CMD 25-H12.1-Ref2

Date: 2025-10-15

Reference from
NexGen Energy Ltd.

In the matter of

NexGen Energy Ltd.

Licence application to prepare a site for and construct its Rook 1 uranium mine and mill project

Commission Public Hearing
Part 1

November 19, 2025

Référence de
NexGen Energy Ltd.

À l'égard de

NexGen Energy Ltd.

Demande de permis concernant la préparation de l'emplacement et la construction de son projet de mine et d'usine de concentration d'uranium Rook I

Audience publique de la Commission
Partie 1

Le 19 novembre 2025

Document ID: DAMZHJW66V33-166150894-8323

Canada

Volume 2: Rook I Project Environmental Impact Statement

Rook I Project

Environmental Impact Statement

Section 1 Introduction

Submitted to:
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment

Submitted by:
NexGen Energy Ltd.
3150-1021 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 0C3

November 2024

Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Abbreviation	Definition
BNDN	Birch Narrows Dene Nation
BRDN	Buffalo River Dene Nation
CA	Chartered Accountant
CEAA 2012	*Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*
CFA	Chartered Financial Analyst
CNSC	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
CPA	Chartered Professional Accountant
CRDN	Clearwater River Dene Nation
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENV	Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment
EPC	engineering, procurement, and construction
EPCM	engineering, procurement, and construction management
FEED	front-end engineering design
FS	Feasibility Study
GHG	greenhouse gas
IKTLU	Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Land Use
IMS	Integrated Management System
LiDAR	light detection and ranging
LPA	local priority area
MN-S	Métis Nation – Saskatchewan
NexGen	NexGen Energy Ltd.
NR2	Northern Region 2
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PFS	Pre-feasibility Study
Project	Rook I Project
SEASB	Saskatchewan Environmental Assessment and Stewardship Branch
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSD	Technical Support Document
U_3O_8	triuranium octoxide
UGTMF	underground tailings management facility
VC	valued component
YNLR	Ya'thi Néné Lands and Resources

Unit	Definition
%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
$	Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre

Unit	Definition
L	litre
m	metre
masl	metres above sea level
Mt	megatonne

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1 INTRODUCTION

NexGen Energy Ltd. (NexGen) is submitting this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed development of a new uranium mining and milling operation in northwestern Saskatchewan, called the Rook I Project (Project). The proposed Project is subject to both provincial and federal Environmental Assessment (EA) processes, would be licensed as a nuclear facility by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), and would be subject to various provincial and federal permits and approvals.

NexGen has prepared this EIS in support of the EA for the Project. NexGen established an experienced team of subject matter experts and qualified professionals to conduct technical studies; engage with First Nations and Métis groups (collectively referred to as Indigenous Groups), communities, regulators, and public stakeholders; and prepare the EIS. Further information on the EIS team is provided in Section 1.1.5, Environmental Impact Statement Team, and contributing authors for each EIS section and supporting documents are included in Section 1.4, Environmental Impact Statement Structure, and Figure 1.4-1, Table 1.4-2, and Table 1.4-3. The EIS satisfies requirements under *The Environmental Assessment Act* of Saskatchewan and the requirements of an EA of a designated project under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012).

Section 1, Introduction, of the EIS provides information on NexGen and an overview of the proposed Project, regulatory framework for the Project, and structure of the EIS. This section meets the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Project submitted to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment (ENV) and the *Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement - Pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Appendix 1A, Concordance Tables).

1.1 Proponent Overview

NexGen is a well-funded Canadian corporation focused on the acquisition, exploration, and development of Canadian uranium projects. Founded on the belief that natural resource development can be successfully attained in a sustainable and responsible manner resulting in prosperity and opportunity for multiple generations, NexGen is leveraging its proven experience to deliver a technically and environmentally elite Project and prospective portfolio in northern Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin and long-term economic, social, and environmental benefits for Saskatchewan, Canada, and the world.

With the growing global concerns regarding climate change and a greater public and industry understanding of the critical role that nuclear power has played and will continue to play in the production of a green electricity source, NexGen can be a meaningful contributor to one of the most important global initiatives of this century – the delivery of clean air baseload energy.

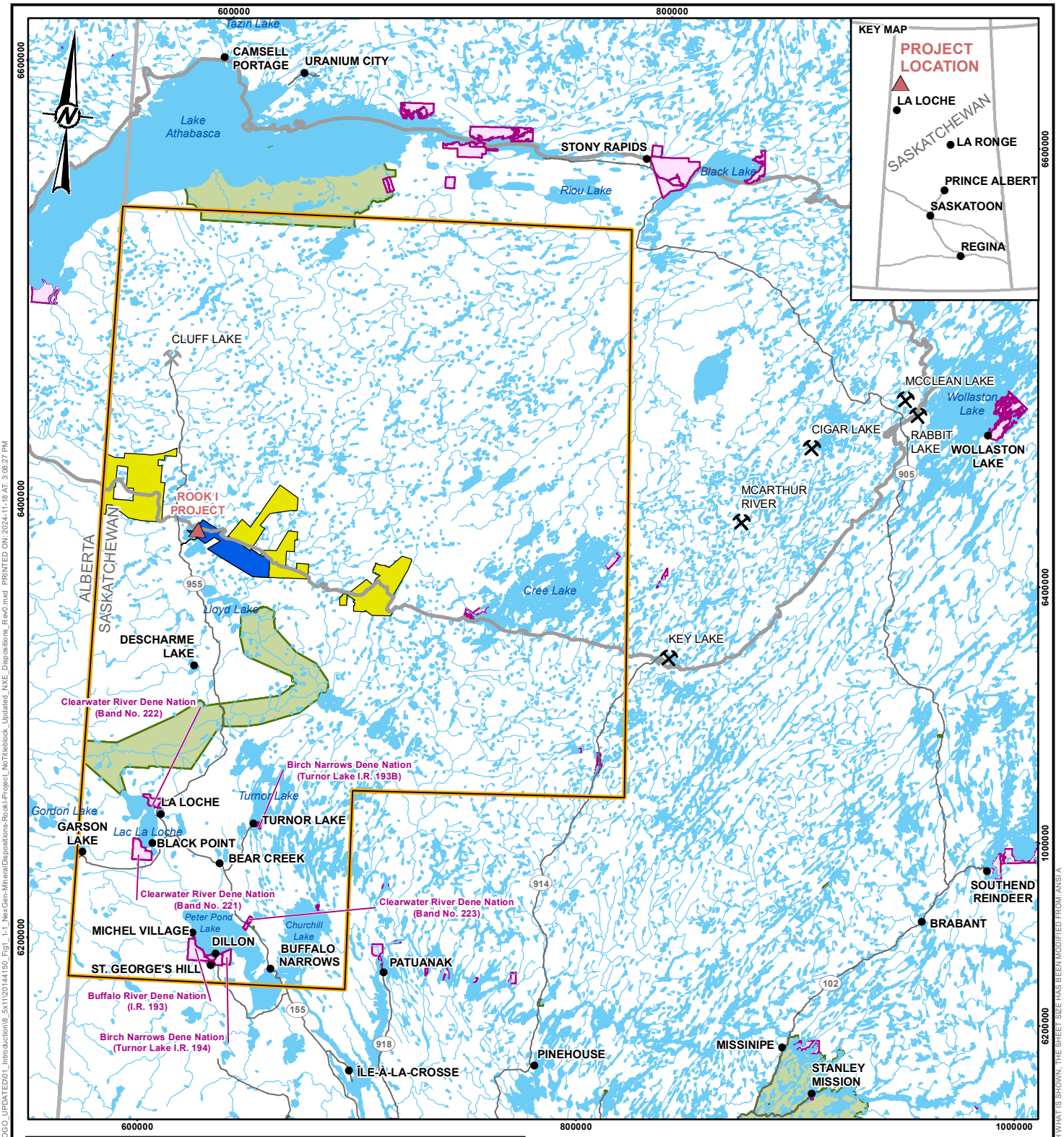
NexGen is led by a team of experienced uranium and mining industry professionals with expertise across the entire mining life cycle, including exploration, mine development, operations, and closure.

1.1.1 Company History

NexGen was founded in 2011 after an extensive evaluation process of global uranium assets, which led to the acquisition of the southwest Athabasca Basin project portfolio that includes the Rook I property.

NexGen has a strategic portfolio of highly prospective (i.e., expected) projects, currently comprising a total mineral claim position of 192,734 ha in the southwest Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan (Figure 1.1-1). This portfolio includes NexGen's 100% owned Rook I property, which hosts the large, high-grade Arrow deposit (discovered February 2014), as well as the Bow (discovered March 2015), Cannon (discovered April 2016), Harpoon (discovered August 2016), and South Arrow areas (discovered July 2017). NexGen holds a 34.0% interest in IsoEnergy Ltd. (NexGen 2024a), which holds a portfolio of prospective assets in the eastern Athabasca Basin.

NexGen's shares began trading under the symbol "XYZ.P" on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Exchange on 29 August 2012. On 19 April 2013, the company completed its qualifying transaction and changed its name to NexGen Energy Ltd., and on 22 April 2013, NexGen's common shares began trading under the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Exchange symbol "NXE". Subsequently, NexGen's shares were uplisted on the Toronto Stock Exchange (July 2016), listed on the New York Stock Exchange American (April 2017) with uplisting to the New York Stock Exchange (March 2022), both under the ticker symbol NXE, and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (June 2021) under the ticker symbol NXG. The company is headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, with an operations office in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.



LEGEND

- POPULATED PLACE
- URANIUM MINING FACILITY (ACTIVE)
- URANIUM MINING FACILITY (DECOMMISSIONED)
- SECONDARY HIGHWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- ATHABASCA BASIN BOUNDARY
- INDIAN RESERVE
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- WATERBODY
- PROJECT LOCATION
- NEXGEN ROOK I PROJECT MINERAL DISPOSITIONS OUTLINE
- OTHER NEXGEN MINERAL DISPOSITIONS OUTLINE
- MÉTIS NATION-SASKATCHEWAN NORTHERN REGION 2

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1:2,500,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM GEOGRATIS, © DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
2. PARKS OBTAINED FROM IHS MARKIT CANADA ULC.
3. OBTAINED FROM GEOLOGICAL ATLAS OF SASKATCHEWAN VIEWER © 2021, GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN
4. ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CANADA (AANDC) AND MEADOW LAKE TRIBAL COUNCIL, BIRCH NARROWS DENE NATION.

PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 12 DATUM: NAD 83

PROJECT: NexGen Energy Ltd. — **ROOK I PROJECT**

TITLE: **NEXGEN MINERAL DISPOSITIONS**

CONSULTANT: WSP

PROJECT	20144150	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0

FIGURE 1.1-1

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1.1.2 NexGen Vision, Values, and Approach

NexGen's vision is to become a world leader in delivering clean energy solutions for current and future generations. Since inception, NexGen's values of honesty, respect, resilience, and accountability (Table 1.1-1) have served as the company's road map to optimizing outcomes and creating as much positivity for as many people as possible.

Table 1.1-1: NexGen Values

Value	Description
Honesty	Transparent and clear with self and others; open to giving and receiving feedback
Respect	Treat others in the way we want to be treated and without judgment
Resilience	Agile and entrepreneurial, nimble with the structure to pivot
Accountability	Clear in our expectations; curious and open, we have ownership of our work and execute with excellence

NexGen takes a highly driven, disciplined, and objective approach across all aspects of the organization. The company sets and maintains a standard of excellence in planning and execution, combining innovation with low technical risk, and continually evaluates and optimizes all areas of the business. NexGen's approach is focused on sustainable development and founded on transparent environmental and social governance and ethics, with a demonstrated commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Sustainability

Sustainability is embedded in all of NexGen's business and operational decisions and has been since the company's inception. NexGen is maximizing value to all stakeholders in a way that makes a lasting positive impact environmentally, socially, and economically. This is achieved through responsible development that is underpinned by effort and dedication towards environmental protection, cultural respect, health and wellness, education, careers, and training and economic capacity building. NexGen received the 2019 Environmental & Social Responsibility Award given by the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada, which is the leading voice of the mineral exploration and development community. In 2022 and 2024, the company was nominated for the Saskatoon Award for Business Excellence in the category of community investment. NexGen received the 2024 Achievement of Business Excellence – Community Involvement Award given by the Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce.

Environmental and Social Governance

NexGen's governance practices include principles of sustainability while adhering to high ethical standards through NexGen's Code of Ethics and commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion (NexGen 2022a). NexGen's governance practices comply with all applicable Canadian regulatory requirements.

NexGen's Sustainability Committee is composed of four members of NexGen's Board of Directors. The Sustainability Committee ensures the company is operating within the appropriate environmental, corporate social responsibility, and health and safety guidelines, and assesses the effectiveness of NexGen's policies, systems, and standards for achieving compliance with appropriate laws, legislation, industry standards, and company objectives.

NexGen released its inaugural Sustainability Report in October 2021, highlighting the company's longstanding environmental, social, and corporate governance commitments and activities, including information regarding

historical performance (NexGen 2020). NexGen's second sustainability report, covering the period of 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, was released on 3 November 2022 (NexGen 2022b), NexGen's third sustainability report, covering the period of 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, was released on 26 April 2023 (NexGen 2023), and NexGen's fourth sustainability report, covering the period of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, was released on 22 May 2024 (NexGen 2024b). Further information on NexGen's environmental, social, and corporate governance commitments and activities is available on the NexGen website.

A broad range of environmental, social, and corporate governance frameworks influence NexGen's delivery on the objective of maximizing value to local Indigenous Groups, local communities, and public stakeholders. Under these frameworks, sustainability material topics (i.e., topics that represent the company's most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people) for reporting (Table 1.1-2) were determined through a review of NexGen's Indigenous and stakeholder identification and engagement, the Global Reporting Initiatives Mining and Metals sector disclosures (GRI 2010), and various NexGen filings and internal reports.

