

SUMMARY REPORT

2010 COMMUNITY TOUR AND SURVEY REPORT

Proposed Kiggavik Uranium Mine

Prepared By:

KIVALLIQ INUIT ASSOCIATION

September, 2011



Introductory Letter

As many of you probably are aware, the KIA's staff has been actively involved in the pre-consultation and now the Guidelines development phases of the Kiggavik uranium mine environmental assessment.

In January and February 2010, over 500 beneficiaries attended information sessions held by the KIA in all seven Kivalliq communities. The meetings were designed to raise beneficiaries' awareness of the Kiggavik proposal, as well as document community questions and concerns for the KIA to bring forward during the NIRB review process. A community survey was introduced, distributed and collected at each session. Close to 400 completed surveys were received and a report was prepared summarizing the community feedback gathered from the tour and survey.

KIA Community Liaison Officers in each community have been provided with printed copies of this Report, and it is also available on the KIA website: www.kivalliqinuit.ca.

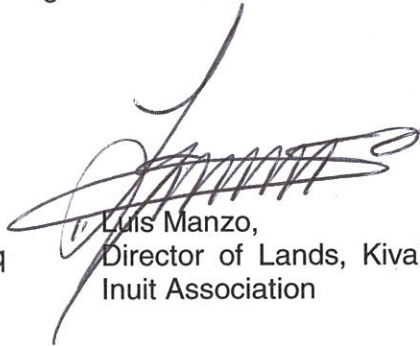
The KIA is committed to continuing its engagement of Kivalliq beneficiaries during the ongoing NIRB review of the Kiggavik project proposal, to ensure that community issues have been fully addressed. Going forward, you can expect the KIA to actively represent the interests of Kivalliq beneficiaries. And in this regard your comments and questions are always welcomed. Please let us know what information you may need to help you better understand uranium mining, the proposed project, and its environmental and socio-economic review.

In closing, we want to thank all Kivalliq Inuit for being part of the important dialogue around the proposed Kiggavik uranium mine proposal. There are many questions that we will be expecting the proponent to answer during the NIRB assessment, and we will be there on your behalf throughout the review.

Sincerely,



Justin Merritt,
Executive Director, Kivalliq
Inuit Association



Luis Manzo,
Director of Lands, Kivalliq
Inuit Association

Rankin Inlet, NU
September 2011

Popular Summary

In January and February 2010, over 500 beneficiaries attended Kiggavik Project information sessions held by the KIA in all seven Kivalliq communities. The meetings were designed to raise beneficiaries' awareness of the Kiggavik uranium mine proposal outside of Baker Lake, as well as document community questions and concerns for the KIA to bring forward during Nunavut Impact Review Board's project review process. A community survey was introduced, distributed and collected at each session. Close to 400 completed surveys were received.

Information session dates and attendance

Dates of community visits and attendance

Community	Date of Visit	# of Attendees Evening / Morning	# of Questionnaires Received
Rankin Inlet	25 January 2010	59 / 15	32
Whale Cove	27 January 2010	35 / 0	25
Arviat	28 January 2010	178 / 10	147
Repulse Bay	23 February 2010	39 / 10	38
Coral Harbour	24 February 2010	31 / 8	30
Chesterfield Inlet	25 February 2010	25 / NA*	23
Baker Lake	26 February 2010	102 / 22	86

NA* A morning session was not held in Chesterfield Inlet.

Information session participants had a number of recurring questions, including:

- How will the project will impact the land, water, and wildlife?
- How workers will be protected? How the community will be protected? How will wildlife, fish and sea mammals be protected?
- How will the proponent ensure that uranium mined and refined in Nunavut won't be used for military applications?
- How will the community benefit socially and economically through jobs, business opportunities, new infrastructure, and local capacity building?

These are the types of social, environmental and economic impacts and benefits questions that Areva will have to answer in its Draft Environmental Impact Statement, expected in August or September of 2011.

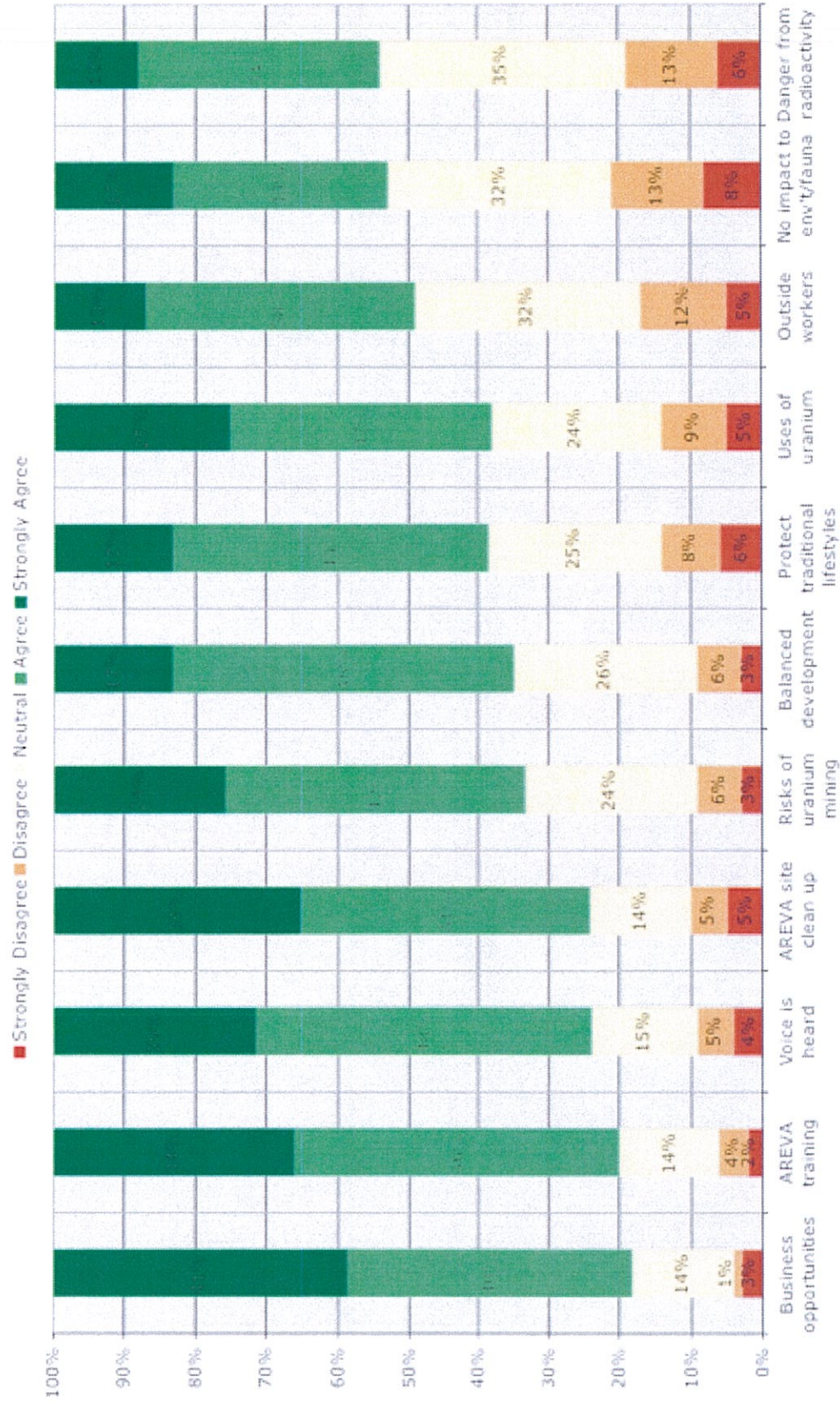
Summary of community survey results

- *Question #1 - Awareness of KIA's Role in Kiggavik Project Review to Date (Pre-Consultation)*
 - 86% of respondents stated that they were aware of the work the KIA had done to date during the Kiggavik pre-consultation process.
- *Question #2 – Ranking of Project Impact Statements (Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree)*
 - Highest **positive ranking** ('Agree' and 'Strongly Agree'):
 - Project's employment and contracting opportunities
 - AREVA's commitment to training and ability to clean up site
 - Community's ability to voice their concerns during the environmental review process
 - Highest **negative ranking** ('Disagree' and 'Strongly Disagree'):
 - Project won't harm wildlife and traditional lifestyles
 - Workers will not be exposed to any health dangers from radioactivity
 - Outside workers will not negatively impact the community
- *Question #3 - Overall Project Satisfaction (Excellent, Good, Neutral, Fair, Poor)*
 - Across all seven communities:
 - 77% 'Good' or 'Excellent'
 - Baker Lake:
 - 66% 'Good' or 'Excellent'
 - 21% 'Poor' or 'Fair'

These results provide the KIA with a snapshot of:

1. Priority community issue areas that the NIRB review process will need to address
2. Priority topics for the KIA to focus its engagement and awareness raising efforts on as the NIRB review moves forward; and,
3. Baseline data for future public opinion sampling so that changes can be tracked by issue area and community.

GRAPH 1: PROJECT IMPACT STATEMENT RANKINGS



GRAPH 2: OVERALL PROJECT SATISFACTION BY COMMUNITY



Appendix A:

2010 KIA Community Information Sessions and Survey Report



**Results of the 2010 KIA Community
Engagement Tour for the Proposed
Kiggavik Project**

Kivalliq Inuit Association

April 2010

PROJECT NUMBER: 09A115

Prepared for:

Kivalliq Inuit Association

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1 PROPOSED KIGGAVIK PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Process

In November 2008, AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) formally submitted a Project Proposal to regulators for the Kiggavik uranium mine and milling operation at a site located 80 kilometres west of Baker Lake in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut.

Following a conformity determination by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) in January 2009 and a subsequent screening review recommendation in March 2009, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) Minister Chuck Strahl announced in early March 2010 that the Project will be subject to a Part 5 Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) review. Socially, ecologically, and economically balanced development in Nunavut is required by NIRB for project approval and the NIRB Part 5 process includes both regulator and proponent-led community consultation. The formal environmental assessment process is expected to last until 2012. This would be followed by a licensing phase that would proceed throughout 2014 and beyond, when construction would begin. Should the proponent meet all regulatory and licensing requirements, the mine could be in operation by 2016, with uranium ore milling to start by 2018.

Resolutions of support to continue with the licensing process have been received by the proponent from each of the seven Kivalliq hamlet councils, with the proviso that this support comes with the expectation that the project successfully complete the NIRB review of eco-systemic and socio-economic impacts.

The Kiggavik Project Proposal explicitly acknowledges the centrality of Traditional Inuit Knowledge (IQ) to project design, risk mitigation, and monitoring as well as the importance of community and regulatory consultation throughout the development of the project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The proposal also covers a range of potential initiatives such as local hiring, training, education, workforce management, procurement and community investment that are aimed at ensuring that positive economic benefits of mine development are shared and that negative social and environmental effects are addressed.

1.2 The role of the KIA

The Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) represents Inuit landowners and manages Inuit-owned lands (IOL) in the Kivalliq. As a Designated Inuit Organization (DIO) created under the *Nunavut Land Claim* in 1993, the KIA is responsible for administering land claims provisions on behalf of all Inuit beneficiaries in the Kivalliq, and working for the sustainable development of the region. Since some of the proposed project lies on IOL, the KIA is a key stakeholder in the Kiggavik review process.

It is the KIA's stated intention to work closely with AREVA to ensure that the NIRB review process addresses the project's key environmental and social issues. This will require an engaged and informed community of Inuit beneficiaries. The two key objectives of the KIA's 2010 community engagement program are to provide Inuit landowners with good information to allow their full participation in the formal review process, and to document areas of concern raised during the review process. The KIA's community consultation will continue in parallel with the NIRB consultations as that process gets underway in the coming months around the development of Draft Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines.

2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

This report provides a summary of the community engagement measures undertaken by the KIA in early 2010 regarding the proposed Kiggavik project. The goals of the KIA's community engagement conducted in January and February 2010 were to:

- Raise awareness of the proposed project and what has occurred in the review process to date; and
- Validate issues raised in previous review steps and assess community priorities.

Given previous community resistance to uranium mining at the site during the environmental review of the Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. Project in the late 1980's, the KIA wanted to ensure a transparent communication process by which Kivalliq community stakeholders felt they had a chance to express their concerns related to the project.

This report provides documentation of the engagement activities, the information communicated at each community meeting, and feedback received. The issues identified through the social media analysis, communication and questionnaires, and raised at the meetings have been analysed and are presented in section 4. Following this identification, a plan of action for future engagement is presented.

3 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES METHODOLOGY

The community engagement activities carried out in early 2010 involved the following elements:

- Social media stakeholder and issue mapping: a review of the online debate surrounding uranium mining in Nunavut;
- Community engagement support: assisting the KIA in structuring the engagement process and providing on-site support to document community meetings and distribute and collect questionnaires;
- Community survey: design, implementation and analysis.
- Analysis and reporting: analyzing the outcomes of formal community engagement, synthesizing feedback received from the community and framing a plan of action for the KIA to continue community engagement throughout the development of the Kiggavik project.

3.1 Blog Study

Prior to staging the community tour, a 'blog' study was undertaken to ensure that the KIA was aware of any emerging issue areas that had not surfaced during the course of regular community engagement activities or in the local media.

Weblogs or blogs are an increasingly popular way for people to express their opinions on the Internet and access a community of other individuals interested in the same topics. The objective of the study was to capture trends in Internet 'conversations' about uranium mining and exploration in the Kivalliq, as well as look at which stakeholders are involved and to what extent they influence the debate.

Nexalogy Environics, a social media analysis firm from Montreal, was hired to help 'map' both the issues and the key players in weblog discussion around uranium mining and exploration in the Kivalliq.

The key finding was that in the broader context of on-line discussions around uranium mining and exploration across Canada, Nunavut-focused discussion is relatively minor compared to blog post activity pertaining to uranium projects or policies in Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. For the posts specifically related to Nunavut, the key finding is that critical terms did not dominate and, in fact, were balanced by discussion of long-term benefits to Northern residents (specifically, jobs), a perspective that was echoed by attendees at the community information sessions themselves.

3.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Onsite meetings in the communities of the Kivalliq were a critical component of the KIA's engagement program, since this type of face-to-face engagement is expected in the Kivalliq, just as it is in most remote communities across Canada's north. Community meetings were presided over by a panel of KIA staff and consultants with expertise in critical issue-areas related to the project.

The goals of the community engagement were to:

- Inform each community of the key aspects of the proposed Kiggavik Project, the review process undertaken to date, and the KIA's role and associated responsibilities in this process;
- Validate and prioritize issues identified in previous stages of the review process;
- Identify future community engagement needs (*e.g.* further awareness-raising, feedback on key concerns); and
- Meet community expectations for public involvement.

3.2.1 Community Tour

The community visits were held in January and February of 2010. Dates for the information session tour, along with attendance figures and questionnaires received, are shown in the table below.

Dates of community visits and attendance

Community	Date of Visit	# of Attendees Evening / Morning	# of Questionnaires Received
Rankin Inlet	25 January 2010	59 / 15	32
Whale Cove	27 January 2010	35 / 0	25
Arviat	28 January 2010	178 / 10	147
Repulse Bay	23 February 2010	39 / 10	38
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Baker Lake	26 February 2010	102 / 22	86

NA* A morning session was not held in Chesterfield Inlet.

EEM supported the community engagement process by providing:

- Input to the process in the form of recommendations for meeting focus, structure and participants;
- A record keeper to document stakeholder feedback, capture commitments, and formulate next steps; and
- A methodology to maintain meeting records and capture relevant data from the meetings. This will ensure follow up on key actions and provide transparency in the process while documenting the engagement process and its outcomes without attributing specific comments to individuals.

For each community, an evening meeting was scheduled and advertised at various locations throughout the community. Informational posters, supplied by AREVA, were set up around the meeting hall. At each meeting, the key aspects of the proposed project were presented for 40 to 60 minutes. A question and answer period followed. All comments and questions were recorded and analysed. The evening session ended with the drawing of door prizes.

