



 enison Mines

Wheeler River Project

Final Environmental
Impact Statement

November 2024

Powering
**PEOPLE, PARTNERSHIPS
AND PASSION.**

Appendix 4-C: Interests, Issues and Concerns Tables: General Public

Indigenous Nation, Métis Local, Community, or Organization	Key Topics	Summary of the Issue, Interest, or Concern	Reference	How Comment was Addressed/Considered by Denison	Changes made to Final EIS / Commitment (Mitigation Measure, Monitoring or Other) (or N/A)
Cabin/Lease Owners and Commercial Lodge Operators	Other	Concern about the potential for vandalism of buildings north of Key Lake if the controlled access at Key Lake was removed.	ROC 141 ROC 267	Access restrictions north of the Key Lake gate mean that use is restricted to lease holders (e.g., cabin owners) and select Indigenous communities. The Project does not propose any changes to the current access to Highway 914 north of Cameco’s Key Lake Operation gate.	N/A
Cabin/Lease Owners and Commercial Lodge Operators	Other	Concern over the aesthetics in the area and how this might be changed with the Project.	ROC 267	<p>The potential effects of the Wheeler River Project on the environment have been comprehensively assessed in the EIS and related supporting documentation. The spatial scale is very small (resulting from ISR mining method) of 160 hectares (for reference, the McIlvenna Bay Project is 1,029 hectares [8 times bigger than Denison’s Project]). A conservative approach was taken in the assessment and the overall conclusion was made that there would be no significant adverse residual effects in consideration of proposed mitigations.</p> <p>Potential changes in terms of the aesthetics of the area were captured within the scope of the assessment on Land and Resource Use in terms of the perceived suitability of land and resources therein. Outlined in Sections 11.1.4.5.1 and 11.2.4.5.1, changes may occur due to Project-related disturbances to resource harvesters such as traffic, noise, air quality, changes to the relationship to land, and changes in competition for resources. Potential effects are predicted to begin in Construction, continue through Operation, and cease when reclamation activities have been completed in Decommissioning when Project components are removed, and activities cease. While the Project Area will be restricted to resource users for safety reasons, disturbances in areas very local to the Project Area and along roadways such as local access roads and the Key Lake to McArthur River haul road where Project traffic is operating. Disturbances assessed under this pathway include increases in traffic; noise; changes to air quality, and changes to the relationship with the land. These disturbances are likely to be most detectable during Construction when construction activities are at their peak and decline somewhat in Operation due to acclimatization to the Project, except for traffic, which will increase during Operation.</p>	N/A
Cabin/Lease Owners and Commercial Lodge Operators	Health and socio-economic conditions	Concern over effects to traffic.	ROC 267	<p>Please note that the Project will not change public access to the area. The existing gate on Highway 914 near Cameco’s Key Lake Operation will remain in place and no changes to the gate and the process for controlling access to Highway 914 north of the Key Lake Operation are proposed as part of the Wheeler River Project. As described in the draft EIS, workforce members will be transported to/from site via a fly-in/fly-out rotation and will, therefore, not use ground travel options during shift changes.</p> <p>As indicated in Section 2.2.5.2, estimates of traffic are provided by Saskatchewan Ministry of Highways by road segments and are broken down by total traffic and truck traffic. Truck traffic, reported as Truck Annual Average Daily Traffic (TAAADT), is a subset of all traffic, which is reported as Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT). Project-related traffic is associated with transportation of required supplies such as equipment, materials, reagents, food, and fuel. Detail can be found in Appendix 2-B.</p> <p>Refer to draft EIS, Section 12 Quality of Life for the assessment of potential Project effects on the Key Indicator of Infrastructure and Services (traffic) and the associated measurable parameter of change in traffic volumes and types and risk of accident.</p>	N/A
Cabin/Lease Owners and Commercial Lodge Operators	Health and socio-economic conditions	<p>Effects of the Project on recreational/commercial fishing and hunting in the area by Project staff.</p> <p>Effects of overall access to resources being potentially opened up and putting pressure on resources and increased resource use (all varieties).</p> <p>Concern over conflicts with outfitter and cabin users due to the Project (also a safety issue).</p>	ROC 267 ROC 328	<p>Please note that the Project will not change public access to the area. The existing gate on Highway 914 near Cameco’s Key Lake Operation will remain in place and no changes to the gate and the process for controlling access to Highway 914 north of the Key Lake Operation are proposed as part of the Wheeler River Project. As described in the draft EIS, workforce members will be transported to/from site via a fly-in/fly-out rotation and will, therefore, not use ground travel options during shift changes, which will eliminate fishing on local lakes during commutes to/from the site and during time off work. Denison site vehicles will not be available for recreational purposes. While at the Project site and off duty, workers may opt to fish local waterbodies. To protect sustainable use of resources, only catch and release of fish will be encouraged, and fish storage or cooking facilities will not be provided. To prevent entry of land users from entering the Project Area, Denison will control access to the property with both a north and south security gate. Overall, given a lack of resources to access fishing locations and store fish harvests, workforce fishing is expected to cause minimal disturbances</p>	Workforce members will be transported to/from site via a fly-in/fly-out rotation and will, therefore, not use ground travel options during shift changes, which will eliminate fishing on local lakes during commutes to/from the site and during time off work. Denison site vehicles will not be available for recreational purposes. While at the Project site and off duty, workers may opt to fish local waterbodies. To protect sustainable use of resources, only catch and release of fish will be encouraged, and fish storage or cooking

