

**NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION SESSION REPORT**

**NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD PROCESS AND THE
PROPOSED MEADOWBANK GOLD PROJECT**

CHESTERFIELD INLET, BAKER LAKE & RANKIN INLET

APRIL 4TH TO APRIL 14TH, 2005



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Executive Summary

The Nunavut Impact Review Board



Created through Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement (NLCA), the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) is mandated to 'protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and to protect the ecosystemic integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area'¹ with respect to future development projects and activities. This is done through the environmental impact assessment process. An important part of the NIRB environmental assessment process is to inform potentially affected communities about proposed development projects and activities.

Introduction


Between April 4th and April 14th, 2005, Carolanne Inglis and Tiffany Paul, the Nunavut Impact Review Board's (NIRB) Hearing Coordinators (HC), travelled to Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, and Rankin Inlet to provide community consultation sessions to the communities regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) submitted by Cumberland Resources Ltd. for the proposed Meadowbank Gold Project. The information sessions aimed to summarise the key findings of the DEIS and informed the communities about upcoming formal public meetings concerning the Review process of this proposed project². The community consultation sessions targeted representatives of the Hamlet Councils, Hunters and Trappers Organisations (HTOs), school teachers and classes, college classes, elders groups, women's groups, and various community committees.

The sessions aimed to encourage participation in upcoming formal public meetings by providing community members with the necessary information to participate effectively in the process. Additionally, these community consultation sessions allowed the NIRB staff to capitalise on the previous knowledge gained from initial community consultation sessions to increase participation at community meetings. The methods used to increase participation at public

¹ Section 12.2.5 of NLCA.

² Appendix (A) contains the presentation given in all public meetings. Any modifications to the presentation due to time constraints has been noted in the daily log of activities.

meetings will continue to be used by NIRB staff. Finally, these community consultation sessions enabled NIRB to provide specific NIRB technical dialogue training to interpreter/translator Percy Tullanuaq from Baker Lake.



The Proposed Meadowbank Gold Project

Cumberland Resources Ltd. (Cumberland) is proposing to develop an open pit gold mine on the Meadowbank property (The Meadowbank Gold Project) that would have an approximate life of 12- to 14- years. The property is located in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut approximately 70 km north of the Hamlet of Baker Lake on Inuit-owned surface lands. As of November 2004, the Meadowbank Gold project hosts estimated combined measured and indicated resources of approximately 3,203,000 oz of gold and additional inferred resources of approximately 581,000 oz. It is proposed that three open pits would be created to remove the gold. Some of the areas to be mined are currently sitting under shallow lakes, and dikes would be built to allow for temporary removal of the water from these areas. At closure, the pits will be re-flooded³.

Meadowbank is planned as a fly-in/fly-out operation with personnel rotated every several weeks by air transportation. It is estimated that the proposed mine could create 60 to 90 jobs for Baker Lake and Kivalliq region residents during various project phases. It is reasonable to expect that the mine life could be extended as a result of continued exploration⁴.

In compliance with the Nunavut Impact Review Board's Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines issued on February 20, 2004 Cumberland submitted a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to the Nunavut Impact Review Board on January 17, 2005. Currently the DEIS is undergoing technical review by intervening parties, and the NIRB has scheduled technical meetings for June 2 and 3, 2005 in Baker Lake, and Pre-Hearing Conferences in Baker Lake on June 6 and 7, 2005, Chesterfield Inlet on June 8, 2005 and in Rankin Inlet on June 9, 2005.

³ Cumberland Environmental Impact Statement. Received by NIRB on January 17, 2005.

⁴ Cumberland Environmental Impact Statement. Received by NIRB on January 17, 2005.

Community Consultation Sessions

Preparation for Community Consultation Sessions

Interested parties were contacted in the three communities. Contact was made primarily by phone, followed up with email or faxes. For public meetings cable announcements were posted on the television; all cable ads were sent to the co-ops in both English and Inuktitut. While visiting in the communities, the NIRB staff accessed the local radio stations to remind community members of the upcoming consultation sessions. These announcements were made in English and in Inuktitut. All communities were sent posters detailing the public meeting. These were sent to businesses, schools, government buildings, health centres, local organisations, and the Hamlets. During the visit NIRB staff assessed whether the posters had been put up in the various locations, and if no poster had been put up, the NIRB staff put them up again. Additionally, the NIRB placed a similar looking flyer into each mailbox of the communities to serve as an additional reminder of the upcoming consultation sessions.

Daily log of activities

(HC – Hearing Coordinator: Carolanne Inglis)
(HY – Hearing Coordinator: Tiffany Paul)

April 4th, 2005 – Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet

- Travel to Chesterfield Inlet from Rankin Inlet for HC, HY and two interpreters

April 5th – Chesterfield Inlet

- Upon arrival, it was noticed that the NIRB advertisement was not on the CO-OP channel. The Ottawa office was contacted and the HC was informed that there had been a technical problem and the ads were not running in Chesterfield, but they were running in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet. The Chesterfield CO-OP assisted the NIRB staff by compiling an ad to be placed on the CO-OP channel. An advertisement for the meeting ended up running on the local channel the day of the meeting.
- A message was left for the Rankin Inlet SAO to inquire as to whether the Council would like a meeting the following week.
- Mayor David Aksawnee was contacted regarding a meeting with the Baker Lake Hamlet Council, and it was agreed the HC would follow up with David Aksawnee the next day.
- The Baker Lake Community Justice Committee was contacted regarding a possible meeting. There was no response from this contact.

- Hatti Mannick was contacted regarding a meeting with the Baker Lake Elders Society. Hatti Mannick indicated that she no longer worked for the Heritage Centre and suggested Norman Attunqala, the chairperson for the Qilauimiut Elders Society would be the individual to contact.
- The Arctic College in Baker Lake was contacted regarding a potential meeting. Alexis of the Arctic College indicated there would be an appropriate class to receive a presentation. The HC committed to following up with this potential meeting later in the week.
- A meeting was arranged with the Pulaarvik Kablu Friendship Centre in Rankin Inlet for the staff. It was suggested that if NIRB could provide lunch to the staff, then there would likely be more people in attendance (approximately 15). Catering was then arranged with the Rankin Inlet CO-OP to provide for lunch for the Friendship Centre staff on Wednesday April 13th.
- The HC confirmed the gym set-up with the Hamlet and confirmation of the catering with the CO-OP.
- The HTO was contacted to determine if they would be attending the public meeting. This was confirmed by Marjorie Autut.
- 12:30 – A radio announcement was made on local radio in English and Inuktitut to remind people of the public meeting.
- 13:30 – HC contacted the Chesterfield Inlet SAO to inquire as to whether the Hamlet Council would be present at the public meeting. The SAO responded by indicating that the Chesterfield Mayor had made an announcement on the local radio station reminding people of the meeting, and it was his understanding that some of the Councillors would be attending the public meeting.
- 16:30 – the HC and HY prepared the Hamlet Gym for the community consultation session.
- 18:30 – the HC, HY and the two interpreters went to the Hamlet Gym for the community consultation session. People started to arrive at 19:05, were signed in and given a ballot for door prizes. The meeting began at 19:30 and ended at 21:30. There were approximately 50 people in attendance. The meeting was translated consecutively by Mary Hunt and Percy Tullanuaq.

April 6th – Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake

- The HC and HY gave a presentation to Glenn Brocklebank's Grade 10, 11 and 12 high school class at Victor Sammurtok School. Principal Peter Laracy was in attendance for some of the meeting as well.
- A meeting date was confirmed with Mayor David Aksawnee of the Baker Lake for the NIRB to meet with the Hamlet Council. This date was decided to be April 7th in the afternoon.
- Baker Lake's Economic Development Officer Tera Fesyk was contacted to determine if she was interested in a meeting. She responded that she would be able to meet at 1:30 on April 7th, prior to the NIRB staff meeting with the Baker Lake Hamlet Council.
- The manager of the Jessie Oonark Centre in Baker Lake was contacted to see if the staff would be interested in a lunch meeting (due to the fact that a

meeting needed to take place outside of work time). The manager suggested Friday April 8th from 12 – 1. The manager also suggested that he would contact the previous workers in the sewing department to see if they would be interested in attending the meeting. The Baker Lake CO-OP was then contacted to arrange catering for the lunch meeting.

- The HC, the HY and the two translators travelled to Baker Lake.

April 7th – Baker Lake

- The Community Liaison Officer of the Kivilliq Inuit Association Hugh Nateela was contacted to see if the Community Land and Resource Committee would be interested in a meeting. He responded that a good time to meet would be Monday April 11th, at 9:30 at the Nunamiut Lodge. He later suggested that we also include the HTO in this meeting, which was agreed upon.
- Mark Spence-Vinge of the Baker Lake Interagency Committee was contacted to confirm the meeting with the Interagency Committee.
- The HC dropped in to the Cumberland Office to make contact with Michael Haqpi, the Community Liaison Officer for Cumberland Ltd.
- Refreshments were purchased for the upcoming meetings.
- 12:15 – The local radio station was contacted and an announcement was made in English and Inuktitut reminding people of the public meeting in the evening.
- 13:15 – the HC and HY met with Tera Fesyk, the Economic Development Officer for the Hamlet to answer questions regarding the process for the proposed Meadowbank Gold Project and Hamlet involvement.
- 14:45 – 15:35 – The NIRB HC and HY met with the Baker Lake Hamlet Council. Initially discussions centred around the municipal marshalling area for the Cumberland Meadowbank. NIRB provided consecutive translation for the presentation. Robert Chapple of Community and Government Services was present and was answering some of the questions posed towards the marshalling area. NIRB staff proceeded with a discussion of the proposed Meadowbank Gold Project.
- 16:00 – 17:05 – the HC and HY met with the Baker Lake Interagency Committee. The Committee requested CD versions of the EIS and some supplementary documents, and the NIRB staff promised to drop some off the following day.
- 17:15 – 17:45 – The HC and HY went to the Recreation Centre to set-up for the evening meeting.
- 18:30 – The HC, HY and two translators went to the Recreation Centre. People began arriving at 19:00. It took approximately 35 minutes to sign everyone in to the meeting, in part due to the interpretation needs to sign many of the people in. The meeting began at 19:40 and finished at 22:00. There were approximately 85 people in attendance, not including children. The meeting was interpreted consecutively by Mary Hunt and Percy Tullanuaq.

April 8th – Baker Lake

- 9:30 – 10:30 – the HC and HY held a meeting with Grade 11 and 12 students at the Jonah Amitnaaq High School to discuss the proposed Meadowbank Project and to gain a youth perspective on the possible mine.
- 11:45 – 13:00 – Held lunch meeting with employees at Jessie Oonark Centre. Consecutive translation was provided by Mary Hunt and Percy Tullanuaq.
- 13:00 – Percy Tullanuaq assisted with calling Norman Attunqala of the Qilauimiut Elders Society to arrange for meeting with some of the Baker Lake Elders. It was originally suggested the meeting take place at the Heritage Centre, but Norman suggested that the meeting take place on Monday April 11th at the Martha Taliruaq Centre, following the regular senior lunch. This was agreed upon.
- The Martha Taliruaq Centre was called to make sure that the NIRB staff could visit with the elders on Monday April 11th. This was agreed upon, for a time of 13:00.
- An attempt was made to contact the Rankin Inlet HTO, which was unsuccessful.
- 14:00 – The meeting at the Arctic College was confirmed for the evening of April 11th. At this time it was also that the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and the Community Land and Resources Committee (CLARC) of the KivIA would be in attendance for the meeting for 9:30 on April 11th, at the Nunamiut Lodge.
- 15:00 – the HC delivered CD versions of the EIS and the supplementary documents to Mark Spence-Vinge at the Mianiqsijit office location.
- In the evening, the HC, HY and Mary Hunt participated in a local community feast and evening of games and entertainment.

