

HELD AS PART OF THE NIRB'S REVIEW OF FILE NO.: 08EN037
URAVAN MINERALS INC.'S GARRY LAKE PROJECT PROPOSAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) would like to thank all those who participated in the recent Public Scoping and Guideline Development Workshop held in Baker Lake as part of the NIRB's review of Uravan Minerals Inc.'s Garry Lake project proposal. The workshop was well attended by local organizations, community members, government and non-governmental agencies. Special thanks to the many Elders who actively participated, sharing their concerns about the project and their knowledge about the Garry Lake area with the NIRB staff and other workshop participants.

The NIRB would also like to take this opportunity to thank the community of Baker Lake for the warm hospitality offered to its staff during their recent visit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Stephanie Autut". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

Stephanie Autut
Executive Director, NIRB

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
OBJECTIVE OF WORKSHOP.....	3
WHAT IS SCOPING AND GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT?	4
ADVERTISEMENTS.....	6
AGENDA.....	7
MEETING NOTES	8
SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES RAISED.....	9
NEXT STEPS	18

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A <i>Draft</i> Scope of the NIRB's Review of the Uravan Garry Lake project	19
APPENDIX B Advertisements for Scoping Workshop.....	21
APPENDIX C Sign-In Sheets.....	29
APPENDIX D Presentations.....	40
APPENDIX E Former Residents of Garry Lake Area.....	73

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB or Board) was created through Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). The Board is mandated to protect and promote the existing and future well being of the residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and to protect the ecosystemic integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area with respect to proposed development projects and activities. This is done through the NIRB's environmental impact assessment process. An important part of this process is to inform potentially affected communities about proposed development projects and activities, and to promote public awareness and participation at Hearings.

URAVAN MINERALS INC.'S GARRY LAKE PROJECT PROPOSAL (FROM PROJECT APPLICATIONS)

The proposed project is located in the Garry Lake area of the Kivalliq Region. The nearest community is Baker Lake, approximately 235 kilometres (km) to the Southeast. The project is also located approximately 65 km East-northeast of the Thelon Game Sanctuary, within the Caribou Protection Area (as designated by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) and the traditional caribou calving area of the Beverly caribou herd.

Uravan Minerals Inc.'s (Uravan or Proponent) intends to conduct exploration activities for uranium on both Inuit Owned Lands and Crown Lands, including: constructing and operating permanent and temporary camps; diamond drilling; prospecting; mapping; and ground geochemical sampling. The Garry Lake exploration camp would be a permanent camp used during the summer to fall field seasons and late winter (mid March to mid June), then temporarily shut down. Uravan also proposes to use a mobile camp to accommodate winter drilling. The mobile camp would be brought to the drilling areas using a wide track Sno-Cat type vehicle.

A comprehensive list of project components is provided within the *Draft* Scope of the NIRB's Review of the Uravan Garry Lake project (Appendix A).

CHRONOLOGY

On March 14, 2008 the NIRB received a land use application from the Kivalliq Inuit Association for Uravan's Garry Lake uranium exploration project proposal. On April 1, 2008 the NIRB received a positive conformity determination with the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan (KRLUP) from the Nunavut Planning Commission for this project. Uravan's project proposal also includes applications for a water license with the Nunavut Water Board and a land use permit with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The NIRB screened Uravan's Garry Lake project proposal in accordance with Part 4 of Article 12 of the NLCA, and on June 27, 2008 issued a Screening Decision Report to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (the Minister), recommending a review under Part 5 or 6 of

Article 12 of the NLCA. Pursuant to Section 12.4.7 of the NLCA, the NIRB received correspondence from the Minister on September 25, 2008 referring the Garry Lake project proposal to the NIRB for a review of the ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts under Part 5 of Article 12 of the NLCA.

Pursuant to Section 12.5.4 of the NLCA, the Minister asked that *“the Board structure the review in a manner that will facilitate a thorough, yet expeditious review of the project”*. Additionally, the Minister stated his support for focusing the scope of the review on the Garry Lake project’s impacts and cumulative impacts on wildlife habitat and Inuit wildlife harvesting. Specifically, the issues that warrant further review include:

- *Impacts of the project activities to caribou, with particular emphasis on calving activities;*
- *Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, particularly the caribou calving grounds of the Beverly herd;*
- *Potential cumulative impacts of this project, in relation to other similar projects in the region, to caribou, caribou calving grounds, and across caribou ranges.*
- *Other impacts to wildlife including raptor nesting areas, potential human-carnivore conflicts and aircraft disturbances.*

OBJECTIVE OF WORKSHOP

The NIRB Part 5 Review process requires the development of a public participation and awareness program to initiate engagement of the public during the initial stages of the review process in order to facilitate meaningful consultation with those communities potentially affected by the proposed project. The objective of this workshop was to allow NIRB staff to effectively consult with the public and interested parties on the proposed scope of NIRB's assessment, while soliciting their advice on Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) and Valued Socio-Economic Components (VSECs) that should be addressed by the Proponent's Environmental Impact Statement.

WHAT IS SCOPING AND GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT?

SCOPING

The first step in the NIRB's Part 5 Review process is to **scope** the project proposal and the potential impacts associated with developing the project. Scoping is a process that pinpoints significant issues requiring study and analysis. This process aims to identify those components of the biophysical and/or socio-economic environment that may be impacted by the project and for which there is public concern. The NIRB solicits input from the Proponent and interested Parties, including Territorial and Federal Government departments, Regional Inuit Associations, and members of the public, in order to determine:

- Which components of the project to include in the review;
- The temporal and spatial boundaries of the project;
- The issues and concerns to be considered in the review (e.g. different impacts; accidents and malfunctions, etc); and
- Any other requirements for the assessment of the project proposal.

Prior to hosting this workshop, the NIRB distributed a *Draft Scope* of the NIRB's Review of the Uravan's Garry Lake project (Appendix A) and invited all parties to provide comments based on their area of expertise and/or mandate. Comments were provided by parties on or before October 29, 2008.

EIS GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT

Section 12.5.2 of the NLCA directs the NIRB to issue project specific guidelines to the Proponent for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). An EIS is a detailed document prepared by the Proponent in accordance with the guidelines issued by the NIRB which identifies, predicts, evaluates, and communicates information about the ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of a project proposal. An EIS also provides for the identification and development of mitigation measures – measures designed to control, reduce, or eliminate potentially adverse impacts of an activity or project.

The NIRB draws on information obtained during scoping and the development of EIS guidelines, and will circulate draft guidelines to interested Parties, offering an opportunity for comment. The NIRB will then integrate those recommendations it considers appropriate, finalize the guidelines, and issue them to the Proponent for the preparation of an EIS.

Section 12.5.2 of the NLCA contains a list of information to be included, where appropriate, in an EIS and grants the NIRB the authority to add, "*any other matters that NIRB considers relevant.*" For more information on the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements and a

list of requirements that Proponents must comply with, please see the NIRB's *Guide 7 – The Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements* (available at <http://ftp.nirb.ca/GUIDES/>)¹.

Prior to hosting this workshop in Baker Lake, NIRB encouraged the participation of all agencies with jurisdictional authority over the Project and/or with technical expertise to offer regarding the assessment and management of caribou, caribou calving grounds and harvesting in the Project area. These organizations included:

- Uravan Minerals Incorporated
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Kivalliq Inuit Association
- Government of Nunavut
- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
- Baker Lake Hunters' and Trappers' Organization

¹ Where any discrepancies are encountered between the NIRB's *Guide 7* and the project-specific EIS Guidelines issued under NLCA Section 12.5.2, the EIS Guidelines shall prevail.

ADVERTISEMENTS

RADIO

Public service announcements in English and Inuktitut were provided to the CKQN Baker Lake radio station one week prior to meetings (Appendix B).

FLYERS

Prior to arriving in the community, local community members were requested to assist with the placement of flyers around town, announcing the NIRB meeting in English and Inuktitut (Appendix B). Additionally, flyer placements were verified once staff arrived in Baker Lake. Additional posters were placed in key business and community locations if they were not present.

NEWSPAPER

Newspaper advertisements in English and Inuktitut were printed in the *Kivalliq News* newspaper one week prior to meetings (Appendix B).

OTHER

Upon arrival in Baker Lake, NIRB staff visited briefly with several local organizations to promote attendance at the workshop, including the Baker Lake Hamlet, Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment and Kivalliq Inuit Association. NIRB staff also attended a community information session hosted by the Nunavut Energy Centre (a division of Qulliq Energy Corporation) at the community hall on November 4, 2008 and made an announcement to further encourage public participation at the NIRB workshop.

AGENDA

Day 1: **Wednesday, November 5, 2008**

- 9:00 am – 12:00 am NIRB opening remarks
NIRB presentation: “Ensuring Effective Public Participation in the NIRB Part 5 Review Process”
NIRB presentation: “Draft Scope for the review of the Garry Lake project”
Government of Nunavut presentation
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board presentation
- 12:00 pm – 1:00 pm Break for lunch
- 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm Indian and Northern Affairs Canada presentation
Facilitated discussion: *Draft* Scope
- 5:00 pm Break for day

Day 2: **Thursday, November 6, 2008**

- 9:00 am – 12:00 pm NIRB opening remarks
NIRB presentation “Revised Scope for the review of the Garry Lake project”
Facilitated discussion: Cumulative Effects Assessment
Working groups exercise: prioritize scoping issues
- 12:00 pm – 1:00 pm Break for lunch
- 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm Facilitated discussion: EIS guidelines
Working groups exercise: develop EIS guidelines
General comments
- 5:00 pm Break for day

Day 3: **Friday, November 7, 2008**

- 9:00 am – 12:00 pm NIRB opening remarks
NIRB presentation “Further Input on Scoping List”
General comments
- 12:00 pm NIRB closing remarks

MEETING NOTES

The workshop was open to all members of the public, with snacks and refreshments provided, and door prizes raffled. Simultaneous interpretation was also made available in Inuktitut/English. All attendees were asked to sign in during each morning and afternoon session (Appendix C). Many organizations had representatives in attendance at various times, including:

- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Government of Nunavut
- Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
- Kivalliq Inuit Association
- Lutsel K'e Denesuline First Nation
- Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, Hamlet, and Community Land and Resources Committee (CLARC)

Please note that in a letter dated October 28, 2008 to the NIRB, Uravan Minerals Inc. indicated that it would have a representative attending the workshop to observe and take notes. However, no representative identified themselves at the meeting.

