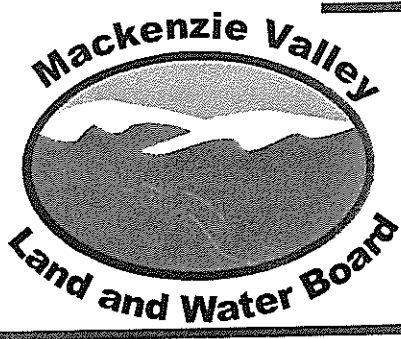


PS0702-040



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

Application for: Amendment: The following is a request for amendment to Type "A" Land Use Permit number MV2006C008. This amendment is for an increase in the area approved by the existing permit to the extent shown on the enclosed map (Figure 1) and the expiry date as indicated in Paragraph 15 and 16 below

File

<p>1. Applicant's name and mailing address:</p> <p>Uravan Minerals Inc. ("Uravan") Suite 124, 2526 Battleford Ave. SW Calgary Alberta T3E 7J4</p>	<p>Fax number: (403) 264 2629</p> <p>MAY 03 2007</p>
<p>2. Head office address:</p> <p>Uravan Minerals Inc. Suite 124, 2526 Battleford Ave. SW Calgary, AB T3E 7J4</p> <p>Field supervisor: Allan Miller and Ian Fraser (Geologists) Radiotelephone: To be supplied prior to mobilization to field.</p>	<p>Telephone number: (403) 264 2630</p> <p>Application # MV2006C0008</p> <p>Copied To PLMI Reg</p> <p>Fax number: (403) 264 2629</p> <p>Telephone number: (403) 264 2630 (company direct line) (403) 217 7359 (field supervisor direct line)</p>
<p>3. Other personnel (subcontractor, contractors, company staff etc.)</p> <p>1 Helicopter Pilot, 1 Helicopter Engineer, 3 Geologist, 2 Geological Assistant, 2 geotechnical assistants, 1 Cook, 1 Cook Helper, 1 Drill Foreman, 4 Drillers, 4 Driller Helpers, 1 Camp Manager. (note: this represents the maximum number of personnel require to complete the drilling program envisioned; the actual number of personnel will depend of the level of approval )</p> <p>The number of people in camp may increase to 23 for short periods of time to accommodate site visits by company management and geologists/geochemists hired for specialized projects.</p> <p>TOTAL: 21 (Number of persons on site)</p>	
<p>4. Eligibility: (Refer to section 18 of the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations)</p> <p>a)(i)      a)(ii) X      a)(iii)      b)(i)      b)(ii)</p>	

5. (a) Summary of operation (Describe purpose, nature and location of all activities.)

The purpose of this proposed exploration program is to explore for uranium mineralization that may occur at the Thelon sandstone and underlying older basement unconformity by drill testing a number of electromagnetic conductive trends or corridors previously determined by airborne and ground geophysical surveys. The nature of the program is considered reconnaissance and will employ a core drill to retrieve a suite of bedrock samples from several widely spaced target areas.

Utilizing a lightweight, Boyle's 37-A, heli-portable core drill, up to 30 NQ-size (approx. 47.6 mm in diameter) core drill holes amounting to 2000 to 6,000 meters of drilling will be completed. Drill hole depths will range in depth from 200 – 400 m.

It is anticipated the drill holes will be drilled during the period June 10 – September 30, 2007; if unable to compete in this time frame the program will continue in the 2008 field season during the same time period as referenced above.

Exact drill hole locations to be determined based on prior ground geophysical program. However, the attached topography map (Figure 1) indicates the area where drilling will occur plus two other regional maps showing the Boomerang property and area. Upon final confirmation of exact drill hole locations an updated property map with drill hole locations will be provided before mobilization to the field.

b) Please indicate if a camp is to be set up. (Please provide details on a separate page, if necessary.)

An established camp (the "Boomerang Camp") and fuel storage area is emplace under the existing Land Use Permit (LUP) no. MV2006C0008, therefore no additional camp will be required. The Boomerang Lake Camp will be reestablished upon mobilization of equipment and personnel necessary to carry out UraVan's 2007 drill program approved under MV2006C0008 and will be used for the proposed drill program as outlined in this application. The Boomerang Camp is located at the northeast end of Boomerang Lake (informal name) at 104° 49'00"W; 62°04'05"N (502050 mE / 6950200 mN, NAD 83 projection). Refer to attached map (Figure 2) for camp layout, location of fuel cache and drill equipment.

The Boomerang Camp will consist of 14 tent structures configured individually as: 7 – 14'x16' Jutland sleep tents, 1 – 14'x16' wood frame wash / shower facility tent, 1 – 14'x24' wood frame kitchen / mess hall tent, 1 – 14'x16' wood frame office tent, 2 – 14'x16' geological logging tent, 1 – 14'x16' Jutland geotechnical rock preparation tent and 1 – 14'x16' first aid tent. A portable outhouse will be mobilized to the camp area, plus a small plywood shack will shelter the generator. Each structure will be equipped with fire extinguishers.

6. Summary of potential environmental and resource impacts (describe the effects of the proposed land-use operation on land, water, flora & fauna and related socio-economic impacts. Use separate page if necessary.)

The proposed drill program is exploratory and reconnaissance in nature; designed to explore for uranium mineralization in the Thelon Basin and UraVan believes this exploratory reconnaissance drill program at this stage, with the use of 'best management practices' (discussed in detail below and in Schedule 1 attached) will have minimal or no long term cumulative environmental or socio-cultural-economic impacts and does not require an environmental assessment (EA) prior to approval of this application and /or commencement of operations. UraVan believes that any expressed 'public concern' 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 or socio-cultural-economic concerns. UraVan has adopted a policy to provide transportation and access to the project area for aboriginal community members to experience actual drilling operations as a means of providing information and understanding to mitigate 'public concern' issues. Also, UraVan believes most 'public concern' issues are not related to specific or perceived environmental impacts but are related more to concerns of a socio-economic-cultural nature given the possible infringement of aboriginal Treaty rights and other land use issues that may impact 'land claim' negotiations with government, all of which is beyond the scope of this single application for land use permit and beyond the ability or authority for UraVan to mitigate.

UraVan believes the best way to evaluate or determine the cumulative effects or impacts of environmental or socio-cultural-economic concerns are by direct observation/monitoring by concerned parties of actual exploration/drilling operations. UraVan believes the joint participation with UraVan and aboriginal environmental committees, teams or groups would be a more valuable activity to determining potential impacts versus conducting costly hypothetical studies. UraVan believes that any other type of pre-operational assessment of how exploration activities may impact the environment or 'public concern' will only provide inferred data/information resulting in hypothetical conclusions due to the lack of factual observations/data based on 'real-time' operations. Historically, all currently followed 'best management practices' were developed as a result of 'real-time' operations.

Furthermore:

- This drill program will be helicopter supported and reconnaissance in nature with drill holes no closer than 2 kilometers.
- All drill sites/setups will be established on large timbers minimizing direct pressure to the surface and the area of the drill site and equipment lay-down area will not exceed an area approximately 24 ft x 24 ft.
- No drilling is currently planned to be conducted on ice covered lakes or rivers.
- Drill return / cuttings will be contained at the drill site (channeled to nearest natural depression) a minimum of 100 m distance from the ordinary high water mark of (if any) the nearest water body ensuring that there will be no dispersion of the return / cuttings to nearby water bodies.
- All drill sites are cleaned of any trash or debris, all surface casing is retrieved from the site and all sites are racked to attain

the natural surface contour.

- Absorbent matting will be used to collect any oils, lubricants that may discharge directly from the drilling operation.
- Drip trays will be used at all fueling – refueling areas.
- Water used at the drill will be pumped (intake hose to be screened to prevent entrainment of fish) from the nearest available water supply and heated if necessary by a coil stove.
- Water heated by propane will be pumped down hole to keep permafrost from enclosing the drill hole. If required minimal calcium chloride will be mixed with the water at certain stages in a drill hole in order to prevent hole freeze up, however, recent experience in the area suggests that only propane heated water is require through areas of permafrost.
- It is anticipated that drilling additives and lubricants will be used throughout the drilling program, however, all additives and lubricants use are biodegradable as indicated in Schedule 2 attached.
- **Schedule 1 (Best Management Practices – Drilling Operations and the Handling of Uranium Mineralization)** further details the summary of potential environmental and resource impacts and possible effects of the proposed land-use operation.
- **Schedule 2** is a comprehensive list of the MSDS all drilling additives, materials anticipated to be used during the proposed reconnaissance-drilling program.
- Any drill holes that produce water will be plugged; an occurrence of an artesian well will be documented and reported to the project inspector immediately.
- In the event significant uranium mineralization is intersected, the BMP (best measures practice) as laid out in the Mineral Exploration Guidelines for Saskatchewan will be implemented; notably, returning cuttings containing >0.05% uranium down the drill hole and immediately grouting any drill hole deemed to have a uranium rich intersection consisting of >1% over a length > 1 meter, and with a meter-percent concentration > 5.0 over the entire length of the mineralized zone and not less than 10 meters above or below each mineralized zone. **Schedule 1** further discusses the handling of Uranium enriched drill returns, cuttings and drill core.

Recognizing and respecting the need to consult with all stakeholders within the this region (the “Akaitcho Region”) of this land use application, Uravan has undertaken a consultation/meeting process with the Akaitcho Dene First Nations (AKFN) communities and people and considers this process to be on going with the objective to build a mutual understanding of all stakeholders goals and concerns. It is Uravan’s intention, from time to time, to engage and promote face to face meetings with the aboriginal communities in the Akaitcho Region to share information regarding land use planning and to keep the aboriginal communities informed and involved regarding Uravan’s exploration activity and results. With this objective in mind, on April 17 and April 19, 2007 Uravan had face-to-face meetings with the leadership and community members of the Deninu Kue FN in Fort Resolution and the Lutsel K’e Dene FN in Lutsel K’e respectively. These meetings consisted of two (2) presentations by Uravan: (1) presentation on the historical exploration in the area, the methodology of drilling, summary of the 2006 exploration activity and 2007 exploration activity proposed pursuant to this application and (2) information on the health and safety aspects of uranium mining and processing and nuclear power industry. Following the presentation the meetings were opened up to allow and encourage question and concerns to be voiced by all stakeholders. Further, Uravan has pursued negotiations with the AKFN to inter into an Exploration Agreement that will provide the AKFN and Uravan a method for participating and monitoring exploration/development in the land together. This application has been submitted to the Akaitcho Screening Board for review prior to submission the MVLWB.

Prior to commencement of this program a License Agreement will be executed between the applicant and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. All Archaeological / Historical / Cultural and Burial sites within the land pertaining to this LUP application will be documented. **Schedule 4** is a Best Management Practice outlining procedures the applicant and associated contractors will adhere to with respect to Archaeological / Historical / Cultural and Burial sites (the “Traditional Sites”).

7. Proposed restoration plan (please use a separate page if necessary).

Upon completion of a drill hole all materials will be removed from the drill site, garbage collected, absorbent matting retrieved and properly disposed of, empty fuel drums and propane bottles will be returned to camp fuel cache and returned to Yellowknife on available service flights. The project supervisor will inspect each drill site upon completion and will dictate if further clean up is required. Each drill site will be raked and contoured to resemble its natural state upon completion. The only noticeable feature will be a labeled picket depicting the drill hole location.

Surface drill casing will be removed upon completion of drill hole. If casing cannot be retrieved, the casing will be cut off at ground level. Any drill hole making significant water (artesian well) will be reported to the proper authorities (Inspector).

Through the course of the drilling program there will be several service flights into the camp. The camp supervisor will ensure that each back haul flight will be maximized with respect to empty fuel drums, propane bottles plus camp and fuel garbage. If necessary additional flights will be employed to remove empty fuel drums upon completion of the program.

Upon completion of the drill program the camp will be returned to its storage status and an extension for Storage of Buildings, Equipment, Machinery and Materials Permit will be applied for.

Prior to camp break up the project supervisor will contact the designated Inspector at least 10 days in advance of shut down of the project to advise of removal / storage of equipment, and completion of project – restoration.

8. Other rights, licences or permits related to this permit application (mineral rights, timber permits, water licences, etc.)

Uravan Minerals Inc. Thelon Basin Properties are as follows:

BOOM 1- 5 (3879 – 3883)

BM 1- 43 (F90601 – F90643)

STD 1 – 64 (F90901 – F90964)

NTD 1 – 46 (F90971 – F91000, F90209 – F90210, F90100, F90644 – F90650, F90965 – F90970)

ND 1 – 100 (F98801 – F98900)

BW 1-9 (K02367-68, 83-84, 98099; K02415, 16, 18)

ER 1-37 (K02421-57)

SL 1-42 (K02460-99)

Roads: N/A Is this to be a pioneered road?

Has the route been laid out or ground truthed?

9. Proposed disposal methods.

a) Garbage: All collected garbage (non-combustible) and recyclable material will be removed and disposed of in Yellowknife. During the program all combustible garbage will be removed to Yellowknife and if incineration is required for any materials, it will be done on a daily basis in an approved incinerating device; the residue will be collected and disposed of in Yellowknife.

b) Sewage (Sanitary & Grey Water): Grey water from kitchen and dry facilities will be channeled to a settling sump (nearest natural depression). Camp sewage will be collected in a pit constructed below an outhouse.

c) Brush & trees: N/A

d) Overburden (Organic soils, waste material, etc.): N/A

10. Equipment (includes drills, pumps, etc.) (Please use separate page if necessary.)

Type & number	Size	Proposed use
1 Drill (Boyles 37-A fly drill) with associated pumps (2), coil stoves (2)	Drill < 2500 kg, pumps, coil stoves < 500 kg	Drill holes into bedrock and retrieve core.
1 Helicopter	Capable of transporting pilot + 4 passengers	To transport personnel to drill and bring drill core to camp; transport geologists to sites where focused geological projects are planned.
2 - 4 Snowmobiles	1 Cylinder, regular track	Ground transport.

11. Fuels	( )	Number of containers	Capacity of containers	Location
Diesel		286	205 litres	Camp fuel cache.
Gasoline		8	205 litres	Camp fuel cache.
Aviation fuel		357	205 litres	Camp fuel cache.
Propane		141	45 kg cylinders	Camp fuel cache.
Other		-----	-----	-----

12. Containment fuel spill contingency plans.

Refer to attached Fuel Management and Spill Contingency Plan (Schedule 3)

13. Methods of fuel transfer (to other tanks, vehicles, etc.)

Electric pump for helicopter, manual pumps for drill and associated pumps for camp stoves and water pumps.

14. Period of operation for 2007 (includes for all phases of work, including mobilization/demobilization and restoration)

April 25, 2007 – September 30, 2007.

15. Period of permit (up to five years, with maximum of two years of extension).

5 years (May 1, 2007 – May 1, 2012)

16. Location of activities by map co-ordinates based on the **amendment to Type "A" Land Use Permit number MV2006C008**; See Attached Topography Map - Figure 1.

Minimum latitude (degree, minute) 62° 50'N

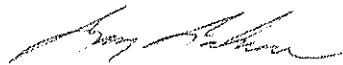
Maximum latitude (degree, minute) 62° 53'N

Minimum longitude (degree, minute) 104° 45'W

Maximum longitude (degree, minute) 104° 55' W

Map Sheet no. 75P-1, 2; 75 1 – 10, 11, 15, 16

17. Applicant



Larry Lahusen (President)

Date April 25, 2007

18. Fees                      Type A - \$150.00 \*\*                      Type B - \$150.00 \*\*                      (\*\*Application Fees are Non-Refundable\*\*)

Land use fee: 4.0 \_\_\_\_\_ hectares @ \$50.00/hectare                      \$ 200.00  
Assignment fee \$50.00                      \$ \_\_\_\_\_

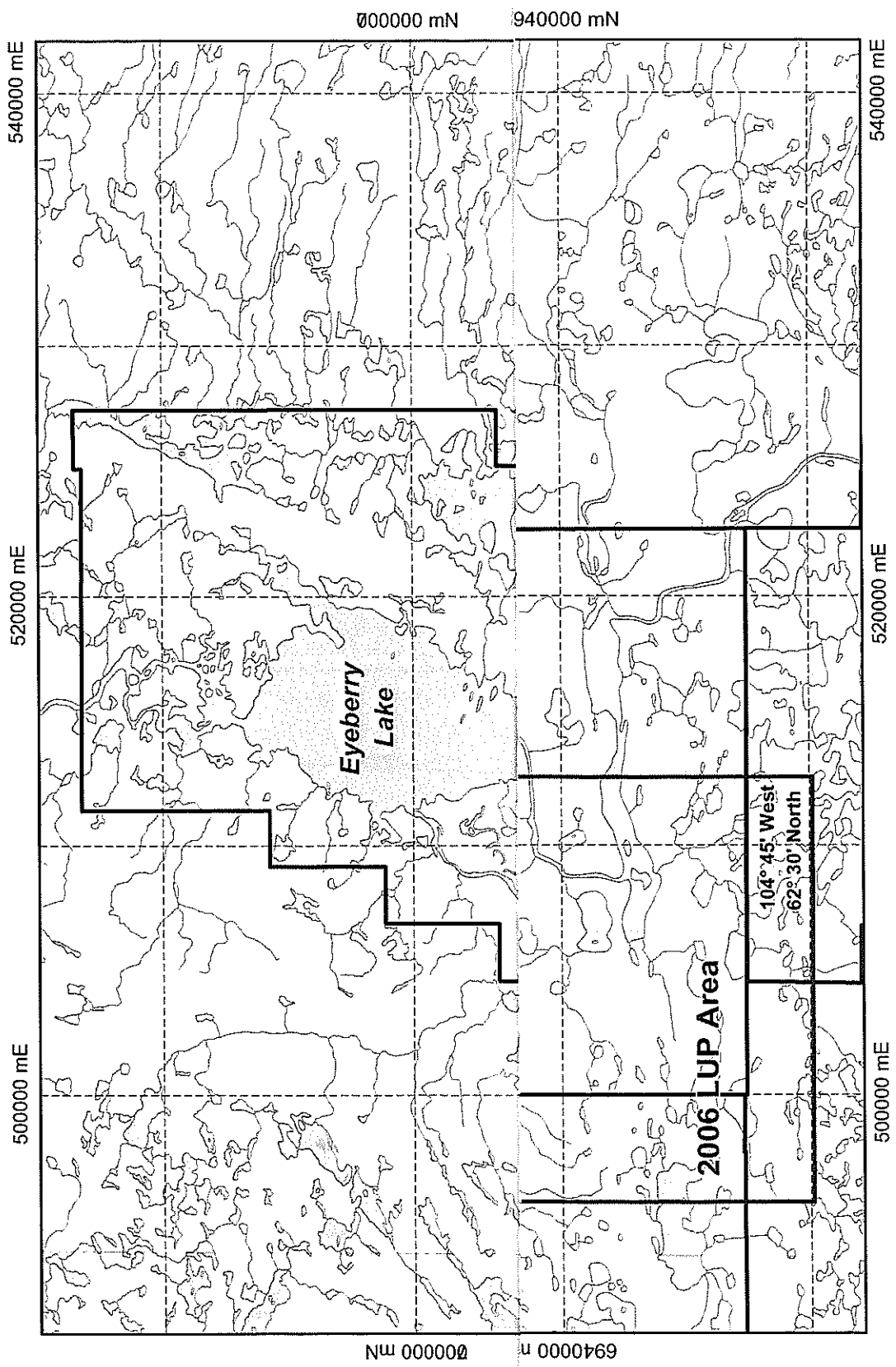
Total application and land use fees                      \$ 200.00

