



AGNICO EAGLE

MELIADINE GOLD PROJECT

SD 3-1 Public Engagement and Consultation Baseline Report

**APRIL 2014
VERSION 3**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables	iii
Document Control	iv
Executive Summary	v
Acronyms	vi
Section 1 • Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of the Public Engagement and Consultation Baseline Report.....	1
1.2 AEM Commitment to Consultation	3
1.3 Regulatory Requirements	4
Section 2 • AEM's Corporate Social Responsibility Statement	5
Section 3 • Synopsis of Public Engagement and Consultation	6
3.1 The Period Before AEM (1995 to 2010).....	6
3.2 Public Engagement and Consultation after Purchase by AEM (2010 to 2013)	7
Section 4 • Engagement and Consultation Approaches	9
4.1 Information	13
4.2 Consultation.....	13
4.3 Informed Participation.....	13
4.4 Negotiation	14
4.4.1 Hamlet of Rankin Inlet	14
4.4.2 Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA)	15
4.4.3 Government of Nunavut.....	16
Section 5 • Potentially Affected Communities	17
Section 6 • Public Engagement and Consultation Activities	18
6.1 Community Meetings	19
6.2 Community Office.....	21
6.3 Elders	22
6.4 Site Visits.....	23
6.5 Participation in Environmental Baseline Studies.....	24
6.6 Community Liaison Committee	25

6.7 Kivalliq Inuit Association and other Regional Organizations	25
6.8 Authorizing Agencies	26
6.9 Hunters and Trappers' Organizations.....	27
6.9.1 Pistol Bay Falls Consultation	28
6.10 Consultation with Adjacent Jurisdictions	28
Section 7 • Public Engagement and Consultation Findings.....	30
7.1 Issues Raised in the Course of Public Consultation	30
7.2 Public Identification of VECs and VSECs	31
7.2.1 Caribou as a VEC.....	31
7.2.2 Employment and Training as a VSEC	31
7.2.3 VECs and VSECs identified in Community Consultations	38
Section 8 • Looking Forward	41
References	42
 Appendix A Public Participation and Awareness Program for the Meliadine Project	 43
Appendix B Public Engagement and Consultation with Communities, Inuit Organizations and Authorizing Agencies	48
Appendix C Record of Community Consultation in the Kivalliq Communities - 2011.....	63
Appendix D Record of Community Consultation in Kivalliq Communities – 2012 and 2013	109
Appendix E Terms of Reference and Members of the Rankin Inlet Liaison Committee	145
Appendix F Notes from meeting with the Kangiqliniq Hunters and Trappers' Organization and the Community Land and Resource Committee, February 13, 2013	149

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4-1 Forms of Public Engagement 11

Table 6-1 Summary of Community Perspectives 20

Table 7-1 Key Community Concerns and AEM’s Response/Commitments 32

Table 7-2 Valued Components from Community Engagements 39

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
1	November 2012			First draft of the Public Engagement and Consultation Baseline Report	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, AEM
2	March 2013	Throughout 1 4	1 9	Update contents to mid-February 2013 Additions to Section 1 Details on how public feedback on form of consultation used	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, AEM
3	April 2014	4.4.1 6.1, Table 6-1 6.10 Table 7.1 Appendix B	14-15 20-21 28-29 32 60-62	Discussions wrt community facilities and infrastructure Added Table 6-1 on community perspectives Consultation with adjacent jurisdictions Added concern about TSF Added 2013-2014 consultations	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, AEM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This baseline report describes the public engagement and consultation carried out by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) between 2010 and 2014. It also includes the consultation done by other mining companies between 1995 and 2010. Consultations have been recorded from 1995 to the present and are detailed in this baseline report.

Since its purchase of the Meliadine Project in July 2010, AEM has actively engaged and consulted stakeholders throughout the Kivalliq region and adjacent jurisdictions. This allowed the general public and potentially affected communities to become knowledgeable about the Project and to provide input to its development. It also allowed AEM to gather information and traditional knowledge relating to land and resource use. As well, public engagement by AEM and Nunavut Impact Review Board specifically solicited advice from the communities on Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) and Valued Socio-Economic Components (VSECs), which were subsequently included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

AEM has developed a public participation and awareness program to engage the public. This program is divided into four different forms: information, consultation, informed participation and negotiation. All four forms of engagement are being used with much more informed participation and negotiation employed today than in earlier times. The program establishes the objectives of engagement and methods to be used.

With the environmental assessment process under way, pre-development consultation is now broader in scope and has a further reach than previously. On an on-going basis, development plans and potential impacts and benefits resulting from the proposed Project are being presented to the general public, community organizations, community leaders, businesses and government while at the same time looking for feedback on environmental, socio-economic concerns and expectations.

AEM's focus remains on providing timely and useful information to the general public, community organizations and government so that they can have meaningful input into the environmental assessment process. As well, what AEM learned through public engagement was used in the preparation of the various environmental assessment documents. This includes in developing mitigation strategies and monitoring programs for various social and environmental impacts that might result from building, operating and closing the mine.

Public engagement, partnerships with communities and information sharing will continue for the life of the Project.

ACRONYMS

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (formerly DIAND and INAC)
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AWAR	All-weather Access Road
AEM	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
CED	Community Economic Development (Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Government of Nunavut)
CLARC	Community Land and Resources Committee
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Canada)
DOE	Department of Environment (Nunavut)
DRWED	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (Canada)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
GN	Government of Nunavut
HR	Human Resources
HTO	Hunters and Trappers' Organization
IIBA	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement
IOL	Inuit Owned Lands
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
IPG	Institutions of Public Government (includes NPC, NIRB and NWB in relation to the EIS)
IQ	Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
KIA	Kivalliq Inuit Association
KMTS	Kivalliq Mine Training Society
MAC	Mining Association of Canada
MBK	Meadowbank
MDAG	Multidisciplinary Advisory Group
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NLCA	Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NTCL	Northern Transportation Company Limited
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

NWB	Nunavut Water Board
NT	Northwest Territories
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SD	Support Document
SEMC	Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TSM	Towards Sustainable Mining
VEC	Valued Ecosystem Component
VSEC	Valued Socio-Economic Component
WCA	Water Compensation Agreement
WMC	Western Mining Corporation

SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

The Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Meliadine Project (NIRB File No. 11MN034), combined with guides on public consultation prepared by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB 2006a, 2006b), provided guidance and formed the basis for engagement and consultation carried out by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) in support of the Project.

The NIRB operates under the principle that public participation is an important element of an open and balanced environmental assessment process. Effective public participation strengthens the quality of the NIRB's review process and helps to avoid potential misunderstandings and conflict. The NIRB has an obligation to create opportunities for the active and informed participation of the public at every possible stage of the review process.

Source: Guide to NIRB's Public Awareness and Participation Programs: The Review Process (2006a)

Transparency, accountability and completeness are essential attributes of meaningful consultation. AEM's approach to consultation was to enhance the capacity of stakeholders to effectively participate on an informed basis. Transparency promotes accountability; this was facilitated by providing stakeholders with scientific and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit information on the Meliadine Project and what AEM plans to do. Efforts were directed to having communities, Inuit, businesses, government and others understand what the Project will entail - the environmental and socio-economic effects, both positive and negative, that might arise. The technical nature and amount of collected data caused AEM to summarize and present information in a nontechnical manner. In this, AEM used maps wherever possible and PowerPoint presentations to present information in a meaningful way to stakeholders. This allowed a dialogue to develop between AEM and stakeholders, where AEM listened to community and individual concerns, and responded accordingly.

1.1 Purpose of the Public Engagement and Consultation Baseline Report

Since 1995, owners and operators of the Meliadine Project regularly provided information to and consulted with Inuit and other stakeholders through public meetings, workshops, interviews and forums regarding the Meliadine Project. This allowed the general public and potentially affected communities to become knowledgeable about its features and to provide input to its development. The length of time the public and communities have been aware of the Meliadine Project and the increasing opportunities for public participation since AEM's purchase of the Project bodes well for stakeholders understanding the impacts and benefits of the mine. This should further the public's involvement in the Project's environmental assessment.

AEM's approach to public engagement and consultation was conceived to provide people with the mechanisms so that they can provide environmental, socio-economic and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit

(IQ) feedback on the Project. The Project benefits from this feedback in allowing modifications to its plans should they have the potential to negatively affect ecosystem or socio-economic components.

AEM public engagement and consultation program has the following objectives:

- To build trust relationships and sustain constructive external relationships with Inuit and other stakeholders over time;
- To create an understanding of the Project among Inuit and other stakeholders;
- To provide up-to-date information describing the Project;
- To present the results of baseline environmental, socio-economic and IQ studies, the predicted impacts and benefits of the Project, the predicted significance of the impacts and benefits, conceptual monitoring plans, and mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate any negative residual effects (i.e., the results of the environmental impact assessment for the Project);
- To scope the extent of the Project and have Inuit and other stakeholders identify the Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) and Valued Socio-economic Components (VSECs) important to them;
- To listen to issues and concerns through a dialogue with Inuit and other stakeholders, and allow them to have a say in improvements to the Project's plans and outcomes, and for AEM to communicate how their input resulted in changes to the Project;
- To learn Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (traditional knowledge) from local knowledge holders and attendant historical patterns of land and resource use for incorporation in the Project;
- To respectively listen to Inuit explain the local conditions in which the Project activities will occur;
- To encourage the participation of stakeholders in the environmental assessment process;
- To make the Project a success with benefits flowing to AEM shareholders, Inuit and other stakeholders;
- To participate with communities, Inuit organizations, government and Institutions of Public Government (IPG)¹ in evaluating trends in economic and social development and wellbeing in the Kivalliq region, as well as the relationship between these and Project; and
- To continue public engagement over the life of the Project.

Information is provided in English and Inuktitut, which allows stakeholders to engage and participate in the Project from an informed position. There is clear interest on the part of potentially affected people to receive current information on the Project, its potential effects, and proposed environmental and socio-economic components. Appendix A outlines the public participation and awareness program developed to engage the public.

¹ Five institutes of Public Government were formed as part of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. It is the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) that have a mandate in the environmental assessment and permitting of the proposed mine. AEM has worked closely with the NPC, NIRB and NWB.

As a result of ongoing public engagement and consultation, AEM and the general public developed a dialogue on the proposed development of the Project through public engagement and consultation. This provided valuable insights into community and cultural values, and their priorities. The interchange of information and opinions has led to public input on the Project development and anticipated impacts and benefits. The outcomes of public engagement and consultation are reflected in the many documents forming the Environmental Impact Statement for the Meliadine Project.

1.2 AEM Commitment to Consultation

AEM recognizes and appreciates the impact that a gold-mining operation of the scale proposed for the Meliadine Project will have on local communities, the Kivalliq region and Nunavut as a whole.

As a member of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC), AEM fully endorsed the Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) initiative developed by the MAC to improve the industry's performance by aligning its actions with the priorities and values of Canadians. TSM includes the use of four performance elements to gauge a company's management plans, one particular to consultation being external outreach. This is in keeping with AEM's commitment to engage all stakeholders through public engagement and consultation during the construction, operation and closure of the Meliadine Project.

This document summarizes the public engagement and consultation carried out up to mid-February 2013. With the environmental assessment process under way, pre-development consultation is now broader in scope and has a further reach than previously. On an on-going basis, development plans and potential impacts and benefits resulting from the proposed Project, including predicted significance of those impacts and benefits, are being presented to the general public, community organizations, community leaders, businesses and government while at the same time looking for feedback on environmental, socio-economic concerns and expectations.

AEM's focus remains on providing timely, up-to-date and useful information to the general public, community organizations and government so that they can have meaningful input into the environmental assessment process and the construction and operation of the mine to follow. As such, public engagement, partnerships with communities and information sharing will continue for the life of the Project.

One important objective of all engagement and consultation is to receive feedback. What are the expectations on how AEM should engage and consult? In 2012, a participant in the Coral Harbour community consultation said the community presentation was too technical and needed to be simpler. Following this comment, AEM tried to make its presentations simpler and more understandable to the general public. AEM commits to continue asking for suggestions on how to make its engagement and consultation activities more relevant for various venues.

1.3 Regulatory Requirements

The Crown has a duty to consult Aboriginal people under section 35 of the *Constitution Act* of 1982. While the *Constitution Act* recognizes these rights without defining them, a series of land mark legal judgments have developed notions of aboriginal rights. These embody increased recognition of the rights and roles of indigenous people. When considering approval of a development project, the Crown may delegate procedural aspects of its duty to a project proponent, in this case AEM for the Meliadine Project.

Certain lands were granted to Inuit under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA), with the Meliadine Project located on surface and subsurface land owned by Inuit. The NLCA affirms the need to consult as part of any major private sector development and, as well, the five institutions of public government resulting from the Agreement epitomize meaningful consultation. The NIRB, which is one of the institutions of public government, sees public engagement and consultation as a pillar of the environmental assessment process in Nunavut. The requirement to consult is found throughout the EIS guidelines prepared by the NIRB for the Meliadine Project and these direct AEM to undertake public engagement and consultation as part of the environmental assessment process. In addition, the NIRB's operating procedures, NIRB guides (NIRB 2006a, 2006b), various documents, and 10 minimum EIS requirements all highlight public engagement and consultation. As such, AEM undertook to actively consult with Inuit and other stakeholders in a meaningful manner to ensure they have substantive input to the decisions on the design and management of the Meliadine Project.

SECTION 2 • AEM'S CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

AEM developed a commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) that applies equally wherever AEM operates, including the Meliadine Project. This CSR commitment intrinsically includes working with local communities so that all stakeholders benefit. This requires public engagement with Kivalliq communities to make them aware of possible opportunities and benefits coming from the mine and, just as importantly, it allows AEM to hear the public's concerns and aspirations.

AEM's CSR statement is provided below:

Our activities take place in and around communities in which our employees live. In addition to delivering economic benefits, we seek to participate in these communities and improve the quality of life, by supporting initiatives in the areas of health, education, sports and culture. We also work to maintain broad-based, ongoing support for our activities and devote time and resources to nurturing dialogue and building relationships with our many different stakeholders.

From AEM's 2010 CSR Report, <http://www.agnicoeagle.com/en/Sustainability/Pages/default.aspx>

AEM is committed to creating economic prosperity for its stakeholders in a safe and socially and environmentally responsible manner. We believe that it is our responsibility to share the wealth that is created through our investment in the mining and extraction of gold and to be catalysts for the development of sustainable communities where we operate. We do this by:

- Basing our progress on our competence and resources;
- Consistently showing respect to our employees and building on the foundations laid out in the early years;
- Empowering our employees to work collaboratively in a culture where safety and respect are paramount;
- Using best industry practices and innovation to continuously improve our environmental performance wherever we work in the world;
- Consistently acting in a socially responsible manner and giving back to the communities in which we operate;
- Working together with all of our employees and other stakeholders to create profits which allow all stakeholders to benefit; and
- Learning from our past experiences.

SECTION 3 • SYNOPSIS OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

Consultations under various owners and operators of the Meliadine Project have been recorded from 1995 to the present and are detailed in Appendix B. The list is not exhaustive but gives insight into the nature of public engagement and consultation efforts over the years. These efforts informed the public, community organizations, community land and resource committees, government, local businesses, traditional land users, and hunters and trappers organizations of activities carried out at the Meliadine site. There was a two-way flow of information with the owners and operators of the Meliadine Project learning local conditions and concerns, issues, and hopes of local stakeholders as these related to the Project.

3.1 The Period Before AEM (1995 to 2010)²

Rankin Inlet was established as a mining community in the early-to-mid-1950s with the development of a nickel mine, which operated from 1955 to 1962. Inuit moved to Rankin Inlet for employment and were relocated from inland areas by the Canadian government in the 1950s, brought on in part by changes in caribou migration and an ensuing famine (Erickson 1995; Harrington 1950).

The Meliadine Project, located 25 km north of Rankin Inlet, has a long exploration history extending back to the late 1960s when the North Rankin Nickel Mines identified gold mineralization in the Meliadine Lake area. Public engagement and consultation were first recorded in 1995. Since that time, owners and operators of the Meliadine Project informed the public, community organizations, community land and resource committees, government, local businesses, traditional land users, Elders, hunters and trappers organizations' and others of activities carried out at the exploration site.

In 1995, the proponent at the time presented the history of exploration in the Meliadine area since 1987 to the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA). This was followed in subsequent years by public consultation, which consisted of Project status report and notice of local manpower needs for the coming exploration season. Expectations were raised in 1997 when mine readiness training was discussed at a Kivalliq Mining Round Table, and in 1998 when an underground exploration program was first broached. In 1999, it was said that: *"Findings are promising and the company is proceeding on a schedule that could lead to mine construction"* (Nanuk 1999). Memories were still fresh of the benefits provided to Inuit working at the North Rankin Nickel Mine, particularly during the time when the caribou changed their migratory routes.

The consultation process developed and grew with time. Meaningful participation was seen as being necessary for successful consultation. By 1998, consultation was no longer limited to a status update

² This section covers the years before AEM purchased the Meliadine project in July 2010. During this time, public engagement and consultation was carried out by other operators and owners of the Meliadine Project with the records being fragmentary.

but moved to include informed participation in the form of workshops, forums or meetings taking more than a day. Consultation went beyond the company just presenting information, and the venues served to encourage the free exchange of ideas between all participants. These interchanges made the proponents aware of the social and environmental concerns regarding the exploration programs and a possible mine sometime in the future. It also assisted the general public increasing their capacity to have meaningful input as they learned more about exploration, and gold mining and all that it entailed.

In 1998, federal and territorial politicians were briefed on the exploration results further raising the profile of the Meliadine Project. From 1999 to 2001, annual workshops were held to review environmental and archaeological plans with Hunters and Trappers' Organizations (HTO) and Community Land and Resources Committees (CLARC) from Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, federal and territorial government departments and other stakeholders. An Elder's steering committee for traditional knowledge was formed in 1999 leading to the 1999 publication of Meliadine West Traditional Ecological Knowledge – Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (Nanuk 1999). Particular emphasis in this study was placed on obtaining local knowledge on wildlife, historic and contemporary land use, and areas of cultural value to support Project decision-making.

Exploration continued apace in 2001 but was scaled back in 2002-2003, as was consultation.

In 2003, WMC International sold its 56 percent interest in the Meliadine West Project to Comaplex Minerals Corporation, a small exploration company located in Calgary. Comaplex did not have WMC's resources and proceeded with a modest annual exploration program and fairly limited consultations until 2007. By this time, the Tiriganiaq deposit looked promising, and Comaplex presented plans for an underground exploration program to the KIA Board of Directors. This was followed later that year with a presentation to the Elders on building an All-weather Access Road (AWAR) from Rankin Inlet to the Meliadine site. Feedback from the Elders eliminated the alignment alternatives of taking the road through the Territorial Park or crossing an esker near the mouth of the Meliadine River, this esker having marked and unmarked burial sites. The present alignment of the Phase 1 AWAR was the result. The extent of informed participation in 2007 now exceeded the same eight years earlier.

Continued encouraging exploration results led AEM to purchase the Meliadine Project in July 2010.

3.2 Public Engagement and Consultation after Purchase by AEM (2010 to 2013)

AEM was already operating the Meadowbank Gold Mine 70 km north of Baker Lake when it purchased the Meliadine Project in July 2010. AEM recognised the need to document the subjects discussed and outcomes of consultation activities to effectively include Inuit and other stakeholders in the Project's development.

Public engagement and consultation efforts broadened in scope and frequency following the purchase. In 2011, six of seven Kivalliq communities expected to participate in benefits from the

mine were consulted. Also highlighted was the baseline information collected to date in advance of an environmental assessment, possible impacts resulting from the mine, and mitigation measures to be put in place to eliminate or reduce any residual effects. An initial round of public and Hamlet Council meetings was held in all Kivalliq communities save Whale Cove³ in October and November, 2011.

Public engagement and consultation continued in 2012 and 2013, with consultation sessions that took place in early October, 2012 and mid-February, 2013. In addition to baseline information collected to date in advance of an environmental assessment, possible impacts resulting from the Project, and mitigation measures to be put in place to eliminate or reduce any potential residual effects, these consultations solicited further input from the communities regarding the VECs and VSECs used in the environmental assessment, as well as the predicted significance of potential impacts and benefits associated with the Project. As part of ongoing Project consultations, and using the completed DEIS as a basis, AEM will continue to solicit input on values placed on VECs and VSECs and the associated significance of potential impacts. The DEIS provides interested parties with a more comprehensive source of Project information upon which decisions of significance can be made.

Negotiations have begun with the KIA on an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) and both parties have discussed steps to negotiate both a Water and Wildlife Compensation Agreements for the Meliadine Project in accordance with the NLCA. Contracts have been let to local businesses to upgrade the Meliadine advanced exploration camp and build the Phase 1 AWAR between Rankin Inlet and the Meliadine site.

Public engagement and consultation is continuing as new or updated information is gathered and subsequently presented to the stakeholders; this includes plans for the mine, additional environmental and socio-economic baseline information, and further Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.

³ Weather prevented AEM from holding consultation meetings with the Hamlet Council and the general public in Whale Cove.

SECTION 4 • ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION APPROACHES

Public engagement and consultation carried out by, and lessons learned from, Meadowbank (Cumberland 2005), Mary River (Baffinland 2010) and Kiggavik (Areva 2011) had a bearing on the engagement and consultation approaches used by AEM for the Meliadine Project. This led to public engagement and consultation being divided into four different forms⁴: information, consultation, informed participation and negotiation. These are not discrete forms of engagement but a continuum extending from information to negotiation. As the degree of engagement increases, participation grows; it moves from a one way flow of information to two way exchanges - participatory dialogues. This includes listening to others' ideas, jointly seeking solutions to possible negative environmental and/or socio-economic effects, and outlining proposals, which ultimately leads to negotiations. Table 4-1 sets out the forms and activities included under each.

AEM is committed to ongoing public engagement and consultation throughout the life of the Project. To date AEM's efforts in furthering public engagement and consultation have been positively received by the public and communities. The form selected in each instance was tailored to meet the expectations of the audience based on their earlier feedback and understanding of the Project. Audiences with enhanced knowledge of the Project expected more advanced forms such as informed participation and negotiations. What proved effective at each successive consultation meeting was built further understanding of, and community involvement in, the Project.

To have effective public participation, the public needs to be informed of upcoming consultation events. Care is taken not to schedule these when people are likely to be out on the land; during times of celebration or sorrow in the community, or when a consultation meeting conflicts with another important event in the community. AEM continues to use broad advertising, through local papers, radio, posters and by invitation, before any consultation meeting.

One only moves from information to negotiation as trust is built between AEM and its stakeholders. Meaningful consultation initiated and sustained constructive relationships with Inuit, Inuit organizations, communities, and government over time. The frequency of public engagement and consultation increased from a single or a few consultation meetings a year to the present where consultation is an ongoing activity. All four forms of engagement are being used with much more informed participation and negotiation employed today than in earlier times.

Ongoing public engagement and consultation enables AEM to provide the public with up-to-date Project information. This is to ensure that the general public can effectively participate in the environmental assessment process, benefit from business opportunities, training and future employment, and understand and provide input to mine plans and environmental and socio-economic impacts and mitigation strategies. Throughout all public engagement and consultation,

⁴ The four forms were presented in Baffinland's Mary River EIS (Baffinland 2010).

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) is given equal weight to science-based knowledge and is solicited, documented and integrated into Project decision-making.

Table 4-1 Forms of Public Engagement

Form of Engagement	Description	Activities Undertaken
Information	Flow of factual Project information and traditional knowledge between stakeholders and AEM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nunavut and other mining symposiums; • AEM website; • Fact sheets; • Traditional knowledge facts and study; • Project description; and • Environmental baseline reports. <p>This form of consultation does not include discussions between AEM and the stakeholders.</p>
Consultation	Information exchange between AEM and the public, organizations, communities, etc., both verbally and in writing.	<p>Meetings with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public in all Kivalliq communities; • Kivalliq Hamlet Councils; • Hunters and Trappers' Organizations (HTO); • Community Land and Resources Committees (CLARC); • Rankin Inlet Community Liaison Committee; • Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA); and • Territorial and Federal Government Departments, and Institutions of Public Government.
Informed Participation	Active interaction, key dialogues and more intensive form of consultation with an in-depth exchange of views and information leading to joint analysis and decision-making. Could occur in workshops, forums, or meetings taking more than a day. Includes interviews with knowledgeable individuals and Elders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ) studies (1999, 2011); • IQ Marine Mammals (2012); • AEM – Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) workshop (January 2012); • Annual meetings of Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee since 2009; • Mineral Development Advisory Group (May 2009); • Rankin Inlet Liaison Committee (2012); • Focus Groups in the consultation outreach area – Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet;

Form of Engagement	Description	Activities Undertaken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews of Elders; • Meeting with Territorial and Federal Government Departments and agencies; • Involvement of local Inuit in the design of and collection of data for baseline studies and identification and selection of VECs and VSECs; and • Visits to the Meliadine site and other AEM operations.
Negotiation	Face-to-face dialogue with the intent of reaching an agreement and developing the relationship between AEM and Inuit.	AEM and the KIA are negotiating an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) and have discussed future steps to negotiate both a Water Compensation and Wildlife Compensation Agreements for the Project in accordance with the NLCA. These agreements are being negotiated on a Project-specific basis learning from the experience gained by both AEM and the KIA at Meadowbank. Negotiation occurred with the Hamlet and Government of Nunavut on proposed mine facilities to be located on municipal/airport land.

4.1 Information

Information is the most basic form of public engagement. It is a flow of factual, accurate and timely information between AEM and the general public with limited to no interaction or interchange between the parties at the time.

AEM stores and transmits information on the Project in a variety of forms. It can be a fact sheet, an advertisement in Nunatsiaq News, an information stand at the Nunavut Mining Symposium, or the AEM Nunavut website. Information can be transmitted in different forms to the general public. Baseline reports are factive; the data was collected and reported. AEM's Meliadine Project fact sheet presented earlier in this report is another example. These can be transmitted on paper, as an electronic file, and on a website.

AEM uses all available means in getting Project information out to the general public. Its goal is to create awareness and understanding, and receive feedback. Getting the information out and having it understood is important to successful consultation, informed participation and negotiation.

4.2 Consultation

Consultation has not been a single conversation but a series of conversations allowing the creation of capacity and understanding of the Project among Inuit and other stakeholders who may have the potential to be impacted. Consultation entails an implicit commitment to include Inuit and other stakeholders in the decision-making process. This applies to activities or developments that remain open to modification based on their input. Consultation provided AEM with an opportunity to provide Project information to the stakeholders, to allow them to raise issues and concerns, ask questions, and help shape elements of the Project by suggesting improvements for AEM to consider and respond to. Consultation has also led to a basis for future collaboration and partnerships.

Consultation with Inuit started immediately after AEM purchased the Meliadine Project. In purchasing the Meliadine Project, it was always AEM's intent to develop a gold mine and this was communicated to all stakeholders. This was in advance of submitting a Project Description to the NIRB to initiate the environmental assessment process, and before applying for various approvals from authorizing agencies.

4.3 Informed Participation

Meaningful public participation is necessary for successful public engagement and consultation. It is a two-way process of dialogue between AEM and its stakeholders. In starting consultation early and in taking a strategic long-term view, the capacity of all stakeholders to actively participate has increased significantly.

Informed participation occurred through the combination of provision of information, focused meetings, forums, visits to AEM's Meadowbank Gold Mine to see firsthand a gold mine in operation, and by providing avenues for the two-way exchange of ideas between AEM and stakeholders.

Jointly, AEM and its stakeholders have responded to the plans, concerns and expectations for the development, and developed practical strategies to avoid or mitigate impacts. These venues provided valuable insights for AEM into community and cultural values, priorities, reservations and aspirations with the Project.

Public engagement will not end with the completion of the environmental assessment process and construction of the mine. AEM believes that it will continue to play an integral and continuing role in running the mine. Public engagement in Rankin Inlet and any other potentially affected communities will allow mine officials to explain what they are doing in operating the mine, to address social and environmental concerns, to listen to what is being said by the public, and to learn and work through issues collaboratively.

4.4 Negotiation

Negotiation is a cooperative process whereby AEM and other participants try to find a mutually acceptable solution that meets the legitimate interests of all parties. Negotiations have been undertaken with the KIA and the Government of Nunavut.

4.4.1 Hamlet of Rankin Inlet

The Project is reliant on the services of Rankin Inlet's businesses, airport, and seaport. AEM entered into negotiations with the Hamlet and the Nunavut airport authority to lease 14 hectares of land at Itivia. This was successfully concluded with a laydown area, tank farm and a moveable dock (spud barge) to be established. All of AEM's dry cargo to construct and operate the Project will come by sea, be offloaded at Itivia, and placed in the laydown or transported directly to the site.

Negotiations continue on establishing a bypass road around the community so as to avoid trucks carrying fuel and dry cargo from passing through the community. Trucking on the bypass road can be expected to be a daily occurrence year round. AEM presented three options to the community with the one avoiding the community completely being selected. Before agreement was reached, input was sought from the general public, the Hamlet Council, the Hunters and Trappers Organization, Department of Community and Government Services, and the Community Land and Resources Committee (CLARC).

Negotiation for the Phase 1 AWAR⁵ right-of-way and a rock quarry on municipal land were successfully concluded. The AWAR was completed in 2013. However, controlled access to the AWAR proved contentious as there was an expectation in the community that the AWAR would have open access. AEM, operating within the conditions outlined in its Phase 1 AWAR approval, has worked

⁵ The Phase 1 All-weather Access Road is a private road managed and operated by AEM.

with the community to make the AWAR readily accessible to all those having a legitimate reason for using it⁶. The road policy was explained to the community as well as the need for access control.

Other negotiations with the Hamlet led to agreement on a number of significant issues; these are as follows:

- To build a parking area at Itivia to accommodate community vehicles;
- To maintain the skidoo trail to the sea ice at Itivia;
- To mark skidoo crossings along all access roads and not place snow on the trails when clearing roads in winter;
- To remove the community's Char River bridge⁷;
- To construct a boat launch into Meliadine Lake as part of the Phase 2 AWAR; and
- To jointly establish with the community a community liaison or interagency committee thereby enhancing public engagement with the community throughout the life of the mine (see Section 6.6). It will provides a venue for discussing community issues and opportunities with AEM through the mine's various phases (construction, operation and into closure).

At this time however, AEM feels it premature to make further commitments to assist the community until it is determined that the company has a Project. This will only be known following completion of the feasibility study and approval by AEM's Board of Directors to proceed in constructing the mine and upon receiving Ministerial approval for the Project to proceed into permitting.