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				to local users. Section 11 of the draft EIS provides the assessment of potential Project effects on Indigenous Land and Resource Use (Section 11.1) and Other Land and Resource Use (Section 11.2). The mitigation measures proposed in the aquatic and terrestrial assessments translated into undetectable changes in resource availability to existing and future users and rightsholders. The assessment does not take a distinctions-based approach (i.e., the potential impact on each Indigenous community is not evaluated separately), but rather on the key indicators and associated measurable parameters. Mitigation to eliminate, reduce, or control potential adverse effects of the Project on Indigenous Land and Resource Use would apply to any uses proximal to the Project. Given proven mitigation is to be applied to traffic disturbances, noise, air quality, and increased competition for resources, the effects are expected to be minimal.	facilities will not be provided. To prevent entry of land users from entering the Project Area, Denison will control access to the property with both a north and south security gate.
Cabin/Lease Owners and Commercial Lodge Operators	Health and socio-economic conditions	Concern was shared about the noise from drilling activities.	ROC 328	The predicted sound levels were below the threshold values from the federal and provincial guidelines at all receptor locations, indicating that additional mitigation measures would not be required. The closest sensitive location to the Project is a cabin identified as leased property 302506. While the predicted sound levels were less than the guideline values, the increase from baseline was predicted to be noticeable. Therefore, as a conservative approach, this effect was carried forward as a residual effect and mitigation measures and follow-up monitoring were recommended. Given proven mitigation is to be applied to noise, the effects are expected to be minimal. Sound levels will be monitored on a continuous basis using a calibrated Class 1 sound level meter and data logger, calibrated to a National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable standard within one year of its use in the program, and field calibrated using a Class 1 acoustic calibrator. Where possible, the sound level meters will utilize the same monitoring locations as were used in the baseline program for direct comparison and may be expanded to include the location of the nearest sensitive receptor where access is granted.	Sound levels will be monitored on a continuous basis using a calibrated Class 1 sound level meter and data logger, calibrated to a National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable standard within one year of its use in the program, and field calibrated using a Class 1 acoustic calibrator. Where possible, the sound level meters will utilize the same monitoring locations as were used in the baseline program for direct comparison and may be expanded to include the location of the nearest sensitive receptor where access is granted.
Cabin/Lease Owners and Commercial Lodge Operators	Health and socio-economic conditions	Concern shared about radon	ROC 328	<p>As outlined in Section 3.4.2.2, when the UBS comes to surface, radon gas will naturally migrate out of solution and into the atmosphere. To keep radiation exposure of process plant worker as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA,) a radon purge tank will be used to remove an initial volume of radon before the solution enters the processing plant. A holding area for the UBS will be designed to safely store the UBS on surface prior to processing to allow for a controlled flow of UBS into the plant.</p> <p>As stated in Section 2.9.1.3.2, A Radiation Protection Program would be designed and implemented so that Denison complies with, or exceeds, the level of radiation safety that is required by the relevant regulations pursuant to the Nuclear Safety and Control Act and Denison’s Health and Safety Policy. Activities within the program would include implementing a radiation code of practice, measuring and monitoring radiation on an ongoing basis, and reporting radiation testing results to regulators. As summarized in the Worker Health assessment (Section 10.2.3.2.10) potential residual effects to worker health during Construction and Operation are expected to be negligible given that the predicted radiation doses are less than the annual allowable effective dose of 20 mSv/yr, and radon is predicted to be within the range that is manageable under an RPP.</p>	To keep radiation exposure of process plant worker as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA,) a radon purge tank will be used to remove an initial volume of radon before the solution enters the processing plant. A holding area for the UBS will be designed to safely store the UBS on surface prior to processing to allow for a controlled flow of UBS into the plant. Activities within the program would include implementing a radiation code of practice, measuring and monitoring radiation on an ongoing basis, and reporting radiation testing results to regulators.
Commercially Licensed Trappers and Fishers	Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes	<p>Information shared with knowledge of the area regarding various aspects of wildlife, wildlife movement, fishing activities, and traditional food consumption.</p> <p>Concern with overuse of cutlines and corridors by wolves providing better access to caribou.</p>	ROC 134	<p>An interview with the ERFN Trapper is detailed in ROC134. Information provided during this interview has been incorporated into Section 11 and throughout the EIS.</p> <p>As stated in Section 9.3.5.2, a wildlife monitoring plan and a Woodland Caribou Management Plan will be developed to address wildlife-specific mitigation measures based on proven and accepted mitigation following standard industry guidelines and BMPs. The plans will provide guidance to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects of the Project on wildlife and wildlife habitat, including monitoring and follow-up programs, as appropriate. It will be in place during all phases of the Project and will be subject to ongoing review and revision as required. If monitoring identifies a need for additional or revised mitigation measures, a process of adaptive management (as described in the plan) will be triggered. The Project is located in the SK1 Boreal Shield Woodland Caribou Management Unit, which has low levels of anthropogenic disturbance and was exposed to large fire disturbances in the past 40 years (ECCC 2019). A Woodland Caribou Management Plan consistent with the management goals of SK- 1 Management Unit. The Project management plans provide direction on monitoring and adaptive management so that measures are timely and effective. Mitigation measures specific to the Ungulates, Furbearers, and Woodland Caribou VCs are applicable during all Project phases and expected to be effective following implementation.</p>	A Woodland Caribou Management Plan will be developed to address wildlife-specific mitigation measures based on proven and accepted mitigation