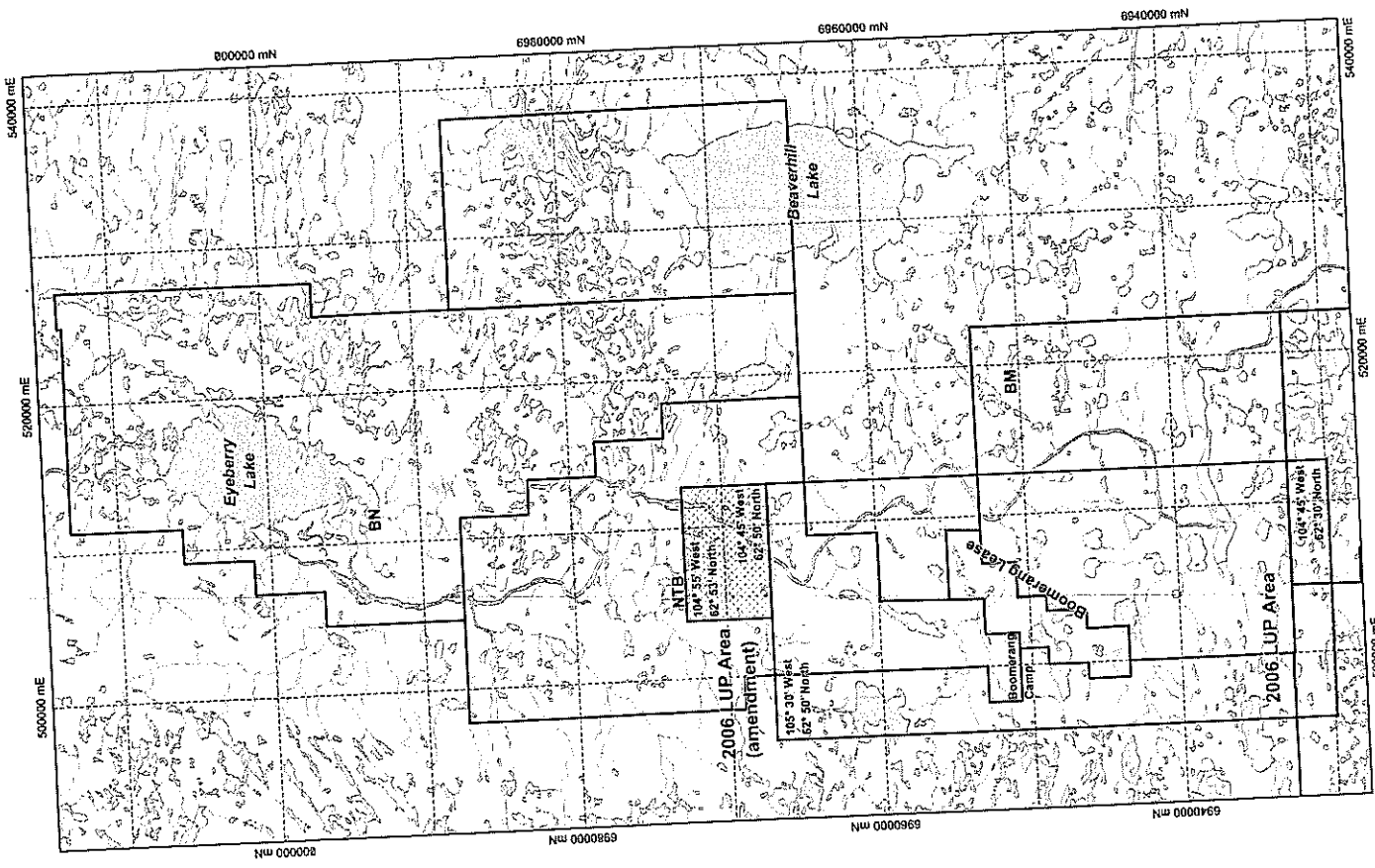
***Please make all cheques payable to "Receiver General of Canada"***

**FIGURE 1**

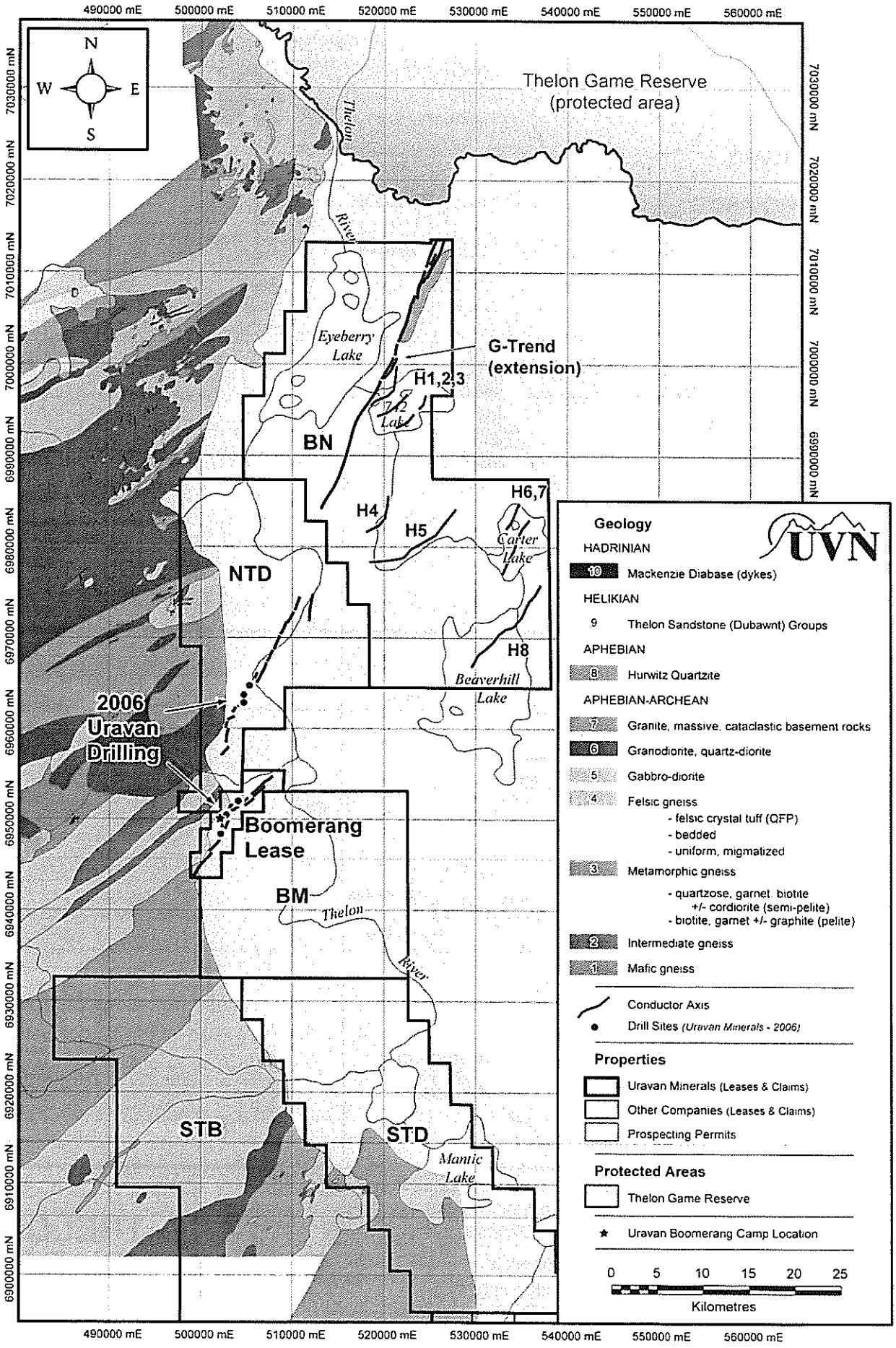
**AREA OF ACTIVITY  
LAND USE TOPOGRAPHY MAP  
SCALE 1: 250,000**

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP  
REGIONAL AREA PROPERTY MAP**





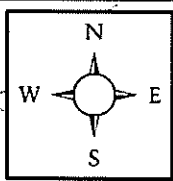




490000 mE 500000 mE 510000 mE 520000 mE 530000 mE 540000 mE 550000 mE 560000 mE

7030000 mN  
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7030000 mN  
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Thelon Game Reserve  
(protected area)

Thelon  
River

Eyeberry  
Lake

72  
Lake

G-Trend  
(extension)

BN

H4

H5

H6,7

Carter  
Lake

H8

Beaverhill  
Lake

NTD

2006  
Uravan  
Drilling

Boomerang  
Lease

BM

Thelon

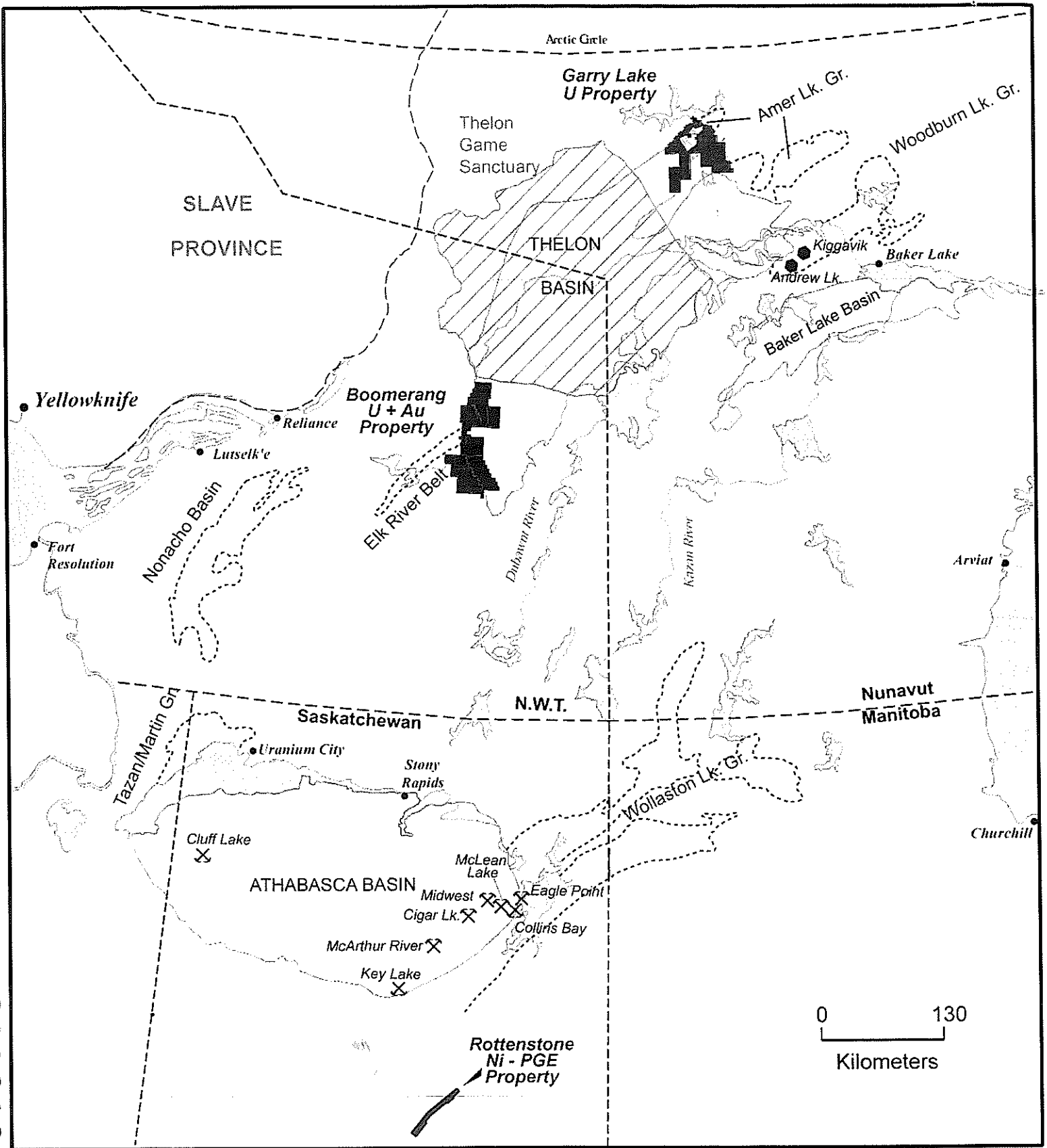
River







STB

STD

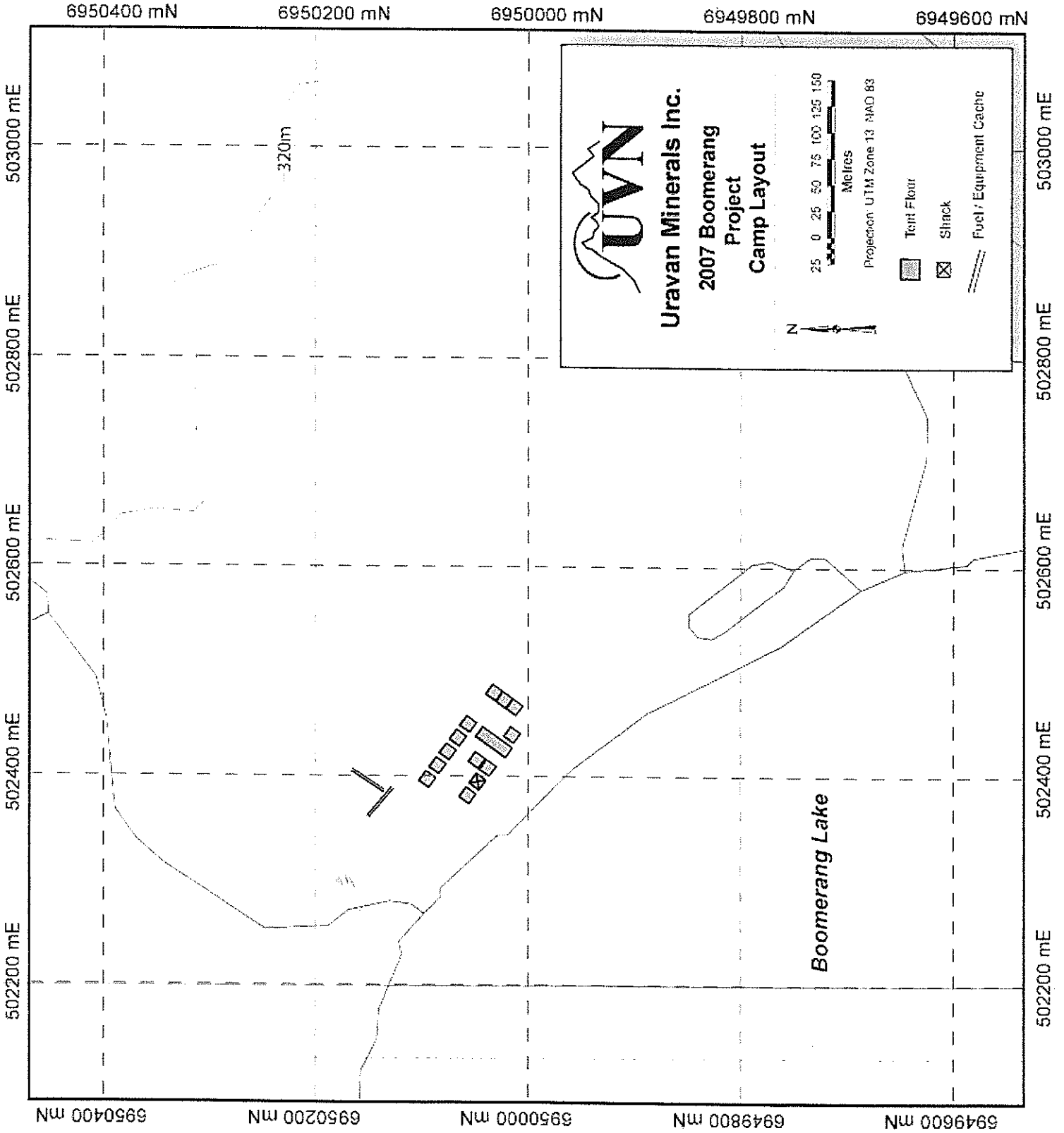
Mantic  
Lake

490000 mE 500000 mE 510000 mE 520000 mE 530000 mE 540000 mE 550000 mE 560000 mE



LEGEND	
	Uravan Properties
	Supracrustal Basins
	Unconformity Related Uranium Deposits
	Prospects
	Producing Mine
	Past Producing Mine




# THELON & ATHABASCA BASINS



**Uranium Minerals Inc.**  
**2007 Boomerang Project**  
**Camp Layout**



Projection: UTM Zone 13 NAD 83

-  Tent
-  Shack
-  Fuel/Equipment Cache

**Boomerang Lake**

**SCHEDULE 1**

***BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE***

**DRILLING OPERATIONS AND THE HANDLING OF  
URANIUM MINERALIZATION**

## SCHEDULE 1

### **Best Management Practices – Drilling Operations and the Handling of Uranium Mineralization**

As stated in the LUP application, Uravan Minerals Inc. (“Uravan”) will be utilizing a Boyles 37-A (approximate total weight 4,000 – 4,500 kg) core drill to drill up to 10 NQ-size (47.6 mm in diameter) reconnaissance core drill holes.

