



 Enison Mines

Wheeler River Project

Final Environmental
Impact Statement

November 2024

Powering
**PEOPLE, PARTNERSHIPS
AND PASSION.**

1 Summary of Cumulative Effects

This Appendix summarizes all predicted cumulative effects of the Wheeler River Project (the Project) and their significance. The Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for the Project considers whether residual adverse effects of the Project on a given Valued Component (VC) of the biophysical or human environment will overlap spatially and temporally with residual adverse effects on the same VC that result from other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects or activities. For residual effects to be considered in the CEA, the following criteria need to be met:

- there is potential for a residual adverse effect of the Project on a VC;
- the residual adverse effect can be demonstrated to act cumulatively with the residual adverse effects from other projects or activities on the same VC;
- other projects or activities must have been or are expected to be carried out in the reasonably foreseeable future; and
- the cumulative effect is likely to occur.

The approach for assessing cumulative effects considers both the current conditions (which include changes caused by past development, projects, and activities, and are therefore considered in the baseline condition of the VC) and the identified reasonably foreseeable future projects and/or activities. Additional information is available in Section 5.9 of the Wheeler River Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding the methods used in the CEA process including:

- identification of present or reasonably foreseeable projects and activities;
- lands taken from an Indigenous perspective;
- additional mitigation measures for cumulative effects;
- cumulative effects characterization and determination of significance;
- environmental monitoring and follow-up; and
- climate change considerations.

When potential residual effects are identified, each VC-specific section in Parts II and III of the EIS goes through the CEA process and identifies potential cumulative effects, which are summarized in the following tables, including the significance of the potential cumulative from the Project.

As outlined within the various tables presented in this Appendix, using accepted CEA methods, the cumulative effects associated with the Project are not expected to alter the integrity of the VC to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions at the Regional Study Area level.

Atmospheric and Acoustic Environment – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Atmospheric and Acoustic Environment	Air Quality	Levels of dust, combustion products, uranium, metals, and/or radionuclides.	Increase in concentrations of air contaminants.	Not Significant: It is not expected that the air emissions from other reasonably foreseeable projects in the area will combine with those from the Project to result in an increase in concentrations of air contaminants.
	Noise	Noise levels.	Increase in local noise levels.	Not Significant: It is not expected that noise from other reasonably foreseeable projects in the area will overlap with those from the Project to result in an increase in local noise levels.

Geology and Groundwater – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Geology and Groundwater	Geology	Terrain Morphology and Stability	Change in terrain morphology and stability.	Not Significant: Changes to terrain morphology and stability from subsidence at ground surface due to extraction of uranium ore will be limited spatially to a discrete and localized area (the wellfield), and to a very minor change in elevation. As stated below (Terrain VC), the effect(s) is not expected to cause a change in terrain morphology in the Terrain RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
	Groundwater	Quantity	Change in groundwater quantity.	Not Significant: Changes to groundwater quantity (as groundwater discharge) will occur only within the immediate vicinity of the Project, to Whitefish Lake. Changes in groundwater quantity are expected to revert to baseline conditions by year 9 of Post-Decommissioning. There are no expected changes to overall flows and water levels in Whitefish Lake because groundwater discharge is a small component of water flow through the lake. Changes in groundwater quantity are not anticipated to overlap with spatially or temporally with changes in groundwater quantity from existing or reasonably foreseeable projects; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected.
		Quality	Change in groundwater quality.	Not Significant: Changes to the Groundwater Quality VC are expected following remediation of the mining area and thawing of the freeze wall. Changes are predicted to remaining below values that would result in an environmental risk and to be localized to Whitefish Lake. Groundwater quality is linked to Surface Water Quality VC. As stated below and demonstrated through groundwater modelling, potential residual effects to surface water quality from groundwater quality are expected to be spatially limited in proximity to the mine site and are not expected to extend to the Wheeler River. No interactions with existing and reasonably foreseeable activities are envisioned over the Project timeline; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected.

Note: As outlined in this table, using accepted cumulative effect assessment methods, the cumulative effects on each of the VCs is not expected to alter the integrity of the VC to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions at the Regional Study Area level.