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Commercially Licensed Trappers and Fishers	Other	Concern expressed that removal of the access gate at Key Lake could open up the area to a variety of material effects. Feedback provided on on-site road options.	ROC 134	Access restrictions north of the Key Lake gate mean that use is restricted to lease holders (e.g., cabin owners) and select Indigenous communities. The Project does not propose any changes to the current access to Highway 914 north of Cameco's Key Lake Operation gate.	N/A
Commercially Licensed Trappers and Fishers	Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes	Concern about potential overfishing and effects on commercial fishing and water quality.	ROC 134	<p>Please note that the Project will not change public access to the area. The existing gate on Highway 914 near Cameco's Key Lake Operation will remain in place and no changes to the gate and the process for controlling access to Highway 914 north of the Key Lake Operation are proposed as part of the Wheeler River Project. As described in the draft EIS, workforce members will be transported to/from site via a fly-in/fly-out rotation and will, therefore, not use ground travel options during shift changes, which will eliminate fishing on local lakes during commutes to/from the site and during time off work. Denison site vehicles will not be available for recreational purposes. While at the Project site and off duty, workers may opt to fish local waterbodies. To protect sustainable use of resources, only catch and release of fish will be encouraged, and fish storage or cooking facilities will not be provided. To prevent entry of land users from entering the Project Area, Denison will control access to the property with both a north and south security gate. Overall, given a lack of resources to access fishing locations and store fish harvests, workforce fishing is expected to cause minimal disturbances to local users. Section 11 of the draft EIS provides the assessment of potential Project effects on Indigenous Land and Resource Use (Section 11.1) and Other Land and Resource Use (Section 11.2). The mitigation measures proposed in the aquatic and terrestrial assessments translated into undetectable changes in resource availability to existing and future users and rightsholders. The assessment does not take a distinctions-based approach (i.e., the potential impact on each Indigenous community is not evaluated separately), but rather on the key indicators and associated measurable parameters. Mitigation to eliminate, reduce, or control potential adverse effects of the Project on Indigenous Land and Resource Use would apply to any uses proximal to the Project. Given proven mitigation is to be applied to traffic disturbances, noise, air quality, and increased competition for resources, the effects are expected to be minimal.</p> <p>Potential effects from the Project on surface water quality were comprehensively assessed in Section 8.2 of the draft EIS. The assessment evaluated discharge of treated effluent from the site using predictive modeling. Water treatment will be conducted in the onsite Industrial Waste Water Treatment Plant (IWWTP) and treated effluent will be tested prior to release to Whitefish Lake. Treated effluent that does not meet the effluent discharge criteria in the provincial approval to operate or effluent criteria defined in the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations will not be released to Whitefish Lake and will be recirculated to the process water pond for eventual re-treatment in the IWWTP. In the draft EIS, Section 8.2 the predictive modeling showed that constituent concentrations including radionuclides would be below water quality objectives for the protection of aquatic life (i.e., no effects would be expected) at the outlet of Whitefish Lake.</p>	<p>Workforce members will be transported to/from site via a fly-in/fly-out rotation and will, therefore, not use ground travel options during shift changes, which will eliminate fishing on local lakes during commutes to/from the site and during time off work. Denison site vehicles will not be available for recreational purposes. While at the Project site and off duty, workers may opt to fish local waterbodies. To protect sustainable use of resources, only catch and release of fish will be encouraged, and fish storage or cooking facilities will not be provided. To prevent entry of land users from entering the Project Area, Denison will control access to the property with both a north and south security gate.</p> <p>Water treatment will be conducted in the onsite Industrial Waste Water Treatment Plant (IWWTP) and treated effluent will be tested prior to release to Whitefish Lake. Treated effluent that does not meet the effluent discharge criteria in the provincial approval to operate or effluent criteria defined in the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations will not be released to Whitefish Lake and will be recirculated to the process water pond for eventual re-treatment in the IWWTP.</p>
Commercially Licensed Trappers and Fishers	Other	Concerns and questions about aspects of the mining process.	ROC 140	<p>Section 2.2.1 provides information on the ISR mining method. The ISR mining method uses a water-based solution, fortified with mining reagents, to dissolve naturally occurring uranium from within a host rock, while the host rock remains in place (in situ) below surface.</p> <p>Section 2.2.1.3 provides information on freeze wall technology. The freeze wall is intended for tertiary containment of mining solution to support a defence in depth strategy as additional, site-specific data is obtained on hydraulic containment. The freeze wall around the mining area will extend from the surface to the basement rock, isolating the mining area from regional groundwater. The freeze wall is expected to be a minimum of 10 m thick, be installed 25m away from the uranium deposit, and extend 30 m into the basement rock. Data from the groundwater monitoring network installed in and around the wellfield and freeze wall will make sure the freeze wall is meeting design specifications.</p> <p>Section 2 provides a detailed Project Description.</p>	N/A
Northern Village of Beauval	Other	The community participants provided feedback on the various on-site road options for the Project.	ROC 4	Denison incorporated the feedback provided on road options select the current road alignment for the Project. Information from several engagement meetings with local communities informed the selection of the road alignment proposed in the Project EIS, as documented in Appendix 2-C Alternative Means Assessment.	N/A

