority	November 25	AREVA Office	Workshop
Public Open House	November 25	Recreation Centre	Open House Workshop
Jonah Amitnaaq High School	November 26	High school	Presentation

### ***Format of Workshops***

At each group workshop, a presentation was given showing the possibilities – all weather north route crossing the Thelon River; all weather south route from the south side of Baker Lake; and winter road. Questions were asked and answered and the sessions were translated. At the group workshops, the group was asked to complete a workbook, which was available in English and Inuktitut. The Workbook is shown in Figure 4.4-3.

At the Open House, in addition to the presentation on the road options, displays of the various road options were set up and people could ask questions of AREVA representatives. Workbooks could be completed or people could express their preferences by placing a sticker on a poster on the wall. Some Children expressed a wish to participate as well so a separate poster for children was made available so the children's data would be tracked separately. Photo 4.4-1 shows the nearly completed adult poster.

### ***Results of Road Options Workshops***

The four group workshops and Open House resulted in 25 completed workbooks and 72 sticker selections on the adult poster. Results for the workbooks and posters are shown in Table 4.4-4. Overall the participants of the workshops show a preference for the north all-weather road over

the other options presented to them. Overall 79% of the participants prefer the north all-season route.

The Hunter and Trappers group chose to not complete workbooks stating they would prefer to bring this to the larger group of hunters and trappers at the up and coming annual general meeting. On February 26, 2010, at the Kivalliq Inuit Association Kiggavik public meeting in Baker Lake, a representative of the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization read a Resolution from the 2010-01-21-#14 Annual General Meeting. The motion does not support the southern all-weather road. It supports the north all-weather road conditional on no shipping of uranium concentrate over roads, and conditional on utmost environmental regulations. The resolution is shown as Figure 4.4-4. This HTO resolution is in keeping with the preferences shown by the majority of participants at the workshops.

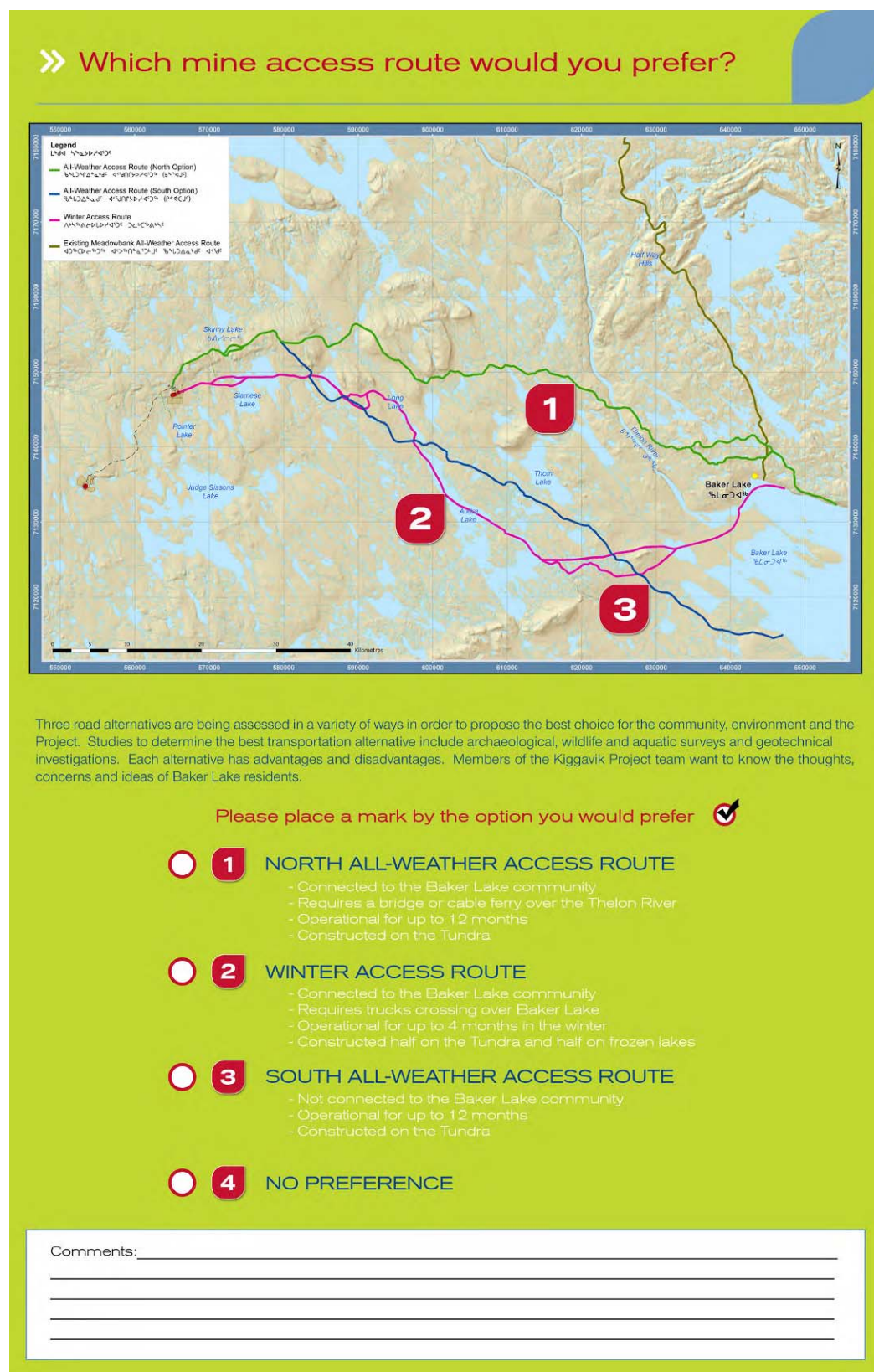
In February 2011, the Baker Lake HTO held its own facilitated workshop about road options and other topics. AREVA was not a participant in the workshop. The preliminary report was summarized by a representative of the Baker Lake HTO at the Nunavut Impact Review Board Guidelines Workshop held in Baker Lake on March 21, 2011. The report is provided in Appendix 3a. It states that there is some support for an all weather road but there is concern over impact on wildlife so some prefer a winter road.

**Table 4.4-4: Road Option Poster and Workbook Results**

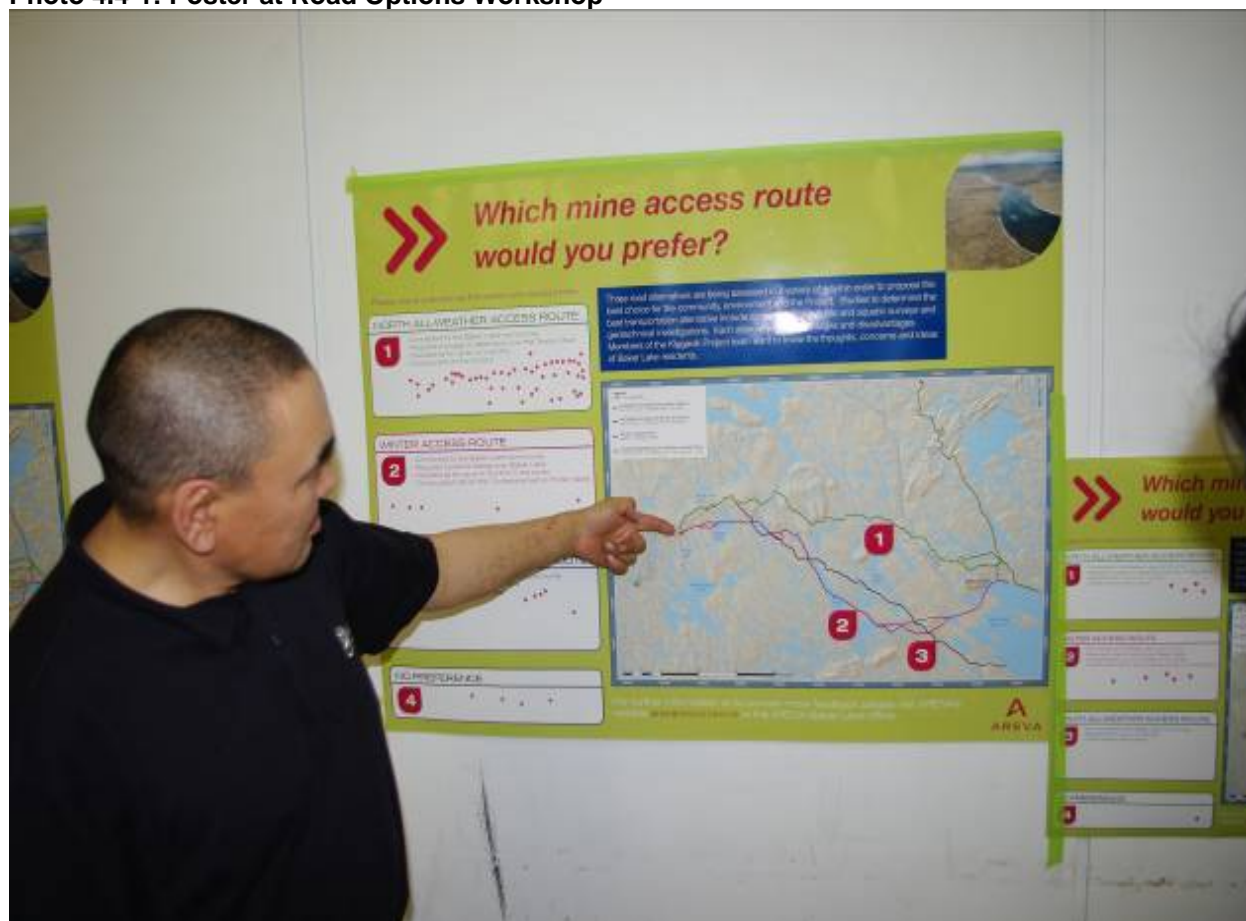
	North All-Season	South All-Season	Winter	No Preference
Inuktitut Poster (Adults)	4	0	0	0
English Poster (Adults)	53	5	6	4
Kids Poster	4	0	10	2
Workbook Results (Adults)	20	3	2	
Total (Adults)	77 (79%)	8 (7%)	8 (8%)	4 (6%)