An informal open house was also held in each community the following morning, with the poster boards on display. No presentation was made at these open houses. The purpose of the open houses was to allow a more informal means for community members to ask questions and voice concerns and to increase the KIA team availability for questions and comments. All questions and comments mentioned at the open houses were recorded and are included in the analysis.

At each of the meetings, the following topics were highlighted:

- The project is at the proposal phase;
- This is the first in a series of consultations with the communities;
- The road access options have not been finalized;
- The uranium industry is highly regulated in Canada;
- The KIA has received funding to establish a training society;
- The project would need to fulfil the three requirements of sustainable development (economically feasible, obtain a social licence to operate, and have minimal impact on the environment) to obtain approval;
- While references to Saskatchewan were made during the presentations, this was done to highlight an example of Uranium mining in Canada, including what has been successful. However, it is understood, that the conditions are different in Nunavut (*e.g.* different climate, presence of permafrost, etc.); and
- More studies will need to be undertaken in the area (as part of the environmental baseline analysis). This includes studies on the impact of tailings management facilities on permafrost, impact on wildlife, options for road access, and yellowcake transportation options.

3.3 Questionnaire

Following the evening presentations and during the open houses, a questionnaire was handed out to all attendees (a blank questionnaire is included in Appendix B). Attendees were requested to return the questionnaires in exchange for a chance to win a prize.

The survey text was designed by EEM's partner CRI - a Toronto-based research firm that works extensively with non-profit organizations. It was carefully crafted to inform community members of the project review process, the KIA's role, and to invite them to share their opinions on the issues that have been identified during the consultation process. The analysis of the respondent feedback will help the KIA frame the remaining consultation process and to deal with any unresolved and priority issues in each community.

The questionnaire was developed with the following goals:

- Provide a vehicle to comment on the engagement process of the KIA;
- Compliment existing awareness raising activities by providing information to the community and asking targeted questions to gather community feedback; and
- Determine the priority of the identified issues in each of the communities.

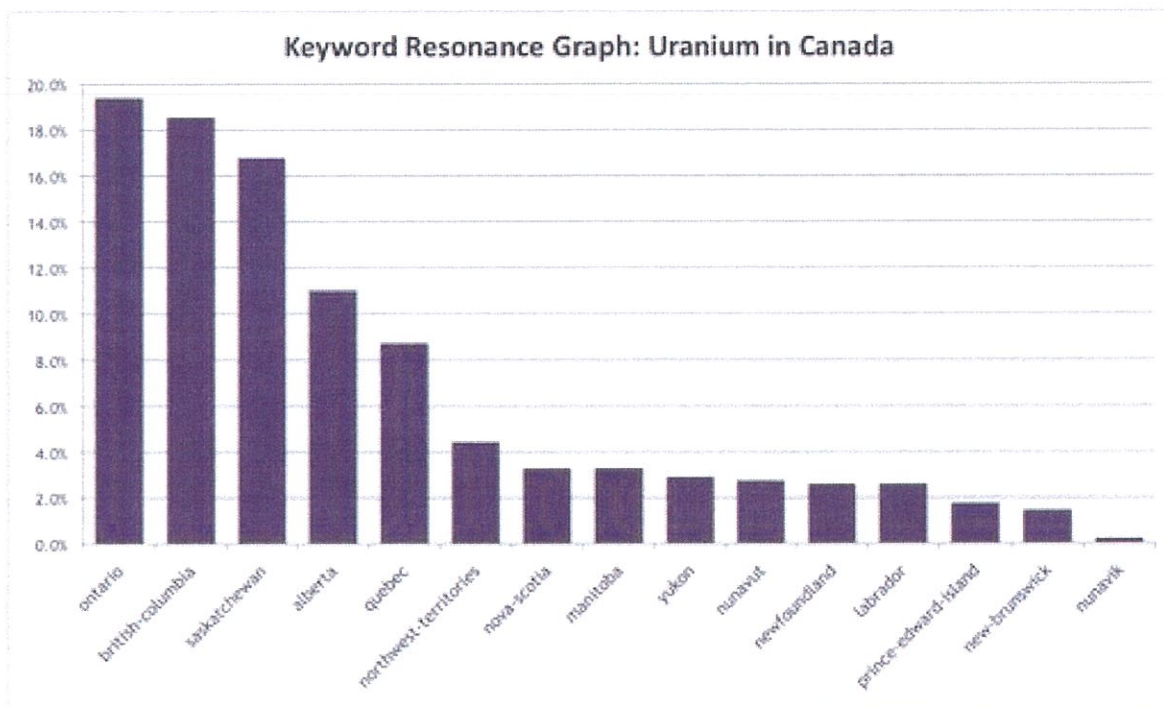
4 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES RESULTS

4.1 Social Media Analysis

At the outset of the study, EEM and Nexalogy Environics developed a set of keywords specifically designed to best capture the online debate around uranium-related issues in Nunavut. Knowing that the uranium policy debate was in different stages across the country, it was decided that provincial and territorial keywords would be the main approach to segment the study by regions.

The dataset generated by the study was analyzed based on the extent to which keywords appear in the blogs studied (so-called 'keyword resonance') and inter-connectivity between blogs (the degree to which the content of one blog connect to the content of other blogs discussing the same issues).

The following graph shows the relative incidence of keywords in the 742 relevant blog postings identified between January 1, 2009 and January 1, 2010:



4.1.1 Key findings

In the broader context of on-line discussions around uranium mining and exploration across Canada, Nunavut-focused discussion (based on level of keyword incidence or 'resonance') is relatively minor compared to blog post activity pertaining to projects or policies in Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

For the posts specifically related to Nunavut, the key finding is that critical terms did not dominate and, in fact, were balanced by discussion of long-term benefits to Northern residents (specifically, jobs). Furthermore, there was a noticeably 'flat' distribution among the blogs (no single blog had more than 2.2% of the dataset). In other words, no one topic or 'actor' (blog publisher) dominated the discussion.

This balanced, neutral discussion is in stark contrast to the online debate around oil sands development in Canada, for example, where the language is highly polarized and a number of blogs are dominant 'hubs' of opinion.

Blogosphere mapping

The Nexalogy study generated two social media maps that are presented in Appendix A.

The *Lexical Map* shows the relative frequency and interconnectivity of keywords captured in the blogosphere. The closer a keyword appears to the centre of the map, the more importance it is deemed to have in the blogosphere discussion.

The *Publisher Map* plots the same inter-relationship of keyword frequency and connectivity in the dataset, but instead of plotting the actual keywords it uses blog addresses/names to graphically illustrate relative importance and influence.

The two maps need to be read together, as neither presents the full picture on its own.

Blogs of interest

Based on this mapping analysis, a number of blogs of interest can be identified within the top blog data set. These are the blogs with the highest level keyword incidence and co-incidence, as well as the highest level of content connectivity between blogs within the top blog data set:

- <http://sccagainsturanium.blogspot.com/2009/02/daughter-of-radon-remembers-lake-elliott.html>
- <http://northernwaterways.com/news/?p=1823>
- <http://makikuranium.wordpress.com/2009/12/19/indigenous-people-reject-uranium-exploration-and-mining-in-the-arctic-copenhagen/>
- <http://oilsandstruth.org/baker-lake-hunters-elders-oppose-uranium-mine>

This list of 'top blogs' will constantly evolve in keeping with the volume and tone of online conversation around the Kiggavik Project as it undergoes a NIRB review. The above list is important in that it provides a starting point for desktop monitoring, in effect a social media 'baseline' that can then be used for future analysis at EIS milestones.

4.2 Community Meeting Issue Area Summary

During the community meetings, a question and answer period was held after the presentation of the project proposal. Similarly, at the open houses community members were encouraged to come discuss any concerns with the community tour team. All of the comments and questions raised at these sessions were recorded without name attribution.

The summary of each community meeting and open house is included in Appendix C. Photographs taken at the meetings are included in Appendix D. Recurring concerns and comments are summarized below.

4.2.1 General

In each community, a number of residents spoke in support of the mine, as long as the principles of sustainable development are followed, the communities are represented, and the benefits to the seven (7) communities are clear. Several residents spoke of the need to consider the future and the region's youth when deciding about this project. There were also questions about the potential for mining other minerals in Nunavut.

4.2.2 Employment

The main concerns regarding employment were how many jobs would be available for Inuit, what types of jobs would be available, and whether Inuit from all seven (7) of the Kivalliq communities were eligible for employment at the Kiggavik mine. While several people expressed support for the mines as a means of providing an incentive for the region's youth to stay in school and increase their employment opportunities, others noted their concern that fewer employment opportunities would arise than are outlined in the project proposal. Others wanted to know when hiring would begin (for full-time mine workers, summer jobs, and contractors) and who should be contacted to submit an application.

In all of the communities, residents expressed the need for Inuit workers to be treated equally.

It is noteworthy that in the analysis of Internet discussion that the KIA undertook in advance of the community information tour, jobs and economic development opportunities were also strongly represented.

4.2.3 Training

Closely linked to concerns raised regarding employment were those raised for training opportunities. Many residents asked what training would be available for residents of the Kivalliq to obtain the skills required to work at the mine and when this training would become available. Kivalliq residents expressed a wish that training be offered for all the

possible jobs available at the mine. Several people expressed concern over the failure of previous training courses that have been offered in the region.

Concerns were also raised that residents with prior mining experience would not be hired because they do not have a certificate or the required education level. The emerging consensus was that previous work experience should compensate for the lack of a certificate.

4.2.4 Impacts to the environment (permafrost, wildlife, tailings management, spills)

During the presentations, references were made to the Saskatchewan experience. Several people noted that Saskatchewan differs from Nunavut in terms of environment and climate. Several residents wondered how climate change would affect the project. Concerns were raised regarding how the presence of permafrost might impact the tailings management facility (TMF) and the safety of the TMF.

Concerns were raised regarding the possibility of spills and the impact these would have on the environment. Residents wanted to know what type of spill prevention and mitigation tools would be implemented as well as what AREVA's accident record is.

The potential impacts of the mine and associated infrastructure on caribou was a frequently expressed concern. Also of concern were impacts to fish habitat and sea mammals.

4.2.5 Roads, site access, and material transport

Given that the project proposal lists several options for access roads and options for the transport of yellowcake, the overall agreement is that Kivalliq residents want to be consulted on these options and that IQ needs to be considered.

Residents expressed concerns over the building of a bridge and the impact this would have on wildlife. Similarly, concern was expressed over access roads that run through caribou migration paths.

Specific questions were asked on how the material will be transported south, the size of the air strip, the three (3) road options and the advantages and disadvantages of each of

these, whether a dock would be required and where it would be located, how many barges would sail along the channel if this option was selected, the channel's suitability for barging activities, and the timing and duration of transport.

Support was received from the Baker Lake HTO for road option 1.

4.2.6 Uranium safety

Inquiries were made about where the mine's product would be transported, how the product would be stored onsite, how it would be transported offsite, the final use of the uranium mined at the site, whether a nuclear power plant would be built in Nunavut, and if the project would decrease the cost of electricity in the region. The main concern was that the product might be used in bombs.

Concerns were raised over radiation, how it could be detected, and how workers would be protected.

The question of what would happen to the project should the price of uranium fall was also asked.

4.2.7 Protecting traditional culture and language

Acknowledging that differences in culture exist between southerners and Inuit, questions were raised about what would be done to address potential conflicts both at the mine site and in the community. Questions also arose regarding the onsite drug and alcohol policy.

4.2.8 Mine operation and decommissioning / monitoring

Questions related to mine operation and decommissioning were general in nature and ranged from when the mine is expected to open, the duration of exploration, the size of the open pits, the proponent's plan for the mine once production stopped, the length of the mine's operation, what the work rotation would be, to what the language of work would be. The consensus among residents is that the proponent must have a decommissioning plan in place.

Several people were interested in the types of monitoring/inspection programs that would be put into place at the mine to determine impacts on humans, wildlife, and the

environment. Furthermore, residents wanted to know how the communities would be compensated if adverse environmental impacts occurred.

4.2.9 Interest in the opinion of the residents of Baker Lake

Several communities expressed the desire to know what the residents of Baker Lake thought about the project. The remaining six (6) communities also want to ensure that the residents of Baker Lake are consulted on all aspects of the project.

4.2.10 Communication

The strongest message from the Kivalliq communities is the need to keep communication channels open. The communities want to be informed of their options (be it for employment, training, etc) and they want to have their say in this project.

A suggestion was made that if the KIA returns to consult the communities, workers from the Saskatchewan mines could come talk about their experience in the mines. The possibility of having scientists who do not support uranium mining brought in to speak at each community was also mentioned.

4.2.11 Health and wellness

Given the already over-burdened health system, questions were raised about the possibility of hiring more doctors and nurses if the population were to increase. Residents also want the well-being of the wider population to be considered in the project review process.

4.2.12 Housing

The impact of the project on housing availability and affordability in the Kivalliq is also a concern.

4.3 KIA Commitments

The KIA made the following commitments during the presentations:

- We will:

- Communicate all information received on the project to the communities in a timely fashion;
- Distribute information regarding training opportunities to all communities;
- Ensure the community engagement tour report is available to all communities; and,
- Inform the KIA President that his presence in the communities would be appreciated.

4.4 Community Survey

In advance of KIA's community information session tour in January and February of 2010, a community survey was developed by the Toronto and Montreal-based survey firm CRI Inc., with the assistance of EEM.

The objective of the residents' survey (attached in Appendix B) was to establish a statistically rigorous picture of community opinion with regard to the Kiggavik Project across a number of key areas, namely:

- How aware is the community of KIA's efforts to date on beneficiaries' behalf?
- What is the overall level of community support for the Project?
- What social, environmental and economic issues are of specific community concern?
 - What areas require additional information?
 - Where should KIA be focussing its representations during the Kiggavik Project's NIRB environmental review process?

The survey instrument was designed with a mix of yes/no, agreement ranking and open ended questions that when analyzed and correlated provide a quantitative assessment of public opinion, based on the self-selected population sample (people that attended the KIA community meetings in January and February) that filled out the survey.

The survey was provided in both English and Inuktitut at the community information sessions, each time preceded by an introduction from the KIA and consultant touring team as to the information the survey sought to collect, and how the survey was to be filled out.

A high rate of response was achieved, likely due to the emphasis that was put on introducing and explaining the survey during the information sessions. Of the 534 people that attended the meetings in the seven (7) communities, 391 completed surveys were returned. This provided a completion rate (73%) that assures a high level of statistical certainty (95% confidence or +/- 5% margin of error) in the results.

4.4.1 Community awareness of the KIA's work

The resounding message that came back from the survey results was the high level of awareness of the work that the KIA has been doing to date during the pre-consultation and project proposal review phases of the Kiggavik Project.

The fact that awareness was lowest two communities – Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet – most likely reflects a feeling that the KIA is not representing a particular beneficiary's interest as opposed to a general lack of the KIA's role and efforts to date. For example, given that the KIA is headquartered in Rankin Inlet, it is unlikely that respondents there were unaware of the organization's role during the project review process to date. It is worth underlining that these 'lower' levels of awareness in the communities closest to the project are still only in the 20 - 25% range, which is generally to be expected when going out to consult the community on any large development project, be it in Nunavut or in the south.

Awareness that the KIA has been working on Kivalliq residents' behalf to understand and review the effects of the project on the community

	All	Arviat	Baker Lake	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Rankin Inlet	Repulse Bay	Whale Cove
n	304	127	62	20	23	31	33	8
Yes	86%	87%	79%	95%	100%	74%	85%	100%
No	14%	13%	21%	5%	0%	26%	15%	0%

4.4.2 Overall project rating

Again, the survey results showed a consistently high level of support for the project across the communities (76%). A correspondingly low level of respondents gave the project a poor or fair rating (11%).

