APPENDIX 29-B NIS<u>G</u>A'A BUSINESS SURVEY STATISTICAL REPORT



Seabridge Gold Inc.

KSM PROJECT Nisga'a Business Survey Statistical Report

SEABRIDGE GOLD

KSM PROJECT

NISGA'A BUSINESS SURVEY STATISTICAL REPORT

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Prepared for:

SEABRIDGE GOLD

Seabridge Gold Inc.

Prepared by:



Rescan™ Environmental Services Ltd. Vancouver, British Columbia

Executive Summary

The Nisga'a Lisims Government has developed Economic, Social, and Cultural Impact Assessment Guidelines for environmental assessments subject to the Nisga'a Final Agreement.

The Kitsault Mine Project, proposed by Avanti Mining Inc., and the KSM Project, proposed by Seabridge Gold Inc. are in the pre-application phase of the environmental assessment process under the guidance of the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. Environmental assessments for both projects are subject to the Nisga'a Final Agreement.

This statistical report presents the results of the statistical analysis of the business survey of registered Nisga'a businesses. The primary purpose of the survey was to collect relevant information to address the Economic, Social, and Cultural Impact Assessment Guidelines and to support the environmental, social, economic, and cultural effects assessments that are being carried out for both projects. The British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency have requested that Avanti Mining Inc. and Seabridge Gold Inc. work together on certain components of the research, including the survey work.

Data was collected through primary research, using two modalities: face-to-face and telephone interviews. A total of 22 Nisga'a business surveys were completed by businesses and village government officials from four Nisga'a villages. These included bed-and-breakfast, catering, construction, courier, tour, and confection store businesses, as well as village government commercial enterprises and public works.

The majority of the businesses surveyed were small operations (one to two people) that reported having the flexibility to hire additional staff on short notice. In contrast, village government-run enterprises and departments reported employing an established team of personnel and occasionally hiring seasonal staff for larger projects.

Of the businesses surveyed, the construction, public works, and government commercial groups expressed the most interest in the projects. Businesses in these three categories were interested in possible joint ventures, and reported possessing the equipment, capacity, technical knowhow, and resources to undertake work related to the projects. These categories also included the largest businesses (in terms of annual revenues and levels of capital assets) that participated in the survey.

The confectionary store, bed-and-breakfast, and catering businesses expressed the least interest in providing services to the projects. These businesses saw the distance from the Project sites as the largest obstacle in being able to provide services, and that the projects would therefore not affect them in any meaningful way nor result in local economic effects.

Survey respondents reported to be interested in (and to be able to perform at their current business size) contracts ranging from as little as \$300 to as high as \$30 million. Overall, there was great interest in supplying goods and services to the projects. More than 90% of respondents reported a degree of interest in being a supplier during either the Construction or Operation phase.

The main challenges to Nisga'a businesses resulting from the projects were perceived to be (1) limited businesses opportunities (if the mines are union sites), (2) inflation in local prices or wages, and (3) shortage of qualified workers. To assist businesses in securing work at the mines, respondents consistently recommended direct negotiations as opposed to competitive bids, early payment

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arrangements, and smaller-sized contracts (which were regarded as likely to assist businesses by more than one-half of respondents). Approximately one-half of businesses had participated in competitive bidding process, but fewer than 30% reported providing proposals or technical specifications as the usual basis for being awarded contracts.

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KSM PROJECT

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Appendix A. Nisga'a Business Survey

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Terminology used in this document is defined where it is first used. The following list will assist readers who may choose to review only portions of the document.

Avanti Avanti Mining Inc.

BC British Columbia

BC EAO British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office

CEAA Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

EAO Environmental Assessment Office

ESCIA Economic, Social, and Cultural Impact Assessment

Nisga'a villages Kincolith (now Gingolx), Greenville (now Laxgalts'ap), Canyon City (now

Gitwinksihlkw), and New Aiyansh (now Gitlaxt'aamiks)

HSE Health, Safety and Environment

KMP Kitsault Mine Project

NFA Nisga'a Final Agreement

NLG Nisga'a Lisims Government

Projects, theThe KSM and Kitsault Mine projects

Rescan Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.

Seabridge Seabridge Gold Inc.

Q Question (e.g., Q25A)

Work Plan, the A Work Plan for the Nisga'a Economic, Social, and Cultural Impact Assessment

1. Introduction

The Nisga'a Final Agreement (NFA) requires that all environmental assessment processes, as defined in the NFA, "assess the effects of the project on the existing and future economic, social and cultural well-being of Nisga'a citizens who may be affected by the project" (NLG 2008). To meet this requirement, the Nisga'a Lisims Government (NLG) has developed Economic, Social and Cultural Impact Assessment (ESCIA) Guidelines to be used in environmental assessments subject to the NFA.

A work plan for the Nisga'a ESCIA (the Work Plan) was developed to address the Nisga'a ESCIA Guidelines as they apply to the Kitsault Mine Project (KMP) proposed by Avanti Mining Inc. (Avanti), and the KSM Project proposed by Seabridge Gold Inc. (Seabridge). This work is required as part of the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) and Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA) environmental assessment processes. The BC EAO and CEAA have requested that Avanti and Seabridge work together on certain components of the research, including the survey work.

Both projects (hereafter referred to as the Projects) are undergoing the BC *Environmental Assessment Act* (2002) process and are also subject to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (1992). Since the KMP is located within the Nass Wildlife Area and the Nass Area, as defined in the NFA, and KSM is located partly within the Nass Area, the Projects' environmental assessments are also subject to the NFA.

As part of the scope defined by the ESCIA Guidelines, the assessment of economic impacts is to include an analysis of the effects on Nisga'a business activities, earnings, and investment activity; as well as an analysis of Nisga'a Nation capacity in relation to the goods and services required by the Projects.

The Nisga'a Business Survey was undertaken to collect relevant information to address the ESCIA Guidelines and the Work Plan, and to support assessment of the Projects' potential economic effects on Nisga'a businesses. This report presents the results of the Nisga'a Business Survey.

2. Method

2.1 SURVEY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Business Survey was developed in consultation with the NLG, BC EAO, CEAA, Avanti, and Seabridge. The scope of questions in the Nisga'a Business Survey addressed aspects of the Projects' potential economic effects, focusing on issues that are relevant to the proposed Projects. The survey instrument is provided in Appendix A.

For the purposes of this survey and the assessments as specified by the ESCIA Guidelines, Nisga'a businesses include businesses owned, controlled, or partnered with the NLG and Nisga'a citizens: that is, businesses owned in whole or in part by Nisga'a individuals or the NLG.

The NLG legal counsel provided a preliminary list of businesses and organizations to be invited to participate in the Business Survey, which included village government officials knowledgeable of and involved with community economic development. After elimination of duplicate entries and businesses not in operation, and addition of three businesses identified by Rescan during field work, a target population of 32 contacts was confirmed. Twenty-nine contacts were in Kincolith (now Gingolx), Greenville (now Laxgalts'ap), Canyon City (now Gitwinksihlkw), and New Aiyansh (now Gitlaxt'aamiks)—hereafter referred to as the Nisga'a villages—and three contacts were in Terrace or Prince Rupert.

Initial contact with each business or organization was made by telephone, and an introductory letter regarding the research, including a Joint Survey Endorsement Letter from the NLG, was provided. Concerted efforts were made to contact all 32 businesses and organizations in the survey population to request participation in the survey.

The survey was administered face-to-face, or by telephone if face-to-face meetings could not be arranged. The same questions were administered in both face-to-face and telephone interviews, and the same survey script was used for both approaches (see Appendix A). Participants were e-mailed, couriered, or faxed a copy of the survey prior to the interview so that they could familiarize themselves with its contents.

