SUBMISSION TO CANADIAN NUCLEAR SAFETY COMMISSION

Former Gunnar Mine and Lorado Mill Site Rehabilitation Project

Prepared for Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

By Saskatchewan Research Council

SRC Publication No. 12194-2E09

October 9, 2009

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Oct, 2009

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) [on behalf of Saskatchewan Energy and Resources (SER), Government of Saskatchewan] as a submission in support of SRC's request that the current exemption extension be extended for the former Gunnar Mine and Lorado Mill sites. The Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Canada have signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to address the current environmental conditions of the Cold War Legacy Uranium Mine and Mill Sites in Northern Saskatchewan, which includes the rehabilitation of the former Gunnar Mine Site. Under the MOA, SER has been assigned the responsibility to ensure that the project is carried out on behalf of the two governments. SER has signed a formal contract with SRC, a wholly owned Crown Corporation, to retain SRC as project manager and designated agent to manage and perform the required environmental assessment requirements and rehabilitation activities.

SER has also signed a formal contract with SRC, to retain SRC as project manager and designated agent to manage and perform the required environmental assessment requirements and rehabilitation activities at the former Lorado Mill Site on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan.

This submission will include information on the former Gunnar mine and Lorado mill sites regarding:

- The project proponent;
- Background information about the sites;
- A description of the proposed project; and
- Discussion of the public consultation process.

1.1 Purpose and Need for the Project

In 2001, the Contaminated Lands Evaluation and Assessment Network (CLEAN) Program was established by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) to deal with sites not previously licensed by the *Atomic Energy Control Act*, but which now must be licensed pursuant to the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (NSCA) (CNSC, 2001). One category of such sites includes tailings management sites resulting from the former operation of uranium mines. Documentation prepared by CNSC staff states:

> *"some of these tailings management sites were previously exempted from licensing because they are in the care and control of provincial or federal government agencies, and the Atomic Energy Control Act was not binding on the Crown. Others were not licensed because their operational lives ended before the Atomic Energy Control Board began exerting regulatory control on the uranium mining industry."* (CNSC, 2001).

CNSC staff also stated that the former Gunnar site is considered abandoned and its care and control has reverted to the Province of Saskatchewan (CNSC, 2001).

1.2 Current Period Highlights

1.2.1 Former Gunnar Mine Site

- February 2005, the Government of Saskatchewan through provincial officials from the Ministries of Energy and Resources (then Industry and Resources), First Nations and Métis Relations (then Northern Affairs), and Environment initiated meetings with their federal counterparts to discuss the remediation and cost-sharing of the site.

- June 2005, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) announced that the Federal Government would cost-share the cleanup. Industry and Resources was identified to take the lead in negotiations with NRCan on an agreement to cost-share cleanup activities and initiated discussions in August 2005

- The negotiations concluded with the September 2006 signing of the Canada-Saskatchewan Memorandum of Agreement on funding.

- In November 2006, Industry and Resources finalized and approved the contract with the Saskatchewan Research Council to deliver the former Gunnar Mine site remediation project on behalf of the federal and provincial governments.

- April 22, 2007, SRC submitted Former Gunnar Mining Limited Site Rehabilitation Project Proposal (SRC Publication No. 12194-3E07) to Environmental Assessment Branch, Saskatchewan Environment.

- June 21, 2007, As the Federal Environmental Assessment Coordinator the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency sent a letter informing SRC of the requirement to complete an environmental assessment under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.*

- July 12, 2007, Saskatchewan Environment sent a letter informing SRC of the requirement to complete an environmental assessment under the *Environmental Assessment Act.*
- A 30-day public comment period (April 2 – May 2, 2008) on the draft Guideline-Scoping Document was organized by the Environmental Assessment Branch of Saskatchewan Environment. Concurrently, an invitation for public comment was posted on the Canadian Environmental Assessment website, and advertisements were placed in several newspapers.
- May 14, 2008, SRC participated in a CEAA public consultation meeting on the Guideline-Scoping Document in Uranium City.
- July 23, 2008, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) provides a recommendation that the Commission accepts the draft EA Track Report and

adopts the scope as presented in the Guideline-Scoping Document (CMD 08-H17).