Of note, Baker Lake respondents indicated the lowest positive (66%) and highest negative (21%) rating of the project. Similar to the responses to the KIA awareness survey question, this indication of a level of concern with the project is to be expected in the Kivalliq community closest to the mine site, where most of the project's potentially negative impacts as well as positive benefits will be concentrated.

Overall project rating

	All	Arviat	Baker Lake	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Rankin Inlet	Repulse Bay	Whale Cove
n	355	147	76	21	23	40	38	10
Poor	3%	3%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fair	8%	7%	12%	5%	9%	5%	11%	10%
Average	12%	12%	13%	10%	0%	18%	13%	20%
Good	51%	45%	50%	62%	70%	55%	55%	40%
Excellent	26%	33%	16%	24%	22%	23%	21%	30%
Top-2	77%	78%	66%	86%	91%	78%	76%	70%
Bottom-2	11%	10%	21%	5%	9%	5%	11%	10%

4.4.3 Ranking of project impact statements

The survey provided a list of 11 project impact statements that were deliberately written to elicit a strong reaction, either positive or negative. Respondents were asked to rank each statement on a scale – from strongly agree to agree to neutral to disagree to strongly disagree. Based on this exercise a ranked list of statements from most agreed with to least was generated.

At 81% of respondents either agreeing or strongly agreeing, the most positively received statement related to the project delivering employment and contracting opportunities that will be accompanied by appropriate training support.

The perception that the NIRB review process will properly evaluate project risks and benefits also scored high in the ranking exercise (with over 75% agreeing or strongly agreeing with the corresponding statement), as did the question of confidence around AREVA's site clean up at the end of the mine's life.

Statements that produced relatively fewer 'Agree' or 'Strongly agree' responses (in the 50% range) included the perception that mine workers will not be at any risk from radiation, that the project's impacts on the land and water will not compromise traditional lifestyles, and that the influx of outside workers will not negatively affect the community.

These results indicate that while there may be strong support for the project overall, there are a number of key areas of community concern (wildlife protection, worker safety, local quality of life) that respondents expect to see both included in the review process and addressed in the proponent's project plan.

Project Impact Statement Rankings - Grouping of 'Agree' and 'Strongly Agree' Rankings

Project Impact Attributes	Top-2*
The Project will offer lots of job and business opportunities for the Kivalliq.	81%
AREVA is committed to training so residents will get good jobs and contracting opportunities at the mine.	80%
I feel that the environmental review process will give me full opportunity to voice my concerns.	77%
When mining is complete, I am confident that AREVA will clean up the site.	76%
The risks of uranium mining are very clear to me.	66%
I am confident that the Kiggavik Project will provide socially, environmentally and economically balanced development.	65%
I am confident that the Project will protect traditional lifestyles and enhance community wellbeing.	62%
Uranium produced from the mine will not be used for military purposes.	61%
Outside mine workers will not have an adverse impact on the community.	51%
I am confident that the Kiggavik Project won't harm the land, caribou, fish or my traditional lifestyle.	47%
The low amounts of radioactivity will not pose any danger to mine workers.	46%

The ranking exercise also produced a clear grouping of neutral responses. Indeed, seven (7) of the eleven (11) project impact statements elicited neutral rankings from at least 25% of respondents – highlighted in yellow in the table below. When read in combination with the least positively-ranked project impacts statements – highlighted in purple in the table below – these results provide an additional indication of where the KIA could focus its awareness-raising information campaign efforts as the Kiggavik environmental review process moves forward in 2010.

Project Impact Statement Rankings - Detailed Breakdown

Project Impact Attributes	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Top-2*
Job/business opportunities	3%	1%	14%	40%	41%	81%
Committed to training	2%	4%	14%	45%	34%	80%
Can voice my concerns	4%	5%	15%	48%	29%	77%
Confident in site clean up	5%	5%	14%	41%	35%	76%
Risks of uranium are clear	3%	6%	24%	42%	24%	66%
Balanced development	3%	6%	26%	48%	17%	65%
Protect traditional lifestyles & enhance wellbeing	6%	8%	25%	45%	17%	62%
Uranium not used for military	5%	9%	24%	37%	25%	61%
No adverse impact from outside workers	5%	12%	32%	38%	13%	51%
Won't harm land, caribou, fish, traditional lifestyle	8%	13%	32%	30%	17%	47%
Radioactivity does not pose any danger to workers	6%	13%	35%	34%	12%	46%

These areas include uranium risk perceptions, the protection of traditional lifestyles, and the ability of the review process to result in a project that maximizes benefits and minimizes harmful impacts.

4.4.4 Correlation analysis – Assessing importance

CRI's analysis is also able to determine the extent to which any one project attribute ranking influences a respondent's overall rating of the project, be it positive or negative. This 'importance' correlation is helpful in providing an assessment of community priority areas.

For example, while the correlation analysis confirms that the project attributes with the highest satisfaction rankings were also the most important in terms of overall project satisfaction levels (refer to the table below), it also showed how a project attribute that scored lower in the ranking exercise can figure more prominently in respondents' overall project satisfaction rankings, such as "I am confident the project won't harm the land, caribou, fish or my traditional lifestyle".

Conversely, a project attribute statement that scored in the middle of the pack in terms of respondent satisfaction can have relatively little influence ('importance') relative to overall project satisfaction, such as "The risks of uranium mining are very clear to me".

Performance ranking and importance correlation to overall project satisfaction

Project impact attributes	Performance ranking	Importance correlation to overall project satisfaction (Difference with performance ranking)
Job/business opportunities	1	1 (0)
Committed to training	2	2 (0)
Can voice my concerns	3	8 (-5)
Confident in site clean up	4	6 (-2)
Risks of uranium mining are clear	5	11 (-6)
Balanced development	6	3 (+3)
Protect traditional lifestyles & enhance wellbeing	7	4 (+3)
Uranium not used for military	8	10 (-2)
No adverse impact from outside workers	9	9 (0)
Won't harm land, caribou, fish, traditional lifestyle	10	5 (+5)
Radioactivity does not pose any danger to workers	11	7 (+4)

This correlation analysis that produces a determination of issue area importance allows the KIA to focus its representations to NIRB during the regulator's development of Draft EIS Guidelines for the Kiggavik Project. The areas of particular community 'importance' include the importance of ensuring a socially, environmentally and economically balanced development that protects workers as well as the land, water and wildlife upon which the Inuit of the Kivalliq depend.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The early 2010 KIA community information tour to present the Kiggavik project proposal was worthwhile on a number of levels. Foresight and a bit of luck played into the good timing of the tour, which narrowly preceded the Ministerial Part 5/Part 6 decision in early March, meaning that the awareness-raising objective of the tour was more easily achieved.

Furthermore, although attendance at these types of events is not the only way to measure success, it is a positive sign that in Baker Lake over 100 people attended, and that in Arviat close to 200 people attended the session. This speaks to an existing interest level in the communities and supports the continuing need to provide residents with the right information so that they can best benefit from their right to be consulted during the Project's Part 5 review.

The response rate for the community survey can also be deemed to be a success. To ensure that participants in future consultations are properly prepared to complete the survey, future tours should duplicate the practice adopted by the KIA team of making the introduction and distribution of follow-on surveys a dedicated agenda item.

The tour also sends a clear message that the KIA is committed to both informing and listening to beneficiaries during the environmental review of this project. This proactive approach needs to ramp up during the public consultation phases of the Project's NIRB Part 5 review.

The following recommendations would support the short-term objective of increasing community involvement in the Kiggavik Project's NIRB review, as well as the longer-term social and economic development objectives of addressing systemic barriers to Inuit participation in the wage economy.

5.1 Recommendation 1: Communication

Continue pro-active communication and information campaign to better prepare beneficiaries to take part in the Kiggavik Part 5 NIRB review, in particular in Baker Lake:

- Publish a plain English and Inuktitut summary of the community tour, social media study and community survey results on-line at the KIA site and print copies for CLO distribution in the Kivalliq communities. There should also be provisions made on the KIA website for visitors to leave comments or ask questions. This way, the posting of the community tour executive summary document can become a hub for the KIA to solicit and track community issue areas going forward through the NIRB review process.

- Issue media release and provide follow-up interviews as required to tell the story of the tour and the survey results. The key message is that the KIA, as a representative of Inuit interests in the Kivalliq, is actively listening to beneficiaries, and will continue to do so throughout the NIRB review process, to ensure that all issues and opportunities are properly represented to the Board and evaluated.
- Keep up to date on relevant social media postings/activity via free, online monitoring services (for example, Twittersearch, Googlesearch, Backtype, Social Mention, Addictomatic, etc.)
- At key NIRB review process milestones (Draft EIS Guidelines development and issuance, Draft EIS issuance), the KIA's Kiggavik Project consultant review team should develop plain English/Inuktitut newsletters/brochures for posting on the website and printing for distribution in the communities. These information pamphlets will keep beneficiaries informed as well as document the links between concerns expressed by the community to date, and what is being done to address these.
- Focus issue areas for these community newsletters are suggested by the feedback from the community consultations and survey and could include:
 - Uranium and public health
 - Jobs and contracting skills training and development
 - NIRB review process explained
 - Wildlife and traditional lifestyle protection
- Focus on opportunities to participate, either remotely or in person, to radio call-in shows in all of the communities.

5.2 Recommendation 2: Follow-up

Stage follow-up community tour or tours, focussed on specific areas of community interest, at appropriate Project review milestones:

- Given the success of KIA's first community tour, preliminary planning should begin immediately around prioritizing community issue areas that would be the appropriate focus of future community consultation tours.

- High on that list would be jobs and the training that will be required to let Inuit access skilled jobs at the Kiggavik mine site. The KIA should continue to take a lead role in preparing workers to access the skilled jobs that would come with the construction and operation of the mine, as was done on the Meadowbank Project. Providing residents with information on training and skills development as well as obtaining community input on a job training strategy, as was successfully achieved through ASEP funding with the Meadowbank Project, would be a substantive, tangible demonstration of such a leadership role.
- Another community tour focus could be around uranium and public health, so that beneficiaries are better equipped to assess the relative risks and benefits of the project during the NIRB review project.

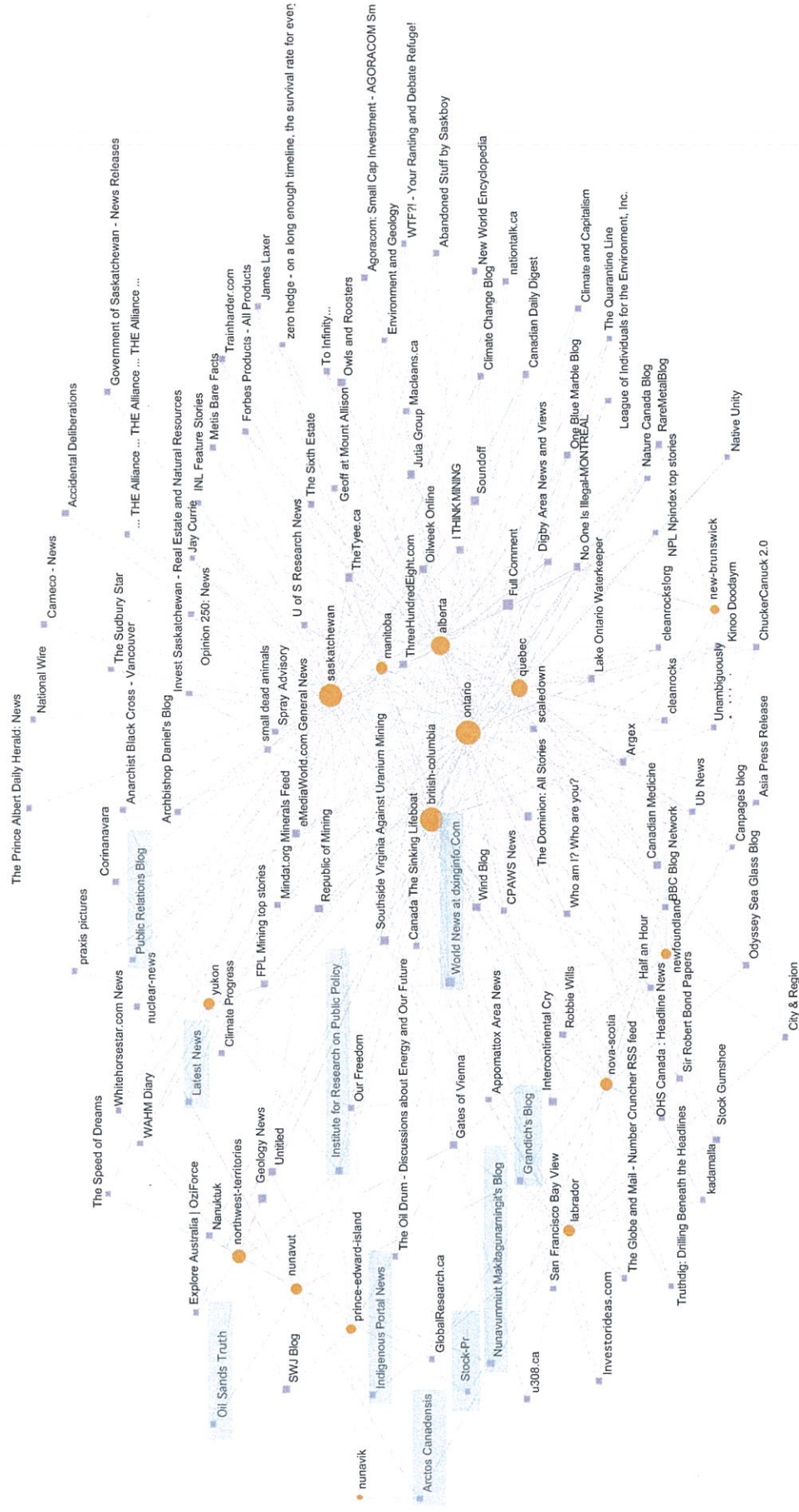
5.3 Recommendation 3: Further Data Gathering

Continue gathering quantitative data on community priorities:

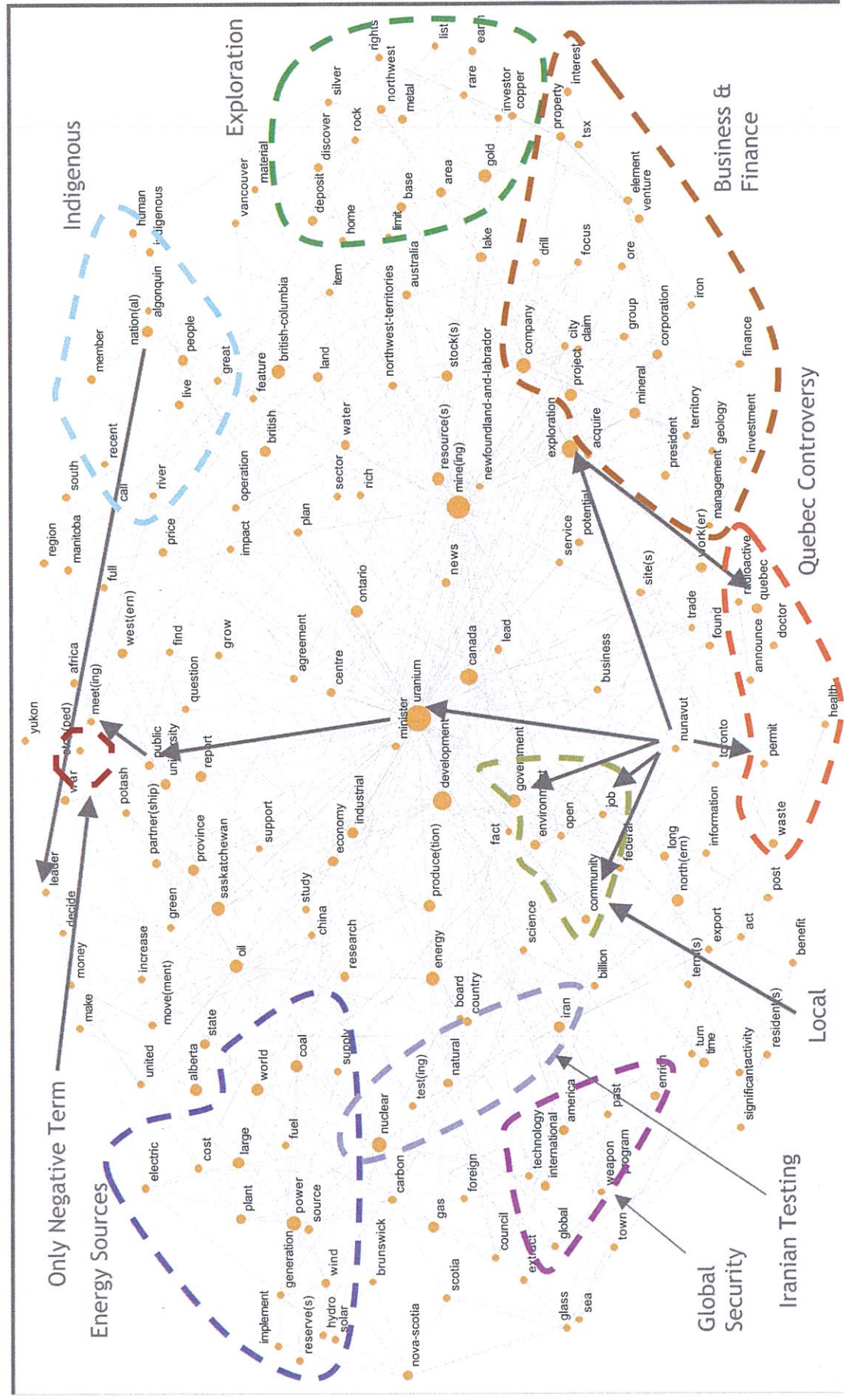
- Continue attempts to administer KIA's Kiggavik Project awareness and satisfaction survey with the Kivalliq high school student population. Efforts are already underway to engage Kivalliq high school students by having them complete the survey instrument as part of their class work. These attempts to document the youth perspective in Nunavut would provide an interesting and timely demographic complement to the surveys filled out by community members attending KIA's public information sessions in January and February of 2010.
- The above-referenced follow-up community tour(s) could be used as an opportunity to conduct a second survey focussed on beneficiaries' expectations with regard to NIRB's development of environmental review guidelines as well as the community's perception of job training priorities and readiness.