April 11th – Baker Lake

- 9:30 – 11:30 – NIRB met with the CLO and CLARC of KivIA at the Nunamiut Lodge. Catering was arranged for through the Nunamiut Lodge. Consecutive interpretation was provided by Mary Hunt and Percy Tullanuaq. Members of the CLARC are presently made up of individuals from the Hamlet, the HTO and other community organisations.
- Another attempt was made to contact the Rankin Inlet HTO, but was unsuccessful.
- A message was left for the SAO of the Rankin Inlet Hamlet regarding a possible meeting for the next week.
- 13:00 – 14:00 – NIRB met with the elders at the Martha Taliruaq Centre following a regular lunch meeting. Initially the translation equipment was not working very well, but supplies were purchased to fix the problem. The presentation given was a brief summary of the impacts of the proposed Meadowbank project, with more emphasis placed on initiating comments and answering questions.
- Contact was made with the Kivalliq Inuit Association in Rankin Inlet, to confirm NIRB's upcoming presence in Rankin Inlet.

- 19:00 – 20:30 – HC and HY met with students at Arctic College in the Adult Education Program.

April 12th – Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet

- NIRB staff travelled from Baker Lake to Rankin Inlet.
- Once in Rankin, a meeting was arranged with the SAO of Rankin Inlet for Wednesday April 13th, at 14:30. It was suggested that this was more appropriate than meeting with the Hamlet Council, since the Council was 'meeting-ed out'.
- The HC confirmed the catering and conference centre for the following day.
- The catering was confirmed for the lunch meeting at the Pulaarvik Kablu Friendship Centre.
- A number of attempts were made to contact the Rankin Inlet HTO via telephone but all attempts proved to be unsuccessful. An answering machine message at the Rankin Inlet HTO indicated the HTO was presently not functioning.

April 13th – Rankin Inlet

- AM – The HC and HY began the creation of the second consultation report.
- 11:45 – The HC/HY and two interpreters arrived at the Pulaarvik Kablu Friendship Centre to set up for meeting. Catering arrived at 11:45 and staff members arrived at 12:05. The lunch meeting began at 12:15 and finished at 13:30. No interpretation was required for the meeting.
- 14:30 – The HC and HY met with the SAO of the Rankin Inlet Hamlet, John Hodgson, and Councillor David Ningeongan to briefly discuss the Project. The meeting finished at 15:15.
- 18:00 – An attempt was made to call the local radio station to get a message onto the radio regarding the evening meeting, but no one was answering any of the phones which were called. Contacting the local radio station was attempted until 19:00.
- 18:30 – The NIRB staff arrived at the Bayshore Conference Centre to set-up for the meeting. Catering was provided by the Wild Wolf Café. People began to arrive at 19:00, the meeting began at 19:15 and finished at 21:00. Mary Hunt and Percy Tullanuaq interpreted consecutively. Approximately 20 people were in attendance at the meeting. At the meeting there was interest in the NIRB staff visiting the Arctic College the next day. It was suggested that NIRB contact the Arctic College the following morning.

April 14th – Rankin Inlet

- The HY contacted the Arctic College at 9:30, but the college instructor was not available for a meeting.
- 10:00 – 11:30 – The HC and HY visited with the Kivalliq Inuit Association to discuss the KIA process relating to the Community Land and Resource

Committee in Baker Lake and the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement Process. As well, there was general discussion regarding the NIRB process.

- 19:30 – The HC, HY and Mary Hunt travelled to Yellowknife and Percy Tullanuaq travelled to Baker Lake.

NIRB Meeting Notes

April 5 – 14, 2005
Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet

Note: The acronym DEIS is used throughout this document to refer to Cumberland Resources Ltd.'s Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Meadowbank Gold Project, produced in December 2004. The DEIS 'Part 1 Report' and 'Part 2 Appendices' are referenced as are various support documents (Baseline Reports, Impact Assessments and Management and Monitoring Plans).

Chesterfield Inlet Public Meeting

Tuesday April 5, 2005

7:00 pm – 9:30 pm

Hamlet Gym, Chesterfield Inlet

Verified by: Brad Amirault, Manager of Pitsiulak Co-op

Attendance list attached

- *NIRB Meadowbank Presentation* -

Questions/Comments:

Comment – Chesterfield is the route to bring supplies into Baker Lake; the equipment will have to bypass us. If Baker Lake is in support of the project, Chesterfield would likely be in support of it as well. We expect that office buildings would come to Chesterfield Inlet if the mining companies are coming in to town. (We need to) try and plan for the youth, they need more.

Q - If something happens to a ship or barge on the way to Baker Lake, who would be in charge of looking after the spill?

NIRB – I think it would be the responsibility of the (barging) company to clean up a spill. Cumberland, as the shipper of the spilled goods, may also have some responsibility to ensure the spill was properly cleaned up. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans would likely be involved.

Note: According to the Marine Liability Act, Schedule 4, Section 41, Part III, Article 12 as a 'General Rule' 'The shipper is not liable for loss sustained by the carrier or the actual carrier, or for damage sustained by the ship, unless such loss or damage was caused by the fault or neglect of the shipper, his servants or agents. Nor is any servant or agent of the shipper liable for such loss or damage unless the loss or damage was caused by fault or neglect on his part.'

Q – There are lots of horror stories of the past and how mining companies have left the state of the land. Assuming that the company has resolved the environmental issues, how could the project affect the migration of the caribou?

NIRB – Cumberland's DEIS indicates that there are no major migratory routes through the project area, and there are no major crossings. The report indicates that impacts to caribou would not be significant following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

Note: In the DEIS - Part 1 Report, Pg. 148 it states 'The primary potential effects of construction and operation activities on ungulates will be direct and indirect loss of habitat, avoidance of foraging habitat and areas of human activity (i.e., reduced habitat effectiveness), deflection from normal travel routes and energetic costs... possible injury or mortality from encounters with pits and other mine facilities, mortality due to collisions with vehicles or aircraft...' and 'Without mitigation, these impacts could have measurable impacts on ungulates utilizing

the area. However, with mitigation (e.g., enforcing speed limits and giving caribou the right-of-way), residual impacts are anticipated to be of low significance.'

Comment – There could be problems with the tailings and the cyanide – I am concerned that there could be water related problems.

NIRB – Cumberland will be required to do regular water testing. If the project gets past the NIRB review process, the next step will be for the licensing of use of water. This is done by the Nunavut Water Board, and they will have stringent water testing requirements.

Q – Assuming that they have resolved these issues, I would be in favour of the project. But I want to know what will happen in 10 years down the road. What assurances do we have that the company will have the money to do the clean-up properly?

NIRB – As part of the NIRB review, the Board will take into account the posting of bonds by the proponent. At the Nunavut Water Licensing stage, the NWB will require that all money needed for clean-up is posted as a bond prior to the beginning of construction. As the project goes along and as the company starts cleaning up the project, the money owed will gradually decrease until everything is finally cleaned up.

Comment – I am here as a visiting community member (from Rankin) and I feel as though I am at home here. I want to encourage people to speak up and give your views about the land. These people (NIRB) are here to hear what you have to say about a project, because they feel it is important. The components of the environment are easily impacted. There is a bit of concern around water quality coming from the mine, like the one near Rankin. I worked there and I know what it did to the environment. When companies are losing money they might want to just stop working. 15-20 years ago caribou were afraid of people, of noise. Now they are not scared like they were 15-20 years ago. It's the waterfowl and fish and marine animals that are still afraid of activity. A lot of people want to do fishing, that would be the only concern that I have. Today I do not think we should be saying no to everything. Especially since now people are not eating their traditional foods – people cannot survive off the land these days the way that I did. They need to make money, we need to help them. We've got to ask the companies the hard questions.

Chesterfield Inlet Public Meeting Attendants

Chesterfield Inlet Public Meeting - April 5th, 2005

Name	Phone Number	Email	Signature
Martene AGGAR	None		Martene
Amber AGGAR	None		Martene
Blue Aggar			
El: Kimbriandale			Elle
Greg Lowyale			Greg
Rachel, Amosok			Rachel
Cheryl Ann			Cheryl
Coradine Kreekat			Coradine Kreekat
Tyler Davis Kreekat			Tyler Davis Kreekat
George Langyak			George Langyak
James Aute			James Aute
Quante Ann			Quante Ann
Alfred Brown			Alfred Brown
Michael Dugan			Michael Dugan
Robert Aggar			Robert Aggar
Arthur Aggar			Arthur Aggar
NOEL MUCKPAID			NOEL MUCKPAID
WILLIE TOSLE			WILLIE TOSLE
MAIM JACKSON			MAIM JACKSON
Diana Tomago			Diana Tomago
Joe Muck			Joe Muck
JOEY TAYIN			JOEY TAYIN
Leanne Kana			Leanne Kana
Dr C. Ann			Dr C. Ann
Brad Amicalet			Brad Amicalet

SIGN - IN SHEET

Chesterfield Inlet Public Meeting - April 5th, 2005

Name	Phone Number	Email	Signature
MIKE MACDONALD	[REDACTED]		[Signature]
Dona Sammut deK			
Rosalie Sammut deK			
Karen Aggar			
Marjorie Aggar			
Lena Quist	[REDACTED]		[Signature]
Harry Tooteo	" "	4 Tooteo @ Hotmail	[Signature]
Natalie Puttall			
Abul Butler			
Lorna Glick			[Signature]
Michelle Amarok	[REDACTED]		Michelle Amarok
Aurie Amourak	" "		Aurie Amourak
Maia Illungayak	" "	" "	Maia Illungayak
Claude Illungayak	" "	" "	
Cherylene Amourak	" "	" "	
Cheryl Amourak			CHARLIE A
KEISEY AGGAR			
Amie Aggar			A Aggar
Dana Aggar			
Sara Aggar			Sara Aggar
Cecilia Melton			C Melton
Silvia Aggar			
Michelle Aggar			P. Aggar
Michael Illungayak			Michael Illungayak
BRISTON BRUCE			
Elizabeth Kukriak			

SIGN-IN

SHEET

Meeting with High School Students at Victor Sammurtok School

Wednesday April 6, 2005

Chesterfield Inlet

Verified by: Glenn Brocklebank and students

Attendees: Glenn Brocklebank (Teacher), Peter Laracy (Principal), Grade 10, 11 & 12 Students

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation -

Questions/Comments:

Q – If the tailings are going to be stored via the permafrost, our class has just done a unit on climate change and it suggests that in 50 years the permafrost will have melted. If this is the case, what will happen to the tailings and the impact on the land and water?

NIRB – Cumberland has incorporated projected climate change models into their project design, and anticipate that the permafrost would not be altered to the point that it would affect the tailings impoundment areas.

*Note: In the DEIS - Part 1 Report, Pg. 177 it states 'Predictions based on a warming of 4°C to 5°C over the next 50 years suggest that the Meadowbank property would remain within the zone of continuous permafrost, but the active layer thickness would increase and the total thickness of permafrost may slowly reduce in time. **These changes will not compromise permafrost encapsulation of the rock storage and tailings facilities.**'. Further to that, on pg. 5-2 of the DEIS Mine Waste & Water Management Plan it states 'climate change at this site could result in a temperature rise of as much as 5.5°C in the next century. For this simplified model the effect of climate change is considered by uniformly incrementing the annual average temperature function by 5.5°C over the first 100 years in the model and then maintaining the increased mean monthly temperatures for the next 200 years.'*

Q – They (Cumberland) have indicated that the unskilled labour force required for the mine would be less than 25% of the total required workforce. That is not a lot of employment for the Inuit. Because the people of Nunavut do not generally have the skills required for mining, this means that a lot of workers will still be required from outside of Nunavut, meaning that people from outside will be benefiting from our land.