Table 1.1-2: NexGen Sustainability Material Topics

Topic	Description
Environmental stewardship	Responsible management of land, water, and air resources throughout and beyond all phases of the project lifespan (i.e., construction, operations, closure, and post-closure)
Health and safety	Protecting the health, safety, and well-being of employees, contractors, and communities by ensuring a safe and healthy workplace and work conditions
Reclamation and continuing land use	Responsible and progressive reclamation of the project sites, facilitating ongoing use of the land post-decommissioning
Regulatory compliance	Legal and ethical execution in compliance with applicable statutes and regulations throughout all phases of the project lifespan
Strong community and Indigenous relations	Fostering trusting relationships through proactive engagement and respect for the rights and values of communities; facilitating collaboration to maximize positive impacts of projects

Code of Ethics

NexGen has strong ethical standards, and the company's reputation is built through the conduct and interactions of all members of the NexGen team, including directors and officers, employees, consultants, and contractors. As part of its responsibility for the stewardship of the company, the NexGen Board of Directors ultimately ensures a culture of ethical conduct by requiring the company to carry out its business in accordance with high business and moral standards and applicable legal and financial requirements. Every member of the NexGen team holds equal responsibility for the reputation of the company, and ethical behaviour represents a paramount professional and personal responsibility. All NexGen personnel are expected to maintain a high level of professional integrity and are accountable for work and behaviour that supports and reflects the values, principles, and standards that have been established by NexGen.

NexGen's Code of Ethics (NexGen n.d.) guides employees to:

- act in a way that upholds and reflects NexGen's values;
- act with integrity and honesty;
- act ethically and with courtesy and respect to others;
- treat communities and the environment in which NexGen operates with respect;
- never use one's power or status in an effort to gain undue benefit or advantage over others;
- maintain confidentiality, where required, to ensure the protection of corporate, personal, and third-party information;

- take responsible steps to avoid any conflicts of interest, either real or perceived; and
- always comply with the law and relevant rules and regulations.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Diversity, equity, and inclusion are strongly ingrained in NexGen's culture and values, and the company has always fostered a diverse work environment in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect and are afforded equal opportunity to succeed. NexGen has a welcoming organizational culture, with positive conditions for engagement, innovation, and high productivity that can be seen at every level of the business.

NexGen embraces workforce diversity through:

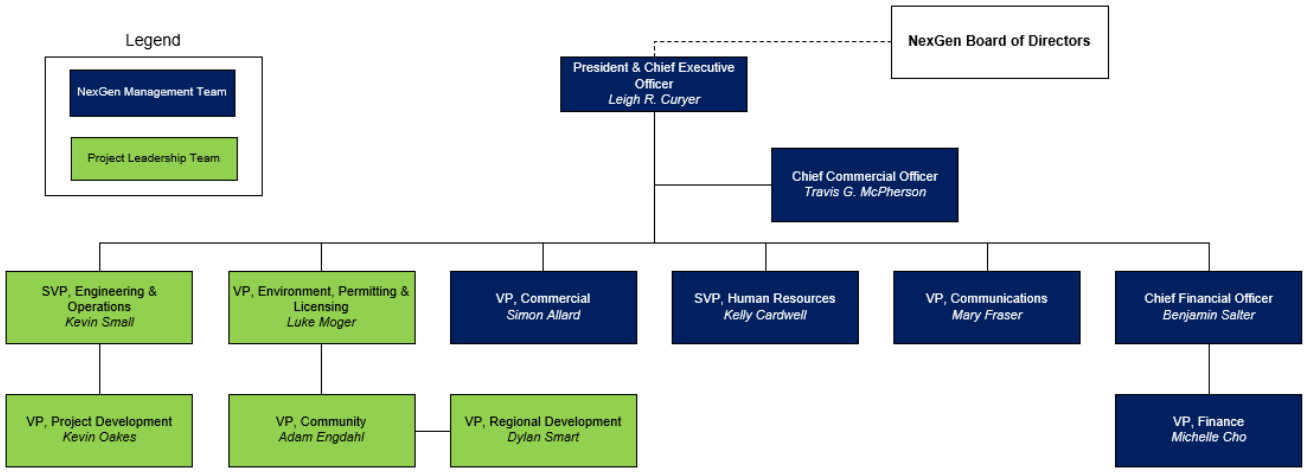
- **equal treatment of all employees**, regardless of age, sex, gender identity and expression, race, national or ethnic origin, religion, language, political beliefs, marital and family status, sexual orientation, physical ability, and all other protected grounds;
- **diversity of thought and perspective** by leveraging the diverse thinking, skills, experience, and working styles of employees, Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders; and
- **respect for stakeholder diversity** through strong and collaborative relationships with diverse shareholders, communities, employees, governments, and suppliers.

1.1.3 Company Management Structure

NexGen's corporate governance structure is composed of a Board of Directors and its committees, as well as the NexGen executive and management teams. The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of the company, and the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for leading the company in meeting its short-term operational and long-term strategic goals. The Chief Executive Officer reports to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

Key personnel for NexGen and the Project are represented in the organizational chart included in Figure 1.1-2. An overview of the background and experience of key NexGen personnel involved in the Project is provided in Table 1.1-3.

Figure 1.1-2: NexGen Management Structure



SVP = Senior Vice President; VP = Vice President.

Table 1.1-3: Key Company and Project Personnel

Official Title Name	Background and Experience
President and Chief Executive Officer Leigh R. Curyer, CA	Mr. Curyer has extensive experience in the resources and corporate sector. Mr. Curyer is the founder, President, and Chief Executive Officer of NexGen, and was previously the Head of Corporate Development for Accord Nuclear Resource Management where he assessed uranium projects worldwide for First Reserve Corporation, a global energy-focused private equity and infrastructure investment firm. Prior to Accord Nuclear Resource Management, he was Chief Financial Officer and Head of Corporate Development of Southern Cross Resources (now Uranium One). Mr. Curyer's uranium project assessment experience has been focused on assets located in Canada, Australia, the United States, Africa, Central Asia, and Europe, and encompassed operating mines, advanced development projects, and exploration prospects. While Chief Financial Officer of Southern Cross Resources (now Uranium One), Mr. Curyer managed the exploration, permitting, and FS of the Honeymoon Uranium Project in South Australia, ensuring full compliance with National Instrument 43-101 reporting. Mr. Curyer is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia.
Chief Commercial Officer Travis G. McPherson	Mr. McPherson has worked in the global mining sector across a variety of commodities and jurisdictions. Mr. McPherson joined NexGen in 2014 and is currently Chief Commercial Officer. Prior to NexGen, Mr. McPherson was head of Corporate Development for a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed gold producer and developer where he was involved in a variety of corporate mandates including corporate strategy and budgeting, mergers and acquisitions, and mine permitting, feasibility, and financing across the capital structure and construction. Mr. McPherson began his career in the natural resources group of an independent boutique Canadian investment bank. Mr. McPherson holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the Sauder School of Business at the University of British Columbia.
Senior Vice President, Engineering & Operations Kevin Small, P.Eng.	Mr. Small is a mining engineer with extensive experience across project development, operations, and technical services, including experience in both underground mining and shaft-sinking. Mr. Small is currently the Senior Vice President, Engineering & Operations at NexGen. Mr. Small has been in consulting and operations roles since 2014, working with clients such as St. Andrew's Goldfields, Kirkland Lake (at Taylor Mine), RNC Minerals, Jerritt Canyon, and Sprott. Prior to 2014, he served as Engineering Manager for Hatch and was involved in a variety of studies, project deliveries, and shaft delivery for BHP Jansen, Mosaic K3, and Rio Tinto. Mr. Small commenced his career at Inco, where he spent 16 years working across all engineering disciplines, including operations, eventually moving into Chief Engineer prior to transitioning to Cementation, where he oversaw a portfolio of projects. Mr. Small holds a Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining Engineering from Queen's University.
Chief Financial Officer Ben Salter, CPA, CA	Mr. Salter is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA) with over 15 years of experience working in a variety of industries, with a focus on the energy and commodity sectors. Previously serving as NexGen's Vice President, Finance, Mr. Salter has extensive experience in financial reporting, regulatory compliance, internal controls, and corporate finance activities. Mr. Salter is currently the Chief Financial Officer at NexGen. Prior to joining NexGen, Mr. Salter held multiple roles at Methanex Corporation, where he managed a team responsible for financial reporting, internal controls, and global budgeting. He obtained his CPA, CA designation at PricewaterhouseCoopers before moving to Alterra Power Corporation, and subsequently Innergex Renewable Energy Inc., where he managed a team responsible for finance, budgeting, external reporting, and treasury of multiple Canadian and United States power projects, including overseeing the construction of a run-of-river hydroelectric power plant. Mr. Salter holds a CPA, CA designation and a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Victoria.

Table 1.1-3: Key Company and Project Personnel

Official Title Name	Background and Experience
Senior Vice President, Human Resources Kelly Cardwell	Ms. Cardwell is an experienced strategic human resources professional with practice spanning several industries. Ms. Cardwell is currently the Senior Vice President, Human Resources at NexGen. Ms. Cardwell started her career as a compensation consultant at Towers Perrin in Montreal prior to holding the roles of Manager, Human Resources at Finning International in Vancouver and subsequently, Director, Human Resources for Best Buy and Future Shop, where she was responsible for compensation, benefits, payroll, relocation, and health and safety across Canada. Most recently, Ms. Cardwell held the role of Senior Vice President, Human Resources at Bosa Properties, where she led the overall strategic human resources function for the organization. Ms. Cardwell holds a Masters of Business Administration from Simon Fraser University, and is writing her thesis to obtain her Masters of Organizational and Industrial Psychology degree from Adler University.
Vice President, Communications Mary Fraser	Ms. Fraser is a seasoned strategic communications leader with experience working with global brands in high-profile media environments. Ms. Fraser is currently the Vice President, Communications at NexGen. Ms. Fraser led the media strategies for the 2010 Olympic Winter Games including sporting events, public engagement initiatives, brand launches, and issues management. She went on to work in the not-for-profit sector promoting national fundraising campaigns, and then the retail sector with Lululemon, building consumer-facing public relations and organization-wide internal and external communications strategies. Ms. Fraser went on to serve as Vice President, Communications and Deputy General Manager, for HK Strategies and was responsible for leading a team on high-profile issues management files and thought leadership campaigns in a variety of sectors. Most recently, she led corporate communications at Aritzia, supporting the organization through the complexity of employee and stakeholder engagement during the global pandemic. Ms. Fraser holds an English degree from the University of British Columbia and a French Language Diploma from Université Aix Marseille, France. She currently sits on the Canada Sevens Board of Directors.
Vice President, Commercial Simon Allard, P.Eng., CFA	Mr. Allard is professional engineer and Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charterholder with expertise in geology, mining, process engineering, and finance in international areas. Mr. Allard has over 20 years of experience in leading multidisciplinary teams in the identification and development of both large and small mining projects. Mr. Allard is currently the Vice President, Commercial at NexGen. Over his career, Mr. Allard has held various senior roles in global organizations, such as South32, Goldcorp, Amec Foster Wheeler, and Teck. Prior to joining NexGen, he was the Manager of the South32 Hermosa-Clark battery-grade manganese project in Arizona where he led the team in advancing the project from concept to execution. Mr. Allard was also the Ambler Joint Venture manager, where he oversaw the technical committee and advised the Joint Venture Board. Mr. Allard holds a Bachelors in Mining Engineering and a Masters in Mineral Economics, both from Université Laval.
Vice President, Finance Michelle Cho, CPA, CA	Ms. Cho is a Charter Professional Accountant (CPA, CA) with over 18 years of experience working primarily in the energy, utilities, and transportation sectors. Ms. Cho is currently the Vice President, Finance at NexGen. With extensive experience in financial reporting, financial planning and analysis, regulatory compliance, process optimization, capital markets, and treasury, Ms. Cho started her career at PricewaterhouseCoopers, with a focus on the oil and gas and utility sectors in Houston and Calgary, serving as one of the key contributors to the Assurance Transformation Program in PricewaterhouseCoopers Canada and the United States. Most recently, Ms. Cho held various leadership positions with the finance departments at Atlas Corp., overseeing significant growth and finance function modernization programs.

Table 1.1-3: Key Company and Project Personnel

Official Title Name	Background and Experience
	Ms. Cho holds a CPA, CA designation and obtained a Masters of Management and Professional Accounting degree from the University of Toronto.
Vice President, Environment, Permitting & Licensing Luke Moger, P.Eng., PMP	Mr. Moger is a professional engineer and project management professional with operational experience spanning field-level technical roles in mining operations and major capital projects through acting as general manager for large remote mine sites. Mr. Moger is currently the Vice President, Environment, Permitting & Licensing at NexGen. Mr. Moger's on-site experience is complemented by his work in corporate settings on organizational initiatives, including leading major permitting and infrastructure projects, Indigenous partnership agreement implementation, and operational excellence initiatives. Prior to NexGen, Mr. Moger served as Assistant General Manager and Operations Manager for the Red Chris Mine through to the transition into the joint venture partnership with Newcrest Mining Limited. Prior to his time with the Red Chris Mine, he served as Operations Manager for Imperial Metals Corporation and Project Manager, Mining Operations for Mount Polley Mining Corporation. Mr. Moger holds a Bachelor of Applied Science (Engineering) from the University of British Columbia.
Vice President, Project Development Kevin Oakes	Mr. Oakes is a project development professional with experience in mining and infrastructure projects, and a strong background in EPC / EPCM project delivery. Mr. Oakes is currently the Vice President, Project Development at NexGen. Mr. Oakes has technically sound experience leading mining development projects at various stages, including due diligence, high-level scoping, feasibility, and full execution. His project experience spans a variety of commodities including in precious metals (gold, silver), base metals (iron, copper), and energy (uranium), and covers remote project settings from northern Canada to South American locations. Mr. Oakes is experienced in all aspects of the mining project life cycle, and his professional focus has been on scoping and project definition, FEED, estimating, scheduling, execution planning, and construction and commissioning management. Prior to joining NexGen, Mr. Oakes served as Vice President, Project Development, for JDS Energy and Mining Inc., where he led the company's eastern Canada operations and was responsible for oversight of all major EPCM projects being executed by personnel who were based out of the Toronto office. This role included hands-on management of several projects, including study and project management and project sponsorship for clients in Canada, the United States, and South America.
Vice President, Community Adam Engdahl	Mr. Engdahl has exploration, project development, engagement, and community initiative experience within the mining sector, working in multiple commodities and jurisdictions across Canada. Mr. Engdahl is currently the Vice President, Community at NexGen. Prior to joining NexGen in 2014, Mr. Engdahl was employed by Claude Resources Inc., where he played an integral role in the initial expansion and delineation of the Santoy Gap gold deposit for what is now SSR Mining's richest gold deposit located in Saskatchewan. As NexGen's Vice President, Community, Mr. Engdahl played an integral role in the successful negotiation and execution of industry-leading Benefit Agreements between NexGen and First Nations and Métis communities local to the Rook I Project. Mr. Engdahl began his career managing exploration programs for Search Minerals Inc. where, in 2011, his team was awarded the Explorer/Prospector of the Year Award for Newfoundland and Labrador by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, Newfoundland and Labrador Branch. Mr. Engdahl was born and continues to reside in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He completed his undergraduate degree in geology from the University of Saskatchewan.