- September 17, 2008, SRC participated in a CNSC one-day public hearing in Saskatoon, SK regarding the Former Gunnar Mine Site Proposed Environmental Assessment Track Report and adoption of the scope as presented in the Proposed Project Specific Guidelines and Comprehensive Study Scoping Document.
- October 28, 2008, The CNSC announced its decision to recommend to the federal Minister of the Environment that the environmental assessment of Saskatchewan Research Council's proposed project to develop and implement a plan to rehabilitate the former Gunnar Mine site be continued as a comprehensive study.
- December 2008, through a request for proposals (RFP) process, SRC contracted a consultant to conduct an Environmental Assessment Gap Analysis for the former Gunnar Mine site. The gap analysis has recently been completed and will be used to identify additional information/data required to complete the environmental assessment for the former Gunnar Mine site.
- February 2, 2009, The Federal Minister of Environment announced the Former Gunnar Mining Site Rehabilitation Project Proposal will need to proceed as a Comprehensive Environmental Assessment.
- April 2009, SRC issued a RFP for the former Gunnar Mine site Environmental Assessment to meet the needs of the Project Specific Guidelines and Comprehensive Study Scoping Document.
- June 2009, Awarded the contract to AECOM to assist SRC in the Environmental Assessment process for the former Gunnar Mine site rehabilitation.
- June 2009, The EA work for the Gunnar Mine site commenced.
- August 2009, The field data collection for the Gunnar Mine site EA commenced.

1.2.2 Current Period Highlights Former Lorado Uranium Mill

- To address the concerns identified by the regulatory agencies, the Government of Saskatchewan and EnCana signed an agreement in August 2005 to facilitate emergency maintenance repairs of the Nero Lake land bridge adjacent to the former Lorado mill site.

- During and subsequent to repairs on the land bridge, provincial officials from SER (then Industry and Resources), First Nations and Métis Relations (then Northern Affairs), and Environment continued to meet with EnCana officials into May 2007.

- SER and EnCana officials concluded negotiations with the October 2007 agreement wherein the Government of Saskatchewan accepted the responsibility for remediation and transfer of the titled lands.

- June 2008, SER finalized and approved the contract with SRC to deliver the former Lorado mill site remediation project on behalf of the provincial government.

- August 17, 2008, SRC completed a site safety inspection of the former Lorado mill site.

- October 2008, the required safety activities were completed; these activities included the repair or replacement of dust abatement measures, and the fabrication and installation of a replacement warning sign.

- March 2009, SRC submitted the Former Lorado Uranium Mill Site Rehabilitation Project Proposal (SRC Publication No. 12578-1E09) to Environmental Assessment Branch, Saskatchewan Environment.

2. PROPONENT

2.1 Company Profile

The Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC), on behalf of Natural Resources Canada and Saskatchewan Energy and Resources, is the proponent for the former Gunnar Mine site rehabilitation project. Management of the former Gunnar Mine site rehabilitation project is the responsibility of the Project Manager, Environment & Forestry Division, within SRC.

Company Name: The Saskatchewan Research Council

Form of Business: Treasury Board Crown Corporation

Year Established: 1947

Governing Legislation: *The Research Council Act*

Company Address: 125 – 15 Innovation Blvd.
Saskatoon, SK
S7N 2X8

Company Telephone: (306) 933-5400

Company Fax: (306) 933-7446

Officers

President & Chief Executive Officer - Laurier L. Schramm, Ph.D.
Chief Financial Officer - Crystal Smudy, CA

Executive Team

Vice-President, Agriculture, Biotechnology & Food - Dale Kelly
Vice-President, Business Ventures & Communications - Wanda Nyirfa
Vice-President, Energy - Ernie Pappas
Vice President, Environment & Forestry - Joe Muldoon
Vice-President, Finance, Safety and Risk - Crystal Smudy, CA
Vice-President, Alternative Energy & Manufacturing - Craig Murray, Ph.D.
Vice-President, Mining & Mineral - Craig Murray, Ph.D. (Acting)
Vice-President, Organizational Effectiveness - Toby Arnold

2.2 SRC's Mission

Mission

SRC's mission is to help the people of Saskatchewan strengthen the economy with quality jobs and a **secure environment**. We do this through research, development, and the transfer of innovative scientific and technological solutions, applications and services.

The rehabilitation of the former Gunnar Mine site is well aligned with SRC's mission. The project is expected to result in significant positive impacts on the public safety, security, and quality of life in Northern Saskatchewan.

Safety

Goal

The goal of SRC's Occupational Health & Safety Strategy is to achieve world-class safety performance at SRC.

Policy

The Saskatchewan Research Council recognizes that its employees are its most valuable asset and is committed to taking measures to ensure the health and safety of all in the workplace. Management and employees, as a team, will participate and contribute to achieving a healthy, safe, cost-effective and productive workplace. Management of the occupational health and safety program has equal importance with the other primary objectives of the organization.