**Figure 4.4-3: Road Options Workbook**



**Photo 4.4-1: Poster at Road Options Workshop**



**Figure 4.4-4: Baker Lake HTO motion 2010-01-21-#14**

**Baker Lake Hunters' & Trappers' Organization**  
P.O. Box 255

**Baker Lake, Nunavut, X0C 0A0**

**Telephone: 867-793-2520**

**Fax: 867-793-2034**

E-mail: [bakerhto@qiniq.com](mailto:bakerhto@qiniq.com)

## MOTION FORM

Meeting Date: January 21, 2010

b7C  
b7D

Mover: Hugh Ikoe

ΛΓΔΕΖΗΤΘΥΑΒ:

Seconder: James Kalluk

Second:  
 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{C-}^{\text{sb}}\text{P}} \leq \mathcal{L}_{\text{C-}^{\text{sb}}\text{P}}:$

Moved as follows: 2010-01-21-#14 HI /JK move that the board support results from the BL HTO AGM December 2009 majority opposed to Areva Resources number #3, identified as 'South All-Weather Access Road'. BL HTO would stress if Areva Resources road option #1, identified as **North All-Weather Access Road** is selected they would support it with the conditions:

- no shipping/transporting of Yellowcake on all-weather road including winter road access identified as #2 **Winter Access Road**, and
- utmost environmental regulations would have to be put in place to protect all surrounding environment & water systems
- utmost environmental regulations would have to be put in place to prevent contaminates (tailings, effluent & waste water) from the mine site from spreading into surrounding creeks, spring run-offs, & water systems ...Carried

Passed:   ✓  

6470C42496:

Not passed: \_\_\_\_\_

Not passed  
by 2/3 of Congress:

In favor: 5

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Against: 0

△<sub>2</sub>Γ<sub>2</sub>Γ<sub>2</sub>Γ<sub>2</sub>:

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Mover/                     

Mover/  $\phi^{\text{C}} \Gamma \Delta^{\text{C}} \text{C}^{\text{b}}:$ 

James Hall  
Seconder/DLCSB/LSB

Seconder/ᑭᓴᓇᓂᓪ ᐱᓄᓪ

Motion #:/ΛΓΔϑΠΔϒϙ ρϣΠϣϥ: 2010-01-21-#14

### 4.4.3 Results of 2010 Community Tour

The 2010 Community tour is described in Section 3.4.12.3 and the report is provided in Appendix A (OH 2010). Community feedback is provided here.

#### 2010 Survey Responses

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

7. Did you learn something about the Kiggavik Project?

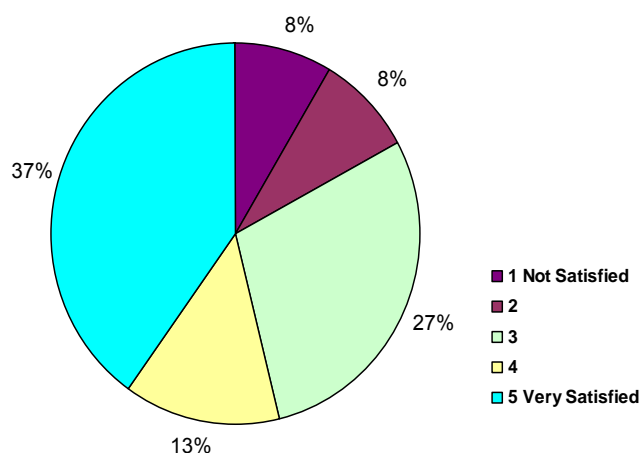
**Yes** 77% (98)      **No** 12% (15)      **Undecided** 14 (11%)

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

**Table 4.4-5: Participants' Satisfaction with Project**

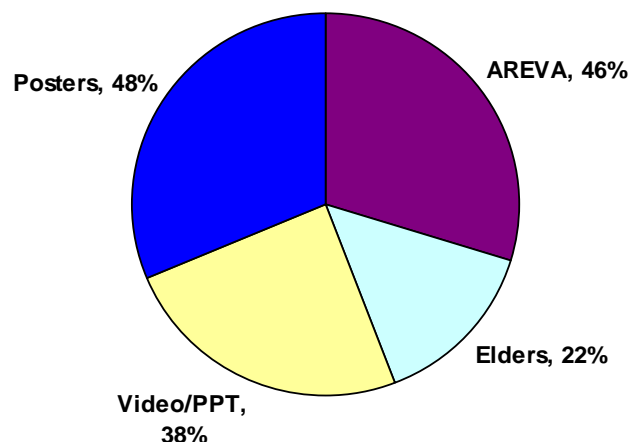
Community	1	2	3	4	5	Undecided
	Not Satisfied				Very Satisfied	
Arviat	1	-	-	1	7	1
Baker Lake	7	4	13	3	15	-
Chesterfield Inlet	1	2	4	2	4	3
Coral Harbour	-	-	6	2	11	-
Rankin Inlet	1	2	3	2	2	3
Repulse Bay	-	1	8	6	3	2
Whale Cove	-	1	-	-	5	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>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

**Figure 4.4-5: Participants' Satisfaction with Project (%)**



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

**Figure 4.4-6: What Participants Found Most Interesting**



10. Did we answer all of your questions?

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

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

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

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

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

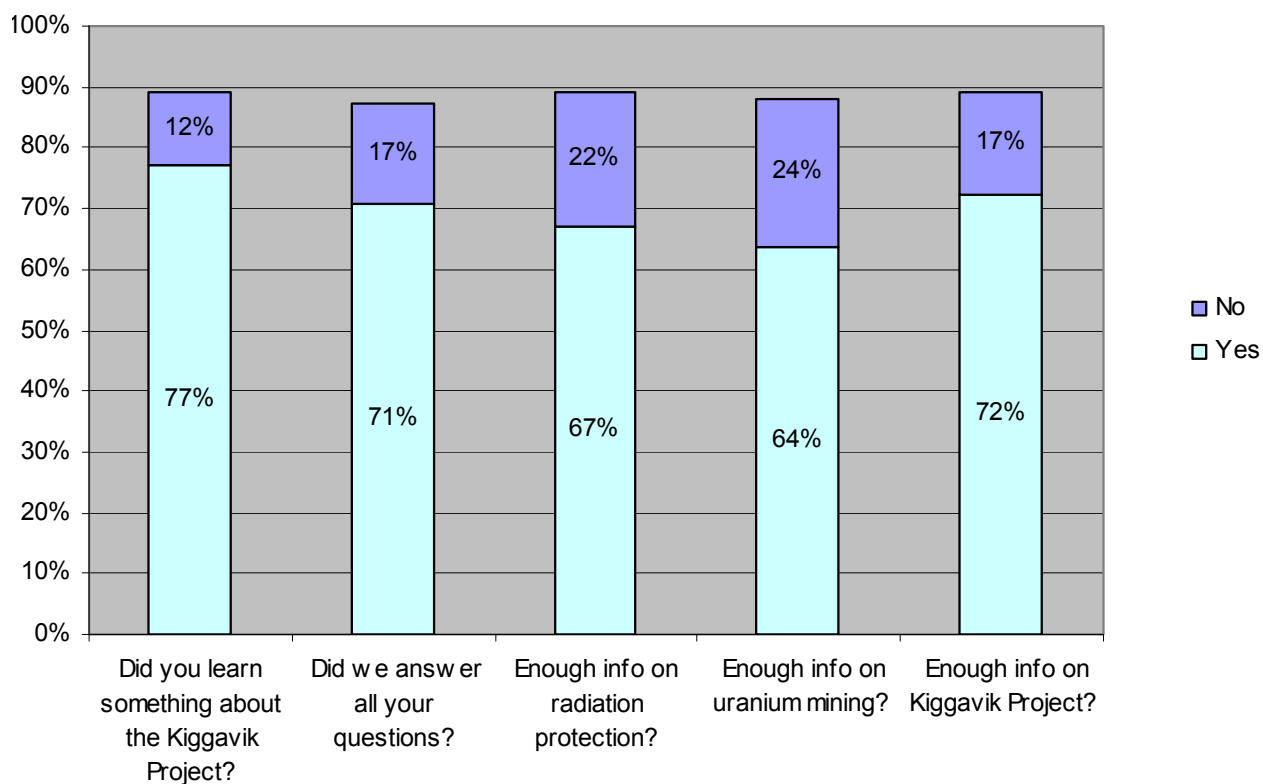
13. Do you think you received enough information about uranium mining?

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

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

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

**Figure 4.4-7: Summary of Survey Responses**



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

The following information was requested, in order of preference:

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



## **5 INTEGRATION AND INFLUENCE OF ENGAGEMENT**

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### **5.1 INTEGRATION OF ENGAGEMENT**

AREVA and the team of consultants working on the Kiggavik EIS made efforts to integrate engagement information throughout project design, baseline studies, assessments and management plans. The following sections describe some of the main areas where engagement data has been integrated.

#### **5.1.1 Identification of Land and Resource Use**

Engagement data has complimented the data gathered in focused IQ meetings and interviews. Participants of open houses and other meetings have shared information on important areas for hunting, fishing, and other land uses as well as places to be respected and avoided such as spiritual and grave sites.

