



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board  
7th Floor - 4910 50th Avenue • P.O. Box 2130  
YELLOWKNIFE, NT X1A 2P6  
Phone (867) 669-0506 • FAX (867) 873-6610

May 18, 2007

File: MV2007C0038

Mr. Larry Lahusen  
President  
Uravan Minerals Inc.  
Suite 124, 2526 Battleford Ave S.W.  
CALGARY AB T3E 7J4

Fax: (403) 264-2629

Dear Mr. Lahusen:

**Incomplete Application - Land Use Permit**  
**Mineral Exploration in the Thelon Basin – Boomerang Property**

The aforementioned application has been reviewed in accordance with Section 22 (1)(a) of the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations, and has been found to be lacking sufficient information to conduct a preliminary screening. In order for this application to be considered complete and forwarded for review, the following information must be submitted to our office:

1. Your Land Use Permit application states that Uravan held face to face meetings with Deninu Kue First Nation and the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation. Please provide detailed minutes for these meetings, including:
  - a. When contact was first initiated.
  - b. Names of individuals who attended the meetings.
  - c. Dates and locations of meetings held.
  - d. Issues discussed at the meeting and any issues that may have been resolved.
2. Please provide the quantities of water to be used for all project activities.
3. The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board recently released a *Report of Environmental Assessment* for Land Use Permit application MV2006C0019 submitted by Ur Energy Inc. In this report,

.../2

the Upper Thelon Basin was identified as an area of significant cultural importance. Please describe any mitigation measures that will be employed to minimize the cultural impacts of your development on the Upper Thelon Basin Area.

Upon receipt of this information, the application will be processed and the review period will begin. If you require further guidance, please refer to the document "GUIDE FOR COMPLETING LAND USE PERMIT APPLICATIONS TO THE MACKENZIE VALLEY LAND AND WATER BOARD" which can be found on our Website [www.mvlwb.com](http://www.mvlwb.com).

If this supplementary information is not provided within 90 days, then it shall be assumed that you do not wish to continue with the processing of this application, and the application will be returned to you as per Section 25 of the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations. Any land use fees that have been paid with submission of the application will be refunded to you by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

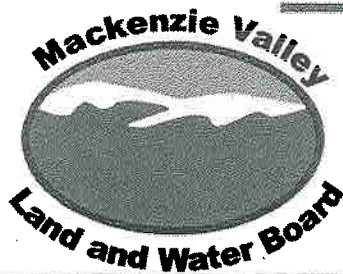
If you have further questions, contact me at (867) 669-0506 or email [permits@mvlwb.com](mailto:permits@mvlwb.com).

Yours sincerely,



Peter Lennie-Misgeld  
Senior Regulatory Officer

Copied to: Darnell McCurdy, South Mackenzie District, DIAND  
Steve Ellis, Akaitcho IMA Implementation Office



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FAX (867) 873-6610

FILE NUMBER: MV2006C0008

Date: May 18, 2007

To: Mr. Larry Lahusen, President

Organization: Uravan Minerals Inc.

Fax Number: (403) 264-2629

Copied To: Darnell McCurdy, South Mackenzie District, DIAND  
Steve Ellis, Akaitcho IMA Implementation Office

From: Janna for Willard Hagen, Interim Chair

Number of pages including cover 3

**Remarks:**

**Incomplete Application – Land Use Permit  
Mineral Exploration in the Thelon Basin –  
Boomerang Property**

- ☐ Enclosures
- ☐ As requested
- ☒ For your information
- ☐ For your comment
- ☐ For your action
- ☐ For your approval

**Delivered by**

**Date**

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| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Mail/Email        | <u>                    </u> |
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| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Hand<br>Delivered | <u>                    </u> |
|                                     | Sent by:          | <u>JW</u>                   |

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FILE NUMBER: MV2006C0008

Date: May 18, 2007  
To: Mr. Larry Lahusen, President  
Organization: Uravan Minerals Inc.  
Fax Number: (403) 264-2629  
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**Remarks:**

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- |                                     |                      |
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## Group Send Report

Page : 001  
Date & Time: 18-May-2007 04:33pm  
Line 1 : +8678736610  
Line 2 :  
Machine ID : MVLWB

Job number : 791  
Date : 18-May 03:48pm  
Number of pages : 003  
Start time : 18-May 04:06pm  
End time : 18-May 04:32pm

### Successful nbrs.

#### One touch numbers

57	6692720
52	18673703209

#### Fax numbers

☎14032642629

### Unsuccessful nbrs.

Pages sent



RR 0708 - 003

## MVLWB Registry

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**From:** Tyree Mullaney [tyree@mvlwb.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 13, 2007 1:49 PM  
**To:** rmiller@mvlwb.com  
**Subject:** MV2006C0008 and MV2007C0038 Uravan Minerals Inc.

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**From:** Peter Lennie-Misgeld [mailto:peter@mvlwb.com]  
**Sent:** June-13-07 8:51 AM  
**To:** Tyree Mullaney  
**Subject:** FW: Uravan LUP response to MVLWB

lets discuss this later on today...Peter

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Larry Lahusen [mailto:llahusen@uravanminerals.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 12, 2007 7:55 PM  
**To:** Peter Lennie-Misgeld  
**Cc:** Stephen Ellis; Rose Bjornson; Dora Enzoe; Florence Catholique  
**Subject:** Uravan LUP response to MVLWB

Peter,

Please find attached Uravan's response to your May 15<sup>th</sup> and May 18<sup>th</sup> letters requesting further information with respect to Uravan's Amendment to LUP MV2006C0008 and New LUP application MV2007C0038. Also attached and in connection with the response letters is Attachment A and B recited in the response letters, i.e. the minutes and attendees list to the DKFN community meeting held in Fort Resolution on April 17, 2007. Hard copies of all of these letters and documents attached will be couriered to you tomorrow and you should receive them in due course along with Attachment C (CD with Uravan's community presentations). The presentation files are quite large so email wasn't an option.

With respect to the missing minutes for the LDFN meeting held in Lutsel K'e on April 19<sup>th</sup>, Uravan will endeavor to get these to you as soon as possible and at last resort the cassette tapes of the meeting are being transcribed so when that is complete it will be forwarded to you. Uravan request that the processing of these applications by the MVLWB not be held up on this signal point.

With reference to the digital files attached, Uravan request that MVLWB proceed with the processing of Uravan's LUP applications submitted in this email.

Should you have any further question please give me a call at your earliest convenience.

Cheers,  
Larry

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**Larry Lahusen**  
**Uravan Minerals Inc.**  
**Office Phone:** (403) 264-2630  
**Direct Phone:** (403) 949-3311  
**Fax:** (403) 949-3309 or (403) 264-2629  
**Cell Phone:** 607-5908  
**E-mail:** llahusen@uravanminerals.com

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June 12, 2007

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board  
7<sup>th</sup> Floor – 4910 50<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
PO Box 2130  
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P6

Attention: Peter Lennie-Misgeld  
Senior Regulatory Officer

Dear Mr. Lennie-Misgeld:

**RE: Amendment to Land Use Permit (LUP) # MV2006C0008, Boomerang Lake Mineral Exploration**

Uravan Minerals Inc. ("Uravan") is in receipt of your letter dated May 15, 2007 requesting additional information in connection with Uravan's LUP amendment application dated May 3<sup>rd</sup> as referenced above. The following information and attached documentation is for your review, which Uravan believes addresses your questions.

1. Uravan held face to face consultation/information sharing meetings with the Deninu Kue First Nation (DKFN) in Fort Resolution on April 17<sup>th</sup> and with the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation (LDFN) on April 19<sup>th</sup> in Lutsel K'e. Although Uravan has had an on going dialogue with both communities over the last couple years, the initial contact for these two recent community meetings began on February 1, 2007 with the DKFN leadership and December 12, 2006 with the LDFN leadership.

Minutes of both community meetings were taken by the community secretary and in the case of the LDFN, the entire meeting was recorded on cassette, a copy of which Uravan purchased. The cassettes are currently being transcribed and once complete a copy will be forwarded to you. Minutes of the DKFN is attached (**Attachment A**), however, Uravan has not been successful in receiving the minutes taken for the LDFN meeting yet. Once full minutes from LDFN are obtained they will be forwarded to you.

2. A list of the DKFN community members who attended the meeting in Fort Resolution is attached (**Attachment B**); however, like the minutes from the LDFN meeting, no list of attendees has been received yet. Once the attendee list from the LDFN is received it will be forwarded to you.
3. At both community meetings, as referenced above, Uravan was represented by Larry Lahusen, President and Mark Liskowich with SRK Consulting. Both community meetings were organized and scheduled for the purpose of providing information/consultation regarding Uravan's exploration activities on its Boomerang uranium property located in the Thelon Basin. The meetings consisted of:
  - a presentation reviewing Uravan's 2006 exploration program, which discussed all phases of the drilling operation, sampling program, the results of that program and an outline of Uravan's planned 2007 exploration drilling program;
  - a second presentation provided information on the historical health and safety issues of uranium primarily in Canada and specifically the health and safety issues and best practices in core drilling operations and;
  - ending with a question and answer period.

For your information and review, a digital copy of the two presentations is enclosed (**Attachment C**)

The primary issues/questions discussed by the community and community leadership regarding Uravan's Thelon Basin uranium exploration activity focused on land use or land claim issues, uranium health and safety, environment, wildlife and socio-cultural-economic concerns and the pursuit of business opportunities. Both communities, DKFN and LDFN, expressed a strong desire to participate at a much higher level in the decisions made regarding exploration/development activity on the land, which by inference encompasses the Akaitcho Dene First Nations (AKFN) Territory (i.e. Akaitcho Territory). However, the 'tone' of the meetings in both communities regarding 'no exploration and no development' expressed at the Ur-Energy hearings held in Lutsel K'e in January 2007, was not present at these meetings. Although Chief Jonasson, in closing the meeting in Lutsel K'e, did restate that Lutsel K'e maintains its policy of "no exploration/no development" expressed during the Ur-Energy hearing, the tone of the people attending the meeting focused more on the mitigation of exploration/development





issues as opposed to saying no; in fact many people attending the meeting came up after and asked about work opportunities for Uravan's 2007 exploration season.