The Project is intimately linked to the Hamlet, and positive relationships and trust have been achieved through negotiations to the benefit of both parties. Engagement will be maintained with the Hamlet Council, the community members and businesses through meetings and periodic review of agreements, and through a Community Liaison Committee that was initially formed in March 2012 (this committee has not met in the past year due to waning interest; however, AEM has discussed with the Hamlet the desire to reconstitute this committee or replace it with a similar interagency committee as was proposed by many of the participants in the original Community Liaison Committee).

4.4.2 Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA)

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) includes a section on the negotiation of an IIBA. It states in part:

⁶ The community pointed out that the AWAR is built over trails traditionally used by Inuit to reach Meliadine Lake and the surrounding area.

⁷ The bridge was successfully removed in 2013.

“...IIBA may include any matter connected with the Major Development Project that could have a detrimental impact on Inuit or that could reasonably confer a benefit on Inuit, on a Nunavut Settlement Area-wide, regional or local basis. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the matters identified in Schedule 26-1 shall be considered appropriate for negotiation and inclusion within an IIBA”.

Schedule 26-1 of the NLCA lists matters considered appropriate for Inuit benefits.

At the time of preparing this document, AEM and the KIA were in the process of negotiating the IIBA for the Project. The IIBA represents AEM’s “social licence to operate”. It secures access to the local workforce for AEM, many of whom will become employees of the mine. Significant outcomes that arise from the successful negotiation of an IIBA include:

- Positive relationships and trust between AEM and regional Inuit communities, businesses and organizations, particularly with the Kivalliq Inuit Association; and
- Employment for community members with benefits for Kivalliq communities and Inuit organizations.

Among other things, AEM expects that the IIBA will provide a “framework” for how AEM and the Project will provide employment for Inuit Beneficiaries, business opportunities for Inuit Firms, training for Inuit Beneficiaries, scholarships for Inuit youth of the region, and financial participation thru payments to the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

4.4.3 Government of Nunavut

AEM is also active in working with the Government of Nunavut (GN). In April 2012, AEM and the Nunavut Department of Education signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) aimed at maximizing the capacity of Inuit youth in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut in pursuing skilled trades and professional careers in the mining industry.

The agreement will see AEM and the GN's Department of Education work on two programs to encourage students in Kivalliq schools to consider careers in the mining industry: a “Mining Matters” science course which will start in Grade 3, and a work-shadowing program in trades for high school students at Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank Gold Mine near Baker Lake and at the Meliadine Project.

The MOU strengthens the partnership between the GN and AEM, and focuses on increasing the number of students in the Kivalliq who will be able to successfully transition from high school to trades and mining-related careers.

SECTION 5 • POTENTIALLY AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

AEM recognised two types of affected communities:

- 1) Communities that share ecosystem and socio-economic ties to and whose traditional land use is potentially affected by the Project's locale; and
- 2) More distant communities outside this area.

With the potential exceptions of air quality and large migratory mammals, the majority of potential environment impacts and corresponding mitigation measures will occur close to the Project. As such, primarily Rankin Inlet, and secondarily Chesterfield Inlet, were identified as Project-affected communities for public engagement and consultation. That said, AEM at the same time is not losing sight that some effects, if they are not mitigated, could extend outside the local area to distant communities. Therefore, AEM selected the entire Kivalliq and its seven communities as the consultation outreach area for public engagement and consultation.

The Kivalliq will serve as the preferential source for hiring employees and business contracts. Still the larger part of business opportunities are expected to flow to Rankin Inlet due to its proximity to the Meliadine Project and the connecting All-weather Access Road.

Public engagement activities remain focused in the Project affected communities and the consultation record confirming this can be found in Appendix B.

SECTION 6 • PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

In its public engagement and consultation, AEM focused on those communities in close proximity to the Meliadine Project. This has overwhelmingly been Rankin Inlet, located some 25 km south of the Meliadine Project, and secondarily Chesterfield Inlet some 80 km to the northeast. In Appendix A, AEM's Public Engagement and Consultation Program highlights the composition of the pre-Environmental Impact Statement program, the stakeholders consulted and at what frequency. This includes the general public, local and regional communities and Inuit organizations, federal and territorial government departments, and Institutes of Public Government having a mandate relevant to the Project. The participation of community members, including Elders, and community organisations, in all forms of consultation ensured that local knowledge and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit entered into the Project's design.

AEM's engagement undertakings include:

- Continuing to resource and staff for AEM's Rankin Inlet office, to provide a place where people can easily drop off resumes for a job, ask questions, express concerns, get information on the Project, lodge grievances and attend meetings with Project staff;
- Holding formal public meetings (open houses) at the community level at regular intervals, and at additional times as may be requested or required;
- Holding meetings with:
 - The Community Liaison Committee based in Rankin Inlet to discuss and resolve issues of concern as these arise;
 - Communities and governments to develop and implement activities in support of environmental and socio-economic management measures; and
 - Sub-groups on topics not of general interest, for example discussing contracts with local businessmen.
- Cooperating as warranted with territorial, regional and Hamlet authorities in meeting environmental and socio-economic goals;
- Distributing periodic information through appropriate media on Project progress and events of interest, including current information on Project activities, impacts and benefits, environmental and socio-economic management plans, economic opportunities and community contributions;
- Clearly stating in all Project information the names, email address and phone number of staff with responsibility for community relations;
- Fostering a workplace environment that facilitates worker input without fear of misunderstanding or retribution;
- Including engagement, participation and public reporting of results in environmental and socio-economic monitoring programs;

- Providing training to management and supervisory staff, on communication and engagement with Inuit employees and people in communities; and
- Maintaining an engagement database with the results of all the above events, including any issues raised and undertakings to resolve them.

6.1 Community Meetings

Community meetings were the most common and successful form of public engagement from 1995 to the present. It reaches the maximum number of people in the community and offers everyone an equal opportunity to ask questions and provide input to the Project.

AEM visited six of seven⁸ Kivalliq communities from 17 October to 2 November 2011 to present results of baseline studies, future management plans, infrastructure layout and schedule for the Project. This was again repeated in October 2012 when community consultations were carried out in Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet⁹. Again in February 2013, community consultations were carried out in Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet. These meetings highlighted opportunities to:

- Develop a dialogue with the communities;
- Allow the public to ask questions of AEM officials;
- Provide the communities with information regarding the proposed mine;
- Identify any issues or concerns held by the community;
- Integrate appropriate stakeholder feedback in Project decision-making and the scope of the Project;
- Identify VECs and VSECs for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement;
- Present possible impacts and benefits from the Project;
- Present and solicit feedback on the significance of predicted impacts and benefits; and
- Present mitigation measures to be put in place to eliminate or reduce any residual effects.

In all Kivalliq communities, AEM was sensitive to the fact that the land-based economy provides important economic, social and cultural benefits to Inuit. The wage economy is also important and Elders are certain in their convictions that the young cannot live as they did in the past and should take the opportunity to work in the wage economy. In moving forward with the wage-based component of the economy, Elders hope that ties to the land are not lost.

PowerPoint presentations were made at all community visits with simultaneous translation in Inuktitut and English. AEM recognised the rich visual and oral tradition of Inuit and, where possible, structured its presentations to take advantage of these cultural traits. Maps were placed on the

⁸ AEM planned but was unable to visit Whale Cove due to weather constraints.

⁹ Time constraints resulting from the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement did not allow Baker Lake, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour to be visited in 2012.

walls of the meeting area to allow a visual depiction of the Project's layout and surrounding environment. Wherever possible, local translators were used in combination with a translator from the Kivalliq region travelling with AEM. Translation equipment was either rented from the community or, if not available, provided by AEM. Time was allowed in the presentations for the description of technical terms in Inuktitut. Annotated minutes were taken to document the main themes, questions asked, and those that remained to be answered. The notes from the October-November 2011 Kivalliq regional community consultations are provided in Appendix C, and October 2012 in Appendix D.

Table 6-1¹⁰ provides a community perspective on issues of importance to them, and how AEM addressed each.

Table 6-1 Summary of Community Perspectives

Community Perspectives	Social Acceptability of Alternative Selected
Shipping Route for Fuel and Dry Cargo	
Disturbance of marine mammals	Increased shipping, whether from Quebec or Churchill, could affect marine mammals. AEM will only ship during the ice-free months, observe shipping lanes, stay away from Marble Island, ships to carry spill response equipment. (References: Volume 8; SD 8-1 Shipping Management Plan)
Location of Airport for Project	
Rankin Inlet preferred that AEM use the existing Rankin Inlet airport, not build one on site	AEM opted not to build an airport on site. This option offers greater business opportunities and more employment in Rankin Inlet. (Reference: SD 2-1 Alternatives Assessment)
Community Bypass Road	
The community did not want mine-related traffic affecting the community. Concerns centered on safety, noise, dust and wear-and-tear on community infrastructure	AEM presented the community with three road options: AEM use existing community roads, a road that immediately skirts the community, and one located on the south side of the airport. The community selected the latter as it best addressed the community's concerns. (Reference: SD 2-1 Alternatives Assessment Report; SD 2-9 Roads Management Plan)
Location of Mill Complex and Associated Infrastructure	
The mine should not adversely impact Meliadine Lake and mitigate any archaeological sites to be disturbed	Several locations were considered before a location that is largely located behind an esker and not visible from Meliadine Lake was selected. AEM has and will mitigate archaeological sites when needed. (References: SD 9-1 Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan; SD 2-6 Surface Waters Management Plan)
All-weather Access Road (AWAR) – open or controlled access	
The AWAR was constructed over trails used by Inuit to access Meliadine Lake and the surrounding area; this access must be maintained	The community was quite emphatic that they wanted an open access road; a controlled access road was not acceptable. AEM agreed to an open access AWAR. This will allow all Inuit to pursue traditional activities on and around Meliadine Lake. (SD 2-9 Roads Management Plan)

¹⁰ SD 2-1 Alternatives Assessment Report also provides details on community perspectives and how it influenced Project Design and impact assessments undertaken.

Location of the Tank Farm	
The community did not want mine-related traffic impacting the community due to safety, noise, dust and wear on community infrastructure	AEM explored placing its tank farm immediately adjacent the community's land farm. This would have necessitated fuel trucks travelling through the community. An Itivia location was selected to avoid using community infrastructure. (SD 2-1 Alternatives Assessment Report)
Power Generation- on site, in Rankin Inlet or split between the two	
There was no community concern but the Government of Nunavut preferred the power plant in Rankin Inlet where it could provide power to both the hamlet and the mine	AEM decided to locate the power plant at the mine site as it avoided constructing a power line from Rankin Inlet to the mine site. It allowed AEM to capture the waste heat from power generation for heating buildings. The alternative selected was based on economics but it did not meet the option favoured by the Government of Nunavut. (SD 2-1 Alternatives Assessment Report)
Location of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and Waste Rock Storage Facilities (WRSF)	
The community did not want the TSF or WRSF close to Meliadine Lake for fear of impacting the lake	The location selected using Multiple Accounts Analysis was the B7 drainage basin. Five WRSF locations are to be used and all are remote from Meliadine Lake. The community has no opposition to the selected locations. (SD 2-2 Tailings Storage Facility Alternatives Assessment)
Hiring Point for Workers	
All communities and Inuit organizations want to benefit from the Project; they want to maximize the number of Inuit workers at the mine	AEM will strive to hire workers in all seven Kivalliq communities. For technical workers not available in Nunavut, AEM will hire these workers in the south. All communities and Inuit organizations want benefits to accrue to employees, Inuit organizations, Kivalliq and Nunavut. (SD 9-4 Human Resources Plan; Volume 9 Socio-economic Environment and Impact Assessment)
Backfilling of Selected Open Pits with Waste Rock	
Community supports the backfilling of pits to create fish habitat but wonder about the quality of the fish	AEM will backfill select open pits with waste rock to an optimum depth for fish habitat once the mined out pit is flooded. This creates high quality fish habitat that is deep enough for fish to overwinter. The flooded pits will replace lakes that were lost and lead to increased fish production. (SD 7-4 Conceptual No Net Loss Plan)
Road Options to Discovery Gold Deposit (this road leads to a boat launch on Meliadine Lake)	
The community wants access to Meliadine Lake during the summer to access cottages, camps and to go fishing and hunting	AEM opted for a spur road that would operate year round. A winter road only was rejected. This option provided year round employment for truck drivers and mining staff at the Discovery deposit. (References: SD 2-9 Roads Management Plan)

6.2 Community Office

AEM opened an office in Rankin Inlet in 2010 and since that time it has served as a focal point for information on the Meliadine Project. It is the place to go when looking for work, to exchange information between the community and the Project, to explore business opportunities, and provide feedback on the Project. The opening of an office shows a commitment to the community and that AEM is part of the local business community. The office is open from early in the morning to late in the afternoon; services are available in Inuktitut, English and French.

Meetings are commonly held in the office with community organizations and individuals. Maps showing the Project are prominently displayed – this includes those of the Meliadine site, infrastructure within Rankin Inlet and the AWAR with the bridges and quarries marked. These have proved to be extremely useful in explaining the proposed development.

6.3 Elders

An Elder's Steering Committee was established in 1999 to oversee Inuit knowledge studies that were carried out in 1999. Elders were consulted again in 2011 where it was confirmed that earlier conclusions from 1999 remained largely unchanged. An Inuit knowledge study on vegetation was also carried out in 2011 followed in 2012 by a fourth Inuit knowledge study to gather traditional knowledge on marine mammals and birds that could frequent the shipping lanes used by ships resupplying the mine. While the focal point of Inuit knowledge studies has been their understanding and recollection of the natural world and Inuit culture, these sessions also provides AEM with a perspective on Inuit expectations and key issues related to the development of a gold mine and valuable insights into community and cultural values. The discussions centred on living memory recollections of the Elders participating and the knowledge passed down through the generations.

Interviews were a common method in collecting Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit with the identity of the participants protected. Field trips were arranged to jog the memory of the Elders and visits to the site. As Rankin Inlet started as a mining town and some of the Elders worked in the Rankin Mine and mines in the south, their site visits confirmed their support for the mine, which promised jobs for "young people".

Elder consultations, workshops and IQ interviews provided local knowledge on wildlife, community land use, areas of cultural value, and historical perspectives on mining. These provided input to the plans for the Project, and to the social and environmental assessment process. What was learned through the IQ studies was subsequently used to validate environmental baseline reports for the Project EIS and monitoring plans.

Elders were also key to the success of the 1998 archaeological studies at the Meliadine site. They participated in the surveys and identified an area on the Meliadine esker that should not be disturbed due to the importance of the archaeological sites found there. AEM took this into account when planning the layout of the mine infrastructure. The routing of the AWAR was in part determined by the Elders in identifying an esker that should not be disturbed due to marked and unmarked graves found there.

Elders recognized the youth must participate in the wage economy while at the same time worrying about the loss of identity, culture and natural resource-based livelihoods. These concerns could not easily be addressed at community meetings. Workshops, forums and interviewed all aided in seeing the continued participation of the Elders in the Project. Their involvement verified how Inuit

Qaujimajatuqangit is integral to environmental and socio-economic management, monitoring and mitigation.

6.4 Site Visits

There were a number of site visits over the years to Meadowbank, the Meliadine site, Kittilä (Finland) and mines in the Val-d'Or area (Québec) by Inuit from the Kivalliq. Visits of the Meliadine site were recorded as early as 1998 when the Minister of Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development¹¹ and local leaders visited the site and were briefed on exploration plans. Elders, students and community leaders have toured the property. This included touring the underground exploration workings while they were active and open. Tours of the underground were especially popular as it provided a window on future underground mining.

In 2010, AEM hosted a one-day visit to the Meadowbank Gold Mine by 40 community leaders from Rankin Inlet, including the Mayor and council, hunters and trappers, community Elders (including a number who had worked underground at the North Rankin Nickel Mine in their younger days) and business leaders. The objective was to show the group the type of mining operations constructed and operated by AEM, and to let them see for themselves the number of Inuit employed at Meadowbank. This left them with an understanding of mining and the possible benefits that could arise from the development of the Meliadine Project.

Forty (40) Nunavut leaders from government, Inuit associations, municipalities and business visited AEM's Kittilä Gold Mine in Finland March 29-30, 2011. This included:

- Government of Nunavut Ministers for Environment and for Economic Development;
- Rankin Inlet Members of the Legislative Assembly;
- Senior Government of Nunavut Officials;
- Kivalliq Mayors for Arviat, Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet;
- Hamlet Councillors for Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake;
- Kivalliq business owners; and
- Inuit association officials.

The site visit to AEM's Kittilä Gold Mine allowed stakeholders to see an operating mine that combined both open pit and underground mining, this being the same proposed for the Meliadine Project. Many of Kittilä's employees come from the immediate area and were trained for mine positions by AEM. What was most telling was the importance of education. Educated individuals did not have to leave their home community to find work and it allowed them to assume supervisory and managerial positions in the mine with advanced training. Safety and environmental safeguards

¹¹ The department is now called Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC).

at the Kittilä Mine demonstrated that impacts could be mitigated through design and operations with monitoring programs verifying their effectiveness.

The Greenland School of Minerals and Petroleum in Sisimuit, Greenland, was toured on the return trip from Finland. The Government of Greenland placed a priority education and while there are no operating mines in Greenland, there will be a trained work force should a mine open.

Mine visits increased the capacity of Inuit and other stakeholders to actively participate in decision making, to scope alternatives, discuss possible impacts and suggest solutions, and discuss how to maximize benefits for their communities. They also reinforced the importance of education, which besides allowing community members to benefit from mining also allows them to take supervisory and managerial positions in the mine.

6.5 Participation in Environmental Baseline Studies

Each field season Inuit field technicians are hired to assist the scientists and archaeologists in collecting environmental and archaeological baseline information, respectively. The technicians are trained in technical skills such as sample collection, tagging of fish, and identification of archaeological sites. Between 1997 and 2000, 103 fishermen from Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet participated in migratory Arctic Char studies by reporting tag recapture information. This program also employed and trained 18 field assistants. Technicians were also employed in wildlife, water quality, hydrogeology, geochemistry and archaeology data collection. All participating in these baseline studies were exposed to the scientific process employed, lived in the Meliadine camp and saw all the activities being carried out at the time, largely diamond drilling from surface and underground exploration. This exposure made the technicians aware of mining occupations and hopefully led some to pursue training for a career in mining.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit baseline studies of 1999, 2011 and 2012 were carried out by an Inuit company, which employed interviews, forums, focus groups, field trips and workshops to collect traditional and local knowledge that has proved useful to AEM. This also proved to be a good means for the Elders to become aware of the proposed development of the Meliadine Project and the opportunities the mine presented to the Kivalliq.

Employment and contracts allowed those participating to develop a good understanding of the proposed mine and various environmental monitoring programs giving them the confidence to actively take part in public engagement activities.

6.6 Community Liaison Committee

The formation of the Rankin Inlet Community Liaison Committee is a proactive step by AEM to enhance public engagement with the community throughout the life of the mine. Its vision is as follows:

“The Rankin Inlet Community Liaison Committee brings together the Management of Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd and a diverse group of community-based stakeholders who are willing to exchange information and build a consultative relationship on socio-economic, cultural and environmental issues relating to the Meliadine Gold Project. The goal of this relationship will be to recognize and understand the requirements, expectations, and concerns of all parties. The stakeholders will bring forward community-based concerns and issues that will assist Agnico’s management to consider strategies that meet the mutual needs of the stakeholders, community and the company”.

The committee has representatives from all sectors of the community. The responsibilities of the members include:

- Each representative will provide input from their respective organization;
- Report to their organization on the activities of the Committee and encourage a better understanding of the mining process to their organization;
- Provide an understanding of how their organization can support the mine Project; and
- Participate actively in discussing solutions to issues discussed by the Committee.

AEM has the responsibility in keeping the committee fully informed of Project developments while committee members bring concerns to the attention of AEM. The committee is a forum for all parties to have continuous and regular dialogue regarding the Meliadine Project. It allows for the resolution of concerns within a committee setting.

Complete details on the Liaison Committee are provided in Appendix E.

The Community Liaison Committee has not met in the past year due to waning interest; however, AEM has discussed with the Hamlet the desire to reconstitute this committee or replace it with a similar interagency committee as was proposed by many of the participants in the original Community Liaison Committee. AEM is intent on reconstituting this approach in 2014 as a valued community engagement tool.

6.7 Kivalliq Inuit Association and other Regional Organizations

The Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) is AEM’s landlord as the proposed mine site is located on surface and subsurface land owned by Inuit. AEM holds a number of permits and a commercial lease issued by the KIA. The KIA regional office is located in Rankin Inlet, which allows frequent face-to-face meetings. AEM has entered into negotiation with the KIA on the IIBA with the goal of concluding

negotiations in late 2014 or early in 2015. Workshops have been, and will continue to be held with the KIA and its consultants to keep them abreast of the developments and plans for the Meliadine Project. The relationship with the KIA is a mature one allowing considerable informed participation.

Other regional associations consulted include the Kivalliq Wildlife Committee, the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce, and the Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee where updates of the Project were presented and, in the case of the Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee, data collected over the past year were presented.

Nunavut Tunngavik Limited was also kept informed of progress of the advanced exploration at the Meliadine Project.

6.8 Authorizing Agencies

The Meliadine Project's first major consultation with the combined federal and territorial government departments, Kivalliq Inuit Association, and institutions of public government occurred in May 2009 when the Multidisciplinary Advisory Group met under the chairmanship of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. This workshop was in advance of Comaplex Minerals filing a Project Description for the development of a gold mine. The workshop outlined the mandate of each department and institute of public government, and what their role would be in the environmental assessment process. Upon purchase of the Meliadine Project, AEM updated the Project Description and continued to prepare for an environmental assessment with the goal of developing a mine.

The NIRB has also organized two major engagement activities in which AEM participated. In November 2011, a scoping exercise was carried out to present the project proposal and any potential impacts associated with its development to the Kivalliq communities and, in January 2012, a guidelines workshop was held in Rankin Inlet. AEM was an observer at the former and participant in the latter.

The scoping engagement was held in all Kivalliq communities save Baker Lake due to weather. These engagements confirmed and added to AEM's findings in engaging the Kivalliq communities a month earlier. The guidelines workshop brought together the KIA, territorial and federal departments with an interest in the Project. The outcomes of the two events were guidelines issued to AEM for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. Since that time, consultation with individual departments or a number of departments, KIA, Inuit organizations and IPGs continues. All are apprised of progress on the Project while AEM obtains clarification and advice from government on concerns arising from their mandates.

Some key authorizing agency engagements included:

- Navigable Water authorization for the Meliadine Bridge and also alerting Transport Canada to a future application;

- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and Kivalliq Inuit Association on options for fish habitat compensation;
- Seeking input in development of the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan from DFO, Government of Nunavut and Environment Canada;
- Presenting to the Nunavut Impact Review Board and Nunavut Water Board the Project Description and seeking advice on process forward;
- Working with the Kivalliq Inuit Association on an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement, a Water Compensation Agreement, production and road leases and other permits; and
- Supplying the Kivalliq regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC) with non-confidential data for its use such as employment statistics.

6.9 Hunters and Trappers' Organizations

The HTOs in Kivalliq communities represent hunters and trappers who practice traditional activities. They have a lifetime of experience and an intimate knowledge of the land. Their concerns centre on marine and terrestrial wildlife and maintaining traditional activities for future generations. Besides their individual pursuits on the land, they provide a community service in providing country food to the Elders and others in the communities. Sharing country food has always been a part of Inuit culture and the HTOs are ensuring it is continued.

AEM consults the Kangiqliniq HTO in Rankin Inlet on a regular basis. The notes from a consultation session held on February 2013 are provided in Appendix F. The HTO's areas of interest remain wildlife interactions with the Project, hunting along the access roads, ski-doo and ATV road crossings, mooring of boats at Itivia and impact of the Project on traditional activities. As well, the HTO wants a role in monitoring wildlife and hunting along the Meliadine access roads.

During consultations on the All-weather Access Road between Rankin Inlet and the Meliadine site, the Kangiqliniq HTO pointed out that there was significant overflow at the location selected for the Meliadine River bridge. The HTO noted that on occasion, overflow could be as high as 2 m and, in combination with high tides, can lead to flooding at the bridge location. This caused AEM to raise the height of the bridge above the Meliadine River to ensure that overflow and flooding do not compromise the bridge and the use of the road.

The HTO also provided assistance to AEM in identifying river locations where the migration of Arctic char was impeded. During meetings with the HTO in 2010 and 2011, Josephine Falls¹² and Pistol Bay Falls were mentioned as barriers to fish passage thereby preventing Arctic char from overwintering in upstream lakes.

¹² Josephine Falls is on the Josephine River 70 km northeast of the Meliadine site. Chesterfield Inlet is the closest community. Pistol Bay Falls is 65 km southwest of the Meliadine site, and the closest community is Whale Cove.

6.9.1 Pistol Bay Falls Consultation

There was support from the Rankin Inlet HTO to remove the Pistol Falls barrier to enhance the local fishery. As told by one Inuk, the fishery would benefit “if more char are living over the winter, then it would mean more char later on”.

On October 24, 2012, AEM collected additional IQ on the Pistol Bay watershed and spoke with representatives from the Hamlet of Whale Cove. A series of questions were asked, including:

- Do char get up the waterfall and spend the winter in the upstream lakes?
- Is the waterfall too high for the char to get up it?
- Does anyone fish these lakes in the summer or winter, or do you know anyone who fished them in the past?
- Are char caught in the upstream lakes?
- Have other species such as lake trout, round whitefish, burbot, cisco, Arctic grayling, etc. been caught in lakes upstream of Pistol Bay Falls?
- If so, which lakes have these species?

The results of conversations with Whale Cove community members are consistent with the Rankin Inlet HTO consultation, and suggested that char may be able to move up the falls during high water levels; however during low flows (and in particular in the past 5 years) the flow has not permitted char passage from Pistol Bay to upstream lakes. The IQ suggested that lake trout, Arctic grayling, round white fish, burbot and few char (likely landlocked) have been caught in the upstream lakes. However, recently, char have not been caught in large quantities despite much effort. Based on the information gathered from Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove representatives, Pistol Bay Falls is a barrier for char passage to upstream lakes.

6.10 Consultation with Adjacent Jurisdictions

On 13 September 2011, the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada wrote to the NIRB on the proposed Meliadine Gold Mine Project and said in part the following:

“...In assessing cumulative impacts on caribou, it is essential that the scope of the Board’s review also include consideration of transboundary effects.”

The Minister’s direction to the NIRB prompted AEM, in June 2012, to write to six First Nations in adjoining jurisdictions (NWT, Manitoba and Nunavik). AEM wrote to the following:

- Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation;
- Akaitcho Interim Measures Agreement;
- North Slave Metis;
- Sayisi Dene Nation;
- Northlands Dene First Nation; and
- Makivik Corporation.

AEM recognized that there could be a potential for transboundary impacts on jurisdictions adjacent to Nunavut from the Meliadine Project, particularly as it relates to caribou. AEM offered to engage these potentially effected jurisdictions and meet with them at their convenience. This offer was made so that those with an interest in the Project could ask questions on the proposed mine development.

A letter was received from the North Slave Metis some months later indicating they would review the material sent to them on caribou. They also indicated that if they have any concern or question, they would get back to AEM. To date, they have not contacted AEM. None of the other five groups replied to AEM.

In early January 2014, AEM again wrote a letter to the original six outside jurisdictions listed above and also to the Sayisi Dene First Nation, Hatchet Lake Dene First Nation, and Black Lake Dene First Nation in Saskatchewan. These three First Nations did not receive the original letter sent in June 2012. To date, AEM has only heard back from the Sayisi and Northlands Dene Nations and has offered to go to their communities to meet with them in late spring 2014 at a date and time that would be mutually convenient (still awaiting a response to this offer). No other responses have been received.

SECTION 7 • PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Engagement activities have provided significant inputs to the Meliadine Project arising from the issues, concerns and aspirations of participants. More recently, the presentation of detailed plans led to more focused engagements, the common use of the Hamlet's infrastructure being an example.

Example of Successful Informed Participation**Common use of Rankin Inlet Infrastructure by the community and AEM**

AEM realised early on that there may be competing uses for municipal infrastructure such as the airport and sea port. Informed discussions between the community and AEM identified what infrastructure will be used by both parties and how any problems can be avoided through planning, scheduling and by expanding existing facilities for common use and building new infrastructure for AEM use alone. Although not concluded, negotiations are leading to acceptable solutions being found by AEM and the community working together. Community members, Inuit organizations, government, the hamlet and businesses are all participating in planning the future shared use of community infrastructure.

Itivia area will be used by both AEM and the hamlet, each receiving annual sea lifts over the open water season. AEM will use a spud barge, which should not conflict with activities at the municipal dock. Community members will continue to moor their boats off Itivia and beach their boats on a stretch of sandy beach. Parking of vehicles at Itivia during the open water could be congested with all the expected activity but additional parking has been identified. The route of the community bypass road was selected by the community. Three routes were presented to the hamlet and the route that completely avoids residential and built-up areas in the hamlet was selected. Further, AEM's laydown area and hamlet bypass road will be placed over established ski-doo routes and the HTO has pointed out that these need to be maintained for community use and AEM committed to do so. The airport building could become more congested than usual when workplace rotations occur at the mine and further discussions remain.

The analysis of public engagements allowed AEM to understand the issues and concerns held by Inuit and other stakeholders, and positive engagements led to a consensus on issues.

7.1 Issues Raised in the Course of Public Consultation

The community meetings allowed AEM to explain their proposed plans for the Project, the methodology used to collect environmental and socio-economic baseline data, and receive input on the selection of VECs and VSECs. It also provided an opportunity for the general public to indicate on what is important to them, provide feedback AEM's plans for the Project and ask questions.

Common to all communities in 2011 to 2013 were concerns related to caribou, jobs and training. An additional concern raised in 2012 and 2013 was employee relations, particularly as it relates to the accommodation of different cultures working together. Table 7-1 highlights key community concerns that emerged from the public engagements and AEM's responses in addressing the same.

7.2 Public Identification of VECs and VSECs

Public engagements by AEM and NIRB solicited advice from the communities on VECs and VSECs. Based on their advice, those identified were subsequently included in the guidelines for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

One VEC and two VSECs were mentioned in all the communities. A clear message given to AEM was that under all circumstances caribou are to be protected. The second was that all communities wanted to participate in employment at the Project and receive training for positions at the mine. These three components were summarized by Elders who spoke of Inuit culture and a way of life that sustained them for many generations and the need for jobs for the young people.