Documents and handouts were provided for public viewing and included:

- NIRB's presentation entitled "Ensuring Effective Public Participation in the NIRB Part 5 Review Process"
- Garry Lake non-technical project summary (English and Inuktitut)
- NIRB Part 1 Form (English and Inuktitut) for the Garry Lake project
- Map of project area
- NIRB screening decision report
- Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada referral letter
- Comment Forms
- NIRB Guides 1-8
- Nunavut Land Claim Agreement
- Contact Information for NIRB
- Contact Information for the Proponent

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES RAISED

Throughout the workshop NIRB staff made written notes on the numerous comments and concerns raised by workshop participants. The following list is not meant to be an explicit recording of everything that was said, but rather a general summary of the key issues discussed which NIRB will take into account while creating the guidelines for this project. Comments or recommendations contained within PowerPoint presentations given by the Government of Nunavut, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board have not been included within this section, though comments resulting from follow up discussions are included. The presentations may be found in their entirety in Appendix D.

Please note that all comments have been grouped under general headings that will correspond to topics that are covered within the Environmental Impact Statement guidelines for this project.

1. The Garry Lake project

- a. Community has not been consulted previously about this project.
- b. The project area has been used historically by caribou for calving.
- c. It is not clear how many square kilometres would be used for exploration.
- d. Maps need to clearly identify which areas would be used for prospecting/exploring.
- e. If the project is approved, no activities should be allowed until a long time after the calving and post-calving season.
- f. Uravan's camp is not located as indicated on the map. Would like to know exactly where the camp is located, where they are exploring and how close they would be to the calving areas.
- g. Concern over effects to the caribou migration because of the project activities in the Garry Lakes area.
- h. The purpose of the project needs to be better defined. Will it lead to future development?



2. Consideration of additional VECs and VSECs

- a. Burial sites are extremely important to the people originally from the Garry Lakes area. Sites in the project area should be identified and protected prior to exploration.

- b. Vegetation is impacted by helicopter landings. Lichen in particular is important to caribou, and needs to be protected.
- c. Soil and impacts to the tundra caused by ground transportation should be addressed.
- d. Need to monitor and identify fish in lakes in the surrounding Garry Lakes area.

3. Aircraft disturbances

- a. Low flying aircraft scare caribou. This has been seen often by local hunters.
- b. In the spring time, helicopters and related activities scare the caribou and this might cause them to lose their calves, which might be one cause of the caribou decline.
- c. Air traffic causes caribou herds to change their movements and the direction of migration.
- d. Caribou are scared by air traffic – all animals are.
- e. Other animals are also affected by air traffic.
- f. How much caribou are impacted depends on the altitude of the aircraft.
- g. Caribou may habituate to aircraft disturbances. For example, caribou around the Baker Lake airport appear to have adjusted to the air traffic and sometimes must be chased off the runway.
- h. It is getting difficult to hunt caribou in the spring or summer because they are scared away from the traditional hunting places by aircraft.
- i. Caribou are more sensitive to aircraft disturbances early in the mornings.
- j. Airborne surveys are affecting caribou, stressing them and even causing them to die.
- k. Caribou conditions have changed in the past ten years; caribou appear to be leaner now which might be due to helicopters and low-level flights.
- l. Caribou react differently to disturbances at different times of the year, and appear to be more skittish during the spring and summer.
- m. Helicopters frequently land on the tundra during surveys. This might affect the lichen, the vegetation that caribou need.
- n. Suggest altitudes for low-flying aircrafts be incorporated into terms and conditions or project certificate. 500 feet (ft) is too low. 1000 ft might still be too low.
- o. Helicopters are not the best transportation for surveys or other transportation. Helicopters should not fly lower than 1000 ft, need flight restrictions. It has been seen that 500 ft disturbs wildlife (from search and rescue activities).



- p. Helicopters disturb hunters.
- q. Helicopters are equipped with satellite tracking devices and these devices can be used to determine which helicopter flew when.

4. Current status of the Beverly herd

- a. The Beverly herd is in an extremely poor and vulnerable state. The cause for its decline and current levels is not completely clear, though impacts from exploration are expected to play a significant role.
- b. Caribou herds have not come near Baker Lake for the past 4 years, and to a lesser extent for the past 10 years.
- c. There are disagreements between hunters and surveyors on the location and amount of caribou in the area.
- d. There needs to be a better definition in Inuktitut for decline. It is not always interpreted correctly.
- e. A decline is seen in the caribou; there has to be a reason for this decline.
- f. In the past 10 years, the people have seen a decline in the Beverly caribou, but little has been done about it. Why has nothing been done about it? Why is this only being discussed now?
- g. It took more than 10 years to convince the Saskatchewan Dene to put collars on the caribou. However, it was noticed that there were behavioural changes after the collars were put on.
- h. Different herds from above and below the tree line come into the area. These herds need to be properly identified.
- i. There is too much drilling in the calving area.
- j. Should consider historical events to determine decline in animals.



5. Ensuring adequate consultation

- a. The community needs to be kept informed of what is happening in their area, before it happens, while it happens and after it happens.
- b. Effective consultation with Elders may require visiting in their homes where they are more comfortable talking.
- c. Former Garry Lakes area residents are now living in Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove. They need to be consulted about this project.

NOTE: A list of names of former Garry Lakes area residents and people having a known connection to the area is provided in Appendix E.

- d. Exploration companies should speak to Elders about the caribou. They should go to their homes.
- e. Traditional knowledge should be shared between aboriginal people that depend on caribou to compare important issues. More funding is needed for this sharing.
- f. Need to have a liaison between the community and the camps. This person should also be a local person.
- g. Global warming is changing the land. Have especially noticed this during the summer times. Need to seek out Inuit knowledge and use it with scientific knowledge for global warming.

6. Effectiveness of Caribou Protection Measures

- a. Agree with NWT that there should be protected areas with no exploration.
- b. Exploration should not be allowed for certain periods, especially during the calving period.
- c. May 15 to June 15 is about the time calving occurs and no exploration should not be permitted during this time.
- d. CPM need to be consistently implemented.
- e. The area needs better designation with uses prioritized clearly.

7. Research methods used to study caribou in the region

- a. Research and collaring can have negative impacts on caribou.
- b. Government of Nunavut conducts demographic studies in order to have a complete survey of the caribou. One flight is used for the surveys to minimize impacts to the caribou.
- c. Local people should be used to help with the demographic studies or surveys.
- d. Proper surveys are needed during the calving season.
- e. Surveys appear to change the caribou migration patterns. Caribou avoiding traditional migration areas because of surveys.

8. Impacts on caribou and caribou habitat

- a. The current amount of exploration in the Kivalliq region has impacted negatively on caribou.
- b. The community should be informed on how many square kilometres are being used for exploration.
- c. Research surveys and collaring have impacts on caribou.
- d. The local wolf population has increased. They have been seen killing caribou and this is affecting the caribou population.
- e. Exploration companies



- have affected caribou migration patterns in the region.
- f. Caribou are sensitive to noise.
 - g. Many areas of caribou habitat should be protected, especially the traditional areas.
 - h. Cold springs can cause caribou to lose their calves.
 - i. There might be contaminants in the traditional caribou areas and this would affect the caribou.
 - j. Caribou die when the winter season is extended, they may die when they cross water, especially when wolves are also attacking caribou. Local hunters have seen wolves attack, especially when the caribou cross the rivers.
 - k. Roads affect caribou since they avoid the roads.
 - l. Caribou are attracted to mining sites. Caribou have not migrated towards Baker Lake since Meadowbank went into construction. They seem to be hanging around the mine sites because they are not hunted there – they feel protected.
 - m. Muskox population is increasing and overtaking caribou habitat. This is causing a disruption to caribou migration and traditional habitat.
 - n. Caribou should be treated with respect.
 - o. There is a lack of knowledge on caribou and their habitat, with most of what we know coming from conservation monitoring and enforcement. There is disjointed information with a lack of consistent research. Need more information on local caribou health, the health of the Ahiak herd, and information on behavioural issues and historical cycles.



9. Inuit and Aboriginal harvesting

- a. The Garry Lakes area is used by local people primarily in the spring and winter months, with travel by snow machine as it's too far for ATVs.
- b. Local people harvest only what they need as they have always done. It is getting much harder to even get this much.
- c. The taste of caribou changes when they have been harassed by aircraft or researchers.
- d. How will the people/communities survive if the caribou goes extinct? How will the Inuit culture survive without caribou?
- e. Hunting has changed because of increased access. Now cows can be hunted in the spring.
- f. Hunters now have to travel greater distances with the use of ATVs to find caribou. Need to ensure protection of the land and the use of trails.