NIRB – Cumberland suggests that, although the percentage of workers total is less than 25% likely coming from Baker Lake, this represents a significant increase in the number of people employed in Baker Lake (because of the high rates of unemployment). (*DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-3*)

Q – What kind of training initiatives will be offered to ensure that our people can work in the mines?

NIRB – Cumberland is to negotiate an IIBA with the Kivalliq Inuit Association, and it will have provisions in it regarding training initiatives. In addition to the IIBA, Cumberland indicates that there will be on-the-job training to enable people to move up into skilled positions. (*DEIS - Part 1 Report, Pg 168*)

Q – Why are the jobs going firstly to the people of Baker Lake?

NIRB – Cumberland has been in the area for 10 years and has fostered a relationship with the people of Baker Lake. As a result they indicate that they will try to make sure that all possible jobs go the people of Baker Lake. Second to that they would look to the Kivalliq region, and then finally they would fill the positions from wherever they could. (*DEIS - Part 1 Report – Pg 165*)

Following these questions, there was much discussion about the opportunities available to young people and how they can take advantage of these jobs. The NIRB staff directed the class to send resumes regarding Cumberland to Kivalliq Inuit Association, and also to contact the various mining companies doing exploration in the area to determine what kinds of jobs there are, and how many jobs the mining companies need.

Follow-up: List of exploration companies active in Nunavut sent to the principal, Peter Laracy on April 18/05.

Meeting with Baker Lake Economic Development Officer, Tara Fesyk

Thursday April 7, 2005
1:15 pm – 2:30 pm
Hamlet Office, Baker Lake
Verified by: Tara Fesyk

- *NIRB Meadowbank Presentation* -

Questions/Comments:

Q – Isn't the point of the all-weather road to bring more people into the community?

NIRB – This is an area where we still need some more information.

Q – Will the all-weather road affect the fly-in/ fly-out schedule?

NIRB – Not sure about this.

Q – Is it too late for intervener funding?

NIRB – Will look into it for you.

Note: The SAO was advised on April 20, 2005 of the recommendation that if the Hamlet of Baker Lake is interested in intervener funding, they should bring this forth at the Pre-Hearing Conference, scheduled for June 6/7, 2005 in Baker Lake.

Baker Lake Hamlet Council Meeting

Thursday April 7, 2005

2:45 pm – 3:45 pm

Hamlet Council Chambers, Baker Lake

Verified by: Mayor David Aksawnee

Hamlet Attendees:

David Aksawnee (Mayor)	Robert Seeteenak (Acting SAO)
Phillip Tagoona	Lucy Iyago
Samson Arnauyok	Glenn McLean
Thomas Elytook	Frank Tootoo
Jacob Ikinilik	Kenny Hachey

Questions/Comments:

Mayor: Is the marshalling area (east of hamlet) tied together with the Meadowbank project?

NIRB: Yes. The use of the marshalling is tied to the activities of the mine.

Glenn McLean: Council has approved the plan-in-principle with respect to the marshalling area. Is there a time frame for when the project will be approved?

NIRB: That is difficult to say, there are a lot of variables involved. First we need to finish reviewing the DEIS, have the pre-hearing and technical meetings. Then it depends on how long it takes Cumberland to submit the FEIS as to when we can do the Final Hearings. Once the Review process is complete, if the project is approved it still needs to go through the regulatory process.

Glenn McLean: Does the Water Board work in conjunction with NIRB, or do their hearings come after NIRB's?

NIRB: Water Board hearings follow NIRB's review process. They took 6 months in the case of Tahera.

Glenn McLean: The Hamlet wants to move the (community) dock and build a road (to the marshalling area), regardless of Cumberland's plans. Do we need to go through the NIRB process?

NIRB: If it is within municipal boundaries, and not considered an industrial activity than likely not. Best to explain the situation in a letter to our Executive Director, Stephanie Briscoe.

Glenn McLean: If this mine goes ahead and Cumberland builds a dock, the community will have to have access to it.

NIRB: That will be something the hamlet has to negotiate with Cumberland.

Samson Arnauyok: Where are the fuel tanks in the marshalling area going to be placed?

NIRB: The current information is in the DEIS. Best to discuss where you want the tanks with Cumberland.

Note: The proposed location of the Baker Lake storage and marshalling area is shown on Figure 2.4 of the DEIS – Part 1 Report, Pg. 6. The associated proposed fuel storage location is not shown.

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation -

Questions/Comments continued...

Glenn McLean: Is NIRB responsible for environmental monitoring once a project is approved?

NIRB: Yes. Regulatory authorities also have monitoring responsibilities. There is no regulatory authority with respect to VSECs, that is where the hamlet could take a role by making issues and concerns known to Board, so they can make those recommendations part of the Project Certificate.

GM: Isn't that KIA's role?

NIRB: IIBAs only relate to beneficiaries.

GM: The Hamlet does not have the resources to respond to the DEIS. Could we hire a lawyer to check into it?

NIRB: Yes, or you could hire a consultant who specializes in environmental assessment.

GM: What about funding?

NIRB: Intervener funding deadline may have passed already, but will check into it.

Note: The SAO was advised on April 20, 2005 of the recommendation that if the Hamlet of Baker Lake is interested in intervener funding, they should bring this forth at the Pre-Hearing Conference, scheduled for June 6/7, 2005 in Baker Lake.

Baker Lake Interagency Committee Meeting

Thursday April 7, 2005

4:00 pm – 5:15 pm

Nunamiut Lodge conference room, Baker Lake

Verified by: Mark Spence-Vinge and Rebecca Kudloo

Committee Attendees:

Mark Spence-Vinge (Mianiqsijit)	Linda Rose (Health Centre)
Laurel Kreuger (Pre-Natal Nutrition)	Kathy Nateela (Chief Assistant to MLA)
Rebecca Kudloo (Mianiqsijit / GN Dept. of Education)	Barb Mueller (Mental Health)
Wenda Foisey (High School)	Linda Lafontaine (Hospice Society)

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation -

Questions/Comments:

Q – What about animals going over the tailings pile?

NIRB – Following closure of the mine, the tailings would be covered over, and as mentioned in the presentation, the idea would be that the tailings would re-freeze eventually into the permafrost. While the tailings are not frozen, the DEIS says that Cumberland intends to use aversive tactics to scare any animals away from the tailings area.

Note: The DEIS Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan, Pg. 3-11 states 'Ungulates (referring to caribou and muskox) may drink contaminated water from tailings ponds or runoff from waste rock dumps, or may become stuck in unstable materials. Bear bangers, bullhorns, loud noises or other aversive techniques will be utilized to chase them off, where appropriate.'

Comment – It was mentioned that the idea would be for the area to re-vegetate after closure. It is my opinion that some areas won't re-vegetate.

Q – Monitoring and testing – who is responsible for this?

NIRB – The NWB and INAC work together to monitor water quality. Other regulatory agencies, such as the KivIA, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada would all be responsible for monitoring the terms of their licenses and leases. NIRB can also monitor the project following commencement, to make sure that the terms and conditions in the Project Certificate are being followed.

Q – Could smoke from the incinerator (at the mine site) reach Baker Lake (because) it's only 40 miles away? We get smoke in Baker Lake in the summer from forest fires in the west miles and miles away.

NIRB – We are not sure, though it seems unlikely. The DEIS did have to address air quality.

Note: According to the DEIS Air Quality Impact Assessment report, Pg. 9-1 'The air quality impacts from the proposed project have been demonstrated to be negligible to the local study area and as having no impact to the regional study area.' where the regional study area (RSA) 'was defined in preliminary dispersion modelling with the AERMOD model and resulted in the selection of a 5 km zone around the emission sources. The RSA is extended to the south and north by 7 km resulting from the distance between the processing plant and the Vault mine.' and the local study area (LSA) 'is based on a 3 km distance from project sites, within which the maximum ground level concentrations will occur due to mining equipment, mobile sources, and plant activities.' and 'The extent of the LSA was also determined by preliminary dispersion modelling.'

Comment – Cumberland has said that they will burn the layers of thick plastic that the ammonium nitrate comes in at the site. Will they have proper incinerators to minimize emissions?

Q – What about this project's contribution to Global Warming?

NIRB – Cumberland anticipates that their contributions to emissions associated with Global Warming would be insignificant.

Note: The DEIS- Part 1 Report, Pg. 139 states 'Greenhouse gases (GHG) such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄) are produced during fuel combustion in diesel engines. Nearly all of the fuel carbon is converted to CO₂ during the combustion process... Considering that the total use of the diesel by the project will be 40,000 m³ annually, the GHG emissions were calculated to be 190,768 tonnes per year as CO₂ equivalent. The 2000 estimates of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada are 726,000,000 tonnes (Environment Canada, 2001). Therefore, the GHG emission estimates will be merely 0.026% of the total Canadian emissions based on 2000 statistics.'

Q – What about Global Warming and the intention to use permafrost to permanently freeze the tailings?

NIRB – In the DEIS Cumberland addresses the potential for Global Warming, which included using Global Warming models that predict a possible increase of temperature of about 3 to 5 °C over the next 50 years. For this time period, the results in the DEIS indicate that the tailings in the permafrost would remain frozen.

Q – What about after the 50 years?

NIRB – The effects to permafrost from Global Warming beyond the 50 years noted in the DEIS are unknown to us.

Note: The DEIS – Part 1 Report, Pg. 177 states 'Predictions based on a warming of 4°C to 5°C over the next 50 years suggest that the Meadowbank property would remain within the zone of continuous permafrost, but the active layer thickness would increase and the total thickness of permafrost may slowly

*reduce in time. **These changes will not compromise permafrost encapsulation of the rock storage and tailings facilities.*** Further to that, on pg. 5-2 of the DEIS Mine Waste & Water Management Plan it states 'climate change at this site could result in a temperature rise of as much as 5.5°C in the next century. For this simplified model the effect of climate change is considered by uniformly incrementing the annual average temperature function by 5.5°C over the first 100 years in the model and then maintaining the increased mean monthly temperatures for the next 200 years.'

Q – Ammonium nitrate – otherwise known as fertilizer – as far as I know, this stuff is volatile for many years, and our ecosystem does not change quickly. As far as I know, ammonium nitrate is used in the blasting process. Do the rocks that may have ammonium nitrate on them have the potential to create pollutants? I am concerned about seepage of this stuff.

NIRB – As far as we know, any of the waste rocks would be contained within a particular area, with a run-off containment area. This would mean that if there was ammonium nitrate on the rocks, it would likely be contained in the run-off areas. (DEIS Mine Waste and Water Management Plan, Pg. 8-2) The DEIS says that Cumberland would blast with the minimal amount of chemical needed, therefore using the lowest concentrations of these chemicals possible. (DEIS Part 2: Appendices, Pg. B5.1)

Note: The DEIS Aquatic Ecosystem/Fish Habitat Impact Assessment report, Pg. 6-5 states, in reference to dike construction, that 'Nitrate enrichment of the receiving environment water may occur as a result of residue from explosives adhering to the external surface of the blasted rock being washed off. The project lakes are very nutrient poor and introduction of nitrates may cause a temporary increase in local phytoplankton production, but would not result in a detectable increase in lake productivity. Typically, the amount of nutrients adhered to rock used to construct dikes does not introduce sufficient nutrient to cause a meaningful increase in primary productivity. Furthermore, silt curtains will contain nutrient enriched water within the bounds of the curtain.'