A total of 22 surveys were completed. Thirteen surveys were conducted by telephone and nine were conducted in person. All 22 completed surveys were from contacts in the Four Nisga'a villages. The respondents' business/organization types are provided in Table 2.1-1.

Table 2.1-1. Nisga'a Business Surveys Completed by Business/Organization Type

Business/Organization Type	Number of Businesses
Bed-and-breakfast accommodation	5
Catering	3
Construction	2
Courier/transportation	1
Tour operator	1
Confection store	1
Village government commercial enterprise	3
Village government public works	2
Village government	4
Total	22

2.2 GUIDE TO READING AND INTERPRETING THE TABLES

To allow for easy cross-referencing with the survey document (Appendix A), the survey question numbers are retained throughout this report (i.e., indicated in the table titles). The full text of the questions, as they were asked, has been shortened for display in this report; the essence of the questions has been retained. Similarly, the codes assigned to response categories have also been retained, and are displayed in the interest of possible future use of the data and results.

Frequency tables have either two or three columns:

- o **frequency**: provides the number of respondents answering in a particular category;
- valid percent: provides the frequency converted to a percentage by dividing by the number of respondents who gave valid responses, which excludes "No Response," "Don't Know," and "Refusal"; and
- cumulative percent: provides the cumulative percentage for questions with a natural ordering to the categories, such as seven-point scales or actual values (e.g., number of members in a household).

Multiple response tables have three columns:

- o **count:** provides the number of responses in each category; the total may exceed the number of respondents since more than one answer is allowed;
- percent of responses: provides the percentage of responses in each category; the total percent of responses is 100%;
- o **percent of cases:** provides the percentage of responses in each category out of the number of valid cases (that is, number of responses excluding "No Response," "Don't Know," and "Refusal"); the total percent of cases may exceed 100%, since respondents were allowed to give multiple answers.

3. Results

3.1 OVERVIEW OF BUSINESSES

3.1.1 Ownership, Duration of Business, and Management

Of the 22 businesses that completed the survey, 54.5% had a sole proprietor and 36.4% were Nisga'a Village Corporations. Only one business was an incorporated private company and one business was an NLG Corporation (Table 3.1-1).

Table 3.1-1. Business Ownership Structure (Q2)

Ownership Structure	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sole Proprietorship	12	54.5%	54.5%
Private Company (Incorporated)	1	4.5%	59.1%
Nisga'a Village Corporation	8	36.4%	95.5%
NLG Corporation	1	4.5%	100.0%
Total	22	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Valid percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

Most businesses are Nisga'a Citizen owned (13 businesses or 59%; Table 3.1-2). Six businesses are wholly owned by the Nisga'a villages and one business is owned in whole by the NLG. One business is jointly owned by a Nisga'a village and the NLG, and one business is jointly owned by the NLG and a Nisga'a citizen.

Table 3.1-2. Ownership Breakdown (Q4)

Ownership	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
100% Nisga'a Citizen ownership	13	59%	59%
100% Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership	6	27%	86%
100% Nisga'a Corporation ownership	1	5%	91%
10% Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership and 90% Nisga'a Corporation ownership	1	5%	95%
1% Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership and 99% Nisga'a Citizen ownership	1	5%	100%
Total	22	100%	n/a

Notes: Percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

The oldest business was founded in 1970 (a Nisga'a Village Corporation), while the newest was founded in 2011. About one-third of businesses have been operating for less than ten years (Table 3.1-3) and most of them have been under the same management since their inception.

3.1.2 Main Sectors of Operation and Goods and Services Provided

The sector occupied by each business was recorded as a multiple response (i.e., survey participants were asked to select all sectors that applied). On average, respondents reported operating in four sectors. A wide range of sectors were reported (Table 3.1-4). Four businesses (about 20% of respondents) have worked in the mining, quarrying, oil and gas sector. Six businesses (27.3%) have

worked in the construction sector, five in the forestry sector (22.7%), and another five (22.7%) in the transportation sector. Most respondents (14 or 63.6%) indicated that their businesses have worked in the tourism/accommodation/food services sector.

Table 3.1-3. Date Business was Founded (Q5)

Year Founded	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1970	1	4.8%	4.8%
1991	1	4.8%	9.6%
1992	1	4.8%	14.4%
1995	2	9.5%	23.9%
1997	1	4.8%	28.7%
1999	1	4.8%	33.5%
2000	4	19.0%	52.5%
2001	3	14.3%	66.8%
2002	2	9.5%	76.3%
2004	1	4.8%	81.1%
2006	1	4.8%	85.9%
2010	2	9.5%	95.4%
2011	1	4.8%	100.0%
Total	21	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Information was unavailable for one case. Valid percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

Table 3.1-4. Main Sectors Occupied by Businesses (Q7, Multiple Responses)

Sectors	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Tourism/Accommodation/Food Services	14	17.7%	63.6%
Retail and Wholesale Sales	7	8.9%	31.8%
Other Services (incl. Gov't)	4	5.1%	18.2%
Information, Culture, and Recreation	7	8.9%	31.8%
Cultural Industries	5	6.3%	22.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3	3.8%	13.6%
Professional Scientific	1	1.3%	4.5%
Manufacturing	2	2.5%	9.1%
Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas	4	5.1%	18.2%
Educational Services	3	3.8%	13.6%
Business, Building & Other Support Services	7	8.9%	31.8%
Transportation	5	6.3%	22.7%
Utilities	1	1.3%	4.5%
Fishing	5	6.3%	22.7%
Forestry	5	6.3%	22.7%
Construction	6	7.6%	27.3%
Total	79	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 22 valid cases. Percent of responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

Goods and services provided by the businesses were also recorded as a multiple response. More than one-third of businesses have provided infrastructure and maintenance services. About 27% have provided catering services, and another 27% have provided accommodation and food services (Table 3.1-5). Three businesses (13.6%) have provided construction and earth works services and two (9.1%) have provided transportation services. On average, each business reported having provided two services.

Table 3.1-5. Main Services and Goods Provided (Q8, Multiple Responses)

Services and Good Provided	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Catering	6	14.3%	27.3%
Accommodation/ Food Services	6	14.3%	27.3%
Retail	3	7.1%	13.6%
Transportation	2	4.8%	9.1%
Business Services	2	4.8%	9.1%
Social/ Educational Services	1	2.4%	4.5%
Resource Harvesting	4	9.5%	18.2%
Utilities	2	4.8%	9.1%
Tourism /Recreation Services	1	2.4%	4.5%
Garbage Collection	2	4.8%	9.1%
Snow Removal	2	4.8%	9.1%
Construction and Earth Works	3	7.1%	13.6%
Infrastructure and Maintenance	8	19.0%	36.4%
Total	42	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 22 valid cases. Percent of responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

3.1.3 Main Costs and Risks Faced by Businesses

The most-reported costs of running the business, mentioned by over 50% of respondents, were infrastructure and equipment maintenance, supplies, and fuel and transportation. The cost of personnel and of hydro and gas were equally mentioned by more than 30% of respondents (Table 3.1-6).

Table 3.1-6. Main Costs of Running Business (Q9, Coded, Multiple Responses)

Costs	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Fuel/ Transportation	11	22.0%	50.0%
Hydro/ Gas	7	14.0%	31.8%
Supplies	12	24.0%	54.5%
Personnel	7	14.0%	31.8%
Infrastructure and Equipment Maintenance	13	26.0%	59.1%
Total	50	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 22 valid cases. Percent of responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

About two-thirds of respondents reported demand volatility as the major risk faced by their business (Table 3.1-7). The second most-reported risk was loss of infrastructure. Other notable risks mentioned were equipment depreciation, highway conditions, personnel health and safety, supplies on hand, and insurance.