Table 1.1-3: Key Company and Project Personnel

Official Title Name	Background and Experience
Vice President, Regional Development Dylan Smart	Mr. Smart has over 20 years of experience in the construction industry, spanning from trades through to front-line supervision and management. Mr. Smart is currently the Vice President, Regional Development at NexGen. Mr. Smart started his career with Graham Construction, where he held several leadership roles on various construction projects across Saskatchewan. He then transitioned to Iceland Concrete – a Saskatchewan-based, Indigenous owned and operated company – where he played an integral role in business development, resulting in the company's strong presence in heavy industrial work across Western Canada. Mr. Smart was inducted into the Order of Gabriel Dumont in 2019, an honour that is bestowed upon Gabriel Dumont Institute students and alumni who have distinguished themselves through leadership, community involvement, and overall performance. He resides in Langham, Saskatchewan and previously served as Deputy Mayor for the municipality.

CA = Chartered Accountant; CFA = Chartered Financial Analyst; CPA = Chartered Professional Accountant; EPC = engineering, procurement, and construction; EPCM = engineering, procurement, and construction management; FS = Feasibility Study; FEED = front-end engineering design.

1.1.4 Rook I Project Contact Information

The business address and principal contacts for NexGen representatives responsible for the Project and EA are provided in Table 1.1-4. The Project is supported by an operations office in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and a corporate office in Vancouver, British Columbia, at the following addresses:

- NexGen Energy Ltd. (Saskatoon operations office):

  475 2 Ave S Suite 200, Saskatoon, SK S7K 1P4

- NexGen Energy Ltd. (Vancouver corporate office):

  1021 W Hastings St Suite 3150, Vancouver, BC V6E 0C3

The business number for NexGen is 840123707 RT0001, and a copy of the Corporate Profile report from the Information Services Corporation in provided as Appendix 1B, Corporate Profile Report.

Table 1.1-4: NexGen Environmental Assessment Contacts

Official Title	Name	Address	Phone/Email
President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Contact)	Leigh Curyer, CA	1021 W Hastings St Suite 3150 Vancouver, BC V6E 0C3	(604) 428-4112 lcuryer@nxe-energy.ca
Senior Vice President, Engineering & Operations	Kevin Small, P.Eng.	475 2 Ave S Suite 200, Saskatoon, SK S7K 1P4	(306) 954-2275 ksmall@nxe-energy.ca
Vice President, Environment, Permitting and Licensing	Luke Moger, P.Eng., PMP	1021 W Hastings St Suite 3150, Vancouver, BC V6E 0C3	(604) 428-4112 lmoger@nxe-energy.ca

1.1.5 Environmental Impact Statement Team

NexGen established an experienced team of subject matter experts and qualitied professionals to conduct technical studies; engage with Indigenous Groups, communities, regulators, and stakeholders; and prepare the EIS. The integrated EA team is listed in Table 1.1-5. Contributing authors for each EIS section and supporting documents are included in Section 1.4, Figure 1.4-1, Table 1.4-2, and Table 1.4-3.

Table 1.1-5: Rook I Project Environmental Impact Statement Team

Company	Core Team Members
NexGen	Luke Moger – VP, Environment, Permitting & Licensing Frank Halliday – Manager, EIS Delivery Chris Sunderland – Social Science Lead, EIS Delivery Jerry Vandenberg – Technical Lead, EIS Delivery Jenifer Hill – Terrestrial Lead, EIS Delivery Catherine Paul – EIS Development Lead Farrukh Naveed – Integration Lead, EIS Delivery Arthur Lieu – Director, Process and Metallurgy Nick Espenberg – Director, Mine Technical Services Kristie Bonstrom – Director, Waste and Water Jon Henderson – Director, Compliance Alyse Swerhone – Environmental Lead Robert St. Pierre – Project Liaison Manager Melissa Scansen – Manager, Engagement Melissa Brown – Engagement Lead
Arcadis Canada Inc.	Radiological, crystalline silica, and diesel exhaust exposure assessment studies to support engineering design. Douglas Chambers – Vice President, TKI Radiological Sciences Arnon Ho – Senior Health Physicist / Certified Project Manager
Canada North Environmental Services (CanNorth)	Completion of vegetation, surface water quality, fish and fish habitat, and wildlife baseline studies, and the Heritage Resource Impact Assessment. Kelly Wells – Biology Division Manager / Senior Aquatic Biologist Mitchell Thorarinson – Senior Aquatic Biologist / Project Manager Alan Korejbo – Heritage Division Manager / Senior Archaeologist
Ecometrix Incorporated	Completion of the Environmental Risk Assessment, Accidents and Malfunctions Assessment, and Traffic Risk Assessment. Rina Parker – Director of Assessment, Environmental Risk Assessment Specialist Brian Fraser – Principal, Senior Consultant
WSP Canada Inc. (formerly Golder Associates Ltd.)	Overall coordination, preparation, and management of the EIS, and engagement support. Marci Mehl – Project Director Mark Jaferllari – Project Manager Jean-Marc Crew – EA Manager Christina Condarcuri – Project Coordinator Dan Walker – Project Advisor John Virgl – Technical Director Kristine Mason – Technical Lead Kent Gustavson – Engagement and Social Advisor Shawn Morrison – Engagement Support
InterGroup Consultants Ltd.	Engagement support and contributing authors to the socio-economic sections of the EIS. Kristin Kent Drewes – Principal and Consultant Andrew McLaren – Principal and Consultant
Omnia Ecological Services	Completion of vegetation mapping, and wildlife and wildlife habitat baseline studies. Hans Skatter – Partner, Biologist Michael Charlebois – Partner, Terrestrial Wildlife Ecologist
SRK Consultants (Canada) Inc.	Waste characterization and management planning. Jeff Clarke – Senior Consultant, Geochemistry Michael Herrell – Principal Consultant, Geochemistry
Stantec Consulting Ltd.	Reserve estimate, underground mine design, infrastructure design, project planning, and FS. Mark Hatton – Project Manager, Mining Engineer
SLR International Corporation	Geology, mineralization, resource estimate, and FS. Mark Mathisen – Principal Geologist
Wood Canada Limited	Metallurgy, process engineering design, and FS. Paul O'Hara – Manager, Process

EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; FS = Feasibility Study.

1.1.6 Working with People

Transparent discussion and meaningful collaboration are at the core of NexGen's approach to Indigenous, regulatory, and public engagement. Encouraging progressive, broader thinking balanced with technical competence and a deep and abiding respect for the local Indigenous Peoples' and communities' understanding of the local area, site specifics, and industry best practice, is key in this approach.

Engagement with local Indigenous Groups; local communities, residents, businesses, organizations, and land users; and regulatory authorities is foundational to the responsible development of the Project. NexGen has always valued and respected the culture, interests, and aspirations of the communities where it operates, and will continue to do so. With a focus on Saskatchewan's north, aspects of the Project are constantly evaluated with the goal to advance economic benefits and opportunities with local communities, drive economic capacity building, and support entrepreneurs across the province. Since acquiring the southwest Athabasca Basin properties in 2013, NexGen has worked closely with the communities local to the Project to help develop impactful community programs that focus on youth, with an emphasis on education, health and wellness, and building economic capacity.

NexGen's engagement activities have continually evolved to promote the inclusion of Indigenous and Local Knowledge[1] in a manner that provides the opportunity for effective information exchange and dialogue specific to each stage of the Project. This holistic approach to engagement has been consistent since NexGen was formed and will remain a priority for the company throughout all phases of the Project.

NexGen values and internal policies such as the Code of Ethics support a transparent, honest, and respectful approach to dialogue and communication with local Indigenous Groups and stakeholders. NexGen is committed to providing clear, ongoing, and timely information as it relates to its activities to local Indigenous Groups and communities, regulatory authorities, and other members of the public who may be affected by or have a direct interest in the Project.

As NexGen proceeds through the regulatory process and advances development of the Project, engagement activities will continue to include Indigenous Groups and local communities in a manner that provides the opportunity for effective information exchange and dialogue specific to each stage of the Project. This will include an adaptive approach to engagement to allow adequate opportunity to respond to the needs of local communities as new information becomes available, while also respecting specific government policy and/or legislation.

Key Indigenous Group and Community Feedback

NexGen started to work closely with the communities local to the Project prior to early exploration activities in 2013. Prior to commencement of the EA process in 2019, NexGen regularly engaged with local Indigenous Groups and communities on proposed exploration activities and early Project development aspects.

Recognizing the importance of Indigenous Group and community input, NexGen continually considers and strives to acknowledge and incorporate key community feedback in the design and development of the proposed Project. Key themes NexGen has heard and addressed include:

- recognizing, accepting, and respecting the local community's rights and cultural links to and reliance upon the land and its resources to support current and future generations;

[1] Indigenous Knowledge can generally be understood as the unique and collective knowledge of a group of Indigenous People that is built up through generations of living in close contact with the land and natural environment. Local Knowledge is a more general term and, for the purposes of the EA, represents information from a citizen or community representative, but without Indigenous Group/Elder sanction.

- minimizing disturbances, to the extent possible, and protecting the quality of the water, air, land, wildlife, and human health through all phases of the Project;
- continued, effective, and respectful engagement with the local communities through all phases of the Project, including consideration of valuable feedback; and
- maximizing potential business and employment opportunities for local people through all phases of the Project to support current and future generations.

As a foundational principle, NexGen acknowledges and values the community interests and aspirations of those potentially affected by the Project. NexGen fosters trusting relationships that facilitate collaboration and optimize benefits to Indigenous Groups and Project stakeholders by:

- respecting the diverse cultures and perspectives of those with whom the Project interacts;
- proactively and transparently engaging with Project-affected communities;
- enhancing workers' awareness of the history, traditions, and rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- supporting the economic participation of local communities;
- seeking to provide opportunities resulting from Project benefits to local communities, especially opportunities with the ability to last beyond the Project lifespan; and
- providing clear and timely information to those who have a direct interest in the Project.

1.1.7 Project Approach

NexGen's goal is to leave lasting benefits to local communities, and the company has approached advancement of the Project with consideration of current and future generations. NexGen is focused on the responsible and optimal development of the Project, which involves incorporating environmental stewardship, social advancement, and sustainable long-term economic benefits for local Indigenous Groups and stakeholders. NexGen applies its vision, values, and approach to guide all aspects of decision making in advancing the Project including exploration, development, and engineering design; driving excellence as the Project moves through the EA process; and ultimately, if approved, through Construction, Operations, and Decommissioning and Reclamation (i.e., Closure) phases.

To achieve the goal of lasting benefits to local communities, NexGen has always and will continue to focus on providing economic benefits through training and employment; promoting community confidence through rigorous environmental standards and engagement; and providing employee assurance through effective health and safety measures. NexGen's Project planning has utilized national and international best practices and lessons learned from mining and processing uranium ores.

Environmental Stewardship

NexGen is dedicated to minimizing potential effects on the environment throughout all phases of the Project, incorporating proven best practices and designs around mine planning, tailings and mine rock management, and reducing the operational footprint. NexGen delivers innovative solutions to complement proven technologies while recognizing and valuing the importance of protecting and preserving the environment throughout the Project lifespan and beyond. NexGen's approach to responsible development includes:

- early and continuous Indigenous and public engagement on environmental protection;
- exercising responsible stewardship of air, land, and water resources;

- applying economically viable best available technology and techniques;
- minimizing Project effects;
- designing and operating for responsible closure and long-term land use;
- minimizing the generation of waste;
- responsibly managing tailings and waste facilities;
- respecting the principles of pollution prevention;
- responsibly managing energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- maximizing the application of the reduce, reuse, and recycle principles;
- monitoring and adaptively managing the Project based on rigorous scientific practice and in consideration of Indigenous and Local Knowledge; and
- working with local Indigenous Groups to implement independent environmental monitoring.

Worker Health, Safety, and Well-Being

NexGen is committed to fully supporting and engaging all workers in the implementation and improvement of an Integrated Management System (IMS) as a means of systematically and reliably achieving desired Project outcomes and excellence in worker safety, radiation safety, and environmental protection. This unified framework includes processes for implementing compliance measures, enables continual improvement, and fosters a culture where protecting the health and safety of workers and preserving the environment are principal considerations guiding overall decisions and daily actions. NexGen has established an IMS Policy that reflects NexGen vision and values and provides the foundation for NexGen's IMS approach.

The IMS Policy defines management system principles and expectations for protecting the health, safety, and well-being of workers; preserving the environment; engaging with Indigenous communities and members of the public; complying with legal and other requirements; and continually improving management system processes and performance.

NexGen is committed to continual improvement through an ongoing process to improve the suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the IMS.