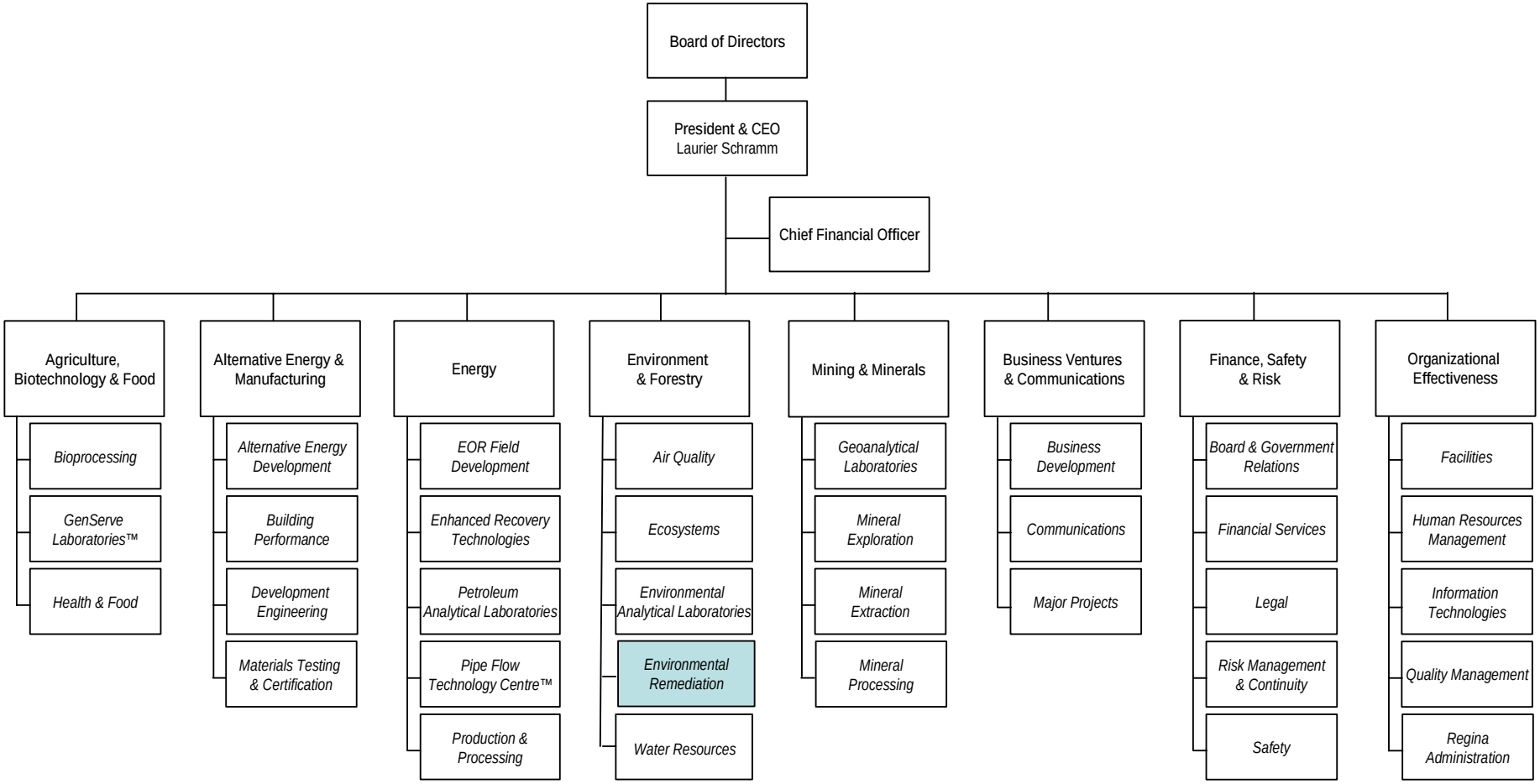
Vision

"Safety and Occupational Health are the over-riding priorities for SRC."

This statement defines SRC's commitment to safety and states that it will not take on a project unless it can be done safely.

With strong support from the Board of Directors and employees at all levels, SRC is aligning the safety program with SRC's five-year strategic plan and it's financial and operations plan. SRC is committed to being a leader in the field of Occupational Health and Safety.

2.3 Saskatchewan Research Council Organizational Chart



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3. FORMER GUNNAR MINE SITE

3.1 The Site

Gunnar Mining Limited was incorporated as Gunnar Gold Mines Limited in October 1933 with an Ontario Charter. As such, it operated a gold mine at Beresford Lake, Manitoba from 1933 until 1942.