10. Caribou Migration

- a. Hunters have noticed caribou migration patterns have been changing. This has impacted hunters of the Qamanirjuaq herd tremendously in the last 4 years.
- b. It is important to protect caribou, their habitat and traditional migration routes.
- c. Many of the exploration camps are within the caribou migration corridor.
- d. Hunters follow strict hunting rules and won't leave carcasses behind on paths used by caribou which would affect the migration of caribou. Exploration companies should not interfere with paths used by caribou.
- e. Caribou will stop to rest periodically in traditional areas along their migration routes.
- f. Surveys in 2007 have indicated that there have been incidents with regards to low-level flying within the caribou migration corridors. Low-level flying has moved caribou away from these corridors.
- g. Caribou are no longer always found where hunters expect to find them, where they have traditionally been found.
- h. Exploration camps have suggested putting fencing around their camp sites to prevent wildlife from coming near. This will cause a disturbance to the caribou migration.
- i. Need to monitor wolves. They are having an effect on caribou and to the migration pattern.

11. Caribou Monitoring

- a. Formerly monitoring was done by KIA, now monitoring is being done only by exploration/mining companies. The companies only monitor a small area with their own monitors, while protecting their own interests. Would like to see regional monitoring again.
- b. Recommend that local people are used for the surveys/monitoring.
- c. Can the results from monthly caribou surveys conducted by the mines be made available to the public? Can these results be incorporated with this review?
- d. Indicators need to be developed for improved monitoring.
- e. Mines have an agreement to protect the land and wildlife and this is done by monitoring. Community is not being informed on the monitoring that is conducted at the site, especially related to fish, water, land and wildlife.
- f. Better indicators need to be developed for monitoring.



12. Sustainable development

- a. Need to find a balance

between caribou and mining exploration as both are important for the people and the community. Caribou are important as traditional food, exploration is important for jobs



- b. What happens once uranium is found in the caribou calving grounds? Will exploration stop?
- c. Caribou are very important to the community, but people have become used to having non-traditional foods. Also, people don't live off the land as much since they are now employed. Need to take the opportunities as they come along, and exploration and mining have provided these opportunities. Have to be careful not to blame the mining companies for the decline of the caribou without knowing for sure that they are the cause.
- d. Do not wish to stop exploration as long as it does not affect the traditional way of living or affect the traditional food sources.
- e. Exploration impacts might not be very big, but what happens when the company finds uranium?
- f. Traditional foods, including caribou, are extremely important to this community, especially for those that don't have jobs. It cannot be allowed to get to the point where there are no caribou.
- g. There is now an increased reliance on non-traditional food.
- h. People live of traditional foods (caribou, fish) and do not want to see any effects to the traditional food sources.

13. Culture/Heritage

- a. The Garry Lakes area is very special to the Inuit. Many Elders were born there and always think about the land that they were raised on. There are many burial sites in the area and people still go to the area to visit the sites in the spring. Do not want exploration in this area.
- b. Exploration and mining companies should use traditional place names used by the people in the community. These names are important and are used by the Elders.
- c. The Garry Lakes area has traditional significance (special place) to the Inuit. There are many traditional camping sites.
- d. Archaeological sites need to be identified and protected.
- e. Concerned with disturbance to human remains and/or removal of human remains from the site. Do not want remains to be removed and would like to see monitors put in place to ensure burial sites are protected.
- f. No drilling or exploration activities within a safe zone (area) around burial sites.

- g. There are some burial sites that are over 1000 years old or more in the area. Even though human remains might not be found, the area is important and should not be disturbed.

14. Employment

- a. There are impacts to the youth and the Elders, especially for families that have family members working at the mine or camps on the two week shifts. Would like to have a counsellor in town to deal with the problems this creates for these families.
- b. Mining is important as it provides employment to young people.
- c. Would like exploration/mining companies to hire someone locally to monitor/observe the activities that are occurring at the mine sites.

15. Cumulative Impacts on Caribou and Caribou Habitat

- a. Many factors cause impacts on caribou, including: noise; contamination of vegetation; exploration and mining; research; predators; competing species (muskox); climate change and global warming; freezing rain; forest fires; sport hunters; low-flying aircraft; winter roads; all season roads; and disruption to migration.
- b. There are inconsistent levels of protection for caribou habitat, different designations such as the Thelon Game Sanctuary, Caribou Protection Areas, etc.
- c. Global warming needs to be considered. There have been historical events of animals dying due to high temperatures (1955, 1991).

16. EIS Guidelines Recommendations

- a. Identify and protect burial and archaeological sites prior to exploration. Consult with Elders that grew up in the area on locating and identifying burial sites. Burial sites should be marked with crosses once identified. No remains shall be removed from the burial sites. No exploration or any other activities within a safe zone around the burial sites.
- b. Discuss/explain how Uravan will monitor caribou during calving season to ensure there are no disturbances from exploration activities including helicopters.
- c. Hire local monitor for monitoring programs at the site.
- d. Explain how Uravan will avoid low-flying activities during migration and calving season. No flying allowed over caribou herds.
- e. Provide information on the monitoring/surveys conducted to the



community (especially Elders). Information to include current migration routes. Consult with Elders on historical migration routes and discuss any significant changes to current monitoring results. Consultation/updates should be in the form of face-to face meetings.

- f. Discuss how Uravan would minimize scarring to the tundra and minimize landings of helicopters during surveys. No surveys between calving periods. No surveys between May – September.
- g. Companies should provide information updates to the public (especially Elders) on current activities occurring at the site.
- h. Provide a discussion on muskox population impacts on caribou and habitat. There should be an unlimited hunting quota for muskox and no protected areas or legislation for muskox.



- i. Exploration activities that require low flying aircrafts require frequent public community meetings involving the HTO. No activities should be permitted during the calving season and post calving season, near water crossings during extreme hot weather, or near herds of caribou.
- j. No use of hazardous chemicals or equipment that could cause environmental damage.
- k. Traditional knowledge should be obtained by providing funding for inter-community meetings, consulting with Elders and hunters on cultural knowledge, visiting individually, in their homes.
- l. Impacts of predators on caribou need to be discussed. Conduct research/surveys on predators, e.g. wolves, wolverines, eagles. Discuss commencing a wolf and wolverine control project.
- m. Discuss impacts research on caribou, particularly from conducting surveys and collaring.
- n. Bears are becoming a problem in the more northern communities which was not seen before. Do not want bears to be protected because they are too dangerous to people and to cabins. Shoot on site.
- o. Regular monitoring of surface and groundwater. Regular reporting of results to the community, especially on any changes to the water.

NEXT STEPS

The NIRB will draw on information obtained during the Public Scoping and Guideline Development Workshop, as it develops the EIS guidelines for the Garry Lake project. Draft guidelines will be circulated to interested parties, offering an opportunity for comment. The NIRB will then integrate those recommendations it considers appropriate, finalize the guidelines, and issue them to the Proponent for the preparation of an EIS for this project.

APPENDIX A

Draft Scope of the NIRB's Review of the Uravan Garry Lake project

Based on the applications received and the requirements of the NLCA, the following list comprises the *Draft Scope* of the NIRB review (as of October 8, 2008):

1. Nunavut Land Claims Agreement – Section 12.5.2, (items a – j)

- a) Project description, including the purpose and need for the project;
- b) Anticipated ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of the project;
- c) Anticipated effects of the environment on the project;
- d) Steps which the Proponent proposes to take including any contingency plans, to avoid and mitigate adverse impacts;
- e) Steps which the Proponent proposes to take to optimize benefits of the Project, with specific consideration being given to expressed community and regional preferences as to benefits;
- f) Steps which the Proponent proposes to compensate interests adversely affected by the Project;
- g) The monitoring program that the Proponent proposes to establish with respect to ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts;
- h) The interests in land and waters which the Proponent has secured, or seeks to secure;
- i) Options for implementing the proposal; and
- j) Any other matters that NIRB considers relevant.

2. Garry Lake project components

The following is a description of the physical works and undertakings that constitute the Garry Lake project proposal. These components have the potential to cause significant adverse effects on the ecosystem, wildlife, or Inuit harvesting activities, and are therefore included in the scope of the project.

- **Exploration for uranium mineralization**, including: airborne geophysical surveys geological prospecting; ground geochemical sampling; mapping; and diamond drilling;
- **Construction and operation of camp sites**, including: permanent exploration camp and mobile temporary camp;
- **Ground transportation**, including: Sno-Cat type vehicle (mobile camp and equipment transport for winter drilling); and snow machines and all terrain vehicles (use around camp, maintenance of landing area);
- **Airborne transportation**, including: fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters;
- **Transport and storage of fuel**, including: diesel; gasoline; aviation fuel; and propane;
- **Water usage**, including: drill activities; and camp usage;
- **Disposal of wastes**, including: sewage; greywater; combustible wastes; and non-combustible wastes.

3. Scoping List

The scope of the environmental assessment is intended to address the potential impacts of the Project components listed in Section 2 above, (items a-f) on the environmental components, considering both a spatial and temporal scale.

As such, the scoping list and resulting analysis shall address the effects of the construction, operation, modification, decommissioning, abandonment, and reclamation of each of the Project components on the environmental factors listed below.

- a) Biophysical environment, including hydrology and hydrogeology; groundwater quality; surface water and sediment quality; atmosphere (including climate change, air quality, and noise factors); landforms and soils; and vegetation;
- b) Caribou, with particular emphasis on caribou calving activities;
- c) Caribou habitat, particularly the caribou calving grounds of the Beverly herd;
- d) Human/carnivore interactions;
- e) Raptor nesting areas;
- f) Cumulative effects of the project in relation to other similar projects in the region, to caribou, caribou calving grounds, and across caribou ranges;
- g) Inuit harvesting;
- h) Transboundary effects;
- i) Traditional knowledge; and
- j) Other factors

APPENDIX B
Advertisements for Scoping Workshop

RADIO ADVERTISEMENTS (ENGLISH AND INUKTITUT)

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT (ENGLISH AND INUKTITUT)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING



The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) is an Institution of Public Government with responsibilities for the environmental assessment of projects in Nunavut as described in Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA).