Disciplined Planning

Knowledge of community values, commitment to high standards, and understanding of lessons learned from other mining operations complement NexGen's life cycle engagement for the Project that is early, often, lasting, and transparent.

The proposed Project has been designed to promote high levels of environmental performance and incorporate best practices of minimalistic surface expression, progressive reclamation, and advanced closure management design. The characteristics of the Arrow deposit at the Project site are conducive to proven mining methods and underground tailings storage. The natural geological setting of the deposit (e.g., basement-hosted, monometallic) reduces the requirement for complex, costly, and technically challenging engineering designs. These characteristics, combined with NexGen's commitment to environmental performance, enable the opportunity for the development of a unique project to support the promising nuclear power industry and the global demand for base load clean air energy.

Identification, presentation, and due consideration of local Indigenous Groups' input through the early and ongoing engagement processes has validated, informed, and influenced aspects of Project design. These

aspects include the deposition of all tailings underground, minimization of the total site disturbance footprint, optimization of water management strategies and infrastructure, and commitment to fund and support independent Indigenous Monitors chosen by each primary Indigenous Group for opportunities to participate in environmental monitoring programs for the Project through all phases.

1.2 Rook I Project Overview

NexGen is proposing to develop the Rook I Project, a new uranium mining and milling operation in northwestern Saskatchewan. The proposed Project would be located entirely on Provincial Crown Land within Treaty 8 territory and the Métis Homeland, and adjacent to Treaty 10 territory. The Project, which is 100% owned by NexGen, would include facilities to support the extraction and processing of uranium ore from the Arrow deposit, a land-based, basement hosted, high-grade uranium deposit. The anticipated lifespan of the Project would be 43 years and include Construction, Operations, and Closure phases.

The purpose of the proposed Project is to provide a potential source of uranium as part of meeting global demand for electricity through low-GHG emitting energy options. The development of the Project can support the facilitation of renewable energy options, help meet the growing global electricity demands, and support both national and international efforts to reduce GHG emissions.

The Project would create employment, training, and business opportunities, particularly locally but also more broadly. In addition to direct employment requirements, the Project would also result in indirect employment (i.e., employment in sectors supplying goods and services to the Project), and induced employment (i.e., employment linked to consumer expenditures generated by direct and indirect employment) opportunities. With a focus on northern Saskatchewan, Project plans for employment, contracting, and training are being developed to maximize local benefits and opportunities, and build capacity.

This subsection describes the purpose and justification for the Project; provides an overview of the Project location and setting; describes current mineral and tenure and surface rights; outlines exploration, Project development, and engineering activities completed to date; summarizes key aspects of the proposed Project; and presents the Project schedule.

1.2.1 Purpose of the Rook I Project and Justification for Development

The proposed Project represents a substantial and consistent potential source of uranium for meeting the expected growing global demand for electricity. The Project could meaningfully contribute to the Government of Canada's ability to meet its environmental obligations and commitments with respect to climate change (Prime Minister of Canada 2021) by displacing high-GHG intensity fossil fuel (e.g., coal, natural gas) electricity generation in favour of low-GHG emitting, green energy. Providing a potential source of uranium would also support Saskatchewan's objective of developing lower carbon emission electricity generation over the next decade (Government of Saskatchewan 2019a). While uranium is not the only option to support these local and global endeavours, the demand for uranium is increasing, and this energy source can be an important part of the solution as the world moves towards more sustainable measures to protect the environment and reduce effects on climate change.

In addition to supporting national environmental objectives and commitments, the proposed Project would generate socio-economic benefits and opportunities for local Indigenous Groups, communities, the Province of Saskatchewan, and Canada, including increased direct local and national employment, tax and royalty revenue, and associated indirect economic benefits and employment at local to national scales.

The Need for Uranium

The majority of uranium is used as the primary input in the production of nuclear fuel, which is required globally in the nuclear power generation industry, an important component of the global electricity mix. Canada's non-proliferation policy stipulates that Canadian-supplied nuclear material, equipment, and technology may only be transferred to countries with which Canada has concluded a bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement (Government of Canada 2021).

The International Energy Agency forecasts that the global demand for electricity could increase by up to 90% between 2018 and 2040. This forecasted growth could result in increased GHG emissions from electricity generation, particularly through the burning of fossil fuels (IEA 2019). Under the 2015 Paris Agreement (UNFCCC 2015), Canada has committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 40% to 45% below 2005 levels by 2030 (Prime Minister of Canada 2021).

Reducing carbon emissions in Saskatchewan's electricity production by 2030 is a stated objective of Saskatchewan's Growth Plan, with a target of a 40% reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels by 2030 (Government of Saskatchewan 2019a). Incorporating nuclear power into Saskatchewan's energy mix could provide up to 80% of the province's electricity through zero-emission sources, and the Province is pursuing small modular reactor operation in the early to mid-2030s (Government of Saskatchewan 2019a).

Canada is a major producer of uranium, having contributed between 8% and 22% of the global supply annually from 2011 to 2020 (World Nuclear Association 2021). It has been estimated that the use of Canadian mined and milled uranium in nuclear power plants avoids approximately 300 megatonnes (Mt) to 500 Mt of carbon dioxide emissions worldwide per year (International Atomic Energy Agency Ministerial Conference 2017). Currently, all uranium that is supplied globally from Canada is mined in Saskatchewan (Canada Energy Regulator 2021).

To meet the Paris Agreement targets, there would need to be an 80% increase in global nuclear power production by 2040 compared to current production levels, along with investments in renewable energy sources (IEA 2019). In Canada, 80% of national electricity generation is currently from non-GHG emitting sources, and Canada aims to increase that amount to 90% by 2030. To meet growing electricity demands and the GHG emission reduction targets, significant new nuclear and other low carbon-emitting electrical capacity would have to be established in Canada in addition to decarbonization efforts (Canadian Nuclear Association 2017).

Market demand for uranium is driven primarily by the level of current or planned nuclear reactors operating globally, while market supply is driven by the global supply of uranium. In the long term, a significant increase in the uranium resource will be required both nationally and internationally to support the use and growth of nuclear capacity as the transition to low-carbon electricity generation continues (Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency 2020). Strategic uranium development is required to ensure these resources are ready for use in nuclear fuel production in a manner that adheres to Nuclear Cooperation Agreement guidelines and is in accordance with Canada's commitment that exports be properly protected, safely handled, and resourced for peaceful purposes. Between 2016 and 2020, Canada's contribution to world uranium mining production steadily decreased from 22% to 8% (World Nuclear Association 2021), highlighting the need for additional uranium-producing mines if Canada is to re-establish itself as a global supply leader.

The proposed Project could play a key role in meeting the global demands for uranium. Considering Saskatchewan is a major source of the world's uranium (International Atomic Energy Agency Ministerial Conference 2017) and considering the high-tonnage and grade of the Arrow deposit, the proposed Project could be developed into a uranium concentrate producer of global importance. The Arrow deposit is located within the Athabasca Basin, which is a well-explored and well-developed uranium mining region. The proposed Project

can be developed such that strong health, safety, and environmental performance would be achieved and economic benefits realized by local Indigenous Groups, local communities, Saskatchewan, and Canada. The Project is being designed to meet applicable regulatory requirements and industry best management practices, and to be safe for the public and workers. The Project would also operate in well-regulated provincial and federal jurisdictions.

Project Benefits

NexGen will continue to prioritize training, employment, and business opportunities for the local communities closest to the Project.

On-site labour would vary by year throughout all Project phases depending on the specific work requirements. During Construction, the on-site labour is expected to peak at approximately 350 workers. During Operations, peak employment is expected to comprise a total of approximately 490 positions on payroll (i.e., direct employment), of which approximately 260 people are expected to be on site at any one time. While the transition from the Active Closure Stage to the Transitional Monitoring Stage (i.e., during Closure) would result in decreases to employment, training, and business opportunities related to the Project, the work experience and training gained during previous Project phases would result in a more experienced and qualified local labour force.

In addition to direct employment requirements, the Project would also result in indirect and induced employment opportunities. Total Canada-wide direct, indirect, and induced employment related to the Project is estimated to range between approximately 2,050 and 2,625 full-time equivalent positions annually over the four years of Construction, and between 950 and 1,200 full-time equivalent positions during a typical year in Operations. NexGen is committed to using best efforts to provide qualified local residents with a first preference for employment and training opportunities to achieve a long-term aspirational target of 75% of the Project's workforce being composed of local community members.

Increased education and training opportunities are anticipated to provide substantial positive benefits for local residents. NexGen would continue to provide workforce training opportunities throughout the Project lifespan; this training could allow employees to advance to more senior and higher-income employment and improve their ability to obtain other employment in the future.

The Project would provide increased business and contracting opportunities related to the provision of goods (e.g., equipment, fuel, supplies) and services (e.g., construction, transportation, hospitality) throughout Construction, Operations, and Closure. If the Project were to proceed, NexGen would continually evaluate its supply chain for opportunities to procure goods and services from existing sources in the area of the Project as well as opportunities to develop and expand local capacity. NexGen has an aspirational long-term target of greater than 30% of the Project's external spend being awarded to local businesses.

The opportunity to establish local sustainable economic and community outcomes beyond Project Closure is a key focus incorporated into the NexGen approach.

Project Economics

The proposed Project possesses favourable economics, would be fully self-funded, and would not require any financial support from federal or provincial authorities.

The Project would generate benefits through payments to the governments of Saskatchewan and Canada through royalties and taxes; the total estimated direct payments to government for a typical operating year are

estimated at $288.5 million for Saskatchewan and $103.9 million for Canada based on a US$50 per pound uranium price realized annually over the life of the Project.

In addition to payments to the provincial and federal governments, Benefit Agreements signed with primary Indigenous Groups include payments based on revenue generated throughout the Project lifespan.

1.2.2 Project Location and Setting

The proposed Project is located approximately 40 km east of the Saskatchewan-Alberta border, 130 km north of the Northern Village of La Loche, and 640 km northwest of the city of Saskatoon (Figure 1.2-1).

The proposed Project lies within parts of National Topographic System map sheets 74F/7, 74F/10, and 74F/11, and it is approximately centred at Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates of 620,000 E and 6,385,000 N (NAD 83, Zone 12N). The Arrow deposit is located at approximate Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates of 604,350 E and 6,393,600 N (57°40′21″N and -109°15′2″W).

At a regional scale, the proposed Project is situated within the southern Athabasca Basin adjacent to Patterson Lake, along the upper Clearwater River system (Figure 1.2-2). The Clearwater River watershed drains to the Mackenzie River watershed.

Climatic conditions at the Project site are considered sub-arctic, with mean ambient temperatures ranging from -18°C in February to a high of 17°C in July. Winters are characterized as long and cold, with mean monthly temperatures below freezing from October to April. Drumlins, lakes, wetlands, rivers, streams, and muskegs are common in the Project vicinity. Elevations in the region range from 583 metres above sea level (masl) at the crest of major drumlins to 480 masl for some of the lowland lakes. The Project site is covered by 30 m to 100 m thick glacial drift over Cretaceous mudstone, which is composed of fine-grained clay particles that have been compressed by overlying material over a long period of time. The glacial drift is composed primarily of sand with gravels, cobbles, and boulders. The Project site is dominated by sandstone (i.e., sand-sized grains of rock material) with some bedrock outcroppings (i.e., rock that rises above the surface).

The broader regional area of the proposed Project intersects the Boreal Shield and Boreal Plain ecozones. At a smaller, more local scale, the Project site is located within the Boreal Plain Ecozone of the Mid-Boreal Uplands Ecoregion. The area surrounding the Project site consists of recent burns with residual stands of jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) and some black spruce (*Picea mariana*), with shrub and lichen as ground cover. Over the last 40 years, much of the region has been burned in historical fires.

The wildlife species present within the regional area of the proposed Project are typical of the Boreal Shield and Boreal Plains ecozones. The proposed Project is located within the SK2 West administration unit for woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) and adjacent to the boundary of the SK1 caribou conservation unit. Moose (*Alces alces*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and beaver (*Castor canadensis*) are commonly harvested species.

Large-bodied fish species captured or previously documented in waterbodies and watercourses surveyed in the area of the Project are typical of northern temperate waterbodies and watercourses in Saskatchewan and include Arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*), burbot (*Lota lota*), cisco (*Coregonus artedi*), lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), lake whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*), longnose sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*), northern pike (*Esox lucius*), walleye (*Sander vitreus*), white sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*), and yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). These fish species are commonly targeted by recreational and subsistence fishers (i.e., anglers).

Two Saskatchewan provincial parks are located within 150 km of the proposed Project: Clearwater River Provincial Park (41 km south), and Athabasca Sand Dunes Provincial Park (141 km north). Preston Lake Wildlife Refuge is located in northern Saskatchewan on a small island in Preston Lake to protect a pelican colony during its nesting and rearing period (29 km south; Figure 1.2-2). The two closest Alberta provincial parks to the proposed Project are Marguerite River Wildland Provincial Park (38 km west) and Richardson River Dunes Wildland Provincial Park (51 km northwest). The portion of the Clearwater River in Saskatchewan is recognized for its cultural heritage and has been designated as part of the Canadian Heritage River Systems.