The Gunnar uranium deposit in northern Saskatchewan was discovered in July 1952 when two prospectors identified frost-heaved boulders in a muskeg area close to the shores of St. Mary's Channel, Lake Athabasca. After staking and initial prospecting, 11 inclined drill holes were put down and indicated a widespread pitchblende-bearing zone in the bedrock immediately beneath the muskeg. The deposit was subsequently delineated by an additional 179 vertical holes drilled on a 75-foot grid pattern for a total of approximately 70,000 feet. This drill program outlined an ore body of approximately 450 ft in diameter, plunging from surface to a depth of approximately 1,000 ft below the surface elevation of nearby Lake Athabasca. The ore body was originally estimated to contain 4 million tons of ore grading 0.19 – 0.20% U_3O_8.

With the discovery of the adjacent Beaverlodge area uranium deposit and with the company's activities extending to uranium and chromium, in addition to gold, the name of the company was thought to be misleading and was changed to Gunnar Mines Limited (Botsford, 1963). On December 1, 1960, Gunnar Mines Limited and Nesbitt Labine Uranium Mines Limited were amalgamated to become Gunnar Mining Limited.

During operations the Gunnar Mining Limited site consisted of:

- An open pit mine;
- An underground mine;
- A uranium milling facility;
- An acid plant;
- Tailings disposal facilities; and,
- Various additional support facilities including mine dry, geology building, maintenance shops, housing, school, recreation centre, curling rink, etc.

Mill tailings were originally discharged from the mill at 32% solids through a 1,500 ft. long, 10 in. diameter wooden stave pipe. In total, it has been estimated that the Gunnar Mining Limited mill discharged a total of 4.4 million tonnes of tailings during operations (BBT, 1986).

The tailings and other aqueous wastes were initially discharged into a small lake located 500 m to the north of the mill (Ruggles et al., 1978) that is referred to in historical documentation as either Blair Lake or Mudford Lake. This area is currently referred to as the Gunnar Main Tailings. In 1958, the mill installed a cyclone plant with four sand storage tanks for the production of sand backfill in the underground mine.

The Gunnar Main Tailings basin eventually filled with tailings solids and a small rock outcrop was blasted to allow the tailings to flow from the Main area to a small

depression referred to as Gunnar Central Tailings. Once this relatively small basin was filled, the tailings continued to flow downhill, eventually entering Langley Bay, Lake Athabasca. During operations, a sufficient volume of tailings was discharged and allowed to flow into Langley Bay so as to eventually cut Langley Bay into two separate portions: one which is still connected by a narrow channel to Lake Athabasca proper and a smaller 'back bay' which has intermittent connection to Langley Bay itself.

Because of the remote location, the Gunnar site was self-contained and provided housing for all single and married employees. During operations, the site also had its own school (Grade 1-10 with approximately 100 students); a seven bed hospital with a doctor, matron and three registered nurses; a large community centre that included a Hudson's Bay Store, a Post Office, a branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; a coffee shop; dining room; bakery; butcher shop; beauty salon; large auditorium; bowling alley; pool room; games room; lounge; library; club rooms and radio a broadcasting room. For more detailed information pertaining to the former Gunnar Mine Site see **Appendix 1**.

3.2 Site and Safety Considerations

3.2.1 Posting of Warning Signs

A total of fifty 4 ft. x 8 ft. coroplast signs were installed at various locations throughout the former Gunnar Mine site to warn casual visitors to the site of the danger posed by radiation, asbestos and the unsafe structural condition of the buildings. The signs warn in both English and Dene of the potential risk posed by radiation, asbestos and the structural integrity of the buildings, and instruct the public not to enter.

The signs were anchored every 18-24 inches to the buildings and the anchoring hardware within ground reach was left inoperable. These measures were undertaken to deter vandalism or the removal of the signs. Plastic signs are anticipated to be more effective and longer lasting because, unlike plywood, they have no secondary use by local people in the area. Therefore, there is less risk of people removing the signs for their construction value.

Free-standing signs erected near the tailings area and at other specified locations throughout the site were glued to plywood backing boards and then mounted, with their bottom edges a minimum 5 ft from the ground, on welded steel 6-legged stands. The elevation of the signs ensures they are readily visible, even in winter. The weight of the free-standing welded stands is intended to discourage vandalism of the signs.

3.2.2 Site Inspections

Environmental site inspections have been conducted regularly at the former Gunnar Mine site, in 1993 and 1996, and annually from 1998-2006. These inspections typically include physical inspections and gamma surveys of the buildings, facilities and grounds, as well as the collection of water samples from locations on and around the sites to identify any changes that might have occurred. As previously indicated, the former Gunnar Mine site was also subject to specific environmental site assessments in 2000, as part of Saskatchewan Environment's broader assessment of abandoned mines in northern Saskatchewan.