The NIRB is holding a Public Meeting to discuss the NIRB, Uravan Minerals Inc.'s Garry Lake project, and YOU.

- What is the NIRB?
- What is the Garry Lake project?
- What is the SCOPE of the Project?
- What GUIDELINES are required for Uravan's submission to the Board?
- How can YOU participate in the Review process?

This is your chance to ask questions and give your input.
Snacks and refreshments will be served.

Baker Lake – Community Hall
November 5 – 7
9 am – 5 pm

Nunavut Impact Review Board
PO Box 1360, Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0
Fax: 867-983-2594
Email: rberry@nirb.ca
Phone: 1-866-233-3033

ᐃᑦᑎᓕᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᑭᓪᓂᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᓕᑎᓂᓪᓴᑦ



ᓄᓇᑲᑦ ᓄᓂᑎᓕᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᓴᓴᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓄᓂᑦ ᑭᓪᓂᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᑲᓂᓴᓴᑦ
ᑲᓴᑭᓴᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᑎᑦ ᑲᓄᓴᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᐱᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
ᓄᓇᑲᑦ ᓄᓂᓄᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ 12-ᑦ.

ᓄᓇᑲᑦ ᓄᓂᑎᓕᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᓴᓴᑦ ᑭᓪᓂᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᓕᑎᓂᓪᓴᑦ
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ

- ᑭᓪᓂᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
- ᑭᓪᓂᓂᓪᓴᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
- ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
- ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
- ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ

ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ

ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ - ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ 5 - 7
9 ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ - 5 ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ

Nunavut Impact Review Board
PO Box 1360, Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ: 867-983-2594
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ: rbarry@nirb.ca
ᓄᓂᓴᓄᑦ: 1-866-233-0033

COMMUNITY FLYERS (ENGLISH AND INUKTITUT)

THE NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD

PUBLIC MEETING

WEDNESDAY NOV. 5 TO FRIDAY, NOV. 7

9 AM - 5 PM DAILY

AT THE

COMMUNITY HALL

ABOUT:

NIRB, THE GARRY LAKE PROJECT, AND YOU

- ⇒ WHAT IS THE NIRB?
- ⇒ WHAT IS THE URAVAN GARRY LAKE PROJECT?
- ⇒ WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT?
- ⇒ WHAT GUIDELINES SHOULD BE REQUIRED OF URAVAN BY THE BOARD?
- ⇒ HOW CAN YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE REVIEW PROCESS?

YOUR CHANCE TO ASK QUESTIONS AND PROVIDE INPUT

CONTACT US:

Box 1360 Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0

Phone toll-free: 1 (866) 233-3033

Email: lpayette@nirb.ca

FTP site: <http://ftp.nirb.ca>

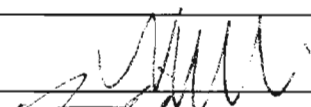
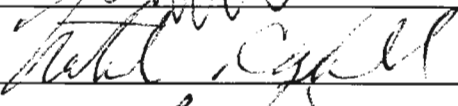

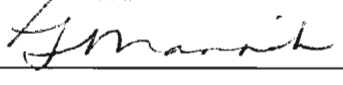
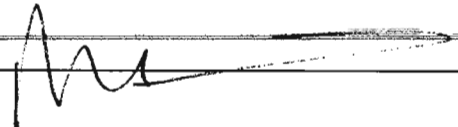

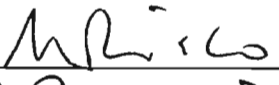
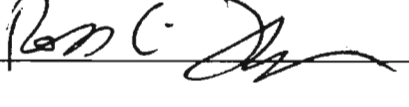




APPENDIX C
Sign-In Sheets

**Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uravan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET**

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 5/08 AM

NAME (Please Print)	Organization or Community	Signature
Michael Miff/W	GN	
Mitch Campbell	GPU	
J GLADSTONE	GN	
Lillian Mannix	CLARC'S	
A P & R	CLARC'S	
JOSEPH SOTTIE	H.T.O.	
Hugh Indumilik	H.T.C	
Samson Ananyok	hamlet / CLARC	
Joan Sootie	H.T.O	
JOHN LLOYD		
MICHAEL NADLER	INAC	
Margaux Brisco	INAC	
ROSS THOMPSON	BEV. & QAMANIRTAQ CARIBOU BOARD	
JOY 6127		
Edna Eve	KIA Board	
JOY LCA		
Hugh / Kae	CGS	
Sarah Silou	Baker Lake	

**Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uraivan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET**

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 05/08

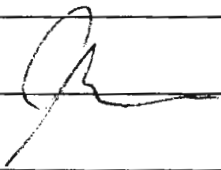

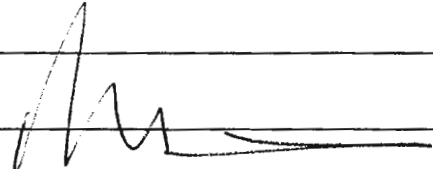
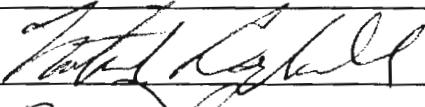

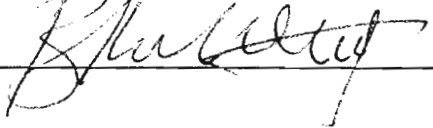
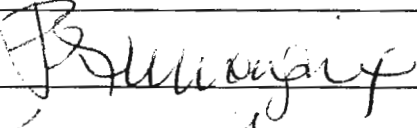

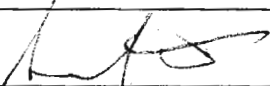
M

[illegible]

**Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uravan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET**

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 5/08 PM

NAME (Please Print)	Organization or Community	Signature
Joan Rose	DoE	
Elizabeth Ooravuk		
Margaux Brisco	INAC	MBrisco
MICHAEL NADIAK NCP ACA	INAC	
High Federal	HTC	
JOAN SCOTTIE YL JDT	HTC/CLARC	
Joan Scottie		
Mitch Campbell	GN DoE	
Ron Thompson	BQCMB	
Boris Kotelowetz A-b 1 < > U		
Rn PAIS		
Elizabeth Quinangay	E.D.U. Harvest of Baker Lake	
Lillian Mannik	CLARC'S	
John Eric		
Sam Ittilig	K.A.A.	

Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uravan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET

Location: Baker Lake, NU

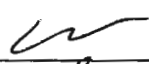

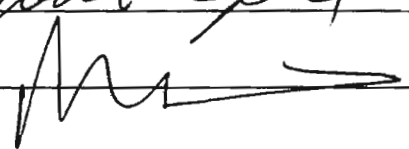
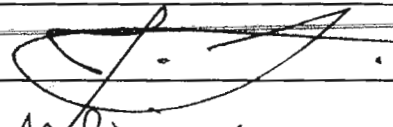
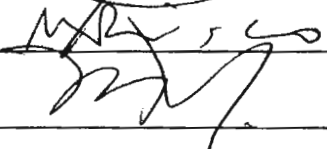
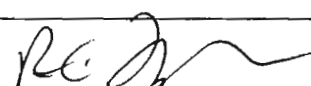
Date: Nov. 5/08 PM

NAME (Please Print)	Organization or Community	Signature
Daphne Quinangraq	Baker Lake	Daphne Quinangraq
SARAH SILOU	Baker Lake	Sarah Silou
J. J. daa		
Dorelly IQQAHT.	Baker Lake	Dorelly IQQAHT.
Erin Perkison	Baker Lake	Erin Perkison
Leah Pupate	Baker Lake	Leah Pupate
Johnny Naukatik	Baker Lake	Johnny Naukatik
N. Wader		
John Naukatik		
L. C. W. P.		
K. A. D. R.		
EVA ELYTOOK		Eva Elytook
Thomas Elytook		Thomas Elytook
CRAIG SIMAPLAK		Craig Simaplak
Percy Tammuaq	Baker Lake	Percy Tammuaq
Elijah Amaroak	Baker Lake NU	Elijah Amaroak
Leah Pupate	B.L. N	Leah Pupate
Sandra Amaroak	B.L. nu.	Sandra Amaroak
Susan Oskowit	B.L. N.T.	Susan Oskowit

Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uravan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 6/08 AM

NAME (Please Print)	Organization or Community	Signature
Charlie Catholique	hatselk's New First Nation	
Mitch Campbell	GN Dept of Environ	
Joan Scottie	H.T.O. CLARC	
Elizabeth P. Paungrat	Elder	
Michael M. Flaw		
JOSEPH SCOTTIE	H.T.O.	
GL J DR		
Samson Arnaugok		
JOSH GLADSTONE	GN	
Margaux Brisco	FNAC	
MICHAEL ALANER	CLAC	
ELIZABETH OOVAYUK		
THOMAS OOVAYUK		
Hugh Inukchuk		
P. J. L. C. D.		
ELIZABETH KOTELONETZ	BAKER LAKE.	
Ross Thompson	BQCMB	

**Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uraivan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET**

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 6/68 AM

[illegible]

**Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uravan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET**

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 6/08 AM

NAME (Please Print)	Organization or Community	Signature
Ross C Thompson	BQCRB	
Charlie Catholien	Kutlukto Dene First Nation	
John M. <D> 6	ELDER	
hag 192 450	"	
Mike Miffhu		
Margaux Brisson	INAC	MBR
Michael Neelley	INAC	
Mitch Campbell	GN DOE	
JOSEPH G. ADSTON	GN	
Hugh Prebunak	H.T.O.	H.T.O.
JOSEPH SCOTTIE	H.T.O.	
Lillian Mannik	CLARC'S	
S. Arnaugak	ELDER	
THOMAS IOQUAYUK	"	
Hugh Nadeau	Baker Lake	
Tom Mannik	Goodings Environmental Inc.	
Walter Mannik	IQ Studies Consultant Goodings Environment Inc.	
YL 205	ELDER	

**Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uraivan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET**

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 6/08 PM

[illegible]

Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uravan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: NOV. 7/08 AM

NAME (Please Print)	Organization or Community	Signature
Peter Thompson	BQCMRB.	P.L. Thompson
ELIZABETH KOTELNICK	BAKER LAKE	
JOSEPH Scottie	H.T.O	
APOC	ELDER	
APOC	"	
AGL & L	"	
Joan Scottie	HIO/CLARC	
Joan ICD	ELDER	
THOMAS OOVAYUK	"	
SAMSON. Arnauyok	"	
ELIZABETH OOVAYUK		
John. Wukik.		
William Noeh	AREVA Resources Inc.	
Hattie Mannik	TK/19 Studios Consultant	
Tom Mannik	Goodings Environmental Inc.	
MERCY Dora	ELDER	
Lillian Mannik	CLARC'S	
Edna Bova	KIA Board	

**Nunavut Impact Review Board
Scoping and Guideline Workshop
Uravan Minerals Inc., Garry Lake Project
SIGN-IN SHEET**

Location: Baker Lake, NU

Date: Nov. 7/08 AM

[illegible]

APPENDIX D
Presentations

NIRB PRESENTATION: “ENSURING EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE NIRB
PART 5 REVIEW PROCESS”
(ENGLISH AND INUKTITUT)

Attention:

Anyone wishing to present,
Please speak to Ryan Barry (NIRB)
to have your presentation loaded

NIRB Opening Remarks

- ◉ Thank you all for being here!
- ◉ Please be sure to sign in!
 - > also pick up a comment form
 - > and a ticket for door prizes!
- ◉ A few housekeeping matters
 - > Comment forms
 - > Simultaneous interpretation

NIRB Opening Remarks

- ◉ Why we're here today:
 - > Discuss NIRB's review of Uravan Minerals Inc.'s "Garry Lake" project
- ◉ **NLCA Section 12.5.2**
 - "When a project proposal has been referred to NIRB by the Minister for review, NIRB shall, upon soliciting any advice it considers appropriate, issue guidelines to the proponent for the preparation of an impact statement. It is the responsibility of the proponent to prepare an impact statement in accordance with any guidelines issued by NIRB..."

Ensuring Effective Public Participation in the NIRB Part 5 Review Process

Public Scoping and Guideline
Development Workshop
Baker Lake – November 5, 2008



Outline of Presentation

2

- ◉ What is the NIRB?
- ◉ What does the NIRB do?
- ◉ Why are we here today?
- ◉ The NIRB screening process
- ◉ The NIRB review process
- ◉ Effective Participation
- ◉ Questions?

What is the NIRB?

3

- ◉ The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) is an Institute of Public Government created under Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA)
- ◉ The NIRB's mission is to protect and promote the well-being of the Environment and Nunavummiut through the impact assessment process

What does the NIRB do?

4



Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impacts

5



Socio – Economic Impacts

6



Cumulative Impacts

7



What does the NIRB do?

8

What types of project proposals does the NIRB screen?

- Roads / trails
- Marine infrastructure
- Research
- Exploration
- Mining developments
- Seismic activity
- DEW Line Cleanups



Why are we here today?

9

- Discuss participation in the review of the Garry Lake project
- Ensure the public knows how to effectively participate in the NIRB screening and review process
- Consult with the public regarding the scope of the Garry Lake project
- Develop EIS guidelines for the Garry Lake project
- Encourage public participation!



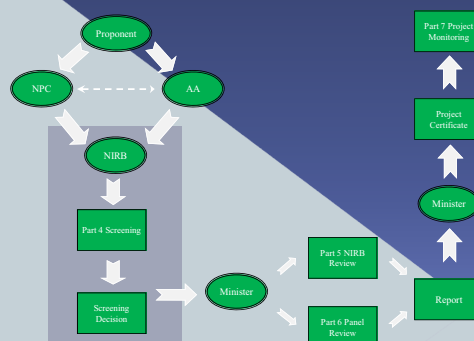
The Garry Lake project

10

- A uranium exploration program proposed by Uravan Minerals Inc. (the Proponent)
- Located in the Garry Lakes area of the Kivalliq Region, near the Thelon Game Sanctuary
- Nearest community is Baker Lake, 235 km to the Southeast
- Uravan proposes to establish permanent and temporary camps to carry out drilling and general exploration activities

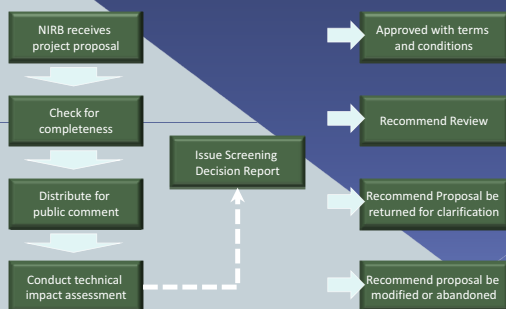
The NIRB Screening Process

11



The NIRB Screening Process

12



The NIRB Screening Process

13

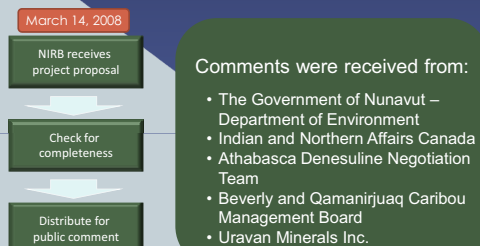
What would cause the NIRB to recommend a project proposal for review? When it...



- May have significant adverse effects on the ecosystem, wildlife habitat or Inuit harvesting activities;
- May have significant adverse socio-economic effects on northerners;
- Will cause significant public concern;
- Involves technological innovations for which the effects are unknown.

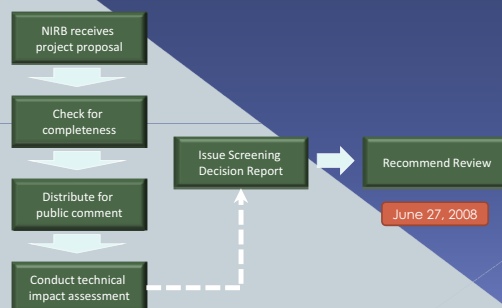
The NIRB Screening Process

14



The NIRB Screening Process

15



When is a Review Required?

16

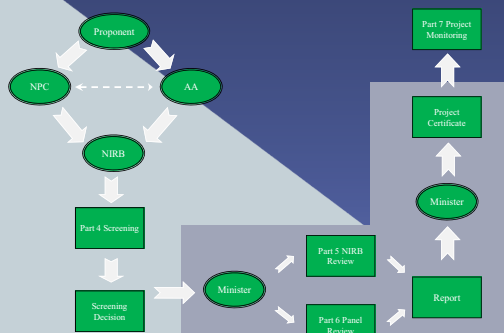
When the project involves potential significant effects on:



- Significant public concern
- New technology for which the effects are unknown

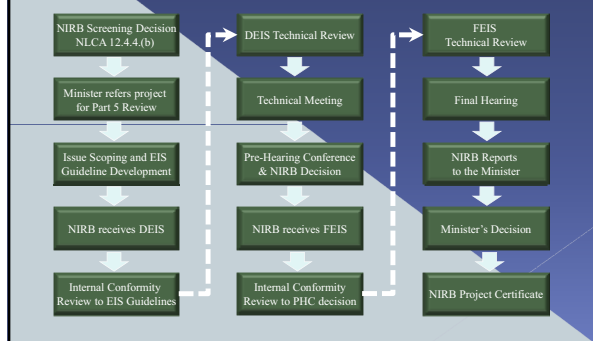
The NIRB's Review Process

17



The NIRB Review Process

18



What is Scoping?

19



Scoping is a process for identifying which components of the environment may be impacted by a project, and what people think about the project

What is Scoping?

20

- Public meetings may be held by NIRB in potentially affected communities, where residents can provide the NIRB with their comments and concerns about a project.
- People can email, fax, write or call the NIRB to say what they think about a project
- People can tell their local HTO, Hamlet or CLARC what they think about a project



EIS Guideline Development

21



- Scoping leads to the creation of Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) guidelines, a set of instructions which detail all of the potential impacts
- An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a detailed technical document prepared by the Proponent, in accordance with the guidelines issued by NIRB
- An EIS identifies, predicts, evaluates and communicates information about the ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of a project proposal. It identifies measures to control, reduce or eliminate potentially adverse project impacts.

Technical Review of EIS

22

- During the NIRB review process the Proponent will be required to submit a Draft EIS which all Parties have opportunity to review
- All parties are given the opportunity to request additional information to aid in their review of the Draft EIS, and may also submit their review comments to the NIRB for consideration
- A Technical Meeting may be held to provide Parties with an opportunity for face-to-face discussions on technical matters related to the Draft EIS. Though technical in nature, these meetings are informal in structure and open to the public.
- All comments and information requests are considered and help the Proponent to develop the best possible Final EIS

Public Hearings

23

- The Part 5 review process involves public hearings, both with a Pre-Hearing Conference and a Final Hearing
- Public hearings are formal judicial proceedings where, community members participate and discuss their thoughts about the project proposal, making them part of the decision-making process about that project.
- The NIRB has an obligation to:
"Take all necessary steps, by way of notice, dissemination of information, and scheduling and location of hearings to provide and promote public awareness of and participation at hearings."