APPENDIX A: SOCIAL MEDIA DOCUMENTATION

Nexalogy
ENVIRONICS



Nexalogy
ENVIRONICS



APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE



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Kivalliq Inuit Association

ttcsy=z/P.O. Box 340, vq6Oi6 Rankin Inlet, kNK5 Nunavut X0C 0G0
sclb/Tel: (867) 645-2800 hvJf5/Fax: (867) 645-2348 Toll free: 1-800-220-6581

AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) wants to build and operate a uranium mine and milling operation (The Kiggavik Project) at a site located 80 kilometres to the west of Baker Lake.

Since 2006, the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) has been representing Kivalliq region Nunavut Land Claims beneficiaries during AREVA's community consultations around the proposed Kiggavik Project. So far, KIA has documented a number of Inuit areas of concern that will need to be addressed during the environmental review.

In this survey we want to hear what you have to say about how the project will affect your life and where you live.

1. Are you aware that the KIA has been working on your behalf to understand and review the effects of the project on the community?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2. Please rate your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
a) The Project will offer lots of job and business opportunities for the Kivalliq.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) AREVA is committed to training so that Kivalliq residents will get good jobs and contracting opportunities at the mine.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) I am confident that the Kiggavik Project won't harm the land, caribou, fish or my traditional lifestyle.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) I am confident that the Kiggavik Project will provide socially, environmentally and economically balanced development.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) I am confident that the Project will protect traditional lifestyles and enhance community wellbeing.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) The low amounts of radioactivity will not pose any danger to mine workers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) When mining is complete, I am confident that AREVA will clean up the site.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) Outside mine workers will not have an adverse impact on the community.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) Uranium produced from the mine will not be used for military purposes.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) The risks of uranium mining are very clear to me.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k) I feel that the environmental review process will give me full opportunity to voice my concerns.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Given the potential social and environmental impacts as well as the potential economic and social benefits, how would you rate the project overall?

- ☐ Excellent
☐ Good
☐ Neutral
☐ Fair
☐ Poor

4. Please tell us about any other issues and concerns you have in the space below. Use the back of this page to continue, if necessary.

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Arviat Jan 28 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community:	Arviat	Location:	Community Hall
Date :	January 28 2010	Time :	7 p.m.
Presentation Panel	Joe Kaludjak Peter Brian Reilly Thomas Edwin Evo Luis Manzo		

Attendees (refer to attendance list)

178 Attendees
147 Questionnaires

Agenda

1. Prayer
2. Welcome / Introductions
3. Kiggavik Project Overview
4. Regulatory Update and Project Summary
Break
5. Q&A / Prizes

1. *Prayer*
Thomas

2. *Welcome / Introductions*

JK – We're here to gather your concerns and questions about the Kiggavik project. It's important that you all be involved, especially the hunters.
EE – Some of us are here from Baker Lake and we want to hear what you think about the project. If something should leak, it's important to protect the land. We're here to share our knowledge about the mine and hear what you have to say.
Peter – We know that some people are against the mines, but we think there are more people who are for the mines now than in the past. The mines may benefit the communities (employment). Those of us who have visited the site have seen that it is well

organized and they are ready to deal with any emergencies or accidents.

Thomas – Thanks the visitors for attending. We're here tonight and tomorrow morning for you to ask questions and voice your concerns.

LM – Thanks visitors for coming. Explains that the reason for the meeting is to present the project proposal.

3. Kiggavik Project Overview

BR – Refer to PowerPoint presentation

- Project is at the proposal stage
- Emphasis on the fact that the proposed set up is what is currently standard in the industry
- A winter road is more expensive to build than an all season road
- There are a lot of discussions which must be had before the decision on roads is taken
- There will be many more meetings and consultations for this proposed project

4. Regulatory Update

BR – Refer to PowerPoint presentation

Currently waiting for indication from Minister Chuck Strall

5. Q&A

Refer to Participants Table below

Participant Comments

Topic	Question / Comment
Decommissioning	Q: When the mine closes, will the mine just be left or will it be cleaned up? A: JK – With the creation of Nunavut, we now have a more organized process. We must consult the communities prior to mine construction and the company needs to include a decommissioning plan, which includes returning the land as close to its natural state as possible. Regulations require mines ensure there is a clean up after mine closure.
Employment	Q: What are the expectations for hiring?

Cultural differences	Q: What are the opportunities for BD for Kivalliq businesses? Q: What about cultural differences? A: BR – In SK, extensive work has been done between government and communities and they have approx. 50% northern people employment (mostly Cree and Dene). Requirements for using local businesses will be part of IIBA. In SK, they put an elder at the site to help bridge the gap between the different cultures. We understand that Nunavut is different and discussions will need to be had before the IIBA is established for this proposed project. JK – In Nunavut, regulations and policies exist. Proposed mines need to have the approval of the communities. It is important for us to inform the people.
General	Q: How many years would the mine be in operation?
Storage	Q: How long would yellowcake stay on site (i.e. storage)?
Decommissioning	Q: What is the mine decommissioning plan?
Wildlife	Q: What is the impact on caribou (i.e. is the mine in their territory)? A: BR – Mine life is a minimum 25 years (3-5 construction, 15-20 production, 5 decommissioning). Yellowcake storage will depend on the transportation option selected. But, yellowcake is a valuable product and it would not be in the company's interest to store it for a long time. Decommissioning lasts for at least 5 years, or until the regulators are satisfied with the results of any monitoring.
Employment	Q: Will people from Arviat be hired? Trained? I support this project. Will it be monitored year round?
Training	A: BR – There will be extensive monitoring, especially at the construction and early operation phases. Monitoring frequency may be reduced once results are satisfactory and constant. Monitoring will continue until the regulatory agencies are satisfied that the environment has been returned, as closely as possible, to its original state.
Decommissioning	JK – Under the IIBA, the water used will be returned in the same condition. The company must follow the procedures written in the IIBA, according to the NLCA.
Transportation	Q: Are you from the mining company?

Fish & fish habitat
Employment
Training

Q: The uranium looks dangerous. The drums must be properly sealed and be leak proof before they are shipped south. We have to think about the next generation. They need to make a living. We also need to think about fish habitat. How will safety be ensured around the mining pits? I don't want the next generation to be jobless like I was. I want them to have training and employment opportunities. They need training. We are hoping the mine to go longer. We elders need to prepare training and jobs for our young people. There are very few jobs in Arviat. I support the mine if it opens soon because it is an opportunity for our youth to find work. We do not have a lot of opportunities.

I think it would be good for the elders to visit the site, to see what it looks like. Thank you for coming.

A: JK – I know what you are talking about. The Inuit should be involved in the mine. The uranium looks dangerous, but it is handled carefully. Storage and transport are well regulated, to reduce danger. NTI and community approval is required before the proposal goes ahead.

BR – Yellowcake transport is regulated by NTI and Transport Canada. The current methods are used all over the world. Emergency response teams exist to respond to any emergency that may arise. Open pits are engineered with safety in mind.

LM – KIA is there to make sure your interests are protected. Company will require a permit from EC, DFO, TC, INAC, NSC. Each of these departments will ensure that the company is fulfilling its requirements before issuing their permit.

Monitoring

Q: Will the river that leads from Baker Lake to Chesterfield Inlet be monitored to make sure that wildlife and people are not impacted?

A: BR – In the Athabasca region, an Environment Quality Committee (EQC) has been established to monitor the area. They monitor and sample and submit the samples to the lab of their choice. They choose where the samples come from. Then they report back to their communities. It's a very effective program. May be considered in the Kivalliq region.

Employment
Training

Q: How many employees will be hired from Kivalliq? Are they prepared to train Inuit people for heavy machinery operation and safety? I wouldn't just want to be a janitor or cook's helper. Will you help people develop the required skills to be employed at the mine?

A: JK – Training is currently available. Heavy equipment operating courses will be available in Ontario.

We have recently approval to provide training.

EE – The KIA board of directors discusses training when they meet. Discussions are held regarding the types of training that may be required (e.g. heavy machinery operation, administrative / office). Four workers from SK were invited to share their experiences in the SK mines. The KIA is doing its best to be prepared for the start of construction.

Uranium

Q: What will the uranium be used for? Why is it so important?

A: BR – The mined uranium will be used for nuclear energy, which is a “clean” form of energy. In Canada, approximately 16% of our energy is from nuclear energy. In France, it is 80%. There is a demand for nuclear energy.

Employment

Q: What % of the 600 jobs will be available and filled for Inuit residents of the Kivalliq? (i.e. how much training are we prepared to give to Inuit to fill those jobs?)

A: BR – In SK, approx. 50% of the employees are Dene, Cree or Metis. The actual % will be part of the IIBA. The goal is to maximize local employment. Meadowbank is at about 42%, which is quite high for the early stage of operation.

JT – Speaking for AREVA, we will hire as many as we can, as soon as we can. However, it does take time for us to train workers. If the mine is allowed to go ahead, workers would be taken to the SK mines to be trained. The IIBA will dictate the numbers that will need to be hired and trained. Some types of jobs take a little bit longer to train for than others. The likely target will be at least 50% of the workforce. It may take a little longer to get an Inuit general manager, but that is the direction the company wants to go in.

JK – Some of us have been to SK and to see the same kind of involvement in the mine from our residents as the northern SK workers.

Employment Training

C: I am hoping that the residents of Arviat become involved in this project. We are seeking any help we can get in terms of employment and training. Make sure you let us know before the mine is open! We are good people and we are willing to work.

A: JK – Thank you.

Transportation

Q: We need more information and discussion on how the uranium will be transported (route, safety

measures, etc).

A: BR – Several options exist for transportation. These will be part of the consultation process before any decisions are made.

Community support

Q: Do we really support this company? Maybe there are people who are not present because they do not support this project. We need to be clear if we support this proposal or not.

A: JK – We visited all of the communities and obtained notions to move forward with the review process. We are here again, asking for the communities' comments and concerns.

LM – The KIA's responsibility is to make sure all the information is available so that the communities make the correct decisions. NWB has already approved, by notion, the project to go ahead with the process. The NSC will also need to approve the project. This is the most difficult approval to obtain. My responsibility, as director of lands, is to make sure all the information is available.

Employment

C: I think it's about time that we support the proposal. We have had difficult employment conditions for many years. We have heard about this mine for many years. I do not think that uranium mining is dangerous. For many years, we have been stuck talking about mining. We want it to start as soon as possible.

A: JK – There is really no danger. It is a well regulated industry.

JK – Feel free to call the KIA or your board of directors in your community if you have any questions, concerns, comments.

Thank you for coming and for welcoming us.

Key Commitments for KIA (for feedback, communication, action, etc...)

Stakeholder (or group)	Commitment	Responsible	Date
Text			Type
No commitments.			

Arviat Jan 28 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Morning Meeting

Community: Arviat **Location:** Community Hall

Date : January 29, 2010 **Time :** 9 a.m.

Drop ins Approx. 10

Participant Comments

Topic **Comment**

No comments or questions to record.

BR: Brian Riley
LM: Luis Manzo
EE: Edwin Evo
JK: Joe Kaludjak

Baker Lake Feb. 26, 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community: Baker Lake Location: Community Hall

Date: 26 February 2010 Time: 7 p.m.

Presentation Panel
Edwin Evo
Mayor of Baker Lake
Luis Manzo
Brian Reilly

Attendees (refer to attendance list)

102 Attendees
72 Questionnaires

Agenda

1. Prayer
2. Welcome / Introductions
3. Kiggavik Project Overview and Regulatory Update
Break
4. Q&A / Prizes

1. Prayer

2. Welcome / Introductions

Mayor of Baker Lake – Welcomes KIA, AREVA

Would rather be watching hockey! Why did KIA have this meeting on a hockey night? Don't make this too long.

Seriously, we have welcomed the Agnico Mine, but our residents have some concerns and questions. We need to have a process in place for our residents to deal with issues. Baker Lake has an economic development officer.

EE – I know, we are all concerned, but we need to think about our children and grandchildren.

LM – Thanks audience for coming. Briefly describes purpose of the session (brief description of the proposal). Explains that

this is the beginning of a 5 year licensing process. We want to hear all of your concerns. All the information received by the KIA will be communicated to the seven communities. All the information that is collected will be included in the report. This is the first meeting of many to come in this process. KIA is prepared to bear this cost and to be transparent in sharing information with the communities.

3. Kiggavik Project Overview and Regulatory Update

Refer to PowerPoint Presentation.

BR – Thanks attendees for coming out. This is our third attempt to hold this meeting, so the choice of date was not our original one.

4. Q & A

Refer to Participants Comments Table.

Participant Comments

Topic	Question / Comment
Support for the project	C: We want to be represented. I'd like to see a law passed. Arctic residents are concerned and want to protect their land and wildlife. We're not trying to put down any Western people. We have to start looking forward to the future, for our children and grandchildren. The mines have a limited lifespan. I have toured the Northern Saskatchewan mines. The decommissioned mines seem to be looked after properly. While we do not always agree with each other, I hope that we can get along in the future. We all have to work together to plan for our future. It'll be our young people who work in these mines. We have to follow the growth of our world. The only difference is our language. Make sure you come back, as other people may want to voice their concerns in the future. Thank you for listening.
Welcome	C: Welcome and thank you for coming.
Uranium market price	Q: You are making promises now, but I know things will change in the future. What will happen if the price of uranium drops? A: BR – The mining business has cycles. What has been said since the beginning is that the project has to

be economically feasible, has to have a social licence, and the impacts to environment and wildlife have to be minimal.

LM – The proponent has a decommissioning plan. This includes putting money in a trust for accidents.