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Northern Village of Beauval	Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes	Concern about drinking water quality post mining.	ROC 4	Consideration of Groundwater as a Potable Water Source is presented in Section 7.1.1.1. At present, groundwater is unsuitable for consumption as it interacts with the uranium ore body, resulting in high levels of uranium. When mining is over, the groundwater will remain unsuitable for consumption. Denison will remediate groundwater to meet acceptable regulatory standards.	Denison will remediate groundwater to meet acceptable regulatory standards.
Northern Village of Beauval	Other	Questions and clarifications on ISR mining methodology.	ROC 4 ROC 619	Section 2.2.1 provides information on the ISR mining method. The ISR mining method uses a water-based solution, fortified with mining reagents, to dissolve naturally occurring uranium from within a host rock, while the host rock remains in place (in situ) below surface.	N/A
Northern Village of Beauval	Other	Interest in information about surface water sampling programs.	ROC 4 ROC 619	Surface water quality was sampled during 2016, 2018, and 2019 at lakes and watercourses within the LSA and RSA (Figure 8.2-4 and Appendix 8-D). Sampling at lakes and ponds included the measurement of both physical and chemical parameters obtained in situ during field surveys and by laboratory analysis. Locations of interest for this assessment nodes that are coincident with baseline monitoring stations and/or watersheds of interest to the assessment. Surface water quality along with other study components were sampled at stations SA-1, SA-2, SA-3, SA-4, SA-5, SA-6, SB-3, SB-5, LAB, LB-2, LA-1, LA-5, and LA-6. These stations are located on the Icelander River, McGowan Lake, Whitefish Lake North, Whitefish Lake South, Russell Lake Inlet, near the outlet of Williams Lake as shown in Figure 8.2-	N/A
Northern Village of Beauval	Other	Interest in information about current market conditions and overall viability of the Project.	ROC 107	Denison has identified that there is current and future market demand for uranium, the primary raw material for nuclear fuel generation. The Project can address gaps in annual global uranium supply and the use of uranium in nuclear power plants can contribute to net-zero goals, and this can be achieved while making a meaningful contribution to the Canadian economy. The Project was considered in relation to technical feasibility, economic feasibility, and land use criteria to determine viability of the Project. See Section 2 for information about Project components and purpose.	N/A
Northern Village of Beauval	Other	Interest in opportunities to invest in the Project.	ROC 107 ROC 116 ROC 132	Denison is a publicly traded uranium exploration and development company with interests focused in the Athabasca Basin region of northern Saskatchewan. The company trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange and NYSE American exchange and is headquartered in Toronto, Ontario, with offices in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Elliot Lake, Ontario.	N/A
Northern Village of Beauval	Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes	It was noted that development of a TK map for the community had not been undertaken due to funding pressures, but that the traditional territory of the people of Beauval was typically described to reach from Tippo Lake east of Beauval to the Primrose Air Weapons range to the west and north to Patterson Lake area.	ROC 116	Although the Northern Village of Beauval is a municipality and not a Rights-bearing entity, this area of Interest is related to the broader efforts in the area to undergo traditional land use mapping. Within the municipality of the Northern Village of Beauval, is the Sipishik Métis Local. Denison understands that the Métis Knowledge Study, undertaken by MN-S on behalf of the Locals who have delegated the Duty to Consult to it, would be representative of the Sipishik Métis Local #37. As a result, please see information pertaining to Interests, Issues and Concerns in relation to the MN-S and the associated Métis Knowledge Study.	N/A
Northern Village of Beauval	Other	Interest in engagement processes that provide opportunities for direct site tour.	ROC 116 ROC 382	Since 2016, Denison has been engaging with the Northern Village of Beauval in a variety of ways. In some instances, the elected members of the municipality are also officials of Métis Locals and, therefore, represent both their municipality as well as their Indigenous community. As a result, during the onset of engagement activities in 2016, the entities of SML and the NVB had some overlap between each other. In 2019, the SML delegated their Duty to Consult for the Project to the MN-S. Clear distinction between the Métis leadership and Citizens, and the NVP leadership and residents was, therefore, necessary to make sure the MN-S was able to appropriately provide the representation of the Métis of KML, per the delegated Duty to Consult. As a result, Denison distinguished its engagement efforts between MN-S, on behalf of SML, and the general public of the NVB, with no intended overlap in relation to Métis interests. During the engagement activities undertaken with the NVB, several key engagement activities took place that have played a meaningful role in the EA process. These key engagement activities were supported by ongoing engagement methods including, but not limited to, those outlined in Section 4.2.1. The main forms of engagement included meetings with leadership, community meetings, a workshop on early infrastructure options (2018), a site visit (2019), two online surveys (2021 and 2022), and a meeting and information session on preliminary effects and mitigation (2022).	N/A