7.2.1 Caribou as a VEC

Caribou play a central role in Inuit culture and way of life. Protection of the caribou is paramount to Inuit and industrial development cannot jeopardize the caribou's day-to-day activities, migration routes and calving grounds. Inuit have been critical of AEM in the past for not stopping helicopter flights when caribou were migrating through the area. Once the mine is in operation, interaction of caribou with mine infrastructure should be kept to a minimum and, if caribou are present, they will have the right-of-way, particularly on the roads to be developed as part of the Project.

7.2.2 Employment and Training as a VSEC

Opportunities for employment and training were repeatedly raised at all consultations sessions. Elders see jobs being necessary for the young people. They recognised that the young people cannot live as Inuit did in the past. The Rankin Inlet Elders, who in their youth worked in the Rankin Inlet nickel mine, served as models in how one can work in the wage economy and still live an Inuit way of life. The young people see jobs as means of building a career in the mining industry and becoming self-sufficient.

Table 7-1 Key Community Concerns and AEM's Response/Commitments

Key Concern	AEM's Response	Commitment
Inuit culture and way of life has sustained the community for generations and there is a fear it may be lost through development.	AEM remains sensitive to Inuit culture and will accommodate their traditions where possible as long as they do not compromise workers safety and the work place.	Establish a facility at the mine site for country food storage and a country food kitchen.
Inuit want training and job opportunities so they can participate in the benefits that come from the Meliadine Project.	<p>A recurring theme in discussion with leaders and Elders is the need for employment for "our young people". The Project to date has hired all unskilled help from the region and has provided on-the-job training as required.</p> <p>Inuit wanting to pursue a trade commonly fail their pre-trade test and are unable to enroll in a trade program. Trade positions can only be offered to those having certification.</p> <p>AEM emphasised that education is very important and kids should stay in school. Long-term labour force development will require a major upgrading and training effort in partnership with government. Training is being offered by the Rankin Inlet trade school and by various community organizations.</p> <p>Further details are available in the SD 9-4 Human Resources Plan.</p>	<p>Hire locally and give preference to Inuit in filling positions at the mine.</p> <p>On-the-job training at the mine site will be offered for many positions.</p>
Will there be opportunities for women to work at the mine?	AEM is an equal opportunity employer. There has been tremendous interest by both men and women for employment opportunities with the Project. Further details are available in the SD 9-4 Human Resources Plan.	<p>Make all opportunities to work at the mine equally available to both men and women.</p> <p>Women will have the same opportunities for training as men.</p>

Key Concern	AEM's Response	Commitment
Kivalliq businesses want to provide supplies and services to the Meliadine Project.	AEM encourages Kivalliq and other Nunavut businesses to be active in providing the Meliadine Project with a list of the products and services they can supply.	Inuit companies will be given first preference in bidding on contracts.
Public concerns for wildlife focussed on caribou – dust from mining, changes to the migration routes.	<p>Public concerns for wildlife remained focussed on caribou from 1995 to the present. AEM recognises that caribou are an integral part of the Inuit way of life and culture and need to be protected. Caribou are normally not abundant in the Project area in any season; they seem to migrate through the area every 4 to 6 years. In the late 90s, satellite telemetry was supported in five collars being put on female caribou to learn the calving ground affinity of the caribou in the area. Telemetry data showed that the caribou overwintering in the area of the exploration program in 1997-1998 were from at least two different calving areas - the Qamanirjuaq Lake calving ground to the southwest of Meliadine Lake, and a calving area north of Chesterfield Inlet. In 2008, Comaplex resumed caribou surveys in the Project area using helicopters.</p> <p>AEM, through the Meadowbank Gold mine, participates in the regional caribou collar program run by the Government of Nunavut, and the Meliadine Project will do the same. AEM favours the regional monitoring of caribou that is carried out by the Government of Nunavut, supplemented by observations of the Rankin Inlet HTO.</p> <p>Greater detail is provided in the SD 6-4 Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan.</p>	<p>Participate in the regional caribou collar program.</p> <p>Caribou will have the right-of-way on roads.</p>
Time sent away from families is a concern for employees living in the camp for a full two week rotation. Can this be changed?	AEM prefers the two week rotation. It sees this rotation being best for the employees and the mine. The hours accumulated in the 14 days includes considerable overtime, which provides more income than regular hours per month in many seasonal community based jobs in the region. However, rotations for Rankin Inlet workers could be more	Two-week rotation is preferred; however, AEM is open to explore other options.

Key Concern	AEM's Response	Commitment
	flexible to meet the workload and the individual needs of the employee.	
Some Inuit are not coming back to work because of cultural insensitivity at Meadowbank.	<p>AEM's policy is that all people should be treated equally. Three different cultures, Inuit, French and English, are working together at Meadowbank and employees have to take cultural sensitivity training. There are ongoing programs and policies to ensure that Inuit are accommodated.</p> <p>Employees can speak in confidence to Human Resources personnel at the mine site, who provide services in English, French and Inuktitut. AEM also has a collaboration committee where employees can work together in solving problems. Finally, AEM is in the process of working with the Hamlets to create Human Resource positions in each Hamlet. Employees will also be able to speak to HR representatives in their home community.</p>	<p>Treat people equally.</p> <p>Cultural awareness training for employees.</p> <p>Programs and policies to accommodate Inuit employees (more details in SD 9-4 Human Resources Plan.</p> <p>English, French and Inuktitut, sensitive and open HR services.</p> <p>Exploring the possibility of having HR resources in communities.</p>
The possibility of spills along the AWAR, at the seaport and on site. A fuel tanker went off the Meadowbank road and spilled fuel and how was this cleaned up.	<p>The Meadowbank emergency response team on site emptied the fuel that remained in the over turned truck into another truck. A hole was dug so that the spilled fuel would pool in it, which was then collected and returned to the mine site for treatment. For the last three years, AEM has continuing to do this and will continue to monitor until the site is clean.</p> <p>With the Phase 1 AWAR being built, and with descriptions of the tank farm at Itivia, there is a growing unease with spills at Itivia and along the Phase 1 AWAR. AEM experiences with the road from Baker Lake to Meadowbank led to a road management plan with goals of improving road safety and minimizing the likelihood of spills. A similar plan will be implemented for Meliadine Project.</p>	<p>Implement a Roads Management Plan (SD 2-9).</p> <p>Implement a Spill Contingency Plan (SD 2-16).</p> <p>Spill response equipment will be carried by all fuel tankers and other transport trucks.</p> <p>All trucks will need to be in good working order before venturing onto the roads, and two seacans filled with spill response equipment will be located at Itivia and near the Meliadine River.</p> <p>All employees and contractors handling fuel will be trained in proper fuel handling procedures.</p>

Key Concern	AEM's Response	Commitment
The effect of helicopter over flights on people and wildlife has been a concern since the early days of the Project. Helicopters did not stop when caribou were migrating.	The Project Manager stated that the operating guidelines will be followed, weather and safety conditions permitting. The opening of the Phase 1 AWAR will end the majority of helicopter trips between Rankin Inlet and the Project. All fuel, dry goods and employees will now reach the Project by road.	Helicopters pilots avoid flying over cabins and camps, and maintain a specified altitude over areas occupied by wildlife. Greater detail is provided in the SD 6-4 Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan.
Meliadine Lake and the Meliadine River could be at risk of contamination in the event of a disaster or bad practice at the mine. This would jeopardise the water quality and fish in the Meliadine watershed.	The peculiar drainage configuration for Meliadine Lake was reviewed with the HTO and Elders' Committee who recognised that both major drainages in the Rankin Inlet area, Meliadine Lake and Peter Lake, could be at risk of contamination in the event of disaster or bad practice at the mine. Since that time, baseline water quality and fish data have been collected for the Meliadine drainage area. Inuit technicians were trained to measure water quality and collect samples. The baseline reports are a record of the water quality and fish health before the mine begins operation.	The Project have safeguards to prevent contamination reaching Meliadine Lake. Plans for water and water quality management (SD 2-6) and the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (AEMP; SD 7-3) provide more detail on the protection of the aquatic environment.
Effects of surface and underground blasting on lakes and fish.	The physical effects of blasting on the surrounding rock and water at surface is controlled by the placement, sequence, and volume of explosive. This is planned to ensure that the maximum energy from the blast is released into the immediate area of the explosive and not into non-target areas as provided in usage guidelines for explosives (the effects of underground blasting on water bodies has not been a problem reported in the area of other operating mines; e.g. Giant and Con at Yellowknife and Lupin near Contwoyto Lake). Experience elsewhere has shown that the particular area of sensitivity is fish eggs, which are sensitive to blasting vibrations in excess of 12 mm/s peak particle velocity. The actual blasting of rock in or close to a river or lakebed can produce these vibration levels in immediately adjacent	AEM commits to follow blasting guidelines in the vicinity of, and adjacent to, fish habitat.

Key Concern	AEM's Response	Commitment
	waters. It is, however, highly unlikely for blasting in the contemplated mine to produce these vibration levels in nearby fish-bearing waters.	
There are concerns with the temporary fuel storage at Itivia over the winter.	Safety concerns in storing fuel in an Northern Transportation Company Limited barge overwinter (2007-2008) was the subject of meetings with Rankin Inlet Hamlet Council and the public before being approved. This procedure was conducted by a previous owner of the Project for two winters without incident. The storage of this fuel in a barge frozen in Melvin Bay occurred before AEM purchased the Project.	AEM will not store fuel in barges frozen in the ice. All fuel received by AEM will be pumped to the Itivia tank farm for storage.
Will there be exploration in the area of people's camps?	Little drilling has been done in the vicinity of cabins and camps. However, there are many promising gold targets on the claims block.	AEM will consult with cabin owners should drilling be in the immediate vicinity.
Do people working at the mine have to move to Rankin Inlet?	AEM will provide transportation. However, it is possible that mine employees who were originally based in other Kivalliq communities might opt to move to Rankin Inlet because of its amenities, relatively lower cost of living, and to be a short driving distance from the Project.	AEM will provide transportation for all workers between all Kivalliq communities and the mine site. This will include flights to Rankin Inlet and a bus/van to get to the Project.
Access to the sea ice at Itivia and ski-doo crossing of new roads.	Presently there is a ski-doo trail from the Hamlet onto the sea ice. This is being covered by the AEM's proposed laydown area.	AEM will maintain a dedicated ski-doo trail on the east side of the laydown area. Where new roads cross established ski-doo trails, they will be marked by signs along the road and no snow from clearing the roads will be pushed onto the trails.
The tank farm at Itivia is close to the water and is near the airport.	AEM and Nunavut airports selected the location of the tank farm so that it will not interfere with air traffic. The tank farm is 60 metres from the high water mark and the tanks are within a lined, bermed area which can hold 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank.	Have the tanks in a bermed area and designed to meet regulations. Implement a Spill Contingency Plan (SD 2-16).

Key Concern	AEM's Response	Commitment
IIBA and royalties are to give money to Inuit but we do not get any.	AEM signed an IIBA for the Meadowbank Project and pays money to the KIA each year. Also, in 2011, AEM paid royalties to NTI. The communities should approach the KIA and NTI to ask what is being done with the money.	AEM is in the process of negotiating an IIBA and WCA with the KIA. The Meliadine Project will pay royalties to the federal government who then pass it to NTI.
Marine shipping may change the migration of marine mammals.	There will be approximately 4-6 ships annually delivering dry goods and 4-6 tankers delivering fuel for the Project, using traditional shipping routes. AEM carried out a traditional knowledge study on marine mammals between Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet. An environmental baseline study was done in the Itivia area (Melvin Bay).	Implement a Shipping Management Plan (SD 8-1).
Lakes will be lost when the mine is built; what is being done with the fish?	Most of the small lakes and ponds to be lost to mining are shallow and many freeze to the bottom in winter. None of the lakes have Arctic Char and Lake Trout year round.	AEM will have a program to either move the fish from the lakes and ponds to be dewatered to another lake or give the fish to the community for their use.
The All-weather Access Road should be open to all Inuit to use when they want. It is built over ATV trails that we used all the time.	The Phase 1 AWAR will be a one lane road with controlled access. There will be a gate near the Meliadine River stopping anyone from using it. People who have cabins or camps on Meliadine Lake, who normally travel to hunt in the area and used the ATV trails in the past, will be able to travel on the road. Everyone using the road will get a safety briefing.	Once the mine is approved and all permits received, the AWAR will be expanded to two lanes and will have unrestricted access. All residents of Rankin Inlet will be able to travel on the access roads. The gate near the Meliadine River will be left open all the time excepting when there is major maintenance on the road, large items are being transported to site, or when the weather is deteriorating.
The effects of the TSF. Will it leak, have a fence, its location, how will it be built? Communities do not want a repeat of Yellowknife's problems with tailings.	The Tailings Storage Facility will be in the B7 drainage basin and will fill Lake B7. The dikes were described, the operation of the TSF, and how it would be closed at the end-of-mine life.	There was no opposition from the communities in using the Lake B7 drainage basin for a TSF. AEM committed to continue consultations and would provide further details on the infrastructure and operations at the mine.

Participants asked about Inuit preference in hiring and what percentage of the employees will be Inuit. This led to questions on training: will it be on-the-job or will training happen somewhere else? Inuit feel that they are getting menial jobs at Meadowbank, do not advance to be supervisors or managers, and do not want the same to happen at Meliadine. They see training as a means of getting better jobs.

AEM committed to hire locally and provide on-the-job training. It also committed to give preference to Inuit in filling positions at the mine. Once hired, all employees will have the possibility of applying for any positions available in the company and, if qualified, move “up the ladder”. Training will proceed at two different levels.

- When employees have skills to do their current job, they will receive secondary training at the mine through AEM’s onsite training program. This allows these employees to add to their skill sets; and
- The second is training people who are unskilled through programs at the Morrisburg exchange, the Arviat diamond drilling program, or the Kivalliq Mine Training Society.

AEM pointed out that the trades are lacking in the Kivalliq. As an example, the Project needs heavy duty mechanics but there are few having certification in the Kivalliq. Because of a lack of education, many Inuit fail their pre-trade test and cannot enroll in a trades program. AEM emphasised that school education is important and should be pursued by all young people.

7.2.3 VECs and VSECs identified in Community Consultations

The presentations made by AEM in the Kivalliq communities highlighted where the mine and its infrastructure is to be located. Interest was shown in the operating procedures over the life of the mine. Topics covered the open pits, depth of the underground, the tailings storage facility, Itivia facilities, spills, the operation of the spud barge at Itivia, small ponds lost to mining, the tank farm, etc. This invariably led to discussions on the benefits and impacts of the mine, all of which are related to the various VECs and VSECs.

Caribou, employment and training were important to all communities. A good number of the other VECs and VSECs found in the EIS guidelines were also touched on during the community consultations held from 2011 to 2013. The community consultations in October-November 2011, October 2012 and February 2013 provided an example of what the communities saw as valued components (Table 7-2, Appendix C (2011), Appendix D (2012)). There was an approximately equal split between mentions of the ecosystem and the socio-economic components in the three years.

Table 7-2 Valued Components from Community Engagements

VECs and VSECs Identified	Arviat	Whale Cove (visit delayed)	Rankin Inlet	Chesterfield Inlet	Baker Lake	Repulse Bay	Coral Harbour
Valued Ecosystem Components							
Air Quality							
Climate and Meteorology			✓				
Noise and Vibration (Meadowbank concern)				✓			
Terrestrial Environment				✓		✓	
Geology - Geochemistry						✓	
Hydrology - Hydrogeology							
Groundwater and Surface Water Quality				✓			
Sediment Quality							
Freshwater Aquatic Habitat (fish)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Vegetation							
Terrestrial Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (largely caribou)	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Birds and their Habitat							
Marine Environment (largely shipping issues)	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Marine Wildlife			✓	✓			✓
Valued Socio-Economic Components							
Economic Development and Opportunities			✓			✓	
Employment (including Inuit preference)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education and Training	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Contracting and Business Opportunities	✓			✓			
Population Demographics	✓						
Traditional Activity and Knowledge	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Non-traditional Land and Resource Use			✓				
Cultural and Archaeological Resources							
Individual and Community Wellness			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community Infrastructure (AWAR in this instance)	✓		✓	✓			✓
Health and Safety - Worker and Public Safety			✓	✓	✓	✓	

Comments on the freshwater aquatic environment largely revolved around the fish in the small ponds to be lost during mining and what is to be done with them, and the need to protect the traditional use of fish from Meliadine Lake. Economic development and opportunities centred on royalties payments. Individual and community wellness dealt with the negative impacts of drugs and alcohol that could come about with the money earned at the mine. Community infrastructure revolved around access to the Phase 1 AWAR and how to make it safe, location of the power plant for the mine, the community bypass road, a boarding house in Rankin Inlet, and the use of Itivia. Employment and trainings mainly covered shift rotations, how to get a job at the mine, skills training, and promotions of Inuit to supervisory or managerial positions. Employee relations centred on everybody being treated the same, being culturally sensitive and providing support to workers who are experiencing problems at work.

Air quality, particularly dust, was not mentioned in 2011 but was in 2012. Contracting and business opportunities are important to Rankin Inlet and was not mentioned in at the community meetings yet many discussions at other venues dealt with this issue. As well, cultural and archaeological resources, birds and bird habitat, and vegetation were not mentioned. This does not suggest these are unimportant to the communities, it simply highlights that continuous dialogue and different venues are needed to obtain input on important issues. Nevertheless, the period of public engagements and the different forms have provided the coverage to understand the components important to Inuit and other stakeholders.

In 2013, Chesterfield Inlet highlighted the need for community support from AEM, which reflects the VSEC for Economic Development and Opportunities.

As has been the case for all community consultations completed to date, the results will be incorporated in the planning, including the EIS, for the Project.

SECTION 8 • LOOKING FORWARD

The public engagements undertaken by AEM ensured that the public and communities had opportunities to participate in the design and development of the Meliadine Project. Looking forward, AEM expects to continue public engagement activities using means found successful to date. The emphasis looking forward will shift to obtaining public and community input during the construction and operation phases of the gold mine.

AEM will continue to be guided by its Corporate Social Responsibility Statement in ensuring that the rapport gained with the public and communities throughout the environmental assessment process is not compromised or lost. As with the Meadowbank Project, meaningful and frequent public engagement will continue during the construction and operation of the Meliadine Project.

AEM commits to make project information during the upcoming construction and operation phases readily available to the public and communities. This is to ensure that the general public can effectively participate in ongoing environmental and socio-economic monitoring, decision making and mitigation strategies; benefit from business opportunities, training and employment; and understand and provide input on the construction and operation of the mine.

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APPENDIX A

Public Participation and Awareness Program for the Meliadine Project

1. Introduction

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) is committed to ongoing engagement and consultation with communities most affected by the Project. AEM public engagement and consultation program has the following objectives:

- To build trust relationships and sustain constructive external relationships with Inuit and other stakeholders over time;
- To create an understanding of the Project among Inuit and other stakeholders;
- To provide up-to-date information describing the Project;
- To present the results of baseline environmental, socio-economic and IQ studies, the predicted impacts and benefits of the Project, the predicted significance of the impacts and benefits, conceptual monitoring plans, and mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate any negative residual effects (i.e., the results of the environmental impact assessment for the Project);
- To scope the extent of the Project and have Inuit and other stakeholders identify the Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) and Valued Socio-Economic Components (VSECs) important to them;
- To listen to issues and concerns through a dialogue with Inuit and other stakeholders, and allow them to have a say in improvements to the Project's plans and outcomes, and for AEM to communicate how their input resulted in changes to the Project;
- To learn Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (traditional knowledge) from local knowledge holders and attendant historical patterns of land and resource use for incorporation in the Project;
- To respectively listen to Inuit explain the local conditions in which the Project activities will occur;
- To encourage the participation of stakeholders in the environmental assessment process;
- To make the Project a success with benefits flowing to AEM shareholders, Inuit and other stakeholders;
- To participate with communities, Inuit organizations, government and Institutions of Public Government (IPG)¹³ in evaluating trends in economic and social development and wellbeing in the Kivalliq region, as well as the relationship between these and Project; and
- To continue public engagement over the life of the Project.

One important objective of all engagement and consultation is to receive feedback. What are the expectations on how AEM should engage and consult? In 2012, a participant in the Coral Harbour community consultation said the community presentation was too technical and needed to be simpler. Following this comment, AEM tried to make its presentations simpler and

¹³ Five institutes of Public Government were formed as part of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. It is the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) that have a mandate in the environmental assessment and permitting of the proposed mine. AEM has worked closely with the NPC, NIRB and NWB.

more understandable to the general public. AEM commits to continue asking for suggestions on how to make its engagement and consultation activities more relevant for various venues.

2. Consultation List of Communities, Inuit Organizations

AEM will remain open to discuss any topics raised by the Hamlet Council, business community and the general public at consultation meetings. Who to consult and possible topics to be covered could include the following.

- Kivalliq communities to consult – Repulse Bay, Coral Harbour, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, Arviat – information, consultation through public meetings, workshops, forums, etc.;
 - Project affected communities – primarily Rankin Inlet and secondarily Chesterfield Inlet;
 - Local ecosystem effects, mitigation measures, monitoring plans – vegetation, migratory birds, water quality and quantity, archaeology, small mammals, dust, etc.; and
 - Local socio-economic effects and mitigation measures – pressure on community infrastructure, common use of infrastructure in Rankin Inlet, growth in population, schools, new roads, housing, negative impacts, etc.
 - Consultation outreach area –all Kivalliq communities;
 - Employment and training;
 - Business opportunities;
 - Social effects;
 - Nomination of VECs and VSECs; and
 - Regional ecosystem effects and mitigation measures – caribou, air quality, marine, etc.
- Inuit Organizations;
 - Kivalliq Inuit Association – consultation, informed participation and negotiation activities;
 - Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement;
 - Water Compensation Agreement; and
 - Commercial, Production, Road leases; various land use, quarry, borrow pit permits.
 - Nunavut Tunngavik Ltd.;
 - Community Land and Resource Committee – Rankin Inlet;
 - Hunters and Trappers’ Organization – Rankin Inlet;
 - Local and Regional Wildlife Committees – contact through the HTO;
 - Kivalliq Socio-economic Monitoring Committee – annual meeting;
 - Traditional Knowledge – marine mammals; and
 - Others.

- Hamlet of Rankin Inlet – a special relationship has been developed with the Hamlet. AEM will have infrastructure located inside municipal limits and will use some of the Hamlet's infrastructure – airport, seaport, roads, quarries, businesses; possibly health centre and RCMP. AEM also maintains an office in the community.

3. Schedule

The agendas for all the pre-Environmental Impact Statement consultations sessions are set close to the time they are being held so they remain topical, address emerging issues, findings to be presented in the EIS and obtain feedback on the same. The schedule is fluid and can be adjusted to fit in the schedules of the communities and organizations. Suggested topics for discussion are present with this schedule.

- Annual Kivalliq Community Consultations¹⁴. Two consultations sessions in each community, one with the Hamlet Council and the other with general public. Pre-EIS consultations were completed in six of seven communities in October-November 2011, four in 2012, and two in 2013.
 - Were any VECs or VSECs missed?
 - Obtain feedback from the communities on their concerns, interests and issues.
- KIA pre-EIS workshops (two scheduled in 2012 with the possibility of others based on need).
 - To update the KIA on the plans, studies, reports for the Draft EIS.
 - Obtain their input on improvements needed to mine plans, monitoring programs, impacts, mitigation measures and residual effects.
 - Negotiation of three forthcoming agreements.
- Hunters and Trappers' Organization – this organization provides excellent local knowledge useful to AEM¹⁵.
 - Meetings scheduled for every 2 months.
 - Negotiation of HTO's role in Wildlife Monitoring along the All-weather Access Road.
 - Agenda concentrates on local issues – wildlife, location of mine infrastructure, ski-doo trails, boat launches, cabins near the mine, water quality, impacts on fish, laydown and tank farm area, community bypass road, etc.
- Community Land and Resource Committee – meetings are organized through the Kivalliq Inuit Association. This committee provides advice to the KIA.
- Pre-EIS workshops with authorizing agencies.
 - To obtain feedback on deficiencies seen by the authorizing agencies, issues requiring more attention, monitoring plans, mitigation measures and residual effects, etc.

¹⁴ Community meetings are also planned for 2013 following completion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Community consultations were held in Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet in February 2013.

¹⁵ A consultation meeting with the HTO and CLARC was held in Rankin Inlet in February, 2013.

- To pursue agreements with the Government of Nunavut, Wildlife Division on data sharing agreements for caribou, raptors and polar bears.
- Workshop with authorizing agencies following submission of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
- Rankin Inlet Liaison Committee – meets every quarter.
 - Provides continuous and regular dialogue among the stakeholders on all aspects of the Meliadine Project:
 - Meliadine Project updates and feedback;
 - Potential social issues;
 - Inuit culture at the Project;
 - Employment opportunities and issues;
 - Business development opportunities and issues;
 - Identification of health and safety issues affecting the community; and
 - Minimizing or eliminating impacts on the environment or social fabric of the community.
- Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee.
 - Arranged by the Government of Nunavut with AEM presenting on socio-economic aspects of the Meadowbank Mine and Meliadine Project.
- AEM participating in any meeting or workshops arranged by any of the stakeholders in the Meliadine Project.

Further consultation will follow the submission of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

APPENDIX B

Public Engagement and Consultation with Communities, Inuit Organizations and Authorizing Agencies