3.3 Project Description

3.3.1 Proposed Project Activity

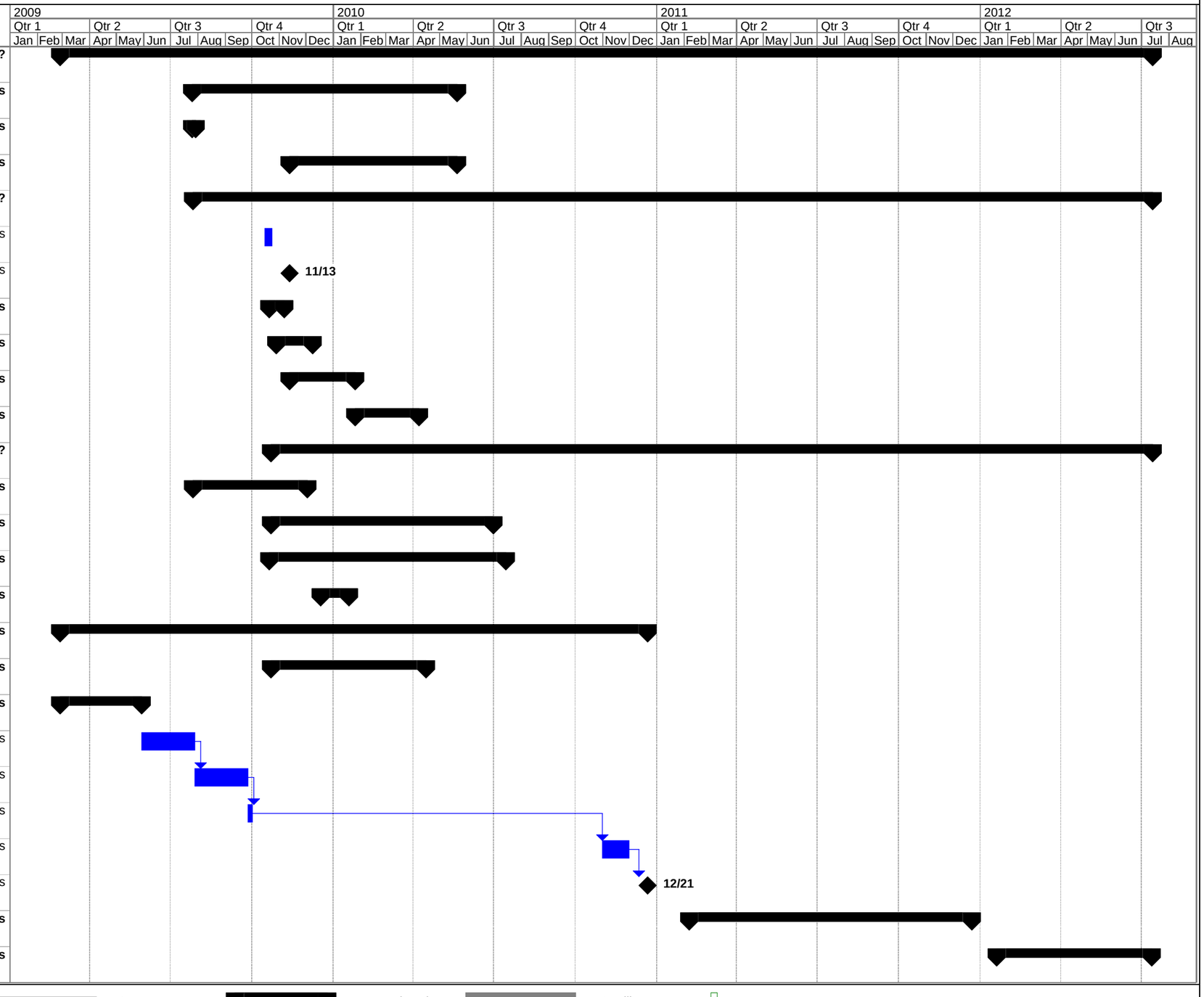
Generally, subject to regulatory approvals, it is anticipated that the physical project will consist of:

- Demolition of existing building, facilities and structures;
- Appropriate disposal of materials resulting from demolition;
- Assessment of installation of an appropriate cover on all or a portion of the exposed mill tailings;
- Assessment of rehabilitation options of the existing waste rock piles;
- Assessment of additional risk(s) as warranted:
- General site clean-up;
- Assessment of re-vegetation of areas of the rehabilitated site as required; and
- Appropriate monitoring during and after rehabilitation.

The proposed project interim schedule is outlined in Figure 1. It is important to note that this schedule does not take into account any contingencies and is expected to be updated once the 2009 field data is reviewed.