#### **5.1.2 Screening Level Assessment**

In each of the assessment volumes potential interactions between the proposed Project and the environment are identified. Not all Project-environment interactions are equally important and effort and emphasis in EIS preparation should focus and be appropriately weighted to those interactions with the greatest potential to result in ecosystemic and socioeconomic affects. Identified Project-environment interactions are therefore screened in order to identify those interactions that require no further assessment due to low impact.

Engagement data, particularly the analysis of issues and concerns, has been used in each of the screening level assessments to help determine which Project-environment interactions may be of great public concerns and interest and therefore warrant a higher screening rating and more detailed assessment.

### **5.2 INFLUENCE OF ENGAGEMENT**

Comments received during engagement events have been considered and used to shape future engagement activities, the project design and other aspects of the draft environmental Impact Statement. Some comments were made once or twice while others have been made at many events over several years. Table 5.2-1 includes comments made during engagement activities and lists how the comment has influenced the project.



**Table 5.2-1: Incorporation of Engagement Comments into Project Planning and Activities**

Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
			AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
<p><b>Road Options</b></p> <p>There was considerable interest in the road that would be built between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site for transporting materials to the site. Roads are seen as ways to access land and also ways to gain access to sensitive wilderness. There were suggestions to involve elders, involve hunters and consult with the community prior to making a final selection of a road option. It is clear that public access to roads is important to the people of Baker Lake as is wildlife protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We should use elder IQ first before we decide on a route.</li> <li>There would be lots of opposition to Haqpik Island.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Mar 2007	Road options was the topic of discussion at CLC meetings from 2007 until 2011.	<p>Winter road is the primary option in the Project Proposal.</p> <p>Caribou mitigation plans will be prepared including use of a winter road to avoid migrations. The road will be designed to allow caribou crossing. AREVA will continue to work with the Baker Lake HTO regarding access to the road by the public.</p>
	We don't have roads in Nunavut. How are they going to transport?	KIA RI Apr 2007	Consultant studies (aquatics, terrestrial, engineering, etc. were carried out in the regional study area including the proposed roads	
	To have public meetings (on road options) would be more appropriate thing to do	BL CLC Oct 2007	Also archaeological and IQ studies to understand the cultural importance of area – IQ was done for the whole project area including the road. Archaeological studies were carried out along the proposed routes.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would like a pamphlet to hand out to organizations</li> <li>Would very much like the average elders who are able body to come to the AREVA office to see the Road Route Poster and route maps.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Feb 2008	Presentation material was prepared and presented to the Hamlet of Baker Lake and the Baker Lake HTO in 2008. Road option displays were available for public viewing at the Baker Lake office throughout 2008.	
	Haqliq Island is a precious Island, it is a nesting ground, and people go climbing up the Qiqiktauyak rivers by boat to go hunting and fishing; Nunariaq Island is good idea for docking area.	BL CLC May 2008	An open house and several workshops on road options were conducted in November 2010.	
	The Baker Lake group indicated that their preference and likely that of most of the community is the northern route with the bridge. A bridge over the Thelon is seen as an advantage to most in the community.	BL MC Jan 2009	Based on input from consultations, the southern road option was removed from consideration.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road transport of yellow cake and storage in Baker Lake will be a very difficult issue for AREVA to manage.</li> <li>Will we learn from Meadowbank's experience with their road?</li> </ul>	RLC Feb 2009	A workshop on road options and the selection process was held with the Baker Lake HTO in November 2011.	
	I'm concerned about the road, if there should be one at all. I think it would be dangerous, I think I like the idea of a ferry better.	BL EL Mar 2009	The project proposal does not include transporting and storing uranium concentrate in Baker Lake.	
	Do you monitor like the wildlife migration routes and stuff like that while considering the road options?	BL HS Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I just wanted to say that about 3 weeks ago the elders met at the museum to have the screening input for your project proposal, and there was a lot of discussion about the roads. Some of the elders finally heard about the two bottom roads and they were completely against the roads, any kinds of roads across the lake. I'm also thinking that the feasibility is still going on until 2010, can you not meet with all the hunters and have like a workshop with them and with the HTO. It was the first that we've heard about it. Would it be possible to meet with the hunters, elders and the HTO about the proposed roads?"</li> <li>There is already strong opposition with the two southern roads</li> </ul>	BL HTO Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If wildlife sensitive areas are found along the proposed route, would the route be changed?</li> <li>On road access, this should be discussed with Baker Lake HTO and people first.</li> <li>There used to be thousands of caribou on the south end of Baker Lake. Talk to Baker Lake HTO. The AGM will be soon. We are leery of proposed roads. Concerned the caribou won't go where they used to go.</li> </ul>	RI KWB May 2009		
	Reading of a letter to KIA from HTO regarding the building of a road. Baker Lake HTO would like to be involved in the environmental assessment. Resolution passed at 2010 HTO AGM that they were against building a road across Baker Lake because of concerns of the environmental impacts of a potential spill. Do not want a road like the one to Meadowbank because it would be useless, since the residents cannot use it. Road option 1 (from Workshop) was recommended by the HTO, with some conditions. Options 2 and 3 were not.	BL KIA Feb 2010		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a road is built to get to the dock, it will need to go through the caribou herding route. Will this disturb caribou migration? Will this be considered?</li> <li>Have these roads been designed or approved by Baker Lake, since they know their land?</li> <li>There are calving areas, rivers, migratory birds along the proposed access road. Make sure you understand the Elders point of view when you get to Baker Lake.</li> <li>We understand they need to build a road. They will be building bigger buildings and power plants, etc.</li> <li>They will need to build a road to get to the site. When they discuss the road options, IQ will have to be considered, especially for the community of Baker Lake. They know where the animals are.</li> </ul>	CI KIA Feb 2010		
	What's the impact of your road on caribou migration?	RI KIA Jan 2010		
	What are the differences between the two all-season roads?	RB KIA Feb 2010		
	Maybe you should watch out for caribou crossing areas and favourite fishing spots and then try to avoid these areas.	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not in support of the southern all-weather road, prefer the northern all weather road. Lots of planning has gone into this project, but need to consider all the heavy equipment and supplies that will be travelling to and from site.</li> <li>Importance of water crossings, annual migration routes (summer as well as winter ranges) needs to be considered especially regarding the road option.</li> <li>Importance of water crossings, annual migration routes (summer as well as winter ranges) needs to be considered especially regarding the road option.</li> <li>Question regarding whether AREVA has made a decision on the storage facility location. Concerns raised regarding the 3<sup>rd</sup> road option (southern all-weather access road), and the location of the dock, as this area is shallow and many have concerns about barges, especially when loaded with heavy equipment gets stuck in these shallow areas. How will the company deal with this?</li> <li>The HTO board met in December 2009 and passed a resolution supporting the use of northern all-weather access road over the southern all-weather access road because the south area of the lake is very shallow and a lot of times the small boats get stuck in that area. How will the bigger boats get to these areas and to the dock if it is so shallow?</li> <li>Concerns with the storage of yellowcake in the community of Baker Lake. Can the yellowcake not be stored at the mine site until it is shipped out? Will the community have a say on whether or not the yellowcake can be stored in Baker Lake?</li> </ul>	BL NIRB Apr 2010 BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forget the winter road. If the people of Baker Lake have made their choice of road you should respect it.</li> <li>Have you asked and consulted Baker Lake on the road options?</li> <li>How long can you shut down the road if the caribou are migrating through?</li> <li>Will the road be open to public access?</li> </ul>	AR OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North route-thought better if a little south on West side of river</li> <li>Where is the bridge located? Has a cabin north of Baker Lake, concerned that road will interrupt caribou movements.</li> <li>I used to support the north all weather road but now I prefer the winter. The south is too shallow and the north all weather road crosses the Thelon in an area of a caribou crossing. I thought I would use the north all weather road, but when I think of the caribou and fish, I prefer the winter road</li> </ul>	BL OH Nov 2010		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What road does Baker Lake prefer?</li> <li>Are you in the calving grounds? What will be the effects on those herds? I am concerned about migration of caribou. More concerned about migration impacts from the road than the mine site. The caribou here seem to move over the road ok.</li> <li>Why not taking Meadowbank road further north to prevent additional km of new road?</li> <li>I would prefer the winter road to Kiggavik than the all weather road because although it would provide road use for the short term it might be better for the caribou in the long term. Maybe you should consider using as much of the Meadowbank road as possible.</li> </ul>	CH OH Nov 2010		
	What does Baker Lake say about the road options? I know Samson would have been a good advisor for the possible Thelon crossing because he spent a lot of time on the land in that area. My road preference would be the south route because it more close to the south route because it more closely matches the wind direction and would be clear for driving all winter. The docking area could be made deep enough.	RB OH Nov 2010		
	Would the CLC member be shown where the road would be built?	BL CLC Jun 2011		
	Winter road is the preferred choice. You must store in Baker Lake until winter.	WC HTO Mar 2011		
<b>Thelon Crossing</b> There was considerable interest in the potential Thelon River crossing location, concern over bridge design that was specific to the Thelon and arctic environment and IQ to be considered by AREVA in making this decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the bridge will be damaged by the ice bergs</li> <li>the river and the current is very strong</li> <li>the big ice bergs piles up along the river bank all the way up</li> <li>the river bank will be damage.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Feb 2008	Site visits to learn local knowledge and share location considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elders visit in spring 2008</li> <li>Elders and consultant visit on June 3, 2010 (here you reference the meeting notes that record decisions made on locations)</li> <li>Elders, CLC and HTO visit in Aug 2010</li> </ul> Consultant studies (aquatics, terrestrial, engineering, etc... and reference to those DEIS volumes/sections) Also archaeological and IQ studies to understand the cultural importance of area – IQ was done for the whole project area (or region) but unsure about archaeology Time lapse photography captured the break-up of the Thelon River at the proposed crossing in 2010 and again in 2011 to use in studies and also make available to interested local residents for discussion	Continue sharing any changes in crossing location with residents in Baker Lake and continue to seek local knowledge Write and implement an Access Road Management Plan that will consider the Thelon crossing should the north all-season access road option be approved Construct any bridge or ferry crossing in compliance with DFO and TC requirements Continue to value and promote the value of the Thelon River as a Heritage River by respecting GN-CLEY archaeological requirements and the Thelon River Management Plan
	The Anaqtalik Rapids would be very good spot to put the bridge	BL CLC Apr 2008		
	Suggestions to bring Elders with consultants to look at the breakup on the Thelon River.	BL CLC May 2008		
	We went up to the Proposed Bridge area to do some surveying of the ice break up.	BL CLC Oct 2008		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the bridge proposed at Kiggayuk is too shallow and the bridge would be plugged with ice bergs in no time and could be damaged</li> <li>perhaps deeper spot would be safer place to put it in</li> <li>We went to go check up at Thelon River possible Bridge route near Kingaayok. As soon as ice bergs block up the river, the bridge could be damaged</li> <li>we also checked up Qiqikta'tuaq (big Island site) and all the way up to Aliksiktuq Upper Great Rapids and in between.</li> <li>No ice bergs where it's deeper.</li> <li>We also put up miniature inuksuk to see how far and how high the water would reach up the river bank near Kingaayuk river bank.</li> <li>Near big Halfway hills more big ice bergs blockage.</li> <li>Suggest monitoring the river in spring and fall when the water is high from the beginning of the first snow fall.</li> <li>Suggestion to put up tent up there to watch the river water rising and ice bergs on the river bank to see high far they will land up.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed bridge is not in a good place, because of the ice, the spring run off, and below the bridge, I witnessed with the CLC about this. I proposed the bridge to be moved here and continue the road up north and begin again on the original proposed road. We need to have the bridge in a more narrow area for the bridge to be built.</li> <li>Bridge location is near nesting area</li> </ul>	BL HTO Mar 2009		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bridge proposal area is very shallow. One Elder who last visited with the engineer is no longer with us so, it is going to get harder or tougher.</li> <li>If the river is plucked with ice bergs it will break the bridge.</li> <li>We had the engineer with us one time when we went up for survey all the way up to Aliksirtuq rapids.</li> <li>I think personally that if the bridge is built very high then the ice bergs would not touch it.</li> <li>The ice bergs get very long along the River Bank in both sides when it is breaking in spring and summer times.</li> <li>I really wanted to go survey it again.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Aug 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perhaps look into the ice breaking up just to monitor it this year?</li> <li>We monitored the Thelon River (in 2008) but we never went back to it ever since.</li> <li>Proposed bridge site is too shallow, and there is old archaeological site just above it</li> </ul>	BL CLC Feb 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depending on the melting and freezing spring cycles and snow conditions it will be different every year. The snow and melting is not the same now as it was in the 40s and 50s. I expect it will melt all at once this year. That is what happens now.</li> <li>We will check the banks to see the best place for a foundation. We need to see where ice is flowing and watch the whole time.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it would be a good idea to also monitor the ice break up at the river to see how high or how strong it is, to take note of the ice flow, ice melts, water levels etc.</li> <li>Suggestion for someone who travels that route often visit the proposed crossing with the consultant.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Jun 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We looked at the first location and it made it easy to make decision where to put the bridge. Should be good to put on the rock. Engineer agreed. Better than lower area. Lower area is best for ice crossing.</li> <li>I'd be happy with the propose bridge unless they are going to find another spot for it</li> <li>if we are going to go through proposed bridge that would be ok</li> </ul>	BL CLC Jul 2010		
	I just wanted to ask where the bridge goes, have you looked to see how the area melts? The world is changing. It would be nice to know the difference in the melting over the years.	BL CLC May 2011		
<b>Community Engagement</b> Kivalliq residents stressed the importance of engaging all age groups in the project as the elders hold much traditional knowledge but the youth are seen as the most likely to benefit from development and therefore should be engaged in the decision making process. Preferences were stated for a wide variety of communication methods including seeing operating sites and the AREVA exploration site to provide context to those not familiar with mining.	People from the area near Kiggavik should be consulted	BL CLARC Mar 2006	Group from Aberdeen Lake visited Kiggavik and their nearby traditional homeland in 2006. This began a program of homeland visits. To date, 75 visitors have participated in 17 trips to traditional Inuit Homelands.  Tables in Section 3.4 list more than 300 engagement events with many types of stakeholder groups including, youth, elders, wildlife organizations, hamlet councils, High Schools and Hamlet Councils.  At the request of the Hamlet of Baker Lake, one of the initial groups invited to provide a representative to the Community Liaison Committee was the Youth Group.  Youth and elders participated in visits to Kiggavik and to Saskatchewan mines.  Summer students were hired for Community Relations and Logistics in the	Community Engagement will continue through the minelife – Environmental Assessment, Construction, Operations, Decommissioning and Post Decommissioning Monitoring.  An Engagement Plan is part of the DEIS. It includes: ongoing liaison committees Annual visits to each Kivalliq community Community Offices
	Don't want to visit Saskatchewan Mines. Want aboriginals from Saskatchewan who do not work at mines to come to Baker Lake and tell us what it is like living near a uranium mine.	BL HTO Mar 2006		
	Information about mining should be provided to students whenever possible.	BL CLC Dec 2006		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>get the public involved making decision making; Get blessing from them.</li> <li>traditional knowledge of the project area will be good information for AREVA to gather.</li> <li>we should use elder IQ first before we decide on a route.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Feb 2007		
	To have public meeting would be more appropriate thing to do; and have more than one meeting.	BL CLC Oct 2007		
	I want to hear what people from people of Arviat think of Kiggavik project.	BL CLC Nov 2007		
	Should like to make presentations to grade 12 students.	BL CLC Apr 2008		
	Suggested that a presentation should be given to the elders.	BL CLC Feb 2008		