Uravan believes all of the issues and questions vocalized at the DKFN and LDFN community meetings were answered by Uravan to the extent that Uravan has the capacity to resolve and/or mitigate such issues, which for the most part are covered in Uravan's LUP applications. Certainly Uravan believes the concerns and issues raised regarding socio-cultural, environmental, wildlife and health and safety issues were answered, however, more education on uranium is needed (uranium and the health and safety of uranium is a very complicated subject and difficult to understand by the lay-person). Regarding the land claim issues, Uravan has no authority to resolve these issues and concerns; this is the job of government, however, Uravan believes these issues should not pre-empt or preclude the approval of LUP applications if good sustainable development best practices are in place.

Uravan believes both communities express similar concerns regarding uranium exploration in the Thelon Basin that were expressed in the Ur-Energy hearing, however, once the issues and concerns were discussed and methods of mitigating these concerns were proposed by Uravan, the DKFN were more positive for exploration and the business opportunities that may flow from that activity than was the LDFN.

4. In connection with your question regarding the "Report of Environmental Assessment" by the Review Board (MVEIRB) (the "Review Board Report") on Ur-Energy's LUP application, in Uravan's opinion ".....the cumulative effects of other present and reasonably foreseeable future developments in the Upper Thelon basin, will cause adverse cultural impacts of a cumulative nature to areas of very high spiritual importance to aboriginal people", as concluded by the Review Board, was either not expressed or moderately present at either the DKFN or LDFN Uravan meetings. What Uravan heard at these meetings from both communities regarding Uravan's exploration activities in the Thelon Basin is, "what is in this for us?" Uravan believes this is an appropriate and rightful question; however, a question that the AKFN feel can only be answered and mitigated by government; Uravan believes otherwise. Uravan believes the "no exploration - no development" stance taken by the aboriginal communities at the Ur-Energy hearing really means "What is in this for us?" Uravan believes the Review Board erred and did not look deeper into the lower levels of concern to determine what was really being said at the Ur-Energy hearing and by doing so has created more uncertainty for both the AKFN and industry, not less. It is Uravan's view that the AKFN are looking for balance, a higher level of participation that is at least equal with government in the decisions made regarding the land that is tied so closely to their traditional ways.

Uravan believes that any mitigation measures that may be employed by Uravan to minimize 'cultural impacts' to the AKFN from Uravan's exploration activities on the Upper Thelon Basin area requires the direct participation of the AKFN with Uravan. It is Uravan's view that the 'cultural impacts', as implied in the Review Boards Report, could be tenuous but certainly an interpretive idea that can only be truly determined and mitigated, (i.e. the separation of 'fact' and 'fear'; 'hearsay' and 'truth') with the proactive participation of the 'cultural' that is possibly being 'impacted'. Therefore, regarding the Review Boards conclusions and recommendations from its *Report on Environmental Assessment*, the measures that Uravan has and will continue to strive to employ to minimize long term cumulative cultural impacts is as follows:

- Uravan believes that any expressed 'public concern' regard potential cultural impacts is best mitigated through a proactive program of community interaction with Uravan and its field operations to better understand the mineral exploration process and specifically uranium exploration as this activity relates to environmental, wildlife and socio-cultural-economic concerns. With this in mind, Uravan has adopted a policy to provide transportation for the communities to access the Boomerang project area to experience actual drilling operations on this vast frontier. In doing so Uravan hopes to expose the AKFN to some exploration reality as a means of providing information to mitigate 'public concern' regarding the environment, wildlife and any long term cumulative cultural impacts. What Uravan hopes to receive in return from the aboriginal visitors is a greater sense of traditional knowledge on how to conduct exploration/development to better conform to environmental concerns and wildlife movement. This proposal/policy was discussed at both of the recent community meetings, which in Uravan's view produced a positive response.
- With the support and sponsorship of INAC and Cameco Corporation, Uravan has and will continue to promote more visits to actual mining operation in the Athabasca Uranium District so the aboriginal people can see first hand that uranium/mineral exploration and development activities are not destructive to their cultural ways or the land that they are so closely tied. INAC and Cameco have sponsored two such trips recently, one such trip took place in December 2006, which Uravan directly participated along with several AKFN representative, two people from each community, Fort Resolution and Lutsel K'e attended. In 2007 Uravan and Cameco will be working with INAC to bring more of the AKFN leadership to experience similar uranium mine visits.

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**Uravan Minerals Inc.**

Suite 124, 2526 Battleford Ave. SW, Calgary, AB T3E 7J4

Phone: 403-264-2630



- Uravan has been negotiating and working with the Akaitcho IMA Office, NWT Treaty #8 Tribal Corporation to consummate an AKFN Exploration Agreement. Uravan believes the terms and conditions of an exploration agreement between the AKFN and Uravan that incorporates aboriginal environmental/wildlife monitoring related to Uravan's exploration activities and other potential provisions to provide land use benefits to the communities (i.e. the possible mitigation of "what is in it for us?"), all of which would go a long way to mitigate the AKFN's fear that cultural impacts will occur.
- Uravan believes that more community information sharing meetings need to happen so both aboriginal and exploration cultures can better understand the collective concerns and more information about the land can be shared and discussed by both Uravan and the aboriginal communities. Uravan will lobby for more community gatherings and information sharing meetings. To facilitate this process Uravan has created a community liaison position within the company and has recently hired a full time person to act as Uravan's liaison with the community leadership so more routine community interaction with Uravan can be attained.

Uravan believes the 'socio-cultural traditional ways of the AKFN' should be preserved as a choice of the aboriginal people just like it should for all cultures making up the people of Canada, however, in Uravan's opinion these 'choices' should not preclude or pre-empt other activities on the land, specifically the exploration and development of mineral resources, provided sound sustainable development practices are in place. It is Uravan's view that the AKFN are looking for balance and not constraint and a higher level of participation in the decisions made regarding the land that is tied so closely to their traditional ways.

Regards,  
Uravan Minerals Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Larry Lahusen', is written over a horizontal line.

Larry Lahusen, President

**ATTACHMENT "A"**

**MINUTES OF INFORMATION MEETING**

**URAVN MINERALS INC. AND DENINU KUE' FIRST NATION  
FORT RESOLUTION, NT**

**APRIL 17, 2007**

**UraVan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

**URAVAN Minerals Inc.  
Information Session  
April 17, 2007 @ 5:00 PM  
Office Complex Board Room  
With  
DKFN Chief, Council, Elders and  
Environment and Conversation Committee**

**Present:**

Sub Chief Louis Balsillie  
Councillor Philip Beaulieu  
Councillor Jim Villeneuve  
Councillor Robert Sayine  
Councillor Raymond Simon  
Councillor Frank V. Lafferty

**Elders Advisory Committee**

Henry Calumet  
Edward McKay

**Environment Committee**

Eddie Lafferty  
Jerry Sanderson  
Stanley Beck  
Carol Collins

**Translator:**

Tom Unka

**Sound Technician:**

Joe O'Reilly

**Staff:**

Irvin Norm, SAO  
Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator  
Ronald Boucher, Lands  
Ruth Mandeville, Secretary/Finance

1. Opening Prayer done by Elder Henry Calumet
2. Supper will be served

Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

### 3. Opening Comments DFKW/Uravan Minerals

Mr. Irvin Nom, SAO/DFKN: Just a couple of things before we get started, I will do some introductions of our group and then maybe you can intrude yourself and I'll just an opening comments. To start off with I would like to introduce the delegation from our DFKN, Chief and Council. Our Chief is out of the community but I have Sub Chief Louie Balsillie, Councillor Frank Lafferty, Councillor former Chief Robert Sayina. I have elders advisories Edward McKay and Henry Calumet but they are also on the committees and then I have the Conservation and the environment committee Stanley Beck, Jerry Sanderson, Carol Collins and who else from our committees and then I have staff here with us translation is Tom Unka who works with our Lands and Environment and I have Ronald Boucher who works with our mapping division, I have Rosie Bjornson who is our IMA Coordinator and this lady here is our note take here is our DFKN Finance/Secretary and my name is Irvin Nom, I am the Senior Administrative Officer for DFKN. Just to start off maybe you can introduce yourself.

Maybe I'll start with opening remarks, on behalf of DFKN Chief and Council would like to welcome Uravan minerals Inc. to our community of Fort Resolution otherwise known as Deninu Kue. I would like to introduce which I have already done, our people and our supper is on route and we have Lena McKay of Lena's kitchen that would providing supper for everyone. For your information the Akaitcho Territory Government consist of the Yellowknives Dene, Lutsel K'e, Deninu Kue First Nation and there are two other organizations the Salt River and Smith Landing that we are all part of the Akaitcho Territory. Were happy to see the industry begin to implement requition of Treaty rights of Akaitcho Citizens the Deninu Kue First Nation strongly recommends that in good faith your company continues to recognize our treaty and aboriginal rights. Our people use the land with in Akaitcho as a livelihood since time and memorial, we want to advise you that we would not appreciate big industry coming in through the back door and leaving us with nothing but a mess to look at. And we have a good example, Pine Point Mines in the early 60's and that Pine Point Cominco Mines limited had a mine operation just near the Pine Point area here about 80 kilometers from here and we are still feeling the impact of that, so were one of the first communities that have experienced it quiet well and still feel the re-precautions of such and incident. Once you meet here with us we know that you will continue to explore the lands that our accentors and our current members use and use for hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. What will happen if you find Uranium, what are your intentions, how does this fit in with the Oil Sands development in Alberta. How can you ensure that when your grill Cores are released it will not contaminate the environment, what are the implications and mechanisms in place to ensure regulations for the land use permits are being followed, how does Uravan working with DIAND the monitoring and setting up a monitoring exploration of this activity. Once again I would like to remind you that collectively it was stated that Urenergy hearings in Lutsel K'e in January the Akaitcho First Nations do not support and exploration of development of extractions of Uranium in the Thelon river basin. We would kind of would like to welcome your company and Marsi for listening to our opening remarks and I guess from hear we will listen to the presentation and have some more questions as for as I understand. With that.



Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

#### 4. Presentation: (Uravan)

Larry: Thank you and Uravan Minerals appreciates the invitation to accepting here in your community and allowing us to pass on some information with regards to our previous activities and exploration. Little bit of back ground, I'm the president of Uravan Minerals and I'm also the Geologist by profession and I'm an explorationist and I'm not really capable or enter into a mine operation where in a sense of hunters of rocks, just like maybe the First Nations people are hunters as well. I hope the presentation will answer some of the questions and always welcome the opportunity to answer some of these questions as they come up from time to time. The presentation that we would like to start with is first I would like to present Uravans exploration activity on its Thelon boomerang, Thelon Basin boomerang project, the 2006 drilling program that was conducted there and between July and August last year and followed by a what we would like to continue to do in 2007 after my presentation Mark Lisquish will try to provide some information with regard to Uranium and hopefully answer some of the questions that maybe in peoples minds as to how it is treated in exploration, how it is treated in Mining operation and hope to provide some comfort at least initially that this is really a safe exercise and that we hope to converge time goes on that it's a benefit to the First Nations people. We also would like to say that Uravan Minerals has always tried to engage the First Nations people and the Akaitcho Territory and we would like to pursue more of a partnership relationship and our further activities on the lands and have the Akaitcho people actually be involved on the monitoring of our activities and to provide more information that will be taken back to the people and hopefully provide some assurance that were not out there to leave a mess. After that I'll pursue the program that I've put together, this is.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Can I just interrupt for one second I have to introduce the two councillors that just entered the room. Councillor Jim Villeneuve and Councillor Philip Beaulieu, just so that you are aware that they are here.

Larry: Thanks Rosie. The first slide sort introduces the 2006 Uravan exploration on what we call the boomerang project in the Thelon river. The boomerang project is a joint exploration effort by Camaco and Uravan, there's about three hundred and forty-six claims that cover the South West edge of the basin, this area is located about three hundred miles from Yellowknife. Approximately a hundred and fifty miles East of Lutsel K'e and approximately three hundred miles East of Fort Resolution. The Thelon Basin is a sand stone basin, one of the two in Canada that's highly perspective for finding what we call unconformably related Uranium deposits and we'll learn more about that as we go on. The Thelon Basin is under explored utilizing technologies that were not available in the earlier days. The Thelon Basin is analogous to the Athabasca Basin, the Athabasca Basin is the largest producers, largest and highest grain producing district in the world. The Boomerang camp was late established in late 1960's this was during the first what I call, well we refer to as the previous or first uranium boom which began in the 60's and then it basically in the 80's and a few ups and downs in between. Periods of activity were surfaced geological reconnaissance in 1969-79, 1985, 80-85 was reconnaissance drilling, 91-92 reconnaissance drilling, in 1998 Uravan did a program also at boomerang. And now in 2005 this is the new exploration era begins, drilling in the Thelon Basin has a long history as I mentioned, the core storage areas are still on site. 1980-85, 1991-1998 Core storage areas. This is another map if you recall the last one it just a blow of

Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DPKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

the closer into the area, this map here it shows the historic surface sampling and drill sites each one of these black dots represents a sample has been taken through those periods of time, so there have been exploration activity through out this period, and this circled area there is seven eight three drill holes in the boomerang in the Screech Lake area. Four drill holes in the East Eye Barry Lake area, four drilling holes in the West Eye Barry Lake area. 2006 Boomerang program that Uravan completed started in July we finished in August 19<sup>th</sup>, we drilled six diamond drill holes about a little over five thousand feet. This is the boomerang camp we call it the home away from home, this was eleven people occupied this camp to this drill program, you see the numbers here indicate the sleep tents we have a kitchen, as wash and shower tent office and core logging, core splitting and a First Aid kit. Diamond drilling, drill operations this is a graphic representation of a drill, the drill rods going through an overburden section and then into the Thelon Sand stone, the drill itself has a very small foot print its about twelve feet by twelve feet. The drill casing or they haul this case through the overburden which is unconsolidated rock and that would be there overburden or lakes and you could see the whole sizes or between four and half inches to three and a quarter inches. The core itself is in the solid rock and its about three inches in diameter. Water and rock cuttings go down the drill pipe inside the pipe and then it comes up the casing, water and cuttings discharge back to the tanks on surface, drill water is heated using propane to drill through the permafrost areas that keeps the drill rods from freezing. All drill casing is retrieved after drill holes are completed, the questions might be well were do we drill? Here is a graphic again showing a slice into the Thelon Basin, the top part is overburden which is basically a consolidated rock the next one down is the Thelon Sand stone and underneath that is what we call the Basement rock and the boundary between the basement rock which is right here in the Thelon Sand stone is called and unconformity and this is the surface usually that uranium deposits occur at, that's why we call it unconformity related uranium deposits. How do we determine a target, drill targets a identified by geophysical survey's, we usually do a airborne survey and its followed. Excuse me.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Can I just interrupt for one second, I would like to introduce Councillor Raymond Simon, Larry and Mark from Uravan Minerals.

Larry: Welcome. The image that the geophysical survey maps is that, is a image this structure here, its projected to the surface and —. The geophysical instruments image barred faults which is right here, these images are projected to the surface and are graphically shown as a line or what we call conductor axes. Drill hauls are then located to intersect the projection of these deeper barred images, so we have this on the ground we know its directly below so we project the drill to intersect these areas that we feel are favorable. The Thelon Sands Stone shown here is a good pallywackfer which is one of the main criteria's, this aquifer carries water and unral ions and there basically circulate around insulation. Reactivated basements faults which is shown here so if this fault is now moved the basement rocks are thrown in contact with younger Thelon sand stone which is right in this area here, known you have circulating water and uranium from sand stone comes in contact with circulating hot water which is coming up through this fault and chemical front then occurs and its forms uranium deposit. This takes many, many, many thousand of years of slow collections in this chemical front area, in 2006 boomerang area of drilling activity is shown in here in this red box, here's the conductor definitions' the ones that I've just mentioned that are projected to the surface, so theses are the targets that were focusing in on. Historic drilling is in this area, this is the boomerang camp that we looked at in the photo's. Uravan 2006 drill sites and three holes on



**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

this conductor and also three holes on this one, drill located are selected based on geophysical imaging and carefully surveyed on the local grid, this is a picture of Gabe Enzo providing assistance in our survey crews. After we locate a drill hole which is right here, we photograph it for monitoring possible cumulative environmental effects post drilling. This is the first drill hole in our 2006 program this number is BL60-06-60 and it's the 60<sup>th</sup> hole, there's been 59 drill holes have previously been drilled over this regional trend and that trend is about 20 kilometers long. Drill rig and equipment is position on location by helicopter it takes over 35 helicopters sling loads to position a drill rig and all equipment on location, the drill have to reassembled on location literally from ground to the ground up, so nothing is really put on the ground or will go to the ground its all taken apart and moved from one location to the other. The helicopter has to place many of the heavier drill parts using long line with the guidance of the drill crew, this is a diamond drill equipment on location and operating. All drill holes in the 2006 program were drilled in an angle, very similar to the graphic images I mentioned before. We drill in angles because it gives a lot longer look at the strata graphic section, if you drilled a vertical hole that's all you would see, if you drilled on a angle hole you would see a much broader area. And that's basically what we look for as a lot of different sort of technical features as where pulling for to theses area of starter graphic units, propane is used to heat the circulating drill fluids to prevent drill rods from freezing in the drilling process and through the permafrost. It used to be that drilling operations use salt to circulate to keep the water from freezing in this area we have been able to use just propane. A guy would drill an equipment occupies a small footprint on the land the surface area of the drill shack it self which is this is about twelve feet by twelve feet the lay down area which is the area that you see other equipment around is probably about twice that size. This is a UFA drill operating on the Tundra the small size of the drill equipment becomes lost and fairly insignificant in the vast in this country side, all drill core recovered in the drilling process is put in boxes and slung by the helicopter back to the camp for logging and sampling. After we complete the hole the hole is what we call Gamarayproved or logged and that's just a proved that goes down the hole and measures if there is any uranium activity. We also logged for hole deviation, water temperature and the bottom hole location, after the hole is completed the drill rig is moved off and moved to the next location this is a drill site the first drill site that we looked at a minute ago, the drill site is cleaned and rigged to match the original count for the land. Drill cutting is discharged to the surface is the only material left behind, experience tells us the inner sandy material will be assimilated into the natural environment within a couple of seasons all this surface area is all sand and gravel so its, it mingles with that unnaturally. The surface disturbance by drill cuttings is just temporary and covers a small surface area, sometimes small then the footprint in a drill. Sampling drill core, core recovered for the drilling is first logged by the project geologist then marked for sampling, approximately eight samples are collected of a typical drill hole, and drill core is being prepared by Gabe Enzo and Frank Marlowe Lutsel K'e residence. Once the core is marked for sampling the core sample is cut in half using a diamond saw, half of the core is sent for analysis while the other half remains on the property for future reference and preserving a geological record. Each sample collected for analysis is about one three feet, one meter in length the sample is separately bagged, tagged and identified and its location, its location of the drill hole. Project manager Al Miller is by here and Gabe and Frank Marlowe are working on the core, case summary 2006 Boomerang exploration this is the work area, we call this the F and G trends, these conductive trends here, here is F and this is G. Here is the look at the historical drilling these dots on the map, the 2006 program consisted of six reconasists drill holes, three in this area and three in the other, this programs the results were no economic



**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

uranium intersections we had significant materialization plus uranium geochemistry the holes were anomalous what we would call favorable. Thelon Sand stone as Clay Rich pelawalkifer which is one of the criteria we look for, is highly altered and bleached which means that it appears that uanerfise have been flushed through the area. We confirm fault reactivation displacing Thelon and the unconformity which is another criteria that's important in our exploration efforts, the conductive trends support the accuracy of unconformity type uranium mineralization analogs to the Athabasca basin. Our 2007 exploration plan the F and G conductive trends of 2006 are right here, the 2007 investigation of G and H conductive trends which extended up to in this area and theses are the H what we call our H conductors, this is G extension. Purposed area of drilling 2007 we have twenty diamond drill holes planned for the boomerang area, that's the area shown in this lips. A totality of twenty thousand feet or six thousand meters of diamond drilling, we plan to do some reconnaissance mapping in these two areas here. Also we would like to do a multi medium surface geochemical sampling program in the large lipoid in this area right here. Geochemical surface sampling is provides information that may allow us to pick drill targets in the future, and that's our program 2006 and just to brief comment on that 2007 program plan. What I would like to know if we still have time Rosie is to turn it over to Mark and Mark has got a group of slides that he feels will provide some information hopefully to answer some questions that is in peoples mind regarding what uranium really is. Thank you.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I apologies for this the food is on the way they assured me that it left already.