Comment – The ammonium nitrate that is used for blasting is different from the ammonium nitrate used for fertilizer. I am concerned with the possibility of babies being born with Rh factor up to six months of age. As far as I understand, they would be storing 700,000 cubic metres of ammonium nitrate in the marshalling area in the municipality. I am concerned with children getting into marshalling area.

Comment – I have an objection with the storage of such materials so close to the town, and the possibility of chemicals getting into the water supply.

NIRB – The marshalling area has been included in the DEIS with respect to potential impacts. They have had to provide spill contingency plans and engineering design plans to make sure that spills don't reach the water. These include things like berms and diversions to catch any spills.

Note: Upon revisiting the DEIS NIRB is unclear whether the spill contingency plan applies to the Baker Lake storage/marshalling area, and no engineering designs for the marshalling area have been provided. In reference to the proposed Baker Lake storage/marshalling area, Pg. 6-43 of the DEIS Aquatic Ecosystem / Fish Habitat Impact Assessment states 'The explosives magazine and tank farm will likewise not be located proximate to any water bodies, thus there is no pathway between a potential contaminant source and an aquatic receiving environment. Standard safety protocols regarding the separate storage and handling of explosive materials and fuels will be followed, including the use of double-hulled tanks to protect against leaks, safety containment units, and berms surrounding each tank to contain leaks in the event of a spill.'

Discussion of VSECs:

Comment – We have contacted the Arctic College to see what courses will be offered to help people out with the training needs for the mine.

Comment – Cumberland has told us that there would be a medic on-site to avoid over-crowding the health centre in Baker Lake.

Comment – So there doesn't seem that there will be any benefits to the majority of the people of Baker Lake, only to those who have contracts with the mine. Ordinary residents like elders will not benefit much.

Following this, there was discussion of the challenges with workers that leave the community and come back to the community with money (on rotational schedules), causing problems like drug, alcohol and spousal abuse.

NIRB – Cumberland has indicated that they are interested in providing employee services on-site, and as I understand it, some of those services may be things like money management courses, counselling programs, etc. (*DEIS Socioeconomic Impact Management Plan – Pg 2-5*)

Comment – If there are going to be counselling programs on site, the programs should involve community-based programs and community-based training. Counselling should be in their own language if client wants it. From experience, when Inuit talk about personal problems, they prefer to speak their own language. The younger ones might prefer to speak English.

Baker Lake Public Meeting

Thursday April 7, 2005

7:00 pm – 10:00 pm

Recreation Centre Gym, Baker Lake

Verified by: Michael Haqpi, Cumberland Resources Ltd., and Ralph Kownak,
Kivalliq Inuit Association

Attendance list attached

- *NIRB Meadowbank Presentation* -

Questions/Comments:

Comment – This 40 minute delay for this meeting to begin is unacceptable.

NIRB – We apologise for the delay, but unfortunately this is how long it took to sign people in to the meeting.

Q – Are there open-pit mines in Nunavut that are similar to this one? It would be important to know what the positive and negative impacts of similar mines would be.

NIRB – We are not familiar with any open-pit mines similar to this one in Nunavut.

Q – If the tailings are going to be frozen so that they won't get into the water ways, what does this mean?

NIRB – The tailings material will become part of the permafrost once the mine is closed, which means water will not come into contact with them and therefore the waterways would not become contaminated by them. While the mine is in operation the tailings will be contained, so that any water that might be contaminated by them will also be contained.

Note: The DEIS Mine Waste and Water Management Plan, Pg. 1-1 states 'Tailings will be stored in Second Portage Arm, which is currently underlain by a talik (an unfrozen zone) that extends through the permafrost to the underlying groundwater. Tailings will be placed as thickened slurry.... A reclaim pond will be operated within the tailings impoundment. A dry cover of non-PAG (potentially acid generating) ultramafic rockfill will be placed over the tailings at closure to confine the active layer within relatively inert materials. Thermal modelling indicates that the tailings will freeze in the long term, and that the talik that currently exists below Second Portage Arm will freeze before seepage from the tailings impoundment reaches the groundwater below the permafrost. Therefore, the potential for groundwater contamination to occur as a result of seepage from the tailings impoundment is considered to be low.' According to the DEIS Mine Waste and Water Management Plan, Pg. 5-2, thermal modelling indicates that 'For tailings not frozen during deposition, the time to begin freezing the talik beneath the lake could be as long as 200 years if climate change is not

considered and 270 years if climate change is considered. If the tailings are frozen during deposition, the time to freeze 5 m into the talik is between 1 and 45 years, depending on location within the lake. When climate change is considered, this time is increased to 50 years.'

Q – Are we ready to take on jobs? How many people are ready and willing to work?

NIRB – Michael Haqpi at the Cumberland office would be able to give you a good idea of the number of people that are looking for work. As well, the Kivalliq Inuit Association has indicated that people looking for jobs could send resumes to the KivIA, so they might have an idea of the number of people that are looking for jobs as well. *(Please see Nunavut Impact Review Board Community Consultation Session Report One: Pg 14 – Available at:*

<http://ftp.nunavut.ca/nirb/Reviews/03MN107- Meadowbank Gold Mine/Project Documents>)

Q – Do you know if Cumberland has a history of mining up here?

NIRB – Part of the Cumberland DEIS addresses their past experiences with mining. This would be Cumberland's first mine in Nunavut.

Note: According to the DEIS Part 1 Report, Pg. 1, Cumberland Resources Ltd. has over nine years of exploration experience in Canada's Arctic.

Comment – Some people can't attend long meetings like this, it would be better if you asked for comments on the radio and in letters.

Q - I hope that Cumberland will try to preserve our language and I am concerned about single parents, will you monitor the single parents?

NIRB – Cumberland has included in their DEIS impacts to people and on families, but it is hard for them to know specifically how many single parents will be working at the mine. There has been a great amount of research done about the impacts of rotational employment on families. The research in the DEIS says that there are some good impacts of this, and there are some bad impacts, but this is the way that mining is usually done. *(DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-11)*

Comment – I want to thank you for the presentation. In the past we weren't always informed, and even though we don't understand everything it is good that you are here to tell us. If people of Baker Lake are going to be included it would be nice if at least 50% of people employed would be from Baker Lake.

NIRB – That is something that would have to be negotiated in the IIBA.

Peter Tapatai – When there are questions we would like to hear (answers). Since 1999 when Nunavut was created it seemed our future was bright, so why aren't our young people employed? They said that they would be giving local people employment and preference... But now I am hurt because even though we keep asking for jobs we won't be given any. It is the same with the government. Ever

since Cumberland has started they have many community members employed, they would like to.... Through the IIBA we can be included in the process. I am going to support Cumberland. I am just tired of people asking me for employment, asking for employment. Last year I was included in the process. I was able to employ 26 people last year. We are proud people, our children. There are a number of families asking for food. Those are not things to be ashamed about. A lot of people coming to the community from the outside. People from the community need to keep asking and asking. The price of gold is high right now. It hurts me to keep seeing our young people unemployed. Obviously there are a number of questions for the environment. We've got to start checking our training courses for people in Baker Lake. Not just for the Meadowbank project, but also for other mining projects. It was good to see those that were working last year. We should not be afraid to ask questions. Even if you run a business, they (mining companies) may not know you are there.

Comment – when people talk, when they speak of their concerns it hurts me. I am getting old and I can't contribute. Often we go without food. We are in poverty. I am unable to provide for my grandchildren with food or with country food. This Meadowbank Project is going to be very beneficial to us. It is hard today, the kids have nothing to eat, they can't finish their school. I want to encourage others to support this project.

Simone Tookoome – Are they going to build a health centre at the site or will they use ours here? I want to know if I will have an opportunity to work there, are there going to be jobs for elders?

NIRB – They won't have a full health centre, but they will be able to take care of any injuries on site. (*DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-14*). With respect to jobs for older people, Cumberland would be the best to answer whether there will be jobs for elders.

Q – Would Cumberland be damming any rivers on-site?

NIRB – No.

Comment – Employment is important, and if I was able to have a job, if you want to go hunting or working, its hard to know what to do, especially in the Fall and Spring. I encourage this project to move forward.

Hugh Nateela – Since the KivIA is going to be involved in this process, the process is going through its formalities right now. The KivIA is involved through the IIBA. According to the understanding through the agreement, some other examples of things that can be included in IIBA are things like improving the Rec Centre. Cumberland can be in support of other things like youth programs. Although there are going to be job opportunities, we also want better facilities. Cumberland could help this out through the KivIA as parts of the IIBA.

Comment – Youth need better opportunities in the future. I am in full support of new opportunities and new jobs. We need to exclude alcohol and drugs. Jobs could bring positive things. We don't want to see negative changes that deteriorate their lives. We have been sorry to have lost so many people to these things.

Comment – people were scared in the past, did not support these things in the past. I am supportive of mines because they make for more employment. I would like to see Baker Lake get first pick for employment and for businesses for Meadowbank. There are a number of other companies doing research for diamonds - there are other mines to get work from.

NIRB – Cumberland has said that Baker Lake people would be the first they would hire for the jobs, and Baker Lake businesses would also be given first opportunity on contracts. (*DEIS Part 1 Report – Pg 165 and also DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-1, 3-4*)

Q – If the project is to go on, if the project closes, who is responsible for the cleaning up of the project?

NIRB – Cumberland is responsible for cleaning up the mine. At the water licensing stage Cumberland will have to post a bond for the entire amount that they would need to clean up Meadowbank.

Baker Lake Public Meeting Attendants

Baker Lake
Public Mtg.

Sign-In Sheet


April 7 105

ANN
Name

ANN
604P6NP
Organisation

ANN
Signature

Elizabeth Amittaeop
LOUISA KALURAA


LO

Barnabas Oosuaq
ADA

Barnabas Oosuaq
ADA

Minnie Kinnowatner
TINGILIT
ACH/1<D>6

TIMOTHY KOOKEYUK
97 AOK

Annela Kallik

LIZABETH OOVAYUK

Lucy Andy

Hathe Mannik

Tom Mannik

Kim Mannik

Innie HkilaK

Sarah Kigusiutnak

ADA BENA

PG. AOK

Mary hereen

Annie Anautalik

JACOB IKINILK

AS APSC

Sam Ithilik

nil



Dannekay Inukpach

Winnie Tapatai

melex

Matthew Kunangnat

Baker Lake
Public Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

P. 2/3
April 17/05

Name	Organisation	Signature
1 L'Crup		
2 Suzanne Niugtuq		Suzanne Niugtuq
3 Peter Tapatai		
4 Lena Tapatai		
5 GL S d F		
6 He - a a b		
7 Michel Hagui	Cumberland Resources	
8 Madhu M. Desai		
9 J. Pargaves		
10 Patrick Hamu	RAES	Pfsh
11 Julie Nagayougalik		Supp
12 Becky Tuzo		
13 H A S 1 2 3 4 5 6		
14 < A < A		
15 V. Gredde		
16 Sady Ouyuk		
17 M. J. J. J.		
18 Sarah Waala		
19 Silap Kenaleogak		
20 Mark Spruce - Vuyi	KIA	
21 AITADIA		
22 MALINA RAVONKAT		
23 Johnny Bagimat		
24 A - S 1 2 3 4 5 6		
25 Thomas Oksiray		
26 Linné Ousagat		

- 57 Eric. owingagak
 58 Barnabus Arnasungaaq
 59 Ruth Stoddart
 60 Richard Aksawnee
 61 minnie Kingilik
 62 ~~James~~ Kingilik
 63 Peter Tungtug
 64 Lo-Adc
 65 Nancy Hart
 66 L P a - 2 1/2 ft
 EMILY 67 ~~ELLA~~ ALEK
 68 Sarah Sevoga
 69 CRAIG Simailak
 70 WINNIE ATTUNGALA
 71 NORMAN ATTUNGALA
 72 BARBARA BEVERIDGE
 73 HAROLD ETEGOYOK
 74 Nancy Kingilik
 75 Alois Uatug
 76 Samantha Kingun Kotok
 77 melody Perryouar
 78 Louisa Toolooktook
 79 Courtney Niugtug
 80 Hollyn AKilak
 81 Joan Scottie
 82 Carmen Ikuutag
 83 ~~the~~ 2 1/2 ft
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Meeting with Employees at the Jessie Oonark Centre

Friday April 8, 2005

12:00 pm – 1:05 pm

Jessie Oonark Centre, Baker Lake

Verified by: Paul Qiyuk, manager of Jessie Oonark Centre

Attendees:

Paul Kabloona (Manager)	Linda Avatitug
Mike Taipana	Martha Noah
Linda Nasauyaituk	Hugh Nateela
Donald Nasauyaituk	Nemiah Kabloona

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation -

Questions/Comments:

Q – What happens if a mining company hits a grave?