The drilling contract will be conducted by Titan Drilling Ltd. (“Titan”) of; P.O. Box 2305 Yellowknife, NT, X1A 2P7, 867 766-2850. Uravan will work diligently and responsibly with the Management and Employees of Titan to ensure that the proposed drill program will be conducted in a very safe and environmentally responsible – conscience manner. The following point by point summary lists Best Management Practice (“BMP’s”) procedures that Uravan will adhere to. These “BMP’s” have been derived from reviewing the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations, Mineral Exploration Guidelines for Saskatchewan as well Cameco Exploration Health & Safety Manual with specific reference to Instructions for Working with Mineralized Material (Uranium).

1. Uravan’s Field Supervisor will contact the Inspector at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the commencement of the reconnaissance core drilling program.
2. No drilling activity will take place within 30 m of a known monument or a known suspected historical, archaeological site or burial ground; without an expressly authorized permit.
3. No drilling activity will take place within 100 m of the ordinary high water mark of a water body without written approval from the Inspector.
4. No clearing – leveling of drill sites will be required. The drill will be positioned on four 16 foot timbers (provided by “Titan”) then leveled if required to provide a level and safe operating surface for the core drilling. The timbers will be moved from drill site to drill site.
5. The total surface area required per drill site (including the drill, storage of drill rods, drill equipment, fuel and the storage of the drill core drilled per shift ) will not exceed 10 m x 10 m (100 m<sup>2</sup>).
6. Water to the drill will be supplied by a Bean 420 water pump and then supplied to the drill via a 2.54 cm (1 inch) diameter water line at a rate of 36.4 – 45.5 litres per minute. Water will be taken from the nearest reliable source and the intake valve will be screened off to prevent the entrainment of fish. To prevent freezing of the water supply to the drill, the water will be heated by a propane fired coil stove positioned between the water intake pump and the drill.
7. HQ-size casing that will produce a drill hole size of approximately 63.5 mm in diameter will be used to initiate the drill hole from surface and will be drilled to bedrock at which point the NQ-size drilling tools producing a drill hole approximately 47.6 mm in diameter will be utilized inside the HQ-size casing. All rods – casing will be removed from the drill hole upon completion. In the event that the HQ-size casing or NQ-size rods cannot be retrieved, the casing will be cut off at ground level.

8. During the setting of casing (drilling through overburden) water will be pumped down the drill hole at a rate of 68.2 litres per minute. Environmentally friendly and biodegradable drilling additives Extreme Super G Gold, Extreme Super G Blue and Bentonite (Extreme Extra High Yield Gel) as required will be mixed with the drilling water. The drill mud is formulated to lift 95-100% of the drill cuttings provided there is full return of the drilling water / additive / mud mixture back up the drill hole. During overburden drilling, the drill mud to cutting ratio will be approximately 50:50. Should return be lost during the setting of casing, lost circulation materials (Extreme Stop) including possibly cement will be used to regain as close to full return as possible. It is imperative that full return (as close as possible) is maintained throughout the drilling of overburden and bedrock.

**Schedule 2** lists the MSDS specifications for all drilling additives, lubricants and materials anticipated to be used in the proposed reconnaissance drill program and discussed in this summary, as well as some products that will be on site but may or may not be used depending on the drilling conditions encountered.

9. Once drill casing is set the drilling of bedrock will commence. The amount of drill mud will be reduced and Calcium Chloride will be introduced and a solution of approximately 12 % salinity per 1000 litre tank (250 gallon) or 1.5 bags per 1000 litre water tank will be used to prevent permafrost from enclosing the drill hole. Depending on ground conditions within bedrock drill mud and drilling additives may have to be used (Extreme Extra High Yield Gel, Extreme Super G Gold, and Extreme Super G Blue) continually. The drill return will consist of approximately 90% drill fluids to 10% drill cuttings depending on ground conditions.
10. During overburden drilling all return cuttings mainly sand will accumulate around the drill collar. Once drilling in bedrock (coring) commences the drill return – cuttings will be channeled or pumped if required to the nearest natural depression (natural sump) no less than 100 m from any natural water source. Note, care will be taken and the natural sump will be continually monitored to ensure that cuttings – returns do not flow out of the sump and thus flow back to any natural water source.
11. During the drilling within bedrock it is anticipated that Extreme Rod Grease will be used on the drill rods to lubricate the drill hole. The product is environmentally friendly, biodegradable (comprised of vegetable oils and animal fats).
12. It is possible that during the drilling of a drill hole the drill return will be lost suggesting that the drill return has found its way into a subsurface natural formational features; notably structures within the bedrock or formational irregularities within the overburden. As all the additives / muds are biodegradable and considered environmentally friendly, lost drill return within bedrock or overburden is not considered hazardous to the environment. As mentioned earlier environmentally friendly, biodegradable products (Extreme Stop) to reestablish return will be used in an attempt to regain the drill water return.

13. If drilling is to take place on ice, a closed circuit drilling system will be employed to minimize the spreading of drill return and cuttings on the ice and ultimately into the body of water. Drill returns and cuttings collected will be disposed of on land not less than 30 m from the ordinary high water mark of a stream or water body.
14. The proposed drilling program is reconnaissance in nature and is designed to test the target areas (Figure 1) for Uranium mineralization. Uravan will have a Scintillometer in the drill shack monitoring the drilling return in the event of a Uranium intersection. If an intersection of Uranium is encountered during the drilling of any of the proposed reconnaissance drill holes, the Scintillometer will detect the Uranium at which point certain procedures – precautions will take place. Uravan and the Titan personnel will follow the following guidelines – procedures as stated in the Mineral Exploration Guidelines for Saskatchewan and specifically Best Management Practice (BMP-010) – Drilling on Land. Requirement 16; “Drill mud solids or cuttings with a uranium concentration greater than 0.05 per cent are to be collected and then disposed of down the drill hole and sealed”; and Requirement 19; “Any drill hole that encounters mineralization with a uranium content greater than 1% over a length > 1 meter, and with a meter-percent concentration > 5.0, will be sealed by grouting over the entire length of the mineralization zone and not less than 10 meters above or below each mineralization zone”. The Scintillometer mentioned above will be calibrated to detect these minimum thresholds (1000 CPS) and Uravan will follow these BMP’s in the event of a Uranium intersection in a drill hole.
15. Upon completion of all the drill holes, the drill hole will be plugged. If drilling is to take place on ice over a body of water, the drill hole will be cemented from top to bottom.
16. If a drill hole encounters flowing water the drill hole will be plugged (grouted) in such a manner to permanently prevent any further outflow of water; and if an artesian occurrence is encountered during the core drilling this will be immediately reported to the Inspector.
17. All drill sites upon completion will be returned to their original natural state. The field supervisor will ensure that all garbage has been properly collected and removed from the site. Drip pans and absorbent matting will be employed at all drill sites, pump locations where fuels – oils are transferred from a fuel – oil container to the drill and pump to collect any overflow of fuel or oils used at these locations. Drip pan material and the absorbent matting will be collected from each drill site and pump location immediately upon completion of the drill hole and disposed of accordingly (i.e., as recommended by the Inspector). If in the event some Uranium mineralization was encountered during the drilling of one of the proposed reconnaissance drill holes, the drill site area will be screened with a Scintillometer and if above background readings are detected, the uraniumiferous material will be collected and disposed of to a location as suggested by the Inspector.

**Schedule 3** (Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods – Management & Spill Contingency Plan) discusses the handling of fuels and procedures that will be implemented by Uravan for the handling of all fuels and materials to be used in the reconnaissance drill program and in the event of a fuel spill.



**SCHEDULE 2**

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



15640 Mountainview Dr., Surrey, BC, Canada V3S 0C6 • Toll Free 1-866-535-6699

Tel: 604-535-6699 Fax: 604-535-5493 e-mail: extreme.ron@telus.net

PAGE 1 OF 4

**EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699**

**EXTREME SUPER-G GOLD**

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 1  
FIRE 0  
REACTIVITY 0  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME SUPER-G GOLD  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Polysaccharide suspension  
MATERIAL USE: Drilling mud additive  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: D2B  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Skin & eye irritant

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not dangerous goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: NA  
CAS NUMBER: NA  
MSDS CODE: NA

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: Ethoxylated nonyl phenol  
PERCENTAGE: 1-5  
CAS NUMBER: 9016-45-9  
LD (50): 5100mg/kg  
LC (50):

## EXTREME SUPER-G GOLD

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 3PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Opaque dark yellow to beige liquid -little odour
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	1.078
BOILING POINT:	Undetermined
MELTING POINT:	Undetermined
SOLUBILITY:	Dispersible
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	Undetermined
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	Undetermined
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	Undetermined

SECTION 4FIRE AND EXPLOSION

FLASHPOINT:	Not flammable
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Undetermined
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	NA
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	CO <sub>2</sub> ;Foam;Dry Chemical;Water Spray
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	NA
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Forms slippery mixture with water

SECTION 5REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Strong Oxidizers & acids
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	CO <sub>2</sub> , smoke on combustion

## EXTREME SUPER-G GOLD

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

(XX) SKIN

(XX) EYE CONTACT

( ) INHALATION

(XX) INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

Irritant. Can cause redness &amp; irritation

## EYE CONTACT:

Severe irritant. Can cause redness &amp; irritation

## INHALATION:

Unlikely. May cause upper respiratory tract irritation

## INGESTION:

May cause nausea, diarrhea and/ or abdominal cramps

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

Chemically resistant gloves

## EYE PROTECTION:

Safety glasses

## VENTILATION:

General mechanical

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

NIOSH approved organic respirator if ventilation inadequate

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Small spills: soak up with absorbent material  
Large spills: dike to contain spill to prevent water pollution. Water will cause extreme slipperiness

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Incinerate/dispose of in accordance with local disposal regulations

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area

EXTREME SUPER-G GOLD

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 8

FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN: Immediately wash with soap & water for 5 mins. Seek medical help if irritation develops/persists

EYE: Hold eyelids open & flush with a steady stream of water for 15 mins. Seek medical attention

INHALATION: Unlikely. If respiratory irritation occurs, move to fresh air. If symptoms continue, seek medical help

INGESTION: If conscious & alert, give 2 glasses water. Never give unconscious person anything by mouth. Seek medical help; do not leave unconscious person unattended. Do not induce vomiting

SECTION 9

PREPARATION DATE

DATE ISSUED: AUGUST 20, 1996

BY: PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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DATE REVISED: AUGUST 20, 2004

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



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**EXTREME TORQ-EEZ**

**EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699**

**PAGE 1 OF 4**

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 1  
FIRE 0  
REACTIVITY 1  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME TORQ-EEZ  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Proprietary  
MATERIAL USE: Drilling Fluid Lubricant  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Non Hazardous  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Not Available

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not Dangerous Goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: Not Available  
CAS NUMBER: Not Available  
MSDS CODE: Not Available

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: None Considered Hazardous  
PERCENTAGE: N/A  
CAS NUMBER: N/A  
LD (50):  
LC (50):

EXTREME TORQ-EEZ

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****SECTION 3****PHYSICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Amber liquid with mild odour
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	1.0
BOILING POINT:	100C
MELTING POINT:	Not Determined
SOLUBILITY:	Complete
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	Not Available
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	Not Available
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	Not Available
pH:	9.0 - 10.0

**SECTION 4****FIRE AND EXPLOSION**

FLASHPOINT:	N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Aqueous Mixture - Non Flammable
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	Not Determined
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Dry Chemical, Foam CO <sub>2</sub> , Water Spray
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	None required
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	None

**SECTION 5****REACTIVITY DATA**

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Oxidizing Agents
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	N/A

## EXTREME TORQ-EEZ

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

 SKIN EYE CONTACT INHALATION INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation.

## EYE CONTACT:

May be irritating to eyes on direct contact.

## INHALATION:

Not expected to present a hazard at ambient temperatures.

## INGESTION:

May cause nausea and vomiting.

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

Impervious gloves, protective clothing as required.

## EYE PROTECTION:

Goggles

## VENTILATION:

10 Changes per hour

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

None normally required

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Dam to prevent spreading. Soak up with absorbent material. Dispose of with solid waste.

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Dispose of in compliance with government regulation and local requirements.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Store in cool, dry area, away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed when not in use.



EXTREME TORQ-EEZ

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**SECTION 8**

**FIRST AID MEASURES**

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water.  
EYE: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.  
INHALATION: No expected problems due to low volatility.  
INGESTION: Induce vomiting. Give two glasses of water. Consult a physician at once.

**SECTION 9**

**PREPARATION DATE**

DATE ISSUED: AUGUST 20, 1996  
BY: PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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DATE REVISED: AUGUST 20, 2004

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



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**EXTREME CLAY SEAM**

**EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699**

**PAGE 1 OF 4**

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 1  
FIRE 1  
REACTIVITY 0  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME CLAY SEAM  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Polyacrylic Acid  
MATERIAL USE: Specialty Clay Dispersant  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class D-2B  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Skin, Eye Irritant

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not Dangerous Goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: Not Applicable  
CAS NUMBER: 9003-01-4:2  
MSDS CODE: Not Applicable

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: Polyacrylic Acid  
PERCENTAGE: 30 - 60%  
CAS NUMBER: 9003-01-4:2  
LD (50): Not Available  
LC (50): Not Available

## EXTREME CLAY SEAM

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**SECTION 3****PHYSICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Liquid, water white to straw colour, mild odour
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	1.3
BOILING POINT:	>100°C
MELTING POINT:	Not Applicable
SOLUBILITY:	Soluble
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	Slower than butyl acetate
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	<17.5
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	Same as air
pH:	5.0 - 7.0

**SECTION 4****FIRE AND EXPLOSION**

FLASHPOINT:	>100°C PMCC
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Not available
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	No data
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, water spray
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Self-contained respirators for fire fighting personnel.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Acrid smoke may be generated while burning. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other oxides may be generated as products of combustion.

**SECTION 5****REACTIVITY DATA**

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Strong oxidizing agents and reducing agents, contamination with reactive substances, excessive heat
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Acrid smoke, fumes when heated to decomposition. Oxides of carbon.

## EXTREME CLAY SEAM

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

 SKIN EYE CONTACT INHALATION INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

May be minimally irritating to sensitive skin upon prolonged direct contact.

## EYE CONTACT:

May be minimally irritating to eyes upon direct contact.

## INHALATION:

Product has low vapour pressure and is not expected to present a hazard at ambient temperatures. Caution should be taken to avoid misting.

## INGESTION:

Product is practically non toxic by ingestion.

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

Impervious gloves, protective clothing as required  
Chemical goggles.

## EYE PROTECTION:

## VENTILATION:

None required for normal use. Adequate ventilation required if mist is generated.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use NIOSH - Approved air-purifying respirator if vapours are generated.

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Absorb with earth or sand and dispose of with solid waste. Wash site after spilled material has been collected.

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Dispose in compliance with government regulations and local requirements.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Cool, dry area, away from sources of heat, alkalis, oxidizing and reducing agents. Keep containers closed when not in use.

EXTREME CLAY SEAM

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 8

FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN:

Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water

EYE:

Flush with water for at least 15 minutes.

INHALATION:

Vapour pressure is negligible. Remove victim from further exposure.

INGESTION:

Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, dilute by giving two glasses of water. Seek medical attention.

SECTION 9

PREPARATION DATE

DATE ISSUED:

AUGUST 20, 1996

BY:

PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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DATE REVISED:

AUGUST 20, 2004

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



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## EXTREME EXTRA HIGH YIELD GEL

EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699

PAGE 1 OF 4

### WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

#### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 1  
FIRE 0  
REACTIVITY 1  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

#### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

### SECTION 1

### PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME EXTRA HIGH YIELD GEL  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Sodium Montmorillonite  
MATERIAL USE: Drilling Mud Additive  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: D-2(A)  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Low concentrations of free silica in airborne dust.  
Limited evidence as a Carcinogen from inhaled crystalline silica.

### TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not Dangerous Goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: Not Applicable  
CAS NUMBER: 1302-78-9  
MSDS CODE: Not Applicable

### SECTION 2

### HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT:	Crystalline Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Crystobalite	Tridymite	Bentonite Dust
PERCENTAGE:	See Below	See Below	See Below	See Below
CAS NUMBER:	14808-60-7	14469-46-1	15468-32-3	1302-78-9
LD (50):	Not Determined	Not Determined	N/D	N/D
LC (50):	Not Determined	Not Determined	N/D	N/D
OSHA PEL:	.1 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	.05 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	.05 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
ACGIH TVL:	.1 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	.05 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	.05 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	N/D

## EXTREME EXTRA HIGH YIELD GEL

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****SECTION 3****PHYSICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Bluegray to green as moist solid, light tan to gray as dry powder. No odour.
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	2.4 - 2.55
BOILING POINT:	Not Applicable
MELTING POINT:	Approx. 1450°C
SOLUBILITY:	Insoluble, forms colloidal suspension.
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	N/A
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	N/A
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	N/A

**SECTION 4****FIRE AND EXPLOSION**

FLASHPOINT:	N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	N/A
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	None for product. Any media for packaging.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	None
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	None. Product becomes slippery when wet.