Larry: No worries.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: It's on its way but, so once it comes we could just break shortly and then continue on after everybody has had a good meal. Before we continue on maybe there might be some questions from the.

Larry: Right I forgot all about that yeah for sure.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: So if anybody has any questions please feel free to ask Larry about his presentation and step up to the microphone please. I guess my first comment would be that this is a nonrenewable resources in the area and we are aware that its radioactive, were not try to scare industry away but we would like to be more further educated on uranium extraction and its impacts to both the environment and human health, so with that maybe you could.

Larry: Yeah that's hopefully what Mark will address a bit, the exploration process itself is its very magdany I guess in the sense that's its, in exploration even if you did hit high grade urage radioactive core and say what could be compared to an Athabasca type of intersection. Because of the size of the core its mass the actual health aspects of that are insignificant plus there have been developed best practices in Saskatchewan which is the best practices that Uravan follows with regard to various levels of uranium that maybe intersected in a exploration environment and how to provide safety for that for explain I think anything over one percent has to be all the cuttings are put down the hole and the hole is plugged and that would be a fairly rare event in our situation right know. All our drilling is quiet reconnaissance in nature

**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

and but we have those procedures ready to be implemented if its happens because after all that's really what were there for. So there are a number of procedures that are identified in our land use permit that indicated how drill cuttings are to be treated in this type of environment so. Well we'll let it go and turn it over to Mark and hopefully he can provide, oh is there anymore questions?

Rose Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I guess what you are surveying in your mapping and geophysics and stuff that you've been doing out there and know your going to be doing drilling. Maybe you can I don't know how Deninu Kue First Nations is involved in all this or how can we be involved in this since you guys are out there right and you are permitted to do this drilling, maybe you can give some light on how we could become involved in your exploration drilling project?

Larry: Yeah that is a good question Rosie. I know I am not sure if you are aware but I had been negotiating on the exploration agreement the Akaitcho First Nations, we've actually sent our draft comments back and changes to Steve Ellis and Steve has been a bit busy so he hasn't been able to attend to it. But Steve's comments the other day that were he's going to get back to us on that and this exploration agreement is one big way that industry and the Akaitcho First Nation can start to participate in the activities on the land. We would like to see that happen quicker and there are people that I think that are available in the communities that would be, that would have a good opportunity for that. So the exploration agreement I think is a good start that to me was a great idea and we certainly are interested and pursuing that.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Thank you. Maybe with that we could break for supper and then continue on with the conversation and have you do your presentation. Thank you.

**Break for Supper – Tape one, Side A  
Resume from Break**

Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator: Steve Ellis or I don't quiet get the picture?

Larry: My understanding is the exploration agreement is a Akaitcho First Nations exploration agreement, not just with Lutsel K'e but with all the Akaitcho Communities.

Councillor Jim Villeneuve: Who negotiated that?

Larry: The agreement was, we have not signed an agreement yet, we are what we are doing is passing the agreement back and forth. Trying to get one drafted, and this agreement was given to Milchen and I've asked Steve if we could have a copy and present him with our comments back and this is what has been done, I have sent him our which basically is a draft back to him there mostly all clarification types of changes. The basic body of the agreement there's no major issues, so the last couple of days ago Steve said that he would try to get something back to me again, so that's where were at. I think this agreement is conspectonaly a great idea because it always industry and the First Nations to directly interact together and participate equally in what's going on in exploration.

Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Maybe if I could just enlighten everybody on that whole exploration agreement, the Akaitcho exploration agreement isn't a final document unless the Chiefs come together and finalize it, the reason being that the chiefs have final authority over what is done and negotiated in the Akaitcho Territories so there has nothing, there's nothing set in stone in this agreement it is a draft rolling, rolling draft and it will be presented to the Chief and Council. So I have copies of the draft I know I have been baring you guys down with a lot of information and if you want the copies of the drafts the past I believe three drafts, three or four drafts?

Larry: Well I know that Steve has ours back and.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: It went back and forth about three times already?

Larry: Yeah that's right and to further clarify what Rosie is saying is all were trying to do is get to an agreement that we can then present to all Chiefs and Council of the Akaitcho First Nation.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: They will have final say and dictate what would actually into this agreement. Thank you. The Akaitcho screening board.

Larry: Yeah we have a board of directors that would approve it as well, that agreement has been, the drafts have been passed through our board and they are pretty much up to date on what's happening on the drafts so.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Its pretty much mandatory know for any exploration company that comes into Akaitcho Territory that before the Akaitcho screening board will review their application there must be draft Akaitcho exploration agreement attached to their application, so that's just another step in the Akaitcho process. Thank you. There are guidelines that have been developed for mineral exploration in the Akaitcho Territory, there guidelines have been developed by the Akaitcho Screening board in February, January or February. And you were all provided a copy of that. Okay go ahead Mark sorry.

Mark: Thank you Tom you have enough food in there your ready to go. As Larry indicated when he introduced me I work for a company called SRK consulting, we do a lot of work for the mining industry as well the exploration industry. Which is why I'm here Uravan Minerals has hired me to assist them in a number of areas, one of the areas that I have been helping Uravan as well INAC and other junior companies active.

End of Side one, Tape one.

Tape one, side two.

Larry: Urenergy and any other exploration that is actively exploring in the Thelon Basin or in the Territories are a long way, away from ever, ever finding a mine its very much grass roots exploration. There will not be ahead frame up out in the Thelon Basin in the next five, ten or fifteen years guaranteed. I mean its that's certainly what's the companies are looking for, but its an awful long way away from, even if the discovery holds of a potential mine were discovered this summer, it would be at least ten years to get through the regulatory process



Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

before they would be allowed to open a mine in the Northwest Territories regardless of where it is the Thelon Basin, Hornsby Basin it doesn't matter. There's a very, very string and regulatory process that has to be followed for uranium mining in particular. The Canadian nuclear safety commission is an agency is a Federal Regulatory agency that regulates all mining or all uranium mining and it is, its got reputation being one of the strongest or most string and regulatory bodies in the world not let alone Canada. And there's a very, very string in process that has to occur in order to bring uranium deposits through to an operating mine. And I also know very much what you mean when you say, being left with the contamination because I've spent well I've been a year I've been working for SRK for a year prior to that I have spent four years as head of technical environmental services for the Giant Mine clean up in Yellowknife, so I know what you mean when you with respect to the concerns of having a legacy left and that's also why I know that picture on the wall in there is not, there's no way Jonas Sangris got that picture on the wall in there is not, there is no way Jonas Sangris got that fish, I know Jonas to well I know he could of not caught that fish but any way. Another question was asked in terms of what Uravan minerals is doing with respect to the activities that INAC is talking about in terms of monitoring as well as uranium education, we heard Rosie mentioned that a number of times. I've also been involved with INAC bring folks from the Territories down to Northern Saskatchewan and talking about a lot of the same things that I'm going to be talking here, the only difference is we had those conversations at an operating mine site in Northern Saskatchewan and Uravan minerals for example the first trip when Eddie were did he go, Eddie was on it and Tom Unka was on it, two representatives that INAC, INAC brought or picked the individuals to come I just organize the tour but knowing that uravan minerals was active in the Thelon basin and these are the communities that people were coming to Macgarther river to see what a uranium mine was like, knowing that that's the communities, these are the people that Uravan has to deal with and wishes to deal with to explore in the Thelon Basin, I contacted Larry and he immediately agreed to come on that trip as well. INAC paid for the community members to come down, INAC paid me to organize the tour, Uravan participated on Uravan's dollar they didn't get paid to come but fully supported the initiative and came to talk about the activities that they were doing and how those activities related to the similar activities that were use to find things like Macgarther river. This is a group of people that we brought primarily representatives from Lutsel K'e and Fort Res, but Tom can't see himself but that's Tom and there's Eddie smiling in the back Dora, Angie from Lutsel K'e and Gary Potts and Val Gordon from INAC in Yellowknife, this is an individual that I brought on the tour from the community of Fondu Lac, Felix MacDonald he's a miller foreman know at Rabbit Lake, but he's worked at Rabbit Lake not this particular mine but worked for Camco at Rabbit Lake for about twenty-five years and I brought him along to help translate. Just want to show you a couple of pictures, this was the second tour, this was actually at Key Lake, Angus Beaulieu, this trip was put together to bring the Metis groups down that's right, again this was an INAC initiative that I set up with, we initially went to McGarth River and then went to Key Lake where the Ore was taken, milled and put into tailings. I thought this has helped a little bit in terms of some of the initiatives that I'm involved with and Uravan minerals has also supported. What I'm purposing to talk to you about is it's a little bit more of well its some of the health and safety issues and radiation protection issues related to uranium exploration as well as uranium mining. And then I'll talk a little bit about the history of uranium mining in the event that a company like Uravan is successful and finds what there looking for and a mine results that would, how it would fit and were the particular mine or new mines would fit into the histories of Canada's uranium. So to start with I guess its important to know that uranium is it's

Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

a very common element, uranium is nothing fancy in terms of the rocks in the world, its probably three hundred more times or three hundred times more common than gold would be, you find uranium in rivers, soil, rocks, the ocean bed its very common, the farmers fields in Southern Saskatchewan is littered with sources of radon gas which is a natural decay product of uranium and we'll talk a bit more about that in a minute. The only difference with the unique thing about the mineral uranium or the element or atom is that its unstable and because its unstable it always strives to become stable so its always giving off energy its always trying to stabilize itself if you try to personalize the thing, and as it continues to give off energy to become stable that energy is what we call, is what radiation is, that's really all what radiation is energy moving, it comes in a lot of different forms but its like a over crowded party, somebody's got to go so you got to get somebody out, and that's what uranium is like. Know the element or the atom uranium has a huge amount of this extra energy, so its always trying to get rid of this energy so that its stabilizes ultimately uranium stabilizes and becomes lead basic lead which is heavy the only way it would harm you if you eat it but it becomes stable in the form of lead. And this long list of dots and colors and funny names are the various decay components of uranium, uranium starts at uranium 238 and as it stabilizes as its breaks down or decays and get rid of this radiation this energy it will form the next one in its decay chain, which is thorium, I won't go through all of these, but each of these have what's called a half life. You may have heard that term before, but a half life is the length of time if this pop can was full of uranium it would take one, in one half life half of the uranium in this can would decayed or naturally change to the next element in the decay chain which is thorium. For that to happen that half life takes four and a half billion years, so its a long, long time for uranium to get to thorium 234 and another half life the remaining half of the uranium would then decay again so you would half again gone and that's what a half life means.