	Conduct a community meeting in Baker Lake in March or April but before there is any campaign throughout the region. This must be dealt with by Baker Lakers before going to the region.	BL MC Jan 2009	<p>Baker Lake office every year starting in 2007.</p> <p>Presentations have been given to all the High schools in the Kivalliq – ## presentation in total. Awards have been presented to graduating high school students in all 7 Kivalliq Communities since 2009 and in Baker Lake since 2006.</p> <p>AREVA sponsored and participated in Science Fairs in the Kivalliq since 2008. Participation included giving lectures and as a judge.</p> <p>Tours in 2009 and 2010 included open houses in all seven Kivalliq Communities.</p> <p>AREVA representatives in mining operations, community relations, regulatory affairs, project management, engineering and Safety, Health, Environment and Quality, and senior management attended these community open houses. Open forum discussions with AREVA specialists occurred at each public session.</p> <p>Demonstrations on radiation were included in the 2010 sessions along with information about uses of uranium. A special meeting between Baker Lake elders and the AREVA team was held in April 2009 as part of the Baker Lake Open House.</p> <p>A Youth Forum was held on Baker Lake in August of 2011 where youth from Baker Lake could speak individually and as a group could engage young people working for AREVA.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>need to engage public, not just mayors and councils, they have fears regarding uranium</li> <li>Suggestion to have panel at meetings to answer questions, need to have knowledgeable people available to answer questions, or may have the impression of hiding.</li> <li>Need to have additional presenters and presentations in Baker Lake, different faces, other than ARC.</li> <li>David Aglukark went on CB in Arviat after tour of U mines. Try to use communication methods common to each community ie CB, radio etc. Highlights importance of tours and communicating message afterwards.</li> <li>Noted need to move beyond specific groups (CLARC, HTO, council) to radio and public meetings.</li> <li>Need new methods of communication, new people, need to engage youth.</li> <li>Young Inuit have the most to gain and need to be informed of their choice.</li> <li>It is most important to keep dialogue flowing between AREVA and all seven communities in Kivalliq. Most of the effort to date has been in Baker Lake, which is closest to the Project, but the Project needs to be a regional project and other communities need to be engaged.</li> <li>keep on communicating with region and Baker Lake, there are benefits to nuclear energy, dialogue is now flowing, would like to see RLC become more involved, good to see more people from AREVA Resources Canada Inc.</li> </ul>	RLC Feb 2009		
	We need to have something for the youth, I feel like they don't have a voice, we need to help them gain a voice. We had 3 elders, 3 middle aged and 3 youth. We need to find a way to help the youth be informed, I'm sure they wont be talking amongst the elders or older people, we need to speak to the elders more.	BL CLC Apr 2009		
	Are you going to have elders involved? Please use elders to decide options because they know our land the best, especially Baker elders for the Kiggavik Project.	KV OH 09		
	Have HTO been kept up to speed?	BL CLC Nov 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was Baker Lake consulted first, since they are the closest to the site?</li> <li>I have seen projects in the past where people from the south come up, pretend to listen to the communities, but they don't actually listen. Please come back to talk to us and our Elders about our concerns.</li> </ul>	CH KIA 2010		
	If you come back, maybe someone who has worked in the SK uranium mine can come talk about what they went through working in the uranium mine. We have to remember that climate change will have an impact in the future and if there is climate change, our climate may look more like SK.	WC KIA 2010		
	Important for the people in the Kivalliq region be well informed to provide their input.	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	There should be a youth-specific hearing conducted in Baker Lake (for high school students, college students, former graduates, people under the age of 30). Respecting elders is such a big part of Inuit culture that, although they encourage it, speaking up amongst them can be intimidating. If you want more input & involvement from the younger generations, we need to have a separate venue to voice our opinions.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Incorporation of traditional knowledge important in the process and should be integrated into all the plans.	RI NIRB May 2010		
	I'd like for AREVA to bring support staff to answer questions.	BL CLC Oct 2010		