**SECTION 5****REACTIVITY DATA**

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	None
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	None

## EXTREME EXTRA HIGH YIELD GEL

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

(X) SKIN

(X) EYE CONTACT

(X) INHALATION

(X) INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

Possible drying resulting in dermatitis.

## EYE CONTACT:

Mechanical Irritant

## INHALATION:

Acute (short term): Dust levels exceeding PEL may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract.  
Chronic (long term): Exposure to dust levels higher than TLV may lead to silicosis or other respiratory problems.

## INGESTION:

No adverse effects.

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

Generally not necessary.

## EYE PROTECTION:

Goggles may be preferred if dusty conditions develop.

## VENTILATION:

Mechanical, general room ventilation. Use local ventilation to maintain REL's/TLV's.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use respirators approved by NIOSH/MSHA for silica dust.

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Avoid breathing dust. Wear silica approved respirator. Vacuum up to avoid generating dust.

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Avoid using water, product becomes slippery.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Dispose of in compliance with local and government regulations.

Store in dry area. Product becomes slippery when wet.



**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**EXTREME EXTRA HIGH YIELD GEL**

**SECTION 8**

**FIRST AID MEASURES**

SKIN:

Wash with soap and water until clean.

EYE:

Flush with water until irritation ceases.

INHALATION:

Move to dust free area. Inhalation may aggravate existing respiratory illness. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

INGESTION:

No adverse effects from small quantities.

**SECTION 9**

**PREPARATION DATE**

DATE ISSUED:

AUGUST 20, 1996

BY:

PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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DATE REVISED:

AUGUST 20, 2004

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



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**EXTREME LINSEED LUBE**

**EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699**

**PAGE 1 OF 4**

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 1  
FIRE 1  
REACTIVITY 0  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME LINSEED LUBE  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Linseed Soap  
MATERIAL USE: Lubricating Compound  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: N/A  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: N/A

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not Dangerous Goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: N/A  
CAS NUMBER: N/A  
MSDS CODE: N/A

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: Linseed Soap  
PERCENTAGE: 100%  
CAS NUMBER: Mixture  
LD (50):  
LC (50):

## EXTREME LINSEED LUBE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 3PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Brown Colour, Semi-Solid Grease, Slight Hydrocarbon Odour.
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	1.0
BOILING POINT:	100°C
MELTING POINT:	Not Available
SOLUBILITY:	Soluble
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	Not Available
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	Not Available
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	Not Available

SECTION 4FIRE AND EXPLOSION

FLASHPOINT:	222°C
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Not Available
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	343°C
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Dry Chemical, Foam, Water Fog, CO <sub>2</sub>
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	No special requirements. Caution, Spilled Material is slippery.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	None currently known.

SECTION 5REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	No Data
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Not Available
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	No Data

## EXTREME LINSEED LUBE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

 SKIN EYE CONTACT INHALATION INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

Prolonged and repeated contact may cause drying of skin resulting in irritation and dermatitis.

## EYE CONTACT:

May cause eye irritation.

## INHALATION:

Oil mist or vapours from hot grease may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract.

## INGESTION:

Harmful if swallowed.

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

Impervious gloves and protective clothing as required.

## EYE PROTECTION:

No special requirements under normal conditions.

## VENTILATION:

No special requirements under normal conditions.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

None required under normal use. Otherwise use self-contained respirator if conditions of oil mist exist.

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Contain and gather up with use of absorbent material.

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Dispose of in compliance with local and government regulations.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Store in a cool, dry area. Keep containers closed when not in use.

EXTREME LINSEED LUBE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 8

FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN: Wipe excess from skin. Wash with mild soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

EYE: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes.

INHALATION: Not ordinarily required under normal conditions. Remove victim from further exposure.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention immediately.

SECTION 9

PREPARATION DATE

DATE ISSUED: AUGUST 20, 1996

BY: PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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DATE REVISED: AUGUST 20, 2004

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



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**EXTREME NUMBER ONE**

**EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699**

**PAGE 1 OF 5**

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 1  
FIRE 0  
REACTIVITY 0  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME NUMBER ONE  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Acrylamide, Acrylate Copolymer  
MATERIAL USE: Drilling Fluid Additive  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Not Regulated  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Not Applicable

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not Dangerous Goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: Not Applicable  
CAS NUMBER: Not Applicable  
MSDS CODE: Not Applicable

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: None Considered Hazardous  
PERCENTAGE: Not Available  
CAS NUMBER: Not Available  
LD (50): Not Available  
LC (50): Not Available

EXTREME NUMBER ONE

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****SECTION 3****PHYSICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Slight, mild odour, white, granular solid
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	.80
BOILING POINT:	Not Available
MELTING POINT:	Not Available
SOLUBILITY:	Soluble
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	Not Available
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	Not Available
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	Not Available

**SECTION 4****FIRE AND EXPLOSION**

FLASHPOINT:	Not Applicable
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Not Available
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	No Data
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Foam
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Self-Contained Respirators For Fire Fighting Personnel.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Products of incomplete combustion and oxides of nitrogen and carbon.

**SECTION 5****REACTIVITY DATA**

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Strong oxidizing agents and highly alkaline solutions
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	None

EXTREME NUMBER ONE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

 SKIN EYE CONTACT INHALATION INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

May be minimally irritating to sensitive skin upon prolonged direct contact.

## EYE CONTACT:

May be minimally irritating to eyes upon direct contact.

## INHALATION:

May cause irritation to nose and throat.

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

Impervious gloves, protective clothing as required  
Goggles.

## EYE PROTECTION:

## VENTILATION:

General mechanical; 10 changes per hour.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Approved dust mask; MESA type

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Ventilate area, wear rubber boots, gloves and a self-contained respirator if ventilation inadequate. Collect into waste container. wash site after pick up. Water solutions extremely slippery.

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Dispose in compliance with government regulations and local requirements.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Cool, dry area, away from oxidizing and reducing agents. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid prolonged contact when handling. Do not inhale dust.



EXTREME NUMBER ONE

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****SECTION 8****FIRST AID MEASURES**

SKIN:	Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water
EYE:	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
INHALATION:	Remove to fresh air. if not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention.
INGESTION:	Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, dilute by giving two glasses of water. Seek medical attention.

**SECTION 9****PREPARATION DATE**

DATE ISSUED:	AUGUST 20, 1996
BY:	PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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DATE REVISED:	AUGUST 20, 2004
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## EXTREME NUMBER ONE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ADDENDUM

SECTION 10ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## ACUTE TOXICITY:

- Oral: LD50/oral/rat > 5000 mg/kg
- Dermal: The results of lab testing showed this material to be non-toxic even at high dose levels.
- Inhalation: The product is not expected to be toxic by inhalation.

## IRRITATION:

- Skin: The results of lab testing showed this material to be non-irritating to the skin.
- Eyes: Testing conducted according to the Draize technique showed the material produces no corneal or iridial effects and only slight transitory conjunctival effects similar to those which all granular materials have no conjunctivae.

## SENSITIZATION:

The results of lab testing showed this material to be non-sensitizing.

## CHRONIC TOXICITY:

The results of extensive lab testing did not reveal adverse health effects.

ECOTOXICITY

- Fish: LC50 / Fathead minnows / 96 hours > 1000 mg/l
- Algae: EC50 / Selenastrum capricornutum > 96 hours > 500 mg/l

## Bioaccumulation:

The product is not expected to bioaccumulate.

## Persistence / degradability:

Not readily biodegradable.

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



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**EXTREME ROD GREASE**

**EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699**

**PAGE 1 OF 4**

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 0  
FIRE 1  
REACTIVITY 0  
OTHER: A (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME ROD GREASE  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Petroleum Hydrocarbon  
MATERIAL USE: Thick composition, industrial lubricant  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Not controlled  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Not applicable

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not dangerous goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: Not applicable  
CAS NUMBER: Not applicable  
MSDS CODE: Not applicable

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: Mixture of hydrotreated neutral base oil and additives  
PERCENTAGE: 100%  
CAS NUMBER: Not applicable  
LD (50): Acute oral toxicity (Rat): 5000 Mg/Kg  
LC (50): Not determined  
TLV-TWA: 5 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Oil Mist)

## EXTREME ROD GREASE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 3PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Long fibered grease, greenish brown colour, mild grease like odour.
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	.89
BOILING POINT:	260°C
MELTING POINT:	Not available
SOLUBILITY:	Insoluble in cold water, soluble in non-polar hydrocarbon solvents.
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	Not available
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	0.0075 @ 20°C
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	Not available

SECTION 4FIRE AND EXPLOSION

FLASHPOINT:	252°C
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Not available
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	316°C
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Dry chemical, foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray, fog
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	None required
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	None

SECTION 5REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Avoid excessive heat, highly reactive with oxidizing agents.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, irritating fumes and smoke as products of incomplete combustion.

## EXTREME ROD GREASE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

(X) SKIN

(X) EYE CONTACT

(X) INHALATION

(X) INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

Non-irritating; for prolonged exposure wear gloves.

## EYE CONTACT:

May irritate the eyes

## INHALATION:

Low vapour pressure, not expected to present inhalation exposure under normal conditions.

## INGESTION:

Low toxicity on ingestion; has laxative effect and rapidly eliminated.

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

None normally required. Personal preference suggest gloves, boots and long sleeved clothing.

## EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety glasses/goggles.

## VENTILATION:

No special ventilation required for normal conditions.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

None normally required. If mist generated by heating or spraying wear an organic vapour respirator with mist filter.

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Contain spill. Use appropriate tools to place spilled material in a container for reclaiming or disposal.

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Dispose of in compliance with local and government regulations.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Store in cool, dry area away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

## EXTREME ROD GREASE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 8FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN:	Wash gently and thoroughly with mild soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothes.
EYE:	Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Keep eyelids open. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
INHALATION:	Not expected under normal conditions. Remove victim to safe area, perform mouth to mouth resuscitation if victim is not breathing. Seek medical attention.
INGESTION:	Do not induce vomiting. Has laxative effect; rapidly eliminated. Medical assessment advised.

SECTION 9PREPARATION DATE

DATE ISSUED:	AUGUST 20, 1996
BY:	PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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EXTREME SUPER TROL

EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699

PAGE 1 OF 4

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 0  
FIRE 0  
REACTIVITY 0  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME SUPER TROL  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Semi Synthetic Cellulose  
MATERIAL USE: Drilling Fluid Additive  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Not Regulated  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Not Regulated

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not Dangerous Goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: Not Applicable  
CAS NUMBER: Not Applicable  
MSDS CODE: Not Applicable

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: No Hazardous Ingredients  
PERCENTAGE: N/A  
CAS NUMBER: N/A  
LD (50):  
LC (50):

## EXTREME SUPER TROL

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 3PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Free flowing white powder. No appreciable odour.
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	1.55
BOILING POINT:	N/A
MELTING POINT:	N/A
SOLUBILITY:	Soluble
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	N/A
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	N/A
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	N/A

SECTION 4FIRE AND EXPLOSION

FLASHPOINT:	> 350°C
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Not determined
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	No data
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Water, water fog, foam, dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub>
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	No special requirements
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Becomes very slippery when contacted with water.

SECTION 5REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Strong oxidizing agents and caustic solutions.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Oxides of carbon



## EXTREME SUPER TROL

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

SKIN                       EYE CONTACT                       INHALATION                       INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

Generally not irritating

## EYE CONTACT:

Dust may produce some irritation

## INHALATION:

Non irritating in low concentrations. High concentrations may cause mechanical irritation of upper respiratory tract.

## INGESTION:

Generally no harmful effects. May cause gastric intestinal discomfort.

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

None normally required.

## EYE PROTECTION:

Nuisance dust, use goggles.

## VENTILATION:

No special requirements.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Nuisance dust, use dust mask.

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Sweep up or vacuum if dry. If wet, pick up with earth or sand.

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Dispose of in compliance with local and government regulations.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep dry, material becomes slippery when wet.

## EXTREME SUPER TROL

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 8FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN: Wash with soap and water.  
EYE: Flush with water at least 15 minutes.  
INHALATION: Remove from exposure.  
INGESTION: Induce vomiting, give 2 glasses of water. If adverse symptoms develop seek medical attention.

SECTION 9PREPARATION DATE

DATE ISSUED: AUGUST 20, 1996  
BY: PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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PAGE 1 OF 4

**EMERGENCY PHONE NO. (604) 535-6699**

**EXTREME SUPER-G BLUE**

## WHMIS HAZARD INDEX:

### DEGREE OF HAZARD:

HEALTH 1  
FIRE 2  
REACTIVITY 0  
OTHER: B (GLASSES & GLOVES)

### HAZARD RATING:

0 LEAST  
1 SLIGHT  
2 MODERATE  
3 HIGH  
4 EXTREME

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: EXTREME SUPER-G BLUE  
CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION: Anionic polyacrylamides in water oil emulsion  
MATERIAL USE: Drilling mud additive  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: B3, D2B  
WORK PLACE HAZARD: Combustible liquid; skin & eye irritant

## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDGR)

CLASSIFICATION: Not dangerous goods  
PACKAGE GROUP: NA  
CAS NUMBER: NA  
MSDS CODE: NA

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT:	<u>Mineral spirits</u>	<u>Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylate</u>	<u>Ethoxylated C12-15 Alcohol</u>
PERCENTAGE:	30-60	3-7	0.5-1.5
CAS NUMBER:	64742-47-8	68412-54-4	68131-39-5
LD (50):	>5 g/kg	3 g/kg	>3200 mg/kg
LC (50):	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined

## EXTREME SUPER-G BLUE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**SECTION 3****PHYSICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:	Blue liquid emulsion, slight odour
DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY):	NA
BOILING POINT:	NA
MELTING POINT:	NA
SOLUBILITY:	Forms gel
EVAPORATION RATE: (EE=1):	NA
VAPOUR PRESSURE: (MM HG):	NA
VAPOUR DENSITY: (AIR = 1):	NA

**SECTION 4****FIRE AND EXPLOSION**

FLASHPOINT:	65°C (TCC)
FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	Undetermined
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	Undetermined
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Water spray, foam, dry chemical & CO <sub>2</sub>
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Self-contained respirators required for firefighting personnel
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Water may cause slipperiness. Sensitivity to static discharge

**SECTION 5****REACTIVITY DATA**

STABILITY (THERMAL, LIGHT, ETC.):	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):	Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	NO <sub>x</sub> , CO <sub>x</sub>

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EXTREME SUPER-G BLUE

SECTION 6HEALTH HAZARDS

## ROUTE OF ENTRY:

(XX) SKIN                      (XX) EYE CONTACT                      ( ) INHALATION                      (XX) INGESTION

## SKIN CONTACT:

Irritant. Can cause redness, inflammation and irritation on prolonged contact

## EYE CONTACT:

Severe irritant. Can cause redness, tissue destruction and irritation

## INHALATION:

Unlikely

## INGESTION:

May cause nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps

SECTION 7PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

## SKIN PROTECTION:

Chemically resistant gloves

## EYE PROTECTION:

Safety glasses

## VENTILATION:

General mechanical

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

NIOSH approved organic vapour cartridge respirator if exposure is excessive

## LEAK &amp; SPILL PROCEDURE:

Small spills: soak up with absorbent material  
Large spills: dike to contain spill to prevent water pollution. Recover diked material

## WASTE DISPOSAL:

Incinerate/dispose of in accordance with local regulations

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area

## EXTREME SUPER-G BLUE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 8FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN:	Wash exposed area with soap & water. If irritation or abnormalities persist seek medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and launder prior to re-use
EYE:	Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 mins and seek medical attention
INHALATION:	Remove to fresh air. If irritation continues, seek medical attention
INGESTION:	If conscious & alert, give 1-2 glasses water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention; do not leave unconscious person unattended. Do not induce vomiting

SECTION 9PREPARATION DATE

DATE ISSUED:	AUGUST 20, 1996
BY:	PRODUCT SAFETY COMMITTEE

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DATE REVISED: AUGUST 20, 2004

**SCHEDULE 3**

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND WASTE DANGEROUS GOOD  
MANAGEMENT & SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN**

## SCHEDULE 3

### Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods (HSWDG) – Management & Spill Contingency Plan

Company President Project Manager: Larry Lahusen, P.Geo.

Project Geologist / Field – Camp Supervisor: Ian Fraser, P.Geo.

Project 24-hour contact person / phone number: Ian Fraser, contact number to be established prior to project mobilization.

Petroleum products will be used to accommodate mineral exploration (reconnaissance core drilling) at Uravan Minerals Inc. (“Uravan”) Boomerang Project, NWT. The base camp and main fuel cache for the project is located at Boomerang Lake (informal name), 104° 49’ 00” W / 62° 04’ 05” N or 502250 mE / 6950200 mN (NAD 83). Refer to Figures 1 & 2.

At the onset of the exploration program, the Project Geologist / Field – Camp Supervisor will review Environmental Spill Control Regulations, Best Management Practice strategies and any other pertinent information with respect to the handling of fuels and other hazardous materials with all camp personnel and associated contractors.

#### Management – Storage of Petroleum Products

Petroleum products will consist of diesel fuel to operate a core drill and to heat camp facilities and drill shack, gasoline to operate snowmachines, propane to operate camp facilities and to operate coil stoves for drilling and Jet-A to operate the support helicopter. These products will be supplied in 205 liter barrels (diesel, gasoline and Jet-A) and 45 kg bottles (propane) and will be stored in individual caches at the camp site in an area underlain by sand and within an area 100m removed (and above the ordinary high water mark) from any nearby source of water and 100m removed from camp. It is anticipated that up to 260 drums of fuel will be delivered to the base camp and cached at the base camp. The 260 drums represent a one time maximum amount that will be drawn down and eliminated through the course of the exploration program. Diesel fuel, propane and Jet-A could possibly be stored in small fuel caches near areas of reconnaissance drilling activity.