Aquatic Environment – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Aquatic Environment	Water Quantity	<p>Average monthly discharge (flow) (m³/s). Percentage change to average monthly discharge (%).</p> <p>5th percentile monthly discharge (flow) (m³/s). Percentage change to 5th monthly discharge (%).</p> <p>Change in surface water body water level (water level in metres).</p>	Change in surface water flows and / or levels.	<p>Not significant: Changes to surface water levels and flows will be well below criteria identifying a residual effect for all phases of the mine life.</p> <p>Spatially, the interactions of the Project with the surface water quantity VC are highly localized to Whitefish Lake (LA-5) and is not further propagated downstream of this immediate area. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the Project timeline will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to surface water quantity.</p>
	Water Quality	<p>Changes in the concentrations of constituents that are directly related to Project activities as measured as a mass of a chemical per unit volume in water (e.g., mg/L).</p>	<p>Change in surface water quality resulting from discharge of treated effluent to the aquatic environment during Operation and Decommissioning.</p> <p>Increased contaminant transport via groundwater to surface water during the long-term, “Future Centuries” phase.</p>	<p>Not significant: Potential residual effects from releases of treated mine water or from potential releases related to solids mobilization from the Project are expected to be spatially limited in proximity to the mine site and are not expected to extend to the Wheeler River. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the Project timeline will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to surface water quality.</p> <p>Dissolved constituent concentrations emanating over hundreds to thousands of years in the future (“Future Centuries”) from the mining area to Whitefish Lake will be localized to that waterbody and remain below fresh water environmental quality criteria. As such, impacts to downstream portions of the drainage including Russell Lake are not expected. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the “future centuries” period will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to surface water quality.</p>
	Sediment Quality	<p>Changes in the concentrations of constituents that are directly related to Project activities as measured as a mass of a chemical per unit mass in sediment (e.g., µg/g).</p> <p>Changes in the physical quality (grain size) of sediments.</p>	<p>Change in sediment quality via surface water pathway resulting from discharge of treated effluent to the aquatic environment during Operation and Decommissioning.</p> <p>Increased contaminant transport via</p>	<p>Not significant: Potential residual effects from releases of treated mine water or from potential releases related to solids mobilization from the Project are expected to be spatially limited in proximity to the mine site and are not expected to extend to the Wheeler River. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the Project timeline will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to sediment quality.</p> <p>Dissolved constituent concentrations emanating over hundreds to thousands of years in the future (“Future Centuries”) from the mining area to Whitefish Lake will be localized to that waterbody and remain</p>

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
			groundwater during the long-term, “Future Centuries” phase.	below fresh water environmental quality criteria. As such, impacts to downstream portions of the drainage including Russell Lake are not expected. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the “future centuries” period will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to sediment quality.
	Benthic Invertebrates	Sediment quantity and physical quality (particle size). Change in sediment quality (chemical). Alteration and/or loss of aquatic habitat (area). Change in water level or flow.	Change in surface water and sediment quality resulting from discharge of treated effluent to the aquatic environment during Operation and Decommissioning. Increased contaminant transport via groundwater during the long-term, “Future Centuries” phase.	Not significant: Potential residual effects from releases of treated mine water or from potential releases related to solids mobilization from the Project are expected to be spatially limited in proximity to the mine site and are not expected to extend to the Wheeler River. Alteration or loss of aquatic habitat (direct or indirect) is anticipated to be minor. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the Project timeline will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to benthic invertebrates from water, sediment and related aquatic pathways. Dissolved constituent concentrations emanating over hundreds to thousands of years in the future (“Future Centuries”) from the mining area to Whitefish Lake will be localized to that waterbody and remain below fresh water environmental quality criteria. As such, impacts to downstream portions of the drainage including Russell Lake are not expected. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the “future centuries” period will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to benthic invertebrates from water, sediment and related aquatic pathways.
	Fish and Fish Habitat	Change in water quality (i.e., chemical, thermal). Change in sediment quality. Alteration and/or loss of aquatic habitat (area). Change in water level or flow.	Change in surface water and sediment quality resulting from discharge of treated effluent to the aquatic environment during Operation and Decommissioning. Increased contaminant transport via groundwater during the long-term, “Future Centuries” phase.	Not significant: Potential residual effects from releases of treated mine water or from potential releases related to solids mobilization from the Project are expected to be spatially limited in proximity to the mine site and are not expected to extend to the Wheeler River. Alteration or loss of aquatic habitat (direct or indirect) is anticipated to be minor. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the Project timeline will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to fish and fish habitat. Dissolved constituent concentrations emanating over hundreds to thousands of years in the future (“Future Centuries”) from the mining area to Whitefish Lake will be localized to that waterbody and remain below fresh water environmental quality criteria. As such, impacts to downstream portions of the drainage including Russell Lake are not expected. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
				<p>the “future centuries” period will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to fish and fish habitat.</p>
	Fish Health	<p>Change in water quality (i.e., chemical, thermal). Change in sediment quality. Change in fish tissue concentrations.</p>	<p>Change in surface water and sediment quality resulting from discharge of treated effluent to the aquatic environment during Operation and Decommissioning. Increased contaminant transport via groundwater during the long-term, “Future Centuries” phase.</p>	<p>Not significant: Potential residual effects from releases of treated mine water are expected to be spatially limited in proximity to the mine site and are not expected to extend to the Wheeler River. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the Project timeline will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to fish health.</p> <p>Dissolved constituent concentrations emanating over hundreds to thousands of years in the future (“Future Centuries”) from the mining area to Whitefish Lake will be localized to that waterbody and remain below fresh water environmental quality criteria. As such, impacts to downstream portions of the drainage including Russell Lake are not expected. Existing or reasonably foreseeable activities envisioned over the “future centuries” period will not spatially interact with the Project; therefore, no cumulative effects are expected to fish health.</p>