	Some people don't do public meetings so it would be good to go house to house in Whale Cove or go to hunters.	WC CLARC-KIA Nov 2010		
	Are you using IQ	AR OH Nov 2010		
	It's good to see you going to schools. It would be good to meet with students.	BL CLC Jan 2011		
	It would be nice to get the young generation to attend.			
	Youth should be involved more	BL MC Apr 2011		
	Has AREVA ever been invited to career fairs to talk to students? These things really should happen; AREVA should really be open to the school. Why they should continue their education is important. They have to learn to read and write. I encourage them to keep young people informed.	BL CLC May 2011		
<b>Caribou and Wildlife</b> Protection of wildlife, and in particular caribou, was identified early as a requirement to industrial development in Nunavut. There are expectations that caribou migrations and calving grounds should be avoided or protected. Even at the exploration stage, activities such as helicopter operations should be conducted to protect caribou. Traditional knowledge information is considered important. There are many ideas about how caribou behave and why.	Snow geese migrate north to south. Will they be monitored?	KIA WC Apr 2007	Baseline studies (terrestrial, aquatic, archaeological) including extensive wildlife assessment at the proposed site and IQ interviews traditional knowledge of caribou and other wildlife.  Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan during exploration includes having a Wildlife Monitor from the community onsite to ensure wildlife protection; altitude restrictions to avoid caribou disturbances; protective measures when caribou are present including shutting down; and, monthly reporting to authorities.  Changes were made to the baseline program to avoid flights and perform more ground based monitoring in response to concerns from wildlife authorities and communities.  Ongoing meetings with HTOs (3 meetings in 7 communities since 2006); the Kivalliq Wildlife Board (5 meetings) and the BQCMB (9 meetings)  Consultants have been keeping the Conservation Officer updated on their work in the area.  AREVA has contributed to cooperative research with other mining companies, the government of Nunavut, and the BQCMB. This includes collaring programs, a hunter harvest study and population surveys.	Wildlife mitigation plans will be prepared to ensure wildlife protection during all phases of the project.  The project will be designed to have minimal impact on wildlife.  AREVA will continue to work with the Baker Lake HTO regarding wildlife issues and will continue to meet with the other Kivalliq HTOs. The plan is to have the HTO involved in wildlife issues (road management, access etc.)
	the caribou herds usually migrate that way, one caribou calf was ran over; and was left over to rot on the road, before the Wildlife respond to the scene to investigate. Had to dispose of the meat to the dump site. It could have been used for the dog food.	BL CLC Oct 2007		
	(AREVA presentation to BQCMB) Caribou never stay in one ground because when they are delivering calves they need clean grounds in order to keep themselves clean. They do not go to the same spot or ground for delivering calves every year.	BL CLC Nov 2008		
	I don't agree with the second proposed area. I think it a protected area, although it is a great area for the bridge, it is a nesting area for birds."	BL HTO Mar 2009		
	Do you monitor like the wildlife migration routes and stuff like that while considering the road options?	BL HS Mar 2009		
	Since the assessment is going to take a long time, I am wondering if AREVA will still support the Thelon River caribou herds	BL EL Mar 2009		
	Wildlife Monitor duties consist largely of spending time at the drill rig monitoring caribou activity there. The operation will stop if 50 caribou come within (he believed) 1 km. Fills out a daily report. Believes there should be a good record of Wildlife Monitoring at sites and it should be available to the HTO.	BL HTO Jul 2009		
	Inform Conservation Officer when wildlife work starts and stops	BL HTO Aug 2009		
	There used to be thousands of caribou on the south end of Baker Lake. Talk to Baker Lake HTO. The AGM will be soon. We are leery of proposed roads. Concerned the caribou won't go where they used to go.	RI KWB Oct 2009		
	What will you do about the caribou migration? Will you change it?	KV OH 09		
	Ever since mines have been going on in Saskatchewan, the caribou herds have been going through Saskatchewan. What kind of situation are we looking at while the caribou are going through Saskatchewan and then coming up north here?	KV OH 09		
	If a road is built to get to the dock, it will need to go through the caribou herding route. Will this disturb caribou migration? Will this be considered?	CI KIA 2010		
	There are calving areas, rivers, migratory birds along the proposed access road. Make sure you understand the Elder's point of view when you get to Baker Lake.	CI KIA 2010		
	What's the impact of your road on caribou migration?	RI KIA 2010		
	Baker Lake HTO is available to speak about fish habitat compensation	BL CLC Apr 2010		

	The caribou are different since helicopters came. Maybe in September they are scared and run away but in spring they won't really run away.	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workers and helicopters should no interfere with wildlife</li> <li>When the mine is opened you should do the same things to try to avoid wildlife. There can be people on the radio to talk about wolves they see to warn people. Caribou migration is especially important and there should be radios on every vehicle and people watching when they travel so that they can warn the other drivers.</li> <li>Maybe you should watch out for caribou crossing areas and favourite fishing spots and then try to avoid these areas.</li> <li>I do not like it when workers play with wildlife. Sometimes they are not really hunting and twice we saw helicopters chasing caribou and we were aiming for them.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned with wildlife habitat and potential impacts to the flora and fauna that the wildlife will live off.</li> <li>Concerned with impacts to migration routes and wildlife disturbances.</li> </ul>	RB NIRB Apr 2010		
	Have any studies been done in regards to the caribou migrating through the area and on the caribou calving grounds?	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Important that the company respect/protect the land, water and animals. The peoples' wishes should be greater than money.</li> <li>Area around Baker Lake is an important caribou habitat area. Need to ensure migration routes are not impacted from many project proposals in the area.</li> <li>Importance of water crossings, annual migration routes (summer as well as winter ranges) needs to be considered especially regarding the road option.</li> <li>Concerned about wildlife and disruptions by environmental changes. In the last three years have mainly been seeing male caribou in that area (tough meat). Don't see as much females, young caribou or calves any more. This is a concern as caribou are a main source of food (eat mainly native foods) and don't eat a lot of food from the stores.</li> <li>Concerns regarding water quality, terrestrial wildlife and their habitat, marine mammals and their habitat, birds and their habitat, fish and their habitat, heritage resources in the area, Inuit harvesting activities, local development in the area, tourism in the area, and human health.</li> <li>Concerns regarding the environment and impacts from industrial activities, human activities, and radiation. Concerns also raised on the tailings and potential impacts downstream of the project. Impacts already being seen from exploration/drilling already on the fish in the area. They have become very poor, have white spots, are skinny and are not good to eat – effects on water.</li> </ul>	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long term monitoring should be in place for caribou, fish, rivers and reservoirs (lakes?).</li> <li>Long term monitoring should be in place for caribou, fish, rivers and reservoirs (lakes?).</li> </ul>	AR NIRB May 2010		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>do they have instruments in all of the helicopters for monitoring altitudes?</li> <li>while talking about helicopters; Boris Kotelowetz have one helicopter, Agnico-Eagle probably have one, AREVA; a month ago during that week of very foggy week, my husband and I were taking a ride in very foggy day almost ran into a chopper out of nowhere on the Meadowbank road and suddenly it took off and start off towards the airstrip; boats too have been changing caribou migration routes, it is not only the helicopters and plane.</li> <li>Last May there was helicopter landed on the other side of Thelon River's mouth during caribou calving. All of the caribou always have a leader and if the leader is chased away all of the caribou changed their migration routes.</li> <li>Last week there was hunter out there but the helicopter came so low and chased them away.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Jul 2010		
	Caribou is our primary food here. Qamanirjuaq herd is calving close to site. Is there a disturbance that could happen?	AR HTO Nov 2010		
	Are you in the calving grounds? What will be the effects on those herds? I am concerned about migration of caribou. More concerned about migration impacts from the road than the mine site. The caribou here seem to move over the road ok.	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Will you consider the caribou? We want caribou in our future.	AR OH Nov 2010		
	What happens when wildlife move through the area? Has this happened in the past? When the mine is there you could ask the Baker Lake HTO if it's ok to make Inuksuk every 3-4 feet-2' high in order to redirect caribou around the mine so that they don't go near it.	RB OH Nov 2010		
	I used to support the north all weather road but now I prefer the winter. The South is too shallow and the north all weather road crosses the Thelon in an area of a caribou crossing. I thought I would use the north all weather road, but when I think of the caribou and fish, I prefer the winter road.	BL OH Nov 2010		
	What happens to the caribou when they walk in areas with uranium?	RI OH Nov 2010		
	Work with HTOs, government biologists, elders	CH OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is there such thing as a regulation for how high you have to fly? Does flying higher make it harder to count the number? The reason why I'm asking is because if you use the side windows in the plane it is hard to see it clearly. Does this get in the way? The reason why I am asking is because in 1975 I was on board with a biologist and I saw a caribou and was told it was not to be counted because it was only one caribou.</li> <li>The communications between HTO and Meadowbank have been really good. Whenever something is happening with the project that involves the animals Agnico involves the HTO and asks them their opinions. I am just wondering if the same thing should be happening with Kiggavik. Sometimes it can be too late to stop the negative impact that happens to wildlife and water.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Jun 2011		
<b>Employment/Training</b> Throughout the region, the message has been workers in Nunavut wish to work at the mines, to have good jobs at the mines and to receive the training required for good jobs at the mine. People wonder where workers will come from, what type of schedule and what training opportunities thee will be.	In the year in 2012; before the mine open, will you be sending people to train; if so for how long?	BL CLC Feb 2007	An information office was opened in Baker Lake in 2006. One to three people depending on the time of year have worked each year at the Baker Lake office.  During exploration and environmental assessment when a seasonal camp is being operated at Kiggavik, 20 to 30 local people have worked for AREVA generating about 10,000 per hours of work each year.  Baseline consultants (Aquatics, terrestrial, marine, archaeological) have all trained	The Baker Lake local office staffed with local people will continue throughout the mine development and operation.  Human Resources Plan designed to optimize local hires includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training starting several years prior to operation to allow for up to 100 trained workers when the mine opens.</li> <li>Onsite teachers</li> <li>Pickup points at all Kivalliq Communities</li> </ul>
	Will workers receive training?	BL CLC Mar 2007		
	Will we hire locals for baseline monitoring – young or old? Is the HTO meeting a go?	BL CLC Apr 2007		
	If we open the mine, safety and jobs are priority. Keep in mind, the mine won't be near this community. The residents know that mines are opening but no hires from this community. Will our youth benefit for jobs. Are we talking about the region benefiting or just Baker Lake?	KIA AR Apr 2007		
	We should have proper training for future jobs. Baker Lake can't meet the challenges that are coming without more training.	BL CLC Jun 2007		