Drill lubricants, oils, antifreeze will be delivered to the project in sealed, typically 20 liter containers and will be stored with the drilling fuel.

#### Spill Contingency Plan

In the event of a spill of any of the petroleum products listed above, the following procedures will be initiated having due regard for the safety of the personnel involved in the procedures:



1. Upon recognizing a spill, the observer will inform the Camp Supervisor who in turn will organize personnel and then;
2. Determine the source of the spill and take immediate action to stop the spill; close open valve, bung, and position barrel if possible in such a way to prevent / stop further spillage.
3. Contain the spill and minimize the effects of the spill.
4. Initiate clean up with resources available, notably spill kits.
5. Report the spill to; *24 Hour Spill Report Line (867) 920-8130*.
6. Report spill to company representatives; *Uravan Minerals Inc. 403 264 2630*.
7. Consult with 24 Hour Spill Report Line to determine further action, materials, manpower if necessary.
8. Complete clean up, restore as best as possible the area affected to its pre spill state.
9. Properly dispose of damaged drums and all materials used in the clean up only with the consent of the proper authorities.
10. Prepare and submit a full written report documenting, location and time of spill; the type and quantity of pollutant spilled; description of spill-site area; names of all persons notified of spill; the known causes and effects of spill; remedial action that took place with respect to the spill; and list – suggest any further action or work contemplated or required to return the affected area to its pre-spill state.

As part of the Spill Contingency Plan the following equipment – measures will be on hand, undertaken at the main fuel cache and the fuelling stations:

1. Large spill kits. Note also small spill kits will be positioned at the drill and water intake pump at camp and at each drill site and all areas where refueling takes place.
2. Receptacles such as empty drums, metal bins, and large garbage bags for the purpose of storing contaminated soak pads and spill kits.
3. Drip pans and drip pads will be utilized at all drill sites and at water intake pump locations.
4. Shovels, ice picks, additional soak padding, absorbent rolls will accompany the drill to each drill site location and will be positioned at the main fuel cache.
5. Regular inspection, maintenance of all valves, wobble pumps involved in the camp operation will be implemented as part of the camp routine.
6. Regular inspection of all fuel caches.

Lists of procedures, contact phone numbers will be placed throughout the camp site, notably in field office, kitchen, and contractor (drill) tent and in the dry.

#### Potential Hazardous Goods – Handling Of

The MSDS of all materials that will potentially be used in the drilling process are included in **Schedule 2** of this application.

All materials that potentially will be used have a Degree of Hazard rating of Least – Slight and hence provide very little hazard to the environment or to humans handling the material. However, it will be stressed to all personnel involved with this material to handle it in such away to prevent the breaking of seals / bags in which this material is contained in. The material will be stored on site in a manner that will prevent bags from ripping, getting wet or freezing to the ground; i.e., the Bentonite and Calcium Chloride. All other materials are transported in plastic, sealed 5 gallon pails. The pails will be stored in an upright position.

In the event of a container breaking the procedures as listed within the MSDS for the respective material will be followed to remedy the spill of that material.

As per the Fuel Contingency Plan in the event of an accident (spill, container damaged) the MSDS and specifically necessary procedures to remedy a situation, will be very accessible within the camp area (field office, kitchen, contactor office tent, dry) and at the drill.

**SCHEDULE 4**

***BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE***

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL SITES**

## SCHEDULE 4

### Archaeological and Cultural Sites – Best Management Practice

As per the information available at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre website, the following procedures will be undertaken by all Uravan Minerals personnel and associated contractors in the event of discovering an archaeological – cultural site, within the confines of Uravan Minerals Inc. exploration property.

- As part of our Application the License Agreement between Uravan Minerals Inc. and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre will be executed and approved.
- As per Section 6 (a) of the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations; Uravan will not conduct a land use operation within 30 m of a known monument or a known or suspected historical, archaeological site or burial ground.
- Upon discovery of an archaeological – cultural site, work will cease, a 30 m buffer will be established, the location will be photographed, the location noted utilizing GPS coordinates and the site will be reported to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

The guidelines and reporting procedures that are available at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre website are contained herein. Note these procedures will be thoroughly reviewed and discussed with all Uravan personnel and associated contractors.

## Reporting the Discovery of Archaeological Sites in the NWT

Human occupation in the NWT spans at least the past 7,000 years. Much of this human history is documented only in archaeological and historic sites. Archaeological sites in the NWT and the heritage information that they contain constitute a unique resource, which is of considerable cultural and scientific value to the people of the NWT, Canada, and indeed, the world. Heritage resources are fragile, and because of their cultural and scientific importance they are protected under legislation. The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre manages heritage resources throughout the Northwest Territories on behalf of the territorial and federal governments. Archaeological sites are protected by law, and as such are subject of land use review whenever a project is proposed anywhere in the NWT. Only qualified archaeologists holding a valid NWT Archaeologists Research Permit can undertake archaeological research. Sometimes however, archaeological sites are discovered during the course of other activities. By reporting these finds you will help ensure that the heritage resources of the NWT are properly documented and protected.

### What should you do if you find an archaeological site during the course of your work?

- Do not disturb or collect any of the artifacts. Leave them where you found them.
- Take two or three representative photographs of the site
- Describe the nature and extent of the site and any artifacts noted
- Take a GPS reading of the location (noting the datum used)
- Mark the location on a 1:50,000 scale map
- Record the date of your discovery

### Please send this information to:

Territorial Archaeologist  
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre  
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9  
Telephone: 867-873-7688  
Fax: 867-873-0205  
Email: [archaeology@gov.nt.ca](mailto:archaeology@gov.nt.ca)



For more information visit our web site at <http://www.pwnhc.ca>

# Heritage Resources and Land Use Review in the Northwest Territories

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre manages heritage resources throughout the Northwest Territories on behalf of both the territorial and federal governments. Archaeological sites are protected by law, and as such are subject of land use review whenever a project is proposed anywhere in the NWT. Under the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* "heritage resources" are defined as archaeological or historic sites, burial sites, artifacts and other objects of historical, cultural or religious significance, and historical or cultural records. Furthermore under Part 5 of the Act, an "impact on the environment" means any effect on land, water, air or any other component of the environment, as well as on wildlife harvesting, and includes any effect on the social and cultural environment or on heritage resources.

The Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations (MVLUR) stem from the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*, and apply throughout the NWT, except in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Two sections of the MVLUR are relevant to archaeological sites:

Section 6 (a). Unless expressly authorized by a permit or in writing by an inspector, no permittee shall conduct a land use operation within 30 m of a known monument or a known or suspected historical, archaeological site or burial ground; and

Section 12. Where, in the course of a land-use operation, a suspected historical or archaeological site or burial ground is discovered,  
(a) the permittee shall immediately suspend operations on the site or burial ground and notify the Board or an inspector; and  
(b) the Board or inspector shall notify any affected First Nation and the department of the Government of the Northwest Territories responsible therefor of the location of the site or burial ground and consult them regarding the nature of the materials, structures or artifacts and any further actions to be taken.

Within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region the Territorial Land Use Regulations, pursuant to the *Territorial Lands Act* apply on federal crown land. Again, two sections are relevant to archaeological sites:

Section 10 (a). No permittee shall, unless expressly authorized in his permit or expressly authorized in writing by an inspector conduct a land use operation within 30 m of a known monument or a known or suspected archaeological site or burial ground; and

Section 16. Where, in the course of a land use operation, a suspected archaeological site or burial ground is unearthed or otherwise discovered, the permittee shall immediately

- (a) suspend the land use operation on the site; and
- (b) notify the engineer or an inspector of the location of the site and the nature of any unearthed materials, structures or artifacts.

Finally, settlement legislation for the Gwich'in and Sahtu land claims contain chapters relevant to heritage resources. The provisions in these chapters commit government to consulting with land claim authorities whenever changes to legislation, regulations, or policy protecting heritage resources is proposed.

On Inuvialuit private lands the *Inuvialuit Lands Administration Rules and Procedures* apply. One section is relevant to the protection of archaeological sites:

Section 19(9) Where in the course of an operation, a suspected archaeological site or burial ground is unearthed or otherwise discovered, the Holder shall immediately:

- (a) suspend the operation on the site; and
- (b) notify the Administrator or an Inspector of the location of the site and the nature of any unearthed materials, structures or artifacts.

Land use permit application review in the Mackenzie Valley is conducted under the authority of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* and its regulations, and is undertaken by land and water boards established pursuant to legislation. Under the authority of the MVRMA, the Mackenzie Valley includes all area of the Northwest Territories excluding the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. In the Gwich'in settlement region land use permits are vetted by the Gwich'in Land and Water Board, by the Sahtu Land and Water Board in the Sahtu settlement region, and by the Mackenzie Land and Water Management Board in the remaining area of the Mackenzie Valley.

The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) undertakes environmental assessments or environmental impact reviews for any developments referred to it by regulators e.g., land and water boards, government, Gwich'in Tribal Council (GTC), Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated (SSI) or itself because the developments might have a significant adverse impact or might be a cause of public concern.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) reviews and issues leases, licences of occupation, easements, and other permits or licences related to land disposition on crown land throughout the Mackenzie Valley, though these usually require land use permits as well, and are therefore also reviewed by the respective land and water board. INAC also provides inspection services for the land and water boards. Within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, the Inuvialuit Lands Administration

reviews and issues permits for projects on Inuvialuit lands, while INAC assumes this responsibility for federal crown lands.

Heritage resources on Commissioner's Lands are protected under the *Historical Resources Act*.

Section 9(1). Whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner, any prehistoric or historic remains, whether or not designated as an historic place under this ordinance or under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act of Canada is threatened with destruction by reason of commercial, industrial, mining, mineral exploration or other activity, the Commissioner may order the persons undertaking the activity to provide for adequate investigation, recording and salvage of prehistoric or historic objects threatened with destruction.

Within community boundaries, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) department Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) administers leases, land use permits, and quarry permits on Commissioner's Lands and through an agreement with the federal government also administers leases on federal crown lands. The land and water boards issue land use permits and INAC issues quarry permits on crown land within community boundaries.

All of the agencies above routinely forward applications to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC) to be reviewed for potential impact to known or suspected archaeological resources. Based on this review staff make a judgement as to whether a development will have a negative impact on heritage resources and provide this advice in the form of a recommendation to the regulatory or review agency. We currently review about 300 of these applications per year.



For more information visit the archaeology page at the PWNHC website:

<http://pwnhc.ca/programs/archa.htm>



**ATTACHMENT "A"**

**MINUTES OF INFORMATION MEETING**

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

**APRIL 17, 2007**

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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, SAD  
Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator  
Ronald Boucher, Lands  
Ruth Mandeville, Secretary/Finance

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

### 3. Opening Comments DFKN/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 Louls Balsillie, Councillor Frank Lafferty, Councillor former Chief Robert Sayine. 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 out mapping division, I have Rosie Bjomson 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 Thilon 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.

#### 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 Thilon 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 conventuase 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 councilors 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 Thilon 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 Thilon 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 Thilon Basin is under explored utilizing technologies that were not available in the earlier days. The Thilon Basin is analagis 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 know in 2005 this is the new exploration era begins, drilling in the Thilon 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

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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 over burden section and then into the Thilon 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 Thilon Basin, the top part is overburden which is basically a consolidated rock the next one down is the Thilon 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 Thilon Sand stone is called an 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 Thilon Sands Stone shown here is a good pallywackfer which is one of the main criteria's, this aquifer carries water and unial 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

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 dill 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

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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 uanerlense 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 totally 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 lipsold 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

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 Bjomson, 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 our 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 Bjomson, 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 Mitchen 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 conspectionaly 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.



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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

before they would be allowed to open a mine in the Northwest Territories regardless of where it is the Thelon Basin, Hornabe 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 Camico at Rabbit Lake for about twenty-five years and I brought him alone 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 Meis 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 were the Ore was taken, milled and put into tailings. I thought this has helped a little bit to 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

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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 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 of 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

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 it's 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, it's 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 it's 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 llike a fire you would move away if your too hot, if there's to much of a gamma source you move back you produce

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.

Larry: I think the half line is what he is talking about, because radon has a very short half line 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 subic 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 severts 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

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 McArthur 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 Waliston 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

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 peaceful 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 internationally 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 Tallson 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 anomous 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 bitchum 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 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, Aniva 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



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 pallets and feed into power generation, to be feed into nuclear power plants to make energy and electricity. So Cameco the joint venture of Uravan was a part of the that agreement, they bought the low energy uranium back and converted into fuel pallets 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, it's a very attractive commodity to explore for because of that. Because it's 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

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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 Thilon 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 Thilon 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 its 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 pallets to generate that source to generate the electrically right, and right know there is more

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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 Thilon 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 Thilon 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 know and there might be a head frame but these mines are quiet 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 quiet wide as to how it may effect the Flora and Fhona 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 loose any of the other.

Rosie Bjomson, IMA Coordinator: So then my next question with that would be if I was a hunter out in the Thilon 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 Bjomson, 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 Bjomson, 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

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. Marsi.

Rosie Bjornson, IMA Coordinator: I don't know if you want to answer his questions that he  
apose 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 Lutsel 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. Lutsel 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.

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 Bjomson, 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.**

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?

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 anomilized 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: Phillip?

Councillor Phillip 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



others and that's how employment is growing, 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 it's 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 possibility of finding it, they wouldn't have supporters the joint ventures companies wouldn't be willing to support if they didn't see 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 spend a lot of money too try and find something and many exploration geologists 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 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 activity I think and that's why we're 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 it's not for military uses. So that's a lot of that information is in there because it's 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 Phillip.

Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator: The first one is you say you're 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 look towards Fort Resolution here and second question is here is you say you're 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 you're 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 whole 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.

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

**ATTACHMENT "B"**

**ATTENDEES**

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

**FORT RESOLUTION COMMUNITY MEETING  
APRIL 17, 2007**

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**DENINU KUE' FIRST NATION:**

Eddy Mckay, Land Researcher Akaitcho  
Ronald Boucher, Lands Coordinator DKFN  
Rosy Bjornson, IMA Coordinator DKFN  
Irvin Nom, 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 Sayne, Councilor  
Edward Mckay, Elders Advisory Committee

**URAVAN MINERALS INC.:**

Larry Lahusen, President and CEO  
Mark Liskowich, SRK Consulting

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**Amendment to Boomerang Camp Location; Paragraph 5(b); LUP #  
MV2006C0008 and MV2007C0038:**

**Corrected Boomerang Camp Coordinates:**

**UTM NAD 83: 502429mE – 6950074mN**

**Latitude and Longitude: 104<sup>0</sup> 95' 25'' West – 62<sup>0</sup> 68' 12'' North**

## Meeting Minutes

Uravan Minerals Inc. Information Session, April 19, 2007, Lutsel K'e, NT; Attended by: LDFN, Chief and Council, Elders and Wildlife, Lands and Environment

### Opening Prayer

### Introduction and Roll Call

Monica Krieger: Just to remind everyone, this company is called Uravan Minerals, this is different than the one that we had the hearings for in January. That was U-r energy, but they are both exploring for uranium and they're both in the Thelon Basin and both of those projects are very close to each other. This company, Uravan got a permit to do exploration in May 2006 last year and their permit is for two years. So it expires in May 2008. We did not approve this permit, we wanted it to go to an environmental assessment, the same as we had for U-r Energy, but the Mackenzie Valley Board granted the permit anyway. But that's a dispute we have with them not with this company. So Uravan is here today to give you an update on the work that they did at Boomerang Lake in the Thelon last season and to tell you a little about their plans for the future. So, we'll start, you want to start with you guys and we'll just go around the table?

Larry Lahusen: Mark Liskowich, do you want to introduce yourself?

Mark Liskowich: My name is Mark Liskowich, I work for SRK Consulting and SRK was hired by Uravan to help in some of their efforts with respect to the community, community meetings and talk mainly about uranium and exploration activities related to uranium, health and safety of uranium, issues of that nature. I've had a number of years of experience in the uranium industry and I'm also involved with doing a similar exercise for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), where we brought a number of folks from communities, such as Lutsel K'e and Fort Resolution to Northern Saskatchewan to visit several uranium mines run by Cameco so the people could to see some of the environmental protection measures and health and safety issues in place at those mines. Thanks.

Larry Lahusen: My name is Larry Lahusen; I am the president of Uravan Minerals. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with all of you today. Uravan is a small, junior mineral exploration company. Our group is primarily a professional group and we're explorationists as opposed to mining people. Our exploration efforts in the Thelon Basin first began in 1998 and, as Monica mentioned, began again last year. What I hope to show you today is a little bit about the history of exploration in the Thelon Basin area where Uravan is active on its Boomerang project; then I will talk about the new era of exploration in the Thelon Basin. Thank you.

Ernest Bucher: My name is Ernest Bucher, (inaudible)

George Marlow: George Marlow

Unknown: \*dene\*

## Meeting Minutes

Uravan Minerals Inc. Information Session, April 19, 2007, Lutsel K'e, NT; Attended by: LDFN, Chief and Council, Elders and Wildlife, Lands and Environment

Chief Adeline Jonasson: I would like to welcome you to the community. Last May, towards the end of May, we had a meeting with Larry Lahusen, chief and council had a meeting with Larry Lahusen and I forget the other fellow's name. And they gave us a brief overview of what they were planning on doing over in the Boomerang Project it was after the permit was issued, am I correct? Was it towards the end of May? Yeah, it was after the permit was approved, so I'd like to welcome you today.