Note: As outlined in this table, using accepted cumulative effect assessment methods, the cumulative effects on each of the VCs is not expected to alter the integrity of the VC to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions at the Regional Study Area level.

Terrestrial Environment – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effect	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Terrestrial Environment	Terrain	Terrain morphology	Change in terrain morphology is expected to be within the natural range of variability.	Not significant: the effect(s) is not expected to cause a change in terrain morphology in the Terrain RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
		Terrain stability	Change in terrain stability is expected to be within the natural range of variability.	Not significant: the effect(s) is not expected to cause a change in terrain stability in the Terrain RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
	Soil	Soil quantity	Change in soil quantity is expected to be within the natural range of variability.	Not significant: the effect(s) is not expected to cause a change in soil quantity in the Soil RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
		Soil quality	Change in soil quality is expected to be within the natural range of variability.	Not significant: the effect(s) is not expected to cause a change in soil quality in the Soil RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
	Organic Matter/Peat	Organic matter/peat quantity	Change in organic matter/peat quantity is expected to be within the natural range of variability.	Not significant: the effect(s) is not expected to cause a change in organic matter/peat quantity in the Organic matter/Peat RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
Terrestrial Environment	Vegetation and Ecosystems	Vegetation abundance	Change in areal extent of habitat types.	Not Significant: The cumulative change in areal extent of habitat types is not expected to result in a change in the vegetation abundance KI that will alter its integrity within the Vegetation RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
		Constituent concentrations in vegetation	Change in level of constituents of concern in plant tissue.	Not Significant: The cumulative change in level of constituents of concern in plant tissue is not expected to result in a change in the constituent concentrations in vegetation KI that will alter its integrity within the Vegetation RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
	Listed Plant Species	Listed plant species	Change in number of listed plants.	Not Significant: The cumulative change in number of listed plants is not expected to result in a change in the listed plant species KI that will alter its integrity within the Vegetation RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or are unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
	Wetlands	Wetlands	Change in areal extent of wetlands.	Not Significant: The cumulative change in areal extent of wetlands is not expected to result in a change in the wetlands KI that will alter its integrity

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effect	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
				within the Vegetation RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or str unavailable to contribute to ecological functions.
Terrestrial Environment	Ungulates	Moose	Alteration and/or loss of habitat.	Not significant: It is not expected that the cumulative effect of alteration and/or loss of habitat will alter the integrity of moose habitat within the Terrestrial RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
			Change in mortality.	Not significant: It is not expected that the cumulative effect of change in mortality will alter the integrity of the regional moose population to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
	Furbearers	Wolverine, pine marten, mink, muskrat	Alteration and/or loss of habitat.	Not significant: It is not expected that the cumulative effect of alteration and/or loss of habitat will alter the integrity of furbearer habitat within the Terrestrial RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
			Change in mortality.	Not significant: It is not expected that the cumulative effect of change in mortality will alter the integrity of the regional furbearer population to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
	Woodland Caribou	Woodland caribou	Alteration and/or loss of habitat.	Not significant: It is not expected that the cumulative effect of alteration and/or loss of habitat will alter the integrity of woodland caribou habitat within the Terrestrial RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
			Change in mortality.	Not significant: It is not expected that the cumulative effect of change in mortality will alter the integrity of the regional woodland caribou population to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
Terrestrial Environment	Raptors	Bald Eagle, Osprey	Alteration and/or loss of habitat.	Not significant: The cumulative effect of alteration and/or loss of habitat is not expected to alter the integrity of raptor habitat within the Terrestrial RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
			Change in mortality.	Not significant: The cumulative effect of change in mortality is not expected to alter the integrity of the regional Bald Eagle or Osprey populations to the point where they are not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effect	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
	Migratory Breeding Birds	Waterbirds and waterfowl, upland game birds, migratory songbirds	Alteration and/or loss of habitat.	Not significant: The cumulative effect of alteration and/or loss of habitat is not expected to alter the integrity of migratory breeding bird habitat within the Terrestrial RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
			Change in mortality.	Not significant: The cumulative effect of change in mortality is not expected to alter the integrity of the regional migratory breeding bird population to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
	Bird Species at Risk	Common Nighthawk, Short-eared Owl, Yellow Rail, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-sided Flycatcher	Alteration and/or loss of habitat.	Not significant: The cumulative effect of alteration and/or loss of habitat is not expected to alter the integrity of bird species at risk habitat within the Terrestrial RSA to the point where it is not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.
			Change in mortality.	Not significant: The cumulative effect of change in mortality is not expected to alter the integrity of the regional Common Nighthawk, Short-eared Owl, Yellow Rail, Rusty Blackbird, or Olive-sided Flycatcher populations to the point where they are not sustainable or available to contribute to ecological functions.