NIRB – Cumberland has had to determine if they think there are any graves in the project area. They have walked the area with many elders from Baker Lake to find the locations of any potential graves in the area. The results of those studies were presented to the Baker Lake Hamlet Council, the Heritage Centre, and the Elders Society. Right now Cumberland thinks it is unlikely that they would hit any graves. If they found any special areas, all construction would have to be stopped until someone from CLEY came in to assess the special site.
(DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-15)

Comment – My uncles used the Meadowbank area as traditional lands and it was where my family lived. They know that nobody is going to listen to them about what they think and nobody has ever asked them where the graves are. It is hard for me to go to public functions or to say anything in the public.

Baker Lake Community Lands and Resources Committee (CLARC) Meeting

Monday April 11, 2005

9:30 am – 11:45 am

Nunamiut Lodge conference room, Baker Lake

Verified by: Hugh Nateela

CLARC Attendees:

Hugh Nateela (CLARC Secretary / KivIA Community Liaison Officer)	Joe Aupaluktuq (CLARC Chair / KivIA Director Baker Lake)
Samson Arnauyok (Hamlet Council)	Eric Ukpatiku (HTO Manager)

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation -

Questions/Comments:

Joe Aupaluktuq: Is the airstrip at the mine site still necessary with an all-weather road? Couldn't they just improve and use the Baker Lake strip?

NIRB: Cumberland has not explained how the all-weather road will affect the mine operations, though they do talk of paying for improvements (and maintenance) to the Baker Lake airstrip, as agreed upon in the IIBA. (*DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-14, 3-15*). CLARC should put all concerns in a letter to NIRB for the April 18 Technical Comment deadline. Issues will be discussed at the Technical meetings in June, CLARC can bring up concerns and Cumberland will be there to answer questions.

Hugh Nateela: Are there plans to fence the tailings area to keep the caribou out? Wouldn't there be potential for animals to wander into the area and drink contaminated water? I would be concerned about that happening.

NIRB: There are no plans to fence the tailings according to the DEIS, the report states that they will scare animals away using bear bangers and other noise makers.

Note: The DEIS Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan, Pg. 3-11 states 'Ungulates (referring to caribou and muskox) may drink contaminated water from tailings ponds or runoff from waste rock dumps, or may become stuck in unstable materials. Bear bangers, bullhorns, loud noises or other aversive techniques will be utilized to chase them off, where appropriate.'

JA: Will there be dust from the tailings?

NIRB: Yes, when the tailings are not frozen there is potential for the wind to blow dust from the tailings into the air. There is more information on tailings management in the DEIS supplementary reports: Terrestrial Ecosystem Management and Mine and Mine Waste Management. (*reports were copied onto a CD and given to Hugh Nateela*)

Note: The DEIS Air Quality Impact Assessment - Section 6.2.2, Pg. 6-6, presents results of dust dispersion modelling from the tailings, waste disposal and ore stockpile areas.

Q: Is the preference for hiring first from Baker Lake in black & white?

NIRB: That is something that could be in the IIBA. It could also be included in NIRB's Project Certificate recommendations.

HN: It is too bad we didn't start training kids before this, we should have started 3 years ago, going to high school classes. We need to provide a list of requirements to kids as to what they need to study, biology, botany etc. Maybe CLARC can make some recommendations about that.

Samson Arnauyok: Will there be water specialists involved with the project? Do we have enough educated people here (in Baker Lake) today to work in the mine?

NIRB: There are enough people to fill the unskilled labour jobs, but not a lot of people in Baker Lake to fill the other positions. *(DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-3– 3-5)*

JA: Will the mine pay for the water they use?

NIRB: Yes, it will be part of the IIBA.

Note: NIRB has noted that water compensation may be included in an IIBA, but may also be negotiated outside of the IIBA in a compensation agreement with the Designated Inuit Organisation, as per Schedule 20 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

JA: There are a lot of frustrated people that want to work, but there are no more jobs. There are a variety of people with university degrees, but there is a lack of jobs. Can KIA or CLARC suggest an orientation with Cumberland (to make them understand the situation)?

NIRB: Yes. And Cumberland does talk about the current employment situation in Baker Lake in their DEIS. *(DEIS Baseline Socioeconomic Report – Pgs 2-3 – 2-6)*

HN: I don't know how much contact there will be between outsiders and the kids of Baker Lake. Social problems like STDs and other diseases... How will they (Cumberland) monitor this, without infringing on people's personal rights?

NIRB: It requires community input, maybe a committee made up of people from health and social services and the RCMP. It is tough to monitor and establish links (between outside contacts and social problems). *(DEIS Part 1 Report – Pgs 170 -171, 173 and DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pgs 3-14 – 3-15)*

HN: How will they (Cumberland) make sure contaminants in water do not reach Baker Lake?

NIRB: There will be a water monitoring plan.

Note: According to the DEIS Part 1 Report, Pg. 189, 'A water management plan has been developed to minimize the impact of the proposed project on the quantity of surface water, and on the quality of surface water and groundwater.

Specific mitigation strategies include:'

- implementing measures to avoid the contact of clean runoff water with areas affected by the mine or mining activities*
- collecting, transporting, and treating mine water, camp sewage, and runoff water that comes into contact with project activities, as necessary*
- managing potentially acid-generating or metal-leaching materials*
- monitoring quality of discharges*
- adjusting management practices if monitoring results indicate discharge quality does not meet discharge criteria.'*

JA: Cumberland has their environmental people who are going to present things positively. Is there an independent group that will confirm that things are ok?

NIRB: That is the responsibility of NIRB and the regulatory authorities.

JA: This project has to have positive effects, there will be 200 jobs opening up and more services needed.

HN: So next time you come back with the NIRB Board?

NIRB: Yes, in early June.

HN: And that is when you want to hear from us?

NIRB: Yes.

Eric Ukatiku: A couple of weeks ago Cumberland sent the HTO a draft plan for draining Third Portage Lake. They volunteered the HTO to fish the lake out before draining. This is the first we had heard of this.

HN: I think they are looking for input. But there are questions that need to be answered like has it been done before (moving fish), and is enough food available in the next lake if they were moved?

NIRB: It would be good for the HTO and CLARC to sit down and discuss these things with Cumberland, and DFO and maybe the GN wildlife department.

Baker Lake Elders Meeting

Monday April 11, 2005

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Elders Centre, Baker Lake

Verified by: Mary Hunt, Inuktitut Translator

Elders Present:

Hattie Akilik	Moses Akilik
Lucy Kownak	Marjorie Aqigag
Matthew Kunangnat	Martina Anavilok
Nancy Mannick	William Aupuluktuk
Mary Mariq	Silas Kalluk
Suzanne Mantaritnaaq	Elizabeth Tunnuq
Celina Utantnaq	Ada Kingilik
Paul Utantnaq	Martha Sinqagti (Assistant)

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation, summarized verbally –

Questions/Comments:

Q: Have you (NIRB) been to the site?

NIRB: No.

Comment: I am familiar with the site. I have fished and camped there, I know the land. When I used to hunt we went there, we used the land for survival. I know the environment very well. As long as they (Cumberland) are careful not to harm the land, I am in support of the project.

NIRB: Do you have any special concerns with development in that area?

A: No. The lake is a big lake.

Q: Will they (Cumberland) be careful with the water?

NIRB: According to the EIS yes, they intend to be careful and to monitor the water quality to make sure it stays good. Still, the quality of the water in the area may change over the course of the project.

Comment: The areas that they (Cumberland) want to drain are the shallow areas.

NIRB: Yes, that is right.

Comment: It is lonely when you are left home alone (when your husband is working at the mine). The children are sad.

NIRB: Do you have any suggestions for how that could be made easier?

A: If I could have gone to see the site (where my husband was working) it would have made it easier to bear. Also it is hard to go without country food for long.

Q: Has the project started already?

NIRB: No, it still needs to be approved. It may take 1-2 years.

Q: How many jobs will be available?

NIRB: 350 during construction, 85 of which will go to unskilled labour. 250 during operation, 60 for unskilled labour (*DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-3 -3-4*).

Q: How long will the project run?

NIRB: 12-14 years

NIRB: Do many of you have children and grandchildren looking for jobs?

A: Yes, that is why many get in trouble with the law. I have worked in mining operations and I don't speak a word of English. I worked in the mine in Rankin Inlet. I walked around looking for minerals. I have no worries having worked in mines. They (the mining company) made sure we were looked after. I am not worried if there is not too much contamination. It is hard for our youth, they don't have anything to do.

Comment: In 1973 I took a course on prospecting and got my prospecting licence. Actually it was a lot of fun working as a prospector, exploring for minerals.

Comment: I think it is fine (Meadowbank) because people are working and making money from it.

Comment: One of our children is working there, expediting.

Q: Are there people working there now? Where are the Inuit employees from?

NIRB: Yes, there are some people working there now. The Inuit employees are from Baker Lake.

Comment: They seem to overlook some of our youth. They seem to be hiring people from other communities, ignoring the youth in our town.

NIRB: Their policy is to hire first from Baker Lake (*DEIS - Part 1 Report – Pg 165*)

But it is important for us to know if this is what people think.

Comment: We keep hearing that there will be quite a few jobs coming, but it seems they pick whom they want, maybe because there aren't enough educated people from Baker Lake?

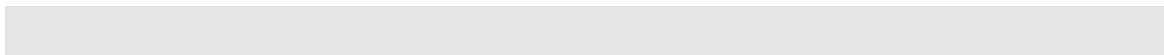
NIRB: Yes, that may be the reason.

Comment: We were expecting a lot, as a community, for when the mine opens. I support those who have families here, and when I keep hearing they are bringing employees from other communities it makes me unhappy.

Comment: I know that before the mine opens they won't hire that many local people, but that once the mine opens there will be more people hired.