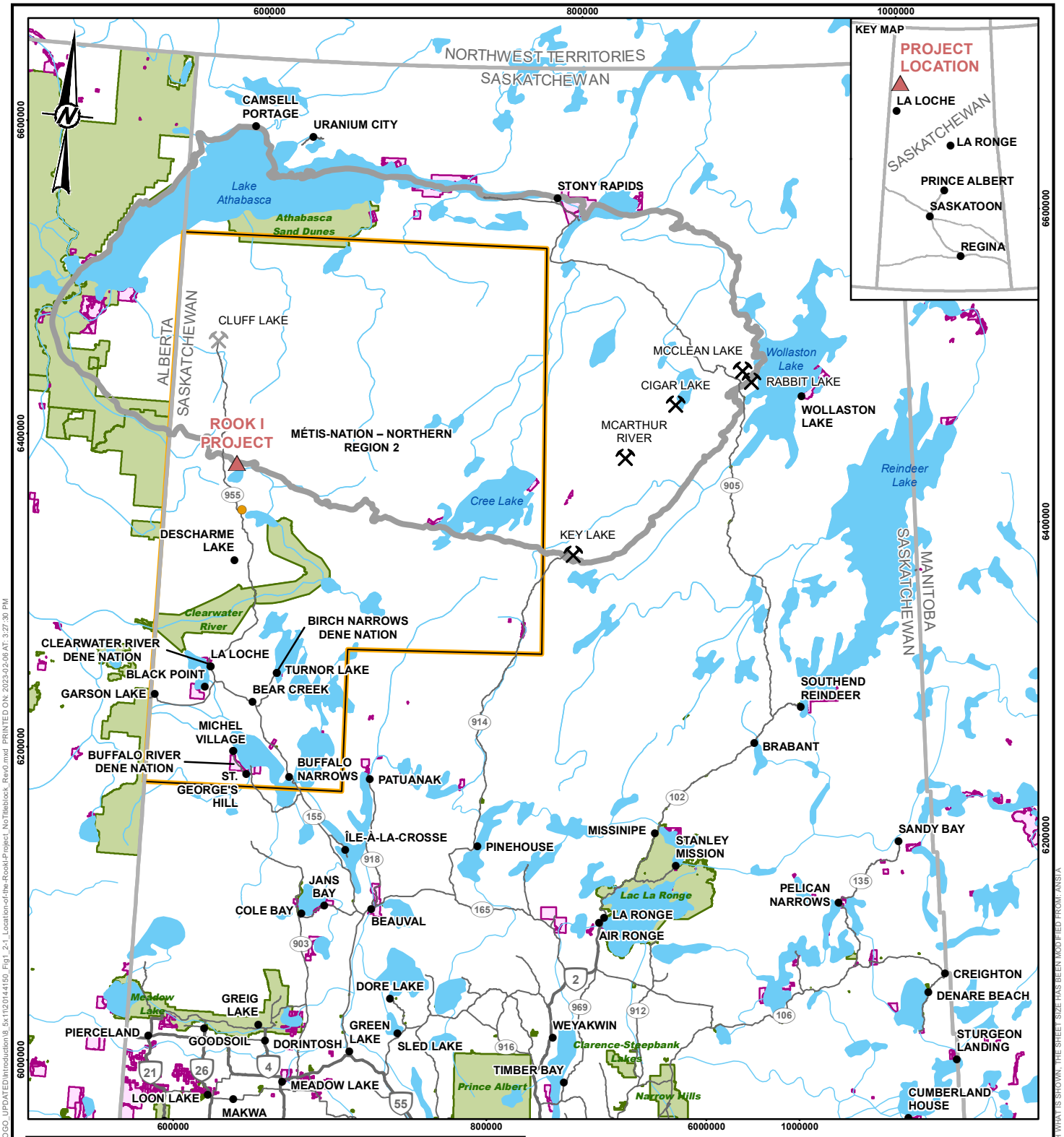
The proposed Project is located entirely on Provincial Crown Land within Treaty 8 territory and the Métis Homeland, and adjacent to Treaty 10 territory. The closest federal lands to the Project site consist of Indigenous reserves, including Clearwater River Dene Band 222 (approximately 120 km south), English River First Nation Cable Bay Cree Lake 192M and 192N (approximately 130 km southwest), Cree Lake 192G (130 km southwest), Turnor Lake 193B (approximately 135 km southeast), and Clearwater River Dene Band 221 (140 km south; Figure 1.2-3). Métis communities nearest the Project site include La Loche (Local 39; approximately 130 km south), Turnor Lake (Local 40; approximately 135 km southeast), and Black Point (Local 162; approximately 145 km south; Figure 1.2-3).

The broader regional area surrounding the proposed Project is largely undisturbed by human activities and infrastructure; approximately 0.5% of the regional area (i.e., 1,000 km^2) encompassing the Patterson Lake watershed has been influenced by human developments. Most human-related disturbances in the regional area include linear features such as Highway 955, cutlines, seismic lines, and trails, with some cleared areas.

Around 2004, a committee was formed to develop a land use plan that would guide permitted development in the area north of La Loche. Representatives from the Clearwater River Dene Nation (CRDN), La Loche, the ENV, and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Government Relations formed a committee to complete the land use plan; however, the land use plan was never completed (Happ 2021). A regional planning forum was held by the provincial government in 2018 that was intended for capacity building and to build networks to support land use planning processes (Government of Saskatchewan 2019b). There are currently no land use plans that encompass the Project location.

The proposed Project is north of the commercial forest zone; commercial forestry activity is not conducted in the vicinity of the Project. There are no active mines near the Project. The now closed Cluff Lake Mine was operated by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (now Orano) and is located 80 km north of the Project site. The mine closed in 2002 and is in a long-term monitoring and maintenance phase.

Approximately 92 active mineral dispositions, issued to twelve companies, exist within the general area of the proposed Project (Figure 1.2-4). Although mineral dispositions are in the area, they do not necessarily lead to the development of resources due to the many factors that exist (e.g., resource geology, environment, technical and economic feasibility, markets). The Patterson Lake South Property, which is planned by Fission Uranium Corp. (Fission 2019), also located on Patterson Lake approximately 5 km from the proposed Project, recently commenced the EA process per the requirements of *The Environmental Assessment Act* of Saskatchewan (Fission 2021) as the proposed Patterson Lake South Uranium Project.



LEGEND

- POPULATED PLACE
- URANIUM MINING FACILITY (ACTIVE)
- URANIUM MINING FACILITY (DECOMMISSIONED)
- PRIMARY HIGHWAY
- SECONDARY HIGHWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- ATHABASCA BASIN BOUNDARY
- INDIAN RESERVE
- PROVINCIAL PARKS
- WATERBODY
- PROJECT LOCATION
- PRESTON LAKE WILDLIFE REFUGE
- MÉTIS NATION-SASKATCHEWAN NORTHERN REGION 2

0 100 200
1:3,500,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE(S)

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2. PARKS OBTAINED FROM IHS MARKIT CANADA ULC.

PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 12 DATUM: NAD 83

PROJECT: NexGen Energy Ltd. — ROOK I PROJECT

TITLE: LOCATION OF THE ROOK I PROJECT

CONSULTANT: wsp

PROJECT 20144150 | SCALE AS SHOWN | REV. 0

FIGURE 1.2-1

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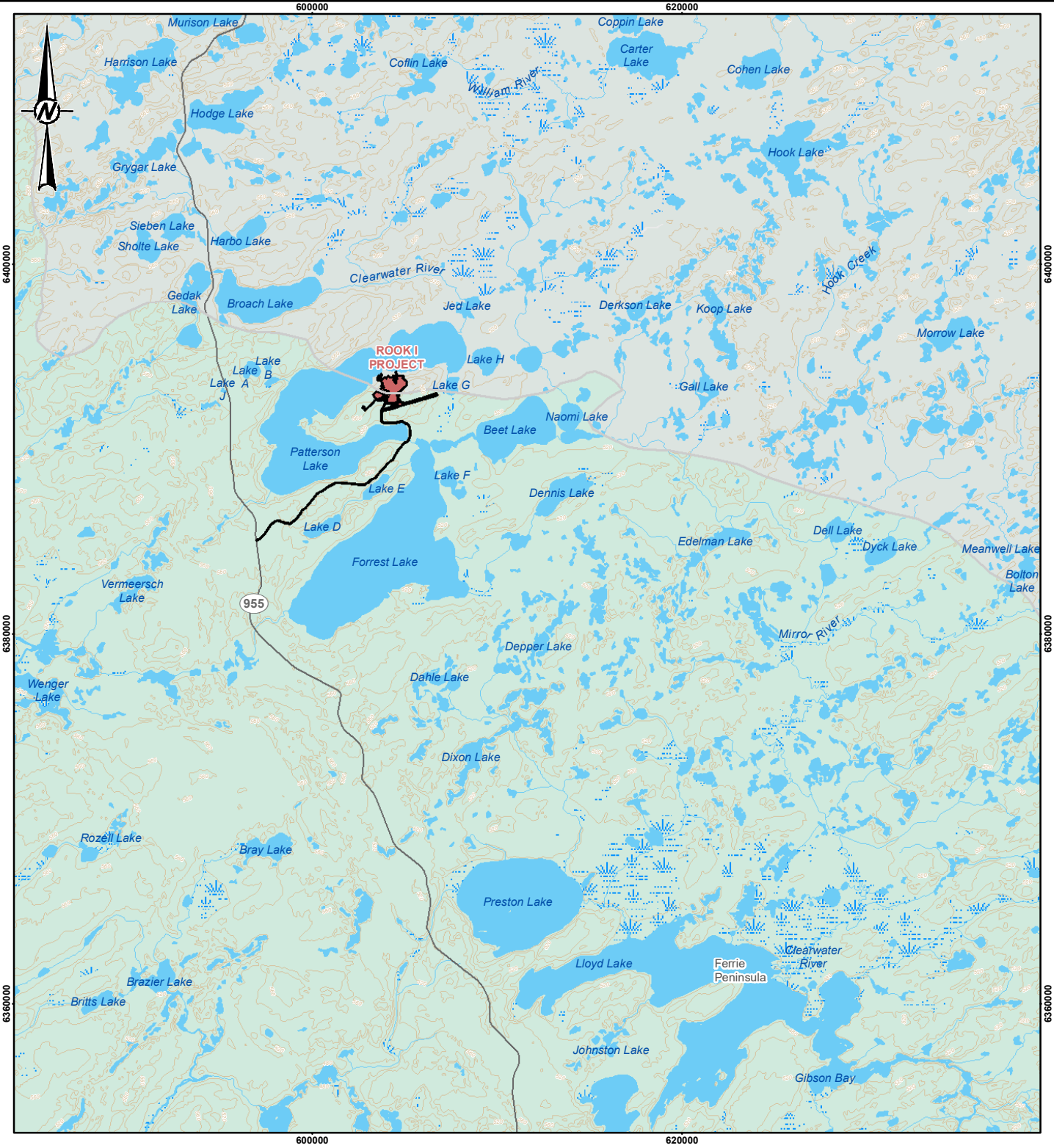

LEGEND

- ELEVATION CONTOUR (20 m INTERVAL)
- SECONDARY HIGHWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- ATHABASCA BASIN
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- WOODED AREA
- PROPOSED PROJECT FOOTPRINT

0 5 10
1:300,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECT FEATURES OBTAINED FROM NEXGEN, APRIL 6, 2021.
2. BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM GEOGRATIS, © DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 12 DATUM: NAD 83

PROJECT
NexGen Energy Ltd.

ROOK I PROJECT

TITLE

REGIONAL AREA OF THE ROOK I PROJECT

CONSULTANT
wsp

PROJECT 20144150 | SCALE AS SHOWN | REV. 0

FIGURE 1.2-2

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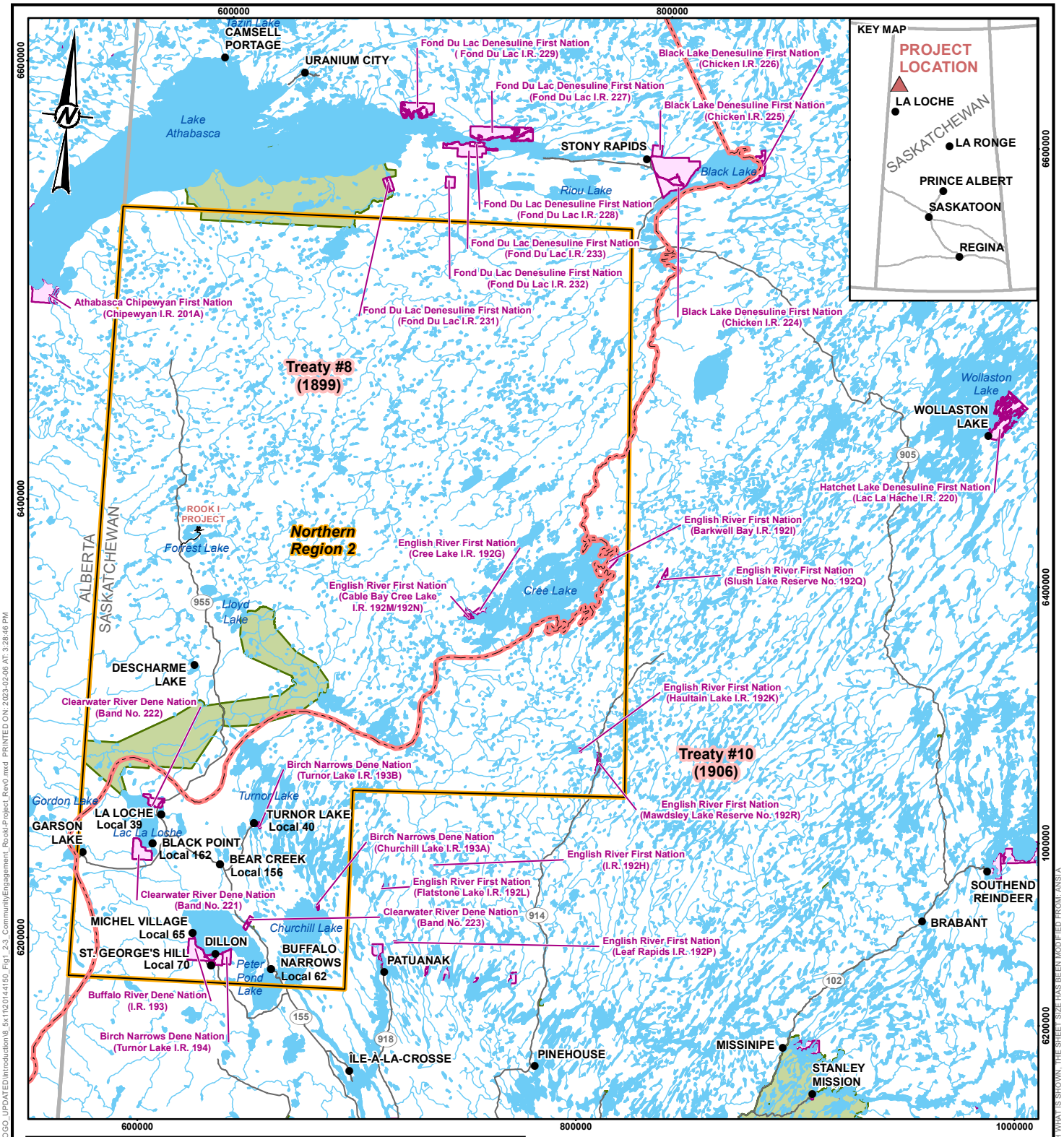

LEGEND

- POPULATED PLACE
- SECONDARY HIGHWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- INDIAN RESERVE
- PROVINCIAL PARKS
- WATERBODY
- PROPOSED PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- FIRST NATION TREATY BOUNDARIES
- MÉTIS NATION-SASKATCHEWAN NORTHERN REGION 2

0 60 120
1:2,500,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE(S)
1. BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM GEOGRATIS, © DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
2. PARKS OBTAINED FROM IHS MARKIT CANADA ULC.
3. ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CANADA (AANDC) AND MEADOW LAKE TRIBAL COUNCIL, BIRCH NARROWS DENE NATION.
PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 12 DATUM: NAD 83

PROJECT
NexGen Energy Ltd.