Table 3.1-7. Main Risks Faced by Business (Q10, Coded, Multiple Responses)

Risks	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Demand	13	46.4%	65.0%
Insurance	1	3.6%	5.0%
Supplies on hand	1	3.6%	5.0%
Health & safety of personnel	2	7.1%	10.0%
Highway conditions/access	3	10.7%	15.0%
Loss of infrastructure	5	17.9%	25.0%
Equipment depreciation	3	10.7%	15.0%
Total	28	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 22 valid cases. Percent of responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

3.2 EMPLOYEES, CLIENTS AND CUSTOMERS

Most businesses employed male Nisga'a workers (Table 3.2-1). Of the total employees working in the businesses interviewed, 68.2% were Nisga'a males, 27.7% were Nisga'a females, and 0.5% were non-Nisga'a males.

Table 3.2-1. Employee Composition of Businesses (Q11)

Business	Number of Nisga'a Males	Number of Nisga'a Females	Number of Other Males	Number of Other Females	Total Number of Employees
1	0	1	1	0	2
2	0	1	0	0	1
3	14	6	1	0	21
4	4	0	0	0	4
5	0	1	0	0	1
6	1	0	0	0	1
7	1	2	0	0	3
8	2	3	0	0	5
9	0	1	0	0	1
10	1	1	0	0	2
11	1	1	0	0	2
12	1	0	0	0	1
13	38	2	2	0	42
14	94	30	5	0	129
15	15	24	1	0	40
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	14	0	0	0	14
18	6	4	0	0	10
19	0	1	0	0	1
20	1	0	0	0	1
21	2	1	0	0	3
22	2	0	2	0	4
Total	197	80	12	0	289
Average	9.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	13.1

About 36% of businesses (8) comprised one employee (Table 3.2-1). Nearly three-quarters of businesses (16) had five employees or less, while four businesses had more than 20 employees. One business had over one hundred employees.

Approximately 68% of businesses (15) had Nisga'a or municipal governments as clients, representing on average approximately 56% of their customer base (Table 3.2-2). The reliance of businesses on Nisga'a or municipal governments, being the main client of interviewed businesses, ranged from as little as 5% of their customer base to a single-client dependency (or 100% of customer base).

Table 3.2-2. Customer Base over the Past 12 Months (Q14)

Customer Base	Valid Number (> 0%)	Minimum	Maximum	Mean (of valid number)	Mean (of all responses)
Individual consumers	14	5.0%	100.0%	40.7%	25.9%
Other companies	11	5.0%	100.0%	44.5%	22.3%
Nisga'a or municipal governments	15	5.0%	100.0%	55.7%	38.0%
Provincial or Federal governments	5	5.0%	20.0%	10.0%	2.3%
Social or educational agencies or institutions	6	20.0%	70.0%	39.2%	10.7%

Notes: Based on 22 valid cases.

The second most important clients were individual consumers, reported by 63.6% of businesses (14) and representing on average approximately 40% of their customer base. Among these businesses, the level of dependency also ranged from 5 to 100% of their customer base.

Half of the businesses also provided services to other companies, representing on average 44.5% of their customer base. Six businesses reported having social or educational agencies as important clients; five reported that provincial and federal governments were important clients.

Most businesses (13 or 59.1%) had more than 25 customers over the past 12 months. Four businesses had between 2 to 5 customer, two businesses had between 6 to 10 customers, and three businesses had between 6 to 10 customers (Table 3.2-3).

Table 3.2-3. Number of Clients or Customers during the Past 12 Months (Q15)

Number of Customers	Frequency	Percent of Businesses	Valid Percent
1	0	0.0%	0.0%
2 to 5	4	18.2%	18.2%
6 to 10	2	9.1%	27.3%
11 to 25	3	13.6%	40.9%
More than 25	13	59.1%	100.0%
Total	22	100.0%	

Notes: Percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

Respondents reported that their clients were engaged in a wide range of industries (Table 3.2-4). The top three client industries reported by respondents were other services (which included government), educational services, and heath care and social assistance.

Table 3.2-4. Industries in which Clients are Engaged (Q16, Multiple Responses)

Industries	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Agriculture	1	0.8%	4.8%
Forestry	9	7.1%	42.9%
Fishing	10	7.9%	47.6%
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	7	5.6%	33.3%
Utilities	5	4.0%	23.8%
Construction	12	9.5%	57.1%
Manufacturing	3	2.4%	14.3%
Service-Producing Sector	3	2.4%	14.3%
Retail and Wholesale Sales	8	6.3%	38.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	3	2.4%	14.3%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1	0.8%	4.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5	4.0%	23.8%
Business, Building, and Other Support Services	6	4.8%	28.6%
Educational Services	13	10.3%	61.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12	9.5%	57.1%
Information, Culture & Recreation	7	5.6%	33.3%
Tourism, Accommodation, and Food Services	7	5.6%	33.3%
Other Services (incl. Gov't)	14	11.1%	66.7%
Total	126	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 21 valid cases (information for one case was missing). Percent or responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

More than half of respondents reported that their clients were engaged in the construction industry. Another 47.6% had clients engaged in the fishing industry, and 42.9% had clients in the forestry industry. Seven businesses had clients in the mining, quarrying, oil and gas industry, and three businesses had clients in the transport and warehousing industry.

3.3 FUTURE BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

3.3.1 Without Projects

Most respondents (81.8%) expected theirs business to grow over the next ten years (Table 3.3-1). About 18% expected their business to remain the same size, and no one anticipated her business to shrink. The main reasons given for expected business growth were: new projects starting in the area, intentions to expand to other markets, and community growth.

Table 3.3-1. Expected Size of Business over the Next 10 Years (Q17)

Expected Business Size	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Remain about the same	4	18.2%	18.2%
Grow	18	81.8%	100.0%
Shrink	0	0.0%	100.0%
Total	22	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 22 valid cases. Percent or responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

The two main factors that could limit business growth are capital and existing plant and equipment capacity, mentioned by 81% and 66.7% of respondents respectively (Table 3-3.2). Other important growth-limiting factors reported were skilled labour and demand constraints.

Table 3.3-2. Main Factors that Limit Business Growth (Q19, Multiple Responses)

Factors Limiting Business Growth	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Capital	17	35.4%	81.0%
Existing plant & equipment	14	29.2%	66.7%
Supplies	1	2.1%	4.8%
Skilled labour	9	18.8%	42.9%
Demand	6	12.5%	28.6%
Concerns about quality or reliability	1	2.1%	4.8%
Total	48	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 22 valid cases. Percent or responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

3.3.2 With Projects

Just over four-fifths of businesses have not previously worked for or with a mining company (Table 3.3-3), while about one-fifth (four businesses) have. Regardless of their experience working with mining companies, most respondents (over 90%) expressed interest in becoming suppliers to the Projects (Table 3.3-4).

Table 3.3-3. Experience Working for or with a Mining Company (Q20)

Previous Experience with Mining Company?	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	4	18.2%	18.2%
No	18	81.8%	81.8%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.3-4. Interest in being a Supplier of Goods or Services to a Mining Company (Q21)

Previous Experience with Mining Company?	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	20	90.9%	90.9%
No	2	9.1%	9.1%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

3.4 BUSINESS INTEREST IN THE PROJECTS

Overall, there is a high interest in supplying services to the Projects. Over 76% (or 16) respondents reported being interested in supplying services to the Projects during the Construction phase. Another 14.3% (3) expressed that they may be interested, while 9.5% (2) respondents would not be interested at all. One business refused to respond this question (Table 3.4-1).

Interest in business opportunities during the Construction phase was assessed on a seven-point scale (called a Likert scale), ranging from "not at all interested" to "extremely interested" (Table 3.4-2). The mean value of the response is below the midpoint of 4 with respect to most business opportunity areas (Table 3.4-3). This is as expected because of differences in each business's areas of operation (i.e., the goods and services that are provided) and, therefore, in the opportunities that businesses may be interested in pursuing.