Human Health – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Human Health	Human Health	Human Health	Not applicable	<p>Not significant: Air emissions from the Project are expected to be localized and unlikely to overlap with the existing or predicted emissions from existing and reasonably foreseeable projects; therefore, no cumulative effects on human health from air and related terrestrial pathways are expected.</p> <p>Potential residual effects from releases of treated mine water from existing and reasonably foreseeable projects are expected to be spatially limited in proximity to the mine site and are not anticipated to extend to the Wheeler River; therefore, no cumulative effects on human health from water and related aquatic pathways are expected.</p>

Note: As outlined in this table using accepted cumulative effect assessment methods, the cumulative effects on each of the VCs is not expected to alter the integrity of the VC to the point where it is not sustainable or is unavailable to contribute to ecological functions at the Regional Study Area level.

Land and Resource Use – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Land and Resource Use	Indigenous Land and Resource Use (ILRU)	Perceived suitability of land and resources therein	Perceived suitability of resources for safe use.	Not significant: The only project carried through to the cumulative effects assessment is the Highway 914 extension project. Improved access to ILRU Regional Study Area (RSA) via the Highway 914 extension and a bypass of the Key Lake gate is expected to affect the suitability of lands and resources therein due to increased traffic, noise, dust and increases in competition for resources. The magnitude of these effects is relative to individual resource user perspectives, ranging from no effect to a perception that the area has become completely unsuitable for land use. Similarly, the absence of the Key Lake gate will provide recreational users, along with local Indigenous communities, greater access to the ILRU Local Study Area (LSA), which is not currently used intensively as the process of gaining access at the gate (requiring ID) will be removed. Cumulative effects are expected to be confined to the ILRU RSA around the Project Area and adjacent to roadways.
	Other Land and Resource Use (OLRU)	Perceived suitability of land and resources therein	Perceived suitability of resources for safe use.	Not significant: The only project carried through to the cumulative effects assessment is the Highway 914 extension project. Improved access to OLRU RSA via the Highway 914 extension and a bypass of the Key Lake gate is expected to affect the suitability of lands and resources therein due to increased traffic, noise, dust, and increases in competition for resources. Competition for resources is of particular concern as the highway extension could introduce resource users from other communities who would otherwise have to travel substantial distances to access the area. the magnitude of these effects is relative to individual resource user perspectives ranging from no effect to a perception that the area has become completely unsuitable for land use. Recreational land use also may increase due to resource users arriving from the south and may affect perceptions of competition for resources. Lodge owners and outfitters operating in the OLRU LSA are remote fly-in operations and are not affected by increased traffic and though cabin owners may experience increased traffic, dust, and noise on their commute, it is not expected to affect the enjoyment of their cabins.
	Heritage Resources	Archaeological Sites	Decrease in number of archaeological sites.	Not significant: It is highly unlikely that future projects will have the same footprint as the Project. Therefore, little to no potential for overlap exists between the Project and future projects and low potential for there to be cumulative effects on heritage resources.

Note: As outlined in this table using accepted cumulative effect assessment methods, the cumulative effects and determination of significance on each of the VCs does not change with consideration of the Highway 914 extension project.