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Northern Village of Beauval	Health and socio-economic conditions	Concern and interest in economic opportunities associated with Project and education and training to facilitate access and participation by community members.	ROC 116 ROC 382 ROC 442 ROC 4 ROC 107 ROC 132 ROC 382	Denison, through a Human Resource Development Plan, will initially prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in the LSA in terms of employment and training opportunities (anticipated to be in institutions in northern Saskatchewan) and will work with the leadership of these communities to assist in determining hiring and training practices during all phases of the Project, which could include such items as on-the-job training and career counselling to help with advancement from foundational positions, advance sharing of job qualification requirements, clearly identifying training requirements and working with various training institutions to make sure such appropriate training is available, and creation of scholarship and support programs. Denison will negotiate with the Province of Saskatchewan to develop the Project’s SLA and the Human Resource Development Agreement, which will outline measures in relation to socio-economic parameters related to the Project.	Denison, through a Human Resource Development Plan, will initially prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in the LSA in terms of employment and training opportunities (anticipated to be in institutions in northern Saskatchewan) and will work with the leadership of these communities to assist in determining hiring and training practices during all phases of the Project, which could include such items as on-the-job training and career counselling to help with advancement from foundational positions, advance sharing of job qualification requirements, clearly identifying training requirements and working with various training institutions to make sure such appropriate training is available, and creation of scholarship and support programs. Denison will negotiate with the Province of Saskatchewan to develop the Project’s SLA and the Human Resource Development Agreement, which will outline measures in relation to socio-economic parameters related to the Project.
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Concern was expressed about the quality of surface water and effects of the Project.	ROC 3	Potential effects from the Project on water quality were assessed in Section 8.2 of the EIS and the assessment directly evaluated discharge of effluent from the site using predictive modeling. Water treatment will occur; testing will occur prior to release; and no release will occur if water quality does not meet objectives. The predictive modeling showed that constituent concentrations including radionuclides would be below water quality objectives for the protection of aquatic life (i.e., no effects would be expected) at the outlet of White Lake well upstream of the outflow of the Icelander River to Russel Lake.	Potential effects from the Project on water quality were assessed in Section 8.2 of the EIS and the assessment directly evaluated discharge of effluent from the site using predictive modeling. Water treatment will occur; testing will occur prior to release; and no release will occur if water quality does not meet objectives.
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Health and socio-economic conditions	Interest in economic opportunities associated with the Project and benefits for the community.	ROC 3 ROC 109 ROC 436 ROC 443	As outlined in Section 13.4, Denison, through a Human Resource Development Plan, will initially prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in the LSA in terms of employment and training opportunities (anticipated to be in institutions in northern Saskatchewan) and will work with the leadership of these communities to assist in determining hiring and training practices during all phases of the Project, which could include such items as on-the-job training and career counselling to help with advancement from foundational positions, advance sharing of job qualification requirements, clearly identifying training requirements and working with various training institutions to make sure such appropriate training is available, and creation of scholarship and support programs. Denison will negotiate with the Province of Saskatchewan to develop the Project’s SLA and the Human Resource Development Agreement, which will outline measures in relation to socio-economic parameters related to the Project.	As outlined in Section 13.4, Denison, through a Human Resource Development Plan, will initially prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in the LSA in terms of employment and training opportunities (anticipated to be in institutions in northern Saskatchewan) and will work with the leadership of these communities to assist in determining hiring and training practices during all phases of the Project, which could include such items as on-the-job training and career counselling to help with advancement from foundational positions, advance sharing of job qualification requirements, clearly identifying training requirements and working with various training institutions to make sure such appropriate training is available, and creation of scholarship and support programs. Denison will negotiate with the Province of Saskatchewan to develop the Project’s SLA and the Human Resource Development Agreement, which will outline measures in relation to socio-economic parameters related to the Project.