Table 3.4-1. Interest in Being a Supplier of Goods or Services to the Mines during Construction (Q22)

Interested in Being a Supplier	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	16	72.7%	76.2%
No	2	9.1%	9.5%
Maybe	3	13.6%	14.3%
Total Valid Responses	21	95.5%	100.0%
Missing	1	4.5%	
Total	22	100.0%	

Table 3.4-2. Business Opportunities of Interest during Mine Construction (Q23, if Q22=Yes or Maybe)

	Not At All Interested				Extremely	Interested	
Business Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Camp Construction	42.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	10.5%	31.6%
Earthworks	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	47.4%
Surveying	63.2%	0.0%	10.5%	10.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
Medical Services	52.6%	5.3%	5.3%	10.5%	5.3%	5.3%	15.8%
Environmental Monitoring	42.1%	5.3%	15.8%	10.5%	5.3%	10.5%	10.5%
Expansion to an existing camp	47.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	36.8%
Batch Plant	42.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	10.5%	5.3%	26.3%
Security	57.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	26.3%
General Site Services	36.8%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	10.5%	5.3%	42.1%
Clearing and Logging	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	31.6%
Catering	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	47.4%
Fuel Supply	42.1%	0.0%	10.5%	5.3%	10.5%	5.3%	26.3%
Personnel Transport	36.8%	0.0%	10.5%	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	36.8%

Of the 19 respondents that were somewhat interested in becoming suppliers to the Projects (Q22=yes or maybe), more than half expressed high interest in catering work (a score of 6 or 7, referred to as the Top Box in Table 3.4-3). Another 47.2% expressed high interest in earthworks and general site services. Camp services opportunities were also of high interest to about 42% of businesses.

The less desired business opportunity areas were surveying and medical services, with 63.2% and 57.9% of respondents not interested in providing such services (a score of 1 or 2, referred to as the Low Box in Table 3.4-3). Conversely, only 10.6% and 21.1% of respondents, respectively, expressed high interest in providing services in those areas (Top Box; Table 3.4-3).

Interest on business opportunities during the Operation phase was slightly lower than during the Construction phase. About 63% (or 14) respondents expressed being interested in supplying services to the Projects during the Operation phase (Table 3.4-4). Another 18.2% (4) reported that they were somewhat interested, while 18.2% (2) respondents expressed that they would not be interested at all (Table 3.4-4). Accounting for overlap, more than 90% respondents (20) reported a degree of interest in supplying services during at least one of the two phases of the Projects (responded "yes" or "maybe" to either Q22 or Q24).

Table 3.4-3. Descriptive Statistics of Interest in Business Opportunities during Mine Construction (Q23)

	Valid Number	Mean	Top Box (6,7)	Low Box (1,2)
Camp Construction	19	3.89	42.1%	47.4%
Earthworks	19	4.26	47.4%	42.1%
Surveying	19	2.32	10.6%	63.2%
Medical Services	19	2.89	21.1%	57.9%
Environmental Monitoring	19	3.05	21.0%	47.4%
Expansion to an existing camp	19	3.84	36.8%	47.4%
Batch Plant	19	3.58	31.6%	47.4%
Security	19	3.21	31.6%	57.9%
General Site Services	19	4.32	47.4%	36.8%
Clearing and Logging	19	3.53	31.6%	52.6%
Catering	19	4.47	52.7%	36.8%
Fuel Supply	19	3.63	31.6%	42.1%
Personnel Transport	19	4.00	36.8	36.8

Table 3.4-4. Interest in Being a Supplier of Goods or Services to the Mines during Operation (Q24)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	14	63.6%	63.6%
No	4	18.2%	18.2%
Maybe	4	18.2%	18.2%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

As for the Construction phase, business opportunities of interest for the Operation phase were assessed on a Likert scale, ranging from "not at all interested" to "extremely interested" (Table 3.4-5). Of the 18 respondents that expressed some interested in supplying to the Projects during the Operation phase (Q24=yes or maybe), one-half expressed high interest (Top Box, Table 3.4-6) in supplying general site services or road maintenance / snow removal. Another 44.5% expressed high interest in camp catering and 38.9% expressed high interest in personnel transport. The average on the seven-point scale for being interested in the before-mentioned services was above the midpoint of 4 (Table 3.4-6), indicating an overall high degree of interest in supplying those services. Three respondents indicated that they were extremely interested (a score of 7) in providing other services such as road construction, management and cultural monitoring (recorded as "other" in Tables 3.4-5 and 3.4-6).

Table 3.4-5. Interest in Business Opportunities during Mine Operation (Q25, if Q22=Yes or Maybe)

	Not At All Interested			Extremely Interested			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Camp Catering	38.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	5.6%	5.6%	38.9%
General Site Services	38.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	50.0%
Re-vegetation, sample plots	38.9%	11.1%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%	27.8%
Road Maintenance/ Snow Removal	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%	44.4%
Personnel Transport	22.2%	0.0%	16.7%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	38.9%
Environmental Monitoring	50.0%	5.6%	11.1%	11.1%	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%

(continued)

Table 3.4-5. Interest in Business Opportunities during Mine Operation (Q25, if Q22=Yes or Maybe) (completed)

	Not At All Interested			Extremely Interested			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medical Services	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	11.1%	5.6%	16.7%
Fuel Supply	44.4%	0.0%	11.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	38.9%
Concentrate Transport	44.4%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	5.6%	0.0%	27.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Table 3.4-6. Descriptive Statistics of Interest in Business Opportunities during Mine Operations (Q25)

	Valid Number	Mean	Top Box (6,7)	Low Box (1,2)
Camp Catering	18	4.17	44.5%	38.9%
General Site Services	18	4.44	50.0%	38.9%
Re-vegetation, sample plots	18	3.72	38.9%	50.0%
Road Maintenance/ Snow Removal	18	4.17	50.0%	44.4%
Personnel Transport	18	4.44	38.9%	22.2%
Environmental Monitoring	18	2.78	16.7%	55.6%
Medical Services	18	3.22	22.3%	50.0%
Fuel Supply	18	3.72	38.9%	44.4%
Concentrate Transport	18	3.44	27.8%	44.4%
Other	3	7.00	100.0%	0.0%

3.5 BUSINESS PERCEPTIONS OF THE PROJECTS

The following tables report on respondents' attitudes about the business opportunities and challenges that a mine in the region could bring to the local economy and their own businesses. Questions 26, 28, 31 and 32 were multi-part questions comprising a number of items assessed using a Likert scale, ranging from "not at all likely" to "extremely likely."

3.5.1 Perceptions on Business Opportunities to the Region

On average, respondents reported positive perceptions about the opportunities a mining project would bring to the region (Tables 3.5-1 and 3.5-2; mean scores greater than 5 for all aspects). A high proportion of respondents expected the Projects to be extremely likely to bring opportunities to the region (Table 3.5-1; a score of 7). More than two-thirds of respondents rated increase in local demand for goods and services and increase in local demand for local workforce as "very likely" (scores of 6 or 7) and at least half rated the impact on experience serving bigger contracts and improve local infrastructure as "very likely."

Table 3.5-1. Business Opportunities from Mine in the Region (Q26)

	Not At All Likely			Extremely Likely			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Increased local demand for goods and services	13.6%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	13.6%	9.1%	59.1%
Increased local demand for local workforce	9.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	13.6%	9.1%	59.1%
Improved local infrastructure	4.5%	13.6%	13.6%	0.0%	18.2%	4.5%	45.5%
Experience serving bigger contracts	4.5%	4.5%	9.1%	0.0%	27.3%	13.6%	40.9%

Table 3.5-2. Descriptive Statistics of Business Opportunities from Mine in the Region (Q26)

	Valid Number	Mean	Top Box (6,7)	Low Box (1,2)
Increased local demand for goods and services	22	5.64	68.2%	13.6%
Increased local demand for local workforce	22	5.73	68.2%	13.6%
Improved local infrastructure	22	5.09	50.0%	18.2%
Experience serving bigger contracts	22	5.45	54.5%	9.1%

Fewer than 20% of respondents rated all four aspects as "not likely" (score of 1 or 2) and only one aspect (improved local infrastructure) was rated as "not likely" by more than 15% of respondents (Table 3.5-2).