**Employment
Project support**

C: You are here for clarification and you want to hear from the people. We have to look at the future because many of us have grandchildren. They need to have employment opportunities. I would be happy for this project to go ahead. The world was made by our Creator. He did this so could get something out of the world. If we agree with each other, there would not be any problems. However, we have to work carefully. We need to trust the scientists and those that are working. I fully support this mine.

**Training
Project support**

Q: Who will you be training for the Kiggavik project? Many young people are unemployed and are on social assistance. I'd like to see young people trained. Some people have been refused, but they might be hopeful if Kiggavik goes ahead. I support this project.

A: LM – Young people will be trained. The KIA has secured funding for training (2.5 million). A society has been created that will be devoted specifically to training. Training will be available for the different jobs that will be available at the mine.

**Training
Benefits for the
community**

C: Our ancestors grew up with no formal education, no certificates. They learned through hands-on training and observation. So, while you may not have a certificate, you can still be smart and understand how to do the job.

Q: What will be the benefits to the community?

A: LM – The training Society will develop a training program. The Society must make this training more effective. Training will be available in all 7 communities.

***Problems with translation equipment. Question about benefits to the community not answered. ***

**Transportation
options and
impacts on wildlife**

Q: Will they be building bridges? Can they build something other than a bridge, like a docking area? Much planning is required by engineers to build bridges. A lot of us use the area for hunting. I think we Elders need to speak out. Thank you and welcome to Baker Lake. I'd like to invite the public to speak. We should all work together and plan together for our children. Thank you for listening.

A: BR – The proposed bridge on the Thelon River is one of the three options being considered (Option 1).

Option 2: Southern road. Option 3: Winter road. These are the options that have been proposed. Nothing has been decided. If the bridge option was selected, the bridge would be about 500 m long and 15 m high. Engineers have built bridges in these conditions. But what impact would this have on wildlife? We need to consider all of these options before a decision is made.

Looking at both sides of the argument

Q / C: When you cannot handle a simple thing like a meeting, how will you handle a bigger thing? (*Referring to the problems with the translation equipment*). Why have we not heard from both sides of the argument? We've only heard from people who support uranium mining. Why have we not heard from scientists who oppose it?

A: BR – There have been events in the industry where people talk about the benefits and risks of uranium mining. Maybe there should be more of that.

In SK, every year, residents are polled for their opinion to determine their level of approval, which has increased every year. This may be because there have been many information sessions and the residents are more informed. There will be more consultation for this project (including some interesting debates about the positive and negative impacts of the mine) in the 7 Kivalliq communities.

LM – NTI has passed a uranium policy that specifically states that the uranium mined in Nunavut will be used for peaceful purposes only. The risk of having a nuclear facility in Nunavut is a non-issue because there are no power plants here (and will not be any for many years to come). We will only be extracting yellowcake in Nunavut.

Global impacts of uranium mining
Worker compensation

Q: How does uranium impact environment, atmosphere and wildlife, globally?

How is the worker compensation board involved?

A: BR – Uranium is one of the most common elements in the world. While it is typically not found in high concentrations, it is found everywhere. What we are concerned with here is uranium that is in concentration. Companies operating in the industry have very strict policies and guidelines with how workers interact with uranium (including trading, transparent records, exposure badges, PPE, etc). As an example, consider that pilots in the north shown lower levels of radiation that those who fly in the south.

General

C: I don't have too many questions. We can be trained at any time. Sometimes, when meetings get too long, it becomes hard to understand, especially for Elders.

Baker Lake Feb. 26, 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Training Spills

Q / C: If we do not understand each other, things may happen. What are the age limits for training? What's happening with the people who are mining uranium? We do not want to see accidents as we have seen in the past. We need to discuss this openly. It is good to see people come to discuss this with us. Please feel free to give us any information you can.

A: BR – Thank you.

Afternoon Meeting

Community:

Baker Lake

Location: Recreational Hall

Date:

26 February 2010

Time:

2 p.m.

Agenda

EE – Introductions

LM – Brief introduction to the project.

Land claim agreement was granted 1983, ratified in 1993 and revised in 2003.

BR presentation – Refer to the PowerPoint presentation.

Drop ins

22 sign-ins

14 questionnaires

Participant Comments

Topic	Comment
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Transportation by air	Q: Do you have an idea how long the air strip will be?
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	A: BR – What is proposed is an air strip that will be long enough to move a Hercules plane in and out.
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Transportation of yellowcake	Q: Will shipping be done from the site directly south or will it go through the community?
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	A: BR – What is being proposed at this stage is both options. One of the options is to fly the material
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Baker Lake Feb. 26, 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

south directly from the mine site (minimum of 9 months of the year). The other option is transport by truck to Baker Lake, then by barge to Chesterfield Inlet. At this stage, no decision has been made.

Impacts on snow

Q: What will happen to the snow that they will need to dig out?

A: BR – Using SK as a model, open pit operations occur in SK and for 8-9 months of the year, they operate in the snow. It does not affect operations.

JT – Snow is stockpiled around the mining site and graded so that when the snow melts, any potentially contaminated water is directed to settling ponds.

Welcome

C: On behalf of the elders committee, welcome and thank you for coming.

Reactions of other communities

Q: What has the reaction of the other communities been?

A: BR – What we find is a need for outreach initiatives. Any of the decisions that are made need to be made once the communities have been consulted. Each community has different issues, but there are recurring themes: road access, yellowcake transport, environmental impacts, training, employment opportunities. Many of the other communities also wanted to know what the residents of Baker Lake thought.

LM – All the communities want to be informed about the process, with each community having different concerns they wish to raise.

Road options

C: Reading of a letter to KIA from HTO regarding the building of a road (refer to letter). Baker Lake HTO would like to be involved in the environmental assessment.

Resolution passed at 2010 HTO AGM that they were against building a road across Baker Lake because of concerns of the environmental impacts of a potential spill.

Do not want a road like the one to Meadowbank because it would be useless, since the residents cannot use it.

Road option 1 was recommended by the HTO, with some conditions (refer to letter). Options 2 and 3 were not.

A: 1: Community consultation: LM – The KIA will be meeting with the various stakeholders in the future. We have had meetings in the past. Our director and CLO were present. Prior to these meetings,

we need to plan first and obtain all the required information from the proponent.

2: Road options: BR – We have noted that you support option 1, with conditions.

EE – This is just the proposal stage. It will be a long time before the mine is built. We have to think about our future, our wildlife, our water, our environment. Many studies have been done to establish the environmental baseline conditions. We are meeting with the communities now to understand what the communities want. This is just the first of many meetings in the community.

3: Tailings, docking, transportation of yellowcake: BR – KIA will include your concerns and recommendations in their report.

Roads

Communication

C: I remember when I was an HTO member, I didn't want any roads going through the area (because of the risk of environmental impacts). We are never informed by the KIA or the HTO over the radio.

A: BR – A huge part of the licensing process will be the environmental impact statement. This will be done with the participation of many scientists, as well as IQ. That process has already begun, but it is the NIRB that will set the guidelines.

EE – We are giving this project to you, the public, to decide. It is not just the KIA that is deciding.

Communication

C: The CLC meetings are always open to whoever wants to go and listen. Whatever question is brought up, an answer is given. They also try to distribute the information to the public. Sometimes it is hard to inform the public over the radio.

Community benefits

Q: How will AREVA try to keep the community satisfied? We want to protect our environment and

wildlife. We Inuit need to start planning for the future. No doubt the mine will only be open for about 10 years. We've been given a chance here to consider what will happen. Because we have a land claims agreement, we now have control over our own land.

How will the KIA and AREVA ensure that we are comfortable with this project if it moves forward?

A: LM – The KIA came to the community to give you general information in 2009. KIA will provide all the necessary expertise to make sure this project is safe. The licensing process will take another 5 years. DFO, EC, INAC, CNSC will not approve the project if it is not environmentally safe. The Lands Department will gather all of your concerns and questions. Any new information we receive from the proponent will be communicated to the communities. The KIA will review the proposal thoroughly. If you

are not comfortable with it, the project will not proceed.

Project support

C: I support the project as long as certain conditions are met (including conditions of safety and wellbeing). We have a very concrete example (with Agnico) to refer to.

Project support

C: I support this project. I think it's great that companies want to employ Inuit-Owned businesses. They told us, if you are I-O, registered and have Inuit employees, you can sub-contract to the mines (AEM awards 187 million in contracts annually). I think the youth are encouraged by this.

Key Commitments for KIA (for feedback, communication, action, etc...)

Stakeholder (or group)	Commitment	Type	Responsible	Date
HTO	General commitment: KIA should ensure communication with all stakeholders.	Text		

Chesterfield Inlet Feb. 25, 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community: Chesterfield Inlet School gym

Date: 25 February 2010 Time: 7 p.m.

Presentation Panel
Edwin Evo
Luis Manzo
Brian Reilly

Attendees (refer to attendance list)

25 Attendees
23 Questionnaires

Agenda

1. Prayer
2. Welcome / Introductions
3. Kiggavik Project Overview and Regulatory Update
Break
4. Q&A / Prizes

1. *Prayer*
Mary Tautu

2. *Welcome / Introductions*

EE: Introduces team.

Informs audience that we have not yet been to Baker Lake because of the weather.

Tells them to use their elected members and CLO. If you do not go to these people, we will not know what your concerns are.
Andre Tautu: We are in the early stage of the project proposal. We have given them a permit to explore on top of the land. If they want to explore underground, they will need another permit.

LM: The KIA Lands Department received a mining application in 2008. We have hired a team of experts to review the project proposal. Permits need to be obtained from: NIRB, NPC, NWB (authorize and review the project, just like KIA does for lands, to

make sure the project is safe for the environment), CNSC. We have taken the initiative to visit all the communities to gather your questions and concerns. It will take 3-5 years for the company to get its permit. Several other consultations will occur in the community throughout the project approval phase. Today, concentrate on the environmental aspects of this proposal. Any project that occurs in the north will provide benefits for you. The KIA's job is to make sure the project is undertaken in such a way that will minimize risks to the environment.

Feel free to ask questions. You will also have other opportunities to contact us.

3. Kiggavik Project Overview and Regulatory Update

Refer to the PowerPoint presentation.

NPC is manager of Keewatin Land Use Plan.

4. Q&A / Prizes

Refer to Participant Comments Table.

Participant Comments

Topic	Question / Comment
Tailings	Q: Are tailings dangerous? A: BR – Tailings consist of fine ground up rock, water, and chemicals. This is the waste material that is not removed from the rock as ore. One of the chemicals contained in this rock is radium. Before the chemicals leave the mill, they are neutralized so that when they are deposited in the pit, they behave as a solid plug. Therefore, nothing leaks out and nothing leaks into the tailings plug. This is what is used in the 3 milling operations in Northern Saskatchewan. The CNSC approves of this method. The only difference in Nunavut is the presence of permafrost. Studies must be done on the effect of the tailings on permafrost. LM – Tailings management needs to be safe for the project to go ahead. KIA, DFO, NIRB all have to make sure that tailings management in permafrost areas is safe. If there is doubt, we will need to study it in detail. The company cannot just leave the waste rock out of the ground. They must put it back.
Roads	Q: Let the public know when they will come to consult for roads.

When will the NIRB set the guidelines for roads, shipping, etc?

A: LM – Under the land claims agreement (art. 26), projects trigger the process if: they are worth over 30 million dollars a year or employ 100 persons per day. This project needs approval from the Minister. NIRB will then develop a scoping document and guidelines will be set. This will take 3-4 months. After that, the NIRB will go to pre-hearings and they will set up the regulations of the game. The technical proposals will come next. Final hearings will occur when the project is finalized. NIRB will also have to visit the communities to inform them of the process. The technical proposals will have to be presented. This will be yet another chance for you to express your concerns and ask your questions. We are now waiting on the Minister's decision to start the process.

C: I knew what the answer was.

Transportation

Q: I don't really understand the posters. Which yellowcake transportation option will be safer? We do not have insurance to protect us, but we will be most affected. Have you considered skidoo transportation?

A: BR – Two options have been proposed. One of these is to use barges, where the barge season would be about 2 months. The yellowcake needs to go south, because it needs to be processed further. The yellowcake is placed in specially designed drums that are sealed. The drums are then placed in sea containers, which are in turn sealed prior to shipping. This is the model that is used all over the world.

We know of 2 incidences where there was a spill from the drums, but these were contained in the sea container. Therefore, there is a risk of spills, but the probability of a spill reaching the environment is low. Also, spill response emergency plans and teams are put into place. Therefore, there are people in place to react to spills. Simulations / staging incidents are done to ensure the team will respond appropriately.

LM – The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement protects land and wildlife. If an accident happens, the land claim requests compensation, protecting you.

Safety inspections

Q: Do mining companies perform safety inspections to ensure all work is done appropriately? How often would inspections occur?

A: LM – KIA can perform inspections, as well as DFO, Environment Canada, INAC, etc. There are usually onsite inspections during construction.

BR – The uranium industry is probably one of the most highly regulated industries in the country.

Access road

Q / C: If a road is built to get to the dock, it will need to go through the caribou herding route. Will this disturb caribou migration? Will this be considered?

A: BR – Three options are being considered. GN, Baker Lake, Beverly/Q caribou will all be involved in the final decision.

Recounts the tale of the Meadowbank worker who informed us that, if caribou are spotted along the access road, traffic is stopped until the caribou have passed.

This is one of the important decisions that needs to be made.

C: I would prefer to see a landing strip than a road. Why not do that?

A: For moving people in and moving yellowcake out, a landing strip is fine. The other thing that must be considered is the mining supplies. Flying these in would be uneconomical because of their quantity. For the project to proceed, it will need an access road, although the final decision has not been made.

Access road

C: The roads we see are just options.

Access road

Q: Have these roads been designed or approved by Baker Lake, since they know their land?

A: BR – Yes, although the consultation process continues. Their voice will be weighed along with the voice of the regulators and other stakeholders in the process.

LM – The proponent needs to demonstrate that the caribou are protected from negative impacts from the project.

Caribou

C: There are many people who will say that caribou numbers are decreasing.

A: LM – Every year that the proponent is operating, they need to report to the government. If anything changes, or problems are noted, they will need to make adjustments.

Access road

C: There are calving areas, rivers, migratory birds along the proposed access road. Make sure you understand the Elders' point of view when you get to Baker Lake.

A: BR – A winter road is being considered as an option.

Access road

C: We understand they need to build a road. They will be building bigger buildings and power plants, etc. They will need to build a road to get to the site. When they discuss the road options, IQ will have to be

considered, especially for the community of Baker Lake. They know where the animals are.

I know we will be affected because we are at the beginning of the channel. We are the owners of this land. We respect it and we need to protect it. We have to be protected, according to the Land Claims Agreement.

Tailings

Q: Will climate change affect the tailings management facility? (E.g. of putting a covered cup with liquid outside, then bringing it inside. It may crack. Would this happen with climate change?)

A: BR – This is one of the most difficult questions to answer. What we can do is run simulations to see what would happen if the permafrost were to melt. Different scenarios will be evaluated.

Q: Who would be responsible for clean up if there was a leak in the tailings?

A: BR – The method used today works in areas where there is no permafrost. It is probable that it would then work in areas with permafrost. It is not well understood, but studies would be done to determine the potential impacts of climate change on TMF.

EE – Baker Lake would be affected. All the communities would be affected, but we need to work together.

Fish populations

Q: You may not have an answer for this. That's OK. Birds use waterfowl as food. Has the impact on lakes been considered? Will fish populations be affected?

A: BR – Under the environmental baseline studies, the fish and waterfowl are being studied. This will be done before, during and after operations. E.g. If some fish were lost in Andrew Lake, there would be compensation.

Community benefits / compensation

Q: The mining camp uses our channel to get to Baker Lake. The seal population has dwindled. Does KIA receive compensation from the mining camp for this? We don't seem to be compensated for our loss. We know they are not disappearing, they have moved on to other areas.

A: LM – Studies are being done to establish baselines. If the company's annual report shows declining numbers, we can invoke article 6 of the Land Claim, which requires compensation. That's when the KIA will become involved. Water quality reports will also need to be presented.