Comment: Thank-you for coming to speak to us. Before I was unsure about the project. The environment and water is very important to us. Also that they are hiring more people. I am glad we are being consulted. That area is part of our life and our land. It is very valuable to us. I appreciate you coming here to consult wit us, and taking us into account. They never used to consult with us.

Comment: I understand you have to be educated and skilful to get these jobs, that is one of the barriers we face.



Arctic College Meeting with GED class

Monday April 11, 2005
7:00 pm – 8:30 pm
Arctic College, Baker Lake

Attendees:

Ajay Pandhi (Instructor)	Faith Mautaritnaaq
Julia Utatnaaq	Mannick Alooq
Helen Oman	Erin Perkinson

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation –

Questions/Comments:

Q: Is it worth it (the mine) for 15 years of work?

NIRB: That is up to the people of Baker Lake to decide, and to pass their opinion on to NIRB so they can take that into consideration when deciding whether or not to approve this project.

Pulaarvik Kablu Friendship Centre Staff Meeting

Wednesday April 13, 2005

12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Pulaarvik Kablu Friendship Centre, Rankin Inlet

Verified by: George Dunkerly, Executive Director of Friendship Centre

Attendees:

George Dunkerley (Exec. Director of Friendship Centre)	Brenda Skinner (Early Childhood Education Instructor)
James Howard (Spousal Abuse Program)	Noah Tiktak (Youth Program Coordinator)
Emily Kowmuk (Spousal Abuse Program)	Jocelyn Bouthillier
Gene Kanayok	

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation –

Questions/Comments:

Q – Draining of the water of the lakes – what kind of impacts will this have on the fish?

NIRB – The fish in the lakes to be drained will be removed and either given to the people of Baker Lake for food, or moved to other lakes. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has a No Net Loss plan, whereby for any loss of fish habitat, Cumberland will have to create new habitat elsewhere. Cumberland anticipates that there will not be significant impacts to the fish.

Note: Section 6.1.2 of the DEIS Aquatic Eco-system – Fish Habitat Impact Assessment, Pg. 6-6, discusses impacts to fish from the pit dewatering. Cumberland's plans for fish salvage during dewatering of the lakes is discussed in Section 8.2.5 of the DEIS Aquatic Effect Management Plan, Pg. 8-9. Compensation for lost fish habitat is discussed in the DEIS No-Net-Loss of Habitat Plan.

Comment – the water coming downstream from Meliadine Lake, where they are doing all the exploration, is all yellow. Downstream of exploration activity, during the char run, the fish are ugly with scars, not worth eating.

Comment – Where we used to harvest ice for drinking water for the elders, the water is yellow and we don't go there anymore.

Q – Who do they (Cumberland) hire for research?

NIRB – They hire professional environmental consultants, but may hire local people to help out with the sampling, etc. (*DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-2*)

Q – Is there a lot of uranium in the area? In the past they were looking for uranium not far from there?

NIRB – We are not sure about the uranium content of the rock.

Q – What will happen if they find uranium?

NIRB – We are not sure what they would do if they find uranium, however Cumberland has had to do extensive research in the area before getting to this stage, and we didn't see any reference to it in the DEIS.

Note: Average concentrations of uranium for water samples taken from Third Portage, Second Portage, and Wally lakes are presented in Table 4-13 of the DEIS, Pg 92. The DEIS does not contain results for uranium testing of rock in the proposed project area.

Comment: I've seen the harm the Nickel mine and Meliadine have had on the environment. How can we believe what they say about Meadowbank?

Comment: Migration routes *will* be significantly affected by the mine and more hunters *will* come to hunt in the area because of the road.

Question: Cumberland has its consultants writing a report that will present their project in the best light. How can we get our own people to check the report and address the issues?

NIRB: The idea of the Public Hearings is to have a place where all parties, not just the Proponent, have the chance to present their comments on the report, and our Board has a responsibility to hear from all of these parties so that they can get a good idea regarding what people think of the report. This is the time (technical review) where we figure out if there are any deficiencies in this report.

Comment: I don't see it happening, we don't have the people to do the studies. We tell our concerns to KIA, but it doesn't go anywhere.

Question: Is anyone going to be checking that they (Cumberland) are fulfilling their commitments? (with respect to monitoring and mitigation)

NIRB: Yes, there is the NIRB monitoring officer as well as the regulatory agencies who will each monitor the terms and conditions of their particular permits and licences.

Question: When the mine closes, will they re-train people for other positions as well as giving sufficient notice and preparation?

NIRB: They will have already trained people in certain areas, and will prepare them to be able to transfer their skills. (*DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-7*)

Question: Would KIA be responsible for that (re-training)?

NIRB: They have been involved in training etc, through IIBAs in the past, but not necessarily in mine closure preparation. This could likely be negotiated in an

IIBA between Cumberland and the KIA. (*DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-7*)

Comment: There is a definite link between a mine and social problems. When the mine comes in and people get jobs making a lot more money than before, the resulting problems are obvious. There is a strong link. What do people do with all the extra money? They spend it without thinking of the future. And once the mine closes and people have gotten used to a certain standard of living, the effects of that change to living standard will be significant. That is why I ask if the company will offer services like classes in life skills, money management skills, setting up savings plans for employees, etc.

Comment: That extra money will go straight to the liquor board.

Comment: I feel it is important that the company take its employees well-being into account.

Comment: These people coming to work from the south will bring STDs, AIDS, drugs and alcohol to the community.

Question: What about climate change when it comes to freezing the tailings?

NIRB: Cumberland has engineered the tailings facility taking into consideration a 4-5°C increase in mean temperature over the next 50 years.

Comment: What about 75 years down the road? I don't want to see my children paying the price.

*Note: The DEIS – Part 1 Report, Pg. 177 states 'Predictions based on a warming of 4°C to 5°C over the next 50 years suggest that the Meadowbank property would remain within the zone of continuous permafrost, but the active layer thickness would increase and the total thickness of permafrost may slowly reduce in time. **These changes will not compromise permafrost encapsulation of the rock storage and tailings facilities.**'. Further to that, on pg. 5-2 of the DEIS Mine Waste & Water Management Plan it states 'climate change at this site could result in a temperature rise of as much as 5.5°C in the next century. For this simplified model the effect of climate change is considered by uniformly incrementing the annual average temperature function by 5.5°C over the first 100 years in the model and then maintaining the increased mean monthly temperatures for the next 200 years.'*

NIRB: We will be back in June for technical and pre-hearing meetings and we welcome you to bring these issues forward then, for our Board to hear and the proponent to respond to.

Comment: Nobody will be here. We will all be out on the land.

Meeting with Rankin Inlet Hamlet SAO John Hodgson and Councillor David Ningeongan

Wednesday April 13, 2005

2:30 pm – 3:30 pm

Hamlet Office, Rankin Inlet

Verified by: John Hodgson, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet SAO

- NIRB Meadowbank Presentation –

Questions/Comments:

Question: What about global warming with respect to tailings containment?

NIRB: Cumberland has engineered the tailings facility taking into consideration a 4-5°C increase in mean temperature over the next 50 years. Beyond that I do not know, best to bring it up at the Technical meetings and Pre-Hearing Conference in June.

*Note: The DEIS – Part 1 Report, Pg. 177 states 'Predictions based on a warming of 4°C to 5°C over the next 50 years suggest that the Meadowbank property would remain within the zone of continuous permafrost, but the active layer thickness would increase and the total thickness of permafrost may slowly reduce in time. **These changes will not compromise permafrost encapsulation of the rock storage and tailings facilities.**'. Further to that, on pg. 5-2 of the DEIS Mine Waste & Water Management Plan it states 'climate change at this site could result in a temperature rise of as much as 5.5°C in the next century. For this simplified model the effect of climate change is considered by uniformly incrementing the annual average temperature function by 5.5°C over the first 100 years in the model and then maintaining the increased mean monthly temperatures for the next 200 years.'*

Question: Are there any sik siks (ground squirrels) in the area?

NIRB: I don't remember seeing anything about them in the EIS.

(Note: Ground squirrels are present in the area. They are discussed in Section 4.13.2.3, 'Description of the Biological Environment' and Section 4.24.2.2, 'Environmental Management and Mitigation', of the DEIS Part 1 Report)

Question: NIRB has identified Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet as impacted communities with respect to employment, yet you say Cumberland will only be hiring from Baker Lake?

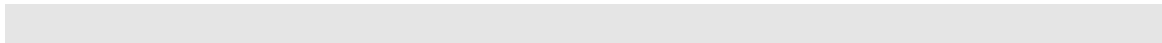
NIRB: We have chosen to consult with Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet because they are geographically close to the project and may feel social or environmental impacts from the project. Cumberland however has focused its consultation efforts on Baker Lake, and first choice in jobs will go to them (*DEIS - Part 1 Report – Pg 165*). However it is possible that they are not able to fill all positions out of Baker Lake, in which case they may be filled by residents of Chester and Rankin.

Comment: There are a lot of empty fuel drums being stored at the Baker Lake airport by exploration companies – the Hamlet should be telling them to remove their drums. There needs to be agreements between the Hamlet and companies that they remove their garbage not just from the site, but from the hamlets as well.

Question: Will there be a Pre-hearing meeting in Rankin?

NIRB: Yes, June 9.

Comment: Bad time, the geese will be flying then.



Rankin Inlet Public Meeting

Wednesday April 13, 2005

7:00 pm – 9:30 pm

Bayshore Conference Centre, Rankin Inlet

Verified by: Luis Manzo, Director of Lands, Kivalliq Inuit Association

Attendance list attached

- *NIRB Meadowbank Presentation* –

Questions/Comments:

Question: I heard there will be two lakes affected (by dewatering). How will they move the fish?

NIRB: That has not been decided upon yet as far as we know. They may give the fish to the people of Baker Lake, or they may move the fish into another lake.

Note: Cumberland's plans for fish salvage during dewatering of the lakes is discussed in Section 8.2.5 of the DEIS Aquatic Effect Management Plan, Pg. 8-9.

Question: How big are the lakes?

NIRB: *showed slides of the area again*

Question: Under the NWT Mining Act you aren't allowed to store food near the site, will it be the same for this project?

NIRB: The mine site would have been designed subject to any relevant legislation. I am not particularly familiar with the NWT Mining Act however. (*DEIS Part 1 Report – Pg 38*)

Question: Is there iron in the rock in that area and will it be removed from the tailings?

NIRB: I am not sure about that.

Comment: Iron dust from tailings was a problem around the Rankin Nickel Mine. They should change the location of the camp or the tailings area. The prevailing winds in the area are NNW and dust from the tailings will blow directly over the camp.

Note: According to the DEIS Part 1 Report, Popular Summary, Pg. iii 'The gold-bearing rock at Meadowbank contains simple and common iron minerals such as pyrite and pyrrhotite.', but there does not appear to be any reference to impacts associated with iron in the tailings in the DEIS.

Question: Will this be a year round operation?

NIRB: Yes. (*DEIS Part 1 Report – Executive Summary, Pg ii*)

Question: If only 60 of the 250 available positions (during the operating phase) are to be filled from Baker, where will people come from to fill the other positions? What type of skills will they have to have?

NIRB: The DEIS indicates that Cumberland would like to fill the positions first from Baker Lake, then the Kivalliq, the rest of Nunavut and finally from the south. Necessary skills include engineering, scientific (geology, biology etc), computer, management, etc. (*DEIS Part 1 Report – Pg 165 and also DEIS Socioeconomic and Archaeology Impact Assessment – Pg 3-1, 3-4*)

Question: Where will workers stay?

NIRB: At the Meadowbank camp. (*DEIS Part 1 Report – Pg 172*)

Comment: I used to work at Arctic College and I understand it takes at least five years to prepare people for this kind of work.