	I am very proud to hear someone speaking in Inuktitut, maybe get Golder to train & building on Monitoring Surveying, our young people could be trained!	BL CLC Aug 2007	and employed local workers. AREVA is a member of the mine Training Roundtable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apprenticeships for local people</li> <li>Scholarships and bursaries</li> <li>Training Partnerships with government and educational institutions</li> </ul>
	Will only non natives be working at the Kiggavik site?	BL CLC Nov 2008		
	So more than half the jobs require high school	CH HS Feb 2009		
	Will there be training available in advance of the mine? On-site training?	RLC Feb 2009		
	How committed with AREVA be to hiring Inuit?	CH Mayors Feb 2009		
	When Uranium mine open will only trained people will work at the site?	BL CLC Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could we have a list of all the needed jobs, would it be available on the website?</li> <li>Are there going to be any summer jobs?</li> </ul>	BL HS Mar 2009		
	AREVA would consider the hiring on an on-site Inuit elder similar to the program in Saskatchewan. Discussed the policy on respectful workplace and the reporting of incidents.	CH OH May 09		
	How many people would be employed?	KV OH 09		
	How many employees will be hired from each community?	KVOH 09		
	I have a concern we Inuit have not really trained to work for uranium mine while you already have native working down in northern Saskatchewan. How we know how to work when the time comes?	BL CLC Feb 2010		
	Was Baker Lake consulted first, since they are the closest to the site? It is very difficult to find jobs in Nunavut. Will there be job opportunities for the residents of Coral Harbour? The only time they come visit is right before they open. It's as if we are left out in Coral harbour.	CH KIA 2010		
	What are the expectations for hiring?	AR KIA 2010		
	What % of the 600 jobs will be available and filled for Inuit residents of the Kivalliq? (i.e. how much training are we prepared to give to Inuit to fill those jobs?)	AR KIA 2010		
	Who will you be training for the Kiggavik project? Many young people are unemployed and are on social assistance. I'd like to see young people trained. Some people have been refused, but they might be hopeful if Kiggavik goes ahead. I support this project.	BL KIA 2010		
	Human resources must be getting short in Baker Lake. Have you started to review where your human resources will come from? What plans are in place for employment?	CH KIA 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many Inuit can expect to work at this facility?</li> <li>Will Repulse Bay members be allowed to work in the mine?</li> <li>Will the Inuit be treated equally at the site?</li> </ul>	RB KIA 2010		
	Will there be possibility of communities in the vicinity of the project and shipping route (i.e. Chesterfield Inlet) benefiting from the activities? Potential for local hire?	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	Clarification wanted regarding the number of people potentially employed at the site during operations; per day, per year?	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Question on where they would hire community members from in the Kivalliq. Only communities with large populations or from communities with small populations as well?	WC NIRB May 2010		
	Would like to know if people from this region will be considered for employment at the mine. Understand that training is an important factor to get a job but will people without training be considered.	AR NIRB May 2010		

	How will people be able to apply for work from Repulse Bay? How can we work with no courses?	RB OH Nov 2010		
	What are the jobs? Lots of local workers.	CI OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kids are encouraged to finish school and see they can work and still live at home – seeing options.</li> <li>Get moving-we want those jobs.</li> </ul>	AR OH Nov 2010		
	Is there a % of Inuit people that you are hoping or need to fill?	CH HS Nov 2010		
	When doing trades school AREVA for apprenticeships?	AR AC Nov 2010		
	Kiggavik is going to be a big project. If students in Baker Lake don't get the training, they will have to look outside Baker Lake for employees.	BL CLC May 2011		
<b>Marine Transport</b> The sea transport of materials in Hudson Bay and barging up Chesterfield Inlet is of interest to communities, particularly Chesterfield Inlet. Affects on marine mammals from increased barging is a concern. People want local observers and sound spill mitigation plans to be in place. People want traditional knowledge to be gathered from elders.	We are mostly concerned with the Baker Lake River going to the sea. There has not been anything said about the area from Rankin Inlet past Chesterfield to Coral Harbour. It's going to impact all those waters, our sea mammals. Our water is pure and pristine today, but that's going to be damaged.	BL NPC Jun 2007	Meetings have been held with HTOs in coastal Kivalliq Communities. Marine baseline consultants met with HTOs in Chesterfield Inlet and in Arviat. Marine impacts are described in the DEIS A Spill Contingency Plan will be in place with spill response capabilities. Based on community input: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local observers were trained to participate in marine surveys.</li> <li>A boat component was added to marine surveys</li> <li>The schedule of marine surveys was changed to observe migrations.</li> </ul> IQ interviews have been held in all Kivalliq Communities with questions on marine wildlife. Based on community input, the Project proposal includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>observers on barges.</li> <li>no marine transport of yellowcake.</li> </ul>	The project is being designed to minimize impacts to marine mammals. Ongoing liaison with Hunters and Trappers will continue as will updates to the community on plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shipping Yellowcake by sea -Too many communities and a rail line with a bad history.</li> <li>Concerns about marine transport of uranium</li> </ul>	RLC Feb 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Larger whales (belugas) migrate south in August and September.</li> <li>Whales (belugas) just starting to arrive. They should peak in mid August.</li> <li>From mid to late August southern population (belugas) is plentiful but then they come from the north. Sept 7 may be a bit late to see largest amount.</li> </ul>	AR HTO Jul 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The western beluga population can be seen in late Sept.</li> <li>The vessel survey is short and this should involve locals with extensive knowledge of the inlet</li> <li>Don't go too far up the inlet. Go to Katavik point.</li> <li>Suggest as far as Rabbit Island. North side of inlet is better because there are many islands on the south side. We see more belugas in late August and September.</li> <li>HTO should meet about workers and boats.</li> </ul>	CI HTO, Jul 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hudson Bay people know about marine wildlife</li> <li>When barges are transporting through the south channel in between Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake, it might be an good idea that when transporting someone they should be looking for wildlife. Through Muugyuni'tuaq south channel narrow ways.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerns over the potential effects of the barges travelling in the area, the amount (23 times in the year) travelling/year and accumulation of effects on the marine wildlife and their migration routes (mine will be in production for many years).</li> <li>How will AREVA handle any impacts to the marine wildlife and if the animals were to change their migration routes?</li> <li>Concerns over impacts to beluga and whales from shipping activities.</li> </ul>	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerned with marine mammals and how their migration routes may be impacted, especially seals and whales.	RB NIRB Apr 2010		

	Concerns regarding water quality, terrestrial wildlife and their habitat, marine mammals and their habitat, birds and their habitat, fish and their habitat, heritage resources in the area, Inuit harvesting activities, local development in the area, tourism in the area, and human health.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chesterfield Inlet will be largely affected by the project because of the shipping routes.</li> <li>Concerns over potential accidents/spills and a similar incident happening as in the Gulf of Mexico (oil spill).</li> <li>No cleaning kits are available in the region.</li> <li>No contingency plan is in place. What would happen to the fish and seals and the other animals in the region, what will be affected by the pollution, toxic material or fuel?</li> <li>Noise pollution is a concern.</li> <li>The area between Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake (290 miles) has already claimed some ships over the years and there are many critical areas along the way.</li> <li>Concerned over how the barges will get through.</li> <li>What will be done to minimize impacts to sea mammals, seals and whales from the shipping activities (23 barges/year will cause large impacts)?</li> <li>Any plans in place to protect marine areas and marine animals? This will be a big impact to Chesterfield Inlet.</li> </ul>	CI NIRB May 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heard that company is planning on transporting the uranium through Inuit Owned Land (IOL) – do not want to see company transporting uranium ore through communities.</li> <li>Is there an agreement in place between AREVA and the Inuit Association?</li> </ul>	WC NIRB May 2010		
	Will there be sea travel? Sept-Nov not good because of high winds. Major spill would be bad.	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Rich marine life north of Chesterfield towards Repulse so hopefully AREVA's shipping routes are not through here	RI IQ Feb 2011		
	If ships travelled in winter, then wildlife would be affected. Summer barging would have less of an impact on marine life. If the barge is anchored for a period of time, it may disrupt marine mammals such as beluga.	CH IQ Feb 2011		
	Beluga whales travel north around June or July. Hunters only see the beluga travelling north, and do not see what routes the whales travel southbound. Hunters have seen pods, travelling in opposite directions, meeting each other.	AR IQ Feb 2011		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project should have no affect on marine mammals near Whale Cove if the shipping is across the ocean. Disturbance would be limited to chesterfield Inlet. There could be disturbance if barges travel up the coast of Hudson Bay.</li> <li>There will likely be no changes in harvesting due to the project.</li> </ul>	WC HTO Mar 2011		
	If project proceeds, may have to travel further for marine mammals. Believe it is happening already.	CI IQ Jun 2011		
<b>Uranium and Radiation</b> There have been questions and concerns over uses of uranium and effects of radiation in several communities over several years. People want to know the effects of radiation, and want assurances that uranium from Kiggavik will only be used for peaceful purposes. People also want the information available in easily understandable ways.	We never talk about the dangerous side of the Uranium; only good side of it all the time. She would like a briefing on health hazards. She is concerned about tailings becoming muddy in future at Kiggavik.	BL CLC Jun 2007	Radiation demonstrations were part of the community tour in 2010. Displays about the uses of uranium and about radiation were also part of the 2010 tours.  Staff knowledgeable in the effects of radiation and the uses of uranium were part of the contingent in the 2010 tours and answered questions.  The history of radiation protection in the uranium industry was summarized for the	Future Consultations will contain information on uranium and radiation.  Information will be available in community offices.  Radiation protection performance will remain part of regular reporting.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because this is a proposed uranium mine, the risk exists for all communities and the world. Recommends additional general info on U.</li> <li>Can you take radiation out of water?</li> <li>General feeling that there is too much information to absorb, we need simple ways to describe uranium and radiation. Idea of hiring a consultant to provide third party information to communities.</li> </ul>	RLC Feb 2009		