You have received compensation for water, but not yet for wildlife (for Meadowbank).

Uranium deposit

Q: How much uranium is there? What will it be used for?

A: BR – 134 million lbs (a very large deposit). It will primarily be used for nuclear energy. Some for medical purposes.

Morning Meeting

Community:	Chesterfield Inlet	Location:
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Date: _____ Time: _____

Drop ins

Participant Comments

Topic	Comment
	No morning session

Key Commitments for KIA (for feedback, communication, action, etc...)

Stakeholder (or group)	Commitment	Responsible	Date
	Text	Type	
	No specific commitments from this meeting.		

Coral Harbour Feb 24 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community: Coral Harbour **Location:** Arena
Date: February 24, 2010 **Time:** 7 p.m.
Presentation Panel
Edwin Evo
Brian Reilly
Luis Manzo

Attendees (refer to attendance list)

31 Attendees
30 Questionnaires

Agenda

1. Prayer
2. Welcome / Introductions
3. Kiggavik Project Overview and Regulatory Update
Break
4. Q&A / Prizes

1. *Prayer*

2. *Welcome / Introductions*

Mayor of Coral

EE – Emphasizes that we are here to hear the community's concerns and questions. This project is for the whole of the Kivalliq region.

LM – Overview of the role of the KIA and project proposal. This will not be our only visit to the hamlet. Throughout the process, we will come back to keep you informed. Explains who is in charge of what: water – DFO, nuclear safety – CNSC, lands – KIA. The proponent will need to prove that the project will be carried out safely. We want to hear if you have any concerns about the project, if you want to raise any issues we have not yet flagged. The KIA has hired experts to review the project. We also need to consult the communities (reason for tonight's meeting). We are expecting a decision from the minister in the near future. We

want to make sure we maximize opportunity (jobs, business, etc). Please talk to us. This is a long process.

3. Kiggavik Project Overview and Regulatory Update
Refer to PowerPoint presentation.

This is a proposal. Road options have not been finalized. Transport to the south has not been finalized.

4. Q & A
Refer to Participant Comments Table.

Participant Comments

Topic	Question / Comment
Communication & Employment	Q: Was Baker Lake consulted first, since they are the closest to the site? It is very difficult to find jobs in Nunavut. Will there be job opportunities for the residents of Coral Harbour? The only time they come visit is right before they open. It's as if we are left out in Coral harbour.
	A: LM – While we haven't been to Baker Lake yet, we are going on Friday, they have been consulted for several years now. The KIA has been informing the community, so has the company. There are 600 planned jobs at Kiggavik. It is important for youth to stay in school because the jobs will require a grade 12 education. The KIA has also received funding for training. You need to get your name into the system. The system will consider 3 categories of people: Training, People who don't have jobs, and People who have skills, but no certificate. EE – Do not worry about Baker Lake. Your comments, concerns, and questions are important. You talk about grade 12 graduates not having any employment opportunities, this may also become a problem in Baker Lake. This will not be the only time we come to consult you.
Project approval	C: I recognize some faces here (referring to Edwin, Luis and Brian). The uranium project proposal was rejected at first because we did not understand uranium. One of the biggest concerns was caribou. Now I understand that exploration mining is in process and the communities want a part, especially for employment. I think that the majority of Kivalliq residents approve of the project. There are some

residents who have concerns. It's up to the people to decide if they want the project to go ahead or not.

A: EE – In the past, we knew little about science. Today, our young people who have a grade 12 education want to see the project go ahead.

Employment
C: We have a lot of students who have not completed grade 12. Even someone without an education can learn by watching.

A: LM – I want to clarify my previous comment. I was referring to the children who are currently in school. The KIA is developing trainings that will allow those who do not have grade 12 an opportunity to acquire the skills required to work at the mine.

Spills

Q: What kind of impact would there be on the animals if yellowcake was spilled into the environment?

A: BR – The drums that contain the yellowcake are double-sealed and clamped down. The drums are packed into sea containers and braced. The sea container would then be sealed. An accident or spill would likely be contained within the sea container. Uranium companies also need to have emergency response plans and emergency response teams. Simulations are done every year.

Q: In the worst case scenario, what would happen?

A: BR – The spill would have to escape the drums and the containers.

Transportation

Q: How will the material be transported south?

A: BR – Several options are being considered and no decision has been made. After some consultation, it seems the preferred option is to freight it by plane instead of by boat.

Q: Have you considered an all-weather road or railroad (to the south)?

A: BR – Maybe one day, but that is above and beyond the scope and scale of this project.

Waterways

Q: Has the company surveyed the river from Baker Lake to Chesterfield Inlet?

A: BR – Yes. The company has brought in experts to look at depth, bathymetry, width, etc to determine what size of ships could navigate the waters. The final product will be the company's environmental impact statement.

Q: Is the river deep enough?

A: BM – Studies were done from Churchill to CI, then CI to BL, then at BL. In the ocean, it is looking for whales and seals, at different times of the year. Barging takes place right now, so the depth is good. No studies have been done because the results are established. Surveys were done with GPR to measure river depth and sediment depth.

Transport by sea

Q: The shipping route from Churchill to Hudson's Strait is a major migrating route for sea mammals. Is there a spill response plan for this region?

A: BM – Yes. A spill response plan is required for each option. Booms to contain spills will be available at each community. We do not know yet if the yellowcake would even be shipped via water. There has already been some spill response training in Baker Lake.

C: I am not satisfied with small vessels responding to emergencies. I want to see ships that can respond in all weather conditions.

Q: Will there be reconnaissance prior to the yellowcake being shipped?

A: BM - There will be a lot of consultation. Shipping is an option. If yellowcake is shipped, it will only be in the summer. If that option is selected, there will be another round of consultation.

Employment

Q: Human resources must be getting short in Baker Lake. Have you started to review where your human resources will come from? What plans are in place for employment?

A: LM – KIA has received funding to create a Society to provide training to Kivalliq residents. (The Society members are AEM, KIA, HRSDC, Nunavut Arctic College and Kivalliq partners – KPID). The most important thing about the Society is its transparency. You will be able to see the financial statements, graduation rate, employment rate, etc. The Society has to have 60% hiring rate per training in order to obtain funding for the next year.

The first thing to do now is to register as a member of the Society. Once we do not have enough workers from the Kivalliq, we will hire workers from the rest of Nunavut. We have set the stage for you, but it's about you now. You need to get training and be part of the process. It may be moving slowly, but it is moving.

Suitability of the environment for

Q: Are we suitable to open a mining and milling operation in Nunavut instead of going overseas?

A: BR – Yes, Nunavut is suitable. Uranium mining and milling is done all over the world. As long as it is

mining

done in a sustainable fashion. AREVA works all over the world. Nunavut will offer it new challenges, permafrost, wildlife, climate, etc, but there is no reason why it should not be successful.

Exploration and operation

Q: How long will uranium exploration continue? When is the mine expected to open?

A: LM – As you may know, the project started in the 1970s. The project was halted when a moratorium was passed. The project is currently in the hands of the minister of INAC. The NIRB process takes at least 2 years. The next process is the Water Board, which takes at least 18 months. The estimate is that it will take another 5 years before the company is fully licensed and construction can start.

Transportation options

Q: I don't understand your shipping route from Baker Lake to Churchill, then to the rest of the world. Why not rail it from Churchill to Halifax?

A: BR – It comes down to economics. The product needs to be further processed before it can be used. It needs to go to different places.

Spills

Q: What is AREVA's accident record?

A: BM – There are very few instances of accidents while shipping yellowcake. The two examples I know of, since being at AREVA, did not reach the environment. The spills were contained by secondary containment.

Communication

Q: Are the people of Baker Lake well informed? Will they be taken care of?

A: EE – Operations are still in the exploration phase. The people can still stop this project if they disagree. Since the first discovery of uranium, the environment and wildlife have been under study.

Spills and wildlife

Q: If there was a yellowcake spill, would the caribou have access to eat it and would they be affected by it?

A: BR – The probability of a spill is low. There is an ERP and ERT in place. If a spill were to occur, it would be cleaned up right away, giving the caribou little chance to eat it.

Training

Q / C: We hear about the workers who need to be trained. We always hear about that. Will they start construction after the Q & A? Can the work be done remotely? Will training be available to learn how to mine underground?

I worked at underground and open pit mines, worked at DEW lines, have a heavy operator certificate, which was not accepted at any other place. Will the salary be good for the training? Even though I have a certificate, there is new equipment and I cannot work on that equipment.

Before mining starts, will training become available for the people? Where will they be able to go for training?

A: LM – The new training program will be adapted to the jobs that are available (e.g. underground mining, open pit mining, etc). We do not know yet when the programs will start. You need to ask the Director of the KIA.

Yes, much of the equipment has changed. You often need some computer science training, especially for underground mining. This training will be made available by the Society.

EE – A new trade school will be opening in the summer. Engineering will be offered. Other schools will also open.

Other minerals
found in Nunavut

Q: We have limestone in Coral Harbour. Can this be used for the uranium mining?

A: LM – KIA cannot speak for the economics of the project. We should move away from the economics of the project and discuss the safety of the project. When we are sure that the environment and health of the wildlife and workers are protected, then we will consider the economics. We need to prove that this project is environmentally friendly. You are on the front lines every day, and you need to share your concerns with us.

The first question we need to ask is “Are we willing to exchange the environment for 600 jobs?” If we answer no, then we need to make sure the project has minimal environmental impacts, then we will consider the economics. It’s a given that there will be jobs and business generated by this project.

Training

Q: Will there be a school that specializes in mining trades?

A: EE – The Arctic College will be in Rankin. There is also a school in Morrisburg, Ont.

Spills

Q: If there was a spill in Baker Lake, how will they deal with the extreme weather conditions? Would you have detection devices?

A: EE – The minister needs to make a decision. Others are also concerned about spills.

Coral Harbour Feb 24 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

BR – Yes, there are various devices that detect radioactivity. You also need to ask yourself if a truck would be sent out in a blizzard. Common sense would be used.

BM – There would be no shipping in the winter time.

C: There should be a film showing what action would be taken if there was a spill. I am unhappy with your answer.

Morning Meeting

Community: Coral Harbour **Location:** Arena

Date: February 25, 2010 **Time:** 9 a.m.

Drop ins 6 to 8 people

Participant Comments

Topic	Comment
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Port facility	C: Whatever port option is chosen, it needs to be in an area that is deep enough.
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Wildlife	Q: Concerns regarding impacts to wildlife for the people of Baker Lake. How will this affect their lifestyle?
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	C: When there is activity in an area, the animals don't go extinct, they just move.
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	C: I have seen projects in the past where people from the south come up, pretend to listen to the communities, but they don't actually listen. Please come back to talk to us and our Elders about our concerns.
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Drug & alcohol policy	Q: I have worked at a mine before. What will be the drug and alcohol policy? How will it be controlled?
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	A: What's done now in the industry is that it is zero tolerance policy. Bags are searched. Sniffing dogs are used on occasion. There is also a "checker" for bags. Upon hiring, employees are required to do a
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physical, including a urine test. After any incident / accident, a urine test is also taken. Any non-compliance results in immediate termination.

Contamination of the environment **C:** Concern that when the mine begins to operate, the environment may become contaminated with uranium. Also, if an earthquake occurs, there is concern that uranium contamination may occur.
Neutral about the project for the moment.

Key Commitments for KIA (for feedback, communication, action, etc....)

Stakeholder (or group)	Commitment	Type	Responsible	Date
Text				
No specific commitments				

Rankin Inlet Jan 25 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community:	Rankin Inlet	Location:	Community Hall
Date :	January 25, 2010	Time :	7 p.m.
Presentation Panel	Luis Manzo Brian Riley		

Attendees (attendance list)

59 attendees

32 questionnaires

Meeting Agenda

1. Prayer
2. Welcome / Introductions
3. Kiggavik Project Overview
Break
4. Regulatory Update and Project Summary
5. Q&A / Prizes

2. Welcome / Introductions

Objective:

Introduce the Kiggavik project and give communities a chance to voice their concerns

Luis briefly presents the project and regulatory process

- KIA represents the rights of the communities – e.g. support responsible and peaceful use of uranium, health impacts, maximize benefits, etc.
- Importance of communication & community feedback for the review process by NIRB
- Importance of sustainable mining: protection of the land, economic and social sustainability, community engagement (gather concerns of the communities)

Rankin Inlet Jan 25 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

3. Overview

BR presentation (refer to PowerPoint presentation)

Key points: the project is in the proposal phase, the licensing process will take another 5 years, the project is significant in size
Types of rock:

Ore: goes to the mill

Clean rock: has no ore

Special waste: contains small amounts of uranium or may have sulfide materials – at the end of the project, it goes back into the pit and is covered

Usual topics of “interest”: roads, TMF

4. Regulatory Update

BR presentation (refer to PowerPoint presentation p. 22)

Nuclear Safety Commission has the responsibility to ensure the safety of the project for the people of the Kivalliq

5. Q&A

See Participant Comments Table

At the end, LM reiterates the fact that the process is a long one and that the KIA is there to hear any and all concerns community members may have.

Participant Comments

Topic	Question / Comment
Health & Wellness	Q: Have you considered getting more doctors and nurses? There has been an increase in the incidence of cancer in the last 5 years. How quickly will you be able to tell if there is an adverse impact?
	A: BR – Uranium is a naturally occurring element. Yes, it is more radioactive in the concentrations found in the ore deposits. That being said, employees are monitored constantly (they have a badge that they must wear at all times that monitors their exposure). Exposure levels in modern mining are well below acceptable levels. These levels have also been decreasing. All employees have access to nurses and doctors.

Rankin Inlet Jan 25 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Q: How will people be told / know if uranium is spread by accident, given that is colourless & odourless?

A: BR – As part of the studies that are currently ongoing, samples are taken and reported to the communities. These studies will continue until the mine is decommissioned and the results will be communicated to the communities.

Electricity

Q: Will milling uranium decrease the price of Nunavut's electricity in the future?

A: BR – It will be a long time before you would see a nuclear power plant in Nunavut because they cost a lot to build. It is very competitive.

Operations

Q: Will it be an open pit mine or an underground mine?

A: BR – It will be both: 4 open pits (35 m to 270 m in depth) and 1 underground mine. Open pit mining is used when the ore is close to the surface. Underground mining is used for deeper deposits.

Employment Training

Q: Will employment opportunities be only for Baker Lake residents?

A: LM – The benefits have to be for the 7 communities. The company will hire from the 7 communities. Each community has to benefit from the project one way or another.

Q: Will certain training and / or certificates be required to work at the mine? If I have worked at mines before, will these skills be recognized or will I need to obtain a certificate?

A: LM – Human Resources has approved a proposal that the KIA submitted in 1998 to create and provide training to members of the communities who request it. You will be able to ask the KIA to participate in the training program. This includes training for new employees and upgrades for employees who have skills but need to have these updated.

Community Population Operations

Q: Would the community's population increase because of the mine? What does the work rotation look like?

A: BR – The current model is usually fly-in, fly-out.

Q: Will there be growth at the mine?

Rankin Inlet Jan 25 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

A: BR – Typically, as you mine, you continue to explore. You may find new deposits. The 15 year mine life is a minimum, and is dependent on finding and developing new resources.

Decommissioning General

C: There used to be a nickel mine in Rankin Inlet, but when they closed, they just left it (i.e. no decommissioning). I don't want to oppose the mine, I know that people came to Rankin Inlet because of the mine. I want to say I support it.

A: BR – Mining must now be done sustainably and include a decommissioning plan.

Training

Q: What will happen to those who take the 10-week course and are promised jobs but then don't get jobs when they are done?

A: LM – The old training was not specific. The new training will be more job specific. We've learned from the mistake of the last iteration. The KIA will work closely with AREVA to determine what types of jobs and training are required. The new training will consider the needs of the market to ensure that it is relevant.

Language of Work

Q: Are there any in-house regulations that would prevent Inuit workers from speaking their native language at work?