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Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Questions and comments were shared about on-site roads, including possible closure of certain roads, wanting an assessment of the road conditions, wildlife crossings and having monitoring be done by local community guardians.	ROC 3 ROC 109 ROC 436 ROC 443	Appendix 2-C describes the alternative means assessment framework employed and the results of the alternatives assessment for key Project components and activities in detail; this section of the EIS provides a summary of Appendix 2-C. The documentation of this systematic alternative assessment provides transparency and traceability with respect to decision making on Project design. It also documents how input received by Indigenous groups and other Interested Parties has been considered in the design/planning process.	N/A
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Concerns and questions were asked about groundwater, including sampling, presence of mercury, water quality, presence of aquifers, and the process to monitor the groundwater.	ROC 3 ROC 109 ROC 343	<p>Consideration of Groundwater as a Potable Water Source is presented in Section 7.1.1.1. At present, groundwater is unsuitable for consumption as it interacts with the uranium ore body, resulting in high levels of uranium. When mining is over, the groundwater will remain unsuitable for consumption. Denison will remediate groundwater to meet acceptable regulatory standards.</p> <p>Groundwater monitoring wells will be installed at various depths and locations in and around the wellfield, as outlined in Section 2.2.1.5. The monitoring wells have a variety of purposes including groundwater sample collection, measurement of groundwater levels, and detection of changes in pressure and temperature in the groundwater environment. A detailed groundwater monitoring program will be developed as component of the environmental management system as part of the licensing and permitting process.</p>	Groundwater monitoring wells will be installed at various depths and locations in and around the wellfield, as outlined in Section 2.2.1.5.
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes	<p>Information shared about a land use framework that all communities would undergo—including the mapping of traditional land use. It was further noted that the community has one partially completed (in 2018)</p> <p>An interest was expressed in having the cultural side of climate change come together alongside the science.</p>	ROC 3 ROC 115	<p>Although the Northern Village of Ile a la Crosse is a municipality and not a Rights-bearing entity, this area of interest is related to the broader efforts in the area to undergo traditional land use mapping. Within the municipality of the Northern Village of Ile a la Crosse, is the A La Baie Métis Local.</p> <p>Denison received the Métis Knowledge Study from the MN-S on October 24, 2023. Denison will update the final EIS to include relevant information in the assessment from the Métis Knowledge Study.</p>	Denison has updated the final EIS to include relevant information in the assessment from the Métis Knowledge Study (see Sections 4, 11, 12, and 13).
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Health and socio-economic conditions	Interest in having opportunities for capacity building and local training through partnerships with schools and colleges nearby, job opportunities, and business contractor opportunities.	ROC 3 ROC 441 ROC 443 ROC 109 ROC 119 ROC 439 ROC 436	As outlined in Section 13.4, Denison, through a Human Resource Development Plan, will initially prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in the LSA in terms of employment and training opportunities (anticipated to be in institutions in northern Saskatchewan) and will work with the leadership of these communities to assist in determining hiring and training practices during all phases of the Project, which could include such items as on-the-job training and career counselling to help with advancement from foundational positions, advance sharing of job qualification requirements, clearly identifying training requirements and working with various training institutions to make sure such appropriate training is available, and creation of scholarship and support programs. Denison will negotiate with the Province of Saskatchewan to develop the Project's SLA and the Human Resource Development Agreement, which will outline measures in relation to socio-economic parameters related to the Project.	As outlined in Section 13.4, Denison, through a Human Resource Development Plan, will initially prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in the LSA in terms of employment and training opportunities (anticipated to be in institutions in northern Saskatchewan) and will work with the leadership of these communities to assist in determining hiring and training practices during all phases of the Project, which could include such items as on-the-job training and career counselling to help with advancement from foundational positions, advance sharing of job qualification requirements, clearly identifying training requirements and working with various training institutions to make sure such appropriate training is available, and creation of scholarship and support programs. Denison will negotiate with the Province of Saskatchewan to develop the Project's SLA and the Human Resource Development Agreement, which will outline measures in relation to socio-economic parameters related to the Project.
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	The community provided the pros and cons on longhole stope, directional drilling and ISR mining options.	ROC 3 ROC 443	Appendix 2-C describes the alternative means assessment framework employed and the results of the alternatives assessment for key Project components and activities in detail; this section of the EIS provides a summary of Appendix 2-C. The documentation of this systematic alternative assessment provides transparency and traceability with respect to decision making on Project design. It also documents how input received by Indigenous groups and other Interested Parties has been considered in the design/planning process.	N/A