Only two respondents expressed that their businesses is not able to take on additional work. Over 80% (or 18) reported that their businesses could take on more work and 9.1% (2) reported that their businesses may be able to take on some additional work (Table 3.5-3).

Table 3.5-3. Business Ability to Take on More Work (Q27)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	18	81.8%	81.8%
No	2	9.1%	9.1%
Maybe	2	9.1%	9.1%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

3.5.2 Perceptions on Potential Business Challenges

The single largest perceived business challenge related to capital and financing, with a mean of 3.95 and more than 30% respondents reporting it as a very likely challenge (Tables 3.5-4 and 3.5-5; Top Box). However, a larger proportion of respondents (40.9%) perceived this challenge as not likely (Low Box) than the proportion (31.8%) that perceived it as a very likely challenge (Top Box). In addition, 27.3% respondents perceived very likely challenges with existing equipment, and another 22.7% perceived very likely challenges with demand for their products or services (Table 3.5-5). Fewer than 10% perceived hiring skilled labour or product reliability as a very likely challenge (scores of 6 or 7). Overall, challenges all had mean scores of less than 4, meaning that the extent of the challenge is lower than neutral (Table 3.5-5).

Table 3.5-4. Challenges or Opportunities Businesses Could Face (Q28)

	Not At All Likely			Extremely Likely			
Challenge/Opportunity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Challenges w/ existing equipment	45.5%	13.6%	0.0%	9.1%	4.5%	4.5%	22.7%
Capital/ financing challenges	27.3%	13.6%	4.5%	4.5%	18.2%	4.5%	27.3%
Hiring skilled labour	31.8%	9.1%	18.2%	13.6%	18.2%	4.5%	4.5%
Increased demand for your products/services	27.3%	9.1%	4.5%	18.2%	18.2%	9.1%	13.6%
Concerns about product reliability	63.6%	18.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%

Currently none of the surveyed businesses is a joint venture or partnership, but more than half of respondents (12) reported that they will be interested in a joint venture or partnership in order to take advantage of potential business opportunities (Table 3.5-6). Nine respondents reported that they would

not be interested. Of the 12 respondents interested in a joint venture or partnership, all of them would be interested in a venture with a non-Nisga'a business.

Table 3.5-5. Descriptive Statistics of Challenges or Opportunities Businesses Could Face (Q28)

	Valid Number	Mean	Top Box (6,7)	Low Box (1,2)
Challenges w/ existing equipment	22	3.18	27.3%	59.1%
Capital/ financing challenges	22	3.95	31.8%	40.9%
Hiring skilled labour	22	3.09	9.1%	40.9%
Increased demand for your products/services	22	3.73	22.7%	36.4%
Concerns about product reliability	22	2.00	9.1%	81.8%

Table 3.5-6. Interest in a Joint Venture or Partnership to Take Advantage of Potential Business Opportunities (Q29)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	12	54.5%	57.1%
No	9	40.9%	42.9%
Total Valid Responses	21	95.5%	100.0%
Missing	1	4.5%	
Total	22	100.0%	

Notes: One missing case. Percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

3.5.3 Perceptions on Challenges that a Mine Could Bring to Businesses

The majority of respondents reported low scores on their perception of challenges that a mine could bring to their businesses (Table 3.5-7; scores 1, 2 or 3). On average they reported scores below the midpoint of 4 for all potential challenges (Table 3.5-8), meaning that the extent of a challenge is lower than neutral. Only "limited business opportunities if mines are union sites" was considered very likely to be a challenge for more than 36% of respondents (Table 3.5-8; Top Box). The remaining challenges were rated as very likely by fewer than 20% of respondents. "Shortage of supplies, "contracting packages beyond the capacity of my business" and "mines may directly hire some of my employees" were rated as very likely challenges by fewer than 10% of respondents. Conversely, "shortage of supplies" and "mines may directly hire some of my employees" were considered not likely a challenge by more than 75% of respondents (Table 3.5-8; Low Box).

Table 3.5-7. Challenges Brought to Businesses because of Mine (Q31)

	Not At All Likely			Extremely Likely			,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shortage of qualified workers	45.5%	9.1%	4.5%	9.1%	13.6%	9.1%	9.1%
Inflation in local prices or wages	36.4%	13.6%	13.6%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%
Shortage of supplies	50.0%	27.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Competitive bidding for work at mines	50.0%	13.6%	0.0%	9.1%	13.6%	0.0%	13.6%
Limited business opportunities if mines are union sites	45.5%	4.5%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	4.5%	31.8%
Contracting packages beyond the capacity of my business	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	13.6%	22.7%	4.5%	4.5%
Mines may directly hire some of my employees	68.2%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	9.1%

Table 3.5-8. Descriptive Statistics of Challenges Brought to Business because of Mine (Q31)

	Valid Number	Mean	Top Box (6,7)	Low Box (1,2)
Shortage of qualified workers	22	3.00	18.2%	54.5%
Inflation in local prices or wages	22	3.14	18.2%	50.0%
Shortage of supplies	22	2.18	9.1%	77.3%
Competitive bidding for work at mines	22	2.77	13.6%	63.6%
Limited business opportunities if mines are union sites	22	3.59	36.4%	50.0%
Contracting packages beyond the capacity of my business	22	2.91	9.1%	54.5%
Mines may directly hire some of my employees	22	2.00	9.1%	77.3%

3.5.4 Measures that Could Assist Businesses in Securing Work at the Mines

The most recommended measures that could be taken by the Projects to assist business in securing work at the mines were "direct negotiations as opposed to competitive bids" and "early payment arrangements", which were regarded as very likely to assist businesses by 57.1% and 52.4% of respondents, respectively (Tables 3.5-9 and 3.5-10; Top Box). Overall, "joint venture with other firms" and "shorter duration of contracts" were perceived as less likely to assist businesses (Table 3.5-10; means of 3.86 and 3.95, respectively); more respondents perceived them as not likely to assist their businesses (Table 3.5-10; Low Box) than as a very likely to assist them (Top Box). One respondent expressed a high interest in making Project plans available to local businesses one year in advance so that they could see the type of products and services that would be demanded by the Projects and plan ahead.

Table 3.5-9. Measures that Would Assist in Securing Work at the Mines (Q32)

	Not At All Likely				Extremely Likely		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Smaller size of contracts	33.3%	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	4.8%	19.0%	23.8%
Shorter duration of contracts	33.3%	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	9.5%	23.8%
Direct negotiations as opposed to competitive bid	23.8%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%	52.4%
Financing Assistance	19.0%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	14.3%	0.0%	47.6%
Early payment arrangements	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	9.5%	9.5%	42.9%
Joint venture with mine developer	33.3%	9.5%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	38.1%
Joint venture with other firms	33.3%	9.5%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	33.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 21 valid cases (one missing case).