A: BR – This may be a little too forward thinking. An example from the Saskatchewan industry – they have been very cognizant of the problem.

Communication

Q: How can we communicate with workers who are on site?

A: BR – It should not be a problem. For example, in Saskatchewan, there is cell coverage on site.

Mining – General

Q: Which type of mine is more dangerous – gold or uranium? I support the uranium mine. We need to tell people that uranium mining isn't that dangerous.

A: BR – There are many similarities between mines of different minerals (e.g. gold, uranium, copper). Uranium is radioactive, so there are extra precautions in place. It is highly regulated. Statistics would show there is no difference in danger, just that uranium mines have an extra level of security.

Tailings

Q: Will tailings affect the wildlife?

A: BR – What we understand is that putting tailings under water is the best technology we know of. It is accepted by the Nuclear Safety Commission. It is technology that is tried, tested and true. At the end of the

Rankin Inlet Jan 25 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

mine, the tailings are covered, and act as a solid core.

Permafrost

Q: Does the presence of permafrost make tailings more dangerous?

A: BR – Permafrost is about 250 m deep in Nunavut. It gives you extra shielding, compared to the south. If climate change occurs, the technology would kick in and prevent any spills or negative impacts. The permafrost is an added protection.

Comments / Questions to Individuals

JT: Approached by one man who said he supported the project.

Questionnaires

Biggest concerns: Q2c, Q2e, Q2h

Issues should have been voiced last year

Inuit need to be treated with respect

Inuit should be available for all jobs, not just labourers

Explain uranium

How will the caribou be impacted? Where will they go if they are displaced by the mine?

Key Commitments for KIA (for feedback, communication, action, etc...)

Stakeholder (or group)	Commitment	Responsible	Date
Text		Type	
TRAINING – No firm dates, only that the KIA will be working with the proponent to ensure that the training that is developed is appropriate and geared towards the needs of the mine.			

Morning Session

Rankin Inlet Jan 25 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community:	Rankin Inlet	Location:	Community Hall
Date :	January 26, 2010	Time :	9 a.m.
Drop ins	Mayor of Repulse Bay Betty, CBC Radio Laura McKenzie, Department of Economic Development and Transportation In all, approximately 15 people dropped in.		

Participant Comments

Topic	Comment
Wildlife / Caribou	Q: What's the impact of your road on caribou migration? A: JT – In consultation with the GN, HTO, and BQCMB hope to come up with best practices to mitigate the impact. It is not AREVA'S decision, but they will play their part.
Special waste	Q: Will hunting be restricted close to the mine site? A: JT – For safety reasons, there would be a buffer around the site, yes. Q: What is special waste? (Asked by 2 people) A: Refer to PP
Employment	Q: What are you going to do with it? A: JT – It may contain small amounts of heavy metals. Will be put back in the pit once mining ceases. Q: When will you start hiring? A: JT – Construction may start in 2-3 years time. Employ up to 600 people, hiring from all 7 communities on a preferential basis.

Rankin Inlet Jan 25 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Q: Will you be like Meadowbank and fire people for telling the truth?

A: JT – Language of instruction on the job must be English. After that, you can talk whatever language you want.

Contractors **Q:** When can we start bidding on contracts?

A: JT – Construction will start in 2-3 years. AREVA is looking for capable local contractors and put them in contact with large contractors so they can get subcontracted or hired by these guys.

Approvals Pragmatic chat about the complexity of the approval process in Nunavut.

BR: Brian Reilly

LM: Luis Manzo

JT: John Tosney (AREVA)

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community:	Repulse Bay	School Gym
Date:	23 Feb 2010	7 p.m.
Presentation Panel	Edwin Evo Brian Reilly Luis Manzo David T. (KIA Director of Repulse Bay) (prayer) Mayor of Repulse Bay (welcome)	

Attendees (refer to attendance list)

39 Attendees
38 Questionnaires

Agenda

1. Prayer
 2. Welcome / Introductions
 3. Kiggavik Project Overview and Regulatory Update
Break
 4. Q&A / Prizes
-
1. *Prayer*
EE and David T.
 2. *Welcome / Introductions*
Mayor of Repulse Bay - Welcome
Feel free to ask any questions during the Q & A period.
Thanks KIA for coming to Repulse Bay.
Apologizes for a small turnout (could be due to Olympics and many other reasons).
EE – Introductions

David T. Mayor – Welcome & thanks for coming to Repulse Bay, even though it is far from where the project will be.
LM – Introduction to KIA's role. KIA has to ensure that projects that happen on IOL happen as intended by regulation.
Explains regulatory process. This will not be the only time the KIA comes to Repulse Bay. This is just the beginning of the process. Feel free to ask questions and speak freely. Land Claims says you need to be engaged in this process.
Introduction of the CLARC committee.

3. *Project Overview and Regulatory Update*

BR – Refer to PowerPoint Presentation.

This is one of the largest undeveloped uranium projects in the world (i.e. it's a big project).

All season roads: can go 60-70 km/hr, 10-12 trucks/day.

4. *Q & A*

Refer to Participant Comments table.

Closing comments (by EE)

Thanks for coming (for attendees, staff, CLO, education board director) even though there were other things like the Olympics on. Thanks them for their questions. Thanks the education director because there are a lot of things left to do and our children need to keep going to school so that they can have the required skills to work at the Kiggavik site.

Participant Comments

Topic	Question / Comment
Andrew Lake	Q: How will the Andrew Lake berm be built? A: BR – Put in the berm and pump out the water or drain the lake if it isn't deep (Andrew Lake is not deep).
All-season roads	Q: What are the differences between the two all-season roads? A: BR – Northern road: located closer to the community, easier access. However, it must cross the Thelon river (options: bridge or ice bridge/ferry combination). The southern road is across Baker Lake, further from the hamlet, therefore access is more difficult. The beginning of the road is in a more environmentally sensitive area.

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Tailings management	Q: How deep in the permafrost are the tailings? A: BR – Main and Center Zone pits would be used as tailings management facilities. Tailings would not go below permafrost.
Materials transport	Q: Once the mine is opened, will materials be transported seasonally or year-round? A: Comes back to the original question of what type of road should be built. All-season roads: can move materials year-round, 10-12 trucks/day, 60-80 km/hr. Winter-road: 3 months of the year, 40-45 trucks/day, 30 km/hr, requires a greater amount of storage. The decision has not yet been made. The decision will not be made until the regulatory agencies and the communities have been consulted. Roads are typically the biggest decision.
Transportation	Q: Where will the yellowcake be transported to? A: BR – Must go through refinery stage and conversion stage before it is turned into fuel. Those facilities are in Ontario, U.S.A. and France. The final decision for Kiggavik has not been made (will it be transported by plane, truck, barge?). The chosen solution may be a combination of the available options.
Community support in Baker Lake	Q: Does the community of Baker Lake support the project? A: BR – The more information that is provided, the better the decision will be. What we do know is that Baker Lake has passed a resolution for the project to continue in the licensing process. EE – The youth are talking about this project. They can see the positives (employment) and the negatives (environmental risks).
Mine operation	Q: How long will the mine be opened? A: Once the approval phase have finished, construction will take 3-5 years, 15-20 years operation, 5 years decommissioning. Therefore, about 30 years total, based on the currently identified uranium resources. What often happens, as a mine is in operation, the company continues to explore nearby. If new discoveries are made, the new material will be extracted and milled onsite.
Spills during transport	Q: Will the water be contaminated if there is an accident with the transport drums? A: BR – There is an element of risk, but these drums are tried and tested. They are also contained in a

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

sea container (i.e. double-containment). There is always an element of risk in transportation. The transportation of yellowcake is regulated by Transport Canada. The company will need to have an emergency response plan and team. They will do simulations to practice what to do if an accident happens.

Open pits

Q: How big will the open pits be?

A: BR – There will be 4 pits total. Main zone: 800 x 400 x 250 m. That's the biggest pit.

Roads

Q: Will there be a dock if the southern all-weather road is selected?

A: BR – Whichever of the all-weather roads is selected, there will be a dock, fuel tanks, and a lay down zone. The north is probably a better choice, because it is less environmentally sensitive.

Employment

Q: How many Inuit can expect to work at this facility?

A: BR – The uranium industry tries to maximize "northern content". Many positions can be filled by workers with a grade 12 education or its equivalent. The challenge is with positions like engineers, geologists, where more training is required. We cannot give you any specific numbers. The model is that you try to fill the positions that can be quickly trained right away and keep training workers so they may have access to those more detailed trainings.

Employment

Q: Will Repulse Bay members be allowed to work in the mine?

A: EE – Yes, all members of the region will be considered. It is not only for Baker Lake members.

Land

Q: How big is the site?

A: BR – 10,000 acres at the main site and 26,000 acres at Andrews Lake.

LM – If you come to the open house tomorrow, we can give you a map of the area. The IIBA will address how much land will be available to the project. You can go talk to your mayor or to a KIA representative if you have any concerns. The application for the final exchange starts Monday, March 1. Explains the process of how the land permits will be given to AREVA.

Equity

Q: Will the Inuit be treated equally at the site?

A: BR – For safety and operations, the language would be English. In Saskatchewan, they have hired

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Elders to work on site to help workers adapt. This is a model, not a template. These things will be addressed, but AREVA has a lot of experience in this.

C: Retelling of how it takes much longer for an Inuk to get a raise for the same job that a White man does.

Equity

Q: Who would I approach for a job?

A: BR – There is a company office in Baker Lake.

BM – Fax your resume to the Baker Lake office. 300 resumes have been received to date. Our usual level of education is high school. But in the case of an adult with experience, we can make exceptions.

Materials transport

Q: When the yellowcake is transported off site, will it be shipped year-round or seasonally?

A: BM – Year-round. It will be flown out for 9 months of the year. For the remaining three months, it has not been decided if it will be flown or barged out.

Environmental accidents

Q: If an earthquake occurred and environmental damage ensued (from the release of yellowcake into the environment), would there be compensation for the workers and the community?

Compensation

A: BR – Yellowcake will always have secondary containment. Therefore, even if the drums were to spill, the damage would be contained. The probability of an earthquake at Kiggavik is low. Beyond this scenario, it is less probable.

LM – From the land claims perspective, you are protected. If an accident occurs, the KIA would assess the damage and negotiations would ensue. If the accident is in water, DFO will handle it. E.g. a polar bear being killed is subject to compensation. The land claims department tries to make sure nothing like that happens, that the activities are low risk.

Permits

Q: I read in the newspaper that the company doesn't have a permit and they are transporting.

A: LM – It was not AREVA, it was Unavan Resources Ltd. The company was active on crown lands, which the KIA doesn't look after.

Materials transport

Q: Are the drums sealed?

A: BR – The packaging area is tightly controlled. The drums are specially designed. They have rings that are clamped on and sealed. The area is well ventilated and many precautions are taken.

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Marine transport

Q: How many times would the barge go back and forth in the summer?

A: BR – Depends on the size of the barge. An 80 tonne barge is 80-100 barges/season. A 7,500 tonne barge (which is being considered) would result in about 25 barge loads. These options are still being considered. No decision has been made yet.

Marine transport

Q: How far offshore would the boats go?

A: BR – We do not know the exact numbers. Assume the use of typical shipping routes.

BM – 0 to 100 km was considered in the studies.

Roads

Q: What road option will the people of Baker Lake support?

A: EE – We need all the communities input to decide what options to choose.

Roads

C: I think the southern road should be selected.

A: BM – Series of 6 workshops in Baker Lake and all day public meeting on input on the various road options. The vast majority of people want the north route. Wildlife people prefer winter roads to all-season to prevent increased harvesting.

Site opening

Q: Will AREVA only open after Meadowbank?

A: The Kiggavik project is still at the community consultation, environmental assessment, permitting must be approved before any construction activities occur. It will be several years before any decision on roads is taken.

General

C: Thank you for the snacks!

Site visit

Q: Is it possible for us to visit the site?

A: BM – If we get occasional requests and you can get to Baker Lake, we can take you for a visit. I will invite you to the site, just give me some notice.

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Morning Meeting

Community: Repulse Bay **Location:** Council Chamber

Date : February 24, 2010 **Time :** 9 a.m.

Drop ins Approx. 10, several people had been to the evening session

Participant Comments

Topic	Comment
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Support for the project	C: I was happy with what I heard last night, especially that if students finish grade 12, they will have an opportunity to work at the mine. We have never had this opportunity before.
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Employment	
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Radiation	
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	Q: We usually oppose uranium mining, but we did not hear that last night. How will we know if there is radiation?
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	A: There is equipment to monitor these things, some as simple as hand held devices. Monitoring will also be undertaken.
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Final product use	
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	C: We have been shown pellets and told that if we use it, it will last a long time. Can I have it?!
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	A: The yellowcake must be shipped south and go through several other stages of processing before it can be used.
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Final product use	
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	Q: Could the product be used for bombs?
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	A: BR – The uranium that is used for fuel is enriched 3-5% uranium. To make a bomb, you need 90% uranium. For Canada to export uranium, it has agreements with the countries to which the uranium is being exported. It is a heavily regulated industry and will only go to countries that will use the yellowcake for nuclear power. NTI's uranium policy was put in place in 2007, and states that uranium will only be used for peaceful purposes.
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Communication	
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	C: Radiation is dangerous for plants, water, air. That was why we were opposed to the uranium mine.
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We did not know there were other uses to uranium. We now have more information and our young people are more integrated with science. The army was looking for a part of the satellite (Russian) and that's how it was found. That's how it began.

Deposit

Q: Was it the army that found this uranium?

A: BR – This deposit was found in 1974 by an exploration company with equipment that could detect from the air if there were deposits.

Q: Did this happen in other places in Nunavut as well?

A: BR – There are other companies looking, but so far, this is the only deposit that has been found.

Q: I have also heard that Line Inlet (past Howe Beach) has some uranium. Is this correct?

A: LM – There are some deposits, but they are not economic. If it ever becomes economic, they would exploit it.

IOL

Q: Are the claims on IOL? There is another showing at Melville Peninsula, has it been set aside as IOL?

A: LM – Yes, the claim is on IOL. And the lands on Melville are also on IOL. The land claims system is well established. You have Comaplex, Agneco and now AREVA that need to negotiate land claims agreements.

Contamination

Q: In the past, around Line Inlet, we saw some yellow liquid pouring out of the ground. Could it have been uranium? Could we have been contaminated? The island was named after flint.

A: BR – It is difficult to say, having not seen the occurrence. Typically, uranium is in hard rock form.

Employment

Q: Are there summer jobs?

A: BM – We hire about 35 workers from the north in the summer. We have just put out a job posting. The last three seasons, we had 1, 3, and 2 students from the North (as part of the 35 northern workers we hire).

Q: Have you given applications to our schools?

A: BM – We haven't sent applications to the high schools. We are looking for university students (Arctic College, U of Saskatchewan). We have not been recruiting high school students.

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Contamination

Q: I went to Meadowbank and there was drilling waste/waste oil in buckets. They put the waste back in the ground and bury it. Would this be done at Kiggavik?

A: BR – Meadowbank is a gold project and Kiggavik is a uranium project, which have different processes. For uranium, as long as there is no uranium in the drilling waste and fluids, you can release it to the environment. To our knowledge, waste oil will not be buried.

BM – Waste oil will be stored in special containers and shipped south to a facility that handles waste oil. Even waste metal is sent to a facility that handles this material. Radioactive cutting is stored separately and analysed to determine characteristics. This information goes into the annual report that Luis receives. I believe Agneco would like to hear any questions you may have about their operations.

Training

Q: Looking at the PP presentation, will KIA have any funding to train workers so they can be employable?

A: LM – We have good news! The KIA has received approx. 3 million dollars to start training Inuit workers. A new Society has been formed. They money will be transferred to the Society (GN is part of it, AEM, Arctic College). We're hoping the rest of the communities will join. The Society also depends on the successful training of its students to obtain funding the following year. My advice to you is to write directly to the Society (to the executive director of the KIA) to be part of it. You can bring this concern to the Society, since their goal is to train workers.