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Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Health and socio-economic conditions	Questions were asked about hauling of products, what routes would be used and concern over radioactivity.	ROC 3 ROC 443	<p>The yellowcake will be transported in industrial containers, in accordance with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.</p> <p>Project-related truck traffic during Construction and Operation (such as surface construction equipment, materials, and drill rigs) is expected to originate from Saskatoon or other southern locations. Project-related traffic originating from the west may travel through Beauval via Highway 165, whereas traffic from the south and east may access Highway 165 via Highway 2. Traffic from Saskatoon would likely use Highway 11 to Prince Albert and Highway 55 to Beauval, then travel via Highway 165. Highways are under the authority of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Highways.</p> <p>As stated in Section 2.9.1.3.2, A Radiation Protection Program would be designed and implemented so that Denison complies with, or exceeds, the level of radiation safety that is required by the relevant regulations pursuant to the Nuclear Safety and Control Act and Denison’s Health and Safety Policy. Activities within the program would include implementing a radiation code of practice, measuring and monitoring radiation on an ongoing basis, and reporting radiation testing results to regulators. As summarized in the Worker Health assessment (Section 10.2.3.2.10) potential residual effects to worker health during Construction and Operation are expected to be negligible given that the predicted radiation doses are less than the annual allowable effective dose of 20 mSv/yr, and radon is predicted to be within the range that is manageable under an RPP.</p>	The yellowcake will be transported in industrial containers, in accordance with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Concerns were raised about wildlife transects crossing the road, migration routes, and critical habitat affected by the Project.	ROC 3 ROC 443	<p>Refer to Section 9.3 of the assessment for detail on ungulates, furbearers, and woodland caribou. The main activities considered in the effects assessment include site preparation (i.e., clearing, grading and construction of roads, airstrip, and surface infrastructure), operation (i.e., vehicle movement, material handling), water management (i.e., withdrawal/use of surface and/or groundwater and release of effluent), waste management (i.e., temporary storage, handling, and off-site transportation), and reclamation (i.e., progressive and final reclamation of disturbed areas).</p> <p>Mitigation measures were designed to avoid or minimize potential effects and include Project design measures (Section 9.3.5.2) and additional wildlife-specific mitigation measures (Section 9.3.5.2). As such, the residual effects of alteration and/or loss of available habitat and of change in mortality are not expected to result in a change that will alter habitat integrity to the point where it would not be able to sustain the regional ungulate populations or the integrity of the regional moose, woodland caribou, or furbearer population to the point where it could not be sustained.</p>	Mitigation measures were designed to avoid or minimize potential effects and include Project design measures (Section 9.3.5.2) and additional wildlife-specific mitigation measures (Section 9.3.5.2).
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Community feedback was provided on treated effluent discharge options. Concern was expressed over water treatment and effects of ISR mining on water quality.	ROC 3 ROC 443	<p>Appendix 2-C describes the alternative means assessment framework employed and the results of the alternatives assessment for key Project components and activities in detail; this section of the EIS provides a summary of Appendix 2-C. The documentation of this systematic alternative assessment provides transparency and traceability with respect to decision making on Project design. It also documents how input received by Indigenous groups and other Interested Parties has been considered in the design/planning process.</p> <p>Potential effects from the Project on water quality were assessed in Section 8.2 of the EIS and the assessment directly evaluated discharge of effluent from the site using predictive modeling. Water treatment will occur; testing will occur prior to release; and no release will occur if water quality does not meet objectives. The predictive modeling showed that constituent concentrations including radionuclides would be below water quality objectives for the protection of aquatic life (i.e., no effects would be expected) at the outlet of White Lake well upstream of the outflow of the Icelander River to Russel Lake.</p>	Potential effects from the Project on water quality were assessed in Section 8.2 of the EIS and the assessment directly evaluated discharge of effluent from the site using predictive modeling. Water treatment will occur; testing will occur prior to release; and no release will occur if water quality does not meet objectives.
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Interest in information on which communities had been consulted and provided feedback on the types of virtual consultation methods the community would prefer.	ROC 109 ROC 115	<p>Denison understands the importance of engaging with local and Indigenous communities, residents, businesses, organizations, land users and the various regulatory authorities. Since 2016, Denison has been engaging with Interested Parties to support the development of positive relationships and a mutual commitment to collaboration. Interested Parties are further categorized into three broad groups: Indigenous Groups, General Public, and Regulatory Agencies, each with several sub-categories (more fully described in Sections 4.3 and 4.4).</p> <p>Denison’s engagement activities with Interested Parties have been designed to meet their expectations while</p>	N/A