ROOK I PROJECT

TITLE

INDIGENOUS GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES IN THE REGIONAL AREA OF THE ROOK I PROJECT

CONSULTANT
wsp

PROJECT		20144150	PHASE	3314 - 6
DESIGN	DW	2021-10-26	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
GIS	NO	2023-02-06		
CHECK	JMC	2023-02-06		
REVIEW	MM	2023-02-06		

FIGURE 1.2-3

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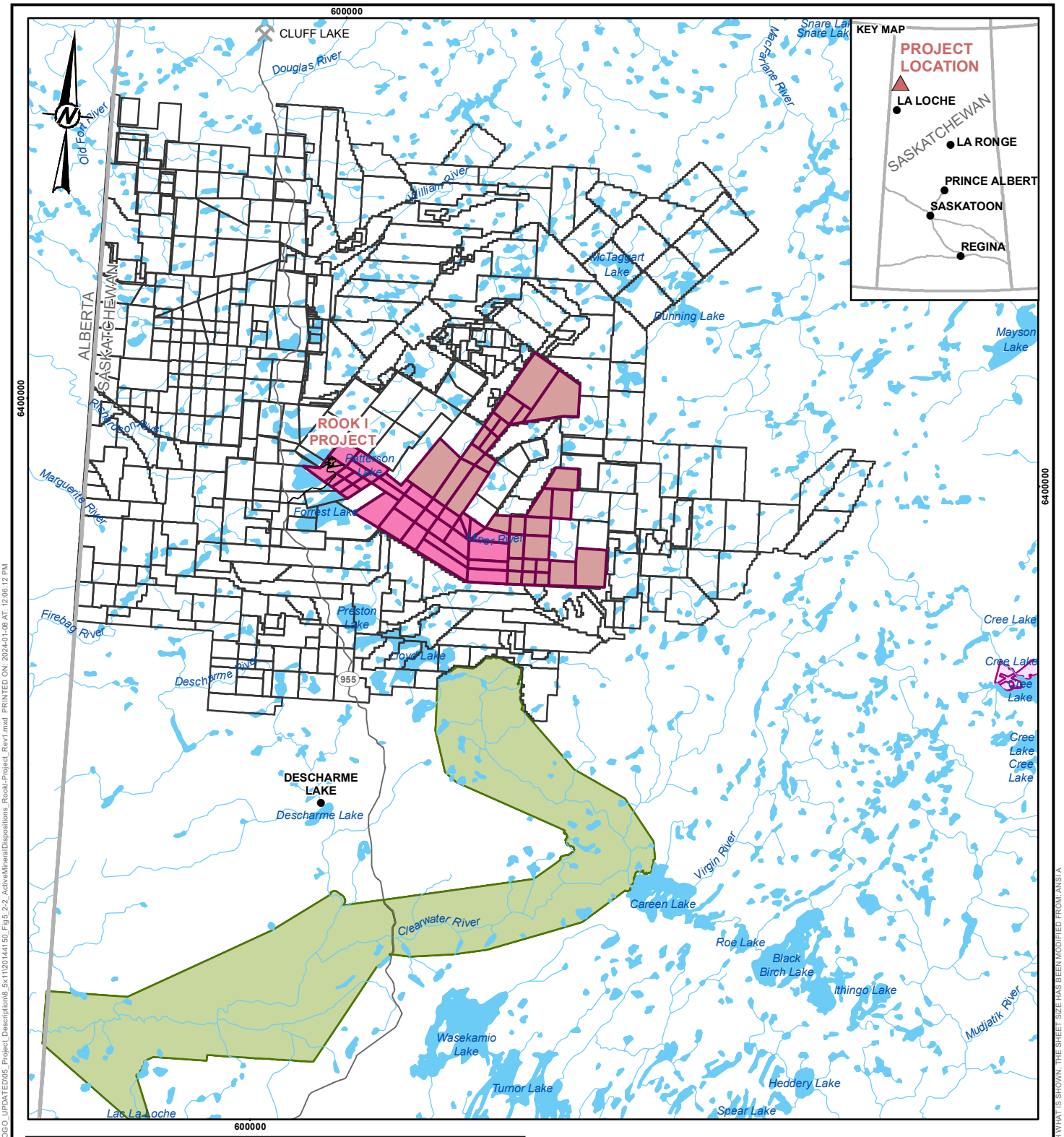

LEGEND

- POPULATED PLACE
- URANIUM MINING FACILITY (DECOMMISSIONED)
- SECONDARY HIGHWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- INDIAN RESERVE
- PROVINCIAL PARKS
- WATERBODY
- PROPOSED PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- NEXGEN ROOK I PROPERTY MINERAL DISPOSITIONS
- OTHER NEXGEN MINERAL DISPOSITIONS
- MINERAL DISPOSITIONS

0 30 60
1:1,000,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECT FEATURES OBTAINED FROM NEXGEN, APRIL 6, 2021 AND UPDATED JUNE 8, 2021.
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PROJECT

NexGen Energy Ltd.

ROOK I PROJECT

TITLE

ACTIVE MINERAL DISPOSITIONS IN THE AREA OF THE ROOK I PROJECT

CONSULTANT

wsp

PROJECT		20144150	PHASE	3314 - 6
DESIGN	GE	2024-01-08	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 1
GIS	NO	2024-01-08		
CHECK	DW	2024-01-08	**FIGURE 1.2-4**	
REVIEW	MM	2024-01-08		

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1.2.3 Indigenous and Community Setting

Since 2013, NexGen has worked closely with the local communities and those expressing interest in the Project to help develop meaningful relationships based on trust and respect. Prior to commencement of the EA process in 2019 through the submission of the *Project Description for the Rook I Project* (NexGen 2019), NexGen regularly engaged with local Indigenous Groups and communities on proposed exploration activities and early Project development aspects.

During early engagement, an Indigenous Group and stakeholder identification process was undertaken to understand the individuals and groups that would most likely be affected by the proposed Project. The establishment of a local priority area (LPA) stemmed from this identification process.

Local Priority Area

The LPA consists of the local communities closest to the Project that would experience most of the Project effects and for which NexGen would prioritize local training, employment, and business opportunities. These communities are located along or accessed via Highways 155 and 955 north of the intersection of Highways 155 and 925. These communities include the CRDN, Birch Narrows Dene Nation (BNDN), and Buffalo River Dene Nation (BRDN); northern villages of La Loche and Buffalo Narrows; and surrounding northern hamlets and settlements. All LPA communities are within the Métis Nation – Saskatchewan (MN-S) Northern Region 2 (NR2; Figure 1.2-3).

Communities within the LPA include Indigenous Group Reserve Parcels, Métis citizens, off-reserve Dene Nation citizens, those who have identified as other Indigenous persons, and those who have identified as non-Indigenous (Statistics Canada 2016). Overall, approximately 96% of the LPA residents in 2016 identified as being Indigenous.

Over time, engagement activities expanded, with discussion and direct correspondence being conducted with Indigenous Groups and communities more broadly in the LPA.

Local Indigenous Groups

As NexGen has advanced development of the Project, review has been undertaken to confirm those Indigenous communities who may be affected by or have an interest in the Project. Identification of potentially affected or interested Indigenous Groups and communities was informed through direct correspondence and discussion with Indigenous leaders, community members, and other organizations in the region; review of publicly available information; and guidance provided by provincial and federal regulatory agencies.

The NexGen process to determine primary or other engagement requirements for local Indigenous Groups also included consideration of CNSC (2022):

- historical and modern treaties;
- proximity of the Project to Indigenous communities;
- traditional territories;
- traditional and current land uses;
- settled or ongoing land claims and/or litigation;
- existing relationships between Indigenous communities and NexGen or the CNSC; and
- potential Project effects on health and safety, the environment, and any potential or established Aboriginal or Treaty Rights and related interests of Indigenous Groups.

The process by which the Indigenous Groups were identified for engagement aligns with REGDOC-3.2.2 Version 1.2, Indigenous Engagement (CNSC 2022). Indigenous Groups that were identified for potential engagement were mapped along the consultation activity spectrum as outlined in REGDOC-3.2.2 Version 1.2 in consideration of each group's potential to be affected by or to influence the Project, their proximity to the Project, their traditional territory, and their level of interest expressed in the Project.

Key information was also presented by the CNSC and ENV in the letters inviting Indigenous Groups to participate in the EA process for the Project. These letters initially suggested which Indigenous groups should be considered for full engagement (i.e., invited to participate) based on likely Project effects and those who should be considered as other groups for engagement (i.e., informed).

Using the NexGen process to determine engagement requirements, the CNSC consultation activity spectrum for engagement, and the letters provided to Indigenous Groups by the CNSC and ENV, the primary Indigenous Groups identified for full engagement for the Project are (Table 1.2-1):

- Clearwater River Dene Nation;
- Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Northern Region 2, including the provincial Métis Nation – Saskatchewan government working on behalf of the Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Northern Region 2 and LPA Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Northern Locals;
- Birch Narrows Dene Nation; and
- Buffalo River Dene Nation.

Table 1.2-1: Primary Indigenous Groups Identified in Relation to Rook I Project Engagement

Indigenous Group	Location	Rationale
First Nations		
Clearwater River Dene Nation	Has three reserve parcels, with the primary populated reserve parcel located north of Lac La Loche, approximately 120 km from the Project, or 155 km by road	▪ Treaty 8 signatory ▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic ▪ Participation in engagement related to the Cluff Lake operation
Birch Narrows Dene Nation	Has three reserve parcels, with the only population on reserve (Turnor Lake 193B) adjacent to the Northern hamlet of Turnor Lake, approximately 135 km from the Project, or 230 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic ▪ Participation in engagement related to the Cluff Lake operation; previously included in engagement identified as Turnor Lake
Buffalo River Dene Nation	Reserve (Peter Pond Lake 193) is located adjacent to the Village of Dillon, approximately 190 km from the Project, or 330 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic ▪ Participation in engagement related to the Cluff Lake operation; previously included in engagement identified as Dillon
Métis Communities (Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Northern Region 2)[(a)]		
Local 39 – La Loche	Located on Lac La Loche approximately 130 km from the Project, or 155 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic
Local 40 – Turnor Lake	Located adjacent to the BNDN's main reserve parcel, approximately 135 km from the Project, or 230 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic

Table 1.2-1: Primary Indigenous Groups Identified in Relation to Rook I Project Engagement

Indigenous Group	Location	Rationale
Local 62 – Buffalo Narrows	Located on Highway 155, approximately 205 km from the Project, or 260 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic
Local 65 – Michel Village	Located near Peter Pond Lake on Highway 925, approximately 190 km from the Project, or 340 km by road	▪ Potential current land uses in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic
Local 70 – St. George's Hill	Located near Peter Pond Lake on Highway 925, approximately 190 km from the Project, or 330 km by road	▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic
Local 127 – Garson Lake[(b)]	Located on Highway 956 close to the Alberta border, approximately 160 km from the Project, or 220 km by road	▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic
Local 130 – Descharme Lake[(b)]	Located approximately 60 km from the Project, or 80 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic
Local 156 – Bear Creek	Located on Highway 155, approximately 155 km from the Project, or 195 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic
Local 162 – Black Point	Located towards the south end of Lac La Loche, approximately 145 km from the Project, or 175 km by road	▪ Proximity to Project ▪ Potential land use in proximity to the Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Increased Project-related traffic

(a) The MN-S NR2, including the provincial MN-S government working on behalf of the MN-S NR2 and MN-S Locals.

(b) The MN-S Local 127 – Garson Lake and MN-S Local 130 – Descharme Lake have been identified by the Government of Saskatchewan for engagement in relation to the Project. Information provided to NexGen indicates that Local 127 and Local 130 are not currently active. Dialogue with the MN-S NR2 leadership has indicated that Local 127 and Local 130 are no longer established or recognized as MN-S Locals and the area will instead be represented by the MN-S NR2 council.

MN-S = Métis Nation – Saskatchewan; NR2 = Northern Region 2; BNDN = Birch Narrows Dene Nation.

Following the same process used for the identification of primary Indigenous Groups, the other Indigenous Groups identified for information sharing for the Project are (Table 1.2-2):

- English River First Nation;
- Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation;
- Fond du Lac Denesųłiné First Nation, as represented by the Ya'thi Néné Lands and Resources (YNLR); and
- Black Lake Denesųłiné First Nation, as represented by the YNLR.