C: We didn't know there was funding... (i.e. unhappy about the communication of this information)

A: LM – It was just granted in December. It is not implemented yet. They will prioritize for those who need jobs first, for the whole of the Kivalliq.

Q: Will the trucks seen in the pictures be the ones used or will there be others?

A: LM – There will be many different types of equipment. But the basic concepts are the same.

Q: Who can they contact? If the project will be 5 years down the road, how do we make sure we start getting the training we need now?

A: LM – First, contact KIA board of Directors. Second, contact executive director. What I can assure you is that we are working on a training program. KIA will not make any calls when it comes to training. It will be the Society.

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Northern businesses Project support

Q: If I wanted to start a business with the company, who do I approach? I support the project.

A: LM – It is very difficult for the KIA to answer this, since we are the regulator. Barry from AREVA may be able to answer.

BM – Our project proposal gives preference to Northern Businesses and Joint Ventures. For the next 5-6 years, we will be in the exploration phase. We have spent 8 mil\$ on Northern businesses, 5 mil\$ of which was on Inuit businesses. Mining is too far away to start thinking about mining-related businesses. In about 2-3 years, it will be time to have those discussions.

Northern businesses

C: I was involved with a company that was in exploration phase (Howe Beach). They wanted to have someone to build 20 tents that the company would rent out. But we cannot do this. They had to use a Yellowknife company. It's hard to do this if you live in a housing association house. It all looks good on paper, but the reality is that it is difficult.

A: BR – I understand the frustration. Saskatchewan had these discussions 40 years ago (between company leaders, community leaders, etc). It takes time to build capacity.

LM – Any suggestions you may have should be given to those who will be sitting in on the IIBA negotiations (E.g. Edwin Evo, David Tuktuyut). Give anything to the Directors so they present it to the Board. We will come back to Repulse Bay (and come often) once we get into the IIBA negotiations. We want to help in any way we can.

EE – For smaller communities, while we were under the federal government, these opportunities were given to the larger communities. Now, the opportunities are available to all the communities. We can now present these opportunities in the elementary and high schools.

Employment & training opportunities

C: Two of Edwin's daughters have important positions: one is a federal minister, the other is a jumbo jet pilot. It's good that there will be new opportunities for training. Education is the key to success.

A: EE – I appreciate that you use my two daughters as an example.

Employment & training opportunities

C: We had 13 grade 12 graduates last year. They are unemployed because there are no jobs here. Thank you for coming here. We are now getting information we never knew. We can now give you support because we have this information.

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

A: EE – While the hamlet is only getting the information now, the KIA has been working on this for quite some time. They had to discuss how they were going to distribute the information to the communities. That's why we're doing the tour. The KIA wants to distribute the information so there is no fighting between the communities. We all need to work for the same goals.

LM – The hamlet should contact the Mining Training Society.

Communication

C: There are a lot of issues. For instance, we need to have better communication (employment opportunities, scholarships, etc). We need to have more of these information sessions so everybody is aware of what is going on.

Employment

Q: There was an opening for a position in Rankin, I believe, for high school students to apply for a summer job. Are those the ones? Will companies post applications in Repulse Bay?

A: LM – We do not know exactly who posted job openings. Any institution can apply for funding for summer students. You need to submit your application (to GN, feds or Kivalliq parks) now.

Q: Can grade 12 graduates apply for summer jobs? (Note: This is for Meadowbank)

A: LM – I will get the information for you. Contact Jackson Lindell.

C: Any employment opportunities should be communicated to the entire community.

Funding & employment

C: In the past, funding would go to Kivalliq partners and they would decide about summer jobs. But once the funding was distributed, they didn't know how the money was actually spent. There was never any update.

A: LM – You should ask this question to the Board of Directors.

Employment

C: It's no wonder they do not know about the employment opportunities because it comes directly from the mine.

A: LM – I will get the information for you.

Employment

Q: Did you approach the education board of directors in Repulse Bay for high school employment opportunities?

A: BM – AREVA has never solicited high school candidates. I do not know what the other companies do.

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

- Communication
C: I just wanted to state, some secretaries are not giving the information they receive to their superiors. That is part of the reason why communication is weak.
- Emergency response
A: EE – As a board member, I was once told that administration was not our job.
C: Just to make you aware, when you get to Chesterfield Inlet, let them know what kind of emergency response plans you have in place.
A: LM – Yes, we have a responsibility to do that.
- Communication
C: Job applications sometime come to hamlet council 2 days before the closing day. Some of the job applications are put up in the Co-op, but not everyone goes there. That's why they do not apply for them. Any mail that comes to the smaller communities is slow.
- Employment
C: Thank you for coming to Repulse Bay to give us the information.
Q: Besides heavy equipment operators, will there be other job openings?
A: LM – Based on the gold mine experience: administration, HR, translators, cooks, cleaners, and others.
- Training
C: The mining company wants cooks for the camp with 80 hours of medical training. Where do you go to get that?
- Communication
C: Anything that comes to Repulse Bay is slow or too late. It would have been better to have an agenda to follow. That way there would have been a guideline.
A: EE – We had a question and answer period so that people can raise any concern they have. If we make an agenda, we may omit a topic.
LM – All this information will be in a report. Please read the report. That way, you will be able to see what was said in the other communities.
- Communication
C: They always say they are going to give us a complete package, but we never see it.
- Communication
C: Want to support EE's reason for not having an agenda.
- Representation of the
C: Joe K. is also carrying a portfolio on how to deal with exploration camps. It is unfortunate that he cannot be here, but he has other responsibilities and he is there to represent us, the people of the

Repulse Bay Feb 23 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

communities region.
Thank you EE – Thank you to the hamlet council for having us and for the good turn out last night. We have recorded your questions and comments.
C: Mayor – Thank you for coming to Repulse Bay.

Key Commitments for KIA (for feedback, communication, action, etc....)

Stakeholder (or group)	Commitment	Type	Responsible	Date
Repulse Bay	In reference to the question of whether grade 12 graduates will be able to apply for summer jobs, the KIA (LM) has said it will get the information to the hamlet.	Information request	Luis	
Repulse Bay	Make sure a copy of the report is made available to the members of the hamlet.	Reporting	Luis	Once final report is available

Whale Cove Jan 27 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

Community: Whale Cove **Location:** Community Hall

Date : January 27 2010 **Time :** 7 p.m.

Presentation Panel

Edwin Evo
Luis Manzo
Brian Reilly

Attendees (refer to attendance list)

35 Attendees
25 Questionnaires

Agenda

1. Prayer
2. Welcome / Introductions
3. Kiggavik Project Overview
4. Regulatory Update and Project Summary
Break
5. Q&A / Prizes

2. Welcome / Introductions

Done by EE & LM

Objective of the meeting:

- Present the project proposal and gather your concerns regarding the proposal. KIA looks after your interests in lands. Makes sure projects are environmentally friendly, give benefits to the communities, and that the communities' concerns are presented to NIRB.
- Other than the KIA, DFO, Environment Canada, INAC, Government of Nunavut, Transport Canada and the Nuclear Safety Commission will review the project. The KIA will also be there when the NSC reviews the project (this review is the second step).
- If you have a question, we will try to answer it today. If we cannot, we will forward your concerns to our team of experts and

get back to you.

- A questionnaire will be handed out at the break.

3. Kiggavik Project Overview

BR – Refer to PowerPoint presentation

Emphasis on:

- This is a proposed project. It will take a few years before a final decision is made about this project.
- Each community will have consideration for the 600 jobs that the project will create.
- New mining projects must consider sustainable concepts: economic (must be profitable for the company), social (must create jobs), environment (effects on the environment must be minimized and the mine must be decommissioned).
- The methods that would be used at the Kiggavik project are conventional, accepted methods.
- Saskatchewan is a model, but it will be improved/modified to work in Nunavut's unique setting.

Notes of interest:

- Clean rock has no impact on the environment. It can be used on roads, etc.
- Special waste rock is rock that contains ore, but not in economic proportions.
- Winter roads: in use 3 months/yr, 40-45 trucks/day, more storage required
- All-season roads: in use 12 months/yr, 10-12 trucks/day, less storage required
- Road impact on caribou: BR had a discussion with a worker from Meadowbank during the Rankin Inlet session and, currently, in Meadowbank, when the drivers are on the road and they see a caribou, they stop and let them pass before continuing.
- Yellowcake: The final method of transport has not yet been decided. Approx. 250 sea containers will be shipped/yr from the mine.
- Tailings: Behaves as a core/plug, so that there is no migration in the ground. What is different about tailings in Nunavut is the presence of permafrost. TMF are used at 3 other facilities where there is permafrost. This is the accepted method.
- Decommissioning: The project will not be approved until a decommissioning plan has been submitted. The company has to post a bond for the value of the plan.
- Environmental baseline work: Done before, during and after the project.
- Caribou: Industry is trying to understand caribou and their patterns in order to be able to develop projects without disturbing

- them. Radio-collaring can be undertaken and the herds monitored from the air, at altitudes that do not disturb the wildlife.
- IIBA: An IIBA will need to be developed prior to the start of the project.

4. *Regulatory Update*

BR – Refer to PowerPoint presentation

5. *Q&A*

Refer to the Participants Comments Table

Participant Comments

Topic	Comments
Community Support	Q: What does Baker Lake think of the project? A: BR – Unfortunately, we were not able to get into Baker Lake for the planned session of Jan 26 to obtain their opinions and concerns. What we have seen so far is support for the project to continue through the licensing process. The KIA and the company want Baker Lake to make decisions based on facts, which is why the community consultation process is undertaken. LM – By a motion of council, Baker Lake initiated the process with the KIA to move the process forward. (reads the motion). Took 6 years of consultation to develop the policy. This is the first project that goes through the process of public consultation. BR – We will be back in Baker Lake in a few week's time to meet with the community and record their questions and concerns.
Community Support	C: Seems like the people in Baker Lake are more supportive than before, due to the Meadowbank project. A: BR – Certainly, it is good for the people of Baker Lake to have the Meadowbank experience to rely on for this proposal. There are always different voices, but there seems to be support. The community consultation process will continue over the years to ensure concerns are recorded and addressed.
Employment	C: Seems like there is more employment in Baker Lake and that the residents are more relaxed than before

because they understand uranium now and they see that there are employment opportunities. As long as Baker Lake residents are happy with this, I will back them up.

A: BR – The community has seen the impacts, both positive and negative, from the mining operations. What the KIA and the company want to do is to make all the information available so the residents can make an informed decision about the project proposal.

Exploration
Q: There was some exploration near Whale Cove, but now there doesn't seem to be any more. Maybe if we say we are open to exploration, they will come explore here? I support this project.

A: EE – Baker Lake residents want to hear from you too. It is our region, not just Baker Lake's. You will work there too. We have to make sure we all get visited and get a chance.

The Natural Environment
Q: Saskatchewan (SK) doesn't have permafrost and they have fewer storms than we do here. Winters are much longer here. Has this been looked into?

A: BR – There is a model in SK that is working. Several KIA members have had an opportunity to visit the mines and see how it works there. But, it is a model and it would be customized for Nunavut, because this is a unique environment. Studies will be undertaken to understand how permafrost would affect the project. Having said that, mining projects have been undertaken in permafrost areas in Canada.

EE – We are aware that there are cracks in the earth. If something should leak, it's important to protect the land. We want to hear from you.

Employment
Q: Everyone supported the Meadowbank project prior to its operation, but now there are problems we have to face. They said they would hire Nunavut residents, but we notice that they are hiring more people from the south. They also use fewer Nunavut businesses. These were conditions in the IIBA. Will these concerns be considered? This situation may be repeated with the proposed project. Will Kiggavik do this or will they give what they are promising?

A: LM – There were a lot of expectations with the Meadowbank project, including training. Money from the federal government was not received in time to prepare workers for Meadowbank. The IIBA has conditions that the project must hire 40% Inuit workers. There are 150 Inuit work full-time at Meadowbank. It took some time to achieve these numbers. About 40 Inuit-owned companies are sub-contractors. However, we need to define Inuit-owned and Inuit workers. Good governance must be demonstrated. Sub-contractors

must have an Inuit content. The money in mining is in salaries and wages. KIA submitted a 3.5 M\$ proposal, which was granted 2 weeks ago, for KIA to develop and implement a training program. This gives the KIA sufficient time to prepare and give training that will allow residents of the Kivalliq to join the work force with the right skills. The training program will focus on available employment opportunities. The KIA has submitted several proposals to obtain funding for training. The KIA will need to show that when you finish the training, you will get a job. These will be the expectations of the IIBA.

Accommodations

Q: Have you spoken with the housing corporation, since we are short of housing? Will workers have good homes? Are they going to be given accommodations? If a family wants to move closer to the project, will they be able to?

A: BR – The model used throughout Canada and the industry today is fly-in/fly-out.

LM – The federal and territorial governments have responsibilities, including assessment of community structures – Can Baker lake's infrastructure sustain these 2 projects? The KIA's responsibility is to make sure officials know they must follow-up on these issues. KIA is not responsible for housing. But, on your behalf, we do the best we can to assess the infrastructure issues in Baker Lake and to record your concerns.

KIA

C: The KIA president does not seem to come to the communities. We would like to bring some issues to him.

A: LM – The president has a schedule to visit all the communities. Will pass comments along to the President and to the community director.

Use of Uranium

Q: Could we consider using the uranium in Nunavut in the future?

A: BR – The product coming from Kiggavik will be transported south and sent to further processing plants, where it will go through several steps to make fuel pellets. Power plants are usually very large and built in twins. Maybe, in the future, we may see smaller power plants in the north, but this will be further in the future.

Q: Is uranium used only for peaceful purposes?

Benefits of Uranium	A: BR – Will only be used to generate electricity.			
	Q: Will we see the benefits of nuclear power in Nunavut in 25 years? If we don't see improvements here, it will be useless to mine uranium.			
	A: BR – We do not know the answer to that. SK provides about 25% of the world's uranium, but has no nuclear plants.			
Employment	C: I want to support the project. They are putting money aside to pay for the decommissioning. As long as there are employment opportunities for our community, I support the project. I do think they shouldn't have a bar, because there is a bad precedent (Nanisivik). Maybe we can get our people off of drugs and alcohol if there are employment opportunities.			
	Q: What are you going to do about the social issues (what people do with their money when they go back to their communities)?			
	A: BR – Camps have zero-tolerance policies, IIBA (wellness clauses).			
The Saskatchewan Experience	C: If you come back, maybe someone who has worked in the SK uranium mine can come talk about what they went through working in the uranium mine. We have to remember that climate change will have an impact in the future and if there is climate change, our climate may look more like SK.			
	A: BR – I have worked in a uranium mine and would be pleased to share these experiences with you.			
	JT – AREVA has brought 2 Dene workers to share their experiences to the KIA communities. As part of the environmental baseline studies, the impacts of different climate change scenarios will be considered in the EIS.			

Key Commitments for KIA (for feedback, communication, action, etc...)

Stakeholder (or group)	Commitment	Responsible	Date
	Text	Type	
	The president will be informed that his presence would be appreciated in the community so that residents may discuss issues with him.		

Whale Cove Jan 27 2010 Community Meeting - Summary

On a future visit, bring someone who has worked in the SK uranium mine can come talk about the experience.

Morning Meeting

Community: Whale Cove **Location:** Community Hall

Date : January 28, 2010 **Time :** 9 a.m.

Drop ins None

Participant Comments

Topic **Comment**

No comments or questions to report.

BR: Brian Reilly
LM: Luis Manzo
EE: Edwin Evo

APPENDIX D: PHOTOGRAPHS



Typical community meeting set up



Community meeting in Rankin Inlet



Community meeting in Whale Cove



Meeting attendees filling out questionnaires in Whale Cove



Community meeting in Arviat



Community meeting in Repulse Bay



Community meeting in Coral Harbour



Community meeting in Baker Lake