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
1995		
1 May	Rankin Inlet	KIA, WMC, Cumberland, Comaplex; history of exploration and prospect of WMC entering the Project on western lands.
1996		
10 January	Rankin Inlet	KIA, WMC, Cumberland, Comaplex; Project status report and notice of manpower needs.
29-31 March	Rankin Inlet	Nunavut Mining Forum; Project status report; Project booth at trade fair.
1 April	Chesterfield Inlet	Public, KIA, Hamlet, HTO, CLARC; Project status report and notice of manpower needs.
2 April	Rankin Inlet	Public, KIA, CLARC, HTO's, Federal and Territorial Governments, WMC; day-long review of environmental studies.
2 December	Chesterfield Inlet	Public, KIA, CLARC, Hamlet, HTO; Project status report and notice of manpower needs.
3 December	Rankin Inlet	Public, KIA, CLARC, HTO; Project status report and notice of manpower needs.
1997		
21-23 March	Rankin Inlet	Kivalliq Mining Round Table; Project status and emphasis on mine readiness training.
25 March	Rankin Inlet	Public, CLARC, KIA Board.
19-20 April	Iqaluit	Nunavut Mining Conference; Project status report.
13 May	Rankin Inlet	Public, KIA, CLARC, HTO; current year exploration program and manpower needs.
14 May	Chesterfield Inlet	Public, KIA, Hamlet, HTO, CLARC; current year exploration program and manpower needs.
11 June	Coral Harbour	Briefing KIA Board of Directors on regional demography research and how it relates to mine work force needs.
28 June	Rankin Inlet	Public reception for Sir Arvi Parbo, Chair to WMC Limited Board.
28 August	Rankin Inlet	Public reception with WMC senior management visiting from Australia.
23 October	Rankin Inlet	Inaugural dinner meeting with Elders' Steering Committee for Traditional Knowledge.
6 November	Rankin Inlet	Project briefing to Keewatin Wildlife Federation, executive committee.
9 December	Rankin Inlet	Meeting #2 of the Elders' Steering Committee for Traditional Knowledge.
1998		
7 January	Rankin Inlet	Public, Hamlet, KIA, HTO, CLARC; Project status report.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
8 January	Chesterfield Inlet	Public, KIA, Hamlet, CLARC; Project status report.
28 March	Cambridge Bay	Nunavut Mining Symposium; Project status report.
2 April	Rankin Inlet	HTO's for Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet, KIA, CLARC, DFO, DRWED; review environmental baseline studies.
23 June	Rankin Inlet	Joint meeting of the Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet CLARCs to review underground exploration application (since withdrawn); public meeting in afternoon and evening to brief Rankin Inlet businesses and residents on underground exploration application.
25 June	Chesterfield Inlet	Project briefing to Chesterfield Inlet Hamlet Council; evening meeting to brief Chesterfield Inlet residents on underground exploration application (since withdrawn).
6 July	Rankin Inlet	Brief Rankin Inlet Hamlet Council on underground exploration program and need to store fuel in barge overwintering in Melvin Bay (plans since cancelled).
8 July	Meliadine Camp	Overall Project briefing to DIAND Minister, the Hon. Stewart and Nunavut leadership- Josie Karetak-Lindell MP for Nunavut; NT Finance Minister and MLA for Rankin Inlet, the Hon. John Todd.
5 August	Rankin Inlet	Dinner meeting #3 of the Elders' Steering Committee for Traditional Knowledge; review Project and proposed archaeological survey of proposed test pit area.
2 October	Rankin Inlet	Dinner meeting #4 of the Elders' Steering Committee for Traditional Knowledge; review Project and results of archaeological survey of proposed test pit area.
21 October	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with representatives of all the service agencies in Rankin Inlet to review Project and its current effects on the social fabric of the community.
1999		
13 January	Rankin Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public; review Project results for 1998 and plans for 1999.
14 January	Chesterfield Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public; review Project results for 1998 and plans for 1999.
14 April	Rankin Inlet	Workshop with stakeholders from Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Kivalliq region plus relevant government agencies to review environmental study results of 1998 studies and plans for 1999.
11 April	Arviat	Review regional gold exploration program for 1999 with Hamlet Council and HTO.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
23 May	Rankin Inlet	Workshop with stakeholders from Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Kivalliq region plus relevant government agencies to review environmental study results of 1998 studies and plans for 1999.
14 September	Rankin Inlet	Meeting #5 of the Elders' Steering Committee for Traditional Knowledge; review Project and receive final report on completed TK Study of Pproject area.
2000		
7 January	Rankin Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public; review Project results for 1999 and plans for 2000.
22 May	Arviat	Review regional gold exploration program for 1999 with Hamlet Council and HTO.
23 May	Chesterfield Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public; review Project results for 1999 and plans for 2000.
13 November	Rankin Inlet	Nunavut Mining Symposium public talk on the need for mine related training; Project update to symposium delegates.
2001		
10 April	Rankin Inlet	Workshop with stakeholders from Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Kivalliq region plus relevant government agencies to review environmental study results of 2000 studies and plans for 2001; public meeting to review Project results for 2000 and plans for 2001.
2002		
7 January	Rankin Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public meeting to review 2001 work and Project status.
8 January	Chesterfield Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public meeting to review 2001 work and Project status.
27 June	Rankin Inlet	KIA commercial lease signing.
26 November	Chesterfield Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public meeting to review 2002 work and Project status.
28 November	Rankin Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public meeting to review 2001 work and Project status including camp closure.
2003		
12 May	Rankin Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public meeting to review Project status focusing on impending sale of Project
13 May	Chesterfield Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public meeting to review Project status focusing on impending sale of Project.
16 July	Rankin Inlet	Teleconference from KIA between Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Denver (WMC), and Calgary (Comaplex) to announce and discuss Comaplex/WMC agreement on sale of WMC Canadian interests to Comaplex.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
3 November	Rankin Inlet	KIA, CLARC, public review of new directions of Project under Comaplex control
2004		
27 July	Rankin Inlet	Brief KIA on status of the Project.
21 October	Rankin Inlet	Presentation on Project status to KIA Board of Directors with a request for a proposal of motion to support a future road from Rankin Inlet to the site.
21 October	Rankin Inlet	Town hall public meeting presenting the results of the 2004 exploration program and the proposed plans for 2005.
2005		
3 June	Rankin Inlet	Presenting the plans for the 2005 exploration program.
29 July	Rankin Inlet	Present Project update to the KIA.
2006		
30 July	Rankin Inlet	Project presentation to the Rankin Inlet Hamlet Council.
27 March	Rankin Inlet	Town hall public meeting on the Project plans for the 2006 exploration program.
2007		
26 March	Chesterfield Inlet	Presentation to the KIA Board of Directors on the proposed underground program and 2007 Meliadine West exploration plans. Verbal Motion of Support from the Board.
27 March	Rankin Inlet	Presentation of the proposed 2007 Meliadine West exploration program to the Rankin Inlet CLARC.
28 March	Rankin Inlet	Presentation of the proposed 2007 Meliadine West exploration program to the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce.
28 March	Rankin Inlet	Town hall meeting - presentation of the proposed 2007 Meliadine West exploration program.
4 July	Rankin Inlet	Elders Luncheon at Nunavut Arctic College. Project overview and immediate Project plans for underground exploration was presented by Mark Balog with a slide show. Issues that were raised: - employment opportunities for young people; - all-season road location and utility for other Projects; and - soapstone from Newfoundland.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
		Attendees: Hamlet Elders including Mr/Mrs Tatty, Mr/Mrs. Itinuar, Mr/Mrs Kabvitok, Mrs. Pissuk, others: Comaplex Minerals: Mark Balog, Ben Hubert. Arranged by John Hickes.
4 July	Rankin Inlet	Briefing on Project status to Hamlet Council with specific discussions on road alignment and overwinter fuel storage in barge.
26 July	Rankin Inlet	Town hall type meeting with NTCL to discuss winter fuel storage in barge.
23 August	Rankin Inlet	Town hall type meeting with NTCL to discuss winter fuel storage in barge (cancelled due to weather).
27 September	Rankin Inlet	Town hall type meeting with NTCL to discuss winter fuel storage in barge.
28 September	Rankin Inlet	KIA meeting with J. Lindell. Update on the meetings of the last few days.
24 October	Rankin Inlet	KIA meeting with L. Manzo, J. Lindell, update on the Project and discussion of ongoing issues with various groups.
25 October	Rankin Inlet	KIA Board of Directors – update on the Project with projections of possible future plans.
2008		
26 March	Rankin Inlet	Presentation to the KIA personnel and the Rankin Inlet CLARC on progress at Meliadine West.
27 March	Rankin Inlet	Presentation of the Meliadine West Project progress to the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce at their annual general meeting.
8 April	Iqaluit	Nunavut Mining Symposium; presentation to industry and all regulatory boards with Project update.
10 April	Camp Tour	Kivalliq Outreach Program (Kevin Sanguine); 8 young people, 3 Elders into camp by snowmobile for visit, including underground.
8 July	Rankin Inlet	Presentation to the KIA on the Project and discussion on the environmental and regulatory issues.
16 July	Camp	Elders' tour to the Meliadine West Project site. People who attended were Moses Aliyak, Robert Tatty, Remi Nakokti, Paul Kanuyak, John Hickes. All were taken underground for a full tour.
25 August	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with the KIA.
26 August	Camp	Underground tour for KIA. Manzo Kivalliq Inuit Association Director, L. Kusugak (Rankin Inlet Mayor), T. Manernaluk (Elder) and H. Tatty (Elder).
28 August	Rankin Inlet	Town hall update meeting on status of Project.
11 September	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with the KIA.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
2009		
March 26	Rankin Inlet	Annual symposium of the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce where an update was provided and contacts made with businesses capable of providing goods and services to the Meliadine Project.
March 31	Iqaluit	Nunavut Mining Symposium; presentation to industry and all regulatory boards with Project update.
May 6-8	Rankin Inlet	Multidisciplinary Advisory Group (MDAG), chaired by Bernie MacIsaac, INAC: all regulatory groups in attendance. Presented the Project and All-weather Access Road to regulators. Met regulators who will work on Project, including Jackson Lindell and Stephen Hartman, KIA, and Keith Morrison and Jorgan Aitaok, NTL.
May 21	Rankin Inlet	Town hall update meeting. 13 people.
June 17	Rankin Inlet	Presentation to the CLARC on the Project. Attendees: Hamish Tatti, Celestino Mukpah, Jack Karitok, Jerome Tattuinee, Paul Kanayok.
June 17	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with Manager CED (Robert Connelly) and Nunavut Transport (Alan Johnson) regarding proposal to access federal infrastructure money for the Meliadine River bridge and Comaplex fund the road. Visit to the bridge site.
June 18	Rankin Inlet	Discussion with Rankin Inlet Mayor John Hicks, the Senior Accounting Officer (SAO), and several council members. Project update and proposed application for road and bridge funding.
July 30	Rankin Inlet	John Witteman met with Paul Waye, Senior Administrative Officer for Rankin Inlet to discuss locations for mine infrastructure and a quarry within the municipality. John Witteman toured the town with M&T Enterprises to look at locations for possible mine infrastructure and to see existing quarries.
September 1	Camp	John Witteman and Jacek Patalas (Golder Associates) met with Gary Cooper and Nicola Johnson of DFO to discuss fisheries habitat and compensation issues relating to the development of the Meliadine Gold Project. Compensation for road crossing was also discussed.
September 4	Rankin Inlet	Tour of industrial areas of the municipality with John Hicks to look at possible location of the tank farm.
October 3	Rankin Inlet	Presentation of the current Meliadine Gold Project to the Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (chaired by Nunavut Economic Development and Transportation).
November 3	Rankin Inlet	Update on the Meliadine Project to the Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee with an emphasis on employment and services provided by local businesses.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
2010		
March 16	Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce	Annual symposium of the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce where an update was provided and contacts made with businesses capable of providing goods and services to the Meliadine Project.
June 10	Chesterfield Inlet	Mark Balog and John Witteman from Comaplex sponsored a town hall meeting providing an update on the Project and the building of an All-weather Access Road. The road would link to the planned road to Chesterfield Inlet.
June 11	Rankin Inlet	Mark Balog and John Witteman from Comaplex sponsored a town hall meeting providing an update on the Project and the building of an All-weather Access Road. The meeting was particularly well attended and there were no objections to the routing to the All-weather Access Road. The spur road to Meliadine Lake was of particular interest.
August 9-31	Rankin Inlet	11 meetings were held in Rankin Inlet to familiarize local leaders with AEM and to update them about AEM's preliminary plans for the Meliadine Gold Project. Organizations that participated in these meetings included: the KIA, Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce, Hunters and Trappers' Organization, Mayor and Hamlet Council, Board of Directors of Sakku Investments Corp., M.L.A. Lorne Kusugak, Shawn Maley of the Government of Nunavut Community, and representatives of government services. AEM also participated in a meeting of the Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee.
August 31	Rankin Inlet	Update on the Meadowbank Mine and the Meliadine Project to the Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee with an emphasis on socio-economic data collected by AEM and services provided by local businesses.
September 15	Rankin Inlet	AEM hosted a one-day visit to the Meadowbank Gold Mine by 40 community leaders and Elders from Rankin Inlet, including the Mayor and council, hunters and trappers, community Elders (including a number who had worked underground at the North Rankin Nickel Mine in their younger days) and business leaders. The objective was to show the group the type of mining operation constructed and operated by AEM, and to let them see for themselves the number of Inuit already employed at Meadowbank.
October 18	Rankin Inlet	AEM hosted a dinner with invited community representatives and Elders at the Sinniktarvik Hotel in Rankin Inlet. The dinner was an informal event to allow community members to meet the management team from Agnico Eagle Mines and ask about the current status of the Meliadine Project. A total of 28 Elders and community leaders attended.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
Nov 22- 25	Rankin Inlet	AEM was a participant in the Kivalliq Trade Show highlighting its Meadowbank mine and upcoming Meliadine development.
2011		
January 6	Cambridge Bay	Eric Lamontagne, Denis Gourde and John Witteman met with Ryan Barry, Kelli Gillard, and one more staff member, NIRB, to describe the status of the Project and in particular the All-weather Access Road. AEM described what had been done in regards to gathering baseline information for the road, regulatory permits required and use of the road - having it open access.
February 7-9	Rankin Inlet	Larry Connell and John Witteman met with the Lands Division of KIA to discuss the road and other matters. A meeting with the HTO was cancelled due to a blizzard.
February 8	Community and Government Services, Rankin Inlet	Location of the tank farm for the mine, right-of-way lease for the AWAR on municipal land, HTO Traditional Knowledge of overflow in the spring at Meliadine bridge location.
March 1	Rankin Inlet	John Witteman, Bertho Caron and Selma Eccles of AEM attended a meeting with the HTO in Rankin Inlet. The HTO raised a number of concerns with the route of the road, bridge location over the Meliadine River, wildlife monitoring along the road, plans for the Itivia area infrastructure, fish concerns with the bridge.
March 22	Rankin Inlet	Annual symposium of the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce where an update was provided and contacts made with businesses capable of providing goods and services to the Meliadine Project.
March 23	Rankin Inlet	Denis Gourde, Eric Lamontagne, Larry Connell, Selma Eccles, John Witteman met with the Hamlet Council to describe the AWAR and ongoing activities at the Meliadine site. The Hamlet Council supports the All-weather Access Road and a letter of support can be expected. The underground program was explained and what is hoped to be gained from carrying out this work - getting needed information on the deep ore. The question of dust control was raised and lands available in town for development. The underground development was discussed.
March 23	Rankin Inlet	Denis Gourde, Eric Lamontagne, Larry Connell, Selma Eccles, John Witteman hosted a town hall meeting with the community to discuss the All-weather Access Road and the proposed mine. A PowerPoint presentation in English and Inuktitut was presented. The meeting was well attended with over 100 persons present. The road is widely supported by the community as it offers access to Meliadine Lake and also is expected to lead to more economic activity. The question of jobs and careers was frequently raised and what must be done to get jobs such as supervisors and managers. Education was emphasized by AEM as well as on-the-job training. Support was voiced for the road and the proposed mine.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
March 29 - 30	Kittilä, Finland	Forty Nunavut leaders, largely from the Kivalliq region, visited AEM's Kittilä Gold Mine to observe an operating mine in an Arctic environment. Mining using open pit and underground are both employed, the same as proposed for the Meliadine Project. It also showed how local community members benefited from the mine and how those educated assumed supervisory and managerial positions in the mine.
March 31 - April 1	Sisimuit, Greenland	The Greenland School of Minerals and Petroleum in Sisimuit, Greenland was toured on the return trip from Finland. The Government of Greenland placed a priority education and while there are no operating mines in Greenland, there will be a trained work force should a mine open.
April 6	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Iqaluit	Technical discussion on the RECLAIM model and unit costs. This model is used to determine the cost of reclaiming the Meliadine exploration camp.
April 7	Regulatory Agencies, Iqaluit	Update on the Meliadine Gold Project.
April 7	Iqaluit	Meeting with NIRB and NWB in Iqaluit during the Nunavut Mining Symposium. PowerPoint presentation was made on the proposed Meliadine AWAR and our application to amend our Type B water license to allow for construction of this road. Good exchange with NIRB and NWB pointing out omissions in what was presented.
May 6	Geovector, consultant to KIA (conference call)	AWAR – quarry locations and need to check for ground ice, geochemistry of the waste rock and potential quarries, snow drifting along road, design of culverts, lessons learned from Meadowbank.
June 6-8	Cambridge Bay Gjoa Haven Iqaluit	Presentation to NIRB, NWB, Regulatory Agencies in Iqaluit. Discussions on next steps in EA process, possible predevelopment activities, class A water licence, AEM's use of municipal infrastructure, need to submit a land use permit for crown land to be crossed by the AWAR, quarries along road.
June 13	Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Edmonton	No Net Loss Plan for the Meliadine Gold Project, risk management framework used by DFO and its application to lakes/ponds impacted by the Project.
June 14	KIA, Mayor of Rankin Inlet	Possible predevelopment, Hamlet motion to approve AWAR, build only 1 lane at this time.
July 15	Rankin Inlet	Carey Sibbald of Stantec met with the HTO to discuss the use of marine area in Melvin Bay by the community. Information was sought on marine mammal use, fish caught in the bay but not as many today, Nunavut Health saying to not eat the mussels, cabins on Melvin Bay, concerns by HTO on increased use of the port area (Nunami-Stantec was contracted by AEM to do baseline work on the marine environment in Melvin Bay).
August 31	Regulatory agencies, Iqaluit	Information session on mini-EIS for the Phase 1 AWAR.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
September 14	NIRB, conference call	Mini-EIS for the Phase 1 AWAR, Class B water licence for the Phase 1 AWAR, consultation with Lutsel K'e on caribou.
October 17	Rankin Inlet	Kivalliq community tour to meet with the Hamlet Council in the afternoons and with the community in the evenings. This was an extensive pre-EIS tour to inform Kivalliq Inuit and other stakeholders of the plans for developing the proposed Meliadine Gold Mine. VECs and VSECs were discussed with all communities mentioning caribou, and employment and training as all important components. The complete record of these consultations follows in Appendix C (Whale Cove was missed due to weather).
October 18	Chesterfield Inlet	
October 19	Baker Lake	
October 20	Arviat	
November 1	Coral Harbour	
November 2	Repulse Bay	
October 26	Baker Lake	Update on the Meadowbank Mine and the Meliadine Project to the Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee with an emphasis on socio-economic data collected by AEM and services provided by local businesses.
October 28	Rankin Inlet	KIA lands division met with the CLARC and transmitted the results of the meeting to AEM. CLARC is concerned with road management and noise and the effects on fish. CLARC wants to visit the site more often and see the construction, and the issue of spring overflow on the Meliadine River was raised; this was addressed by AEM by raising the height of the Meliadine bridge. The CLARC support the building of the All-weather Access Road as it will cut down on the helicopter traffic.
October 31	Rankin Inlet	Larry Connell and John Witteman met with the HTO. A PowerPoint presentation was made on the All-weather Access Road and developments at the Meliadine site. The HTO wanted to discuss the alignment of the AWAR to the Meliadine site and the arrangement of AEM facilities at Itivia. A more southerly route was proposed by the HTO but AEM indicated it was too long and had too many water crossings. The HTO want a role and contract in monitoring wildlife along the AWAR. The arrangement at Itivia was raised but AEM did not have maps of the area. Discussion was deferred to the next meeting when AEM would bring maps of Itivia and surrounding area. Agreement was reached on a ski-doo trail along the east side of the laydown area.
November 4	NIRB and NWB, conference call	Phase 1 AWAR – next steps, information requests, amendment application to date with the NWB.
November 14-28	Kivalliq Communities	AEM was an observer at the NIRB's scoping meetings. AEM was called on occasionally to answer questions. After the presentation, AEM did interact with the community members attending the meeting.
November 17-18	Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Toronto	No Net Loss Plan for Meliadine Gold Project, methods used in calculating the loss of habitat.
December 15	Transport Canada, Edmonton	Navigable Waters Protection permit for the Meliadine River bridge, information session on the Meliadine Gold Project.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
2012		
January 11-13	Rankin Inlet	A workshop with the KIA and NTI to discuss per-EIS concepts.
January 31	Rankin Inlet	AEM participated in the EIS guidelines workshop chaired by the NIRB. Federal and territorial government department were represented.
February 1	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment Canada on the Multiple Accounts Analysis carried out on selecting a Tailings Storage Facility. The location was highlighted, the waste rock wrapping around the Tailings Storage Facility and eventual cover at end of mine life with 2 m of waste rock. Discussed the WestBay groundwater well to obtain water samples, exploration using the decline.
February 29	Rankin Inlet	A public meeting with the community. The meeting covered the status of the Meliadine Project with emphasis on the planned construction of the Phase 1 AWAR between Rankin Inlet and the Meliadine Project site. Options for a bypass road around the Hamlet were presented with support for keeping AEM traffic outside the community. Other topics touched on the fate of the existing Char River bridge, the formation of a Liaison Committee for Rankin Inlet, plans for the Itivia area and employment opportunities in the building of the road.
March 14	Conference call	First meeting on the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan with Government of Nunavut, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Golder Associates wildlife biologists and AEM.
April 16-19	Iqaluit	Participation to the Nunavut Mining Symposium.
April 18	Iqaluit	Presentation made to the NIRB and the NWB on the proposed Meliadine All-weather Access Road and update on the exploration project.
April 23	Rankin Inlet	Meetings with the CLARC and HTO. Discussions covered an update on the Phase 1 AWAR, blasting at the rock quarry on municipal land, alternatives for the Hamlet bypass road, use of the Itivia area by the community, wildlife problems with foxes at the Meliadine site, use of the Phase 1 road, bridges over the rivers.
May 7-9	Rankin Inlet	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement negotiation between KIA and AEM.
June 18	Rankin Inlet	A presentation was given to the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, which provided an update on wildlife management at Meliadine.
June 21	Rankin Inlet	A site visit was made by two representatives of the GN, Kivalliq Regional Wildlife Manager and the local conservation officer, and two representatives of the HTO, Chairman and vice-Chairman. The focus of the visit was wildlife management.
July 10-12	Rankin Inlet	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement negotiation between KIA and AEM.
August 15-17	Rankin Inlet	A site visit to the Meliadine Advanced Exploration Camp by Nicola Johnson and Elizabeth Patreau of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The focus of the visit was the review of and feedback on the No Net Loss Plan and proposed monitoring plan.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
August 16	Rankin Inlet	Site visit of the Phase 1 AWAR by two representatives of the Hunters and Trappers' Organization. Progress on the bridges and road was viewed.
August 23	Rankin Inlet	A Hunters and Trappers' Organization Board Meeting was attended to discuss wildlife management in Meliadine.
August 24	Rankin Inlet	Site visit of Meliadine Advanced Exploration Camp by the Hamlet Council, KIA and HTO.
September 5	Rankin Inlet	Site visit by AANDC and KIA. Discussions centered on AEM's future submission of the DEIS.
September 11	Rankin Inlet	Site visit of the Phase 1 AWAR by KIA and CLARC representatives. Progress on the bridges and road was viewed.
October 1	Rankin Inlet	Community public consultation to review VECs and VSECs for the Meliadine Project. All communities mentioning caribou, employment and training as very important components.
October 2	Chesterfield	
October 3	Inlet	
October 4	Whale Cove Arviat	
October 4	Arviat	A meeting with DOE - Wildlife Division, AEM and Golder Associates on the sharing of caribou data that were collected between 1998 and 2012, and proposed wildlife mitigation measures once the mine is being constructed and operating
October 10	Igloolik	A meeting with DOE – Wildlife Division, AEM and Golder Associates to discuss the sharing of data for raptors and polar bears between 1998 and 2012, and proposed wildlife mitigation measures once the mine is being constructed and operating.
October 9-11	Rankin Inlet	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement negotiations between KIA and AEM.
October 17	Rankin Inlet	A meeting with DOE, KIA and HTO to discuss the wildlife management at Meliadine.
October 16-17	Rankin Inlet	Regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee meeting where AEM shared the socio-economic data collected with the Government of Nunavut and other members of the Committee.
2013		
January 14-17	Rankin Inlet	Meliadine IIBA negotiating session between KIA and AEM.
January 28	Vancouver	Meeting with NIRB Board staff to present an update on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement of Meliadine.
January 28	Vancouver	Meeting with CANOR-NPMO to present an update on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement of Meliadine.
January 31	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with KHTO Board to discuss of the next workshop meeting on the DEIS with CLARC and HTO (February 13) and on the road construction (blast notification).

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
February 11-13	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with the HTO, CLARC, KIA and GeoVector (KIA's consultant) to present an update on the Meliadine Project and workshop on Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
February 13	Rankin Inlet	Community consultation where an update on the Meliadine Project was presented. No questions were asked by those attending.
February 14	Chesterfield Inlet	Consultations with the Hamlet Council and the community. An update on the Meliadine Project was presented and answers provided to the questions asked.
February 22	Winnipeg	Meeting with Transport Canada to present the Project, specifically as it related to Navigable Waters and the <i>Canada Shipping Act</i> .
April 12	Iqaluit	A Workshop was held during the Nunavut Mining Symposium to consult with the Federal (EC, DFO, AANDC) and GN before they receive the DEIS for the Information Request (IR) phase.
April 15-18	Rankin Inlet	Meliadine IIBA negotiating session between KIA and AEM.
April 23	Rankin Inlet	AEM met with NTI, KIA, HTO and GN Wildlife to promote a Hunters Harvest Study project.
June 21	Rankin Inlet	Meeting was held with the hamlet and Government Services (GN) concerning the removal of the Char River Bridge, the Apache Pass, and the airport by-pass road.
June 27	Rankin Inlet	Presentation on AEM exploration activities, Phase 1 AWAR and road access made to town council, community, Land and Resources, Hunters and Trappers' Organization, Kivalliq Inuit Association, NTI.
July 10	Rankin Inlet	Discussions were held with the Airport Manager and Government Services (GN) concerning the airport by-pass road.
July 15-16	Rankin Inlet	Meliadine IIBA negotiating session between KIA and AEM.
August 8	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with town council, community, Land and Resources, Hunters and Trappers' Organization, Kivalliq Inuit Association, NTI on the Phase 1 AWAR and Road Access Policy – minutes are available.
September 10	Rankin Inlet	Presentation was given on the status of the Project during the Kivalliq Mayors meeting in RankinInlet.
September 10-11	Rankin Inlet	Meliadine IIBA negotiating session between KIA and AEM.
October 1	Rankin Inlet	Kivalliq Trade Show presentation on the status of the Project.
October 15	Arviat	AEM participated in community information sessions organized by the NIRB. NIRB was using these sessions to consult the communities on what issues they saw surrounding our proposed Meliadine Project. AEM was asked not to speak on the record unless asked by the NIRB, thereby encouraging the public to freely raise their concerns.

Date	Place	Parties Present and Subjects of Meeting
October 17	Rankin Inlet	AEM participated in community information sessions organized by the NIRB. NIRB was using these sessions to consult the communities on what issues they saw surrounding our proposed Meliadine Project. AEM was asked not to speak on the record unless asked by the NIRB, thereby encouraging the public to freely raise their concerns.
October 16-17	Rankin Inlet	Regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee meeting where AEM shared the socio-economic data collected with the Government of Nunavut and other members of the Committee.
October 23	Meliadine Camp	Visit of HTO (Norman Ford and Paul Kanayok) and GN Conservation Officer (Johanne Coutu-Autut) to surface facility at the advanced exploration camp.
October 24	Meliadine Camp	Visit of AANDC Erika Marteleira, Environmental Assessment Coordinator to surface and underground facilities at the advanced exploration camp.
October 29-30	Rankin Inlet	Meliadine IIBA negotiating session between KIA and AEM.
November 3	Meliadine Camp	Visit of the Nunavut Planning Commission to the advanced exploration surface facility during which time a presentation was made by AEM on Meliadine Project.
November 6	Meliadine Camp	Visit of the KIA land inspector during which time a presentation was made by AEM on the surface facility and the Meliadine Project.
November 6	Rankin Inlet	Meeting with HTO Board explaining the status of the Project, Phase 1 All-weather Access Road, caribou migration, sewage treatment – minutes available.
November 7	Rankin Inlet	Consultation with DFO and KHTO on fisheries compensation proposed by AEM – minutes available.
November 7	Conference Call	Northern Projects Management Office, regulatory agencies and AEM discussed water management options outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Meliadine Project.
November 19	Toronto	KIA and AEM reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
December 6	Meliadine Camp	Visit of AANDC (Karen Costello and James Neary) and GN (Sylvie Leblanc and Lou Kamermans) to advanced exploration surface facility during which time AEM made a presentation on the Project.
2014		
January 29	Rankin Inlet	Update meeting with the HTO on the Meliadine Project.

APPENDIX C

Record of Community Consultation in the Kivalliq Communities - 2011

INTRODUCTION

Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) conducted public consultation activities in six of the seven Kivalliq communities in October and November 2011¹⁶. The purpose of these consultation activities is twofold; provide the communities with Project information and answer their questions, and identify the environmental and social components valued by the communities and their concerns with regards to the Project.

The consultation activities included a meeting with the Hamlet Council and an open house in each community that was visited. A translator travelling with AEM and, in most cases, a translator from the community was present at all meetings.

This document reports the comments, concerns and questions that were expressed during the consultation activities. It also includes any commitments made by AEM (highlighted in bold in the minutes provided below) in response to these comments, concerns and questions. The information gathered through these activities will be taken into consideration by the Project team in order to help identify and minimize the impacts, or enhance the benefits of the Project.

The following AEM personnel participated in the Community Consultations: Larry Connell, Denis Gourde, Selma Eccles, and John Witteman.

1. Rankin Inlet Council meeting October 17, 2011

Present:

Councilor Bernie Tutanuak, Hamish Tatty, Jackson Lindell, David Ningeonan, Kyle Sheppard
Senior Admin Officer Hilda Price, Mayor Pujjuut Kusugak

The meeting was requested by AEM in advance of the NIRB community review on November 17.

Larry explains the logistics of the mine, and permitting process. The major changes from previous meetings are the issues with NIRB over the road. They have agreed to allow AEM to proceed with a single lane road with restricted access. Earliest expected response from NIRB on full road request would be March 2012. The following issues were raised:

1.1 Road Access and Size

Councilor	Upset with the lack of public access to the road (as was the initial plan on which AEM solicited road approval from the communities). Also has an issue with the road being one lane.
AEM	AEM has no intention of limiting road access ; we will figure out a system for creating road access via permits, etc. The requirement to make the road private is coming from NIRB, and something that needs to be brought up by

¹⁶ Consultation planned for Whale Cove was postponed due to weather.

community members at the upcoming NIRB community review. The gate will nonetheless stop joy riding on the road.

Mayor Compares the road to Baker Lake set up, where all are allowed on the road, but AEM must track the comings and goings as it is an AEM privately owned road.

Concerns

- The community wants the two-lane open access road.
- If it's a one lane controlled access, need to be straight with the community, if not, they won't be happy.
- Will it be similar to Baker Lake with a limited access road?
- There's an ATV trail near the road and new camp near Discovery. The hunters won't be happy if there's a no-hunting zone in that area. It will require proper planning with the HTO or there could be a potential problem.
- Will there be safety shelters along the road?
- How frequent will road closures be?

1.2 Spring ATV Trail and Boat Access Behind Tank Farm

Councilor Asks is AEM has spoken with Sean Maley regarding the existing spring trail on the side of the proposed tank farm. Also raises the issue of restricting boat access in the area.

AEM Asks if there is another place the trail can be put.

Mayor The trail is used by all residents of the area, and is all winter long. It is how the Diane River is accessed by ski-doo.

AEM Suggests further discussion on the topic and will **keep HTO in the loop** with the discussions and also get their input. **AEM could build a new trail alongside the laydown area.**

Concerns

- There's a ski-doo trail in the Itivia laydown barge area that people use to get to the sea ice; it must not be lost when AEM develops its laydown area.
- Have other locations been considered for the tank farm?

1.3 Where will the Power Plant be Located?

Councilor Will the power plant be in Rankin Inlet?

AEM Suggests that it is more likely the plant will be on site.

AEM There is discussion that the set up might be half in town half on site with Qulliq Energy. The economics of the plan suggest that it will be cheaper for us to do it 100% on site. The only reason for a half and half situation would be to give the community an upside of having cheaper power.

Concern

- Will there be a power house in Rankin Inlet?

1.4 Exploration Camp

- Councilor Will AEM keep the old (existing Meliadine) camp as an exploration camp?
- AEM No. Exploration wants to have a separate camp at the south end of Meliadine Lake.
- Councilor Not happy with the subsequent no-shooting zone that will surround the camp (which would be in a big hunting area) this is something that needs to be discussed as a potential issue. **AEM should also discuss with the HTO the Discovery ATV trail that will be covered by the spur road.**

1.5 Secondary Crusher

- Councilor Do you think AEM will require a secondary crusher?
- AEM 95% yes. This is required to get the right size distribution of material for the SAG and ball mills.

1.6 Disturbing Wildlife during Migration

- Councilor During the caribou migration this summer, helicopters continued to fly (disturbing the herd); we were told that this wouldn't happen. Is this something that you will change next spring?
- AEM We will look into this. In Baker Lake **we respect the herd migration and do not do anything to disturb them.** It would be the same in Rankin Inlet.

Concern

- Helicopter activity did not stop this summer during caribou migration.

1.7 Social Impact

- Councilor Council is very interested in being part of the team to mitigate social risks issues.

Concerns

- Who is doing the socio-economic work?

1.8 Training/Absenteeism

- Councilor Is training offered just for drivers or for everyone?
- AEM **AEM offers training to everyone to take on new skills so that they can move up and take on new roles.** We have our internal training department which allows people hired for one position to train for different positions within the organization. We also offer **external training programs such as those offered through the Kivalliq Mine Training society through partnerships with the government.** Currently, AEM is working with the school systems to promote grade 12 graduations so that students can enter the trades' school, become engineers, and enter apprenticeship programs to

- train them for the positions that will be coming online in the next couple years.
- Councilor Are there any Inuk supervisors?
- AEM Yes, and gives examples.
- AEM So far AEM has hired 850 Inuit and only 250 are working today. The big issue for AEM is employee retention and absenteeism.
- Councilor Why is that?
- AEM The development has to start at a young age; the young people who aren't trained to be responsible at home are the hardest ones to work with. They are the most difficult because they aren't geared to work.
- AEM There is a possibility of a contract with the Hamlet to improve these numbers.
- Councilor Have you thought about the option of making **shifts one week** instead of two weeks on and two weeks off?
- AEM Yes, it is a possibility. We tried that schedule at Meadowbank but it didn't work. **It will be considered in Meliadine.**

Concerns

- Will there be training for driving and other positions?
- Are there Inuit supervisors at Meadowbank?
- Why is there such a high turnover, is it for personal reasons or are people sick?
- Has AEM considered a one week turnaround, it may help absenteeism?