Table 3.5-10. Descriptive Statistics of Measures that Would Assist in Securing Work at the Mines (Q32)

	Valid Number	Mean	Top Box (6,7)	Low Box (1,2)
Smaller size of contracts	21	4.05	42.9%	38.1%
Shorter duration of contracts	21	3.95	33.3%	38.1%
Direct negotiations as opposed to competitive bid	21	4.90	57.1%	28.6%
Financing Assistance	21	4.76	47.6%	28.6%
Early payment arrangements	21	4.90	52.4%	23.8%

(continued)

Table 3.5-10. Descriptive Statistics of Measures that Would Assist in Securing Work at the Mines (Q32) (completed)

	Valid Number	Mean	Top Box (6,7)	Low Box (1,2)
Joint venture with mine developer	21	4.14	47.6%	42.9%
Joint venture with other firms	21	3.86	38.1%	42.9%
Other	1	7.00	100.0%	0.0%

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 21 valid cases (one missing case).

3.6 PRE-QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROJECT WORK

This section addresses qualifications that might allow businesses to have an advanced position with respect to the procurement process for work related to the Projects.

Ten respondents reported that their businesses have General Liability Insurance coverage, ranging from \$1 million to \$20 million, while five businesses did not have any insurance. Seven respondents did not answer this question.

Twelve businesses had automobile liability insurance, ranging from \$1 million to \$5 million. One respondent reported not having such insurance, while nine did not respond to this question.

The size of contracts respondents reported to be interested in and able to perform at current business size, without investing any additional assets or hiring any additional staff, ranged from as little as \$300 to \$25 to \$30 million (Table 3.6-1). One-half of the respondents would be interested in contracts of \$25,000 or less, while five respondents (28%) would be interested in contracts of \$1 million or more.

Table 3.6-1. Size of Contract Interested in and Able to Perform at Current Size (Q35)

Size of Contract	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
\$300	2	11.1%	11.1%
\$1,000	2	11.1%	22.2%
\$4,000	1	5.6%	27.8%
\$5,000	1	5.6%	33.3%
\$20,000	2	11.1%	44.4%
\$25,000	1	5.6%	50.0%
\$50,000	1	5.6%	55.6%
\$200,000	1	5.6%	61.1%
\$500,000	1	5.6%	66.7%
\$900.00/day	1	5.6%	72.2%
\$100,000.00/ year	1	5.6%	77.8%
\$2M	1	5.6%	83.3%
\$4M	1	5.6%	88.9%
\$8 M	1	5.6%	94.4%
\$25-30 M	1	5.6%	100.0%
Total Valid responses	18	100.0%	
Missing	4		
Total	22		

Notes: Four missing cases. Percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

More than 50% of respondents (12) owned or leased heavy equipment or trucks in the past 12 months (Table 3.6-2), but only 14.3% (3) had ever dealt with trade unions (Table 3.6-3).

Table 3.6-2. Ownership or Lease of Heavy Equipment or Trucks in the Past 12 Months (Q36)

Owned or Leased Heavy Equipment or Trucks in Past 12 Months?	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	12	54.5%	54.5%
No	10	45.5%	45.5%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

Notes: Percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

Table 3.6-3. Company Dealings with Trade Unions (Q37)

Company Has Dealt with Trade Unions?	Has Dealt with Trade Unions? Frequency Percent		Valid Percent	
Yes	3	13.6%	14.3%	
No	18	81.8%	85.7%	
Total Valid Responses	21	95.5%	100.0%	
Missing	1	4.5%		
Total	22	100.0%		

Notes: One missing case. Percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

About four in five (81.8% or 18) businesses normally get awarded contracts for work based on relationships. Repeat business from existing clients is also a major method of getting contracts, reported by 77.3% (17) of respondents (Table 3.6-4). Only six (27.3%) businesses reported providing proposals or technical specifications as usual basis for being awarded contracts. Ten (45.5%) respondents said that they also use other methods to get awarded contracts such as "word of mouth."

Table 3.6-4. Normal Company Basis for being Awarded Contracts for Work (Q38, Multiple Responses)

Normal Basis for Contract Awards	Count	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Based on relationships	18	35.3%	81.8%
Providing proposals or tech spec	6	11.8%	27.3%
Repeat business from existing clients	17	33.3%	77.3%
Other	10	19.6%	45.5%
Total	51	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 22 valid cases. Percent or responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

About 42.9% (9) of respondents reported having participated in a competitive bid for work, while 57.1% (12) reported that they have never participated in a competitive bid process (Table 3.6-5). Most respondents reported that the reasons that would stopped them for participating in a competitive bid are that they have never done that before (45% or 9) and concerns about competition (25% or 5). Furthermore, one-quarter of respondents (5) said that nothing would stop them from participating in competitive bids (Table 3.6-6).

Table 3.6-5. Previous Participation in a Competitive Bid for Work (Q39)

Previous Participation in Competitive Bid?	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	9	40.9%	42.9%
No	12	54.5%	57.1%
Total Valid Responses	21	95.5%	100.0%
Missing	1	4.5%	
Total	22	100.0%	

Notes: One missing case. Percent totals may not sum to 100% because of rounding error.

Table 3.6-6. What Would Stop Business from Participating in a Competitive Bid (Q40, Multiple Response)

Obstacles to Participation in Competitive Bid	Count	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Time and ability to write a proposal	2	9.5%	10.0%
Concern about competition	5	23.8%	25.0%
Never done it before - prefer to do what I know	9	42.9%	45.0%
Nothing	5	23.8%	25.0%
Total	21	100.0%	n/a

Notes: Percent of cases is based on 21 valid cases (1 missing). Percent or responses may not sum to 100% because of rounding error. Total percent of cases exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

Of the 22 respondents, 14 did not have a written health, safety and environment (HSE) program or manual, while 8 have (Table 3.6-7). Of them, 7 reported that their business conduct HSE inspections; only 1 reported not conducting inspections (Table 3.6-8).

Table 3.6-7. Company has Written HSE Program or Manual (Q41)

HSE Program/Manual?	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	8	36.4%	36.4%
No	14	63.6%	63.6%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.6-8. Business Conducts Project HSE Inspections (Q42)

HSE Inspections?	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	7	31.8%	31.8%
No	15	68.2%	68.2%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

Most respondents reported that their business do not have a drug and alcohol program (95% or 21 respondents; Table 3.6-9). Only one business had such program in place.

Table 3.6-9. Company Has a Drug and Alcohol Program (Q43)

Drug and Alcohol Program?	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	1	4.5%	4.5%
No	21	95.5%	95.5%
Total	22	100.0%	100.0%

3.7 BUSINESS FINANCES

Survey participants were asked regarding business revenues over the last three years (Q44). About 70% (15) of respondents provided an answer to this question. Of these, two-thirds (15) reported revenues of \$50,000 or lower. The median annual revenue reported was \$26,000, with the highest being \$6.3 million and the lowest being \$1,500 for the year 2010.

Most respondents reported a slight increase in revenues in 2010 with respect to 2009 and 2008, except for three respondents who indicated a reduction in revenues in 2010 with respect to the previous two years.

References

- 1992. Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, SC. C. 37.
- 2002. Environmental Assessment Act, SBC. C. 43.
- Avanti. 2011. Appendix 3 in KMP Project Work Plan for Assessment of Nisga'a Economic, Social, and Cultural Impacts. Vancouver, BC: Avanti Mining Inc.
- NLG. 2008. *Nisga'a Final Agreement*. http://www.nisgaalisims.ca/?q=nisgaa-final-agreement. (accessed April 2010).
- Seabridge. 2011. Appendix 3 in KSM Project Work Plan for Assessment of Nisga'a Economic, Social, and Cultural Impacts. Vancouver, BC: Seabridge Gold Inc.

Appendix A

Nisga'a Business Survey



KSM AND KMP BUSINESS SURVEY

July 27, 2011

KSM and KMP Business Survey

Dear Business Owner:

Thank you for taking the time to review this business survey information package.

The survey has been reviewed by the Nisga'a Lisims Government, and NLG encourages you to participate in the survey. The survey is being carried out under the direction of the BC Provincial Government and the Government of Canada to address the requirements of the Nisga'a Final Agreement (NFA) as it applies to two proposed mines: the Kitsault Mine Project and the Kerr Sulphurets Mitchell (KSM) Mine Project.