Figure 1
Gunnar Mine Site Rehabilitation Project
Draft for Discussion

ID	Task Name	Duration
1	**GUNNAR MINE SITE REHABILITATION PROJECT - EA**	**883 days?**
2	**Rehabilitation Options / Project Description**	**216 days**
3	**Define Criteria/Objectives**	**3 days**
6	**Preliminary Engineering**	**135 days**
11	**Engagement and Communications**	**777 days?**
12	Set up communications tracking system	6 days
13	Prepare long-term engagement plan / stakeholder list	0 days
14	**Chief-in-Council Meeting(s)**	**14 days**
18	**Introductory Engagement Meetings / Open Houses**	**30 days**
23	**Options Workshop Series 1**	**52 days**
29	**Options Workshop Series 2**	**52 days**
35	**EA Engagement Meetings - tie with TK meetings**	**712 days?**
38	**Regulatory Engagement: Province, Federal, PAGC**	**95 days**
44	**Traditional Knowledge Program**	**180 days**
52	**Socio-economic Program**	**192 days**
59	**Prepare Field Reports**	**22 days**
63	**Prepare EIS**	**475 days**
64	**Prepare Draft TOC/Framework/Methods**	**126 days**
70	**Project Description - Preferred Option**	**66 days**
76	Impact Analysis and Modelling	60 edays
77	Compile EIS	60 edays
78	Submit Draft EIS to SRC for review	5 edays
79	SRC review	30 edays
80	Final EIS for external submission	0 days
81	**EA/CNSE Review Process**	**229 days**
88	**Procurement and Mobilization**	**125 days**



Gunnar Schedule
Date: 17 Sept 2009

Task | Progress | Summary | External Tasks | Deadline
Split | Milestone | Project Summary | External Milestone

4. FORMER LORADO MILL SITE

4.1 The Site

The former Lorado mill was operated by Lorado Uranium Mines Ltd. from 1957 to 1960 and was designed to treat ore from the Lorado mine and from smaller satellite mines in the region, including the Cayzor, Rix Leonard, and the Cinch Lake mines. The Lorado mill was closed in 1961 due to a lack of feeder ore from the Lorado mine and the satellite mines. The Lorado mine site is several kilometers away from the Lorado mill site and is not included in the Lorado mill site rehabilitation plan. There are no mine workings at or immediately adjacent to the Lorado mill site.

The Lorado mill was designed to process up to 750 tonnes of ore per day; however, the actual amount of ore processed was significantly less due to depleting ore reserve shortages and milling problems. At the end of production, the Lorado mill was estimated to have processed between 305,000 and 550,000 tonnes of ore.

Tailings from the mill were deposited on the ground and into Nero Lake adjacent to the mill. At the end of operations, the tailings had covered an area of about 14 hectares, including the tailings submerged in Nero Lake.

The Lorado mill was abandoned with no significant decommissioning activities. The mill existed for several years much as it did when it was abandoned. From the time of closure, the condition of the mill worsened due to vandalism and natural deterioration. Eventually, the mill was completely dismantled in 1990.

The primary and public safety consideration at the former Lorado mill site is the presence of unconfined tailings which pose a gamma radiation concern. Windblown tailings also present a public safety consideration due to the mobile nature of the fine tailings and their ability to be transported great distances by the wind. From an environmental perspective, the primary issue is the presence of radionuclides and heavy metals having the potential to enter the environment via the surface and groundwater systems. In particular, the discharges from the tailings have adversely affected the water quality of Nero Lake. This has the potential to result in the migration of contaminants to downstream receptors including humans and wildlife. For more detail relating to the former Lorado Mill site see **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Site Preparation Decommissioning Phases & Scheduling

4.2.1 Anticipated Scheduling

The Former Lorado Mill Site Rehabilitation Project Description (SRC Publication No. 12578-1E09) has been submitted to the Saskatchewan Provincial Government. A detailed schedule will be formulated once a decision is made on the environmental assessment process and the project specific guidelines are issued. SRC anticipates that the schedule will be similar to that of former Gunnar Mine site taking approximately 1.5 to 2 years to produce an Environmental Impact Statement if required. Of course this anticipated schedule is dependent on how the existing data fits into the project specific guidelines once received.

4.2.2 Main Activities

Generally, subject to regulatory approvals and risk assessment it is anticipated that the rehabilitation activities may consist of:

- Appropriate disposal of refuse from the site;
- Relocation of the road access to bypass the former Lorado mill site;
- Containment and stabilization of all or a portion of the exposed mill tailings;
- Rehabilitation of affected aquatic environment as warranted;
- Rehabilitation of additional risks as warranted;
- General site clean-up; and
- Appropriate monitoring during and after rehabilitation.