1.9 Boarding House

- Councilor Is AEM building a boarding house in Rankin Inlet?
- AEM No, the facilitation of housing will be left to the communities. Rankin Inlet will have to address the people who will want to live in Rankin Inlet once the mine is open.
- Councilor How will you ensure that they aren't mingling with the community and being a bad influence? (for example if they are stuck because of bad weather)
- AEM We will need to revisit mitigating measures and need to work together with communities.
- AEM **Community Liaison Committees need to be set up to ensure that there is open dialogue with the communities, and we have a good understanding of needs and wants.**

Concerns

- Will AEM build a boarding house in town?
- What happens if there's bad weather and the flight is able to come and pick-up the workers at site but the bus can't leave town once they're in Rankin Inlet. Where will those guys go, need to

make sure that the interaction with locals is good, that we don't end up with a bunch 18 to 40 years old looking for a good time in town.

1.10 Bypass Road

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Councilor | When are we going to see the bypass road? |
| AEM | We will not have a need for it until at least 3 years from now. During the interim, there might only be day time deliveries. The bypass road is a matter of discussion with the Hamlet. |
| Councilor | Then it should be built in two years - so that we are prepared. The other concern would be the constant back and forth of fuel trucks (causing 24-h noise). |
| AEM | That issue will need to be taken up with the engineers (how we transport fuel). |

Concerns

- When can we seriously look at the by-pass road (around the town from Itivia to the All-weather Access Road (AWAR))?
- Will there be 24-hour trucking of fuel?

1.11 Explosives

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Councilor | Explosives are being stored improperly on site; they should have special precautions like bulletproof casing, etc. The sea cans should be taken directly to site as young kids are shooting at the sea cans. |
| AEM | They are all properly stored and the sea cans are empty. |
| Councilor | The Hamlet needs to be informed of what is going on with explosives, their storage and transportation and location. |

Concerns

- We had a problem with explosives being stored in town so AEM should build bullet proof containment because people don't know where there are explosives being stored. Any potential hazard should be mitigated before anything happens.
- The community should be advised that explosives are coming in and where they're being stored.

1.12 Added Comments

- | | |
|-----|---|
| AEM | There is a workshop planned with the KIA for early December (2 days). |
| AEM | There is likely to be an underground mine at Wesmeg. |

2. Rankin Inlet Evening Open House Session

Approximately 62 participants.

2.1 Regulation on the Road

Public member	The rules of the road must be transparent and should be regulated by AEM to ensure safety (no ATV's on the road at the same time as large trucks, etc.).
AEM	The rules of the road will be clear and concise. And we will work out a method so that we don't have ATVs and large trucks sharing the same road. Safety is our number one priority.

Concerns

- What will be the different rules for ATVs and ski-doo's on the road versus trucks?
- This access road is different than what was mentioned at the meeting in the spring. We supported the open access. Now it may be two years until the road has open access. Now it's more like the one at Baker Lake where you need a pass.
- Does AEM need a permit with regards to fish habitat affected by for the road, bridges and culverts?
- There's support for the mine because of the jobs and training it creates, may need to rethink the controlled access on the road.
- What's delaying the process to build the road this fall.
- Itivia is a highly used site to travel to the sea ice.

2.2 Employment/Training

AEM	Confident that we will be providing lots of jobs to people from the communities. We will be looking at the 2 in – 2 out schedule to see what works best for the members of the community or 7 in – 7 out for Rankin Inlet workers but this remains to be discussed with the workers.
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Concerns

- When there's a two-weeks on, two-weeks off rotation, people get their money and then they spend it on drugs and alcohol.
- Will there only be menial jobs for Inuit or will there be Inuit managers as well?
- Will there be training, schools and funding to get manager training?
- Will there be bonuses for the underground work based on performance?
- What's the minimum age to work at the mine?
- Can AEM speak with ministries to push for teaching required skills in the schools between grades 9 and 12 such as math so students can get higher level jobs?

2.3 How will the shipping affect fish habitat?

AEM	For the loading and unloading we will have a spud barge having a crane, so there will be limited opportunity for spillage.
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AEM There will be 3 single span bridges on the road and 8 culvert water crossings. **The bridges will be built to have no impact on the on the fish habitat.** The abutments of the bridge are built on the land side of either side of the river. **For the culvert crossings, DFO has said it doesn't perceive that we will be disrupting the fish habitat with the culverts. Where we do impact fish habitat (at the mine site), we are obligated to compensate for the lost habitat by building new habitat.**

Concerns

- What are the loading and unloading procedures, schedule and timeframe.

2.4 On Site Convenience Store

AEM Hadn't thought of it before, but we will have to figure out something to do with all of the additional traffic.

Concerns

- Is it possible to have a convenience store for people who are going fishing?

2.4 Road Access

Mayor A comment to the access on the road: in the spring meeting, there was overwhelming support for the road because it allowed unlimited access to residents. We accept the partial access of the road only because of the job opportunities that will flow from the mine. We are also accepting the changes to the road on the basis that it will only be the limited access plan for 2 years.

AEM It will be a set up where HTO will provide the passes and for Meliadine, nothing is decided yet. This is something that has to be brought up in the community meetings with NIRB. Bring forward all of your complaints and comments, that is the forum where things can change.

2.5 Preference of Inuit Employees

Public member When you say preference of Inuit employees, are you referring to menial jobs such as janitors, cooks etc. or are you going to help us get into managerial positions?

AEM People need to be trained to gain skills. Training leads to more responsibility and more opportunities to move up into higher positions. And with training, we will start to see employees move up the ladder into to managerial positions. Everyone is hired based on their skills and willingness to work. Because of lack of skilled labour in Nunavut, a lot of employees begin as dishwashers or janitors etc. entry level positions. But once they are employed with us, we **offer to train them on the skills they don't have** so that they can move up.

2.6 Royalties

Public member Right now the royalties are all going to NTI, and Inuit beneficiaries don't see any of that. I want the compensation to go to the KIA.

AEM We don't control who gets what, it is done through NTI. The water compensation goes to the KIA.

Concerns

- Are royalties going to be paid to NTI and fish compensation paid to KIA? As the Project is based in Rankin Inlet, it would be nice to see it reflect Rankin Inlet.

2.7 Training

Public member With 2013 being the earliest start date, what can we expect from AEM in the way of training and funding for training?

AEM In 2012/13 the only thing that will happen is underground work. In 2014 we will start construction and stripping process where we will need a lot more help. We are working with the education department so that kids in high school are passing grade 12 and people are being prepared to go into the trades programs. One of our stumbling blocks is that students today are not able to pass the pre-trade exam. **We are also in talks with Arctic college to improve the quality of the training programs and add training for trades that are required at the mine (heavy duty mechanics, electricians, etc.).**

2.8 Timeline

Public member What changed from the spring meeting to now with respect to the timeline of the access road?

AEM Simply put, NIRB said no. NIRB felt that by starting the road, we were starting part of the main Project without the necessary permitting (essentially missing a step). In January 2012, we are starting ramping in the underground and the second week of January 2012, drilling will start again.

2.9 Capacity of Tailings Pond

Public member The size of the tailings pond: will it only be enough for 10 years of mining, or will it accommodate further development?

AEM The design of the pond is to accommodate 10 years of production, with room for a little extra.

Concerns

- How big is the tailings pond?

2.10 Loading Docks and Storage in Rankin Inlet

- Councilor In this morning's council meetings, we noticed on the drawings that you presented that the proposed storage facilities and barge unloading facilities interfere with an existing highly used ski-doo trail in the area. Given that information, will you change your development plans?
- AEM Agnico Eagle prides itself on being a good corporate citizen; we will find a way for people to get to the sea ice, **we will build a new trail.**

2.11 Other Comments

- Elder He worked in the mines starting in the Rankin Inlet Nichol mine. He learned by experience, worked in Quebec before returning in 1971. Responsibility is based on experience. Supports the growth of Meliadine as it will be advantageous to the young. How are bonuses determined?
- AEM Work your way up gaining experience along the way. One can become a leader and with it comes more responsibilities.
- Public member What options are there for power generation in Rankin Inlet as the condition of the local power plant is not good?
- AEM The advantage to Rankin Inlet in having the power plant split 50:50 is an upgrade to the plant for Rankin Inlet. In discussion with Qullig Energy.
- Public member How soon will the Phase 1 road be built?
- AEM If the NIRB approves the Phase 1 road, construction could begin by March 1.

Concerns

- How deep is the underground?
- Can something be done with Kivalliq Energy for power generation for the mine and town?

3. Chesterfield Inlet Council meeting October 18, 2011

3.1 Tailings Pond

Councilor Will there be a fence around the tailings pond?

AEM No, there won't be a fence as we find it does more harm than good. If a caribou were to drink the water in the tailings pond, it would not kill them as the water is already treated.

3.2 Will there be Training Available?

AEM Training going on at two different levels: when an employee comes to work, they have some skill to do their current job, and then, in a phased approach, they will receive secondary training at the mine (through our onsite training program) allowing for people with all types of skill sets to progress.

Training of people who are unskilled will get training through programs like the Morrisburg exchange, the Arviat diamond drilling program, or the Kivalliq Mine Training Society. For the latter, the idea is **we have joint money between AEM, local governments and federal government and the goal is to add an additional 50 people into the workforce** (which we have been exceeding).

Five year process before we will be in full year production. In 2012, we will have underground contractors who will do the ramping, and camp people so for the next 2 years all of the people required for that process will be the hires for cooks, cleaners, diamond drillers. Following that will be the contractors 2014/15 setting up main camp, and stripping equipment for the overburden and starting to drill and blast so that we will have a stockpile for 2016.

We are lacking most of all on the **trades; working with Arctic College and local schools to ensure that these jobs skills are being studied**. We need drill operators and heavy duty mechanics (4-years training) we will need them in 2014, so we are already behind. And AEM is pressuring schools to focus on kids who have this aptitude and give them the education necessary requirements to go to trades school.

AEM spends \$3M annually on training and thus far has received positive response from the schools and government for further partnership.

3.3 Is there Currently an Open Pit?

AEM Currently, there is no open pit mine. We are waiting for permitting and will not be able to start until 2014 the earliest (waiting for permission from NIRB).

3.4 Level of Awareness and Safety in the Open Pit Mine with respect to Wildlife

Public member When open pit mining is underway be sure to keep animals away from the mine for their own safety.

AEM We have been doing open pit mining in Nunavut for 3 years, and have not had any adverse run ins with the wildlife (caribou). If we are to see caribou walk into our facilities, the employees are instructed that the **caribou has the right of way**, and employees are instructed to stop what they're doing and wait until the caribou pass. However, some wolves have been killed at Meadowbank.

3.5 Community Water

Councilor With the extra ship traffic for the mine, how does Meadowbank affect the water for the community? Chesterfield Inlet is dependent on two nearby rivers for Char.

AEM The ships are not releasing any pollutants, so they are not affecting the water quality by that. The noise pollution from the propellers hasn't been seen to be an issue either. We have seen no evidence of anything harmful going on.

3.6 Freezing Barges/Ship over Winter

Councilor Will AEM be freezing their barges/ships in the inlet here or in Baker Lake?

AEM **AEM has taken extensive steps to make sure that sea lifts are done and gone and we don't run into the barges freezing in over winter.**

Councilor Wondering about the barge if there was fuel left on the ship over the winter.

AEM The barge that was left in Rankin Inlet was partially full (but that was a Northern Transportation Company Limited (NTCL) venture- not AEM) and the barge that was left in Baker Lake was our mistake with our first sea lift and was just an empty cargo barge.

Councilor Wondering about NTCL barge, and the alleged spill.

AEM I cannot speak to that as it wasn't AEM fuel, it was NTCL. However, we did not hear about any spills.

Councilor Asks that they don't leave any fuel ships over the winter. Concerned that it will run into the water system.

AEM We now use the same supplier used here to take our fuel to Baker Lake. We do not leave any barges to freeze in over the winter. We do not believe that it is a good practice.

3.7 Josephine Lake/Access Road

Councilor Asking about the Josephine Lake diamond mine.

AEM We have no activity around Josephine Lake (that would be Shear Minerals).

Councilor Chesterfield Inlet is building a road to the Josephine River; can it hook into the Meliadine Road?

AEM If NIRB says so, then yes. But NIRB has issue with the open access to the land; they need to engage the general public. And the KIA would have to say yes as well as we are just leasing the land from them and the Chesterfield Inlet road is 50/60 km from the AEM road. It would make the most sense to have it public road.

Concerns

- Will we be able to use the road to go to Josephine Lake?
- Has the bridge been built?
- Of the three bridges, will the one connected to the river have an impact on the river, the water or the flow of water?
- Does AEM have another project at Josephine Lake?

3.8 Spills

Councilor Wondering about the fuel tanker that went off the road and spilled?

AEM An emergency response team on site emptied the fuel that remained into another truck. They dug a hole so that the oil pools into one spot, they drained the water + fuel and brought it back to the mine site for treatment. We have continued to do this for the last three years, and will continue to monitor until the site is clean.

Councilor The reason he is asking is because as the years go by traffic will increase and the likelihood of a spill will increase. He is asking that the traffic be maintained, monitored to minimize the likelihood of this happening in the future.

AEM We will not have increased traffic as MBK is at its design capacity. However, we investigated and it wasn't traffic related, it was weather related. And we have done subsequent training on driving in different weather conditions, etc.

Concerns

- There was a fuel spill last year on the Meadowbank road; what are they going to do when traffic increases with the years? What's the plan to ensure that the road is safe for people and wildlife?
- How is AEM going to control traffic to control and prevent fuel spills?
- What are the procedures to prevent fuel spills on the road and what were the procedures taken after the spill? Did the spill bring new procedures, to use the spill as a learning opportunity?
- What has been the impact of ships on fish and water at Meadowbank?
- We don't want ships staying over winter because if there are spills at Baker Lake the fuel will make its way to the sea coast and that's where our fish and marine wildlife are.
- Will the tailings leak to other places or is it contained? What is being considered to prevent the tailings from leaking?
- Were there any spills with the ships that overwintered last year?

3.9 Floating Barge Dock

Councilor	How does the floating barge dock interact with the tides?
AEM	They take a barge and they anchor it with the chains to the shore. On the tail ends they have the spuds (concrete towers with holes in them for the barge to move with the tides)

3.10 Bridges

Councilor	There is a river that he is concerned about if there will be impacts on the water as a result of the bridge.
AEM	The bridge would have no impact on the water flow, and the legs (abutments) are on land, designed to be above the highest flood point. Theoretically you will see no impact of the bridge on any flow rates in the water system.
Councilor	Are the bridges already built?
AEM	The bridges haven't been built yet, we are waiting on approval from NIRB.

3.11 Support for Local Hunting

Hamlet Clerk	Will AEM purchase caribou or fish to serve to the employees?
AEM	We would like to do that, but aren't allowed to. We have to buy through a place where all the food that has been graded through an inspection process. We are currently adding into the plans to allow people to bring their own country food . But we cannot provide it (and the only store in Rankin Inlet cannot provide the volume that we require to feed our staff).

3.12 Kitchen Fire

- Councilor Inquiring about the Kitchen fire – and how that was dealt with?
- AEM We have very well trained emergency response staff who decided that the kitchen had to be separated from the rest of the building in order to save the camp (it was split off with loaders etc.). It was a success in terms of our employees' response and our emergency evacuation processes.

3.13 Tailings Pond and Open Pits

- Councilor Inquiring about the tailings pond.
- AEM It is an engineered process with a series of monitoring sites all-around of it and all the tailings are contained. **When the mining is over, the water would be treated to acceptable levels and then released. The remaining tailings will then be covered with rock and allowed to freeze back into the land** (so it is not left the same way as Rankin Inlet nickel mine tailings).
- Councilor Is the open pit mine already in process?
- AEM No.

3.14 Ships sitting in front of the Community

- Councilor Inquiring about the ships sitting in front of the community: big ships off load to smaller ships to take it to the AEM's Baker Lake tank farm. It is better to build a tank farm in Chesterfield Inlet.
- AEM It would increase the risk of a spill, because you are adding one more transfer spot, and you are increasing the cost. So it is not something that AEM would be interested in.

Concerns

- Will there be overwintering ships with fuel;
- Will there be overwintering ships or will there will there be measures put into place to make sure it doesn't happen;
- How will the dock work, how does the floating dock interact with the tides?
- Would it be possible to build a tank farm in Chesterfield Inlet instead of having fuel stored on the ships for the time it takes to unload the fuel.

4. Talk with Andre Tautu, TK (867 898 9931 tautu@hotmail.com)

- Josephine River is popular for char and up the inlet there are lots of char, towards the west there are two rivers (one between Chesterfield and Josephine) and Josephine.
- To do caribou hunting they go south west.
- Towards Rankin Inlet in a boat (rabbit or Marble Island) to hunt belugas (two herds of belugas and ones coming up from Churchill).
- Seals – aren't seen so much anymore, maybe it's the waterways affected by the vessels – a lot of people blaming it on global warming.
- Still lots of polar bears coming up from Hudson's bay heading north.
- Get in touch with Shear Minerals (he did a report for them on wildlife).
- First mine ever, really changed Inuit traditions (from the nickel mine).

5. Chesterfield Inlet Evening Open House Session

42 people in attendance (large for a small community).

5.1 Uranium Mine?

No, we are strictly a gold producer.

5.2 Meliadine Fish Populations

Public member Are the people from Meliadine concerned?

AEM We will **not release water to Meliadine Lake until it has been treated**. We will **not contaminate any water bodies**. The community of Rankin Inlet has expresses no concern over our environmental stewardship.

5.3 Meliadine Water Quality

Public member Will there be impacts on the river from the road?

AEM **Water sampled are collected and the results sent to the Nunavut Water Board. AEM will keep contaminants out of the river.**

5.4 No Shoot Zone

AEM At Meadowbank we had to discuss that with HTO, to identify the **no shoot zone**. **AEM will do the same for Meliadine in contacting the HTO for advice.**

5.5 Job Expectations and Inuit Preference

Public member What amount of jobs can be expected? And from the experience at MBK, they are seeing a majority of southerners taking those jobs and only 2 or 3 employees are from Chesterfield Inlet. We want to see the majority of jobs going to the people from Chesterfield Inlet.

AEM 40% of the MBK work force comes from the Kivalliq, 60% from the south. We have hired 800 people to keep the 240 that we have at site.

We have massive turn over. To mitigate this we are investing in training (3\$M last year) we have the training facilities on site to take employees that we've hired and helping them build skills to move up.

On top of that we are also partnering with the KIA and Kivalliq mine training society, sending people to get mill operator training.

We are drastically missing trades. We don't have any local heavy duty mechanics, carpenters, electricians etc. so the time is now to push the young work force into trades and training so that they can have the skills necessary to fill those jobs.

5.6 Perceived Community Preference

Public member	When People are putting in their resumes to Kivalliq Mine Training Society (KMTS) only a few are chosen from each community, can we make that number higher, because it is unfairly representing Arviat?
AEM	The hiring has been done through the KMTS and the executive director reports into Qilak Kusugak at KIA – we do not discriminate – we give equal opportunities to all communities and with the simulators on site, we hope to have more specific training. If you are not satisfied with the KMTS you have to contact Kevin Busey and copy Qilak – they need to know if something isn't working with the program.
Public member	How much of an expectation can we have for youth employment from our community?
AEM	We expect to have at least 40% local employment (we do not specify how many from each community as we take the best from the region) but with the continued training we hope to improve these numbers.

Concerns

- What is the expected number of jobs that will be created? Will the majority of these jobs go to people from the south and only two or three people from Chesterfield Inlet? We want to see the majority of jobs going to people from Chesterfield Inlet.
- Why is it that so many people for KMTS come from Arviat and so few from little smaller communities such as Chesterfield Inlet?
- Who can we talk to if we have questions or comments about the selection process to fulfill jobs?
- How many people from Chesterfield Inlet can we expect to work for the mine?
- Chesterfield Inlet will always be second to Rankin Inlet or Baker Lake, or Arviat, because they are bigger communities, but the business opportunities should be open to all communities. We want to be considered.
- The people that are quitting are not from Chesterfield Inlet; their terms are being terminated.
- People who are working on contract are told that they'll be called back but they never actually hear back from AEM so there needs to be better communication and there shouldn't be some many jobs on contract basis.
- Will AEM consider hiring older operators that have a lot of experience but not any classification?
- Will AEM advertise training programs in the schools so more young people get interested in working for the mine?

5.7 Water Quality/Environment/Fish

Public member	Ships that are going to Baker Lake through Chesterfield Inlet; it will affect Chesterfield Inlet and they are unhappy.
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AEM	The same company that was supplying the community with fuel is now supplying the mine with fuel. There have been no spills as of today, and they have an excellent record. Today, we see no impact from the increased fuel going to Baker Lake. If you talk to the people of Baker Lake, they will say that they see no negative impact as a result of the increased fuel transfers.
Public member	In Chesterfield Inlet, they eat more marine life; what are the impacts on the food chain, whereas Baker Lake is inland (so may not see those contaminants)?
AEM	We do not contaminate the water, we have not released any contaminants into the water. Meadowbank is not polluting the water stream and therefore not contaminating marine life food chain.
Public member	No one from the community monitors is on the barges to monitor the transfer of fuel.
AEM	We have had a lot of comment on the monitoring, Baker Lake is saying that they are all Chesterfield Inlet community members, and vice versa. Next year we will set up a process whereby both communities are involved and the process is properly monitored.
Public member	Concerned about security: unlike MBK, Meliadine is accessible on all sides – undoubtedly you will have security. There are lots of ATV trails, I am not concerned about people taking gold, but about people bringing stuff from outside (Chesterfield Inlet or Rankin Inlet).
AEM	AEM is available to help with issues of things being brought onsite by ATVs. You are right, the security will be very different, especially with blasting. We understand with the multiple trails and we will sure that when we push the button to blast there won't be anyone around. Put procedures in place to make sure that no one gets hurt.

Concerns

- There are lots of fish at Meliadine Lake and river, what will be the impact?
- How do the barges/ship impact fish, marine wildlife? Does AEM have a procedure in place at Baker Lake to protect?
- People who live here are on the coast so they eat more whale, seals, fish, etc. How is it different for coast people compared to Baker Lake that are inland because there is no monitoring for fuel safety?
- Traffic up and down the inlet has been non-stop since Meadowbank. The vibration affects fish and mammals so AEM should provide some funding to the communities such as a playground. AEM is not even sponsoring a little to Chesterfield Inlet.
- Are there any caribou crossings in the area?
- There used to be a lot of caribou in Chesterfield Inlet but not anymore, do you know why?
- How safe is the tailings at Meadowbank at Baker Lake during winter with the permafrost?

5.8 Social Impact

Public member You mentioned the number of people being hired: social impact could be a problem. Are there any Inuit counsellors at MBK? And will there be any at Meliadine?

AEM **On each rotation, we have Inuit Counsellors.** Mainly the issues discussed with the counsellors, issues with superior, coworkers, how to operate bank account, etc.

Concerns

- The social impact could be a problem, are there any Inuit councilors at Meadowbank and will there be any at Meliadine?

5.9 Language Barrier

Public member Large mine like MBK or Meliadine, 4 language minimum Inuktitut, Innuvitut, French, English: how will this be dealt with the walkie talkies and a French employee is hurt and another on the response is Inuktitut? How do you handle the language barrier?

AEM The working language is English, so it is a requirement for employment (when we have emergencies on the radio everyone understands). We don't want to discriminate for unilingual Inuit – the more we go with training and operation – we have 1 Inuit supervisors and a second guy in the pit.

Concerns

- There will be a language barrier with approximately four languages spoken at the mine, what if there's an emergency?

5.10 Business Opportunities

Chesterfield Inlet will be 2nd choice while priority for contracting business is given to businessmen in Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake, meaning that we won't get a crack at the potential business opportunities. These kinds of businesses should be open to any community that is close to the mine.

AEM **We are open to having business from anywhere** – I don't care is the business comes from Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, etc. We have an advance of tenders e.g. Timber supply, you then send the expression of interest. **Through Business opportunities, we are trying to increase the number of joint ventures to provide services to the mine.** But Inuit businesses need to provide a competitive bid to our procurement group.

Public member Ever since MBK started, there has been water traffic up and down the inlet – from the vibration of the ship alone – it is affecting the well-being of our animals? At least the companies that are disturbing our inlet should sponsor some business that the GN is unable to provide: anything like playgrounds

for the children (again GN is unable to do) and providing Chesterfield Inlet with nothing.

AEM Currently, we are very active in Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake because they are the immediate communities and they have been very vocal about their request. This is the first time I am hearing this request and will certainly look at the options.

Public member Chesterfield Inlet was the first community established in the Kivalliq region and last to get benefits. I am not mad at you (AEM), I am just voicing concern.

5.11 Hiring and Retention

Public member When you are looking to develop a project there are jobs, when operating there are no jobs.

AEM One thing I can assure you, we are hiring 30 different guys every month. We have empty seats every day. If there are available people to work, send them our way, we are not discriminating.

Public member You said there are many people that are quitting? I hear of people being cut after their shift isn't over yet, even the ones from Morrisburg.

AEM I'm not mentioning just Chesterfield Inlet, from all over the Kivalliq: 240 guys working at the mine. Every day in 2011, there is 20 guys missing, talking about people that were supposed to come in on the bus or plane and just don't show up. Before it was 10%, now we are about double that number. There are the proper disciplinary measures and no one is fired without reason. If they cannot behave appropriately in the work place, then they cannot stay employed with AEM. Work during the sea lifts are temporary positions.

Elder He would like to see things improved. A grandson filed an application and has been just waiting and he has not been contacted.

AEM I don't know the exact case – it may be due to all application files that were lost with the kitchen fire. Usually when a contract has ended for a reason, Inuit Counselors put this on the file. If they are not phoned to come back, it is because we have a good reason. In the camp maintenance, we have about 30 dishwashers, janitors etc.; that is how people get used to working at the mine site and doing shift work then AEM assesses them. If they work out, they can move the ladder through promotions.

5.12 Inuit vs. Southern Accident Rates

Elder All the accidents are from southern people.

AEM We do not record the statistics of Kabloona vs. Inuit for accidents and incidents, etc.

5.13 Certificate Requirements for Operators

Public member Any plans for equipment operators (from the old times)? I know someone with a certificate isn't necessarily as good as someone with experience. Do you consider this?

AEM Absolutely – **we will look at people without certificates who have the experience.** Behaviour is also a big factor: how they behave, if they will show up to work, etc. If they have the certificate, that's a bonus. We don't ask for a certificate except for trades. But you need to apply and say in your resume that you have experience. There should be more training in writing resumes.

5.14 Job Postings

Public member Will you be advertising education programs for people coming out of school? I want to see more effort on advertising your positions.

AEM In the last 3 years, our HR people would go once every year to the schools. We realized it wasn't enough, so AEM paired with "Mining Matters" sponsored by Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and the Kivalliq school boards and we are meeting next week to implement the mining specific criteria for the young children to guide them into mining careers.

5.15 Caribou Migration

Public member In the slides you were showing 6 areas where you are looking to mine near Rankin Inlet: are any of those on caribou migration routes?

AEM No, there are not caribou migration routes – it was an ancient migration route, but is not currently used; they now migrate much further to the northwest in the fall. In the spring, they migrate quickly to the calving grounds and then they migrate north going between Rankin Inlet and the Meliadine site.

Public member The reason I am asking is because there used to be more caribou coming through Chesterfield Inlet, and now there are none, do you know why?

AEM Caribou aren't coming through Rankin Inlet either. Once every five years, the caribou are coming through Rankin Inlet; the Elders are saying that you need to let the caribou pass a few times so that they leave their scent – so they will come back.

5.16 Tailings

Public member The tailings pond: how safe is the Meadowbank tailings pond, and no one knew how safe it would be during winter and permafrost?

AEM We have seen no leaking of the tailings, and no leaching, a lot of the water is recycled. The tailings will not freeze right now; once we are done we will treat the water and release it. Then AEM will allow the tailings to freeze and then cover it with rock. So far it is meeting the Nunavut Water Board standards that were set.

6. Baker Lake Council Meeting – October 19, 2011

David Alsawnee, Simeon Mikkungwak, Joyce Lahure, Thomas Anirniq

6.1 Employment and Dismissals

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Councilor | There are new faces around town. When Meliadine starts up, people will be moving from Baker Lake to Rankin Inlet? |
| AEM | I foresee the move from Meadowbank to Meliadine, it is a new operation and some may choose to move. If you are a Meadowbank employee, you can apply on positions at Meliadine. There will be training for underground miners and stripping of the ore body will begin in 2014 – 2015. |
| Councilor | What number of Inuit workers do you have? Some Inuit only worked two weeks and were not called back. |
| AEM | 38-40 % Inuit for 240 employees. AEM has hired over 800 Inuit to end up with the final 240. Some people were dismissed; others not called back but it due to difficulties or shortcomings with their work. |

Concerns

- Meliadine might be an opportunity for people who worked at Meadowbank in the beginning and never got called back.

6.2 Shipping Season

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Councilor | Will the shipping season change when Meliadine begins operating? |
| AEM | It will add 30,000 to 40,000 tonnes of freight each year but no change is expected to the shipping season . Even for Meliadine, there will be offloading from big ships onto smaller ships or barges to bring the material ashore . |
| Councilor | There is a concern with the distance from blasting, especially in the spring when a lot of people from Baker Lake come to Rankin Inlet on ski-doo's. |
| AEM | AEM is aware of the safety concerns . The road will be blocked but access from all sides of the pit will need to be controlled. |

Concerns

- Will the shipping schedule change during the barge season because now we seem to be happy with local community and AEM barge, no ice breaking, will that change?

6.3 Socio-Economic

Councilor	Baker Lake is aware of more access to drugs and alcohol resulting from more disposable income. This leads to more charge laid and arrests made by the RCMP.
AEM	This is the dark side to the development of the mine. AEM has been asked to pay for additional policing but turned this request down.
Councilor	Will socio-economic aspects be included in the Meliadine EIS? The community is now looking at prevention with the young people.
AEM	There will be an entire section on socio-economic issues in the EIS.
AEM	AEM is promoting mining careers. The key is to stay in school. Many careers could be filled with Inuit. One stumbling block has been passing the pre-trade exam. Too many are failing the exam.