We are conducting a survey of Nisga'a businesses to better understand the potential economic effects of the two proposed mines. The survey will take approximately 30 minutes depending on your answers. You may recall receiving a letter regarding this research. As stated in that letter, your participation in this study is totally voluntary and your answers will be kept strictly confidential. If you do not wish to respond to a question, please move on to the next question.

The NLG will own and retain control of this information after the provincial and federal governments complete the Environmental Assessment (evaluation process) of the two mines. No copies of the original survey forms or data will be kept by the mine proponents or their consultants.

This survey is being carried out to examine the businesses owned, controlled or partnered with the Nisga'a Lisims Government and Nisga'a Citizens. When we say *Nisga'a businesses*, we mean businesses that are owned in whole or in part by Nisga'a individuals, groups, or the Nisga'a Lisims Government.

Q1)	Are you aware of the KSM project?		
		Yes	
		No	

The KSM (Seabridge) project is a proposed open pit gold and copper mine development that drains into the Unuk River. The access tunnels, process plant and the Tailing Management Facility partly lie within the northwest extremity of the Nass Area. If the project is approved, construction is anticipated to start in late 2013 and take up to five years to complete. The mine would operate for 50-55 years starting in late 2018 or early 2019. As indicated, the proposed mining area is located in the drainage basin of Sulphurets Creek, a tributary of the Unuk River. The KSM project mine area consists of four mining zones within Mitchell and Sulphurets valleys. The ore from the mine area would be transported via a tunnel to a process plant located in upper south Teigen Creek area, a tributary of Teigen Creek. The proposed Tailing Management Facility would be located in the upper south Teigen Creek tributary and upper north Treaty Creek tributary areas. Teigen and Treaty Creeks are tributaries of the Bell-Irving River, which is itself a major tributary of the Nass River. The concentrate extracted from the mine would be transported to the Port of Stewart by truck. The mine would have on site accommodation during construction for to 1,000 people and during operations up to 550 people. If approved, it is anticipated that all workers would be transported by bus to communities or airports in the region.

Avanti Kitsault Mine Ltd. (Avanti) is a redevelopment and operation of a molybdenum mine that operated for a short period during the late 70s and early 80s at Kitsault near Alice Arm. The mine will be an open pit truck and shovel operation. The process plant with a throughput of 40,000 tonnes of ore per day will be located approximately 1 km north of the open pit. The tailing storage facility will be in the Patsy Lake drainage area. If the project is approved, the mine would employ a construction workforce of up to 700 workers over 25 months starting in 2012 and an operations workforce of approximately 300 people over the 16-year operating life of the mine starting in 2014. The mine would have on site accommodation for all construction and operations workers workers would be transported by bus to communities in the region and to the Terrace airport for transportation to other parts of BC. **Business Overview** 1) **Company/business name:** 2) **Ownership: Please indicate the type of ownership structure of your business from the list below: Sole Proprietorship	Q2)	Are yo	u aware of the Kitsault project?
Avanti Kitsault Mine Ltd. (Avanti) is a redevelopment and operation of a molybdenum mine that operated for a short period during the late 70s and early 80s at Kitsault near Alice Arm. The mine will be an open pit truck and shovel operation. The process plant with a throughput of 40,000 tonnes of ore per day will be located approximately 1 km north of the open pit. The tailing storage facility will be in the Patsy Lake drainage area. If the project is approved, the mine would employ a construction workforce of up to 700 workers over 25 months starting in 2012 and an operations workforce of approximately 300 people over the 16-year operating life of the mine starting in 2014. The mine would have on site accommodation for all construction and operations workers. Workers would be transported by bus to communities in the region and to the Terrace airport for transportation to other parts of BC. Business Overview 1) Company/business name: 2) Ownership: Please indicate the type of ownership structure of your business from the list below: 30			Yes
short period during the late 70s and early 80s at Kitsault near Alice Arm. The mine will be an open pit truck and showel operation. The process plant with a throughput of 40,000 tonnes of ore per day will be located approximately 1 km north of the open pit. The tailing storage facility will be in the Patsy Lake drainage area. If the project is approved, the mine would employ a construction workforce of up to 700 workers over 25 months starting in 2012 and an operations workforce of approximately 300 people over the 16-year operating life of the mine starting in 2014. The mine would have on site accommodation for all construction and operations workers. Workers would be transported by bus to communities in the region and to the Terrace airport for transportation to other parts of BC. **Business Overview** 1) **Company/business name:** 2) **Ownership: Please indicate the type of ownership structure of your business from the list below:* Sole Proprietorship			No
1) Company/business name: 2) Ownership: Please indicate the type of ownership structure of your business from the list below: Sole Proprietorship Private Company (Incorporated) Nisga'a Village Corporation Nisga'a Lisims Government Corporation 3) If your business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it: with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? With a non-Nisga'a business? % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership	short shove appro- the pr startir mine s	period d l operat ximately oject is ng in 201 starting ers woul	luring the late 70s and early 80s at Kitsault near Alice Arm. The mine will be an open pit truck and ion. The process plant with a throughput of 40,000 tonnes of ore per day will be located v 1 km north of the open pit. The tailing storage facility will be in the Patsy Lake drainage area. If approved, the mine would employ a construction workforce of up to 700 workers over 25 months .2 and an operations workforce of approximately 300 people over the 16-year operating life of the in 2014. The mine would have on site accommodation for all construction and operations workers. d be transported by bus to communities in the region and to the Terrace airport for transportation
2) Ownership: Please indicate the type of ownership structure of your business from the list below: Sole Proprietorship Private Company (Incorporated) Nisga'a Village Corporation Nisga'a Lisims Government Corporation If your business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it: with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? Ownership breakdown: % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership	Busine	ss Ove	erview
Sole Proprietorship Private Company (Incorporated) Nisga'a Village Corporation Nisga'a Lisims Government Corporation If your business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it: with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? Ownership breakdown: % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership	1)	Com	pany/business name:
Private Company (Incorporated) Nisga'a Village Corporation Nisga'a Lisims Government Corporation If your business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it: with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? With a non-Nisga'a business? Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership	2)	Own	ership: Please indicate the type of ownership structure of your business from the list below:
Nisga'a Village Corporation Nisga'a Lisims Government Corporation If your business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it: with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? Ownership breakdown: % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership			Sole Proprietorship
Nisga'a Lisims Government Corporation If your business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it: with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? Ownership breakdown: % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership			Private Company (Incorporated)
Corporation If your business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it: with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? Ownership breakdown: Nisga'a Corporation ownership Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership Nisga'a citizen ownership			Nisga'a Village Corporation
 with another Nisga'a business? with a non-Nisga'a business? Ownership breakdown: % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership 			
 with a non-Nisga'a business? Ownership breakdown: % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership 	3)	If you	ur business is in a Joint Venture or a partnership, is it:
4) Ownership breakdown: % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership			with another Nisga'a business?
 % Nisga'a Corporation ownership % Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership 			with a non-Nisga'a business?
% Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership % Nisga'a citizen ownership	4)	Own	ership breakdown:
% Nisga'a citizen ownership			% Nisga'a Corporation ownership
			% Nisga'a Village Corporation ownership
5) Date founded / incorporated:			% Nisga'a citizen ownership
	5)	Date	founded / incorporated:

	der present	management sin	nce:			
Ple	ase indicate	which sector(s)	your business c	ccup	oies:	
	Agricultu	re			Transportat	tion and Warehousing
	Forestry				Finance, Ins	surance, Real Estate and Leasing
	Fishing				Professiona	l, Scientific and Technical Servic
	Mining, (Quarrying, Oil and	d Gas		Business, Bu	uilding and Other Support Servi
	Utilities				Educational	Services
	Construc	tion			Health Care	and Social Assistance
	Manufac	turing			Information	n, Culture and Recreation
	Services-	Producing Sector			Tourism, Ac	ccommodation and Food Service
	Retail an	d Wholesale Sale	S		Cultural Ind	ustries (Carving, prints, etc.)
	Other Se	rvices (including (Ca. (a. ma ma a. m. t.)			
		nain services / go	·	ess p	provides?	
			·	ess p	provides?	
Wł	at are the n		oods your busin		orovides?	
Wh	at are the n	nain services / go	oods your busin	ess?	provides?	
Wh	at are the n	nain services / go	oods your busin	ess?	provides?	
Wh	at are the n	nain services / go	oods your busin	ess?	provides?	
wh wh	at are the n	nain services / go	ning your busin	ess?		
wh wh	at are the nat are the nat are the g	nain services / go	ning your busin	ess?	es:	
wh wh	at are the nat are the nat are the g	nain services / go	ning your busing your busing r business faces	ess?	es:	Total