Carol Collins, IMA Committee: (inaudible)

Mark: To form?

Carol Collins, IMA Committee: (inaudible)

Mark: It forms over a long period of time the formation of it is a little bit different and it actually takes a little less time once its formed, the decay I mean the four and half billions years to decay to the first level is considerably longer than it takes to form the deposits. But what's important on this chart is these things don't just start, it didn't start four million years ago, it continues because they were half life so all the time the uranium that exists is decaying. All of these products are available at any one given time, and the ones that are of real importance in the uranium industry or radium and radon 222 and radon is often referred to as radon progeny and radon progeny is just a simple word of saying radon and his daughter products, so as radon decays or breaks down his half life is only three days, so in three days and radon is a gas so that why another, an extra area of concern is because its in a gaseous form we can breathe that in as a gas just like air is a gas we can breathe the air in, so if you breathe the radon gas in and there happens to be a dust particle in that air that's sit in your lungs then it has an opportunity to decay and decay into the next daughter or product or progeny. But ultimately it get through this chain and become lead 206, we will talk a little bit more about radon in a minute or here or two. So we mention uranium is very common, the radiation that is



Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

produced the energy that's given off of uranium is one of two types of radiation that we come in contact with everyday, non-ionizing radiation and eye-ionizing radiation eye-ionizing radiation are these things here, microphone, radio band waves, visible light is eye-ionizing radiation, sunlight, ultraviolet radiation, the x-ray machine at the hospital produces non-ionizing radiation, cosmic radiation is non eye-ionizing radiation as well and these are the ones that are concern to us when we come in contact with them because non eye-ionizing radiation when it comes in contact with a cell a human cell it can, it will effect that cell, that cell will either heal itself or it will damage it and it will be, it will repair itself or it will damage it and it will come back abnormal and that's what cancer is. But there's all kinds of background radiation around us, were exposed to radiation everyday, is there a smoke detector in this room. Smoke detectors work because they have source of radiation in them. The smoke detector is consist of a alpha particle which is a very large atomic particle of radiation and as that Alpha particle decays it gives off radiation and its such a large particle that a piece of paper would stop it but so does smoke, so when its like a garage door opener there's a, the Alpha particle sends off its radiation to another point, but if you break that point that communication between the source and the receiver in the smoke detector, the smoke detector goes off and all that is the smoke is blocking the connection of that Alpha source or the radiation in the smoke detector. Its an example of an area where were exposed to radiation all the time in a form of back ground, these levels are not harmful in the levels that we encounter them. In terms of non eye-ionizing radiation its come in three main forms that I've just talked to you a bit about Alpha particles, as this slide shows a piece of paper will stop an Alpha particle, so its not going to harm you if your sitting besides a sources of Alpha radiation it won't get through the dead skin on your arm or hand. A Beta particle will get through your skin, it will penetrate skin, but it won't get through a piece of wood or it won't get through a piece of safety glasses that all workers in the uranium industry are wearing. Gamma radiation is the one that we're most concern with because it will penetrate wood, it will penetrate flesh that's what's used in an x-ray machine cause it goes through the flesh, but it can be blocked by concrete, it can be blocked and shielded with lead or other forms of shielding. Those are the three types of radiation, three main types of radiation but these remember that decay chart of uranium, each one of those produces different forms of radiation remember we talked about radon gas, well radon being a gas its a little different then radium and a gamma source or gamma wave length of energy that gamma will provide, maybe I should go back one here, gamma is like a elector magnetic wave, its a pulse of energy, pulse of radiation. The easiest way to describe gamma would be to say its similar to this light in the room here, you can't put a fan at the door and bend to room and take the light of the room right the light will still remain, you can't wave it and move the light, but if you had a chunk of lead or even this paper and just block it changes right, you know there's something there and that's one way we use shielding to protect workers and people from gamma sources is through shielding you can block that gamma magnetic wave length its going through the air, cause you can't see it, you can't touch it, you can't smell it or taste it, but its there. A lot of, another analogy for radiation and different types is a camp fire, if you think of the gamma radiation we just talked about and radon as the heat, the gamma radiation is the heat you can't, you can feel its there but, radon or the radon gas would be similar to the smoke cause its a gas form and radioactive dust which could have gamma or Beta or Alpha particles in it, its like the soot from the fire. So in terms of protection in these things, it was like a fire you would move away if your too hot, if there's to much of a gamma source you move back you produce

Uruvan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

more distance between yourself and the source and that's a form of protection. The radon gas you don't, I mean in a reverse sense when you set up a smoke rack, you want to collect your

gas, you want to collect the smoke so that smokes a fish or caribou right. In a radon setting you wouldn't want collect that smoke you want keep the smoke rack open so that the dust or the gas is blown away, so that you're breathing that gas in and that's one of the way that some of the protection or some of the protection measures used there ventilation, drill shacks are left with windows and doors are open so that there's air blowing through, core shacks have windows and their well ventilated so that there's air blowing through to blow the radon gas out if any exists. More often than not the exploration setting you don't have a lot of radon because there's not a lot of uranium in the core but the precautions are taken to keep the rooms and tents well ventilated. And the soot you don't eat the soot, you don't breathe it in, if you touch it with your hands the dust, the dirt you wash your hands before you have a meal or you wash your hands before you have a cigarette so that your not transferring dust or any form or radioactive material or any dirty material into your system. We spoke indirectly I guess to all four of these things but these are the four main principles of radiation health and safety time you allow, you eliminate the amount of time that your exposed to a source of radiation. Distance you keep distance between yourself and that source, its like a fire, like gamma source you would stay back from it. Shielding we use safety glasses to keep Beta particles from getting into our eyes, we use gloves to keep our hands clean, we use lead windows in certain cases in an active uranium mine or mill, where there higher levels of radiation so the gamma can't get through that lead window but the operators behind it can still look through it and see what's going on. And we use ventilation to get rid of the bad air that has the gases in it the radon gas, so that we don't breathe those gases in.

Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator: ?

Mark: No the gases, well the gases are vented to the atmosphere to the natural air which is very common, if you were to watch at, you wouldn't be able to see it but. Every fall or spring in farmers field in Southern Saskatchewan, Southern Manitoba, Southern Alberta when ever they cultivate a field they turn into dirt just like they cultivate a road or till your garden that activity releases radon gas from the natural soils in those fields, in fact there's more, there's probably more radon gas produced in Southern Saskatchewan by cultivating farmers fields than is released any uranium mine in Northern Saskatchewan and we know that because the mines are monitored, they can't just put this air up to stack and say okay were done with that at each of the mines, there's air monitoring stations set up outside the exhaust vents or exhaust fans of the mine at the camp, at the mine down streams of that and further yet off the property so that all the air is monitored on a regular basis so that the workers know that there safe to work in the area, the communities near by know that there not getting, there not breathing in radon gas forty miles away or fifty miles away or five miles away.



Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

Larry: I think the half life is what he is talking about, because radon has a very short half life even if its in the air

Mark: That's correct too as radon breaks down it doesn't stay in a gas form, it goes to solid phase back into the chain and so if it was in the air it would I mean, these particle and stuff that we're talking about are microscopic you can't see them right, so but if you image the radon that came to thorium and it drops out of the air cause its know solid particle, but it wouldn't hit you on the head if your walking underneath it its very suble tonic its very microscopic in size you can't see it with a naked eye, you wouldn't be able to feel it that sort of thing.

Carol Collins, IMA Committee: Are they monitoring like cancer and all these (inaudible) ?

Mark: The workers at all of the uranium mines in all of Saskatchewan as well as all of the uranium workers in the power generation plants in Ontario, New Brunswick anyone working in the uranium industry or in A industry that has uranium involved with it are monitored for exposure. There was some efforts years ago to do a cancer research, some cancer research work on mine workers not, mine workers that were involved in some of the mines in Northern Saskatchewan the uranium city mines and Elliot Lake mines in Northern Ontario and which I'm going to talk in a minute or two but there was so many compounding and confounding components to that its very difficult to, it was very difficult to determine how the cancers of these people were caused. Most of the people in those days smoked cigarettes there is lots of other contributing factors it couldn't, the medical research teams that were doing the work couldn't differentiate statistically anymore cancers incurring to the mine workers than the normal population. But the people are very much monitored, the workers and Saskatchewan health part of the health department in Saskatchewan also does programs that are health related in the uranium industry. So we've talked about these keep your distance from the source, use shielding, ventilation like I said this earlier as well you can't see it, you can't feel it, you can't taste it so but we know its there, but you have to monitor you measure with instruments, we have the instruments and the capabilities of doing that there's just the picture of some of those of those different instruments. Each this TLD badge for example is a Gamma badge, it monitors gamma radiation exposure, everyone working at a mine in the uranium industry has to wear one of these. And those are sent in on a quarterly basis to national registry in Ottawa and the result of that are sent back to the individual they're not sent back to the company, there sent right back to you. If I worked at the mine, the results of that badge would come back to my house and say this is how much radiation you are expose to last year or not or last quarter. So its not nothing can be hid from you or its one of the tools that are used to measure gamma exposure to workers, another instrument. Now radiation is measured in milly seaverds which is just a silly term, don't pay any attention to milly seaverd but just considered it a unit, its one milly seaverd is one camera case, fifty camera cases is more than one camera case, so its just a term don't try to understand the terms milly seaverd nobody does I don't even know what it means myself but it's a measuring tool is used for radiation exposure, the regulatory agencies the governments will tell you that fifty of these units is acceptable everyone can get fifty milly seaverds of exposure more than their normal background, more than you would get from sitting on a rock accidentally that had uranium in it or eating the Alpha radiation out of smoke detector, so fifty of these units is okay, your not going to get harmed by that. The companies that operate at mine sites in Saskatchewan Camico in