Concerns

- Is AEM doing this tour because you need approval from the communities?
- What percentage is paid in taxes to the GN (Government of Nunavut), federal, income taxes, etc.?
- Illegal activity has increased in our community since opening of mine all related to alcohol and drug abuse, will RCMP increase their activity and will AEM contribute?
- We're trying to work more and more with young people, to prevent rather than treat. This is what we're doing at a local level. So we'll come knocking at your door.
- If Meliadine goes ahead, will the executives we meet from AEM still be available or will that change?
- Would it be possible for PDAC or Mining Matters in the North to hold a conference in Baker Lake?

6.4 Access/Access Road/Land Use

Is the northern part of Meliadine used by dog tournaments, etc.? There's a concern for safety from blasting because people come from the east, west, south and north, people can get to the site by Peter Lake and even by Meliadine Lake.

Why can neighbours use the road with vehicles and we can't use it with ATVs?

There will be illegal hunting from the road.

6.5 Employment

Councilor	Promises were made by government departments and the training has not been forthcoming.
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Councilor What is the percentage of Inuit working at Meadowbank and what will be the percentage at Meliadine?

AEM 50 % of the AEM employees are Inuit but the larger part are contractors and the total is only 14%. For Meadowbank it is 40%, 152 from Baker Lake but this does not include those working in Baker Lake because of the mine. So it is hard to determine the actual percentage.

Concerns

- Does AEM anticipate that employees from Meadowbank, especially people from Rankin Inlet and maybe Whale Cove, will want to go and work at Meliadine? What's the plan, has there been a questionnaire to see what the movement will be to prepare for it?
- Maybe the person at human resources at AEM is favouring his friends and family and that's why people aren't getting called back.
- We're hearing that the promises made from other department (GN, etc.) for training aren't being met. Is GN doing their share? Baker Lake has become the black sheep because the government thinks they have the mine so the mine will take care of them.
- Do we know how many workers from each community will work for the mine?

6.6 Meliadine and Impact on Peter Lake

Councilor Will Peter Lake be protected as many people from Rankin Inlet go fishing there. Not many people fish at Meadowbank Lake but there's even less now that there's the mine. But many fish at Peter Lake.

7. Baker Lake Evening Session – October 19, 2011

There were approximately 100 people in attendance. (The high attendance may have been prompted in part by an earlier meeting where the door prizes were significant. The number of questions from the community was few following the presentation.)

Public member Will the sealift change bringing in supplies into Baker Lake because of Meliadine?

AEM There should be no change. The last ship this year is late because of a storm in the North Atlantic. This is not like the late barge in 2009.

Public member Will employees that are working at Meadowbank be able to transfer to Meliadine?

AEM Yes, if qualified, one can move. This is a common policy in the company.

Concerns

- Where will the barges, ships, roads, come from, will it be like at Baker Lake?

8. Arviat Council Meeting – October 20, 2011

Present:

Councilor Nathan Caskey, Ed. Mayor Bob Leonard, EDO John Mayne

The meeting was requested by AEM in advance of the NIRB community review on November 17.

Larry explains the logistics of the mine, and permitting process. The major changes from previous meetings are issues with NIRB over the road. They have agreed to consider allowing AEM to proceed with a single lane road with restricted access. Earliest expected response from NIRB on full road request would be March 2012. The following issues were raised:

8.1 Underground versus Open Pit Jobs

Councilor	In terms of jobs, what is the ration of underground and open pit workers? And is open pit more worker intensive?
AEM	60 truck drivers at MBK so would be the same, and then the added workers for underground.
AEM	We won't have trucking from the underground, we will have a conveyor. But in terms of the drifting, it will be more labour intensive. There will be 10 km of drifts and ramps to build each year. In 2012-2013, AEM will take over the underground mining with the main activity being the ramp development and diamond drilling. In 2014, strip the Tiriganiaq deposit, and in 2014-2015, build the mine buildings. In 2014-2015, all of the contractors will be coming in for the mechanical work, and in 2016, we will begin training of the average worker. We have awarded the contract to a company (a joint venture with Sakku) for the 1 st round of underground development, and he already has 3 certified Inuit miners; 5 guys from Coral Harbour will be the next wave of employees sent to Val-d'Or for training.
Councilor	Not sure why they wouldn't be sharing the training? We are open and have the workforce available to be trained for underground mining.
AEM	Procon is doing the bulk sample – joint venture with Sakku – our intention is on the 2012 sea lift, we will bring our own equipment and replace the contractors. The underground mine training is a good place to start, to eliminate some of the fear that the underground work will be too labour-intensive. Mining is much more mechanized today than in later years.
Councilor	Good collaboration possible with drilling instructor who said that skills are easily transferable from open pit to underground.

8.2 Negotiations

Councilor	Curious as to how things are going with KIA and IIBA: will that be a holdup?
AEM	It won't be a holdup; we already have a feel of what they will be asking for from the renewal of the MBK IIBA. The arguments will be over where the royalties are going – they want royalties on top of the 12% that are being

given to NTI (e.g. if they add onto that and make the rate 15% royalties, they are making it uneconomic). Mary River set a precedent awarding royalties through their IIBA, so we will be fighting an uphill battle. Now that the IIBA has been signed, we have had no fighting with the KIA so we will see how long this lasts. It will be interesting to see how the KIA will campaign, if they will use Meliadine profit sharing as a platform, or if they will keep a low profile. We need the IIBA signed by March 2013; NIRB needs to see it, or know that one is in the process, before they will sign off.

8.3 Contract for Road Construction

Councilor Road construction: if you do get the go ahead in March, has the contract already been awarded?

AEM Road construction itself was issued a couple months ago (they have committed to 50% Inuit employment) there are bonuses and penalty clauses linked to the 50% numbers.

8.4 Construction

Councilor How long will road construction go?

AEM Phase 1 will take 6 months, the road is single lane and every 350 m, there will be a passing lane pull off.

8.5 Hamlet Preparation

Councilor Is there anything that we need to be doing as the Hamlet to be prepared?

AEM Keep pushing the training, and getting your community ready. Education and planning will get them into the spots that they want.

9. Arviat Evening Session Public Meeting

The number of people in attendance was about 75.

9.1 Employee Relocation

Public member Will people from Arviat have to move to Rankin Inlet to get a job at Meliadine?

AEM No, what we will do for Meliadine will be the exact same as MBK: **we will bring people to Meliadine from all the Kivalliq surrounding communities.**

2014 we will start to have heavy equipment operators for stripping, etc. e.g. haul truck drivers. So we will have that need as well as the opportunity to switch from MBK to Meliadine if they want to go to a different site. In the next two years there will be the diamond drilling, and if the AEM board approves the budget, then underground production. 2014-2015 it's the construction of the mine itself, steel work, heavy construction, electrician, etc.

Public member The people who are working in Meliadine, do they have to pay their own transport to the site? How does it work from Arviat to Meliadine?

AEM We will fly the employees from Arviat to site for free. In fact, once the employee leaves home, they don't need their wallet; **they are flown in, the company pays for food, everything.**

Concerns

- How do people apply here in Arviat? Will there be an office or only in Rankin Inlet?
- Where do you have to go exactly to apply for a job and how to get there? We need ongoing information.
- My son doesn't get called back; he's waiting for the call. We want to make sure that employees are treated equally.
- Will employees have to pay to get to the mine from Arviat? What's the transport, how do they get to site from Arviat?

9.2 Purpose for Meeting

Public member NIRB will be here to present about the Meliadine Project in Arviat. When they do come in, there are two items that they will concentrate on: All-weather Access Road and Inuit employment at the camp. We now have to be aware that our kids have to have some understanding of the mining Project, and a good opportunity to use their skills. There should be a time when we have a say over who has access of the road, and the flow of money coming from AEM as well as making sure that Inuit beneficiaries are given

their share. There is the issue is the royalties as well, and the road security and openness.

Concern

- There's no question that the road, jobs, funding, taxes, royalties are important, all make a statement to the people.

9.3 Training Courses held by KMTS

Public member We just had a cook course held here at Arctic College and training would be helpful, and we are wondering what you do with the trainees?

AEM We take the names of the candidates that take the courses, and will try to find employment for as many people as possible. The issue at Meadowbank is that we have a very stable workforce in the kitchen. Even if someone has taken the cook course, the entry level is still being a dishwasher (some people don't want to take that step).

Concerns

- Are there any opportunities for people who take courses at the Arctic College such as cooking? It would be a good idea to have a mining training course at the college.

9.4 Production and Shipping

Inaudible Question on the Port of Churchill, the road from Manitoba and gold shipments.

AEM What we are producing is a 30 kg bar of gold a day, which is shipped out maybe once a week.

AEM In the second year, 1000 tonnes came through Churchill. Now, 100% of supplies are coming through Bécancour. Previously we were going through Churchill (we were having issues with the contractors and infrastructure at Churchill). We realized that this way is much more reliable and cheaper.

Concern

- Is there a possibility to use blimps instead of ships or air transport?

9.5 Education

Public member There are a lot of jobs now being created in Nunavut; are the high school students being informed of what opportunities are available to them at the mine?

AEM For sure we need to do a better job of informing the youth what jobs are available to them in the mining workforce so that they can prepare themselves in the required trades (and take our place as the future managers). **We have been in talks with the Mining Matters curriculum providers and in talks with the Kivalliq school board**, hopefully facilitating the introduction of Nunavut-based mining curriculum into the schools.

Concerns

- Can AEM negotiate with the schools to promote mining in the schools with the job and salary conditions, etc. so the schools can prepare themselves?

9.6 Preparation for Employment

Public member It sounds like mining is pretty well ready to go. Meliadine is a long way from here (close to Rankin Inlet); we want our young people to know exactly how to get there, to know what they will have to do and where to go. We need ongoing information; it sounds exciting for us, and we are looking forward to benefiting all communities of the Kivalliq, not just Rankin Inlet.

AEM Very important for Arviat to know. Baker Lake is maxed out (152 employees from Baker Lake); it means that Arviat has huge potential to employ our Meliadine mine. That's why it's important to be aware of what's going on. In Coral Harbour, there is an underground training program starting soon. It's important to start preparing yourselves for the future opportunities.

9.7 Employment Issues

Public member Her son didn't get a call back: I want to see that the employees are treated equally from management.

AEM We have heard that story a lot this week. If someone isn't called, it is because there is a reason. If it is because of any other reason other than communication, contact John and HR.

9.8 Fish Habitat

Public member It looks like there are quite a few small lakes and a long lake around that site; that must mean there are lots of fish. If the drilling will happen on land or in water, we must watch out for fish habitat, everything must be assessed before the mine opens.

AEM Yes, there are a lot of bodies of water around the Project. We are doing our best to stay away from Meliadine Lake as we realize that it is an important source of fish. We have undergone extensive tests to study the surrounding fish habitat. And the habitats that we do effect, we are required to compensate elsewhere. It is all part of our environmental assessment.

9.9 Difference between Meadowbank and Meliadine

Public member	Can you explain the difference from Meadowbank and Meliadine?
AEM	At both Meliadine and Meadowbank, you will have open pit, but the difference is that at Meliadine, you will have an underground.

9.10 Equipment

Public member	What kind of underground equipment will be used, and what do they need to be trained on?
AEM	It will be highly mechanized and all of the equipment will be explained to John (Denis explains production equipment).

9.11 Job Application

Public member	Will Meliadine have a head office just in Rankin Inlet, or how would interested people apply? Just going to or what – and wouldn't that create jobs having an office here?
AEM	To ease the process for application for careers and even business opportunities, we will be launching our AEM NUNAVUT website which will simplify the process.

10. Coral Harbour – Meeting with Municipal Council – November 1, 2011

Present:

Noah, Joe and 3 female members, the Mayor being one. The MLA came in 20 minutes late.

10.1 Fish at Meadowbank

Councilor Were there fish in 3rd Portage Lake?

AEM There were about 3000 kg or 1000 fish. After fishing out the lake was pumped to the next lake.

Concerns

- At Meadowbank, were there any fish in the lakes that were dewatered?
- At Meadowbank, what did AEM do with the fish that were in the lakes that were drained?
- Is there a dike or any other infrastructure to protect the lakes from the exploration activities?

10.2 All-weather Access Road (AWAR)

Councilor Will you know who will be going up the road, will there be public access?

AEM For the first two years it will be a closed road. The Phase 2 of the road will be open access.

Councilor When would it be built?

AEM It will be built directly after NIRB issues its Project Certificate. The width of the road would go from 6.5 to 8.0 m, wide enough for 2 lanes, which the community wanted. This is wider than the Meadowbank road.

Councilor Are there plans to continue the road to Chesterfield Inlet?

AEM No.

Councilor Who will maintain the road?

AEM **AEM is responsible for the maintenance of the road.**

Councilor At Baker Lake, is the fuel line to the tanks underground?

AEM They are on the surface.

10.3 Meadowbank versus Meliadine in Gold Deposits

Councilor Which deposit, Meadowbank or Meliadine, has the most gold?

AEM Meliadine has the most; Meadowbank has 3.7 million ounces while Meliadine has 6.7 million. AEM had 10 drills confirming the gold resources at Meliadine this year, and twelve the coming year.

Concern

- What will AEM do if soapstone is discovered in the waste rock?

10.4 Itivia

Mayor The fuel tanks seem to be too close to the airstrip.

AEM AEM consulted on their location and their location was also approved by Nunavut airports. The land for the tank farm and laydown are being leased from Nunavut airports.

AEM Described how the spud barge would work with it rising and falling with the tide. Then there would a 20 m bridge on a hinge connected to the barge so that trucks can drive on and off.

10.5 Exploration Camp

Councilor Is there a dike to hold waste water?

AEM **All the waste water is treated on site before being released.**

10.6 Rankin Inlet Airstrip

Councilor Will there be any difficulty in sharing the airstrip seeing AEM will not build its own? Are there any planned expansions at the air terminal and airstrip in Rankin Inlet?

AEM An expansion of the airport is needed and the GN is aware of this and has plans. Right now it is already very busy but will be more so once Meliadine starts up.

Concerns

- Are the fuel tanks in Rankin Inlet too close to the airstrip?

11. Coral Harbour Evening Open House Meeting

45 to 50 people in attendance.

11.1 Employment Opportunities and Training

Public member	How many jobs will there be?
AEM	Described the number of jobs growing from exploration to mine operations.
Public member	Inuit are not getting the work, it is mostly white people. When Inuit are upset, they are just brushed off or fired. AEM should keep its promises to Inuit that they will be employed.
AEM	<p>AEM needs qualified people for positions requiring qualifications. These positions require a lot of training. But Inuit can move up the ladder if they work at it; already there are Inuit supervisors at Meadowbank. What is desperately needed are heavy duty mechanics where the apprenticeship takes 4 years. AEM has hired over 800 Inuit and only 240 remain. There are a lot of absentees at the start of each shift, which creates a lot of problems for the mine.</p> <p>There is a process to follow in giving warning before an employee is let go. There are Inuit counsellors on site to talk over problems.</p>
Public member	Can a person with a criminal record be employed, how does AEM deal with this?
AEM	AEM does not carry out any criminal checks, only for those handling explosives and this is a federal requirement. To drive a truck does not require a criminal record check. However, we do note that when the court is in Baker Lake as there more no-shows than normal.
AEM	There is no drug testing at Meadowbank but from time-to-time, however, the buildings are checked for drugs. If found, the employee is let go.
Public member	Do the present Inuit employees have higher education?
AEM	There are entry positions requiring no education. Training is provided on site and this has been successful with Inuit moving up the ranks. Some are now supervisors.
Public member	Will training be done at the mine site or elsewhere such as Morrisburg? Can the course be given in Coral Harbour?

AEM	Morrisburg used to be an option for training but now simulators on site are being used. It is expensive to do in the communities and is best done on site. There are courses given in the communities. Right now a diamond drilling course is being given in Arviat.
Public member	Is there a time period for training an individual, not everyone picks up everything the first time. Does AEM give people numerous chances or do you have them move on to another set of skills or excuse them all together?
AEM	The training adapts to the people. The trainers work with the people at their speed of learning.
Public member	The presentation has to be simpler and straight forward. The presentations need to be more straight forward and easier to understand with fewer words because we get lost. Many came for the presentation all the same.

Concerns

- How many jobs will the Project create and what types of jobs will be created?
- Can someone work for the Project if they have a criminal record?
- Urine and/or blood tests should be conducted at site to make sure that the mine is a healthy and safe place.
- There's a lot of talk and advertizing about giving jobs to Inuit but in the end it always depends on certification. At the beginning, we always hear "Inuit jobs, Inuit jobs", but that's not what we see. What can AEM do to keep that commitment?
- What will be put in place for the workers when the mine closes after its 10 year life.
- Will jobs for Inuit be for Inuit with college degrees or higher education?

11.2 Land and Wildlife Compensation

Public member	Lots of ships going to Rankin Inlet, and no belugas and no seals are being seen. Are they going to be effected? There is too much noise from ships and is there going to be compensation for the communities for wildlife?
AEM	There will not be any wildlife compensation. Chesterfield Inlet sees something; Rankin Inlet and Arviat see different things. No one knows for sure.
Public member	We have to think of the grandchildren and manage the land. We have to rely on the land and there should be some compensation for the land.
AEM	After the mine is closed, there is site restoration. Bonding is set aside to ensure the site is cleaned up. Then there are the royalties that AEM pays, which goes to NTI.

Concerns

- Will the blasting affect the lakes and the fish?
- The mine is on higher ground than Meliadine Lake so snow that accumulates and is in contact with the mine site will go into Meliadine Lake.
- AEM needs to make sure that dangerous products such as cyanide stay on site as cyanide can be very dangerous if it gets into the wrong hands.
- The site is exactly where people and hunters go especially to hunt caribou. When the mine will be in operation, will people/hunters be able to go near the mine site, will it be safe?
- People say that they don't see belugas and whales anymore because of the noise from ships and barges. Will there be compensation for the impact on wildlife?
- The Project will affect many generations and the land should be managed accordingly. We live on our land and live off the land, it's our way of life (people clap).
- It is important to leave the site clean even after the Project is finished.
- The Dow Jones is going down, will the price of gold stay at the same level or is there a forecast for a drop. If there is a drop in the price of gold, how would the Project cope?

12. Repulse Bay – November 2, 2011

Meeting with Council 13:30.

Ten Councilors including the Mayor were present.

12.1 Water Management and Treatment

Public member Is there a fast stream and is it an environmental issue?

AEM The Meliadine River is a big river but a bridge is being built across it. It will be a single span and not touch the river. There are two smaller single span bridges as well. All other water crossings are over small streams using a number of stacked culverts.

Councilor Are there small streams draining the impacted areas?

AEM Yes, there are but AEM will build dams to hold the water, treat the water if necessary to meet the environmental requirements before releasing to the environment.

Councilor Where the polluted materials are, can it overflow due to more polluted material being added?

AEM First off, there will be a **dam around the tailings** and these can be raised over the life of the mine. There will be a 1 m freeboard to avoid overflow and there will not be any release to the environment. The **water will be reused in the mill**.

12.2 All-weather Access Road (AWAR)

Councilor This road is being made for the people of Rankin Inlet; it is welcomed by the people. How wide will the road be? Will there be check points on the road?

AEM It will eventually **be an open access road**; anyone can use it without permission. However, Phase 1 of the road will be restricted, single lane road and passes are needed. A manned gate will be placed at the south end of the road. Users will have to have a permit and stop at the gate. There they will get a safety briefing and afterwards be able to use the road for the next 2 years. It was restricted by the Nunavut Impact Review Board. When the Phase 2 road is built, the gate will be removed and everybody can use it without permission. The gate at the south end will be left open. There will be an emergency shelter half way between Rankin Inlet and the Meliadine site.

Concerns

- How wide are the one lane and two lane access roads?
- Will people be allowed to use the road if they're not going to the mine and only want to use a portion of the access road?

12.3 Summer Student Employment

Councilor Are there summer jobs at the mine for students?

AEM Last year there were 65 students at Meadowbank. The kids of employees get the first chance for the jobs. But there were also students working there who had no parents working at the mine. It is important to promote mining careers in the communities. 40 percent of Meadowbank employees are from the Kivalliq but AEM needs more educated workers.

AEM The Mines Act says one has to be 18 years old to work at the mine.

12.4 Emergency Plans

Councilor The kitchen burned down. Were there sprinklers present?

AEM There were no sprinklers under the floor. The new kitchen has some sprinklers under the floor and also now in the hall ways. All rooms have sprinklers.

Councilor Is there an emergency plan?

AEM These plans exist and there is a specialized team to clean-up the area afterwards.

Councilor With fuel spills is the crew on site year round?

AEM They are always on site.

12.5 Reclamation and Waste Rock

Councilor The mine will close after 10 years, will you clean it up?

AEM AEM is hoping the mine continues for more than 10 years. If not, there is a reclamation bond to make sure the site is cleaned up.

Councilor Was chemical testing done on the waste rock? How will the waste materials be dealt with when the mine closes?

AEM The waste rock was checked and there were no chemical interactions. The tailings are different and they are placed in a Tailings Storage Facility. At the

end of mine, this will be covered with waste rock and the tailings will be permanently frozen. The buildings will be cleaned, removed and taken south. Non hazardous waste will go to the landfill and covered with waste rock. The pits will be allowed to fill with water and will become lakes. Dead batteries are sent south by ship.

Councilor There will be more winds in the future and ships could sink.

AEM The waste is placed in sea cans when they are shipped south.

Councilor After the area is restored, chemicals may seep out in summer.

AEM AEM will stay on site and monitor everything until it is OK. The tailings will be capped with waste rock and they will remain frozen.

Concerns

- How is the waste managed after the mine is closed?
- Once the mine is closed, how is the waste managed to avoid seepage in the summer when it gets hot and the land gets warmer and melts?
- What will happen to the fish that are in the lakes where the waste rock will be stored, will they be moved?

12.6 Small Lake Fish-Outs

Councilor Are the fish in the small lakes that will be destroyed?

AEM The small lakes do not have Char or Lake Trout. The **small lakes will be fished out and the fish given to the community**. AEM can only do what DFO allows. All the fish in the tailings storage area will be removed.

Councilor When the water is removed from the small lakes and placed in other lakes will you check to see if all the fish were removed?

AEM The fish will be tagged and recaptured to ensure we caught them all. Scientific information will be collected on the fish caught.

Concerns

- What is done with the fish when the lakes are fished out, are they destroyed?
- Will AEM or the fishers be blamed for fishing out the lakes?
- When the fish are moved from one lake to another are there studies to see if the number of fish has remained the same?

12.7 Tax Regime

Councilor	Only a small amount of land is used, what is the tax regime? Are taxes paid to use the land?
AEM	AEM pays a municipal tax to the GN of \$800,000. KIA gets payment for the commercial lease. NTU gets a royalty payment (\$3 million this year). There is a payroll tax and corporate tax.

12.8 Caribou

Councilor	Do the caribou migrate through the area?
AEM	The fall migration sees the caribou migrate NW of the site, on the other side of Peter Lake. In the spring, they migrate between the Meliadine site and Rankin Inlet. This migration is fast as they want to get to the calving grounds. Every 5 years or so, a large herd of caribou come close to the site.
Closing comment	Thanks for informing the people of Repulse Bay on what you are doing and keep us informed of progress. You are welcome when you are here.
AEM	You will see us frequently. Ask and we will come.

Concern

- Have there been any studies to see if caribou presence is the same since activity at the Project site started?

12.9 Other Concerns

- At Meadowbank, the kitchen burnt down last year, will there be sprinklers in the kitchen and sleeping areas?
- What happens after the 10 years of the mine life?
- At Baker Lake, a barge was left frozen in the water for the winter, will that happen again?
- Is there an emergency plan if ever there was a spill along the road or at the mine site?
- Is the emergency response team at the site year round or are they only flown in if there's an emergency?
- Will there be procedures in place in case there's a spill while batteries are being transported south?
- AEM is in Repulse Bay to talk to us about the Project; will AEM be coming again to tell us about the progress of the Project?

13. Open House Evening Session– Repulse Bay

Approximately 50 persons attended.

13.1 Employment and Training

Public member	Where do we apply for work?
AEM	At the HR department or also at AEMNunavut.com website, which lists all the openings. In 2012, we will have 12 drills operating and build the road. In 2013, the underground ramp will be built and drilling continues. In 2014-2015, build the mine and in 2016, begin gold operations.
Public member	Will there be training for heavy equipment operators on site or will people have to be already trained to be able to work at the site?
AEM	Both Meadowbank and Meliadine will have training on site.
Public member	My grandson tried to get a job at the mill. He was never called back and he quit trying. People in my house waited for a long time. Maybe only select employees get work. Can we talk to someone to get action? Where can they go to apply? People try but then they give up.
AEM	AEM has hired 800 Inuit since the start of the Meadowbank mine. We are always looking for workers. Some guys may not have been called back as the records were lost in the fire. He should apply again.
Public member	How does one get the papers to be certified? Grade 12 down south is not the same as grade 12 up here.
AEM	All trade jobs need papers to be certified. Lots of the jobs at camp are entry level and here you can get training. Every department has training and one take the training and move up in the ranks. Right now we need heavy duty mechanics. The PDAC developed a program called “Mining Matters” to make people aware of the job opportunities. AEM needs trained people.
Public member	Although some people do not have formal training or education, they are older and do have life experience. They do good work based on experience but do not have a certificate. How is this dealt with?
AEM	AEM is always looking for experienced workers, a certificate is a bonus. Many do not include their experience in their written resumes. There should be training in writing good resumes. At work we look for good behavior and good work ethics.

Public member	AEM is working hard with Nunavut people and opportunities are at Rankin Inlet. Is there blasting training? What is done and how far will the rock fly?
AEM	There is a safety perimeter around a blast of 700 m. The area will be posted to ensure no one comes near the pit.
Public member	My husband works 2 weeks in and 2 weeks at home but he gets stranded in Rankin Inlet where he stays with our son but my son isn't compensated, why not? Does AEM pay for accommodation?
AEM	We try to get him home within the day he leaves. If he is stranded on the way to work, he still gets paid.
Public member	In emergencies, how do I get in touch with him?
AEM	There is a number to call at the mine.
Public member	How many Inuit work at Meadowbank?
AEM	At least 40 percent of the employees are Inuit. They get jobs and training. Workers will gain expertise that is marketable across Canada. AEM is looking for workers from Repulse Bay. We have hired everyone we can in Baker Lake – 150 people.
Public member	Is there a place to relax?
AEM	At Meliadine, there is only a small lounge. In Meadowbank, there is a new kitchen and recreation centre with pool tables.

Concerns

- What percentage of workers will be Inuit?
- When they ship in and out at Meadowbank, they have to stay overnight in Rankin Inlet or Baker Lake. Why can't they go directly home because it takes days away from their 14 days off and sometimes they get stranded?
- If there's an emergency, how can we get in touch with the workers?
- People working at the camp. I've seen my grandson try to get a job at the mine. He's never was called back. People at my house waited for a long time. When can they go to apply. People try but they give up.
- Who can we talk to that will give us more support to apply?
- Training for certification for truck divers or for housing maintenance is not available here and grade 12 here is not the same as in the south, is it possible to better expose the types of jobs that are at the mine.

13.2 Discrimination

(Only one individual raised the point on discrimination.)

Public member	I heard a rumor that Inuit are not allowed to speak Inuktitut at work. Also a rumor is being made that people are flown in from the south and Inuit rank lower than white people. French is not spoken here and we want to preserve Inuktitut.
AEM	The law in Nunavut says the working language is English. Everybody at the mine talks their own language but on the radio it has to be English. We do not rank people. Everybody stays together in the camp. The Nova camp at Meadowbank is used by contractors. 40% of our workforce is from the Kivalliq region and we do not discriminate . Inuit, English and French all sit together. There is cross cultural training. Now have 2 Inuit supervisors and this helps bind all cultures together.
Comment	Heard French stay among themselves, they do not allow Inuit to speak Inuktitut; they do not like to hear Inuktitut.

Concerns

- At Meadowbank, why are workers forbidden to speak Inuktitut during work?
- At Meadowbank, we hear that the French is spoken between the workers but that Inuk are not allowed to speak Inuktitut with each other. The French don't like the Inuit language. It's what we hear, maybe they are lies.

13.3 Reclamation

Public member	After the mining stops, what happens to the equipment and the land?
AEM	The equipment is sent elsewhere. The buildings are demolished, placed in the landfill and covered. The tailings are covered with waste rock so that they remain frozen permanently. It does however take time for plants to grow in the area. The hazardous chemicals go south. Then AEM will treat and monitor the water until there is no harm possible to the fish and wildlife. If the company goes bankrupt, money is still there through bonding to cover the clean-up.

13.4 Taxes

Public member	What taxes does AEM pay?
AEM	AEM pays royalties of \$3 million to NTI. NTI has to decide how to divide the money between the three regions or may choose to save it. Pay tax to the

GN, corporate taxes to the federal government every year. KIA agreement is for about \$1 million.

Public member What impact will be on migratory caribou?

AEM Meadowbank experience is to stop on the road when caribou crossing the road. There is no change in the migration patterns.

13.5 Environment/Wildlife/Fish

Public member If blasting occurs at all the time for many years, what has been considered for migrating caribou that pass by?

Concerns

- Will the ore be processed at the site or will it be transported elsewhere to be processed?
- How many gifts will each community get from AEM? Will the communities get turkeys (or Christmas trees) for Christmas or candy for the kids for Halloween?
- Is AEM the company who donated money at the food bank, can I shake everybody's hand, thank you very much (AEM did donate to the food bank and AEM got a handshake).

APPENDIX D

Record of Community Consultation in Kivalliq Communities – 2012 and 2013

INTRODUCTION

Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) conducted public consultation activities in four of the seven Kivalliq communities in early October 2012¹⁷ and in two communities in 2013¹⁸. The purpose of these consultation activities was:

- To provide the communities with up-to-date Project information, answer their questions, and address their concerns with regards to the Project;
- To describe the valued environmental components (VECs) and valued socio-economic components (VSECs) selected for the Project;
- To present the predicted impacts and benefits to VECs and VSECs associated with the Project; and
- To solicit feedback on the significance assigned to the impacts and benefits.

An evening public consultation meeting was held in each community visited. A translator travelling with AEM and, in most cases, a translator from the community was present at all meetings.