	There have been talks about uranium, how now that we have Nunavut, we are going to be careful and protected. But now people are saying that any mine is not safe. I do, on the other hand support the mining industry. I was one of the leaders/elders who spoke out about the concerns that we had. We want the mine to be safe and I think that consulting with the people is a good idea.	BL EL Mar 2009	KIGGAVIK presentation given for the NIRB Guidelines Workshop held in Baker Lake in March of 2011.	
	When material goes through the crusher it gives off radiation, how will you deal with this? I worked in a gold mine near the crusher and lots of dust came out.	KV OH 09	Storage of yellowcake in Baker Lake for marine transport has been removed from the Project Proposal.	
	If I get a job, how will I know if radiation is affecting me?	KV OH 09	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission representatives met with the Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee in April 2010	
	We usually oppose uranium mining, but we did not hear that last night. How will we know if there is radiation?	RB KIA 2010	Radiation Protection for Kiggavik and health impacts from radiation and mitigation methods are described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.	
	To CNSC-Do you know about radiation in workplaces or uses of radiation?	BL CLC Apr 2010	The in pit tailings facility proposed for Kiggavik is described in the Draft EIS and predictions on performance of the facility and impacts are given.	
	Concerns with the storage of yellowcake in the community of Baker Lake. Can the yellowcake not be stored at the mine site until it is shipped out? Will the community have a say on whether or not the yellowcake can be stored in Baker Lake?	BL NIRB Apr 2010	Baseline water quality as well as fish and wildlife are described in the baseline reports and monitoring is planned throughout the operation and decommissioning period.	
	Concerns over effects and exposure to radiation.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Uranium is of concern as it is dangerous. Proper procedures will have to be put in place to ensure that employees and employers are protected and that there are no exposures to the uranium and that there are preventions in place to prevent people from getting too close.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns regarding the environment and impacts from industrial activities, human activities, and radiation. Concerns also raised on the tailings and potential impacts downstream of the project. Impacts already being seen from exploration/drilling already on the fish in the area. They have become very poor, have white spots, are skinny and are not good to eat – effects on water.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Need to show the reality of uranium. Need to show pictures of what will happen to the land, the people in the presentation to reflect the reality of uranium.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Need to discuss in more details about the by products from uranium mining, not only discuss yellowcake. By products are the biggest concern from the mining. What will happen to the by products? How will it be stored? What are the proper storage methods for these by products? Need more information on the details of the lifespan of the by products and risks associated with the by products. This information is important not just for us, but for our children and our children's children. The by products should be taken out by the Proponent along with the uranium and not be left behind.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns over the safety of storing tailings underground. How do we know the models/technology (southern models) that will be used will work in the arctic and in the permafrost? How do they know the tailings will be safe underground and there will not be any spills? Concerns over the potential impacts from the tailings (leaching/spills) to Baker Lake and eventually to Chesterfield Inlet.	CI NIRB May 2010		
	When they are open mines, do they monitor for any sign of radiation?	BL CLC Jul 2010		
	What kind of radiation does uranium give off? Hockey analogy is great, people will understand it. Everyone should see radiation demo.	RI OH Nov 2010		
	Can you see radiation? What do you use to detect it, is it large or small (detectors) How long can they work around radiation?	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Can you explain radiation in more detail?	RB OH Nov 2010		
	Why is radiation dangerous?	WC OH Nov 2010		



	Quite comfortable with the open house and feels that AREVA is giving the right information. Information on radiation was missing before. Do I accumulate radiation in my body when working at a uranium mine? People are generally aware of uranium, but showing more what you do will loosen the tension.	AR OH Nov 2010		
	What is nuclear? How does it work? What are the bad effects?	CI OH Nov 2010		
	Want to hear more about the potential negative effects of the mine, safety of the mine and overall project.	RI IQ Feb 2011		
	More information on Uranium and Radiation	BL CLC Aug 2011		
<b>Site Tours</b> Showing people a uranium mine is one of the better ways to have people understand about uranium mining. Tours of operating uranium mines and of the Kiggavik exploration site began in 2005. Comments from people who attended tours have been positive and demonstrated the value of having the tours.	Don't want to visit Saskatchewan Mines. Want aboriginals from Saskatchewan who do not work at mines to come to Baker Lake and tell us what it is like living near a uranium mine.	BL HTO Mar 2006	Traditional Athabaskan hunters came to Baker Lake in 2007 and met with the Hunters and trappers. Athabaskan mine elders were part of the 2009 and 2010 Kivalliq Community Tours.  From 2005 to 2009, 126 people from Nunavut were taken on 9 tours of Saskatchewan mines. Included were community leaders, regulators, IPGs, Inuit organizations, hunters, elders, students and educators.  From 2005 to 2011, 141 community people visited the Kiggavik site. Included were politicians, community leaders, people who won contests, students, Hunters and Trappers, the education board, and the Community Liaison Committee.	Tours to Kiggavik will continue throughout the environmental assessment and then through the construction and operation of the mine.  Tours to Saskatchewan Mines are planned for 2012 and will continue.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We should send one group of Elders to Saskatchewan mines.</li> <li>We should organize for people to visit mines. It's different when you're actually down there seeing with your own eyes, to hear from the words only does not really touch your heart and minds.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Feb 2007		
	How many people will be going down to the Northern Saskatchewan to visit the mining sites?	BL CLC Sep 2007		
	The Qilautiniut (Elders) would like to go and visit Kiggavik site.	BL CLC Apr 2008		
	When and how many will tour the Northern Saskatchewan Uranium mines?	BL CLC May 2008		
	I've been wondering about the visits to the Kiggavik mine, will we able to go up there and see the mine	BL EL Mar 2009		
	Asked when Community Liaison Committee will be able to go and visit Meadow bank mine? I want to see cultural relations.	BL CLC Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Education Board had a meeting and one teacher would very much like to visit Kiggavik.</li> <li>To visit would be more beneficial for CLC. It would show us what a mine looks like. I'd like to see the two cultures working.</li> </ul>	BL CLC May 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was very interesting to see the mining robot in action when it's handing the things that a person cannot do in there. Afterwards they had to wash the robot before anyone touched it again.</li> <li>I really wanted to go survey it (Thelon crossing location) again but didn't really know to go about it.</li> </ul>	BL CLC Aug 2009		
	Is it possible for us to visit the site?	RB KIA 2010		
	I also would like to know if there will be uranium mine visits.	BL CLC Feb 2010		
	I'd like to see more people go the Saskatchewan mines to see uranium mining for themselves.	BL CLC Mar 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no date set for the tour?</li> <li>People asked to go on homeland visits, is anything happening with this?</li> </ul>	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you take people to see the site?</li> <li>Do you take people to your mine in SK?</li> </ul>	RB OH Nov 2010		
	I am planning to visit the Saskatchewan mine sites next time.	BL CLC Jan 2011		