Proponent's Obligations

24

- During the Part 4 screening process, the Proponent is required to provide information regarding its consultation efforts with potentially-affected communities
- These requirements are described on the NIRB Part 1 Form and/or Project-Specific Information Requirements (PSIR)
- NIRB has developed Guide 6b: A Proponent's Guide to Conducting Public Consultation for the NIRB Environmental Assessment Process



Proponent's Obligations

25

- During the Part 5 review process a Proponent is required to, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:
Pre-project consultations with locally affected persons must meet or exceed usual consultation practices in Canada. When at all possible, information about the project must be distributed and comments collected with a view to resolving any differences...All comments from the public must be summarized, documented, and presented in the EIS. - NIRB's 10 Minimum EIS Requirements



You and your comments are a very important part of the Environmental Assessment process!

26

How Can You Stay Informed?

27

- If you would like to stay informed on the NIRB review of the Garry Lake project, request to be placed on our email distribution list
 - You will receive regular updates at every stage in the review process
- Attend NIRB's public meetings and hearings in your community
- Visit the NIRB public registry and access information related to the review
<http://ftp.nirb.ca>



How Can You Contact NIRB?

- Phone (toll-free): 1-866-233-3033 
- Fax: (867) 983-2594 
- Email: info@nirb.ca 
- Regular post: NIRB
P.O. Box 1360
Cambridge Bay
NU, X0B 0C0

- Thank You for your time!!
- Questions?



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]




[illegible]

ፌዴራል ላይብራሪና ኮሌጅ ኤምራቲክኔት?

ኤምራቲኒዝም ለሮሲያን ልማት

የፖለቲካ

- ልማት / ልማት
- ሮሲያን ልማት
- ኤምራቲኒዝም
- ልማት ልማት
- ልማት ልማት
- ልማት ልማት
- ልማት ልማት
- ልማት ልማት



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12

ዓፄጌ ልዩባራትና ክብረት ለሥራ ለሥራ ለሥራ

የግንዛቤ ልማት ልማት

በዚህ ስልጣን
ጋራ ጋራ
ለሥራ ለሥራ ለሥራ

ለሥራ ለሥራ ለሥራ
የሥራ ሥራ

የግንዛቤ ልማት ልማት
ለሥራ ለሥራ ለሥራ

ጋራ ጋራ ጋራ
የሥራ ሥራ ሥራ

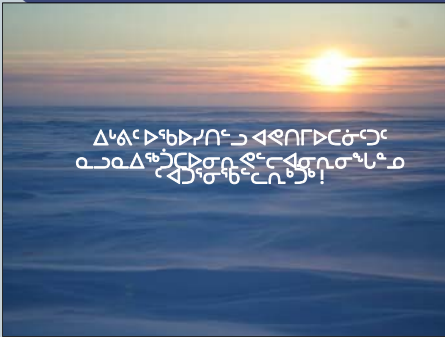
የሥራ ሥራ ሥራ
የሥራ ሥራ ሥራ

ጋራ ጋራ ጋራ
የሥራ ሥራ ሥራ

የሥራ ሥራ ሥራ
የሥራ ሥራ ሥራ

[illegible]

26




ልዩ ጥናቶችን በጥናት ልማት ማዘጋጀት
ወደፊት ለሚመጣ ልማት ማዘጋጀት

[illegible]

28

ከጋራ ጋር ለሚገናኙ ሌሎች ማሳሰቢያ

- ስልክ ማድረግ (ጥያቄ ማቅረቢያ)፡ 1-866-233-4343
- ስልክ ማድረግ፡ (867) 983-2594 
- ኢሜይል ማድረግ  info@nirb.ca
- በጥቅም ላይ ማውጣት፡ NIRB
P.O. Box 1360
Cambridge Bay
NU, X0B 0C0

[illegible]

NIRB PRESENTATION: “DRAFT SCOPE FOR THE REVIEW OF THE GARRY LAKE
PROJECT”

The Garry Lake project

- > "In sending a project proposal for review, the Minister may identify particular issues or concerns which NLRB shall consider in such a review. This shall not limit NLRB from reviewing any matter within its mandate"

The Garry Lake project

- Pursuant to Section 12.5.4 of the NLCA, the Minister asked that ***“the Board structure the review in a manner that will facilitate a thorough, yet expeditious review of the project”***.
- Additionally, the Minister stated his support for focusing the scope of the review on the Project’s impacts and cumulative impacts on **wildlife habitat** and **Inuit wildlife** harvesting. Specifically, the issues that warrant further review include:
 - ***Impacts of the project activities to caribou, with particular emphasis on calving activities;***
 - ***Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, particularly the caribou calving grounds of the Beverly herd;***
 - ***Potential cumulative impacts of this project, in relation to other similar projects in the region, to caribou, caribou calving grounds, and across caribou ranges;***
 - ***Other impacts to wildlife including raptor nesting areas, potential human-carnivore conflicts and aircraft disturbances.***

What is Scoping?



Scoping is a process for identifying which components of the environment may be impacted by a project, and what people think about the project

The Garry Lake project

- ④ Which components of the project to include in the review;
- ④ The temporal and spatial boundaries of the project;
 - > Local study areas and regional study areas
- ④ The issues and concerns to be considered in the review;
 - > Keeping in mind what is reasonable for a project of this size
- ④ Any other requirements for the assessment of the project proposal.

Garry Lake project components

$\Gamma \Delta^b \wedge \sigma \Delta \Gamma \Delta^j \Delta \sigma \Delta^b \Gamma$

- The following is a description of the physical works and undertakings that constitute the Garry Lake project proposal.
- These components have the potential to cause significant adverse effects on the ecosystem, wildlife, or Inuit harvesting activities, and are therefore included in the scope of the project.

Scoping List

ፕላንቲፍላጋል ልዩነቶች

- e) Raptor nesting areas;
- e) ນ້ຳໄຖ່ ສະປັບຄໍາເຈົ້າ ແຂວງອະນຸລັກສີ;
- Migratory birds and their habitat, particularly moulting geese

Scoping List

ፕላንቲፍ ማህተም

- [illegible]

Scoping List

[illegible]

- ☐ g) Inuit harvesting;
- ☒ g) $\Delta \text{ } ^{\text{ab}} \text{ } _{\text{c}} \text{ } / \text{c} \text{ } \Delta^{\text{cb}} \text{C}^{\text{a}} \Delta \text{ } ^{\text{ab}} \text{b}^{\text{e}} \text{C}^{\text{eb}} \text{ } ;$

- ☐ Aboriginal harvesting
- ☒ Direct and cumulative impacts of project activities on the local economy and community livelihoods, including Inuit harvesting and tourism

Scoping List

[illegible]

- [illegible]

Scoping List

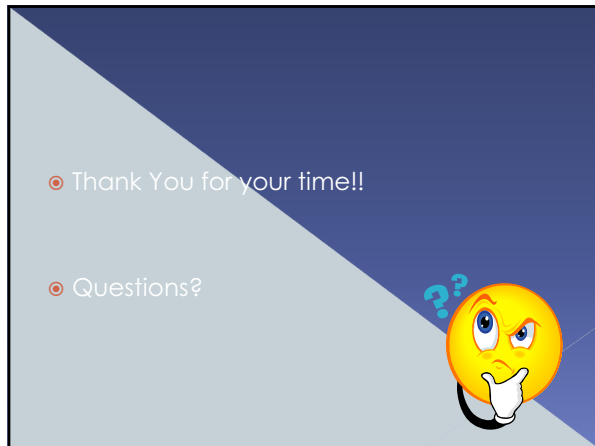
[illegible]

- Traditional knowledge; and
- Δ₀Δ^c ⁵b▷²L₇▷⁵b⁵Γ^c◁₄L₅

Scoping List

CLᖃᐅᓴᒥᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᓕᓚᏳᖅ ᐱᓕᖅᓴᓂᐁ ᐱᓕᖅᓴᐅᔭᐅᓯᓴᓂᐁ

- j) Other factors
- j) $\Delta P^{\text{a}} \cdot P^{\text{c}} \Delta P^{\text{L}} \cdot b \cdot P^{\text{D}} \cdot \gamma \cdot D \cdot \gamma \cdot L \cdot \Delta \dot{c}^{\text{c}} \cdot \Delta$
- Species at risk or under consideration for designation
- Socio-economic and health concerns, particularly local country food consumption
- Local food security – food chain contamination and the availability of caribou for harvesting
- Alternate means of carrying out the project



GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT PRESENTATION: “PRESENTATION TO THE SCOPING AND
GUIDELINES WORKSHOP URAVAN MINERALS INC. GARRY LAKE PROJECT” (ENGLISH
AND INUKTITUT)



Government of Nunavut

Presentation to the Scoping and Guidelines Workshop Uravan Minerals Inc. Garry Lake Project

Baker Lake
November 5 – 7, 2008



Purpose and Overview

1. Government of Nunavut (GN) Responsibilities
2. Context of Review
3. Scoping Comments
4. Summary
5. Contact Us
6. Questions

GN Presentation to Uravan
Scoping Meetings

2



1. GN Responsibilities

- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
- Environmental Protection
- Wildlife Management
- Community Economic Development
- Support for Traditional Livelihoods
- Human Health

GN Presentation to Uravan
Scoping Meetings

3



2. Context of Review

Government of Nunavut Policies

- Community benefits
- Environmental impacts of projects

GN Presentation to Uravan
Scoping Meetings

4



3. Scoping Comments

Issues and Concerns to Be Considered

- Direct and cumulative effects
- Caribou and caribou habitat
- Human health and socio-economic environment

GN Presentation to Uravan
Scoping Meetings

5



3. Scoping Comments

Spatial Boundaries

- Local - known boundaries of the Beverly calving grounds
- Regional - entire range of the Beverly Caribou Herd

GN Presentation to Uravan
Scoping Meetings

6



4. Summary

- Land use planning
- Cumulative effects management
- Anticipated impacts and mitigation

GN Presentation to Uruvau
Scoping Meetings

7



5. Contact Us

Environmental Assessment and Land Use Planning

- Michael Mifflin, Manager, 975-7737

Environmental Protection

- Robert Eno, A/Director, 975-7748

Economic Development, Policy and Planning

- William Hyndman, 975-7805

Health Protection


- Peter Workman, Env. Health Consultant, 975-5764

Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs

- Josh Gladstone, Avatiliiriniq Coordinator, 975-6026

GN Presentation to Uruvau
Scoping Meetings

8



**Mutna
Qujannamiik
Thank you**

Questions?