Table 1.2-2: Other Indigenous Groups Identified in Relation to Rook I Project Engagement

Indigenous Group	Location	Rationale
English River First Nation	Population centre located on Highway 918, approximately 130 km from the Project to the closest reserve parcel, or 465 km by road from the Project	▪ Proximity of reserve land to the Project but no access link or known residency/land use ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Participation in engagement related to the Cluff Lake operation
Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation	Located in Alberta, approximately 130 km from the Project to the reserve boundary, or 620 km by road, including portion on a winter road; approximately 1,350 km by all-season road	▪ Treaty 8 signatory ▪ Previous engagement with the CNSC on the Cluff Lake Project ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory but no access link or known residency/land use
Black Lake Denesųłiné First Nation[(a)]	Populated reserve located on Black Lake, approximately 260 km from the Project to the reserve boundary, or 1,230 km by road, a portion of which is a winter road	▪ Treaty 8 signatory ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Previous engagement with the CNSC on uranium mining/milling projects in Saskatchewan
Fond du Lac Denesųłiné First Nation[(a)]	Populated reserve located on Lake Athabasca, approximately 180 km from the Project to the reserve boundary, or 1,335 km by road, a portion of which is a winter road	▪ Treaty 8 signatory ▪ Potential overlap with traditional territory ▪ Previous engagement with the CNSC on uranium mining/milling projects in Saskatchewan

(a) Fond du Lac Denesųłiné First Nation and the Black Lake Denesųłiné First Nation, as represented by YNLR.
CNSC = Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission; YNLR = Ya'thi Néné Lands and Resources.

NexGen confirmed the designation of primary Indigenous Groups for the EA process through the signing of Study Agreements in 2019. During the fall of 2019, NexGen entered into a Study Agreement with each of the primary Indigenous Groups (i.e., the CRDN, MN-S, BNDN, and BRDN). The Study Agreements outline the engagement approach, as well as resources and funds provided by NexGen to support Indigenous Group participation in the Project EA process. These agreements were signed in September and October of 2019.

While the content of each Study Agreement is confidential, the focus of the Study Agreements with each primary Indigenous Group is as follows:

- Develop a Joint Working Group structure for each Indigenous Group to support the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge into the EA process and to facilitate regular, ongoing engagement.
- Assist in the identification of valued components (VCs) for the EA.
- Explore special interest topics for each Indigenous Group.
- Support Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Land Use (IKTLU) Studies[2] in various forms particular to each Indigenous Group.
- Establish a Community Coordinator position in each Indigenous Group to act as the primary contact between NexGen and the Indigenous Group.

[2] Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Land Use Studies include all land use studies developed by the Project's potentially affected Indigenous Groups, including Traditional Land Use and Occupancy studies, Traditional Knowledge and Use studies, Indigenous Rights and Knowledge studies (henceforth referred to collectively as IKTLU Studies).

Each Study Agreement formalized an engagement process between NexGen and individual Indigenous Groups to, among other things, identify and characterize potential effects on Indigenous rights and socio-economic interests resulting from the Project, and to collaboratively identify potential avoidance, mitigation, and accommodation measures related to all identified effects on those rights. The Study Agreements also acknowledged that, notwithstanding the activities contemplated under the Study Agreement, the responsibility for fulfilling the duty to consult remains with the Crown (Section 1.3.2, Assessment of Impacts on Indigenous Rights).

In addition to the above, each of the Study Agreements:

- commits NexGen to providing capacity funding for the Joint Working Group engagement, the retention of technical support by the Indigenous Group, and the completion of a self-directed IKTLU Study; and
- commits NexGen and each individual Indigenous Group to negotiate in good faith to formalize a Benefit Agreement, and for NexGen to provide funding to assist in negotiating such an agreement.

Further information on Benefit Agreements with the primary Indigenous Groups is provided in Section 1.3.2.

A Study Funding Agreement was also signed in 2020 with the YNLR on behalf of the Black Lake Denesųłiné First Nation and Fond du Lac Denesųłiné First Nation as the YNLR identified an interest in sharing Indigenous Knowledge through an IKTLU Study. This Study Funding Agreement between NexGen and the YNLR was strictly for funding an IKTLU Study.

Based on information from IKTLU Studies completed for the Project, the Patterson Lake area is used by Indigenous Groups for resource use activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering. Public and Indigenous use of the land also occurs in the broader area surrounding the proposed Project. Activities include traditional harvest and use by Indigenous Peoples as well as recreational and commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, gathering, guiding and outfitting, canoeing, and mineral exploration.

1.2.4 Mineral Tenure and Surface Rights

The Rook I property consists of 32 contiguous mineral claims with a total area of 35,065 ha (as of 31 December 2023); all claims are 100% owned by NexGen and registered in the name of NexGen Energy Ltd. The 32 claims are in good standing (i.e., payments have been made to the Government of Saskatchewan) until at least 2040. The claim that hosts the Arrow deposit is in good standing until 2043.

Surface rights are distinct from subsurface or mineral rights. The property is located on Provincial Crown Land; as the land owner, the Province of Saskatchewan can grant surface rights under the authority of *The Forest Resources Management Act* and *The Provincial Lands Act, 2016*. Granting surface rights for the purpose of accessing the land to extract minerals is completed by issuing a mineral surface lease subject to The Crown Resource Land Regulations, 2019. NexGen does not currently hold surface rights for the proposed Project site.

1.2.5 Exploration, Project Development, and Engineering Activities

The Project basis considered for the EA has been developed through a disciplined and deliberate stage gate approach to advancing exploration, Project assessment, and engineering design activities.

Exploration

Mineral exploration by multiple companies has been recorded within and surrounding historical Rook I mineral claim boundaries since 1968. From 1980 to 1982, Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp. drilled 13 holes as part of mineral exploration activities. In 1982, exploration waned in the western part of the Athabasca Basin, companies allowed their claims to lapse, and there was little work recorded in the Saskatchewan mineral assessment files between 1982 and 2006. A ground electromagnetic survey was completed by Titan Uranium Inc. in 2008 that confirmed historical conductive airborne anomalies and indicated that the Rook I mineral claims contain corridors that are susceptible to focused structural disturbance. In 2012, Mega Uranium Ltd. completed a ground gravity survey (i.e., a survey that detects variations of rock density below the ground surface) to locate pockets of minerals. A soil geochemical survey to locate potential drill targets and a prospecting program were also completed in the same year.

Since acquiring the Rook I property in 2013, NexGen has completed ground radiometric and geophysical surveys, boulder prospecting programs, airborne geophysical surveys, LiDAR, diamond core drilling, and a bathymetric survey on Patterson Lake. Airborne magnetic surveys are used to measure the variations in the Earth's magnetic field, and radiometric surveys detect natural radioactive releases from soil and rocks. These surveys have been used by NexGen during exploration to develop geological maps of the rock types and structures at the Rook I property.

Following discovery of the Arrow deposit in 2014, diamond drilling has been the principal method used for exploration and delineation of the deposit. From 2013 to the end of 2022, NexGen drilled 787 holes on the Rook I property totalling 409,250 m. Drilling has been conducted to further delineate the Arrow deposit, provide geotechnical and other information to support mine design and assessment activities, and explore regionally. Exploration activities and geotechnical and other investigations continue at the Project site.

Activities on the Rook I property support regional exploration programs, environmental baseline and monitoring programs for the proposed Project, and field investigation programs to inform Project design. The Rook I property is the location of the all-season temporary, existing exploration camp and ancillary infrastructure required to conduct and support current activities:

- The existing exploration camp is located on the southern shore of the peninsula in Patterson Lake, includes hard-walled accommodations and insulated tent accommodations equipped with diesel-electric stoves, and can accommodate up to 200 persons.
- Ancillary infrastructure includes a modular kitchen with seating, an office building, a recreation centre, full-amenity washrooms, and two changing facilities (i.e., dries).
- A core processing facility is adjacent to the existing exploration camp and includes two core logging tents, a wash car, a modular changing dry, a core splitting area, and a geotechnical building. The core processing facility also includes a fenced-in core storage area that contains all mineralized core drilled by NexGen to date.
- A trail from the existing exploration camp to the Arrow laydown allows all-season access to the area of the Arrow deposit. There is a drum storage tent along the Arrow access trail and a temporary storage tent at the laydown area.

- A total fuel (i.e., gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel) capacity of 118,260 L is available on the Rook I property. Fuel is stored in certified double-wall tanks in accordance with The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations. Fuel is used to support all infrastructure at the exploration camp and core processing facility, in addition to requirements of field activities.

Authorizations from applicable regulatory bodies are maintained to support continued regional exploration, environmental baseline and monitoring programs, and field investigation activities (e.g., Crown Land Work authorizations).

As the Project continues through licensing and authorization requirements, NexGen is advancing exploration activities on other portions of the Rook I property. These ongoing initiatives include geophysical surveys and regional exploration drilling programs, with the objectives of developing priority targets to a drill-ready state and advancing drill targets towards discovery, respectively.

Project Development and Engineering

In general, proponents follow a staged process to advance project engineering and design to evaluate project economics. A Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA), also referred to as a scoping study, is a study that includes an economic analysis of the potential viability of mineral resources taken at an early stage of a project. A Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) is an intermediate step in the engineering process to evaluate the technical and economic viability of a potential mining project. These studies may consider a range of mining and processing alternatives and varying production rates, and consider the mining project's logistics, capital requirements, and key challenges in the decision-making process. A Feasibility Study (FS) is based on the most attractive design for a project as determined through previous engineering studies and is an evaluation of a proposed mining project to determine whether the mineral resource can be mined economically. Technical Reports of these documents are required as per National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, which governs a company's public disclosure of scientific and technical information about its mineral projects. The FS also provides a basis for detailed design and construction and its purpose is to demonstrate that a project can be constructed and operated in a technically sound and economically viable manner.

NexGen has completed a PEA, PFS, and FS for the Project. Through the advancement of the various engineering stages, NexGen has regularly engaged with local Indigenous Groups, regulatory agencies, and the public on the Project. This has facilitated transparent feedback on Project design and mitigation to be incorporated into the Project, as appropriate.

- On 31 July 2017, NexGen announced the results of the PEA for the Project. The PEA indicated that positive economic results could be achieved for the Project. An output of the PEA was a recommendation that the Project be advanced to the PFS stage, including specific recommendations for additional engineering work to move forward with the PFS.
- On 5 November 2018, a PFS of the Project was completed. The PFS indicated that the Project showed positive economics and identified a number of recommendations related to advancing the engineering design to the FS stage as well as continuing to advance the baseline studies for the EA.
- On 17 February 2021, NexGen released its independent FS of the Project, demonstrating the robust nature of the Project. The FS confirmed several design decisions, which reflect strong environmental performance with a minimal surface footprint, minimal carbon footprint, and advanced water management practices and processes. Additionally, the FS design validated the feasibility of the underground tailings management facility (UGTMF) to eliminate the need for any surface tailings storage.

Due to the technical viability and robust economics, the recommendations of the FS were to advance the Project to the next phase of engineering, the front-end engineering design (FEED) stage.

The FEED stage involves continued engineering and field investigations to provide further Project definition and to support the refinement of the Project execution strategy, including the definition of procurement activities. Site investigation activities included in the FEED stage are focused on obtaining detailed sub-surface information at the location of planned infrastructure to support and optimize detailed engineering. Following the completion of the FEED stage, the Project will advance to detailed engineering, where designs will be advanced to support the fabrication of materials and equipment and on-site construction activities. NexGen formally commenced FEED in September 2021.

The facility designs, construction methods, and operating practices that form the basis for the EA are based on feasibility engineering studies and design output from the FS.

1.2.6 Project Summary

The proposed Project includes underground mining to access the uranium ore from the Arrow deposit, a land-based, basement-hosted, high-grade uranium deposit. NexGen would advance the Project in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and industry best management practices, which would provide for the safety of the public and workers and the long-term protection of the environment.

Design of the Project considered the following key principles:

- The Project will be designed and operated to ensure the safety of workers, Indigenous and local communities, and the public.
- The Project will provide site-specific, industry-leading environmental, social, and economic performance.
- The Project will provide meaningful opportunities for local Indigenous Groups and communities.

A robust understanding of the setting of a project is foundational to the project design process. Key project setting considerations include the project environs, existing mineral tenure and surface rights in the area of the project, the regulatory context for the project, an understanding of local Indigenous Groups and communities and traditional land use, potential presence of heritage resources in the area of the project, and the local geology and mineral resources. Project design to date has incorporated applicable regulatory guidance, design standards, and the local environment; been influenced by Indigenous and Local Knowledge; and been informed by the identification and completion of alternatives assessments.

Some key aspects of the Project design that reflect NexGen's commitment to protecting the environment and the safety of workers and the public include:

- deposition of tailings underground (i.e., the UGTMF), as opposed to on or near surface, to eliminate surface infrastructure and the associated risk;
- intentional consolidation and limiting of the total Project footprint as much as practical to minimize the loss of land use by Indigenous Peoples and others; minimize loss of wildlife habitat; and increase the ease and rate of progressive reclamation; and
- use of primarily liquified natural gas for power generation to reduce Project GHG emissions.

Mine development proposes to use conventional mining methods conducted within the crystalline basement rock that hosts the Arrow deposit. The proposed milling facilities designed to process the ore on site would be

located on surface directly above the underground mine. Tailings from the processed ore would be returned below ground as a cemented backfill material, with permanent storage in either previously mined areas or the dedicated UGTMF. The UGTMF is a key environmental design feature that would safely store tailings underground, reduce the Project footprint at surface, and substantially minimize the associated risks to the environment throughout and beyond the Project lifespan. The decision to store all tailings underground is consistent with the preferences expressed through engagement with local Indigenous Groups and communities.

The proposed process plant is planned to process an average of 1,300 tonnes of ore per day with an annual production capacity of up to 30 million pounds per year of uranium concentrate (i.e., triuranium octoxide [U_3O_8]). The milling process would use acid leaching, solvent extraction, uranium precipitation, and calcining to extract a marketable uranium concentrate.