12)	Num	ber of employees
		In 2010
		In 2009
		In 2008
13)	Num	ber of employees who were Nisga'a Nation citizens
		In 2010
		In 2009
		In 2008
Clients	and C	Customers
14)	Durii	ng the past 12 months, what percentage of your client or customer base was:
		Individual consumers?
		Other companies?
		Nisga'a or municipal governments?
		Provincial or federal government?
		Social or educational agencies or institutions?
	TOTA	AL = 100%
15)	Durii	ng the past 12 months, how many clients or customers did you have?
		1
		2 to 5
		6 to 10
		11 to 25
		More than 25

16)	What	t industry or industries are your clients	engag	ged in?
		Agriculture		Transportation and Warehousing
		Forestry		Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing
		Fishing		Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
		Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas		Business, Building and Other Support Services
		Utilities		Educational Services
		Construction		Health Care and Social Assistance
		Manufacturing		Information, Culture and Recreation
		Services-Producing Sector		Tourism, Accommodation and Food Services
		Retail and Wholesale Sales		Other Services (including Government)
Future	Busin	ess Expectations in the Absence c	of the	e Mines Scenario
17)	Over	the next 10 years do you expect the siz	e of y	our business to:
		Remain about the same? Why?		
		Grow? Why?		
		Shrink? Why?		
18)	By w work	hat percentage would your revenue havers?	ve to	increase before you would need to add
19)	(the a	ability to purchase or lease equipment),	, supp	owing: existing plant and equipment, capital plies, skilled labour (the ability to hire needed r concerns about quality or reliability? If yes,

Future Business Expectations with the Mines Scenario

20)	Has	as your business ever worked for, or with, a mining company?									
		Yes – Please desc	ribe:								
		No									
21)	Wou	ıld you be intereste	ed in being a sup	oplier of §	goods or	services	to the m	ines?			
		Yes									
		No – Why not? _									
Intere	est in th	ne Mine Scenari	os (if applical	ole)							
22)	take	struction of Kitsaul 4-5 years to build. ng construction?	•			-					
		Yes									
		No (go to questio	n #24)								
		Maybe									
23)		e indicate which of e rate them from 1			-	-					
			Not At All Interested						Extremely Interested		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Camp	constru	ction									
Earth	works										
Surve	ying										
Medio	cal servi	ces									
Enviro	onmenta	al monitoring									
Expan	sion to a	an existing camp									
Batch	plant										
Secur	ity										
Gene	ral site s	ervices									
Cleari	ng and l	ogging									
Cateri	ing										
	upply										
	nnel tra	nsport									

•	Operations at Kitsault are expected to occur over 16 years, while KSM may operate for as long as 55 years. Would you be interested in supplying goods or services to either mine during operations?							
	Yes							
	No (go to question #26)							
	Maybe							
these	d below are types of operations co you might be interested in. Please being extremely interested.							
		Not At All Interested	_			_		Extremely Interested
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Camp / cateri								
General site s								
	, sample plots							
	nance /snow removal							
Personnel tra Environmenta	•							
Medical servi	_							
Fuel supply								
Concentrate t	transport							
Other:	·							
-	t opportunities do you see a mine i from 1 to 7, with 1 being not at al	_					omy? P	Please rate
	•	Not At All Like	_		•	•	Ex	tremely Likely
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Increased loc	al demand for goods and services							
	mand for local workforce							
	al infrastructure							
Experience se								
Other:								
27) Is yo	our business able to take on addition	onal work?						
	Yes							
	No							
	Maybe							
_								

28)	What challenges or opportunities could being not at all likely and 7 being extre	• •	e? Plo	ease	rate 1	them	fror	n 1 to 7, with 1
		Not At All Likely						Extremely Likely
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Challen	ges with existing plant and equipment							
Capital/	financing challenges							
Challen	ges in hiring skilled labour							
Increas	ed demand for your products/services							
Concer	ns about product or reliability							
Other: _								
29)	In order to take advantage of potential joint venture or partnership?	al business opportu	nities	, wo	uld yo	ou be	e inte	erested in a
	☐ Yes							
	□ No							
30)	If yes, would you be interested in a journal of the second	int venture or partr	nershi	p wit	th a n	ion- l	Nis <u>g</u> a	a'a business?
31)	What challenges do you see a mine bri them from 1 to 7, with 1 being not at a					-	at ap	ply. Please rate
		Not At All Likely						Extremely Likely
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shortag	ge of qualified workers							
Inflatio	n in local prices or wages							
Shortag	ge of supplies							
Compe	titive bidding for work at mines							
Limited union s	business opportunities if mines are ites							
Contrac my bus	cting packages beyond the capacity of iness							
Mines r	may directly hire some of my employees							
Other:								

32)	What measures would assist you in securing work at the mines? Choose any that apply. Please rate them from 1 to 7, with 1 being not at all likely and 7 being extremely likely.										
		Not At All Likely						Extremely Likely			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Smalle	er size of contracts										
Shorte	er duration of contracts										
Direct bid	negotiations as opposed to competitiv	re 🗆									
Financ	cing assistance										
Early p	payment arrangements										
Joint v	enture with mine developer										
Joint v	enture with other firms										
Other	:	_									
Pre-q u 33)	Partial Comprehensive	general liability insura	nce c	overa	age.						
33)	·	Current amount of comprehensive general liability insurance coverage: \$									
	· ·										
34)	Current amount of automobile liability insurance coverage:										
	\$										
35)	What size of contract would you be interested in and able to perform at your current size, without investing in any additional assets or hiring any additional staff?										
	\$										
36)	Provide description / data / capacit trucks) that your company has own	, , ,			•	arge	r tha	n pick-up			
	Equipment Type	Number Age	C	Capac	ity			Location			
		l	1			1					
37)	Has your company had any dealing	s with trade unions?									
	☐ Yes – Please list:										

38)	How	does your company normally get awarded contracts for work?
		Based on relationships
		Providing proposals or technical specifications
		Repeat business from existing clients
		Other:
39)	Have	you ever participated in a competitive bid for work?
391		Yes – Please list:
		No
		NO .
40)	Wha	t would stop you from participating in a competitive bid?
		Time and ability to write a proposal
		Concern about competition
		Never done it before – prefer to do what I know
		Other:
41)	Do y	ou have a written Health Safety and Environment (HSE) program or manual?
		Yes
		No
42)	Do y	ou conduct project HSE inspections?
		Yes – How often?
		No
	_	
43)		your company have a drug and alcohol program?
		Yes
		No
inancia	al Info	ormation
44)	Reve	nues for the past three years:
•	\$	2010
-	\$	2009
-	\$	2008

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. Comments regarding the survey can be forwarded to the NLG office. To read the final report, please contact the NLG office.

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