This appendix reports the comments, concerns and questions that were expressed during the community consultations. It also includes any commitments made by AEM (highlighted in bold in the minutes provided below) in response to these comments, concerns and questions.

The meetings were not recorded, and as such, the comments, concerns and questions provided herein are not verbatim, but rather a summary of the key points discussed. The information gathered through these activities will be taken into consideration by the Project team in order to help identify and minimize impacts, to confirm the VECs and VSECs selected for the Project, and enhance the benefits of the Project.

The following AEM and Golder Associates Ltd. personnel participated in the community consultations: Larry Connell, Stéphane Robert, Selma Eccles, Emma Leith, Corey De La Mare (Golder Associates), and Dan Walker (Golder Associates).

1. Rankin Inlet Community Meeting – October 1, 2012

1.1 Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components

Public	Will this list of VEC's and VSEC's be made public? Can we have access to the presentation slides?
AEM	Yes we can put them on our website for you.

¹⁷ The communities consulted included Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove, and Arviat.

¹⁸ The communities consulted included Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet.

1.2 Policing

- Public Presentation slide 39 showed some data on crime in communities. Can you show this slide again?
- AEM There may be an increased demand on policing due to an increase in income. AEM will not be responsible for hiring extra police.

1.3 VEC Selection

- Public Presentation slide 27 used the term minimise and minimize. Is there a difference between these two words?
- AEM No, this is a mistake. There is no difference in meaning, just different spellings of the same word.

1.4 Water Use

- Public Can you define how the site runoff water is to be captured?
- AEM **We will manage the site so that all of the contaminated water will be contained so as not to leak into the surrounding environment.**

1.5 Dust

- Public Can you how tell me how minimizing speed limits on the roads will eliminate dust?
- AEM One of the ways to control dusk is to slow people down on the roads - so we have decided to create **speed limits to minimize the dust created.**
- Public Are there any plans to use dust control methods to minimize the dust created?
- AEM Three things are allowed in Nunavut to control dust - DL-10 (a commercial dust suppressant), calcium chloride and bunker C. With things like this it solves one problem but creates another - for example the salt goes to the road and then gets into water. We do not want to solve one problem and create another so we will just use water.
- We use water to control the dust in Meadowbank to ensure the dust doesn't go into the environment. **Water is the most successful in controlling dust.**

1.6 Water Treatment

- Public Where will the mine water be tested and treated before it is discharged?

AEM We send the water to a pond on site, treat it and then send it to a lab to see if it has been successfully treated. **Once we are satisfied with the level of treatment and that the water is clean, we will discharge the majority of our water to Meliadine Lake.** We will **recycle as much water as possible** on site before anything is discharged.

1.5 Acceptance of Project

Public Is there a way that everyone can vote on what you are going to do?

AEM Yes, when the Environmental Impact Statement goes to the public hearing process, you can stand up and say, "Yes I agree", or "No, I don't agree". That is when the regulatory bodies want to hear if you think the Project should go ahead and under what conditions.

1.6 Environmental Impact Statement

Public Will there be a summary of the study prepared? The information is so large that we are missing some of the facts.

AEM Yes, **summaries will be prepared in English and Inuktitut.** Various summaries will be prepared, including an executive summary and a popular summary to simplify the material.

1.7 Training

Public I used to work for the Rankin Nickel mine and have also worked in Manitoba. I am wondering if there is going to be any training before these people go to work, because in my day we were sent into the work without any previous experience. We were not told about the mine hazards and risks - with little experience and training it was dangerous. These days with modern mining companies there are so many regulations that we have to follow. Will there be training for hazards?

We would like for the people to know that if you want to work for a mining company, you have to have some mining experience or training. Now they only hire people having training or those who have the paper work.

And it is hard for us from the North to be sent south for training, we get homesick. How are we going to know how deep to drill before doing a blast? At the time the supervisor asked me to go beyond 200feet and (talking about underground mining) having worked with a nickel mine - even though the extra income is nice sometimes alcohol is the problem - I just wanted to share some of my past experiences.

AEM There are labour laws in affect - that protect people's rights and prepare workers for the given positions. We are **currently working with government and Kivalliq training society to plan training programs so that people are ready for the start of the mine.**

The working underground at Meliadine, **rotations will be 2 weeks on 2 weeks off**, and so it will break up the time and provide work life balance. We are working on a training program at Meadowbank so that trainees don't have to be sent South, they can do it here in the Kivalliq.

1.8 Reclamation and Closure

Public With the life-of-mine, how much of the time do you think that we would work at the mine? You project the life-of-mine for example 10 years. Will there still be restoration work afterwards? We have seen a lot of infrastructure - runways, roads and bridges - being built. This is a result of the mine.

AEM In regards to the life-of-mine, we know there is more ore outside of where we have mapped. With the information we currently have, the life-of-mine is 10 - 13 years; there are a bunch of factors that will affect the life-of-mine (gold price, exploration etc.).

1.9 Hunters and Wildlife

Public But we also need to consider the hunters as well. I would like to pass the land on to my grandchildren as my legacy. Every person has a right to live in Nunavut.

At the time we were working for other mines, we were unaware of our rights but times have changed. I worked at Lynn Lake, Manitoba. These days with the helicopters we can easily reach our destination. At the time all we had were vehicles, which affected the caribou and wild life etc. I am thinking how the animals are showing up where they are not normally seen, they are being displaced and need to be protected.

AEM With respect to hunting, we understand the importance of caribou to Inuit. We cannot tell you that the mine will never affect the caribou herds. However, we can tell you that **we will take every measure and precaution to mitigate the risks to surrounding wildlife. It is our commitment to work with the GN on their tracking and survey programs and help them do their studies so that they can have hard facts and information.**

1.10 Employment

Public I am pleased with the presentation tonight. I have a large family and am pleased that my family members are employed. But I have heard this complaint more than once; I think it is important to accommodate Inuit at the mine site. There are always problems especially in Meadowbank. I haven't really heard from Meliadine but I think it is important that Inuit workers are accommodated. Management at Meadowbank should emphasize this point because a lot of Inuk that work at the mine site quit; it is important to accommodate them.

AEM We fully agree – it is our commitment and we are being held accountable for that by the KIA and they will ensure that we stick to that. We fully agree with that statement.

1.11 Employee Relations

Public What are you doing about the high rate of turn-over and Inuks being mistreated?

AEM **We offer career development services, Inuktitut speaking staff, training.** There are ongoing programs and policies to ensure Inuit people are accommodated. We are **continuously looking to improve and build on these programs.**

1.12 All-weather Access Road

Public There is a comment I'd like to make about the access road. I would like more information. I think the crushed rock is the most appropriate substance to build a road with, for example some crushed rock and fine crushed gravel is not as appropriate for the road, it is crushed rock that is more appropriate.

AEM The road will be design by road engineers and will use a coarse crushed rock. We did that so that the permafrost is not disturbed, and then on top of that you put the finer crushed gravel.

1.13 Monetary Support of Communities

Public All of this money coming in to the communities, can some be used for recreational facilities

AEM Communities are speaking with the GN on how to get their wishes funded. We believe that the revenue generated through taxation and royalties should be shared with the community.

1.14 Ecosystem Approach

- Public Using VECs, the ecosystem is being broken down and really should be looked at as a whole as one thing affects another etc.
- AEM Yes, you are right in everything being interconnected. But we have to look at the individual pieces so that we can get to the pathways and look at the picture as a whole. To see the whole, you need to understand all of the little pieces that make up the whole. The study then takes each of the individual pieces and brings them all together as a whole.

1.15 Employee Relations

- Public Inuit should not have to work in an unfavorable environment and be mistreated etc. This resulting in a lot of turnovers, we should be treated as equals.
- AEM **All people should be treated equally.** Bottom line this is our policy. It is people implementing those policies, so it is only as good as people. And we can only fix it if we know about it. Often we are hearing it after the fact.

1.16 Employment

- Public There are limited employment opportunities in Rankin Inlet and you have to speak English to be considered at the (Meadowbank) mine site. Are there employment opportunities at the Meliadine site such as working with equipment or underground or in the trades. I have some mine experience and underground experience as well, and I have experience with different equipment. If there are opportunities underground, I would like my name on the list. I have a resume and I would like to be considered.
- AEM Right now we don't have any underground opportunities but when the underground becomes active, we will be looking for as many people as we can get to work underground. We are looking for people with experience.

1.17 Employee Relations

- Public When supervisors are told about us being treated unfairly, they seem to make our lives harder and more stressful.
- AEM You are right that is not appropriate and it is not acceptable at any Agnico site. I know at Meadowbank they have created a variety of ways to get around that (HR agents that speak Inuktitut, more checks and balances with the supervisors).

1.18 Copy of Presentation

- Public Do you have paper copies of the presentation in Inuktitut?
- AEM Yes, we will have it translated and have it available in our Rankin Inlet office and online as well.

1.19 Employment

- Public I would like to see the map again. I saw a lot of white people working at Meadowbank - will it be the same at Meliadine?
- AEM At Meadowbank we hover between 30 and 40% Inuit and we are constantly trying to improve that number. If we compare this to Raglan mine in northern Quebec, they only have 18% Inuit. We have hired over 1000 Inuit since the Project started and 240 to 250 are currently on the job today.
- Public There seem to be less people coming from the Kivalliq and more people coming from South - specifically Québec.
- AEM There have been problems in the past. I believe there are certain individuals who are not performing well and they need to leave. The number of people coming from English Canada is just as high as those coming from Québec.

1.20 Cultural Sensitivity Training

- Public So many people come back from work and they tell us how they have been treated over there (Meadowbank) and then they don't know who to call and who to tell. If the rule is to be culturally sensitive, then how many people have been fired for being culturally insensitive? How can they be sensitive if they know nothing about our culture?
- AEM **We have been engaging in cultural sensitivity training.** There are three different cultures at Meadowbank. Everyone is working together. For sure there are people who are not so good and then they are let go. We expect with the cross cultural training the instances of cultural insensitivity to become less and less. If supervisors are not doing a good job of managing their employees (Inuit or southerners) they will be let go. We have a challenge with the three different cultures at Meadowbank, but it is getting better.

1.21 Employee Relations

Public	What is the percentage of Inuit turnover (at Meadowbank)?
AEM	80 percent.
Public	Why is that?
AEM	There are lots of reasons for this - homesickness, shift length, etc.
Public	Did you ever think it's because of the way that they are being treated?
AEM	I have people who say that they have more problems with fellow Inuit than southerners. The turnover rate is going down; we are finding what are the issues and solving the problems.
Public	I work for GN and have a union and Human Resources section. Does your company have a procedure and the human resources to accommodate people who would like to make a formal complaint, but cannot because they don't know where to go? Where do the people go if they have a problem and want to make a formal complaint?
AEM	The supervisor is one. They can go to the HR department, which has English, French and Inuktitut HR agents that they can speak to. We also have a collaboration committee where they can participate in solving problems. These are all available at the mine site. We are also in the process of working with the Hamlets to create Human Resource positions in each Hamlet. We will give the message to our HR people to make sure that people know the steps to follow when they have a complaint.
Public	I don't understand what the two weeks in two weeks out is all about. I know people who have come home after two weeks and did not know if they are going back. How does it work if he loses his job?
AEM	No one gets fired without reason; there are disciplinary steps that happen first. They don't just randomly get fired the first time they don't show up for work. They get a series of chances and in each instance the employee is made aware of the chance they are getting. There also is a contact in every community to talk to in case they can't make it back to work. There is a lot of misinformation going around. No one would get fired while they are on their two weeks off. If the employee has been fired they would know about it before they left site; they might be too embarrassed to tell the truth.

1.22 Health Hazards

- CBC Reporter We have heard that there might be health hazards at the mine (Meadowbank), but no one is returning our calls. We have been trying to get in contact with them.
- AEM You have my card (Larry Connell), call me and we can have someone phone you back right away.

2. Chesterfield Inlet – Community Public Meeting, October 2, 2012

2.1 Use of Explosives

- Public Will you be using explosives at the site? Will the Josephine River be affected by the dynamite they will be using at the Meliadine site? (The Josephine River is about 70 kilometres northeast of the proposed mine site.)
- AEM Yes we will be using explosives for underground and open pit blasting. There are standards and regulations that we must meet. We have to delay the intervals in underground and open pit explosions so that we don't transmit vibrations back into the lake as it could harm fish.
- Public The reason I'm asking is because fish and fish habitat will be affected at site. For instance, when you shoot in water it sometimes affects the fish - so that is my concern.
- AEM We have instruments that measure the blasts. This allows us to know that we are keeping our vibration that goes out into the lake small enough so that fish are not being harmed.
- Public ... but there will still be an effect.
- AEM There will be some effect but we are working to make sure that it is minimal. There is constant monitoring of the lakes to ensure that we are in-line with DFO guidelines. We need to remove any fish and water from lakes located within the pit outline before we can mine. For lakes located outside of the pit outline, we need to monitor and cannot exceed DFO guidelines.

2.2 Effects of the Mine on Chesterfield Inlet

- Public There will be impacts in Chesterfield Inlet and the whole Kivalliq region. The impacts on Rankin Inlet will be higher than Chester. But Chesterfield Inlet will be impacted in terms of wildlife and marine etc. - not only Rankin Inlet will be affected.
- AEM All mines will have impacts. Our job now is to ensure the factors that will be disrupted will have the risks mitigated. For example with caribou - we will shut down the mine site road and drilling and wait until the caribou pass through the mine area. We have to do those things to **make the impact as small as possible.**

Public	Since the nickel mine was in Rankin Inlet, it has affected Chesterfield Inlet. There used to be caribou here before the mine was built. People are harvesting now beluga at Marble Island and that affects how much we are able to harvest in Chesterfield Inlet. We will be impacted by Meliadine as well.
AEM	The impacts of the Project are not just on Rankin Inlet, that is why we are also doing our Environmental Impact Statement on marine wildlife. People and the environment in all of the communities in the Kivalliq can be affected. It is not just Rankin Inlet that is being assessed.
Public	Whale Cove and other communities will have are minimal impact because they are further away. But Meliadine affects Chesterfield Inlet more because of its close proximity.
AEM	Chesterfield Inlet has been identified as one of the communities that will be the most affected, the other is Rankin Inlet.

2.3 Caribou Collars

Public	You mentioned caribou collaring, can you explain this?
AEM	Collar information goes back about 15 years - to about 2000. Each year there are new animals that are collared and old collars fall off so there are a varying number of animals collared at any one time. With the few that are collared, we have collected reliable data on migration patterns, etc. It is the GN's study; we are simply providing money to help fund the study.
Public	... can we track this as the general public? On the internet?
AEM	No, you have to request that data from GN. It is something that you can request through GN, wildlife Division in Arviat. We contribute money to the study - but it is the GN that is in control of the study.

2.4 Traditional Knowledge

Andre Tautu	Nature and wildlife is very important to Inuit. I am referring to various types of living plants and animals; those parts of the natural environment that has not been substantially altered by humans. When humans affect nature, the natural balance is disrupted and the natural balance changes - migrations patterns change (through developments and helicopters etc.). River run char and caribous migration were disturbed by mining in the 1950s. Recently, changes in water traffic have resulted in the loss of seal. We are not seeing seals anymore, and this is due to the noise pollution
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from large ships and tankers. When that happens the environment and food security changes, and the traditional food system centered around hunting harvesting, preparing and sharing food is stretched so that the food is not available, and when that happens Inuit go hungry. Food insecurity has been identified as a serious problem for Inuit. The root cause of this is the development from Mining companies, low flying aircrafts and sea traffic. Back in my day when we lived on the land and hunted, you didn't see rotting rusting cans, plastic bags, the garbage that you see today.

The environment has changed since Elders were young. Inuit are dying for their environment. Inuit love their land, their environment.

I would encourage any company to do a traditional knowledge study when it comes to actual exploration and mining. This traditional knowledge study should be done by Inuit.

When it comes to mining, Chesterfield Inlet is the loser, possibly a few hand outs here and there. No benefits are coming yet you are chasing away our animals, using our waterways and we are being affected. We want to part of the workforce too – we want to be kept in the big picture – we want to be part of the decision makers.

Southerners coming up north to our land is good, but Inuit make this possible by giving permission for this to happen - it is our land.

2.5 Education of Young People

Public	More education should be encouraged by the mining industry. You need to be encouraging the students to stay in school. When you come to do this consultation, it is not only with the leadership and Elders. You need to talk to the schools. We are here to change the future, you are saying that Inuit will be employed and for that we need a good contact in each community.
AEM	We have committed to give \$400,000 to the “mining matters” program to improve the education curriculum program and encourage kids to stay in school. The other part of that money went to apprentice programs. We want to identify kids in high school who are going to be good candidates for these apprenticeship programs, so that they can succeed in the apprenticeships and have good jobs.

2.6 AEM Representative in the Community

Public Mining companies should have their own Economic Development Officer in each community, to keep the young people up to date with what's happening and make them aware of opportunities.

AEM We have made some moves towards having people in each community. One of the big changes will be preference given to Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet as they are the communities that are mostly affected. We are starting the negotiation process on the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement, and Kivalliq Inuit Association has made it very clear that Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet will be the most affected.

We understand where we are located is Inuit owned land. If Inuit say leave, we will leave - that is our policy.

2.7 Marine Transportation

Public Marine transportation for the (Meadowbank) mine affects Chesterfield Inlet but it is Baker Lake that is getting the economic benefit. Various companies in Baker Lake will benefit from those contracts in doing business with AEM. I used to be on those barges. These shipping companies affect us and they aren't concerned about our economic potential. We want this opportunity to speak with them, it's not like you guys where we are given the opportunity to voice our concerns. There should be economic benefit to Chesterfield Inlet as it affects us greatly, and every summer there are different ships using the channel to get up to Meadowbank, and with new uranium company, the channel will be used even more. With all of that change and traffic, there has been no economic development seen by our community. It has not been beneficial to Chesterfield Inlet at all. It will impact the younger generation more and I would like to have an opportunity to discuss that with the marine transport companies. There is lots of traffic but no opportunity for Chesterfield Inlet at the moment.

AEM We have changed our supplier and as such they have changed their methods. We have reduced the number of trips. We do spend money in the community with the money going through the coop and back into the community. We cannot create specific opportunities with shipping here but we can ask them to come and talk to you.

2.8 Metals in Ore

- Public We are talking about a gold mine in operation. Are there usually other kinds of metals mixed in there such as zinc, lead, uranium?
- AEM Sometimes there are other metals. At Meadowbank, the only other mineral is a small amount of silver, and at Meliadine it's the same thing.

2.9 Toxic Substances

- Public Is there anything in the mine that's toxic?
- AEM So far at Meadowbank, we haven't released any effluent and we are treating all of the water held on site. We need to add cyanide to dissolve the gold from the rock. We cannot release high cyanide to the environment so we have to ensure is that we properly destroy the cyanide used in the mill. At Meadowbank there is also a little bit of copper, and we can't release high concentrations of copper to the environment so we have to treat.

2.10 Employment for the Young People

- Public We need to decide what we want. We need to be independent either through hunting or working at the mines. We are worried about our youth. Even if you have very little education you can go hunting. Some cannot go hunting because they have not learned the skills; we are losing our traditional hunting skills. We want them to either work for us or provide for us. I myself am not much of a hunter, but we need to ensure that we are passing on these survival skills. I am not supportive of the uranium mine.
- What Joe said earlier about young people and the youth today, they are very poor and tired of living in poverty. We love our children but they must learn to stand on their own and be independent. The employers are looking for someone who is going to show up and complete their task. There are a lot of construction (jobs) created with development, but we must go with the development and adapt. Presently we are losing our youth; a lot of them are turning to drugs and have little hunting skills. We know that the Elders can give traditional knowledge and support. There is a middle age group that can offer their work and experience, and they should be given first priority.
- I agree with the first two. We need to go ahead with the mine and development of the region, but we need to have more support for

Chesterfield Inlet and look after the youth right now. What the companies and the KIA say has already affected all of us greatly.

On the subject of youth and unemployment; they are given contract work and they go to work and then they quit. We wonder why they are not working and it is because the contract has expired. Is contract work the only kind of work that we will be given? Here the work is based on mining and white people, and I would like to understand more about this contract situation.

AEM The length of a contract is determined on a case by case basis. If it is a temporary contract, it can be extended to permanent if the worker is a good employee.

Public If a contract expires, they should be told.

AEM They are given the information before they head home but it really depends on the situation. They will always know the status of their job before they leave camp for home.

2.11 Water Treatment

Public Before the mine goes forward, you need to control the contaminated water before the water situation in Rankin Inlet is corrupted. The water flows to the Rankin Inlet area and all the other lakes that are around it and contaminated water could be hazardous to the rest of the water systems.

AEM Yes, you are right. **None of the water used on site can be returned to the environment unless it meets the standard to protect the wildlife and aquatic life downstream.** Periodically regulators monitor that our water quality is not doing harm, and we report monthly to the Nunavut Water Board.

2.12 Job Postings

Public We have lots of people who are looking for work but we are not given any knowledge of these job postings beforehand. I have asked over and over but to no avail. We do not want to encourage the kids and then have their hopes be dashed again. We should have a set hiring plan.

AEM Every year **we work with the Kivalliq Inuit Association and let them know what jobs we will have coming open and then what training will be required.**

We have Human Resources agents in most communities to help get the guys up to site. We are working with the Chesterfield Inlet council to get someone identified for here.

Public If an office is opening up in the Hamlet, we should have constant information on the radio, internet and the information is current, no more favoritism.

AEM We will make sure that the information is getting to you and you have a specific person in (AEM's) Hamlet office.

Public I see people heading to Meadowbank, 10 from Rankin Inlet, 10 from Arviat and then only 2 from Chesterfield Inlet. We need help from you with our unemployment issue.

AEM We have 4 or 5 people from Chesterfield Inlet. But we have had more people than that; many leave because they are homesick. For whatever reason, many people are going home and not coming back to site. We need to work with the Hamlet and figure out why that is.

3. Whale Cove, October 3

3.1 All Weather Access Road and Wildlife

- Public The access road that we were looking at on the map - when caribou are heading east towards Chesterfield Inlet or heading west, the road is in the way of the migrating caribou. Will vehicles slow to a crawl while the caribou are migrating?
- AEM The **road operations manual dictates what traffic is allowed to do in the presence of wildlife**. It says that if caribou are migrating on the road, vehicles have to come to a complete stop. If they are visible off to the side, the vehicles will slow down.

3.2 Helicopters and Wildlife

- Public What about helicopters?
- AEM Helicopters are mainly used in exploration not operations. We have **protocols to respect wildlife** and the protocol says that we have to stay at a certain height so as not to disturb the caribou on the ground. We enforced it this season with the spring migration and no caribou were disturbed during migration.
- Public What happens if you don't follow one of the conditions?
- AEM Our Project Certificate is given to us based on us following all of the conditions. NIRB audits us to make sure that we follow all of our conditions. At Meadowbank, we report annually to NIRB on how we are doing on each of these conditions. These reports are freely available online. NIRB also has an inspector dedicated specifically to Meadowbank to ensure that we are following the conditions.

3.3 Water Treatment

- Public Are you going to clean the water before it goes to the lake?
- AEM As a mining company, any water that touches anywhere near where we are operating is collected and tested to make sure that it is clean before releasing it into the environment. We collect that water and monitor it. We also try to recycle as much as we can. Anything that is discharged is monitored to make sure that it is clean.

3.4 Incinerator

- Public Do you have an incinerator at site?
- AEM Yes, the incinerator burns only certain types of garbage. All hazardous material is taken south by Agnico to a licensed facility. The incinerator is a specially designed to burn organics at a very high temperature so that even the smoke coming off doesn't have a smell that would attract wildlife.

3.5 Lake Dewatering

- Public I want to hear about the lake dewatering, are you emptying the whole (Meliadine) lake?
- AEM No, Meliadine Lake is a very big lake. During mining we are taking water from Meliadine Lake for drinking and using in the mill, but we minimize the water we are taking from Meliadine Lake; there will be no lake water level changes. There will be some dewatering that will be happening closer to the mine site where we will temporarily dewater very small lakes. Once we are finished mining the gold, we will replace the water. We will fish out the small lake, de-water and mine the gold, and then reverse the process and allow the water to return to the lake pit and recreate the fish habitat.
- Public What are you doing with the fish removed from the lakes?
- AEM We have to put a plan together in consultation with DFO. At Meadowbank we moved some of the fish to different lakes, the others we gave to the community where some of them were used for feeding dogs. We will move as many fish as possible to other lakes, none will be sacrificed.

3.6 Tailings Storage Facility

- Public There will be a tailings pond and eventually it will become a big lake. I don't want Meliadine to become another big problem like in Yellowknife with the tailings pond. I don't want Rankin Inlet to become another Yellowknife.
- AEM When we are finished reusing the tailings pond water in the mill, we will remove the water and treat it before it can be released to the environment. Then we will let the tailings freeze. The dikes made of waste rock and holding the tailings will be 80 metres high (above sea level) around the tailings pond. After filling it with tailings and removing the water, it will be capped with waste rock. Essentially we are creating a waste rock pile. We are taking the water out of the tailings storage area so

that it will not be available to flow into the local water system. And something to note, Meliadine is different from Yellowknife in that we don't have the same chemistry and water quality issues. It is - much easier to deal with here.

The water we release has to be clean enough for fish to survive and thrive, and be good enough for us to drink before it is released into the environment.

3.7 Dust

Public A few years ago when I was camping in the spring time there was yellow dust on the ice. Is that from Meadowbank or the mine?

AEM I have no idea to be honest – as I don't where you were going camping. If I had to guess I would say no, it is not related to the Meadowbank mine. We do what is called air modeling and it tells us what is in the dust and how far is it going.

Public That yellowness is making our caribou sick.

AEM You need to talk to your wildlife officer. You need to take a sample to see what is in it and where it is coming from. The mining activity that is proposed wouldn't be creating this yellow dust. Most dust created will come from the roads.

We are testing what is coming out of the incinerator to make sure that we don't have any toxic gases; we are analyzing the air.

3.8 Water Use

Public If the mine actually opens, what are you going to use for the tailings pond?

AEM A small freshwater lake will be used for the tailings, not Meliadine Lake. Any lake that we will use will be replaced. **New fish habitat will be created** elsewhere.

Public What will you use for the crusher (mill), fresh or salt water?

AEM We are looking at the potential of using underground water, which has high salt content but we will not be using ocean water.

3.9 Decision Making by Inuit

Public This is our Nunavut, our land. We are the people of Nunavut. It's only after decisions have been made that we are informed. This is by people who are

not used to Nunavut. There are very experienced hunters and fishers on our own land but they are considered not as knowledgeable as researchers. The tundra is our homeland and whenever anything is touched in the lakes or water it affects everything. When there are decisions being made, we need Elders, experienced hunters/fishers, on the decision committees. What we buy from the stores is very expensive and we depend on the country food for our livelihood.

AEM

If Inuit do not want this Project, we will not proceed. It is your land and we need your consent to work on it. If you want us gone, we will leave. This can be decided through such bodies as NIRB and KIA.

We consulted Elders in our Environmental Impact Statement study. You will see a whole section on traditional knowledge. **We have committed to have workshops with the Elders to compliment our science from the south.** We have done what we can to bring local knowledge into the EIS because it is important.

We are presenting our VECs and VSECs because we want your input if anything should be included or excluded. We recognise this is your land, you know it best and you have the final say. You also have a voice during the permitting process. You can include conditions and stipulations.

3.10 Fish Habitat and Fish-outs

Public

How many lakes have been affected, how much fish was taken out in each area and what is the process of de-fishing?

AEM

There have been no lakes affected at Meliadine as of yet. At Meadowbank we had two parts of a lake where we had to remove fish. The way we did this was to fish the water with nets, etc. Some of the fish were used for scientific studies, some were frozen and then sent to the community, and some moved to other lakes. We moved 3,000 fish to other lakes. When Fisheries and Oceans Canada was sure that we had removed all of the fish, then we were given the OK to dewater the parts of the lake.

Public

Was there a decrease in the fish population and if so, how are you going to compensate for that?

AEM

We closed part of the area off with a dyke, and it will no longer be a lake. It is used now for tailings. When we are finished, the tailings will be frozen and then capped with waste rock. This is to ensure no contaminants will leave the area used for at tailings. Because they removed two parts of a

	lake, we have to create two times the fish habitat elsewhere replace that lost in dewatering two parts of the lake.
Public	If you remove the fish in Rankin Inlet, how will they deal with the fish that are taken out? Will they be placed in a box?
AEM	When lakes are fished out, the fish will be immediately frozen and sent to the community. Not all of the fish will be frozen; some will be moved to other lakes surrounding the mine.
Public	How long does that take to do that project for one lake?
AEM	We estimate one to two months to remove the fish. It is a detailed process to remove the fish and we have to prove that we have removed them all. We use local people to do the work.
Public	How do you transfer the fish to other lakes?
AEM	We transfer them in aerated containers. It happens quickly and we make sure that the fish being transferred are healthy.

3.11 Employment and Training

Public	Are you hiring at Meliadine yet?
AEM	No, we are still getting permission to build the mine. We will not see the permission given until 2015. There are always job opportunities at Meadowbank.
Public	I want to know when you hire employees from Whale Cove. Do they have accommodations at the mine site?
AEM	Yes, employees from Whale Cove will have accommodation on the site for their 2 weeks on site. All of their food provided and the employees would also be picked up from their home communities.
Public	There are young mothers who are envying anyone who goes to work but are unable to go because they have a young baby at home. Who do they go to ask questions about what to do if I want to go and work in Meliadine and what will I expect when I go there?
AEM	We have established a contract with the Hamlet to get a person at the office that can be the point of contact for people in the community. Meliadine won't work for everyone; single mothers won't be able to work there unless they have support in their home communities to help look

after their children while they are away. We will be working with our partners with the Kivalliq Mine Training Society to develop a program to help explain what to expect when going to a job at Meliadine, and what the conditions will be like.

Public There will be over 1000 employees from Kivalliq and how will you let someone know that they still have a place to go back to after two weeks and how do you handle that?

AEM When our employees work on their 2 week on, 2 week off rotation, they know when they are coming back. Some employees are given a temporary contract and if they do not perform, maybe they are not asked to come back. But they will know this before they leave site.

Public Have you looked into starting a training facility in Rankin Inlet where you could stay close to your family?

AEM We have developed a program that brings training to Rankin Inlet. We can also use Meadowbank as a school to prepare people for work. But we acknowledge that going south for training doesn't work in the Kivalliq region.