5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

5.1 Introduction

The prospect of a project such as the rehabilitation of the former Gunnar Mine and Lorado Mill sites suggests economic benefits to a community in the form of employment and business development. However, the same projects may also raise concerns and uncertainty in a segment of the community, particularly with regard to the potential for negative impacts to the biophysical environment or to traditionally important activities such as hunting and fishing.

The proponent recognizes the importance of full and open discussion of the issues and options available for rehabilitation of the sites and related concerns that the communities may have in relation to these activities.

The objective of the plan is the development and initial delivery of an effective engagement, consultation and communications program that will reflect the values, expectations and needs of the communities and stakeholders impacted by the projects. Traditional Knowledge (TK) will be incorporated to accurately portray the knowledge and traditional land use of the indigenous people impacted by the projects. The TK

sourced will be a key element in the preparation of the environmental impact statements.

Consultations relating to this framework are to include open and informed discussion of the various options that will be considered in the rehabilitation of the site. An informed discussion and decision on the preferred option must be developed with both the regulator and community from the onset to ensure acceptance of the final rehabilitation of the site.

At the end of the rehabilitation of the site, all parties must be satisfied that the sites:

- pose no significant risks to public health and safety,
- are not a source of ongoing pollution or instability; and
- allow for productive use of the land similar to its original use.

5.2 Public Consultations

SRC's goal is to meet or exceed the expectations of the regulators on this topic. We realize this piece is vital for the success of the project. SRC intends to continue to engage the general public of Uranium City, Camsell Portage, Fond du Lac, Stony Rapids, Black Lake, the Athabasca Land Use Plan Panel and the Athabasca Sub-Committee of the Northern Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Committee (NSEQC). Communication will continue throughout development of the rehabilitation plan through scheduled public meetings in relevant communities. Engagement has and will continue to be undertaken in a manner that ensures that the communities and committee members are fully informed about activities at the site in a manner that maximizes the opportunity for feedback on those activities.

The proponent will employ a number of different approaches to appropriately involve the general public. These will include:

- Provision of appropriate information through community meetings, open houses or other media so that the public can be informed and participate effectively;
- Creation of activities designed to promote a broader understanding of: both potential impacts of the rehabilitation, and proposed mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts associated with the rehabilitation activities;
- Involvement of the local public in issues [e.g. contribution of traditional knowledge towards the determination of Valued Ecosystem Components (VECS)] and rehabilitation options;
- Provide a forum for meaningful discussion of enhanced regional business, training and employment opportunities;

- Receive information from and respond in a timely manner to issues raised by the public; and
- Inform participants of results and decisions in a timely and meaningful manner.

5.3 Development of a "Project Review Committee"

SRC received a request from the Prince Albert Grand Council (PAGC) on behalf of its member nations, of Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Hatchet Lake to participate in a Project Review Committee (PRC).

The purpose of the PRC is to provide a forum that ensures involvement by the local communities affected by the project. The PRC will:

- Support the development of project plans and remain well informed on the project status;
- Provide input to the SRC's Project CLEANS Project Manager; and
- Provide advice on opportunities to maximize the involvement of northern residents in the project.

A set of PRC guidelines was collaboratively developed with the participation of elected officials from the local communities:

- Prince Albert Grand Council
- Fond du Lac First Nation
- Black Lake First Nation
- Hatchet Lake First Nation
- Settlement of Uranium City
- Settlement of Camsell Portage
- Hamlet of Stony Rapids
- Métis Local Uranium City #50

The guidelines were ratified by the final signatories on July 22, 2008. A copy of the PRC guidelines has been attached to this document. Shortly after Mr. Andy Schultz, President of the Métis Local Uranium City #50 joined the Committee. This was done in part to address the concerns of the Métis Nation Saskatchewan and the lack of communication with Métis people affected by the project.

The first PRC meeting was held on September 25, 2008 in Stony Rapids. A second PRC meeting was scheduled to take place in Uranium City on March 9, 2009. Unfortunately, due to a combination of travel complications due to weather as well as

concerns voiced by local residents, the PRC did not have an opportunity at that meeting to discuss the planned agenda items. SRC intends to hold another PRC meeting in the near future in order to address the issues that have been raised as well as to provide an update on the status of the project and gain input into future project plans.