**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

particular, they say well if the government wants us to have our workers not exposed to anything more than fifty we keep it at twenty so that they don't get into any issues at all. At Macarthur river the highest grade uranium mine in the country also in the world the highest producing uranium mine in the world the average exposure to any worker there was point eight. So its considerably lower than the limited and well lower than the companies exposure limit, in an exploration setting where there is no high grade uranium yet, there is no ore yet, there's drill holes and the hopes of discovering high grade ore and core this exposure is would be well, well, well below point eight. Because there just isn't that source of radiation there. I've given this presentation here a couple of times before and I think its important that, when I working with Giant because I didn't talk about, I've always started the conversations on Giant in 1948 when the mine first opened and a few presentations after that I had a few elders in Dettah tell me that, well said it more politely but they basically said your full of shit, I said what you mean it didn't start in 1948 I was working for a guy in 1925 and I realize that they were talking about exploration and activities before the mine every opened its doors, so I sort of tried to learn, I've learned from that if you don't talk about something its not that, I'm not trying to gloss over it, not try to say it didn't happen but so I'm just going to have a very brief overview of the uranium industry in Canada and some of its implications I think in part wise some of the people, some of the people in this room today have some concerns with uranium because of the history of it and some of the legacies, it started in Canada in the 30's at Great Bear Lake port radium. Quiet frankly we new very little about radiation and exposure to health and safety risks of workers, and all of that uranium was mined with the military focus, it was mined for the war effort. After the 30's the next sort of phase of uranium development in Canada was in the 50's and 70's it started at Elliot Lake Ontario, its pretty hard to understand they call Elliot Lake which is about here, people call that Northern Ontario that's were Elliot Lake is right there, the deposits that were found there and then from there also in the 50's was uranium city deposits which are around here on the North shores Lakes Athabasca in Saskatchewan in both of these uranium camps or development that's uranium city at 50's the uranium produces both of these areas again was for military purposes. Were getting to that, health and safety the issues were becoming better understood, ventilation at Elliot Lake and uranium city would never pass a regulatory review today, but it was certainly better than it was in Port Radium, shielding for example the knowledge that we have of shielding was never used in Port Radium, was never used in Elliot Lake and uranium city either. So we progressed as the industries involved, the next generation of uranium mines which was essentially the demise of uranium city was in the 70's and 80's I call that the new generation mines, Rabbit Lake which open it doors in Northern Saskatchewan in 1975 was the first of these what was at that time which was considered high grade uranium and that was probably about two percent uranium. Sorry Tom, Rabbit Lake is located here you saw this slide with Larry's presentation its on the Western edge, sorry Eastern edge of the Athabasca basin on the Western edge of Wainwright Lake. The next mine in that generation of mines was Cluff Lake it opened it doors in 1978, they had what was called the Cluff Lake board of inquiry then in Saskatchewan it was a large panel review, were inquired by to determine whether or not the mine should be allowed to open. Cluff Lake was, its closes community is Fort Chip in Alberta, but its closes Saskatchewan community is Lalache just down here. Both of those communities have been involved with the Commissioning of Cluff Lake that mine is know closed, the company Abreva Resources responsible for that mine has decommissioned it taking it taking all the buildings down, gone through the regulatory process for approval as necessary to close that mine out. The next is in this phase was Key Lake the flocks that were on tour with me in April Angus those individuals we spent the night at Key

Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

Lake in the mill, or not in the mill but we tour the mill and spent the night at camp. And it again its located on the South end of the basin. This phase of uranium mine in the 70's and 80's there was no longer any of it used for military purposes, the sole purpose of the uranium generated in all these operations was for power generation for safe uses of uranium. This attitude to shift from military use of uranium in Canada to piece ful use alone was solidified in 72 with the signing of the non-proliferation agreement this is just a fancy word for saying that Canada made a statement and agreement inter nationally that no uranium mine in this country would be used for anything under the peaceful method there means, its not used for anything else but power generation, medical research, agriculture research that type of, those types of uses.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I guess that's were post a question in regards to the Alberta Sands because I heard on the news I think it was two nights ago, the Alberta Tarsans the magnitude of the project, hydro electric power whether it be the Bennett the Dunvegan or the Slave River or the Taltson expansion could not feed infusium need to extract the bitchim so they would have to have nuclear power to process this, is that a false statement or is that true?

Mark: I know that some of the operators in the Tarsans area have been looking at setting up a small nuclear power generator to be used in the Tarsans but the power generator wouldn't, isn't needed in the Tarsans because of its power capabilities its needed because of the steam that it produces, the nuclear power plant uses water to cool it and when you cool it it produces anomons amounts of steam, you know like boiling water and its that steam would be injected into the Tarsans to soften up the bitchim and release it, so that's why there investigating a nuclear reactor.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Yeah I realize that that's why infusium to extract the bitchim with the steam and – technology.

Mark: They have been looking at this I don't know what level or what stage they are at or some of those operators whether, but they would have to go to through the same approval processes as a regular power generation plant would have to, and I'm sure that they would then also use the power.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I guess that's why we would ask the questions is that why your doing the exploration up in the Thelon.

Mark: Oh okay I'm sorry, no. It's a jump in and answer for Uravan minerals but, Uravan minerals as any other company their just exploring for the product for the as Larry said in his opening remarks he's and explorer, if they were to find something it would probably be like Camico, Ariva that would then either purchase the company or purchase the mineral lease and then they would go through the approvals process and Uravan minerals would move onto another area and try to find something else if they were that's. So 72 candidate signed non-proliferation agreement, like I said its just a fancy way of saying that is not going to supply any uranium for anything other than peaceful purposes. It also signed an agreement with an agency an internationally agency which regulates this treaty called the international atomic energy agency, its based in Geneva and we have Canada has workers or regulators part of our Federal regulatory agencies that governs uranium industry has people sitting on that



Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

international atomic energy association, and those individuals are responsible to go anywhere that Canada's uranium goes and monitor what its used for, and its monitored very, very closely. This is all the words behind the non-proliferation agreement, we didn't have printed copies of this presentation you will get those in the future once we have an opportunity to print them so don't worry about trying to read that but it does say the same thing. Now we move into the next generation of mines 1990 and these are the large high grade uranium and deposits again in Northern Saskatchewan in the same basin, Cigar Lake was one, Macarthur River the second one and larger of the two. These are high grade sixteen percent core bodies, large deposits very deep below the sand stones, below the surface of the Athabasca basin. The ore body at Macarthur river is I believe 640 meters below the surface, Cigar Lake I believe is about 480 meters below the surface. These are very deep deposits, again just to reiterate the uranium produce these sites only for peaceful purposes. Keeping in the them of the peaceful purposes you may have heard a few years ago in the News in 93 the states just after the Soviet Union collapsed Russia need money and the made an agreement with the states that we don't need all these bombs anymore.

End of tape one, side B  
Tape two, Side A

Continue

Mark: It has to be highly enriched, it has to undergo through processes to change that and get it onto situation were you can do that, and that's called highly enriched uranium. So the Government's of Russia and the US made an agreement that the US would buy that highly enriched uranium so they took well over ten thousand nuclear war heads back from Russia they bought that, they converted to low enriched uranium and then that low enriched uranium could be converted fuel pellets and feed into power generation, to be feed into nuclear power plants to make energy and electricity. So Camico the joint venture of Uravan was a part of the that agreement, they bought the low energy uranium back and converted into fuel pellets and then put that back into the nuclear fuel cycle to generate power, its just another example of sort of a global shift in the use of uranium. And the reason for it all is energy, nuclear, there is a bit of nuclear revival right know, the price of uranium is very expensive, its a very attractive commodity to explore for because of that. Because its a clean reliable affordable source of electricity, nuclear power plants are safe, they run properly. Cando reactors are the Canadian reactors, there very safe, world renowned reactor Canada sells them all over the world. The technology is well proven, and situations like this it doesn't mean as much to me or you maybe that places like New York can leave their lights on all night, I don't really care, but on the other hand I do care because if you subscribe to the theories and beliefs that the burning of fossil fuels is what's causing global warming then uranium is a very good options because there is no fossil fuel component to uranium to generation of nuclear fuel or nuclear power it doesn't produce green house gasses, so doesn't contribute at all to that. Well over half of the population, countries that represent well over half of the worlds population are building nuclear power plants right know, and are planning the future development and construction of these power plants to meet their own energy needs in the future, so because of that you've got a high demand for the raw material the uranium and that's what driving the cost of uranium, there is more demand world wide for that material right know than the world is supplying, and Saskatchewan is supplying the majority of it. Then again this is a picture of a typical nuclear

**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

power generation plant, there's no air pollution, there's no green house gas emissions, and that's why I got that picture, that's the steam, this is a cooling tower, the plant is here or here or here the fuel bundles once there spent their cooled, so this is what's called a cooling tower and all that is is steam.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I guess the question would be with that steam being put into the air, if there is no gas emissions what emissions are in that steam?

Mark: Its water.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Just plain water, doesn't come back as acid rain?

Mark: No, no.

Larry: I think one of the confusions that in aberrantly maybe Mark made was, nuclear power plant because it has so much energy actually boils water to run turbines that produce electricity. And so that that's why it's efficient its because the energy that produces is much greater than a burning coal or oil to heat water to then run turbines and that's really, turning the turbines is what makes the electricity, its just the source of the heat that is different and because you have a chain reaction with the uranium it produces a lot of energy, produces a lot of heat, boils water more efficiently therefore it converts water into steam, steam turns the turbines base the electrically and that's what your seeing going on this stack, its all just steam which is water. Water is a gas.