Quality of Life – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Quality of Life	Cultural Expression	Availability of country foods included in a traditional diet	Changes in availability of country foods included in a traditional diet.	<p>Not significant: The only project carried through to the cumulative effects assessment was the Highway 914 extension project. The Highway 914 extension project is expected to affect wildlife and fish through increased mortality risk either from increased harvesting pressures, vehicle strikes, or predation as the area along Highway 914 becomes more easily accessible. No change to wildlife or fish health through dust deposition or emissions is anticipated.</p> <p>Because the residual effect for Cultural Expression is a reduction to the inclusion of country foods that make up a traditional diet due to changes in the perceived suitability of those foods, no cumulative effect for Cultural Expression is anticipated.</p>
		Suitability of country foods in a traditional diet	Changes in the perceived suitability of country foods in a traditional diet.	
	Community Well-being	Income of local workers	Change in income of local workers.	<p>Not significant: The assessment of cumulative effects and determination of significance for Community Well-being does not change with consideration of the Highway 914 extension project. Given the understanding of the Highway 914 extension project, the overlap in effects stemming from employment, such as those associated with income and community cohesion, is unlikely to result in any discernable changes, particularly as the opportunities associated with the Highway 914 extension project may involve a broader labour pool.</p>
	Community Well-being	Community cohesion	Change in community cohesions as understood by community members through Key Person Interviews.	
	Infrastructure and services	Traffic	Change in traffic volumes and types and risk of accident.	<p>Not significant: Both the Project and the Highway 914 extension project have the potential to increase traffic volumes along the existing Highway 914.</p> <p>Although the cumulative changes to traffic may be discernable to users of the highway, it is anticipated that the overall increases in traffic can be effectively managed with the mitigation practices. The overall conclusions of the residual effects analysis with the Project do not change with consideration of the Highway 914 extension project.</p>
Infrastructure and services	Community infrastructure and services	Change in access to and capacity of community infrastructure and services.	<p>Not significant: Changes to community infrastructure and services were considered both relative to the Project’s demand for infrastructure (deemed negligible as the Project will supply its own infrastructure) or stem from employment and participation in the commuter rotation system, which may result in an increased demand in services at the community level. Although the Highway 914 extension project could draw upon the same labour pool as the Project, the opportunities associated with the Highway 914 extension project would be of shorter duration, with construction occurring over a three to five year period depending on the final design, and it is anticipated that some of the employment would be seasonal. As such, it is unlikely to result in any discernable changes relative to the demand for services in local communities.</p>	

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
				<p>The assessment of cumulative effects and determination of significance for community infrastructure and services does not change with consideration of the Highway 914 extension project.</p>
		<p>Change in emergency services capacity</p>	<p>Change in emergency services capacity.</p>	<p>Not significant: During the Operation phase of the Project, the Highway 914 extension project would be publicly accessible, meaning that accidents or malfunctions along the highway would become the most likely pathway to emergency response services. However, the extension to Highway 914 allows for connections to communities and services further north, which may or may not result in any potential demand on community emergency services to extend to communities outside of the LSA and into the RSA. It is not anticipated that conditions with the Project would be exacerbated by the Highway 914 extension project.</p> <p>Exactly how community emergency responses are deployed in the future would need to be determined in collaboration with the Province and the communities in the future. With the application of mitigation measures, the assessment of cumulative effects and determination of significance for community infrastructure and services does not change with consideration of the Highway 914 extension project.</p>

Note: As outlined in this table using accepted cumulative effect assessment methods, the cumulative effects and determination of significance on each of the VCs does not change with consideration of the Highway 914 All Weather Road Extension Project.

Economics – Summary of Significance of Cumulative Effects

Component	Valued Component	Key Indicator	Cumulative Effects	Summary of Significance of the Cumulative Effect
Economics	Economy (measurable parameter – traditional economy)	Change in participation in the traditional economy due to the Project	Changes associated with biophysical effects, including ease of access and competition from new resource users associated with the Highway 914 extension project.	<p>Not significant: Consideration of the Highway 914 extension project’s cumulative effect to the traditional economy does not alter the determination of significance, although Denison and the Province of Saskatchewan should continue to engage with potentially-affected Indigenous communities regarding their concerns of the two combined projects.</p> <p>It is expected that areas of other more intensive community use will remain central to participation in the traditional economy, and that the non-monetary contribution of these activities to communities will be sustained.</p>

Note: As outlined in this table using accepted cumulative effect assessment methods, the cumulative effects and determination of significance for the traditional economy does not change with consideration of the Highway 914 extension project.