Summary of Stakeholder Meetings

Table 6

Date	Activity	Purpose
March 12, 2007	SRC Open House in Uranium City	An open house was held in the Uranium City school gym displaying posters describing the orphaned uranium mine sites in the area.
March 13, 2007	SRC Public Meeting in Uranium City	A public meeting was held in the Uranium City school gym offering a status of the project and receiving input from the community.
March 20, 2007	Presentation in La Ronge	The SRC Project Manager was invited by the North Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Committee to give a presentation at their meeting.
June 28, 2007	Meeting in Prince Albert	The SRC Project Manager met with PAGC Vice Chief and Chiefs from Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Hatchet Lake to build Project Review Committee Guidelines.
July 20, 2007	Meeting in Prince Albert	The SRC Project Manager met with PAGC Vice Chief and Chiefs from Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Hatchet Lake to build Project Review Committee Guidelines.
April 8, 2008	SRC Public Meeting in Uranium City	A public meeting was held in the Uranium City school gym offering a status of the project and receiving input from the community.
May 14, 2008	CEAA Public Meeting in Uranium City	The SRC Project Manager participated in CEAA meeting as proponent, presenting project description.
May 19, 2008	Meeting in Stony Rapids	The SRC President and Project Manager met with PAGC Vice Chief and Chiefs from Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Hatchet lake to sign Project Review Committee Guidelines.
June 24, 2008	Meeting in Stony Rapids	The SRC Project Manager met with the Stony Rapids Mayor and Council. Presented status update on the project and received Mayor's signature on the Project Review Committee Guidelines.
July 22, 2008	Meetings in Uranium City and Camsell Portage	The SRC Project Manager met with the Chairpersons of both settlements and received final signatures on the Project Review Committee Guidelines.
September 17, 2008	CNSC One-Day Hearing in Saskatoon	SRC participated in a CNSC one-day public hearing regarding the Proposed Project Specific Guidelines and Comprehensive Study Scoping Document.

September 24, 2008	Athabasca Land Use Planning Meetings in Black Lake	The SRC Project Manager presented project description for the former Gunnar Mine site at the Athabasca Land Use Planning meetings.
September 25, 2008	PRC meeting in Stony Rapids	SRC hosted the first Project Review Committee (PRC) meeting in Stony Rapids to discuss progress on the project.
November 13, 2008	SRC Public Meeting in Uranium City	A public meeting was held in the Uranium City school gym offering a status of the project and receiving input from the community.
November 24, 2008	Athabasca Chiefs Retreat in Winnipeg, MB	SRC Project Manager gave a presentation focused on work that had been completed in the 2008 season and upcoming work opportunities for 2009.
December 10, 2008	RFP information sessions in Uranium City and Stony Rapids	SRC conducted RFP information sessions for contractors. Additional sessions were planned for the communities of Fond du Lac and Wollaston Lake but had to be cancelled due to weather. SRC provided the RFP information by telephone to interested individuals in those communities as it was too late in the year to reschedule information sessions.
February 4 & 5, 2009	SEIMA luncheon presentations in Regina and Saskatoon.	SRC presented information about Project CLEANS at the Saskatchewan Environmental Industry and Managers Association (SEIMA) luncheons.
March 9, 2009	PRC meeting in Uranium City	SRC hosted a PRC meeting in Uranium to discuss progress on the project. Local residents from Uranium City also participated in the discussions.
March 11, 2009	Meeting with Vice Chief Deranger and Chief Albert Mercerdi	Meeting to discuss the RFP process, and how to increase aboriginal content in the work being done for Project CLEANS.
May 6, 2009	Open House, Uranium City	Open house to inform the citizens of Uranium City of the 2009 satellite work being done.
September 28, 2009	Closed Meeting with Saskatchewan Ministry of First Nation and Métis Relations and Ministry of Environment	Meeting discuss the framework for consultation and duty to consult in the Province of Saskatchewan
October 7, 2009	Open House, Uranium City (co-hosted with Cameco)	Open house to introduce the EQC to the former Gunnar Mine site project as well as to discuss the environmental baseline work taking place at the former Gunnar Mine site

Notes: CEAA – Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
CNSC – Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
DFO – Department of Fisheries and Oceans
EC – Environment Canada
HC – Health Canada
INAC – Indian and Northern Affairs
NRCan – Natural Resources Canada
NSEQC – Northern Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Committee
PAGC – Prince Albert Grand Council
PRC – Project Review Committee
SE – Saskatchewan Environment

SIR – Saskatchewan Industry and Resources
SL – Saskatchewan Labour
SNA – Saskatchewan Northern Affairs
TC – Transport Canada

6. SUMMARY

As outlined in this submission, the SRC has been contracted by SER, representing the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan; to develop and implement a plan to rehabilitate the former Gunnar mine and mill site in northern Saskatchewan. SRC has been contracted by SER, representing the Government of Saskatchewan to develop and implement a plan to rehabilitate the former Lorado mill site in northern Saskatchewan.

SRC is confident that the licensing can be obtained within the requested 5 year exemption period. Our intent is to obtain regulatory approvals at both the provincial and federal levels as quickly as possible.

This submission is provided in support of developing a decision for an extension to the licensing exemption of the former Gunnar Mine and Lorado Uranium Mill sites.