NIRB: Yes

Comment: The Government of Nunavut together with NTI and others is developing a Mining Strategy for Nunavut. The Strategy is intended to address training needs for Nunavummiut, and Inuit in particular. We are currently working on it and there is a process for the public to contribute to the strategy. It should have been started three or four years ago, but better now than two years from now.

Question: I understand you will collect and compile these comments and pass them along to your Board. What criteria will you use to evaluate the comments before they are given to the Board. How will you decide if the comment should go to the Board?

NIRB: If we can answer the comment or question easily using information contained in the EIS, it likely will not go to the Board. Otherwise all comments will go to the Board, organised by theme.

Rankin Inlet Public Meeting Attendants

NIRB Meadowbank Mtg.
Rankin Inlet
Wednesday April 13, 2005

Sign-In

Name	Organisation	Signature
B. GAWOR	self.	W. Gawor
A. Allam	self	A. Allam
C. D. HO		
Job		
Jorkanok		
Jaune Stasser	CBC Radio	Jaune Stasser
Robert Connolly	GN - Dept of Economic Development + Transportation	Robert Connolly
Shuley Adill		
Catherine Kopala		
Steve Hardman	KIA	S. Hardman
Jeff Tulugak	KIA	Jeff Tulugak
Luis MAKZO	KIA	Luis Makzo
David Ningeongan	KIA	David Ningeongan
Maria Sene	KIA	Maria Sene
Veronica Taltuin	KIA	Veronica Taltuin
Sulu Connolly		
Richard Connolly		
W. S. S. S.		
Brian Zawadzki		
WILKINSON WILKINSON	Pirauqsa-tuit	M. Wilkin

Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) Meeting

Thursday April 14, 2005

9:00 am – 11:00 am

KIA Office, Rankin Inlet

Verified by: Luis Manzo, Director of Lands, Kivalliq Inuit Association

KIA Attendees:

Luis Manzo (Director of Lands)	Steve Hartman (Environmental Officer)
David Ningeongan (Lands Management Officer)	Veronica Tattuinee (Lands Administration Officer)
Ralph Kownak (DIO Officer)	

Questions/Comments:

NIRB: How do the CLARCs fit in with the KIA?

Luis Manzo: KIA gives the CLARCs technical support with the applications. KIA can get a lot of input from the CLARCs. KIA sends (permit) applications to the CLARCs and NPC at the same time, and CLARCs comments are later forwarded to NPC and attached to the application.

NIRB: What role do the CLARCs have in negotiating the IIBAs?

KIA: The CLARC committee members will not necessarily have a direct role in the negotiation of the IIBA. If the chief negotiator feels that there needs to be input from the community, they may send someone into the community to meet with the CLARC. However, the IIBA is largely made up of a committee that will decide upon certain issues to be included in the IIBA.

Steve Hartman: Could you send us a flowchart for NIRB's EA process and the Meadowbank review timeline?

NIRB: Yes.

NIRB: We've had people ask us who they can talk to when they have specific concerns about the environment in their area. Who should we direct them to?

David Ningeongan: They can go to the KIA Lands Manager in Rankin Inlet, or the Community Liaison Officers in the other communities.

Luis Manzo: Sometimes we wait longer than 45 days for a screening decision, and in the meantime it is necessary for us to grant an extension to a licence or permit to keep it from expiring. (Addition by LM: 'If files have expiries date KIA is willing to give NIRB copy of Licence from the year before')

David Ningeongan: Tracking file numbers between organisations can be a problem. Using NIRB's file numbers at KIA would be difficult. We are planning a Lands Managers Meeting for the fall, NIRB should be there so we can address these issues.

Steve Hartman: Should correspondence between KIA and Cumberland be direct or go through NIRB?

NIRB: If it goes through NIRB it becomes part of the official record for everyone to see.

Appendix A - Presentation


The Nunavut Impact Review Board

An Institute of Public Government created by the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement



Community Meetings –
April 2005

What does NIRB do? NIRB = Impact Assessment



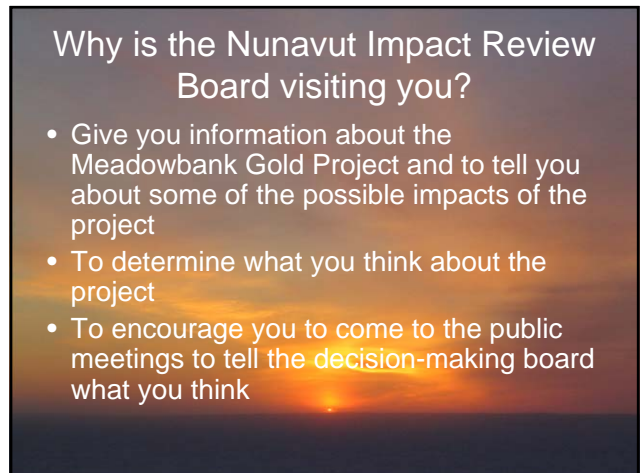
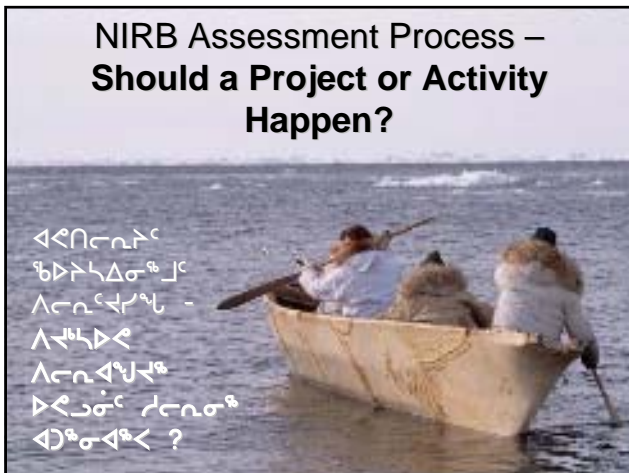
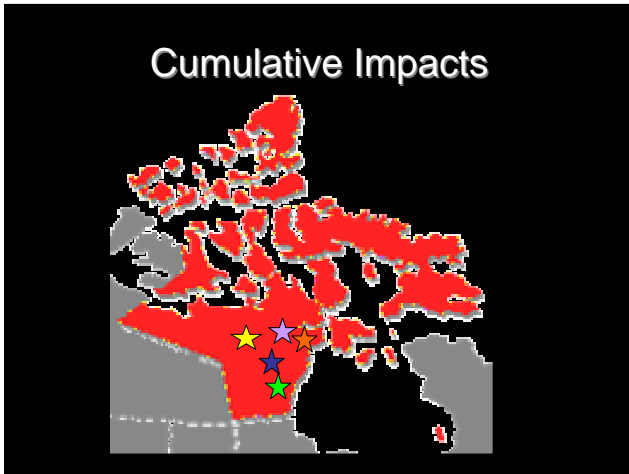
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Environmental Impacts



Socio-Economic Impacts



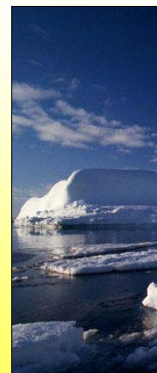


Meadowbank Review Timeline

Mar. 31, 2003	- Cumberland submits Project Description to NIRB
Sept. 23, 2003	- NIRB sends screening decision recommending a Part 5 Review to the Minister of DIAND
Dec. 3, 2003	- Minister approves Part 5 Review of Project
Feb. 20, 2004	- Final EIS Guidelines issued by NIRB
Jan. 4, 2005	- Cumberland submits Draft EIS to NIRB for Review
April 4, 2005	- Cumberland submits revised DEIS
On-going	- Conformity Review and Technical Review
TBA	- Technical Meeting and Pre-Hearing Conference
TBA	- Public Hearings

How is Impact Assessment done?

- The Valued Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Component (VEC/VSEC) is identified
- It is determined how significant the impacts might be
- If they think there will be impacts, they will provide mitigation measure

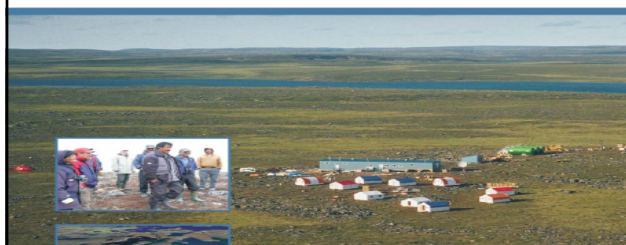


Community involvement



- Since 1996 over twelve meetings held with community of Baker Lake
- Cumberland has contacted local and regional residents, organisations, and government
- Baker Lake residents seem to want the project, provided that Baker Lake receives economic benefits, negative impacts to VECs/VSECs are dealt with, and that appropriate monitoring plans are implemented

CUMBERLAND
RESOURCES LTD.

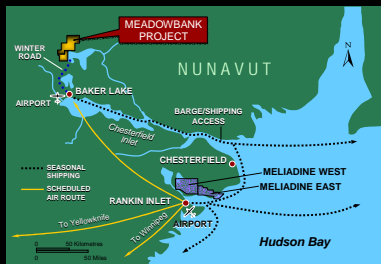


MEADOWBANK GOLD PROJECT
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

PART 1: REPORT

December 2004

The Proposed Meadowbank Gold Project Location



Meadowbank Gold Mine Project

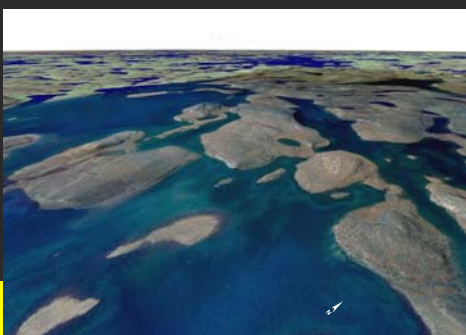
Three open pits to mine gold:

- Portage, Goose Island and Vault pits
- Portage pit - the largest, 2 km long, 200 to 400 m wide, and 175 m deep

12- to 14-year project life:

- 2 year construction period
- 8-10 years mine operation
- 2 year closure period

Portage and Goose Island Deposits



Portage Starter Pit



Dike Construction in 2 m of Water



Portage Pit Expansion



Portage Pit Full Development

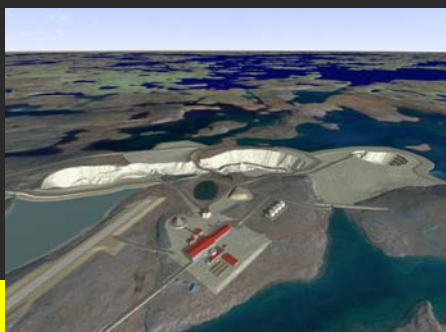


Goose Island Pit Development



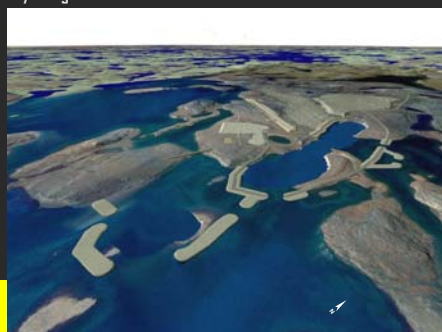
Finalizing Mine Designs

View to East



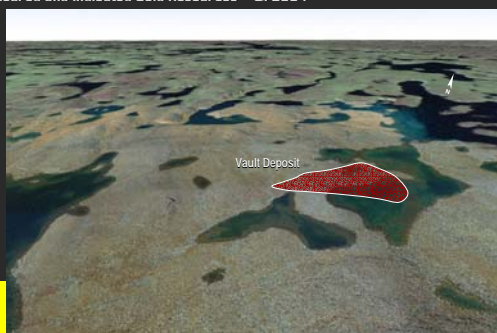
Closure

Preliminary Design

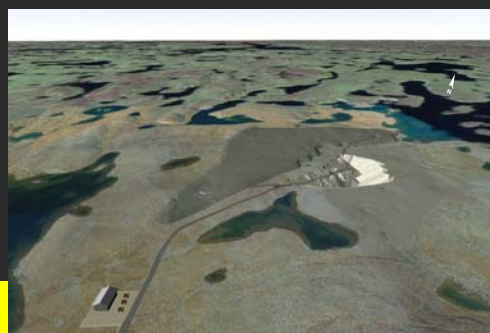


Vault Deposit

Measured and Indicated Gold Resources - Q1 2004

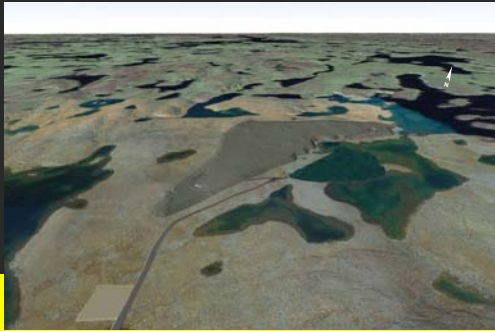


Expanded Vault Pit



Vault Pit Closure Plan

Preliminary Design



Meadowbank Gold Mine Project

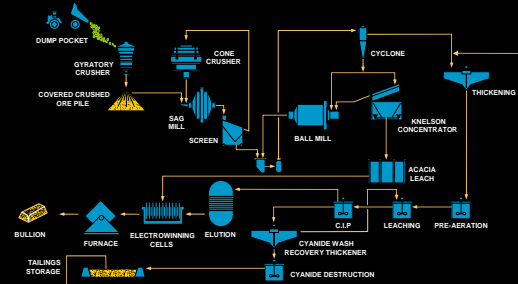
The mine site will consist of:

- a mill for ore processing,
- accommodations for about 250 people,
- fuel storage area,
- power plant
- explosives storage area,
- maintenance buildings
- airstrip, roads, and
- waste water management facilities
- waste rock and tailings management facilities

Proposed Site Plan



How is gold removed from rock?



What are Tailings?

- The fine ground rock that is left over from the mining process
- Tailings water – water that has come into contact with the tailings
- Tailings water has the potential to produce acid and leach metal from the rocks
- Cumberland intends to let the tailings freeze naturally to avoid contaminated water entering the environment

Meadowbank Gold Mine Project

- “fly-in/fly-out” operation
- Project supplies and equipment will be transported to a new barge facility and storage area east of Baker Lake
- From Baker Lake, the supplies will be transported along an all-weather road to the proposed mine site

Seasonal Shipping to Baker Lake



Valued Ecosystem Components

- Vegetation
- Wildlife : Caribou, Muskox, Grizzly Bear, Wolves, Wolverine, Fox
- Birds
- Fish and Fish Habitat
- Water Quality and Quantity
- Air Quality and Noise
- Permafrost



Vegetation



- Plants will be affected by activities such as:
 - Clearing areas for construction of camp facilities and roads and mine pits
 - Waste rock piles
 - Vehicle traffic and large structures being dragged across the land
 - Salt applied to the roads
 - Dust from vehicle traffic on roads
 - Fuel spills
- Cumberland intends to mitigate these effects, and expects most of the impacted areas will revegetate naturally upon mine closure

Wildlife

Caribou, Muskox, Grizzly Bear, Wolverine,
Wolf, Fox



- The potential impacts include:
 - Loss of habitat
 - Avoidance of habitat and food due to human activity
 - Changes to normal travel routes, using more energy
 - Health risk of drinking contaminated water (tailings), and eating contaminated vegetation
 - Injury or death from encounters with pits, etc.
 - Death due to collisions with vehicles and aircraft
 - Attraction of predators to mine site
 - Increased hunting in the area
- Cumberland anticipates that impacts will not be significant if proper measures are taken (e.g. speed limits, giving caribou right-of-way)

Birds



- The potential impacts include:
 - Habitat loss due to mine facility construction and lake dewatering
 - Disturbance and displacement of nesting birds due to noise and human activity
 - Increased energy loss and stress levels
 - Reduced reproduction and survival of young
 - Habitat degradation due to dust, exhaust and fuel spills
 - Injury or death due to collisions with vehicles, aircraft or powerlines
 - Health effects from contaminated food and/or water
- Cumberland does not expect the impacts to be significant
- Potential mitigation measures include noise management, controlling vehicle speed and containing fuel spills

Fish and Fish Habitat



- Potential impacts to fish are from:
 - Changes to water quality (from sediment and contaminants)
 - Changes to amount of water (lake dewatering and water use by camp)
 - Habitat loss from lake dewatering, rock storage facilities
- To protect fish Cumberland is proposing a 'No Fishing' policy for all non-resident workers
- Cumberland will create new fish habitat to replace habitat destroyed by lake dewatering, etc.
- Cumberland's environmental report indicates the effects will not be significant

Water



- Water quality and quantity will be affected
- The water quality of lakes in the project area is currently very good
- Cumberland states in the EIS that maintaining good water quality is an important goal, and that lakes will be tested for changes to water quality
- Mine activities that may negatively affect water quality include:
 - Dike construction (sediment in lakes)
 - Metals leaching from dikes
 - Metals in effluent discharged to lakes
- Key activities that will affect water flow:
 - Dewatering lakes (Vault Lake, Second and Third Portage Lakes)
 - Freshwater use by camp and mine facilities (4,100,000m³ per year, 1.8% of Third Portage L.)
 - Effluent discharged to Third Portage Lake and Wally Lake
 - Pit rewatering at mine closure (over several years)
- The EIS indicates that impacts on water quality, fish and fish habitat will not be significant and water is expected to be safe for wildlife and humans at all stages of the mine life

Air and Noise



- Issues of concern:
 - Emissions from vehicles and power plant
 - Dust from tailings, waste disposal, roads and operations
 - Noise from mining activities such as blasting and crushing rock and aircraft and vehicles
- The EIS indicates air disturbance on plants and wildlife will be low because of mitigation efforts
- Noise levels will be comparable to other industrial activities

Permafrost



- Potential for thawing of permafrost due to project activities, such as:
 - Dewatering of lakes and ponds during construction
 - Heated buildings during operation
 - Roads and ditches during operation
 - Tailings storage facilities during operation and closure
 - Rewatering pits during mine closure
- Cumberland intends to avoid potential impacts through construction and operating procedures
- Cumberland states in the EIS that these effects will not be a problem as they are either short-term, or else the effects are not considered significant

Valued Socioeconomic Components



- Components of the socioeconomic environment that are significant in terms of people's quality of life



- Cumberland to negotiate Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with Kivalliq Inuit Association

Meadowbank VSECs

- Employment, training and business opportunities
- Traditional ways of life 
- Individual and community wellness 
- Infrastructure and social services
- Sites of heritage 

Potential Impacts to Employment, Training and Business



- Residents of Baker Lake given preference for hiring, secondarily to this people of Kivalliq will be employed
- Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet will likely feel effects of business opportunities from Meadowbank

Employment



- Construction phase – 350 people – 85 full-time positions available for unskilled labour
- Operations phase – 250 people – 60 positions for unskilled labour
- Cumberland will offer on-the-job training, as well as negotiate with KIA for education and training strategies

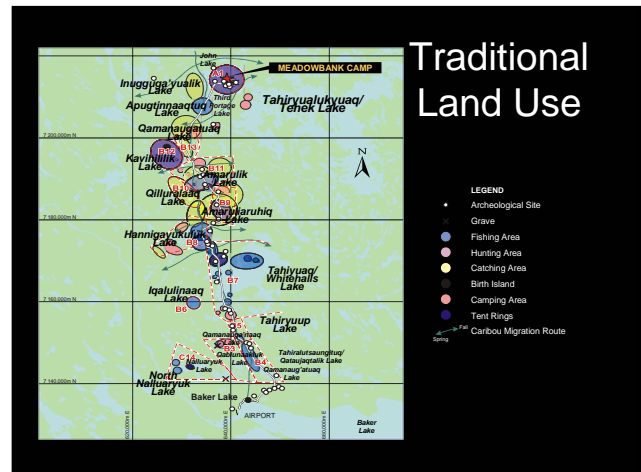
Mine Closure

- Closure presents possibility for severe economic and social dislocation
- Cumberland intends to prepare workers and contractors as soon as feasible

Potential Impacts to Traditional Ways of Life



- Project will not significantly reduce access to lands for hunting, fishing activity
- Environmental mitigation measures suggest that animals hunted and fished for will not be adversely affected
- There will be increased contact between workers and community of Baker Lake
- Cumberland will have employee policies which respect Inuit culture and workers will be rotated out of worksite to their own communities



Traditional Knowledge Findings

- Area between Baker Lake and Meadowbank primarily used as transportation route to Back River
- Hunting and fishing occurs near Meadowbank, because of this transportation route
- Inuit stop to camp at Portage Lake, but not used annually. More permanent camp to north of Meadowbank
- There are a number of traditional areas within the Meadowbank boundaries related to hunting, fishing, caching, camping and burial areas

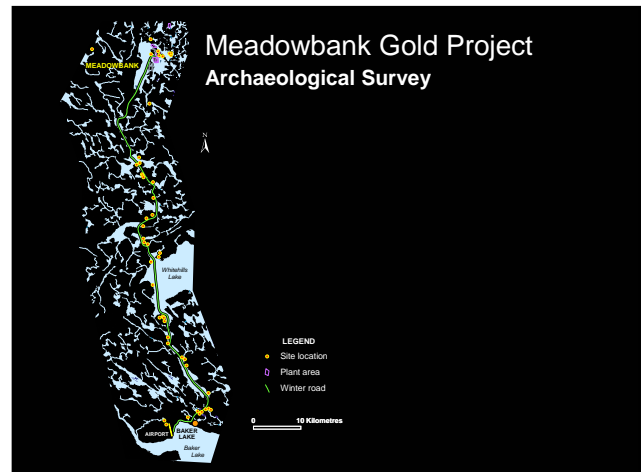
Potential Impacts to Community Infrastructure and Social Services

- Meadowbank could put increased pressures on community infrastructure (power, transportation, communications, airport, road)
- Cumberland will ensure that local community infrastructure is not used, and if it is, the infrastructure is paid for and/or maintained by Cumberland
- Monitoring of social services will be necessary to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed



Potential Impacts to sites of Heritage Significance

- Graves, camp sites, sites of spiritual significance, etc have been identified in project area
- Project design and location well away from sites and will have minimum impact
- Consultations have indicated that the few sites potentially impacted are not of high significance (but should still be protected as much as possible)



Next Steps in Impact Assessment Process

1. Pre-hearing meetings
2. Final Environmental Impact Statement
- 3. Public Hearing**



We want to see you at the Public Hearings!

Q. What happens at the Public Hearing?

A. The NDRP is interested in hearing from you about the project and the potential impacts of the project.

Q. Who attends?

A. Any community member, including representatives, property owners, and others who are interested in the project.

Q. Why is it important to attend?

A. So that you can express your opinions in making a decision about the Project.



We want to see you at the Public Hearings!