GN Presentation to Uruvau
Scoping Meetings

9



ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕ


ᐅᓂᓐᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ NIRB-ᓕ ᓕᓄᓕ
ᐅᓂᓐᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᐅᓂᓐᓕᓕᓕ
Uravan Minerals Inc.
Garry Lake-ᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓄᓄᓕᓕ 5-ᓕ – 7-ᓕ, 2008-ᓕ



ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

1. ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
2. ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
3. ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
4. ᓄᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
5. ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
6. ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
Uravan-ᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ



1. ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

- ᓄᓄᓕᓕ ᓄᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓄᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓂᓂᓕᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
Uravan-ᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ



2. ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

- ᓄᓄᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
Uravan-ᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ



3. ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

- ᓕᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓂᓂᓕᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
Uravan-ᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ



3. ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓕᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕ

- ᓄᓄᓕᓕ - ᓕᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
- ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ - ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ

ᓄᓇᖅ ᓕᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᓂᓂᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
Uravan-ᓕ ᓕᓄᓕᓕ ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ
ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ




4. ᓇᐃᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

- ᓇᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
- ᓂᐱᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
- ᓂᐱᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

ᓇᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
Uravan-ᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

7



5. ᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

- ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ, ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ, 975-7737
- ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ, 975-7748
- ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ, 975-7805
- ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ, 975-5764
- ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ, 975-6026

ᓇᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
Uravan-ᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

8



L'ᓇ ᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ?

ᓇᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
Uravan-ᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ
ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ ᐱᓂᓐᓂᐅᓕᓐ

9

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD PRESENTATION:
“NIRB’S URAVAN-GARRY LAKES SCOPING AND GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHOP PART A AND PART B”



Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board



Presentation to:
NIRB's Uravan-Garry Lakes
Scoping and Guideline Development
Workshop

5 November 2008, Baker Lake NU

Presented by: Ross Thompson, BQCMB
Secretary-Treasurer

Presentation Outline



Part A:

- 1) Background on BQCMB
- 2) Information about Beverly caribou and caribou range

Part B:

BQCMB's concerns and recommendations regarding mineral exploration and the Uravan-Garry Lakes proposal

2

(1) Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Mgmt Board

What is the BQCMB?

- Cooperative partnership between 20 communities and 5 governments
- Co-management advisory board established more than 25 years ago (in 1982)

Chair: Jerome Denechezhe, Lac Brochet, Manitoba
Vice-chair: Daryll Hedman, Manitoba Conservation

3

Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (www.arctic-caribou.com)



(1) Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Mgmt Board

Why is the BQCMB participating in this review process?

BQCMB Mandate:

- To advise governments and communities on conservation and management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and their ranges.

BQCMB Goal:

- Caribou for the future!



(1) Beverly & Qamanirjuaq Caribou Mgmt Board

The BQCMB is *not* against mining

The BQCMB believes that we should *work together* to protect the caribou herds and their ranges.



(2) Beverly Caribou Herd

Harvest and Economic Value:

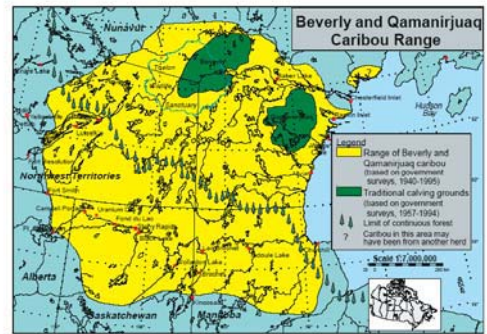
Beverly caribou harvested 2005-06:
3,800

Net economic value of annual harvest:
\$5 million



7

Map showing combined year-round ranges of two caribou herds



Range includes: about 20 communities in 2 territories and 2 provinces
BQCMB: 10 community members (traditional harvesters), 5 government members

8

(2) Beverly Caribou Herd

Information from recent surveys of the Beverly caribou herd

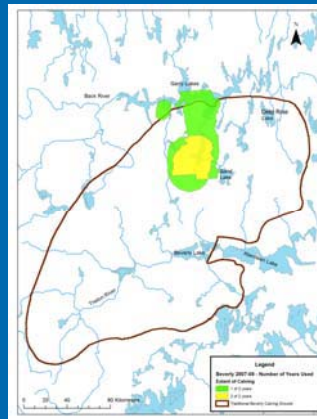
Status of the Beverly herd



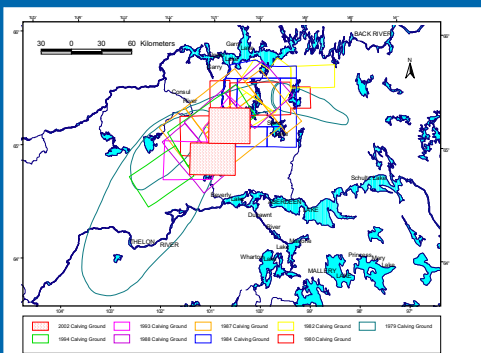
9

Survey Information for the Calving Ground of the Beverly Herd 2002-2008

Surveys and Maps from
Deborah Johnson
Government of the NWT
regional biologist,
Ft. Smith, NWT

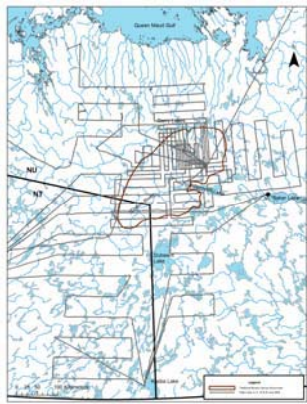


2002 Beverly Calving Ground Survey (compared to 1979-1994)



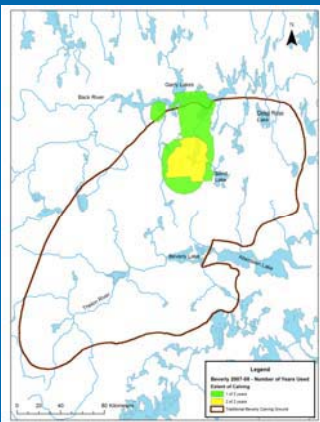
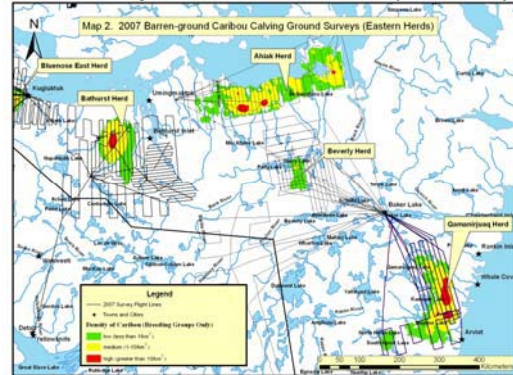
Calving Ground Survey of the Beverly Herd in June 2008





**Beverly
Calving Ground
Survey
June 2008:
Additional Areas Flown**

2007 Caribou Calving Grounds - Bathurst, Ahik, Beverly and Qamanirjuaq

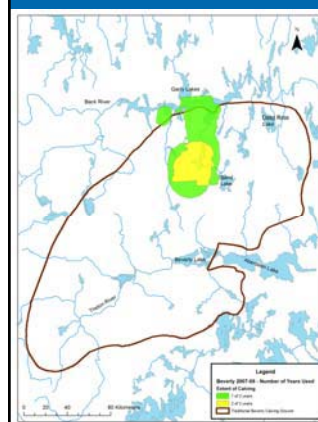


**Numbers of caribou
(non-calf) seen on
transect on the
Beverly calving
grounds in June**

Year	No. caribou
1994:	5,737
2002:	2,629
2007:	189
2008:	93

Calf:cow ratio in 2008:

15 calves:100 cows
(93 cows, 14 calves)



**Decline of the Beverly
Herd:
What Happened?**

- May never know
- Part of natural cycle?
- Hunter harvest?
- Switch to Ahik calving ground?
- Exploration and development?