Public If I go to work with the mining companies, and I have been given a duty to perform and I am not that good at it, are there any services that are provided that can guide me towards something that I would be better at?

AEM We have two Human Resources counselors from the local area who act in that role. Employees can go to them and say help me please, and they find something else for them. It also happens that people arriving at the mine will be unaware of what the opportunities are. Once they have proven themselves, they can submit a request to transfer.

Public What kind of employees are you looking for?

AEM The list of jobs that will be required will be long, they include everything from janitor, kitchen help, heavy equip operator, drillers etc. This is only a sample of jobs that will require workers. But Meliadine is not hiring yet, this is what will be available down the road.

3.12 Exploration

Public Do you think you will be exploring other places in Nunavut?

AEM

Yes, we will be learning from our lessons at Meadowbank and will be doing exploration across Nunavut so that we will be here for the long term.

4. Arviat, October 4, 2012

4.1 Road Maintenance

Public The road condition is hard on the vehicles. Will the road be maintained and well kept so that we don't break down the equipment and cars using the road because gravel roads destroy the equipment?

AEM Yes the road will be maintained. For example in Meadowbank we have one team that is there night and day to maintain the road. We spend millions to maintain the roads, if not all of our hard work on the road will deteriorate. It is very true that there will be lots of wear and tear on the road with all of the heavy equipment. **We will do our best to maintain the road and minimize the damage to the equipment.**

4.2 Tailings

Public I don't know how the mine works but if it's going to be a long period of exploration (operations), we know that there are going to be lots of chemicals used in the process (and sent to the tailings pond). What do you do with the tailings pond? Do you let it build or put it in containers? How is dealt with?

AEM When we mine the ore, we first crush it finely to a powder, which allows us to process it. Afterwards we put it in an impermeable tailings impoundment pond. Before sending the powder to the tailings pond, we treat it to ensure that the mixture is no longer toxic. The water from the tailings is re-circulated to use again in the mill. At the end, when the mine is to be closed, we remove the water from the tailings pond and cover it with non-acid leaching waste rock on top. This caps it and makes sure that everything stays frozen.

4.3 Dust

Public With the Meliadine River-Lake that is so close to Rankin Inlet, we want to know if the residents agree with the development. I know of three mining companies that are in operation and I am aware of the dust conditions in Baker Lake in particular. Last year I went to Baker Lake by canoe and when I got there I asked how the dust conditions were and I have seen how dust has negatively affected the surrounding communities. I am wondering if the Water Board has approved your Project, which is why I want to know if the residents of Rankin Inlet approve of the Project? From what I have heard, if the Rankin Inlet residents agree, then we will agree as well. We

don't really know much about the Project because the information is often published in only English, and so we don't know if they approve or not.

AEM

Firstly we must recognize that nothing has been approved yet. We are in the permitting process and must seek the approval of the communities in the Kivalliq. And **we will be publishing a summary of the Environmental Impact Statement and translating it into Inuktitut and publishing it for you to see.** NIRB will be doing public meetings during 2013 and it will explain the Project and impacts, and people will be able to make comments. We have meetings like this in all of the Kivalliq communities to ensure that everyone agrees with the Project as it is on your land.

Dust is a challenge for us, every mine has dust problems. We work very hard in Meadowbank to ensure the dust is controlled. **We use water and some dust suppression to ensure that dust is not a problem for the environment.** We also do **environmental monitoring** to ensure that we are not putting too much dust into the air or lakes, and that we are within the regulatory requirements. All of those conditions are part of the permit that we have at Meadowbank and what we will have at Meliadine. We will make sure that we are **using the latest technology and best techniques to ensure we minimize the dust impact.** We are not touching Meliadine Lake; we are inland from it and making sure we do not have any impact on the lake.

4.4 Environment Data Collection - Caribou

Public

The presentation with the map - when was the information gathered and where did it come from?

AEM

We started working on this project 10 years ago. We started collecting baseline data on the caribou, fish, wildlife, etc. and all of the information will be compiled into our EIS and submitted to NIRB, water board and others.

Public

I want to know about the migration of the caribou. There is a little inlet at the end of the lake, and I want to know if the little inlet is affected? It's an area where the caribou have to cross the river - will they be affected?

AEM

(Shows a map) Right here is the Project area and in the fall they return from the northwest (of Peter Lake). In the spring, when they come back to calve, they come south of the Project (between Rankin Inlet and the Meliadine site). So it is in the area of Meliadine Project but not on the Project.

4.5 Life-of-Mine

Public	When was the Project started and how long of a mine life are they looking at?
AEM	If we get all of our permits and Inuit agree with the Project, we will start in 2017 with 10 to 13 years of operation. We will be doing exploration while in production and hopefully extend the mine life.

4.6 Smell as a Valued Ecosystem Component

Public	With all the chemicals and the emissions, there will be smell that is sensitive to animals and will affect all aspects of hunting. I want to know if this has been considered?
AEM	Part of our EIS is to consider emissions to air, ground and water, and we need to make sure that those emissions meet quality guidelines before they are released into the environment. We filter our mill air before it is released, the incinerator burns at an extremely high temperature so that the air emissions are clean; sewage is treated so that it is clean before it is released. We make sure that there isn't any contact water released into the ground water. How we define clean in the environment tells us what's clean. It has to be clean for people, fish, wildlife; the whole environment. We treat water to a quality / standard so that all living things can drink the water and breathe the air.

4.7 Fencing and Smell

Public	With the mining companies there are some kinds of big fences around areas that are unclear. It is staked out to make sure that it isn't soaking into our land or air and so that people will know to be careful with the area.
AEM	(Shows map) The foot print of the road is actually very small but we consider 500 m on either side of the road our direct impact and we also look at our regional study area, which is upwards of 28 km radius for the caribou herd. So we look at the potential impact of the Project within that area and do monitoring in that area to make sure that there aren't any releases/emissions from the Project that show up in that area. Some areas in that region, like the tailings area, we will surround with coarse rock as we know caribou don't like walking on coarse rock. We don't want to put a fence as we believe this might trap animals inside. For water, we build ditches around the facilities and test the water in the surrounding area.

- Public There is a big fuel tank area and a tailings pond area. Will they be fenced?
- AEM Those areas will be bermed using a pile of overburden and rock, and the inside will be lined. The **fuel tanks will be inside that berm and within the lined area containment**. If there was a hole in the tank, the fuel will be completely held the containment area. For the **tailings, it would be contained with dikes having a liner**. Any water that falls in the tailings facility is held and then sent to the mill for recycling. At the end of mine life and after being treated, the water is sent back into the environment. After the tailings water is removed, the tailings will be covered (capped) with 3 metres of waste rock and the tailings will freeze.
- Public Fencing needs to be very sensitive to small animals, and need to consider smell and be very careful not to attract animals with smell.
- AEM Thank you that is perfect feedback- it is exactly what we are looking for while doing these sorts of community tours.

4.8 Dewatering of Small Lakes

- Public There are small lakes around the Meliadine Lake area. There are small lakes which are being dewatered. I don't want the water put back into Meliadine Lake. I would rather see the water transferred away so that Meliadine Lake doesn't become contaminated with the mine water.
- AEM (Shows map) Lake B7 will be dewatered along with many of the ponds where the ore is found. We will dewater these before the mine starts so that the only issue with the water that is pumped will be sediment, it won't have any chemicals, only sediment. And during production, any water that falls within the operations will be captured and recycled as much as possible, and then we will treat the water so that it is clean before it is released.

4.9 Location of Gold Deposits

- Public How far are the gold deposits from Meliadine Lake itself?
- AEM (Shows map) We have several deposits and a series of pits, they are all very small pits and this is their proximity to Meliadine lake. So the closest pit is about 2 km from the shoreline. The Discovery deposit is 4 or 5 km away from Meliadine Lake.

4.10 Employment

- Public How long will the life-of-mine be? We know that our youth are looking for work and they are more willing to work within the Kivalliq region. If there is a good employment for the youth, there should be more encouragement for youth to work because most Nunavut communities have a high unemployment rate.
- AEM That is part of our training and education programs that we are looking at right now. We need the youth to understand what mining is and what positions are being offered. At Meadowbank, we have 35% Inuit and we want to do better at Meliadine. The key to success is training, and we are **working very hard on improving and maximizing our training programs.**

4.11 Reclamation

- Public At the point when the mine does reach the end of its mine life, the area that was worked on will be returned to its original condition as it was before the mine opened. Before the mine started the land was in its natural state and I would like to make sure that all the garbage is taken care of and the tailings are cleared and the people of Rankin Inlet have some say towards how all of the restoration is done.
- AEM The closure is very important for us as well and is an integral part of our permitting process. **We need to have a plan now for closure before we can get our permit to operate.** We will return the water and fish habitat to how it was before so that people can return to hunt and traditional activities. We are required to say how the environment will be restored and we will create fish habitat in the mined out open pits by returning waste rock to the open pit. The environment will look different but it will react naturally. It will not release chemicals, trap animals, etc. It will fit into the natural environment. **Before we start, we put money aside to make sure that we have money at the end of the mine life to close the site correctly, to return it to its natural habitat/state.**

4.12 Inuit Preference in Hiring

- Public Suggest from past experience in any mine life we look for qualified people to work in the mine but I would like you to ensure that Inuit are given first priority before they bring people from the south.
- AEM It's our first priority to have Inuit on site and it is very important to us. **We have also made commitments in the IIBA agreements** etc. to have certain

amount of **Inuit content** and we are continuously striving for higher numbers of Inuit employees.

4.13 Fuel Spills

Public In the past I have worked with different mining companies and have worked with Comaplex. The fuel tanks did not have fuel berms and there was some spillage of fuel that I cleaned up. They were careless in handling fuel. I saw at least a total of 10 gallons that has been spilled in the helicopter landing area. I came across this and helped clean up these situations. We wanted to see how the information is dealt with and if it's shared amongst mining companies so that you can improve?

AEM We take this very seriously and we were given all of the information where all of the spills were and **we treat all of the soil on site. If we are unable to treat it onsite, we will send it to south to be treated. We report spills of 100 litres or more to the government agencies.**

4.14 Construction of Berms

Public There are two concerns I would like to say. The first thing I noticed was that were some berms that used tarps for coverings and the sand used was blown away by wind. If a break occurs in the fuel tank it will be bad. It needs to be large boulders used instead of sand, which will eventually blow away.

AEM AEM is not using sand to hold anything down. If sand is used, it is in large bags so that it cannot blow away, but boulders are preferred.

4.15 Project Review

Public I have talked with some of the residents of Rankin Inlet and are saying that there are some parts of the Project that are not suitable for people. Based on the map that I've seen and what I have already come across, they are not comfortable with one area. Are they going to repeat the same mistakes as the last mine in Rankin Inlet?

AEM We visited with the people of Rankin Inlet so that they could have the opportunity to voice their concern about the Project and their thoughts on the Project. We also **have an office open full time so that people can come and voice their concerns.**

4.16 All Weather Access Road

Public When it comes to this proposed road, people in Rankin Inlet learn more about it and are concerned about how narrow the road will be. If there was a Honda going one way and delivery truck were on the road on the same time, there should be space between the delivery truck and the Honda so they are not too close when they are passing each other. This is for safety.

AEM The access road will be different than the Meadowbank road. There are areas where the trucks can move off to the side, but the idea will be that the road will be large enough so that you don't have to do that. It will be two lanes so that cars, trucks and Hondas can pass each other. It has been designed like that because of public access and from a safety perspective.

5. 2013 AEM Community Consultations

Rankin Inlet (February 13, 2013)

Chesterfield Inlet (February 14, 2013)

AEM employees participating in the consultations:

1. Larry Connell, AEM Corporate Director, Regulatory Affairs, Toronto
2. Selma Eccles, AEM Office Manager, Rankin Inlet,
3. Peter Autut, AEM Human Resources, Meadowbank
4. John Witteman, Consultant, Canmore AB

Consultations with the two communities centered on an overview of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that AEM recently submitted (January 25, 2013) to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

5.1 Rankin Inlet Community Consultation

Leo Ussak Elementary School

February 13, 18:30 – 20:30

Approximately 30 participants

The consultation was held in the school as the community centre was already booked for another activity. The meeting was scheduled to start early as it was also bingo night in the community and this was to start at 20:00.

An overview of the EIS PowerPoint presentation was presented by AEM.

There were no questions.

5.2 Chesterfield Inlet

Community Centre

Meeting with Mayor and Council

February 14, 09:30 – 11:00

The Mayor, 5 councillors, a Senior Administrative Assistant trainee and 1 staff member attended.

An overview of the EIS PowerPoint presentation was presented by AEM.

Question: When will the mine start operating and how many more flights will result from the mine?

AEM Reply: The mine will hopefully be operating in 2018. There will be 5 additional flights weekly into Rankin Inlet because of the mine. The flights will bring workers from Kivalliq communities to Rankin Inlet for their work rotation and also workers from the south.

Comments by Councillor and Elder named Louie: Too many roads are being built and this affects the caribou. He supports AEM helping local people build small roads for ATVs and skidoos as caribou move further away when roads are present. The small roads could be built by moving the rocks aside to make the trails smooth. This will allow hunters to travel with ease to where the caribou are located.

AEM Reply: AEM is hoping to use the Hunters and Trappers Organization in Rankin Inlet to assist with wildlife monitoring along the access roads. This will include monitoring caribou.

Question: Are lakes going to be drained?

AEM Reply: AEM is to drain only small lakes, no large lakes will be drained. Meliadine Lake will not be affected by the mine. When the mining is finished the small lakes will be filled with water; AEM will work with the Kivalliq Inuit Association and HTO in fixing fish habitat lost when the small lakes were drained.

5.3 Community Meeting:

February 14, 19:00 – 21:00

Approximately 25 participants

The overall impression from the meeting is that residents of Chesterfield Inlet feel they are left out and other communities are getting all the benefits from AEM. The community is struggling in trying to find means of obtaining more benefits. However, community members are largely under the mistaken impression that benefits means receiving money from AEM to make improvements in the community. Additionally, they feel that AEM is not helping Chesterfield Inlet and should do more searching for employees in the community.

Question: How close can one hunt to Meadowbank?

AEM Reply: It was agreed with Baker Lake council that there would not be any hunting beyond kilometre 80 on the Baker Lake – Meadowbank access road.

Question: We are looking to have a bridge fixed here, can AEM help? *(I believe the bridge being referred to is on the road/trail the community is building towards Rankin Inlet. This is a community initiative.)*

AEM Reply: AEM cannot help in fixing a bridge. It would be better if you speak to KIA or the government.

Question: There are no fish coming up the river. Can AEM put culverts in the road?

AEM Reply: AEM cannot do that, again you should be in contact with the KIA and the government.

Question: The mine is helping Baker Lake a lot, will you do it here?

AEM Reply: AEM helps communities. For Meliadine, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet will be affected the most so there will be help. AEM gives money to KIA so it is best to work with them.

Question: What about the quota for caribou?

AEM Reply: Quotas are best left for the government to handle, AEM will not be involved. AEM does have a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Nunavut's, Department of Environment where AEM gives them money for caribou collars. All mining companies are supporting this one program.

Comment by Elizabeth from Coral Harbour: Her husband was hired by AEM and is unable to get home in 1 day when his work rotation is finished. He is weathered in while other workers get home in one day. There is a problem in getting home in one day sometimes.

Question from Andre: Is there a nurse on site?

AEM Reply: There is a nurse on site at both Meadowbank and Meliadine. They are on call 24 hours a day. Medivac procedures from the sites were described.

Comments by Andre:

- He has Traditional Knowledge on the marine environment.
- Local Study Area for caribou is 1000 kilometres.
- Inuit are more knowledgeable than the conservation officer.
- Inuit have a better knowledge of the environment.
- Chesterfield Inlet needs country food security.
- Chesterfield Inlet is out of the way and AEM should be contributing to the local community for:
 - Playground,
 - Contribute to the fishing derby,
 - Fund Hamlet feasts,
 - Little things to help the community,
 - Will AEM provide resources to Chesterfield Inlet?
 - Government of Nunavut is not helping.

AEM Reply: AEM helped Baker Lake and Arviat with their mining related initiatives but the company is not in a position to provide money for community infrastructure and activities. AEM provides money to the KIA as required under the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement and NTI gets royalties - 12% of all profit. It was noted that **AEM is now negotiating with the KIA on the IIBA**. The KIA was in Chesterfield Inlet two weeks ago to find out the community's priorities for the IIBA.

Comment: We want training in Chesterfield Inlet.

AEM Reply: **AEM works through the Kivalliq Mine Training Society.** This society supported the drilling training program in Arviat, a program the community sponsored. Not all communities have training programs. Chesterfield Inlet needs to keep building its skills. Pilot projects in Chesterfield Inlet would be welcomed. Chesterfield Inlet should come to AEM with a proposal and who would be your partners in sponsoring a pilot project.

Mine Readiness Training should be taken to prepare for work at the mine. It takes place in the community and at the mine so potential employees can see what working and living at the mine is like. If those being trained do not like being at the mine they can leave. AEM does not want to spend money training those who will never work at the mine. AEM has spent \$2.5 million training Inuit employees. AEM has hired 800 Inuit and employs only 300. Too many are not staying with the mine. AEM wants a pool of people to draw on for hiring and those having completed Mine Readiness Training would be part of that pool. Large communities have more workers than small communities.

Comment: I have been waiting a long time to work at the mine. There is favoritism in who gets to work there.

A long discussion ensued on personnel problems at Meadowbank. AEM pointed out that there are Inuit speaking persons in Human Resources who can help. Peter Autut, an Inuk working with Meadowbank HR, provided significant input to the discussion. There are now 2 supervisors who are Inuit and they have been with the company for a long time. They worked their way up. One person spoke of having taken heavy equipment training and ending up doing something else. He was an underground miner for 5 years and wonders if there will be work for him at Meliadine.

Comment by Andre: There are **no signs in Inuktitut** at Meadowbank.

AEM Reply: AEM is aware of this and it is **something AEM commits to fix**.

Question: How many consultations will happen before the mine begins operating.

AEM Reply: Chesterfield Inlet along with Rankin Inlet is close to the mine. **There will be many more consultations in the future.**

APPENDIX E

Terms of Reference and Members of the Rankin Inlet Liaison Committee

Terms of Reference

Rankin Inlet Community Liaison Committee

1. Vision and objectives

The vision of the Rankin Inlet Community Liaison Committee is:

“The Rankin Inlet Community Liaison Committee brings together the Management of Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd and a diverse group of community based stakeholders who are willing to exchange information and build a consultative relationship on socio-economic, cultural and environmental issues relating to the Meliadine Gold Project. The goal of this relationship will be to recognize and understand the requirements, expectations, and concerns of all parties. The stakeholders will bring forward community based concerns and issues that will assist Agnico’s management to consider strategies that meet the mutual needs of the stakeholders, community and the company.”

The objectives of the Committee are as follows:

1. Ensure that all stakeholders are provided with the opportunity to review and consider information concerning:
 - Meliadine Project description
 - Potential social issues
 - Inuit culture at the Project
 - Employment opportunities and issues
 - Business development opportunities and issues
 - Identification of health and safety issues affecting the community
 - Minimizing negative impacts on the environment
2. Provide a forum for stakeholders to provide comment, exchange information and present their point of view on issues that fall within the objectives of the committee; and
3. Provide a continuous and regular dialogue among the stakeholders.

2. Committee Membership

The Project Manager for the Meliadine Project will act as the Chairperson of the committee. Other Committee members will include representation from the following community based organizations:

- Hamlet - **Pujjuut Kusugak**
- Hunters and Trappers’ Organization - **To be decided by HTO**
- High School and Youth - **Kane Komaksiutiksaq**

- Private sector - **Damian McInnis**
- Elders - **Joan Kalaserk**
- RCMP - **To be decided**
- Health agency - **To be decided by Health Committee**
- Friendship Centre - **George Dunkerley invited**
- Nunavut Arctic College - **Shawnee VanEindhoven**
- Nunavut Trades Training Center - **Stephanie Adams, Allan Everard**

3. Terms of members

Committee members are appointed by the organization that they represent for a two year period ending March 31 of each two year period.

To ensure continuity 50% of the Committee will serve a 1 year term from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013. Stakeholder Organizations' will reappoint or replace these members for two year term thereafter.

4. Responsibilities of the Committee Members

Each representative will:

- Provide input from their respective organization;
- Report to their organization on the activities of the Committee and encourage a better understanding of the mining process to their organization;
- Provide an understanding of how their organization can support the mine Project; and
- Participate actively in discussing solutions to issues discussed by the Committee.

5. Responsibilities of Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd

The Project Manager will:

- Act as the Chair of the Committee;
- Along with members of AEM's Management team, provide information to the Committee on relevant aspects of the Project;
- Present relevant ideas found to be effective by other mines;
- Consider ideas by solutions presented by Committee members;
- Provide a liaison person who shall assist the Committee organize field trips, public meetings, etc.; and
- Post translated summary of Committee meetings on AEM's web page and Rankin Inlet Face Book.

6. Functions of the Committee

Role of the Chairperson

The Chairperson will direct the Committee meetings.

Role of the Secretary

Agnico Eagle will provide the services of a secretary to keep meeting notes.

Members

The members of the Committee will provide information on issues and concerns from their organization and participate in discussions on ideas towards solutions.

7. Committee Meetings

Meetings will be held each quarter.

Notices of meetings and agenda will be sent to the members prior to the meeting.

Each member of the Committee has an equal voice.

The Committee will consider requests from the representatives for other community based organizations to participate on the Committee.

APPENDIX F

Notes from meeting with the Kangiqliniq Hunters and Trappers' Organization and the Community Land and Resource Committee, February 13, 2013

Meeting with Community Lands and Resource Committee (CLARC) and the Hunters and Trappers' Organization (HTO)**13 February 2013****KIA Boardroom, Rankin Inlet**

A full day meeting was held with CLARC and HTO. This presented an opportunity to provide these influential organizations with an update on the Meliadine Project seeing the Draft EIS was submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board on 25 January 2013.

Four CLARC elders, one from the HTO, two AEM employees (Larry Connell and John Witteman) and three Kivalliq Inuit Association staff members attended the meeting.

Larry Connell made the PowerPoint presentation, which basically outlined the contents of the Draft EIS and how the mine would be in the environmental assessment process for two years – 2013 and 2014. Construction would begin in 2015 and continue until 2017 with the first full year of production being 2018. During construction a maximum of 1000 workers will be employed with 680 on site at any one time. 700 workers would be hired for operations with 350 on site at any one time. Emphasis in the presentation was directed to earlier concerns raised by the CLARC and HTO representatives and how AEM was addressing these.

The various concerns raised and questions asked of AEM throughout the course of the meeting are as follows:

Concern: One elder voiced a concern with ships passing too close to Marble Island as it is a sacred area that needs to be protected.

AEM Reply: AEM noted that **ships will stay within established shipping lanes and will remain a minimum of 2 kilometres from Marble Island.**

Comment: Two kilometres may still be too close. Belugas may be affected but they also follow ships.

Question: Where will the ships delivering AEM's materials anchor?

Reply: The **anchorage for the large ships delivering sea cans (dry goods) and fuel will be outside of Melvin Bay.** It is here that ships will be lightered onto barges and tugs would take the barges to Itivia; the barges pull alongside the spud barge for offloading. Fuel would be lightered into a smaller tanker that can navigate the access passage. It would anchor off Itivia and a floating pipeline will pump the fuel to the shore based pipeline leading to the tank farm.

Question: When ships travel to Baker Lake, where do they stop?

AEM Reply: AEM explained where they stop and where they are lightered onto barges. It was added that Meadowbank will be closing down as Meliadine is opening. The number of ships used by AEM would remain constant - 4 to 6 for dry goods and 6 for fuel. The only difference being that instead of going to Baker Lake (Meadowbank), they will go to Rankin Inlet (Meliadine).

Concern: A CLARC member was concerned with spills happening when transferring fuel between ships – the large tanker to the small tanker.

AEM Reply: Spills are always a concern to AEM. **Proper procedures onboard the ship should guard against spills but if one occurs, ships are to carry spill response equipment such as booms to contain and clean-up any spills.** Following the transfer of fuel, the floating pipeline is blown free of fuel so no fuel leaks into the water.

Flight changes: The changes resulting from the completion of the Phase 1 road were explained. Helicopter traffic between Rankin Inlet and the Meliadine site will drop significantly as the road will be used to deliver fuel, materials and workers. The helicopters will only service the drills, all of which are located close to the Meliadine camp, Discovery and exploration excepted. When the mine is open, there would be 1 plane per week bringing freight and 5 planes per week for workers from the Kivalliq communities and southern.

Concern: There is to be gate on the Phase 1 road near Rankin Inlet. Lots of people use the Char River Bridge, will the gate block the use of existing roads? The road covered All Terrain Vehicle (ATV or Honda) trails that were used earlier by Inuit. The previous users of the trails would not be too happy if the road was closed to them, lots of people passed through the M5 crossing. We do not want this portion of the road closed. Also the section of road past the gate to Discovery was well used by local residents. It should not be closed either.

Reply: Gates are needed to stop local residents from driving into the mining areas having heavy machinery and big haul trucks. **The gate on the new single lane road AEM is constructing will be placed after the Char River bridge, not before it. The gate will not be on existing municipal roads.** Who gets to use the road still needs to be decided but all those that used the trails before the road was built will be allowed to use the road. AEM will not decide who uses the road; you have to tell us who will have access. The road is narrow and it would be best if only ATVs use the road, no pick-up trucks. **Safety is paramount for the road.**

(Comment: AEM was not aware that ATV trails exist along the road route to Discovery. These trails lead to Machum and Twin Lakes areas and also to cabins. The gate on the Discovery road needs to take this information into consideration.)

Luis Manzo, KIA added to the reply. He said that a road use plan is required for the road. The plan needs to be written to satisfy NIRB. The NIRB required AEM to put a gate on the road. Safety on the road is important.

Comment from Elder: He wants the road open to all vehicles. It is easier for elders to use a truck than an ATV. It is Ok to stop the joy riders from using the road but the road has to be open to hunters using traditional areas.

Question from KIA: Will the Discovery road be built 2 lanes wide right away?

AEM Reply: Yes, it is a Phase 2 road and will be built after the NIRB process has been completed. The Phase 1 road will also be widened to 2 lanes.

Concern: Skidoos trails cross the road. AEM should make sure that hunters can safely cross the road. AEM has to respect the crossings.

AEM Reply: There will be **skidoo crossing signs**; AEM will rely on the HTO to tell us where to place the signs.

Question: How high will the waste rock piles be?

AEM Reply: The height will nominally be 50 metres.

KIA Question: Will there be more crushers?

AEM Reply: There will be primary and secondary crushers plus a crusher underground to reduce the size of the ore so it can be transported on the conveyor from the underground to the secondary crusher.

KIA Question: Will there be dust control underground?

AEM Reply: **Water and CaCl₂ will be used to control dust.** The underground will also use paste backfill to create floors in the stopes.

Elder Question: Will there be soapstone in the waste rock?

AEM Answer: No soapstone has been found at Meliadine so far. At Meadowbank, there were pockets of soapstone and these were set aside for local use. An Inuit worker spotted the soap stone at Meadowbank and made AEM aware of it. AEM will use the same procedure at Meliadine of setting aside any soapstone for local use.

Concern: Treatment of waste water.

AEM Answer: All gray and black water will be treated in the sewage treatment plant. During construction, the treated water will be released to a small pond (H1) before it flows through a wetland to Meliadine Lake. During operations the treated water will be mixed with tailings in the mill and pumped to the Tailings Storage Facility.

Concern: The shipment of materials to the mine site.

AEM Reply: There will be 2000 sea cans in use each year with another 2000 coming from the south and 2000 returning south. In total 6000 sea cans will be in use by AEM. At Meadowbank, 20 seacans of hazardous materials are shipped each year to a certified waste management company for treatment, recycling and/or disposal in another provincial or territorial jurisdiction. Fuel also has to be transported to the mine site.

Concern: Dust from the bypass road will blow into Nippisar Lake, which is our drinking water. Can the bypass road go south of Nippisar Lake instead?

AEM Reply: AEM will use dust suppression along the bypass road close to Nippisar Lake.

Elder Discussion on what causes caribou to flee: the flight of caribou is more noticeable these days. It may be due to more people hunting caribou and being less experienced. The effect of helicopters, snow mobiles and ATV were all discussed. When caribou smell you they run away. It should be OK if AEM stops machinery when caribou are moving past. Heavy equipment scares caribou more than helicopters. (Comment: There was considerable discussion among the elders on what causes caribou to take flight.)

AEM Reply: AEM respects caribou; we stop traffic when the caribou are near. The HTO has asked AEM to do the wildlife monitoring along the road; they submitted a proposal to AEM.

Elder Discussion: Some birds are decreasing in number – sand pipers, plovers, Arctic terns. Here in Rankin Inlet it might be due to mess from the nickel mine, pets, garbage left around. Lots of sic-sics around and some are run over by Hondas (ATVs) and trucks.

Concern: There are not as many seals and other marine mammals near Chesterfield Inlet and the community is concerned. I remember lots of seals. We are concerned about our water, there could be contaminated from ships. Fewer mammals have been noticed since ships started passing the community. Changes in the water and noise from ships may scare the marine mammals away. Inuit may be affected by what we do and only realize it after it is too late. We have to be cautious and careful in what we do and how it affects animals.

HTO Comment: There are lots of local small boats in Rankin Inlet now, over 200. These may be the reason one does not see many seals. It may not be the large ships.

AEM Comment: There is a real issue with reduced mammals at Chesterfield Inlet; this existed before AEM started shipping to Meadowbank.

Question: Will there be lakes and streams affected by the mine? Some lakes flow into Peter Lake and Diana River. Our water may be affected and impact on our health. Will surveys be carried out to ensure there are no effects?

AEM Reply: AEM does not expect to affect Peter Lake and Diana River as we are not working in that watershed. We will **treat all water and monitor water released from the mine.**

Question: What happens to the road after the mine closes? He also wants more than the mine using the road during operations. We want an open access road, especially for elders so that they can get out to traditional areas.

AEM Reply: When the mine closes, AEM will remove the road. The road will be open access once two lanes have been built. The gate at the south end of the road will be left open.

Comment: Give the road to the Inuit after the mine closes.

Concern: Inuit who speak Inuktitut at work are being asked not to. Cannot understand why an Inuk was fired just because he spoke Inuktitut.

AEM Reply: The common language for mine operations is English. This is important for safety that everyone speaks the same language. Inuktitut can be spoken on site, as can French and English.

End of Meeting