Charlie Kovlick: Charlie Kovlick; Band Councilor

Terri Ingal: Terri Ingal; Band Council

Unknown: \*dene\*

Unknown: \*dene\*

Monica Krieger: Monica Krieger, Manager, Wildlife, Lands and Environment

Monica Krieger: Okay, I'll just introduce all the people in the back. That's Prairie Deserly; she'll be taking minutes for today. Beside her is Gloria Enzo she works with the IMA Office, National Park Working Group; Dora Enzo, IMA Office; Marirose Enzo, elder; John Catholique, elder; and Bertha Catholique, will be interpreting today as well. And the interpreters, behind me, Sozine Basil and beside her is James Marlow, sorry, Sarah Boucher.

### Presentation

Larry Lahusen: Okay, thank you. Well I guess what we should do is get rolling here. The Uravan Minerals 2006 exploration program took place at what Uravan calls its Boomerang Lake or Boomerang Project is the one I'm going to be showing you, will be, First, I will review a history of exploration in this part of the Thelon Basin; second, Uravan's 2006 exploration activities and results and third what we plan for the future. Also, we'll try to throw in some information to help everyone understand what Uravan is exploring or actually looking for and how Uravan go about it and how a drill rig operates on the tundra and how the drill is moved from location to location.

The boomerang Project is a joint exploration effort between Cameco Corporation and Uravan Minerals. The property covers about 346 mining claims which cover most of the southwest edge of the Thelon Basin. The Boomerang project is located about 300 miles east of Yellowknife, approximately 150 miles east of Lutsel K'e and approximately 300 miles east of Fort Resolution. Most uranium exploration in Canada today occurs in old sandstone basins. There are two of them in Canada, one called the Athabasca Basin and one the Thelon Basin. The Thelon Basin is under explored, unlike the Athabasca Basin which is in Saskatchewan. The Thelon Basin is analogous geologically to the Athabasca

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Basin with regard to how the uranium occurs. The Boomerang camp is located at the far eastern end of Boomerang Lake (Boomerang Lake is a local term, a local name; it's not really on the maps). This camp was originally established in the 1960's; the periods of activity were 1969-1979, which primarily was surface geological reconnaissance type exploration. From 1980-1985 reconnaissance drilling occurred; 1991-1992 there was more reconnaissance drilling and in 1998 Uravan conducted a drill program at Boomerang Lake. In 2005 a new era of exploration began in the southwest Thelon Basin. This is Boomerang camp again, showing the core storage areas from 1980-1985 and the core storage for 1991, 92, and 98. The Boomerang property has had, or shall I say the Thelon Basin in this SW area has had a fair amount of historic surface sampling. This map shows the historic surface sampling and also historical drill sites. Every one of those black dots represents a sample location, which were taken primarily in the late 60's early 70's; approximately 73 drill holes have been drilled in the Boomerang/Screech Lake area, as indicated by the circles; 4 drill holes in the east Eyeberry Lake area; and 4 drill holes in the west Eyeberry Lake area.

The 2006 program that was carried out by Uravan started in July 2006, was completed in August 2006. We completed 6 diamond drill holes for just a little over five thousand feet of drilling. This is the camp again, home away from home for the 11 people that worked at the camp for that period of time. We had 4 4-man sleep tents, a kitchen, a wash/shower tent, and office and logging tent, core logging tent, a core splitting and first aid tent.

Diamond drilling operations: This cross section or block diagram is designed to graphically show what a drill operation consists of. The upper part, of the... just going back, the footprint of diamond drill, that sits on the land is about 12 feet by 12 feet. The drill hole is cased through the loose material on the top, we call that overburden. This overburden in the area of our drilling was about 200 feet thick, it's pretty substantial. So, first we have drill through the overburden, starting out with a larger casing which is about 4 ½ inches and then once we can't drill any further with that size casing, the drillers go down to a 3 ½ inch casing. Once we get into the hard rock, which is the Thelon Sandstone the hole size is about 3 inches. What happens in the drilling process is the water is pumped down the casing under pressure, through drill rods and then back up between the drill rod and hole annulus and then casing to the surface. There is no material that is released into the overburden or the, basically, solid rock underneath. The cuttings that are produced through the coring operation are circulated back up the hole and back to the drill rig, to the surface. The over all size of the core hole is about 3 inches, so that's pretty small. Water, rock and cuttings are contained within the annulus of the hole. Water and cuttings discharged back to the surface, the drill water itself is heated using propane, to drill through the permafrost areas. Our experience has been that we don't need to use any salt, calcium chloride, to keep the water temperature above freezing so the drill rods don't freezing in the drill hole. That's actually a good thing from an environmental point of view. All the drill casing that was put in to drill the hole is retrieved after the drill hole is completed.

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Okay, where and why do we drill? This is another drawing of a block diagram, you can see the drill rig at the surface. Drill targets are actually identified primarily by geophysical surveys, its pretty tough to map out here and determine a drill target from mapping on the surface because the overburden is quite thick, and so you can't see the rock underneath. So we image the subsurface with geophysical surveys. What we are trying to image are basement structures. That's a basement structure, the geophysical instruments image that structure and project it onto the surface, these images are shown as a line or what we call a conductor axis. That's this line right here on the surface. Drill holes are then located to intersect the projection of these deeper structural targets. So that's what we're looking for, the surface area right here is called an unconformity. We look for these faults through the geophysics, project it to the surface and that is what we call a conductor. This is the surface between the Thelon Sandstone and this older, what we call basement. And if there is a uranium deposit, generally it forms at this surface right here. So you can see, not all drilling, even though there might be a structure, not all drilling produces uranium deposits. Next, what we like to see is the Thelon sandstone, being a good paleoaquifer.

The Thelon sandstone carries a lot of circulating water, plus uranium ions, which are just small particles or molecules of uranium that are in solution. They mix within the sandstone itself and its very small amounts. Sometimes what happens is we get a reactivation of the basement structure, which puts graphite bearing rocks against the Thelon Sandstone. Circulating water plus the uranium come in contact with other hot water which is in the basement. And from this it sets up what we call a chemical front and along this chemical front a uranium deposit starts to form, this occurs over many thousands of years. So that's a little bit of an idea of what we are actually targeting in our drilling.

This red box is the area of our drilling activity in 2006; you can see from this map, the conductors that I mentioned before have been projected to the surface. So in our process, all of these red conductor lines are shown on our map here are potential drill targets. The circle represents some of the historic drilling that has been done on this, what we call the Boomerang Trend or the F Conductive Trend. The 2006 drill holes are circled; three holes were completed on the G Conductive Trend and three drill holes were completed on the F Conductive Trend. Drill hole locations are selected based on the geophysical imaging and carefully surveyed on the local grid. This is Lutsel K'e resident Gabe Enzo, providing surveying assistance in setting drill locations. After we set a location, which is this stake represents, we take pictures of the area, and this is for monitoring possible environmental effects. This is our first location in 2006, it's number is 60 and its located on the F Conductive Trend and 59 other drill holes have been previously been drilled along this trend throughout the periods of time discussed previously. The drill rig is positioned on location, over this stake, by helicopter; it takes about 35 helicopter sling loads to position a drill and all its equipment on location. The drill has to be reassembled on location from the ground up. The helicopter has to place many of the heavy parts with the long line and this is with the guidance of the drill crew. This slide is a diamond drill on location and operating after the drill has been reassembled on the location. All of our



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drill holes were drilled at an angle, the reason we do this is just to see more of the strata that we are drilling through. If you drill an angled hole you'll see across more of the stratigraphy than if you just drilled straight down. As I mentioned before, propane is used to heat the circulating drill fluids, this prevent the drill rods from freezing in the drill hole. A diamond drill on location, as I mentioned before, has a relatively small footprint.

The drill occupys about 12 feet by 12 feet, the lay down area which is the drill plus all of its equipment is probably about twice that size. This slide is a drill rig on location in the tundra, operating. You can see it's fairly small, and insignificant relative to the vastness of the countryside.

All drill cores are recovered from the drilling process, boxed and slung back to, by helicopter, back to camp for logging and sampling. Once the hole is completed the hole is gamma ray logged as to determine if there is any uranium or anomalous uranium in the hole; surveyed for hole deviation, we take water temperature and we also get a bottom hole location. After the drill hole is complete and the drill rig is moved to the next location, the drill site is cleaned and raked to match as close as possible the original contour of the land. The drill cuttings discharged to the surface is the only material left behind. Experience tells us that this inert sandy material will be assimilated into the environment in a couple seasons. I actually tried to find some of the old drill holes, which we had GPS coordinates for and they were almost impossible to find. Over the year all this gets assimilated into the natural surface material. The surface disturbance by drill cuttings is temporary and covers a small surface, sometimes smaller than the footprint of a drill hole. This is another hole we drilled.

Okay, sampling drill core. What you see here is a drill core sitting on a bench, after it's logged by the geologist; approximately 80 samples are collected from each hole. The core samples sent out to a lab and assayed for their geochemical content. The drill core is being prepared by our geotechnical team: Gabe Enzo and Frank Marlow. Once the core is marked for sampling, this is a diamond saw, it's sawed and half the material, half the material is sent for analysis and the other half remains on the property for future reference and preserving a geological record. Each sample collected for analysis, for assaying is about 3 feet long, the sample is separately bagged and tagged and identified for its location in the hole and its hole number. This slide shows the project manager, Al Miller, working with Gabe and Frank on the sampling procedure at the beginning of our project.

The slide is a summary of our 2006 Boomerang exploration work area, what we call our F and G Conductor Trends. These are the red lines that are shown on this map. We do have historic drilling in the area on the F Trend. The G Trend has never had any drill holes until this season. The red circle represents the areas of drilling in 2006. The results: we had no economic uranium intersections; however, there was significant mineralization plus uranium geochemistry, which means that there is elevated uranium in these holes. The Thelon Sandstone was clay rich and a good paleoaquifer, which was one of the criteria that we look for. The sandstone was also highly altered and bleached.

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Typically these basin sandstones are red and in our entire drill core the Thelon sandstone was white representing bleaching or alteration. In 2006 we confirmed through our drilling that we did have fault reactivation, displacing the Thelon unconformity which is another criterion we look for. The conductive trends we feel support the occurrence of unconformity type uranium mineralization, analogous to the Athabasca Basin.

The 2007 exploration planned: the 2006 F and G Conductive Trends are shown on this property map, the red lines, and 2006 area of drilling. In 2006 we did an airborne survey that covered the rest of the property to the north and from that airborne survey we were able to determine additional conductors called the G and H Conductive Trends, which are shown with the arrows here. The area proposed for drilling in 2007, is roughly shown in these two boxes. Uravan would like to drill 20 diamond drill holes for 2007. This will result in a total of 20,000 feet and this would be in comparison with the six holes we did in 2006 and the 5000 feet we drilled. This ellipsoid here covers what we feel is the major conductor, conductive corridor, which encompasses favorable geology, favorable structure. In addition to the drilling we are going to do some reconnaissance mapping in the northeast and southwest also this ellipsoid shows a surface geochemical survey we're planning on doing, which is, this area covers about 2500 samples which we would eventually collect on the surface and these samples would be water and some plant twigs. So all the ellipsoids on here show the planned activity. We can talk about this more a but right now I would like to turn the program over to Mark Liskowich with SRK. Mark Liskowich is going to attempt to talk about what uranium is, the health and safety procedures that have been developed over the years and this would primarily be in a mining or milling environment and exploration. In exploration, even if a very high grade uranium intersection occurred in core there is virtually very little health risks because the core sample is so small that anything that we would be putting in our cores boxes would be quite innocent, even the lid of the core box could pretty much shelter anything that would be of any health concern. So now, Mark Liskowich's talk will attempt to discuss uranium and what the health and safety procedures that have been developed in the Athabasca Basin for mining and drilling operations. Thank you.

Monica Krieger: Just before we get into the issues about uranium in general, if anyone has any questions on Larry Lahusen's section of the presentation. I know there was some pretty big words in there, paleoaquifers and unconformities. So if you didn't understand something, now is your chance to ask. And I have James first.

James Marlow: Thank you very much for coming here to meet with us, and give us an update on your activities at Boomerang Lake. There's a few questions I have that's in regards to when you find uranium when you're doing drilling, is that...is that stuff you take dangerous, the rock? And also, the drilling, I know in other explorations when you do drilling, there's always a potential to have oil spills and if there is, and I know there is, I want to know how you contain it or how you clean it up. In regards to your archeolo...what do you call the stuff from long ago?

Larry Lahusen: Archeological?

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James Marlow: Yes, the type of stuff you find, if you do find those type of stuff, what do you do with it? And how do you bring all your equipment there for drilling? And if there is drillings what type of disturbance do you see in regards to the wildlife in the area, the land?

Larry Lahusen: Okay, that's a lot of questions. And I hope I can remember them all. Starting with the first one, like I mentioned, the drilling, the exploration process as far as uranium health and safety this activity is pretty tame, or benign. There are best practices that we use, that have been developed from the Athabasca Basin drilling and exploration that allow us to have some guideline to, if we do get uranium what is the best measures and practices to use to mitigate the health and safety risks. But generally speaking, in the exploration phase, uranium exploration drilling has very little health risks. It's only because the size of the material is quite small, it doesn't have a mass effect and this, any uranium that might be emitted can be easily shielded. Now, the cuttings that may come from the drilling processes, the best practices will determine how we handle those. For example, anything that over 1% uranium, is all the cuttings, are taken and put back down the drill hole and the drill hole is cemented off. So that pretty well takes care of that. Generally speaking, in a reconnaissance type of program that we are involved in, that's not a big issue because it takes quite a bit of drilling to isolate uranium, viable type of uranium mineralization, but if we do there is monitoring equipment with the drill rig, that will allow them to determine if they are getting uranium. Let me think, what were some of your other questions? Oh, fuel. Yes, fuel is handled with spill kits, we have a spill kit which is a number of types of material there 's containers, big drums if there is a large spills, which sometimes happens if you have a hydraulic leak, this sort of thing. And then they have a lot of spill matting, that you just lay it on the ground, if the ground gets spilled on and it, like a sponge soaks it all up, its gathered up and disposed of, back to camp, and then taken out on the skids that are sent to camp back to Yellowknife and are disposed of that way. So these types of accidents have been mitigated through that process its standard material and equipment we use, it's all a part of our best practices that's been identified in our land use permit. Oh, archeology sites. There are procedures by which we have to report any archeological findings directly to them. When we do, I think its we take and make sure we flag off the area, so its not entered into and I think its like 300 meters in circumference around it. A discovered archeological site, no material is allowed by law to be recovered and so it's pretty well protected. So we call the people that have the authority to come and look at it, and determine what to do with it. Oh yeah, we do photographic as well. What was the other one, I can't remember?

Larry Lahusen: Oh, disturbance to wildlife. Well, we haven't had any experience with a lot wildlife in our area because of the time of year that we drill there's been virtually no caribou sightings what so ever. We did have moose, we had a moose in one of the shallow lakes and she didn't seem to mind, she had a calf, they actually came all the way through camp from one area to the other. Other than that, the wildlife we see lets say is geese, we had one wolf I think came to visit us and lasted awhile then moved on and then we had a young grizzly that wander into camp. We had these boat horns that we used to

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blare at him and that is all it took for this particular grizzly anyway it turned around and took off. At Boomerang Camp because its been there for a long time, we figured it was on his migration path, like where he came to get an extra meal from time to time and so he was just wandering through. But other than that if we did have wildlife we generally would stay well away.

Any other questions?

James Marlow: The drill rig, how do you move that large equipment to the site and also is there any planned site visits from the community?

Larry Lahusen: I'll answer the first one. Like I mentioned in the presentation, the drill equipment, all the drill and equipment is moved piece by piece with the helicopter and it usually takes about 35 flight loads to lift is from on end to the other so really, nothing touches the ground until the next location and then (inaudible)...We would like the people from the community to come out and take a look at our operation. I think this is an excellent way to provide awareness and some participation in what we do. A site visit would answers a lot of questions that are difficult to answer in these kinds of meetings. So we have absolutely no problem with that. Like I mentioned we had Gabe Enzo which is a Lutsel K'e resident, as well as Fed Marlow working with us last summer, we had another fellow from Lutsel K'e. Not us, but the drillers had him...I can not think of his last name right now. But he was also working with Titan Drilling. So that was three Lutsel K'e people were actually on our project which is a pretty high percentage, but if a group wanted to come out and visit, we would not have an issue at all, in fact we would invite that kind of interest.

James Marlow: (Inaudible)

*End of CD 1*

*Start CD 2*

James Marlow: (Inaudible)

Larry Lahusen: Thank you very much I appreciate your concerns and we have the same concerns as well. Uravan also recognizes that this is the Akaitcho Dene First Nations' lands and we respect that, that right. Uravan wants to be good neighbor and hopefully partners in this endeavor. Again there are concerns over the years having to do with oil spills and with that experience there have been developed really good products to mitigate this type of situation. Keep in mind that the drill equipment we use is small; it doesn't have a lot of possible oil or diesel to give us a problem. I just want to invite anybody that wants to come out and see, because I agree, this is really the only way that people can understand what we are doing. I can talk here all day, but unless you go out and look it's pretty difficult to fully understand it and we would like to again reinforce our invitation that anybody that wants to come out, one of the reasons with Gabe and Marlow last year, was good to have, from the community, because we felt that it was a

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way that the, some of the Lutsel K'e people could see what we are actually doing. I'm not sure how much they brought back to tell the people. But we're always hopeful that this kind of communication would occur. Thank you.