Note: Beverly calving ground in 2008 small but distinct from other calving grounds

(2) Beverly Caribou Herd

Low ecological resilience in the Beverly herd:

- low and declining numbers
- few calves
- part of herd may have already abandoned its traditional range

**We need to give the Beverly
herd the opportunity to recover.**



BQCMB Presentation



Part B:

- 1) BQCMB concerns about potential mineral exploration impacts on Beverly caribou
- 2) BQCMB position and recommendations for protecting Beverly caribou
- 3) Specific recommendations for NIRB regarding the Uravan-Garry Lakes proposal

1

(1) Mineral Exploration and Beverly Caribou

The BQCMB is very concerned about the potential impacts of ongoing and proposed mineral exploration on:

- Beverly caribou
- Important Beverly caribou habitat
- People that depend on Beverly caribou (traditional hunters in NU, NWT, SK).



2

(1) Mineral Exploration and Beverly Caribou

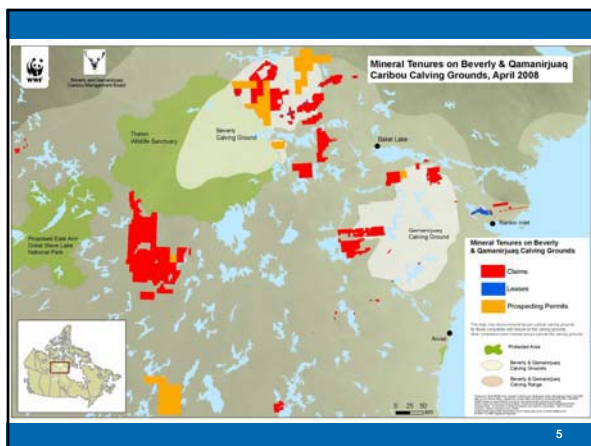
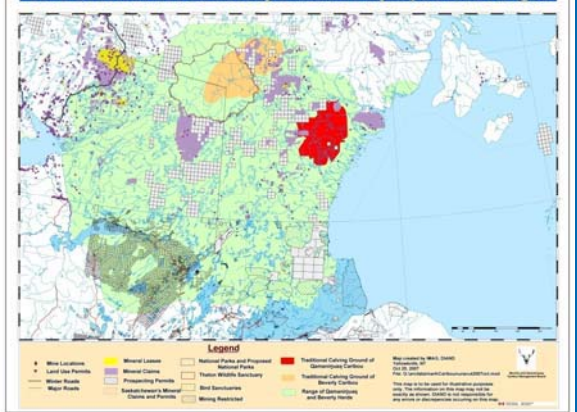
Why are we concerned?

- The Beverly herd is in an extremely vulnerable state.
- Human land use activities are increasing across the Beverly caribou range, especially mineral exploration and roads.

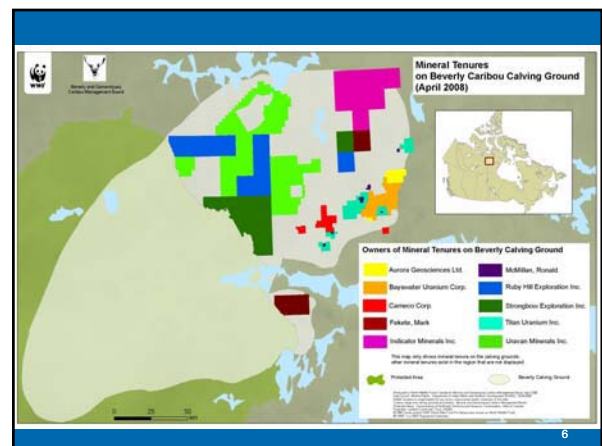


3

Land Use Activities on Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Ranges



5



6

(1) Mineral Exploration and Beverly Caribou

What are we concerned about?

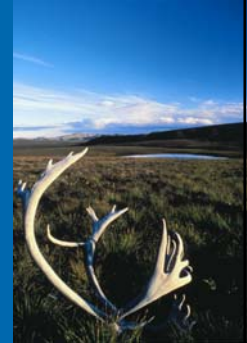
- 1) Effects of mineral exploration and other land use activities, particularly at times when caribou are most vulnerable.
- 2) Cumulative impacts of land use activities on:
 - individual caribou and
 - caribou herds.



(1) Mineral Exploration and Beverly Caribou

What do we mean by "cumulative impacts"?

- Combined environmental impacts from a series of similar or related activities that *accumulate over time and space*.
- The combined effect of many small impacts can be serious.



8

(2) BQCMB Position Paper

Main messages:

- 1) Activities that could harm caribou or their important habitats should not be permitted.
- 2) It is especially important to protect areas needed for:
 - calving
 - taking care of young calves



Why are we concerned about the Uravan-Garry Lakes project proposal specifically?

Uravan is proposing to:

- increase its mineral exploration activities on the core Beverly calving ground
- operate during periods when the caribou are extremely vulnerable to disturbance (spring migration, calving, post-calving)
- request release from the Caribou Protection Measures

10

(3) Specific Recommendations

BQCMB recommendations to NIRB:

- 1) Due to the drastic decline of the Beverly herd and concerns about cumulative effects, a **precautionary approach** must be applied.



(3) Specific Recommendations

BQCMB recommendations to NIRB:

- 2) Uravan's permit application should be denied.
- 3) No further mineral exploration should be permitted on the traditional Beverly calving ground.



12

(3) Specific Recommendations

BQCMB recommendations:

- 4) The Thelon Sanctuary Management Plan should be implemented.
- 5) The Beverly calving ground should receive long-term legislated protection.



13

Protecting the Beverly Calving Ground: Recommendations from Others

- 1) NWT Barren-ground Caribou Summit (January 2007,) # 1 ranked priority:
Protect caribou calving grounds in NWT & Nunavut.
- 2) Dene Leadership resolution (December 2007):
Caribou calving grounds "must be protected from any impacts that will affect the herd during calving season"
- 3) DeBeers Commitment (October 2008) to *not operate on caribou calving grounds.*
- 4) Canada (federal govt) has urged the U.S. Congress repeatedly for many years to *protect the Porcupine caribou herd's calving grounds.*



Photo A.Gunn

Actions required to help rebuild the Beverly caribou herd

- 1) Apply precautionary principle
- 2) Reject Uravan's permit application
- 3) Prohibit further mineral exploration and development on the calving ground
- 4) Implement Thelon Game Sanctuary Management Plan
- 5) Establish long-term protection for the Beverly calving ground in legislated protected areas



15

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA PRESENTATION: “ROLE WITH RESPECT TO
THE PART 5 REVIEW OF URAVAN’S GARRY LAKE PROJECT”

1

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Role with respect to the Part 5 review of Uravan's Garry Lake Project

**Baker Lake, Nunavut
November 5-7, 2008**

Canada

2

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

INAC's Mandate in Nunavut

- Administer Crown lands and resources.
- Environmental protection
- Contaminated sites remediation
- Promote economic development
- Intergovernmental relations.
- A partner in the implementation of the NLCA

Canada

3

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

INAC's Role with Respect to Uravan's Garry Lake Project

- Uravan has applied for a Land Use Permit
- As per NIRB's recommendation, Minister of INAC has referred the application to a Part 5 review
- INAC staff will participate in the environmental assessment process
- After the environmental assessment and NIRB's recommendation, INAC Minister will make a decision

Canada

4

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

INAC's Role in Environmental Assessment

INAC's Nunavut Regional Office provides input and advice to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and responsible federal authorities on the environmental assessment, including:

- Scope
- Guidelines
- Conformity
- Adequacy of Information
- Technical Review of Impacts and their significance
- Mitigation
- Monitoring
- Reclamation and restoration planning

Canada

5

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Environmental Assessment (Cont'd)

Throughout the EA process, INAC also provides specialized expertise as relates to its mandate.

Canada

6


Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Environmental Assessment (Cont'd)

- The Department's evaluation of the Project is based on specific criteria. They are as follows:
 - The NIRB's Final EIS Guidelines
 - NIRB's 10 Minimum EIS Requirements
 - NLCA 12.5.2 factors

Upon review of the project, NIRB issues its report and provides recommendations to the INAC Minister for decision.

Canada




Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

7

INAC's Comments on NIRB's Draft Scope for Uravan's Garry Lake Project

- Scope of Assessment
 - INAC supports a focused but thorough review
 - The scoping list should reflect this





Indian and Northern Affairs Canada


Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

8

INAC's Comments on NIRB's Draft Scope for Uravan's Garry Lake Project

- Project Description
 - NIRB guidance indicates requirements that are not met
 - INAC recommends that a comprehensive project description be accessible to all parties






Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

9

INAC's Comments on NIRB's Draft Scope for Uravan's Garry Lake Project

- Cumulative Impacts
 - Important part of this review
 - How these impacts will be assessed should be determined
 - More information is needed on other projects and activities in the area





Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

10

Qujannamiik

Matna

Thank you

Merci



APPENDIX E

Former Residents of Garry Lake Area

People associated with the Garry Lakes area, either as former residents or with recognized family ties to the area, separated by the community they are currently residing in.

Baker Lake

Annie Taipana
Jacob Kinilik
Winnie Kinilik
Mary Iqqaat
John Avaala
Silas Aitauq
Hattie Mannik
Pam Mannik
Philippa Martee
Vivian Joedee
Samuel Itkilik
Simon Tookoome

Chesterfield Inlet

Theresa Kukkiak

Rankin Inlet

Thomas and Monica Ugjuk
Simon and Violet Twyee
Mary Anawak
Madeleine Makkigak and Mr. Makkigak (late)
Adele Angidlik (late) and Joachim Angidlik
Guita Anawak
Jackie Iguptak
Anthony Manernaluk (late) and Lucy Manernaluk
Tony Manirnaaluk

Whale Cove

Agnes Turner
Susie Kritterdlik
Agnes Teenar (late) and Simon Teenar
Phillip Sheetoga
Monika and John Adjuk