Mark: Same thing produced with your kennel. The rising demands and that's why we got companies like Uravan and others interested in areas like the Thelon Basin because as Larry suggested the geologies identical to are very similar to geology of the Athabasca Basin which has a lot of known deposits.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I just have a question with that I guess in regards to the Thelon being such a pure and vital area for the land, water, animals and different migratory species and sex, you know different species at large. With the purities in that would the purities in the uranium that your exploring for be of greater value than say down in where its all being mine up out in Macarthur River their Athabasca Basin, because it hasn't been explored in used so much like being used down in that area. I guess that's why it that why the prices are so high up there, because of the purity in the uranium?

Mark: No, no the uranium, the profits are higher with pure uranium. Because if Macarthur river has a great of sixteen percent and we found, you found a deposit say next door that was point five percent, it would still cost the same amount of money to mine that, so but you would have to, for the same expenditure, same effort your pulling out a lot more product at sixteen percent than you would be a five percent, so its more profitable the higher the grade. The demand it's the demand that supplying demand world supply and world demand of the commodity of the product that's driving the price up. Because there is more power plants being built in globally each one of those power plants will require a certain amount of uranium to be turned into fuel pellets to generate that source to generate the electrically right, and right know there is more

Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders, Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

being demanded world wide then were mining world wide, so its supply in demand, its more people will pay more cause of the competition for it is there.

Larry: I'm not sure if that answers your question Rosie, as I understand it. I think what your asking a little bit if I might elaborate here, the Thelon Basin being an alleges to the Athabasca Basin does have the potential to host deposits of a great similar and those deposits are unique great wise in the world. For example the worlds uranium grades are comparable to a quarter twenty-five cents, Macarthur Rivers grade is probably comparable to that sixteen hundred dollars if you want to look at it like that, but there's not a trade off I don't think, between the value of the environment in the Thelon Basin versus the value of the uranium. I think both of those can be utilized and enjoyed simultaneously in a sustainable way, one doesn't have to be made to destroy the other. And that's what we would like to hope that working with the First Nations people can bring that sort of idea to reality. You don't have to destroy the environment to produce or mine the resource that might be made, for example most of the Athabasca mines are sure there might be a hole in the ground right now and there might be a head frame but these mines are quite small in a footprint wise. And could be once - can be put back into almost natural state, and because of the activities that Camico does around there Macarthur river deposit for example the monitoring is quite wide as to how it may effect the Flora and Fauna and other animals that would be subjected to anything that maybe around that deposit. So hopefully that answers your question we are not here to destroy one to get another, hopefully working together we can develop one and not lose any of the other.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: So then my next question with that would be if I was a hunter out in the Thelon searching for Musk Ox and I came across your project without being aware, how are you making Akaitcho people aware of what your doing and what mechanisms are in place I guess for this awareness so we are not stumbling across your exploration project?

Larry: Well hopefully meetings like this will be away to bring that awareness, the Akaitcho exploration agreement is certainly another way, because that exploration agreement envisions Akaitcho First Nations people working with the companies on a daily basis to monitor certain activities that are going on. So these are kind of the things that I think that will bring awareness to the people that maybe out there.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Thanks Larry. May be we could have a brief five minute break before you finish your presentation, are you basically.?

Mark: I'm basically done I got to go through one slide.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Okay we'll can continue until your done.

Mark: Its just one slide it would just take only twenty minutes, I'm just kidding. I just want to irritate that and again Larry went over most of this but, the real difference between a uranium exploration program and any other exploration program is the health and safety component associated with radiation. And I hope I have shown a number of ways that we manage these issues of radiation health and safety, there is very little, there's very low levels of radiation even in when your looking for uranium in a uranium exploration, very low levels and what levels are



Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

incurred are occurred are manageable. Question that was brought up earlier in terms of core, it is managed again in the Saskatchewan best practices or best management practices for exploration core that has a certain levels of radiation if you were to find a hole that was very promising in terms of the uranium components that core would have to be specially handled and dealt with.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I guess how would you get it out of the Thelon if you cannot fly it by helicopter or?

Mark: The Core you can't, course the unique thing its really not the product pardon me its not really the property of the company that's doing it, its actually the governments property. The Government allows the company exploring to drill the hole and sample the core but the actual core if you want to scrape it all up and take it home with you, you have to get the Government of Canada in this case to authorize that. You can fly core but typically the core is managed in the exploration camp as the slides Larry was showing indicated its boxed properly stacked if there's not any if the levels of radiation coming off of that core pile are acceptable and its easy to monitor and measure that. Then its left there if, pretty much yeah, all it is rock.

Larry: Yeah maybe the question as is how are we allowed to fly our core samples out to get assayed and I think the answer to that is, this is not a concentrated sample it hasn't gone through a million process, its not you know its not the yellow keg, all it is just rock with a certain grade of uranium in it, its very small mass wise its in significant. Even high grade core would be of the gamma radiation that would come off that which would be the most riskiest type is easily blocked even with a sample bags so its not, those kinds of activities do not have a adverse health effected all, in fact they get put in bags and their put on the bus and or transport and shipped to SA office and its not a big deal.

Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator; (Inaudible)

Larry: I'm not sure what kind of bags those were.

Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator; (Inaudible)

Larry: Oh the....

Mark: The material taken out of Great Bake wasn't it was concentrated too it wasn't core samples. So there was more of a source there at Port Radium. Core samples are typically, I would feel comfortable putting it in you know carrying the pail on the plane and sit beside it flying out and dropping it out with the lab for - its not a health risk.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Mark before we finish up I believe Elder Edward McKay would like to say a few words so maybe you should use your translation. Edward.

Elder Edward McKay: (inaudible). I'm just going to say a few words about Pine Point and Yellowknife. I'm going to say it in Chipewyan. Mansi.

**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I don't know if you want to answer his questions that he appose in there?

Mark: Yeah well first of all I do appreciate the candidness of his discussion there, I guess from Uravan's perspective of we feel that I have not lived through those times so I don't have those experiences necessarily. I would like to think that what we are trying to do tonight is participate with the Akaitcho people in a different way than maybe its been done in the past. So I guess if we actually fool you then we are the fools. Thank you.

Rose Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I think more or less what he was trying to say when he said that because we've been fooled so many times in the past that...

Mark: Oh yeah I appreciate that I'm just saying that we're not here to fool anybody if we do then we are really the fools.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: And then maybe we could move into more questions, I believe Councillor Philip Beaulieu has a question. Or do you want to have a smoke break first or do you, just keep rolling and were cause everybody wants to get going.

Councillor Philip Beaulieu: Part of your, its just like part of your consultation process cause to my understanding it's the first time meeting with us here even though your dealing with you know the Chiefs and the Akaitcho region. But part of your presentation you did show some people from Luisel K'e doing some of your parliamentary work, why I ask that question is were well within the Akaitcho Territory and we know a lot of times people come, part of this question also you know is like sometimes people come and they give presentations such as this and they use that as their consultation process, later saying that they consulted with us. So I'm, asking this, I ask that question there because there's a few other questions I have to that so maybe you can answer that one first?

Larry: I'm not sure I consider this a consultation in the sense of maybe what is required, I think what we're trying to do is to visit the communities of Akaitcho and try to build a relationship that we can have a communication and start something to participate in some of this activity together. Well I don't know whether that means consultation or not, I think our goal is to try to meet with the communities and establish a direction that we could work together. Uravan last year prior to our activity in 2006 did attempt a number of times to have some meetings with Fort Resolution it was for my knowledge it just wasn't the right time because I think there's been a restructuring quiet a bit in the IMA office and the committees here so, it wasn't because we didn't want to it was just it didn't work out. Luisel K'e is one of the closes communities to our activity, there like a hundred and fifty miles away and we did have, they did invite us to come to their community and give a presentation last year and we're going again on Thursday. So that's sort of the history there, I don't know whether that answers your question but that's sort of what we done.

**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

Larry: That's right.

Eddy Lafferty, IMA Committee: And wouldn't particles would just drill out effect the water when your drill?

Larry: No because we have, we start out with casing and everything is kept in side the casing, if you recall that slide I had even through the overburden everything is kept inside the casing so it doesn't get into the water.

Eddy Lafferty, IMA Committee: And if you get any finds you'll do the same thing?

Larry: Right, the finds.

Eddy Lafferty, IMA Committee: To get out the uranium?

Larry: Oh yeah and you know the drill cuttings are monitored, you know because if they come up and they have a radioactivity to them then we'll know that, so that's if they then its determine what kind of value they have and those are put down the hole and the hole is sealed.

**6. Closing Comments**

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: So I would once again would like to thank Larry and Mark for coming into the Community and making this presentation, I feel it was really good effort on your behalf. And I would like to thank Chief and Council for attending, the committees and the elders at large and the staff that's here. Thank you once again and I would like to thank the interpreter Tom Unka for doing such a splendid job and our recorders, sound tech Joe O'Reilly and Ruth she had to leave there was another meeting. And really appreciate you guys coming with that I'll ask Elder Edward McKay to do the closing prayer.

**7. Closing Prayer done by Elder Edward McKay.**



Uraivan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

Councillor Philip Beaulieu: That's kind of what I was working towards because I do know within the Akaitcho Territory and when it comes to our inherent right our treaty right like theirs certain things being in fringed upon and its going to be thrown at you or its going to be noted that our position here in Deninu Kue is that we have to be on an ongoing basis consulted and, and at the table with a lot of this stuff, while your in this process what's going to happen if you start coming to closer to our area and you do find potential of other minerals which there is that we are aware of. And then what happens then interims of you know just in terms of hiring like labors or whatever to help with that whole process. See I think sure there is a lot of stuff like you say if the was potential for a mine it won't be until 15 plus years and if that's the case a lot of this stuff that's presented is kind to me anyway is kind of premature on this whole thing, but if there was going to be a mine coming, bang, bang this is the stuff we need to see, we need to hear. So yeah that's why I'm asking this question on you know interims of involvement I think right know our leader the Chief is not the Negotiator is not here but I'm pretty sure our position with the Band is that we have be from here on involved, like I know you mentioned that we were regrouping I think we've had a long one of the longest serving environmental boards out of this community and a lot of times when we go places they, you know we were way ahead of a lot other places. And I do understand we just had a new, you know we just come out of elections and we were regrouping and Rosie has been on stream here for quiet some time also. So Im not exactly sure what you were pertaining to on that?