<b>Archaeological Sites</b> Concerns have been raised about the possibility of disturbing archaeological sites, particularly grave sites.	Stated the shore to the south of Haqqiq has many archaeological sites and traditional use areas.	BL CLC Mar 2007	An archaeological assessment was carried out as part of the baseline studies. This is included in the DEIS. The archaeological consultants presented their results publicly and considered feedback in carrying out more assessments.	The project is being designed to minimize disturbance to archaeological sites.
	If the traditional graves on the land has no crosses on them; the relatives can go and put crosses on them to mark that they are graves. That would indicate that there are archaeological sites there as well.	BL CLC Apr 2008		
	As long as the archaeological sites are not disturbed, I will continue to support the mine.	BL EL Mar 2009		
	Concerns over archaeological sites. Family members are buried in the area.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns over potential impacts to archaeological and historical sites in or near the community.	CI NIRB May 2010		
<b>Translations/Language</b> Comments on having information presented and translated in Inuktitut have been received throughout the region at various events. The quality of translation and interpretation and the possibility of losing information in the translation has been pointed out.	Our agenda is too long. Baker Lake is the Nunavut leader in mining. Very impressed with Mining Symposium and William's and Moses presentations. Great to see new mining money in town. Happy to be part of the committee. Make sure there is lots of time for elders at meetings. We should get a translator for the meetings.	BL CLC Apr 2007	Public events are usually given with simultaneous interpretation. Community Liaison Meetings are held in Inuktitut with an interpreter and minutes are translated.  Most prepared material is given in English and Inuktitut.  A bilingual Community Liaison Officer has been employed at the Baker Lake office since 2006.  AREVA advised at a uranium terminology workshop held by the Nunavut Language Authority in Baker Lake in March 2011.  A glossary of translated terms is provided in the DEIS.	AREVA will continue to communicate in Kivalliq communities in English and Inuktitut.
	I am very proud to hear someone speaking in Inuktitut, maybe get Golder to train & building on Monitoring Surveying, our young people could be trained!	BL CLC Aug 2007		
	Caution to be careful with translations on words like tailings, effluent, etc. One mine used the translation "where caribou go to die" for tailings for 3 years before being informed.	RLC Feb 2009		
	The translation for radionuclides is not very clear, it refers to things that are hot but does not refer to uranium at all.	BL HTO Aug 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials given to Inuit should be translated</li> <li>When will we get the Inuktitut version (diet study questionnaire)</li> </ul>	BL CLC Mar 2010		
	We have a hard time understanding, especially those people who do not speak English. We need to see things for ourselves	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	Everything provided at meetings should be in Inuktitut and translated incorrectly	RI IQ Feb 2011		
	There is many different terms in Inuktitut. I'm getting to the point where it is hard to remember old terms and stories. Language sessions would help.	BL CLC May 2011		
<b>Potential Environmental Impacts</b> People have communicated concern over the possibility of environmental effects throughout the Kivalliq region. Concerns have been expressed about contaminants in dust and in water impacting the environment and getting into the food chain. Concerns have been expressed about winds carrying contaminants far from the source.	The reason I asked – there are a lot of rivers in that area. The contaminants will not flow in the rivers or lakes?	KIA WC Apr 2007	Baseline data has been gathered for terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments. An air dispersion assessment has been conducted and human health risks have been estimated.  The project has been designed to minimize impacts to the environment. The DEIS highlights the impacts to the environment and presents mitigate measures.  The decommissioning Plan shows the measures that will be taken to restore the environment following mining.	The environment will continue to be monitored during the mining operation and reported to regulators with publicly available reports.  Community Monitoring committees will be established to participate in monitoring the effects of mining on the environment.
	If something leaks, would it spread quickly to other areas? How quickly would it affect the animals, environment and water?	KIA AR Apr 2007		
	Uranium gets into animals, people eat them, do we get sick?	Kug NTI May 2007		
	The dust pollution coming from uranium mines, its totally different from southern Canada. Our air is different up here. In the mainland, it can be very cold in the winter and in summer it can be extremely hot. It fluctuates very easily. If there are contaminated lands and cumulative effects, how are we going to be able to maintain our wildlife? Our caribou habitat? Our people? We'll all be missing that. We'll be long gone. Sometimes you cannot see when it hurts you.	BL NPC Jun 2007		
	When drilling, how do you ensure that waterways are protected from contaminants?	RI KWB May 2008		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The special management area, is it going to be managed or covered? Protected from the environment?"</li> <li>I'm concerned about how far the buildings and the pits are from each other. I think you should have had a legend. I see a lot of creeks here and we don't know where they run to, how are we going to protect them? There is a slope to the deposits and what if wastes flow into the water surrounding the area?</li> </ul>	BL HTO Mar 2009		
	How does dust affect the environment?	RI KWB Oct 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our concern is with the spills because there is a lot of wildlife such as polar bears, seals, caribou, and so on. Do you have a management plan to deal with spills</li> <li>When exploration is happening and things are brought up from the ground, and caribou are eating from around that area, what kind of health affects would there be if the caribou are eating from that area?</li> <li>We have a lot of wind in Nunavut and I am sure there is dust all around that area. Will this get worse with global warming and affect your Project?</li> </ul>	KV OH 09		
	Wind is different on the tundra where there are no trees	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	Concerns over potential spills and accidents onto the land and water. How will this be handled and planned for? If a spill or accident is to occur, this will affect our life and wellness for years to come.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns over cumulative impacts in the region. How will the foreseeable future actions be measured/determined and modeled? This review is not about the just the Kiggavik project, but about opening up the Kivalliq region and Nunavut to uranium mining. We are already feeling the impacts from exploration and uranium exploration in our region (noise from helicopters and airplanes). AREVA has been mentioned the possibility of the mill being used for other future mines. Models need to be based on a realistic scenario of what will happen with additional future mines in the area. AREVA is the first uranium mine to go through this process and it will set the benchmark for future projects.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerned with air pollutants travelling by way of dust particles. Dangers associated with the dust to human health and wildlife.	RB NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns about groundwater contamination	RI OH Nov 2010		
	Environment should be restored following mining	CH OH Nov 2010		
	How far will dust travel from the mine?	AR OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens if uranium gets into the groundwater?</li> <li>Concerned with dust blowing during storms.</li> </ul>	BL HS Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned about winds from Baker Lake. We get caribou from Baker Lake. Geese fly to Baker Lake.</li> <li>Caribou downwind would get disease from contaminated dust.</li> </ul>	WC HTO Mar 2011		
<b>Socioeconomic Impacts</b> Comments about the social impacts of mining have been received from people through the Kivalliq region. People see the need for employment and training for employment and see the advantages from this. They also see problems associated with migration, and the social problems (family violence, drugs, crime) that can	Motion: That the Health Committee, Justice Committee, Akiliniitmiut be asked to participate in the Kiggavik – Sissons Community Liaison Committee and that the Elders Group and Youth Group be asked to provide a male and female representative.	BL CLC Dec 2006	AREVA has participated in the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee since it was formed in 2007.  The DEIS covers social impacts and the mitigation (multiple pickup points, family assistance program, onsite elders etc.) that will be put in place to minimize negative social impacts.  IIBA negotiations will take place between	IIBA negotiations will result in an IIBA that will be implemented, monitored and periodically updated.  AREVA will continue to participate in the Socioeconomic Monitoring committee.  AREVA will make changes to its social programs based on feedback received during the operation of the mine.
	We are surrounded by Exploration. Thinks Baker Lake will have a population explosion. Baker Lake is becoming a centre of exploration and mining. If monitored and controlled, this could be good, if not, it could be bad.	BL CLC Mar 2007		
	Very hard to keep up with people coming in from other communities filling up her house where she also own her own house; had to get rid of one family so far from her house.	BL CLC Jun 2007		

come from new found money and a change in living habits with a rotational work schedule.	When our children grow up they are going to have to try and live the way I do, go out hunting and working. But they don't know what do to anymore. You can't make enough money, especially when you're not a good hunter	BL NPC Jun 2007	AREVA and the Kivalliq Inuit Association in 2012.  Cultural Sensitivity sessions have already been carried out in 2011 as part of Kiggavik field season orientation.  AREVA conducted suicide prevention training for employees and contractors in 2008 and for community members in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet in 2011.	
	If we open the mine, safety and jobs are priority. Keep in mind, the mine won't be near this community. The residents know that mines are opening but no hires from this community. Will our youth benefit for jobs. Are we talking about the region benefiting or just Baker Lake?	KIA AR Apr 2007		
	The economic benefits is that a must? Including employment?	KIA CH Apr 2007		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a strong link between environmental and social effects, particularly in the minds of elders but also of many others. Hunting is not only very important to Inuit on traditional/cultural grounds but is also still critical to food security for most Inuit households.</li> <li>In regard to socio-ec interviews there was a question as to whether they can recommend more social workers in communities. Also want others to know that they do not need to be told how to spend their money.</li> </ul>	RLC Feb 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is it possible to blend a traditional and mining lifestyle?</li> <li>Will you contribute to communities like swimming pools, recreation centres, etc.?</li> <li>What kind of economic impact will it have on the communities?</li> </ul>	KV OH 09		
	There should be a cultural sensitivity component within company projects (including exploration camps). Employees from the south should be informed and educated about Baker Lake & Inuit culture before they arrive.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	How will AREVA (and other uranium mining companies) plan on helping the community in dealing with the social impacts that result from the creation of yet another mine?	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Need to make sure community members will receive benefits including those who are/will not be employed by the mining companies.	CI NIRB May 2010		
	An IIBA needs to be put in place to ensure Inuit will benefit if there are impacts to harvesting activities. IIBA will be needed as there will be large impacts to the environment and socioeconomics from the proposed mine.	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	It is hard for workers to be away from home and easier when they come home every night.	BL OH Nov 2010		
	All focus is on contracting issues but the bigger areas are socioeconomic, more drugs, women need shelter.	BL OH Nov 2010		
	Will Country Foods be available	RB OH Nov 2010		
	Concerned about family violence after people leave for rotational shifts.	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Wants to find out more about the item 5.1 (Suicide Prevention) whether it was people from Baker Lake or Saskatoon.	BL CLC Jun 2010		
	Supportive of cultural awareness orientation, because of the language differences and difficulties. Encouraging and promoting Inuit language.	BL CLC Jun 2010		
	Cultural awareness sessions would be good at Kiggavik	BL CLC Jun 2010		
	I have lost 4 members of my family; you can tell who will be a victim, because they become really nice and generous just before they take their life. When young people are addicted drugs, they start to be afraid to admit or look for help, that's the time they commit suicide. They are under the darkness.	BL CLC Jun 2011		

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- BL HS Mar 2009. Meeting Notes, Jonah Amitnaaq Secondary School, Baker Lake – Update on the Kiggavik Project and explain possible job opportunities. March 5, 2009; in Appendix 3A: Engagement Documentation.
- BL HS Nov 2010. Meeting Notes, Jonah Amitnaaq Secondary School Presentation, Baker Lake, November 2, 2010; in Appendix 3A: Engagement Documentation.
- BL HTO Mar 2006. Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization Meeting Notes. March 2, 2006; in Appendix 3A: Engagement Documentation.



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- CH IQ Feb 2011. Meeting Notes Coral Harbour IQ Validation Meeting. February 17, 2011; in Appendix 3A: Engagement Documentation.
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- CH KIA Feb 2010. Results of the 2010 KIA Community Engagement Tour For the Proposed Kiggavik Project, Kivalliq Inuit Association, Coral Harbour, April 2010, February 24, 2010.
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