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				<p>complying with both federal and provincial regulatory legislation. Engagement is defined as the sharing and gathering of project-related information from Interested Parties, and the collaboration with Interested Parties in a good faith effort with the goal of developing mutually acceptable resolutions to issues identified. The development of relationships with Interested Parties is a fundamental determinant of the Project's success.</p> <p>Denison has applied a variety of methods to support engagement activities throughout the engagement process and used different methods with various groups depending on requirements and preferences of the process. Engagement methods have included in-person, remote (audio only, virtual, and digital), and print. Engagement activities for the Project can and will evolve over time, as information is gathered that is pertinent to Denison's understanding of the Interested Parties and their relationship to, and interest in, the Project.</p>	
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Questions were asked about the sustainability of the Project in view of protection of people's interests, and what would the Project leave as a legacy for the people.	ROC 443	<p>The purpose of the Project is to construct and operate an ISR uranium mine and processing plant to provide a uranium supply necessary to meet existing and increasing global demand for nuclear power generation. Facilitating global growth in nuclear through environmentally sustainable uranium exports positions Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan to not only help Canada meet its climate change objectives, but to support numerous nations around the world to do the same.</p> <p>Denison recognizes the thriving culture and deep-rooted traditions of northern Saskatchewan communities and their aspirations of achieving economic growth and prosperity. Denison strives to achieve the development of the Project through positive partnerships with Communities of Interest, integrating information from Indigenous and non-Indigenous Interested Parties, and maintaining high standards for environmental protection and worker safety.</p>	N/A
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	<p>Interest in information on consideration of CNSC in the EA and review process and the timeline.</p> <p>Interest in review process of Draft EIS in relation to the regulatory process.</p>	ROC 443 ROC 109	Section 1.7 provides information in relation to the regulatory framework. The provincial and federal EA processes for the Project will be conducted in parallel. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's Environmental Assessment and Stewardship Branch and the CNSC will cooperate in conducting a coordinated provincial-federal EA that will follow the spirit of the Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement on Environmental Assessment Cooperation (2005; Government of Canada 2016) to the extent possible. The agreement allows for cooperation in the assessment of projects that require regulation by both levels of government. The cooperation agreement allows for the production of a single EIS that meets the requirements of both levels of government, such that each level of government can make an independent decision on the approval of the EIS.	N/A
Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse	Other	Questions and clarifications on ISR mining methodology, Project components, and construction schedule.	ROC 1 ROC 3 ROC 109 ROC 443 ROC 439	<p>Various components and activities are required to support the ISR mining and processing activities. Details are provided in Section 2.2 and include infrastructure and systems for water management, waste management, site access and transportation, power, heating, and other support features, such as a camp. Section 2.2.1 provides information on the ISR mining method. The ISR mining method uses a water-based solution, fortified with mining reagents, to dissolve naturally occurring uranium from within a host rock, while the host rock remains in place (in situ) below surface.</p> <p>Section 2.3 provides a list of activities that will occur at each Project phase, including the Construction phase between years 1 and 3. The sequence for Construction activities will occur in a logical manner based on Project execution plans. As one example, Denison will prioritize bringing power into the site, allowing the freeze plant operation to start early in the construction process and the Phase 1 freeze wall can be established. More detail can be found in Section 2.3.1.</p>	N/A
Organizations	Other	<p>NSEQC asked about there being a committee choosing the route and length.</p> <p>Concerns were expressed over the highway extensions affecting hunting, fishing, and caribou migration.</p>	ROC 39 ROC 112	Project and activities that were considered reasonably foreseeable and may be a source of residual effects that could interact with residual effects of the Project were identified through a literature review, database review, discussion with Indigenous groups, and discussion with local communities and review by the EIS team and Denison. The Highway 914 extension was considered within the CEA for the Valued Components, as seen in Section 5.9.2. For a summary of cumulative and residual effects on VCs, see Section 16.	N/A
Organizations	Other	Interest and clarification about baseline study guidance and terms of reference.	ROC 112	Section 1 describes the regulatory framework of the Project and Section 5 describes the approach and methodology of the assessment. See Section 1 and Section 5 for further details.	N/A

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Organizations	Other	Interest and question with consideration for milling at Key Lake.	ROC 112	Refer to Appendix 2-C for the consideration of off-site processing as part of the Alternative Means Assessment.	N/A
Organizations	Other	Groundwater monitoring in relation to post-freeze wall.	ROC 648	The conceptual decommissioning plan, outlined in Section 2.3.3, highlights that remediation of the mining area will continue until water reached and is demonstrated to be stabilized at acceptable mining area decommissioning objectives as set out in regulatory requirements. Additional detail will be provided in the preliminary decommissioning plan (PDP), which will be submitted to regulators as part of Project licensing and permitting. Prior to executing decommissioning activities, Denison shall prepare and submit a detailed decommissioning plan, that builds upon the PDP, to regulators for acceptance. A Post-Decommissioning monitoring program will be designed and conducted in accordance with the provincial and federal regulations and licence conditions. The monitoring program will be conducted until the site-specific decommissioning and reclamation objectives for the Project are met.	Prior to executing decommissioning activities, Denison shall prepare and submit a detailed decommissioning plan, that builds upon the preliminary decommissioning plan, to regulators for acceptance. A Post-Decommissioning monitoring program will be designed and conducted in accordance with the provincial and federal regulations and licence conditions. The monitoring program will be conducted until the site-specific decommissioning and reclamation objectives for the Project are met.
Organizations	Other	Interest in grade and nature of uranium in relation to potential for acid-generation.	ROC 648	<p>As stated in Section 2.2.1.1, the Project proposes to use the ISR method to mine uranium from the Phoenix uranium deposit. The deposit is a high-grade (average grade 19% uranium ore concentrate [i.e., triuranium octoxide or U₃O₈]) with approximately 70.2 million pounds (Mlbs) of U₃O₈.</p> <p>The recovery of uranium from the UBS obtained in the wellfield will be undertaken in a two-stage precipitation process outlined in Section 2.2.2. The two-stage process creates a low-grade uranium precipitate and a concentrated uranium product known as yellowcake. Denison's processing plans are based on numerous metallurgical tests completed as part of engineering activities. A detailed metallurgical testing program was developed and implemented in collaboration with the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) under the supervision of several third-party consultants and Denison. Around 1,000 L of UBS was produced by leaching over 64 kg of core samples recovered from the Phoenix deposit and the UBS produced was tested using variations of several parameters to define the processing plant design and its components.</p>	N/A