Mark: What's that?

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: March 2005 is when you applied to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board?

Larry: No.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Or 2006?

Larry: And prior to that we've tried to meet with as many communities as possible, know the Lutsel K'e being the one that has been the fore front in our activities because they have been the most vocal, and we would just assume to meet with all of them, in fact we would like to meet with Yellowknife Chiefs as well but they have sort of allowed us too talk letting Fort Resolution and Lutsel K'e be more spokes people for them, so we felt more inclined to be focus our interest to Fort Res and Lutsel K'e. One more point on the employment aspects, we hired two people from Lutsel K'e and that was, we intend to hire three more this year. Sustainable employment I think is a very big issue in the Akaitcho Territory and I think that would be most valuable for the people as well. Sometimes as exploration gets more involved the likelihood of greater sustainable types of employment is there and we would like to think that learning some of there things in the field is also important like some of the things we try to do last year was take the two people we had and trained them on some our geotechnical work is what we call it, doing our down hole survey's every night and that sort of thing with instruments, they probably never seen it before but its something that they can learn how to do very easily and they were two very good people. We are a very small group, eleven people totaling in our camp we actually hired two Akaitcho people so that's a pretty good - and we want to try and up that this year and its just, our small exploration is just one but there could be

**Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.**

others and that's how employment is grows, so that's sort of maybe the answer there to your question.

**Mark:** I just want to add a point on the idea of the mine or a mine is well down the road from any other the exploration that's currently going on with by Uravan or desired to by other companies, that's exactly true and its also true that a lot of the information that I've provided is premature because of that but, the intent is to Uravan wouldn't be here looking for it if they didn't think they had possiblity of finding it, they wouldn't have supporters the joint ventures companies wouldn't be willing to support if they didn't the potential was there. An exploration geologist by nature is that type of a person it's a risky business, it's a high risk, high venture business you take a lot of gambles, you spent a lot of money too try and find something and many exploration geologist will go through entire career and never find a mine, never come close and then others though get lucky maybe there a little bit smarter that's what they'll tell you, there's all kinds of different reasons why you discover something. But if there is a mine anywhere in the Territories these's are some of the issues and some of the safety precautions that are employed at all of the mines in Saskatchewan and all of the environmental aspects of protection measures that are in place at all of those mines would also apply here as would all of the regulations because it's a Federal regulated Antony I think and that's why were bringing a lot of that information to the table, also bringing it to the table because a lot of people have the question. Remember Rosie in Lutsel K'e at the UR energy hearings, one of the main issues was that we don't want any uranium mines because that's stuff just goes to make bombs, and that's why I've incorporated a lot of those discussions on where Canada's Canadian uranium goes to and its not for military uses. So that's a lot of that information is in there because its responding to previous questions in similar environments in the Territory. And these are the exact same questions that a lot of people were asking in Northern Saskatchewan, ten and fifteen and twenty years ago, when these developments were taking place and a lot of the same concerns were there as well.

## **5. Discussion and Questions**

**Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator:** Okay well maybe we'll get a question from Ronald and then another from Philip.

**Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator :** The first one is you say your going to hire three more people is it going to be upcoming here pretty soon I think if you want to get totally involved and to play it fair you already got a couple of guys from Lutsel K'e, so maybe the next people you hire you should looks towards Fort Resolution here and second question is here is you say your going to for a twenty drill holes and twenty thousand feet is that's what your permit or that's what your applying for. So meaning that you might have a few drills on the property per say your not going to move just the one drill all over the place so you might have, like I'm just trying to picture your actual down to work kind of, yeah your work force and exactly,, just out of curiosity how much water did you use go into everything like the whole operation is it a hole lot of water you used in your operation?

**Larry:** To answer the first question, I think that's a good idea about hiring somebody from Fort Resolution we don't have a problem with that at all, but we need, what was provided to us at Lutsel K'e were I said we were going to hire a couple.

Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

End of Tape 2, Side A  
Tape 2, Side B

Larry; from there their finance office sent us a huge amount of resumes and from that I consulted with the lady that I was working with and we picked two and if we can do the same thing there I would love to hire somebody from Fort Resolution. We'll be doing some sampling of plants and water in our program and this would be a good way for these's people to learn what this kind of geochemistry survey's all about. So if maybe we can talk later Rosie and maybe you could point me in the direction that I can talk to somebody in your group here. The twenty drill holes and twenty thousand feet would require more than one drill, however we are starting with one drill and working upward because we have an existing permit and we need to be able to expand that permit to allow us to drill more, so we need the support of the communities as well as the support of Government. So that's how its built and so we'll have a field season that hopefully will be quite long and beneficial, the number of people we had in our camp last year was eleven and if we can continue with the program that we want and purpose, then we will have twice that amount of people so give you some idea. That will ultimately the maximum amount will be twenty-three people, that will be two drill crews and helpers for those drill crews that sort of thing which also is another source of work, there was a Lutsel K'e person that we didn't hire it was the drilling company that hired last year to work on the drills and so I think there opportunity for that as well.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: So I guess then what training mechanism would be in place for the Akaitcho people?

Larry: Well the, that I can't I would say would be up to the creativity of both the Akaitcho people and Uravan, were totally open to pursue different kinds of things. The example I gave was allowing and teaching them to use the down hole fills that we monitor the drill holes every, we do a survey every evening and every morning that was one thing, just the sampling procedure the people we hired handled all of that once they were shown what to do they took care of that totally. This year because we'll be taking certain plants as samples not large bunches just little clips of plants at each location we use those for asaine and obtaining the minerals that the plants have stored in their leaves and branches and determine what kind of anomilazed or higher of values that may point to a direction for further exploration. This kind of activity will require focus and learning what these plants are and this sort of thing, that's another way but I'm totally open if there's a suggestion and it requires some other kinds of education work were open to try and satisfy that.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Philip?

Councillor Philip Beaulieu: Well I just wanted to clarify future exploration and you know us in Deninu Kue here that we be involved in the whole process, cause I do understand what of you mentioned regulations and stuff like right know we don't have our negotiator and the Chief here but I'm pretty sure our Council our position is what we're asking and what I'm asking also that's why I asked that question you know, any further involvement interims of jobs and Ron pointed out you know to make it fair because you go down to Lutsel K'e with this know and I



Uravan Mineral Inc. Information Session: DFKN, Chief and Council, Elders,  
Environment & Conversation Committee: April 17, 2007.

don't know how, well your probably going to do the same presentation here but there probably going to ask for on going things that we're asking for but they may disagree on sharing that work load, but what I'm saying here is were well within the Territory and a lot of times we're kind of you know little bit left out here so I'll let you guys to take this you know what were saying here in terms of jobs and even if you have to split it like one over there and one here, but you guys gave it to them last year and know it to me like I saw new on Council this winter and when I checked with the recent Chief and Council they were unaware of any recent sitting with you guys. So it kind of comes after the fact in a sense even though its at the Akaitcho level, so you have to understand were I'm coming from on this also. So I would just like to thank you for that and in the future I guess we do have to Tom out here our Environment Coordinator and we got Rosie who's doing really well with all this work by even getting you guys here I should have to say more than that you guys know who she is and how she talks so. Any further stuff and dealings with this we'll be properly informed, I would just like to thank you guys for coming down here and making all this possible, thanks for the food. Thank you.

Larry: I appreciate that and actually Rosie has done a wonderful job here because when Mark started trying to source who we should be talking to in Fort Resolution which we never been able to do Rosie came up quickly in that whole discussion and has really taken it on and made this happen, so she deserves a lot of credit here. And just to clarify we don't make a distinction between Lutsel K'e and Fort Resolution to us its all part of the Akaitcho nation and so its not something, in my mind there's four communities I've heard there's another community or so, earlier I think you mentioned that too Rosie just the four?

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: The Akaitcho Territory consist of Yellowknives Dettah and Ndilo, Lutsel K'e and Deninu Kue we do have Smith's Landing and Salt River First Nation that are apart of the Akaitcho Territory but have settled their claims.

Larry: Okay, okay.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: Within the Akaitcho Territory.

Larry: Okay that's what I didn't know. So in our minds that's what and everybody of equal participation here as far were concerned, that's my understanding.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I believe Tom is tired and I think you guys are complete with your presentations. Eddy.

Eddy Lafferty, IMA Committee: I just got one question there the twenty drills sites you guys selected is it all over land or directly over water too?

Larry: Its all over land, yeah. Cause were not going to have any ice, it's a summer drill program that starts in June, so its all over land.

Eddy Lafferty, IMA Committee: But if it is over water you have to do it in winter time?

**ATTACHMENT "B"**

**ATTENDEES**

**URAVAN MINERALS INC – DENINU KUE' FIRST NATIONS**

**FORT RESOLUTION COMMUNITY MEETING**

**APRIL 17, 2007**

**DENINU KUE' FIRST NATION:**

Eddy McKay, Land Researcher Akaitcho  
Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator DKFN  
Rosy Bjornson, IMA Coordinator DKFN  
Irvin Norn, SAO DKFN  
Ruth Mandeville, Finance DKFN  
Tommy Unka, Interpreter  
Joe O Rielly, Sound Tech  
Carol Collins, DKFN ECC member  
Henry Calumet, DKFN ECC member  
Stanley Beck, DKFN ECC member  
Jerry Sanderson, DKFN ECC member  
Eddy Lafferty, DKFN ECC member  
Frank V. Lafferty, Councillor  
Philip Beaulieu, Councillor  
Louis Balislie, Sub Chief  
Jim Villeneuve, Councillor  
Ray Simon, Councillor  
Robert Sayine, Councilor  
Edward McKay, Elders Advisory Committee

**URAVAN MINERALS INC.:**

Larry Lahusen, President and CEO  
Mark Liskowich, SRK Consulting