James Marlow: I want to ask a question. Boomerang Project has been on from, since, what 91/92? And it's been drilling long time, but we really don't know what's going on out there. But, you said something about Athabasca Sandstone, Thelon Sandstone are just about the same, or something like that. And Athabasca Sandstone has pretty big acres there. So is that uranium in there too or you could tell us later? And why its not been drilled? Athabasca Sandstone, its big area. And it's been drilling since 1991 all the way to today and there was something you mentioned about water. You said they are taking some kind of water samples, whatever, towards Yellowknife ship it too. Which it, it sounds good, but it's still a lot of drill water on the land, on the ground. I don't know if it's any damage to the land or the river or Thelon River, I don't know 'cause I've never been there and you said something about core sampling, sampling. Is that core sampling at the camp, or how do you ship it out? Your core? 'Cause I know there's uranium stuff that doesn't hardly to go on the plane, it's supposed to go in the, drive in the truck or something like that. But out there, there is no road, so how do you relay sampling core? And another thing, you drilled since 1991 about 20 000 tests and I really don't know what that, really what it means, test holes? It must be holes. 20 000 that's a lot of holes, a lot of tests, how big do you find uranium? What size?

Larry Lahusen: Maybe I can clarify that right away. The program we have proposed is 20 000 feet, and that would be probably 20 drill holes, versus 20000 drill holes. Some of the other questions, this slide here shows the Athabasca Basin and the Thelon Basin. The Athabasca Basin is a uranium producing district now. The Thelon Basin is a sister basin to the Athabasca, which means that geologically they are the same, therefore we feel potentially you can have uranium deposits in the Thelon basin as they have in the Athabasca Basin. Let me think of some of the other questions you had. The drilling process, the water used is circulated down the hole and then back up to the surface, any drill fluids we use are all biodegradable drilling products which we had to identify in our Land Use Permit. These products have been developed over the years by companies to handle this kind of concern. So anything that flows onto the surface the, only material that I mentioned that is left behind is cuttings from the drilling process, and those that material is sand which is no different than the material that's actually on the surface itself. So there's no, from the drilling process there's nothing that comes out that's contaminated, unless we hit uranium. And at that point we take those cuttings and isolate them and put them back down the drill hole. And the drill hole is cemented off. These are kind of the practices that are outlined in our, in our permit itself. I can't think of any other questions...

James Marlow: Core sampling.

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Larry Lahusen: Core sampling, yeah, the core it's bagged, these are in plastic bags. All the core that we send out has no levels of uranium that have any health issues at all.

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Even, actually even if we had a very high grade core sample, it's only about, relatively small sample compared to what might be there. So it's not an issue flying this material out. It's perfectly safe and allowed. If we were in a mining operation that would be different, we could not fly concentrated types of uranium out. But core samples are, like I was mentioning, pretty inert, passive sort of sample. They don't have anything really in them that are of any health, will create any health issues.

James Marlow: Just one more.

Larry Lahusen: Okay.

James Marlow: Since 1991 or 92 you've been drilling going on and I don't know about that permit. Where do you get your permit from, where you get your permit issue for drilling since 1991? Where you get it from? Yellowknife or Saskatchewan or...?

Larry Lahusen: Yeah, let me clarify that. What I was mentioning before is a historic summary of activity that's gone on in the Thelon Basin through a number of years by a number of operators, not necessarily just Uravan. The uranium market price has had a period of time where it's been good and then other periods of time it's been bad. So you have had activity when the market is good, you have exploration activity and this was in the 1960's was not by us, but was done by other people. Then you had another period from 1980-1985, was active and that wasn't by us either, but I was just giving an idea of what activities have gone on. In 1991 and 92, that was done by another company, and in 1998, was the first time Uravan drilled on the Boomerang Property. And we had a land use permit then, which expired. The uranium market went bad again and then in 2005 the uranium market became good again, so that is why Uravan's exploration activity started up again. So we've only been active on that property in 98 and again last year.

Unknown: \*dene\*

Chief Adeline Jonasson: I just have a few questions here to ask. One of the questions I have is how far is the Boomerang Project from the Thelon River on the map?

Larry Lahusen: Give me a second I'll bring one up so you can see. From this map here you can see the red circles identify the three holes in the one trend and three holes on the other. The closest hole was, I think, hole 63 which you can see in the top right hand corner. That would be probably almost 3000 meters away from the river, about 3000 meters away from the river. That would be, lets see, it'd be about close to a mile. Maybe a little bit less, something like that. I suppose just looking at the drill hole spacing we never had any holes closer than about 2500 feet from either hole, so if you look at that same distance from that last hole to the Thelon River its about the same distance. It's 2500 or so feet or meters which would be close to a mile.

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Chief Adeline Jonasson: Thanks. Do you have, like what are you're reporting requirements to you know Mackenzie Valley, you mentioned the Land Use Permit that you have. What are the reporting requirements, who do you report to?

Larry Lahusen: We have two levels of reporting requirements. One we report to the Land Inspector, he's part of the government and he's not part of the Mackenzie Valley, but he's part of the INAC and his job is to monitor these types of exploration operations on the lands and we identify when we go in and our operational period of time, we also indicate to him where our drill holes are going to be and he usually comes out and inspects what we are doing and always he is there after we have demobilized. That's one level of reporting. The other level of reporting is we have to compile out technical information that we have gathered through our program and we file it with the government as well, as part of our assessment work obligations. We have to spend about \$5000 per claim out there and let me out it in acres; let's see what it would be. It would be about \$4 an acre we have to, we have to spend. With this 343 claims you can see that adds up to quite a bit of, or 300...the acres about 600 000 acres so it adds up to a lot of money in the end. But as we do drilling or other geological work we try to eliminate land that we feel is not, doesn't have the potential. So we continue to try to reduce the amount of land that we have under claim every year.

Chief Adeline Jonasson: Thanks. Which government are you referring to? And which department?

Larry Lahusen: The mine recorder's office is how we report our technical information and the INAC is the Land's Inspector that is involved. Both are federal government bodies. One of the things you're probably aware of is we've been negotiating the Akaitcho Exploration Agreement with Steve Ellis. I've given him a draft. We would like to pursue that type of agreement which would provide for monitoring but also providing the Akaitcho with all of our information. Which I don't have a problem with anyways. That's just too sort of add to what you're asking. We would like to have a greater participation with the Akaitcho First Nations on our exploration efforts to partner up with the people that actually have the heritage to the land.

Chief Adeline Jonasson: Thanks. I just have, I'll just ask the next few questions so then you can just answer them. You mentioned that you did, I'm not sure if you can clarify this, 35 chopper loads to a drill site.

Larry Lahusen: That's right, yeah. It takes about that I mean it could be between 30 and 35 loads to build a drill rig from ground up.

Chief Adeline Jonasson: And the other one is last summer when we met at the Band Office we did ask that you employ people from the community. How long was that employment and I'm just wondering if that was Frank Marlow or Fed Marlow that was over there. And do you plan on this summer you're, you said it was July to August that

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you did the work last year. And this summer again if you're doing that we would like to request employment for people from the community again.

Larry Lahusen: Ah, yes you are right, it was Fred Marlow, not Frank I had the wrong first name, it is Fred Marlow and Gabe Enzo that worked with us last year. Actually I rode on the airplane here today with Gabe and it was nice to see him again and I asked him if he would be coming back again with us this year. And he was anxious to do that, and I've asked him to try to find Fred. We will be hiring probably another couple people in addition to those two because of the surface sampling program that we want to accomplish over this very large area in the south. So the, a number of people will definitely go up and definitely have people from Lutsel K'e.

Chief Adeline Jonasson: Yeah, you just mentioned also not only men, but both genders, men and women.

Larry Lahusen: That's right, in fact I got a number of résumés last year and a lot of them were women actually and what we have or like to do is get a lady cook because it makes the living quarters a little bit easier to accommodate. So you have, having one woman in camp is difficult and the more you have it makes it much easier. So just because of the accommodations.

Chief Adeline Jonasson: Okay, thank you, that's all my questions for now.

Larry Lahusen: Okay, I don't know if we have anymore.

Ernest Bucher: I have a few questions here. I've worked exploration camps, I know how they operate. So I guess seems like this project been going on for years and years, almost 30 years now. Why (inaudible) 'cause every summer I was working down in Reliance as (inaudible) and I see a plane fly by everyday. And then like 5/6 years ago, maybe 10 years ago there's a guy there that's got a lodge out there, and he says Ernie there's a lot of exploration going on out in the Thelon in the recent. All this time, this company was there all this time they didn't start it just yesterday. It was quite awhile back, it's quite awhile back. All (inaudible) north shore and he's tellin' me that, chopper everyday he says he saw flying. Anybody working there from Lutsel K'e around the, this exploration camp? I was working in an exploration camp at the time, and I said no. So, there's a question I'd like to ask here about the exploration camp, and I've seen lots of exploration camps in my younger days right through (inaudible) right around Great Slave/Great Bear. (Inaudible) over there in exploration (inaudible) I know how they operate, especially for drilling, eh. A diamond drill is really something. Most people don't know that. (Inaudible) you never know! You got just room for one piece, I don't think so. (Inaudible) you guys can go ahead with it, it's a big company. (Inaudible) they need to go head with it. Are you guys (Inaudible) or just to ask a few questions about what is going on. I know what's going on, down the Thelon, (inaudible). There's one guy there he said, they got all kinds of machines up there. (Inaudible) And I was time he came to tell me that he was out there. (Inaudible) that was quite a few years back. He



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goes over there, he says nobody knew about it here. There's one guys I asked well how the hell does that big machine goes over there, its not towing anything. Twin Otter can't (inaudible) no way. (Inaudible) something that I had heard, because I used to work at the projects around North Shore, I know how (inaudible) in the chopper, I knew (inaudible) So, this project manager, he was a project manager, there is one thing I was gonna ask you. Project manager had everything sitting on the table back to his community and the big boss said you guys, you guys go over there. Ask you a question. (Inaudible) So I mean (inaudible) this generation and this youths are coming up. (Inaudible) the community needs that. (Inaudible) it's been there for how many years and nobody knew about it. So, (inaudible) what's done is done. I know (inaudible) they are gonna come back here and you know you guys just watch (inaudible) money. (Inaudible) For me, the way I look at it is, (inaudible) coming around here, quite a few guys around this table, its about time peoples got to realize some people what's going on. (Inaudible) you come and say no, no, no, well its no. (Inaudible) You just gave us some information here that is really something to understand, for me anyways. That's all I have to say.

Larry Lahusen: Thank you, I appreciate it.

Charlie Kovlick: Question, how do you haul fuel to that, to your drill site?

Larry Lahusen: The fuel is hauled in drums with the helicopter.

Charlie Kovlick: And how long is the hauling?

Larry Lahusen: What is the distance?

Charlie Kovlick: From where...Where do you haul it from?

Larry Lahusen: The fuel comes from Yellowknife originally. Last year we brought it by barge to Reliance and then it went by Twin Otter from Reliance to Boomerang. Originally we wanted to do it differently, but because of the early, very early break up we couldn't do that, so we had to do it that way.

Charlie Kovlick: Okay. How many loads is that? Do you know?

Larry Lahusen: A lot. Its very slow because a Twin Otter can only haul about seven barrels maximum per Twin Otter trip and we even had to haul the drill rig by Twin Otter, which took a lot of loads. I can get you that number, but it was quite a few.

Charlie Kovlick: Okay. Is that, was steady....?

Larry Lahusen: No, it wasn't unfortunately, it was sort of a, because of the winter road to the diamond mines was closed very early, most of the diamond mines basically took all the airplanes, okay? So we were able to get airplanes on a very sporadic basis in the beginning, and then once we got there and got operating then it became more routine.

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But it wasn't constant for awhile there. We have two air planes once we got going, we had two Twin Otters a week to bring in supplies and take out empty barrels and garbage and that sort of thing.

Charlie Kovlick: Okay, beside your, beside your drill crew there, could you see any tourists, anything, (inaudible) by the river banks whatever.

Larry Lahusen: No, there were no tourists to my knowledge. I was out there for awhile, not all the time, but for quite awhile. I didn't see any tourists.

Charlie Kovlick: Okay.

Charlie Kovlick: I guess we have a, we're a impact on all the activities happening on the north side, on the east side, this fall we had to cancel all fall hunt, because we didn't have no caribous here. And also same thing with the spring, we didn't have no caribou. And, so, we don't have any causes, I mean we can't blame anybody, kinda thing. Maybe too much activity is happening, across the north shore. Now we don't have no caribou here, we were gonna go out at spring, but there's no caribou. (Inaudible) on the land. So we have to cancel that and also same thing with fall hunt. And I know is also where your drill right now, it's a really important area, it s close to the river and it's a really special place for us and we don't know your slide there, I mean your map there, it's hard to see. And I can't tell exactly, I mean that area where it is, maybe next time, maybe bring in a bigger map so it will be, show more clearly....

Larry Lahusen: Well I have a map I can show you afterwards so you can see a little it better, I just don't have it on a slide.

Charlie Kovlick: Yeah, and the thing, earlier I think some people want to go see the site visit. Maybe they can see themselves and also for the drill. How do you do drilling? Maybe as people, maybe you can take them out on your site for a visit, maybe it will be a better view, a better picture for them to see.

Larry Lahusen: I agree.

Charlie Kovlick: And, you know, people, want to see the area to be, seeing damages to environment 'cause, we already talk about this already. We don't want to see anything happen to our water because the thing you are talking about, the uranium, it's really dangerous. It's you know everybody's after that area. I guess this thing must be so important. But for us we live off the land, live off caribou. And we drink water that is coming down into Great Slave Lake here, and just, I guess whatever you are doing there, you have to be careful, yes? And I don't want to see any development. Not only me that feels like that, there are young people who want to keep it like that. And, but, I like this afternoon, I mean your presentation to update what's going on in this area and no more impact here, because we don't have no caribou, this is our big concern here, and I like to

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keep it like that, I mean, I don't want any damage to that area. And, so, thank you very much.

Larry Lahusen: Thank you. Just a little bit more about the involvement of the First Nations. We would, to satisfy your concerns, that's why we would like to continue to develop this exploration agreement. It will provide a way for Lutsel K'e and the Akaitcho First Nations to be involved directly in what we are doing. So you can see that there isn't any damage and if there are some things that you see that could be concerning, there is a way to vocalize that. So we can mitigate possible damage that somebody might think that would happen. So, Uravan is trying to work with the people and to have a relationship that will allow us to be partners on the land, so we don't have concerns. And that's why I want to try to complete the exploration agreement, so we can have this kind of interaction. I personally, as an explorationist, I've done that all my life, a hunter of rocks so I understand what you are talking about. I feel that exploration doesn't mean damage to the land. I've been involved in it since 1969, sorta gives away my age, but its always developed over the years to mitigate those kinds of concerns that you're talking about. We try to do things in this kind of safe environment and also environmentally safe. So all I can say is that's our goal, and we would like to have the Akaitcho First Nations be a part of it with us. Thank you.

Charlie Kovlick: And, did you say something about the diamonds along Beaver Hill? Drilling?

Larry Lahusen: No drilling took place around Beaver Hill Lake.

*End of CD 2*  
*Begin CD 3*

Mark Liskowich: This particular part is more of, more information on uranium itself, on some of the health and safety risks, it's a compilation of slides and questions, or answers to a lot of questions that I have heard personally in the community of Lutsel K'e. Previously, in the previous visit that I had here, also questions that I have heard from some members of the community that came down to Saskatchewan on two of the trips that I arranged through INAC and they're, well we'll just go through a few of them here. Uranium itself is a very common heavy mineral. It's, okay...It's a very common heavy mineral, found throughout the rock everywhere, everywhere across the world. It's found in soils, it's found in rivers, it's found in outcrops, it's probably 300 times popular than gold. The reason that uranium is different than the other rocks and other rock types is it's unstable. It, it's always unstable. And it's always striving to become stable, it likes to be stable. So as it, what it does is it gives off, it releases energy. And this energy that it releases to become stable is what we call radiation. And that's the stuff we are concerned about. This is a it takes an awful long time. This is the various forms of decay that uranium goes through. I'm not going to go through it all, but it takes billions of years for uranium to go, release this energy, this radiation, and it changes each time it does. It goes from different forms down the chain until it becomes stable into the form of lead.

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There's two main types of radiation. Ionizing radiation and non-ionizing radiation, the non-ionizing is the important stuff, is the stuff we are concerned about, primarily gamma radiation. This is the energy that's given off when uranium, the mineral or element decays. And it's the same, what's difficult and hard, or makes it hard to understand is that you can't smell it, you can't taste it, you can't see it, but it's there. It's in our world in background radiation, as in background radiation, in a lot of different forms. And it's there in terms of through the decay of uranium. Now, we use the gamma radiation, this energy in a lot of different ways. One of the main ways, that most people if not everyone is familiar with is X-ray machines at the hospital. Every time you get an x-ray what they're doing is exposing you to gamma radiation and it's the same radiation that you get from a piece of rock with uranium in it. The other types of radiation are considered background radiation light, the normal light from the sun is radiation, radio waves are a form of radiation, those are ionizing radiations. The three main types of radiation are Alpha, Beta, Gamma but I'm not going to talk about alpha and beta, I'm just going to talk about gamma because it's the most, it's the most dangerous of the three. We can protect very easily against alpha and beta, gamma we can protect against as well, but it takes a little bit more, effort. Probably the simplest what to try to understand gamma is using a fire as a comparison. It's very similar. The gamma radiation is the heat that comes off the fire. You can't see it, the difference is you can feel it, you can't feel gamma radiation, but the smoke would be like radon, which is another form. And the dust would be radioactive dust or the soot from the fire. But how we protect against gamma is the same that you would cool off if you were too close to the fire. Which is distance, you move away from the fire. So if there's a gamma source you would move away from the gamma source, you would move back. In terms of the radon, if there's radon in the air which is common in a mining environment, it's not necessarily common in an exploration environment. You would limit, blow the smoke away, you would ventilate it. And of course the soot, if there's radioactive particle on the soot of the fire, the best way to protect yourself against that is to clean your hands before, if you've touched it you would wash it off. You don't eat the material, you don't and you try not to inhale it. So three, four main areas or four main things that we use for protection is the amount of time you're exposed to radiation, you want to limit that. Distance, as in gamma, you would want to move yourself back from it. Or shielding, gamma radiation can be stopped with shielding using things like lead or thick amounts of cement will also stop shielding and these are practices that are used in uranium mining, it's not as critical in exploration because there's not the sources of gamma, the concentrated sources that, that you would need to be, that the exposure that you would get in exploration camp would provide. You don't have to provide as much shielding because the risks are not there. These are just essentially just repetitions of those same slides. I said that earlier that you can't taste it, you can't touch it, you can't feel it, the, what we use is instrumentations to monitor and measure that it's there. Some of these instruments would be in an exploration setting because some of the same instruments are used to just scan the core to see if there's any uranium content in the core. These are, all of these devices are used in a mining environment primarily for worker health and safety, to protect the exposures of all of the workers at the mines. The measurement that is used for radiation is called a milliSievert it's a meaningless term to me, it's probably meaningless to most people here, but what I

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want you to think of is 50 milliSieverts is 50 hats. So 50 hats is more than one hat or ten hats. The government says that people working in a uranium setting, they can be exposed to up to 50 of these units, at 50 hats worth of radiation, apart from all the background levels. The operating mines over in Saskatchewan have set a level lower than that which is 20. And they say they will not expose their workers to anything more than 20 units or 20 hats above the regulated limits. In 2005 at MacArthur River, the world's largest producing uranium mine, with the highest grades, the highest exposure that a worker got was 0.8 hats. So it was considerably lower than the internal levels, considerably lower than any of the government regulations. In an exploration setting this number would be significantly lower than that because there is not the concentrated sources that you would see at a high grade mine. So health and safety risks of radiation exposure in an exploration setting are very, very low. I don't know how much time...I'm not sure what the, okay. One of the things that we wanted to talk about also, and I heard this when I was here in January listening in on the U-r Energy hearings. A lot of people had concerns about uranium and the uses of uranium, primarily. So I thought that it might be useful to have a bit of history of uranium mining in Canada. Again this is anything that Uravan Minerals, or any of the other of the other companies for that matter, that are interested in the Thelon Basin. All of these activities are very, very, very long way away from coming up with a mine. Or anything that is even economically minable at this point. If they were to discover something that was an economical deposit it would be a minimum of ten years of environmental hearings and reviews before anything would be allowed to start in terms of uranium mining. The industry is, most of the people are familiar with the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act, in the case of uranium there is a national regulatory agency that is above that Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act and it's called the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission. And its responsibility, sole responsibility is to regulate all nuclear or uranium related activities in Canada. And I know from previous experience and operating mines in Saskatchewan, it takes a great deal of time and a lot of work, environmental baseline work to come up with a mine. Are we.....okay. So as most of you are aware, uranium mining started right around the 30's right up here in the Territories, on Great Bear Lake at Port Radium. In the 30's we had a very poor understanding of worker health and safety issues and in aspects of radiation and radiation protection. 100% of the mining activities at Port Radium/Great Bear were for military purposes. The uranium was mined for military use. No secrets, no surprises, I don't think anyone here.... The next phase of uranium mining in Canada was in 1950's and 70's. It started in Elliott Lake in Ontario, which is about here, considered to be northern Ontario, but it's not very far from Toronto, so it's not very far north in my opinion. That was followed by uranium mining in Uranium City in around the same time frame, 1950's to 1970's. Uranium City is on the North Shore of Lake Athabasca. It's just a picture of Uranium City in around the 50's I believe. Again, all of the uranium that was mined at these two locations, Elliott Lake and Uranium City was for military purposes. They worker health and safety issues had been, they were better than they were at Port Radium, but they were still nowhere near what they are today. Ventilation in the mines, the underground mines was very poor at that time. Radon gas was something that was very much unknown of in that era. The next phase was in the 70's and 80's, what I call the new generation of mines, Rabbit Lake, which is

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located on the west shore of Walleston Lake on the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin in Northeastern Saskatchewan. If many of you, I know some of you were at the U-r Energy hearings one of the individuals that was here from Saskatchewan, George Dasani was from Walleston Lake. The next mine in that same era was Cluff Lake, closest community to Cluff Lake was Fort Chip, or is Fort Chip the mine at Cluff Lake has not been decommissioned, it's now closed. It's just a picture of Cluff Lake before they closed it. Key Lake was the third mine in this generation, and it's also in northern Saskatchewan. Located on the south edge of the Athabasca Basin. We didn't go into Dora and Ange, with this into MacArthur River, which I'll talk about in a minute, but I can't recall if there is anyone from Fort Res, pardon me, from Lutsel K'e that came down last week with us, but. These mines, all of these mines, all three of them, the new generation mines in the 70's and 80's, their sole purpose, the uranium was mined 100% for use in nuclear power generation. None of it went to military use anymore. This was solidified, this thought was, this decision, decision by Canada to no longer use or send any of its uranium to military for military purposes was solidified by an agreement that the government signed in '72, called the Non-Proliferation Agreement, which basically a treaty with a bunch of other countries that said that they would no longer support military use with uranium.

James Marlow: How long is your presentation yet, because I think the pilot is waiting for you right now, I think. (Inaudible) leave pretty soon, (inaudible).

Mark Liskowich: He can wait.

Larry Lahusen: We have a little bit of time. I think we've got time.

Mark Liskowich: Not too far, but...Should I just carry on? The, to insure this safe use of uranium there is a International Atomic Energy, International Atomic Energy Agency, which is based in Europe and its an international regulatory agency that governs or monitors the use of uranium of every country that's on the Non-Proliferation Agreement. And that agency is also made up of regulatory people from Canada, from the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission. And they, their sole purpose is to track all the uranium that comes out of Canada, where it goes and what it's used for down to the pound. So that it's guaranteed that it's used for safe purposes alone. This is just the words behind that agreement. The next generation of uranium mines, again in the Athabasca Basin, were Cigar Lake and MacArthur River. These are very high grade uranium mines, very deep at the bottom of the basin you're in around five-six hundred meters, below the surface. And again producing uranium simply for use in power generation. It's just another set of statements really. It's an agreement that the United States Government made with Russia in '93, called the Mega Tones to Mega Rods Agreement, and it just sort of exemplifies a little bit more of the general trend, if you will, to move away from uranium usage for military purposes and essentially what happened was that those two governments US and Russia agreed that they would dismantle a lot of warheads that Russia had stockpiled. So all of that high level uranium, highly enriched uranium was converted back to low level uranium, or low enriched uranium that you can use in, you can use to generate power.

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And Cameco, the joint venture company with Uravan played a key role in that, because they bought that low level uranium back, once it had been converted, they bought it back and then they converted that into fuel pellets that could then fuel nuclear power plants, used to generate electricity. So it was really taking warheads and using that uranium and creating power with it. The reason that uranium is in demand and that people are interested in exploring for uranium in the Thelon Basin is because it, over the years, nuclear power and the use of nuclear power to generate electricity is becoming more reliable and a lot more affordable. And the world demand for electricity is increasing. It's not as critical in Northern Canada, but we have as many lights on as there is in this particular picture, this is I think a picture of New York. But the, if the one thing to consider, a lot of people are considering is that when you use nuclear power to generate electricity you're not burning any fossil fuels, so you're not generating any green house gases and contributing the green house gas emissions that typical electrical power stations generate. And if you believe that the burning of green house gases is having an effect on global warming, then it is a concern for the north. Because as everyone here is aware, the global warming issues are much more pronounced in the Arctic than they are in the south. This is just a picture of a cooling tower associated with a nuclear power plant in France actually. One of the things to remember about nuclear power generators is that you use the uranium to create a heat source, and that heat in Saskatchewan, for example, most of the power is generated by coal plants. They burn coal to create a heat source, that heat then boils the water, which turns the turbines which generates the electricity. In a nuclear power plant they use the, you create a chain reaction with the uranium to create that source of heat, and that boils the water that creates the steam that turns the turbines, that generates the power. And this is a picture of the cooling tower, that's anything more than steam. Most of the pictures you see of nuclear power plants always have these stacks and it looks like a lot of emissions and a lot of gases polluting the air, well its not pollution, it's nothing more than the steam you would generate when you boil a kettle. I think we've talked about this, the global demand and increase for uranium is why companies are interested in finding more uranium, is because countries are building more nuclear reactors for power generation and as that increase, the need for the raw material increases. I mean just to reiterate from an environmental and health and safety perspective there's very little extra issues associated with uranium exploration, than there are with any other exploration programs, which vary a little in terms of drilling issues, very similar to any other exploration program. That's really all I had to say. If there's any questions on any of that I'd be more than happy to answer them.

James Marlow: I got a few questions. I guess, you went on for a few minutes there, I just want to know in regards to your exploration activities at where, Boomerang Lake, I just wanted to know if you guys passed the environmental assessments process. I wanted to know how you guys persuaded the Mackenzie Valley Lands and Water Boards to give you a license to go ahead and drill. The other thing too, is we know that there are a lot of regulations in regards to uranium activities but we know for a fact that in our land, although we disagree with the exploration it still goes ahead. You guys said there's a lot of blockage in front of you, but we know for the interest of mineral and mining activities on our land there are still gonna go ahead and mine the ore that you're looking for. The

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question that I have is like, you as an exploration company, when you do find uranium or what you're looking for you guys are not going to do the mining. You are probably going to sell that property to a company that's going to mine it. And when you guys do sell your claim, you guys probably make lots of money and you come here and tell us all this stuff, what is our benefits? Like when you sell your claim to a mining company to make the profits, what will we get of it, out of it? You mentioned only good things on the uranium, I didn't see or hear anything bad, we know it's bad. It causes cancer, which is a health. And we know that in Russia, that one, year, you guys know about Chernobyl. They're using electricity from uranium and something went wrong and the whole plant burned down and millions of people died. I mean why is there no reference into that possibility? And you never mentioned any worst case scenarios, you know only good things. You know, we know all these things when mining companies come or exploration companies come and they said only good things, for an example I'll give you Diavik. When Diavik was first being proposed, they said they were going to build a dyke in a lake, and said that no harm to the fish or environment, but ten years later all those fish over there are dying off. They never mentioned that in this know of hearing when they come here. So I just wanted to know, what is the worst thing that could happen? I know you guys are not going to mine it. You guys are exploring the potential for good minerals and when you do sell your property or your claim where, what are we gonna get out of it?

Larry Lahusen: I think that's why it's so important that companies like Uravan become partners with the Akaitcho First Nations in our efforts. So you can be participants with us and I don't know how this will develop over time, but that is what I would like to see happen. Sure, there have been disasters in the past and they are way beyond the scope of our activities. Chernobyl, if you know anything about the history of Chernobyl, a about why it happened, you would know that power plant was actually sabotaged in the sense that the engineers were actually trying to create a melt down so they could stop it. So it was a blatant misuse of knowledge. Get some books and read about Chernobyl and you'll see that disaster was self inflicted. The Chernobyl power plant did amazingly well for the miss engineering that was happening in that situation, but there is no doubt that there is always potential for accidents and the more we can work together and have the hands on and eyes the less likely that that will occur. We don't ever think that there's not going to be, but the whole objective is to mitigate these kinds of things through interaction and participation. Thanks.

George Marlow: My name is George Marlow, again. And I'm, I agree with James Marlow what he said, because when De Beers, it was (inaudible) when they took over, the first time they came. And they did the same thing too. And they got they sold that, sold that, De Beers bought that place for quite a lot of money, a lot of million dollars there. And we never had nothing out of De Beers, how much they sold it for. But after that we got a little deal with De Beers. So right now, maybe its still drilling, I know you guys ain't gonna make a mine, you're just in exploration. That's exactly how it happened with De Beers is what James said, so did we try get some kind, for drilling, can we get some kind of a benefit from there? Before you sell it? Before it a mine, thank you.



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Larry Lahusen: Well, I think the Akaitcho Exploration Agreement is a great sort of agreement to be able to make that happen. As an example, think about the farmers in Alberta that owned the land, they grow crops and somebody wants to come out and drill an oil well, okay? Well the first thing that happens is the farmer needs to allow them on the land. So he gets a land lease from the company that's actually going to do the drilling. I think maybe the exploration agreement that we've been dealing with can incorporate some land planning and land use sections in it that will benefit the Akaitcho First Nations on the front end, as opposed to potentially the back end. So that's something to think about, I don't know what that looks like, but I think it's a way to allow the First Nations to be involved not only with their monitoring work and seeing what happens in our activities with their eyes, but also under a land lease type of agreement, is where they can also benefit that way.

James Marlow: So you guys identify date where you can send to a site visit. I think that most people would like that in the summer time, maybe June or July.

Larry Lahusen: Absolutely. We can, we're pretty flexible there James. Because we'll have a flight in every week, it goes right by Lutsel K'e it could land and pick people up, go out there and, all we need to do it try to have somebody from Lutsel K'e we can coordinate this with, maybe it's Monica, maybe it might be Dora. We can do that very easily, keep the communication open and it doesn't matter to us, it's really a matter of when you can get a group together that's interested in going in, and this sort of thing. And I think we'll leave that up to Dora or Monica to arrange that. All they have to do is give us a shout and we can do that pretty easily.

Chief Adeline Jonasson: I'm just wondering if Mark Liskowich would be able to give us a little bit more information about radon gas.

Larry Lahusen: Well absolutely. He can, do you want him to give it to you now or do you...?

Chief Adeline Jonasson: Ah, yes now please.

Larry Lahusen: Okay.

Mark Liskowich: Okay. Radon is one of the, it's approximately in about the middle of the decay chain of radium. Remember that list of; see if I can find it here again, the list of decay products that the mineral goes through. It's in the middle, but it'll come up here in a minute. The big concern with, radon itself the big with it is that it's a gas so it moves around with the air, the air will move it. In a mining environment the air is exchanged, there's ventilation in the underground workings so that there is fresh air every 20 minutes. There's a brand new source of breathing air every 20 minutes in an underground environment. In exploration setting you simply need to have windows open so that there is a breeze going through the tent and if there is ever any presence of radon

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it's moved through, out of the tent very quickly. Radon in itself is inert, it's not really harmful. The concern with radon is what they call radon progeny. And radon progeny is just, it's the politically correct way of saying radon daughters, that's what we used to call it was radon daughter products. Let me think, what with the women involved, the other word doesn't work anymore, so it's now radon progeny. And its, what it means is that as the atom of radon decays to the next phase of the chain, it changes into a different product, polonium-218 and then lead-214, and the issues are associated with those two atoms because they're, because the decay takes place very quickly, its about 3 days from radon to go to polonium and about 3 minutes for polonium to go to lead. So there's a lot of alpha radiation being generated as those, as that change is occurring, because as that element changes its releasing radiation in the form of alpha particles. Alpha particles aren't going to hurt you if they're hitting you on the skin, because they are a very large atomic particle and you can block that with dead skin. It won't get into you to give you any cancer or give you any harm at all. Where alpha becomes a problem is if it's inside your lungs. Then those alpha particles are then able to attack internal organs, fleshy organs that don't have the protection that your outer skin would have. So if you breathe that material in, that's when has an issue, or is potentially issue an issue to your health. So the best way to deal with radon is to ventilate the area, so that's what is done in all settings. You just remove the air, exchange the air.

Chief Adeline Jonasson: Okay, 'Cause we have in the community here, we have some places that have radon gas, and how we are dealing with that is ventilation. And this community hall is one of the places that has radon gas. I'm wondering what kind of equipment is available, let's say for example if we choose certain houses in the community to test? What kind of equipment and the cost of those equipment?

Mark Liskowich: There is certainly equipment available that you can test for radon. There's monitor that can be placed in rooms and they tell you what radon's there. There is real time monitor as well as one's that will accumulate readings over a period of days or so. I don't know off hand how much they cost, but I can certainly leave you my business card and you give me a call, or I can get your business card and I can find that out and find out where you can, find a source for these monitors, how to set them up. That's easily done.

Larry Lahusen: I might add, radon is quite common in some sedimentary rocks. A lot of times when you're in shales, if you've got basements in shaley rocks, radon gas is usually an accumulative thing and like (inaudible) they have to have fans in basement to circulate it out. That's what happens in a shale environment, because it latches on to this kind of material, so once you open a basement up it's allowed into your basement. It might be the situation here, I'm just suggesting that that might be the source of it.

Mark Liskowich: It is quite common in houses in Regina where I grew up. Had radon issues in some of the basement, clays getting into the basements, getting into the cracks, if the foundation of the basement cracks the radon comes through the cracks, and in the

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winter months when you're not opening windows that air stagnates in the basement and the radon collects.

Unknown: (inaudible)

Larry Lahusen: We have no plans, but we're available anytime you would like to have an update. We're going to probably present the Akaitcho (inaudible) with our plans very shortly so they can have a look at that. Hopefully somebody like Chief and Council. So, we're available when, if someone wants to have a, we're more than happy to do that.

Unknown: (Inaudible)

Larry Lahusen: I agree. (Inaudible) everybody's educated on it. I was under the impression that talking to Steve Ellis that there are some plans to have workshops right here in Lutsel K'e on that education. Maybe somebody could speak to Mark Liskowich.

Adeline Jonasson: I'll just comment on that. I did mention to Steve (inaudible) Thank you.

Larry Lahusen: Thank you. Well if there's no further questions, we kind of have an airplane sitting out there waiting for us, so if there's (inaudible) we'll wrap this meeting up. It's coming to an end so.

Adeline Jonasson: Okay, well. Thank you for the update on your project over in the Boomerang area. I think that it's important that you know that our community here is opposed to develop in the Thelon Basin. The Thelon it's a special area to us, it's an area where it's pristine and there's wildlife, there's water, that's something that is very important to us here in the community. Which is the herd. And that's regarding that caribou migration and the (inaudible) Thank you for coming today.

Larry Lahusen: I truly understand your position; we thank everyone for attending and listening to our presentations. Hopefully it's been good, and we hope to continue to do these kinds of meetings. And we have try and to stay in contact and build our relationship. Thank you.

**Closing Prayer**

**End of meeting**