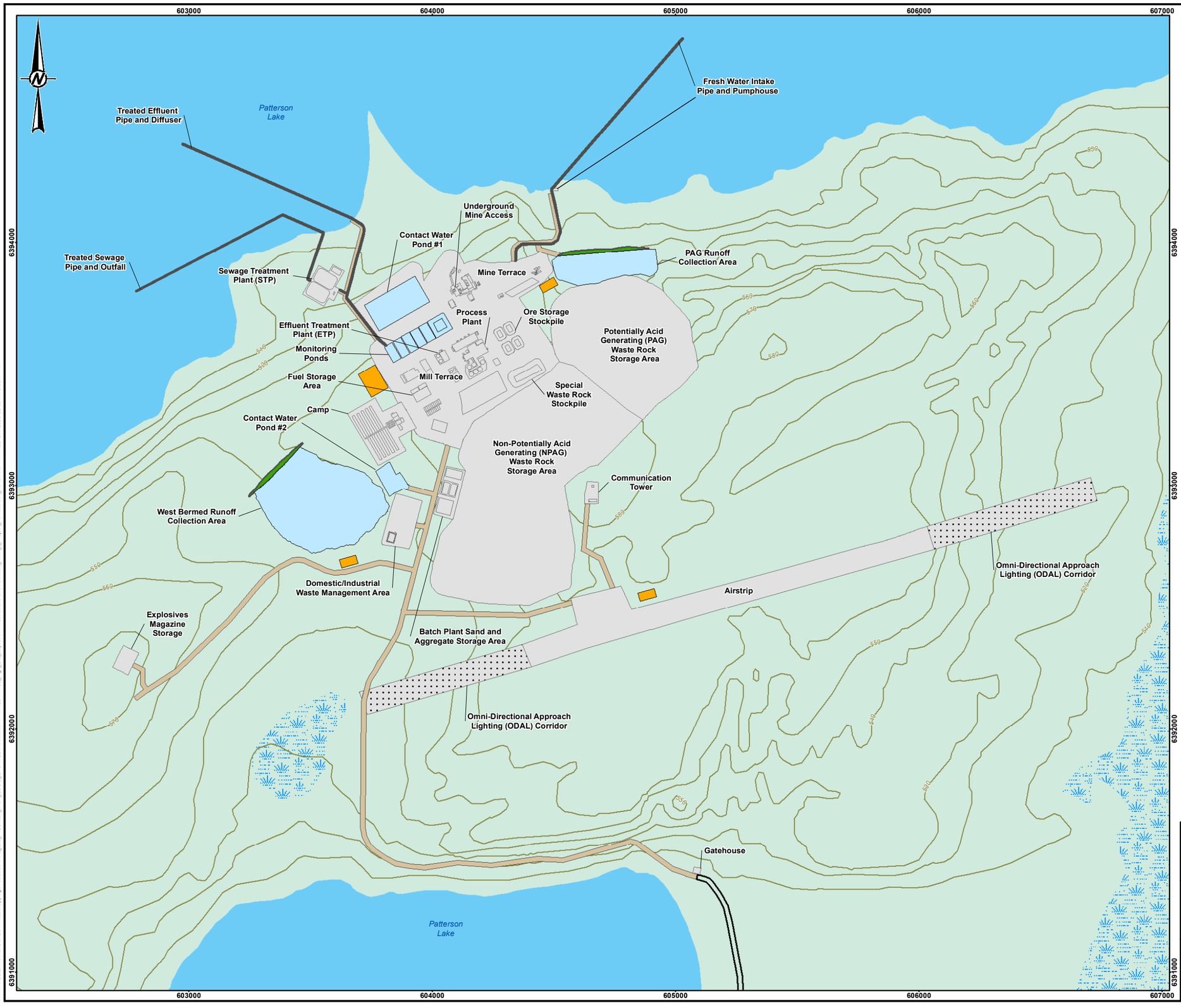
The Project would include the following key facilities to support the extraction and processing of uranium from the Arrow deposit for transportation off site (Figure 1.2-5):

- underground mine development;
- process plant buildings, including uranium concentrate packaging facilities;
- paste tailings distribution system;
- UGTMF;
- potentially acid generating waste rock storage area;
- non-potentially acid generating waste rock storage area;
- special waste rock[3] and ore storage stockpiles;
- surface and underground water management infrastructure, including water management ponds, effluent treatment plant, and sewage treatment plant;
- conventional waste management facilities and fuel storage facilities;
- ancillary infrastructure, including maintenance shop, warehouse, administration building, and camp;
- airstrip and associated infrastructure; and
- access road to Project and site roads.

Year-round vehicle and heavy equipment access to the proposed Project would involve upgrading the existing all-season access road from Highway 955. The access road would be used to transport equipment, materials, personnel, and supplies to and from the Project, as well as for hauling the uranium concentrate product off site. During Construction, contractors would be transported by bus to site from La Loche until the airstrip is completed. During Operations and Closure, Project staff and contractors would be transported to and from site by aircraft. Electricity for both surface and underground operations would be provided by on-site generators fuelled by liquified natural gas. The fresh water distribution system would draw water from a single location in Patterson Lake. The anticipated physical footprint of the mine site and access road (i.e., Project footprint) is approximately 228 ha.

For illustrative purposes, a general schematic of primary Project infrastructure is shown in Figure 1.2-6.

[3] Special waste rock is mine rock that is mineralized with insufficient grade to be considered ore (i.e., greater than 0.03% of triuranium octoxide [U_3O_8] and less than 0.26% U_3O_8). All special waste would be temporarily stored in the special waste rock stockpile.



LEGEND

- ELEVATION CONTOUR (10 m INTERVAL)
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- WOODED AREA
- INTAKE OR DISCHARGE PIPE
- ACCESS ROAD
- CONTACT WATER CONTAINMENT BERM
- OMNI-DIRECTIONAL APPROACH LIGHTING (ODAL) CORRIDOR
- PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE
- SITE ROAD
- TOPSOIL STORAGE AREA
- WATER MANAGEMENT POND

0 0.5 1

1:15,500 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECT FEATURES OBTAINED FROM NEXGEN, APRIL 6, 2021 AND UPDATED JUNE 8, 2021 .
2. BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM GEOGRATIS, © DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 12 DATUM: NAD 83

PROJECT

NexGen Energy Ltd.

ROOK I PROJECT

TITLE

LAYOUT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES FOR THE ROOK I PROJECT

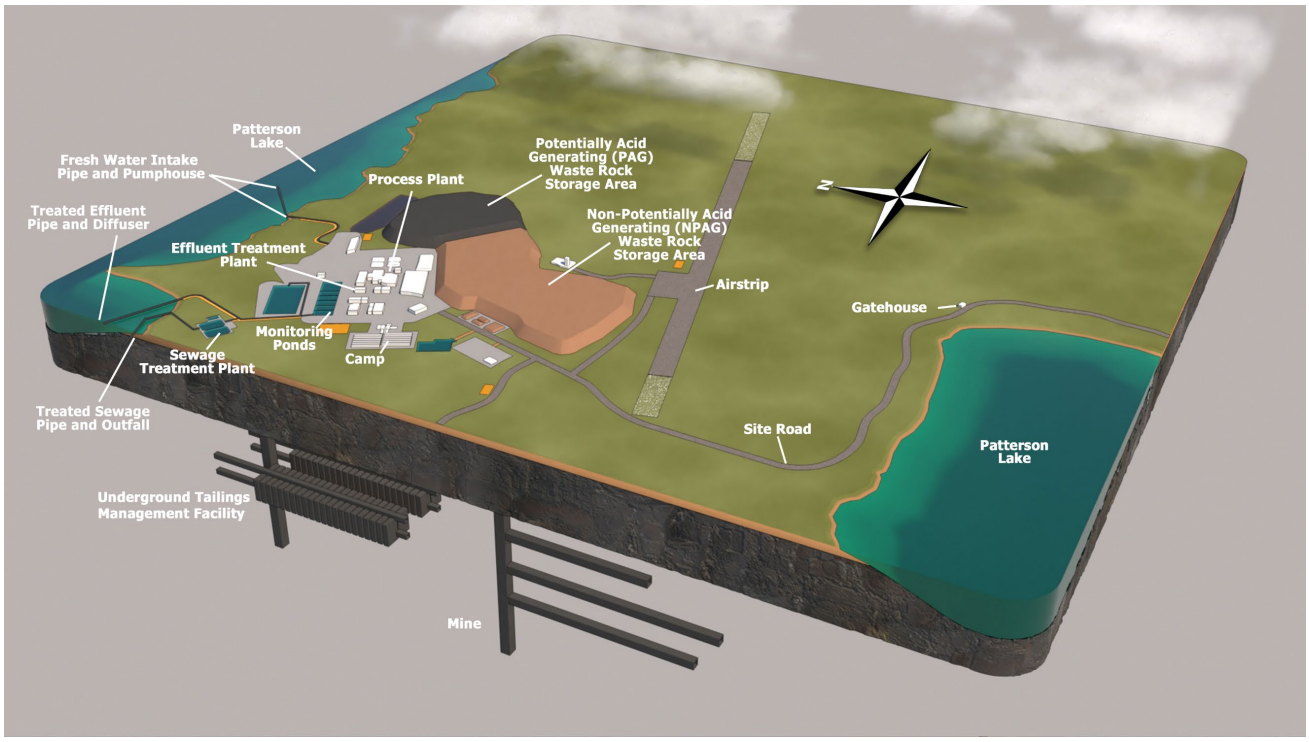
CONSULTANT

wsp

PROJECT	20144150	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0

FIGURE 1.2-5

Figure 1.2-6: General Schematic of Primary Infrastructure for the Rook I Project



1.2.7 Project Schedule

The lifespan of the proposed Project would be 43 years and would include Construction, Operations, and Decommissioning and Reclamation (i.e., Closure) phases (Table 1.2-3). At this time, the duration of each of the Project phases is an estimate based on feasibility design detail and the current global resource estimate. Construction is anticipated to last for four years and would include activities such as site preparation and infrastructure development. Operations is expected to last for 24 years and would include the mining and processing of ore and associated tailings, waste, and water management. Closure is expected to last for 15 years and would include an Active Closure Stage (5 years) followed by a Transitional Monitoring Stage (10 years).

Table 1.2-3: Rook I Project Phases

Phase	Description	Duration (years)
Construction	▪ Includes site preparation; mine, process plant, and additional infrastructure development; transportation of people and materials to and from the Project; and all activities associated with commissioning the Project up until Operations commences.	4
Operations	▪ Includes all activities associated with mining and processing ore; tailings management; management of waste rock, domestic waste, and hazardous materials; water management; release of treated effluent; site maintenance; progressive reclamation; and transportation of staff and materials to and from the Project up until Decommissioning and Reclamation commences.	24
Decommissioning and Reclamation (Closure)	▪ Includes two stages: Active Closure Stage and Transitional Monitoring Stage. o Active Closure Stage: includes active decommissioning and reclamation activities that occur post-Operations such as backfilling mine workings, removal of physical infrastructure, recontouring and revegetating disturbed areas, waste disposal and removal, and any other activities required to achieve decommissioning objectives and return the site to a safe and stable condition prior to the Transitional Monitoring Stage. The duration of the Active Closure Stage is expected to be five years. o Transitional Monitoring Stage: includes monitoring and reporting activities that occur post-Active Closure that would continue until monitoring and reporting verifies that the performance criteria have been met. Once performance criteria have been fully demonstrated, an application to be released from the CNSC licence would be submitted to the CNSC for approval. Once release from licence is achieved, and upon Provincial approval, the land would be transferred under Provincial management through the Institutional Control Program. The duration of the Transitional Monitoring Stage is nominally 10 years; however, NexGen acknowledges this duration would be dependent on the achievement of performance criteria.	15

CNSC = Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

1.3 Regulatory Framework

The proposed Project is subject to both a federal and provincial EA process, and requires federal and provincial licences, approvals, and permits.

The EA for the Project is being advanced under a cooperative federal and provincial review, subject to CEAA 2012 and Saskatchewan's *The Environmental Assessment Act*, respectively. The CNSC will act as the lead agency overseeing the federal EA process. The CNSC is responsible for coordinating activities in cooperation with the provincial government and other federal agencies.

NexGen is implementing an integrated approach to the EA and licensing processes for the Project whereby information to support the licence application is submitted to the CNSC in a staged manner so there is alignment between the EA and licensing documentation. The CNSC requires the environmental effects of all licensed activities to be evaluated and considered when licensing decisions are made.

As the Project moves through the EA, licensing, and other regulatory processes, NexGen will continue to engage Indigenous Groups about the Project. As Project design and mitigation move forward from the FS to detailed design, feedback from engagement with Indigenous Groups and regulators will be incorporated where applicable and feasible.

1.3.1 Environmental Assessment Requirements

In April 2019, NexGen submitted a Project Description of the Project to both the ENV and CNSC to determine the scope of the Project for the EA and define the associated regulatory processes. The Project Description provided a conceptual description of the proposed Construction, Operations, and Closure of the Project and the anticipated potential positive outcomes and adverse effects on the biophysical, cultural, and socio-economic environments. The purpose of the Project Description was to introduce the Project to the public and regulatory authorities with responsibility for assessment of the Project and to initiate the formal provincial and federal project review processes. More specifically, the Project Description was provided to allow for the ENV and CNSC to make a determination with respect to the requirement for an EA of the Project under the respective legislation applicable to each provincial and federal jurisdiction.

NexGen also submitted a TOR for the Project to the ENV and CNSC in April 2019. The purpose of the TOR was to provide guidance for the development of the expected EA and the primary components and elements to be included in the EIS for the Project. The Project Description and TOR were accepted by the ENV and CNSC on 24 April 2019 and 26 April 2019, respectively. Based on the nature of the Project and legislative EA criteria, the Project was determined to be subject to both a federal and provincial EA.

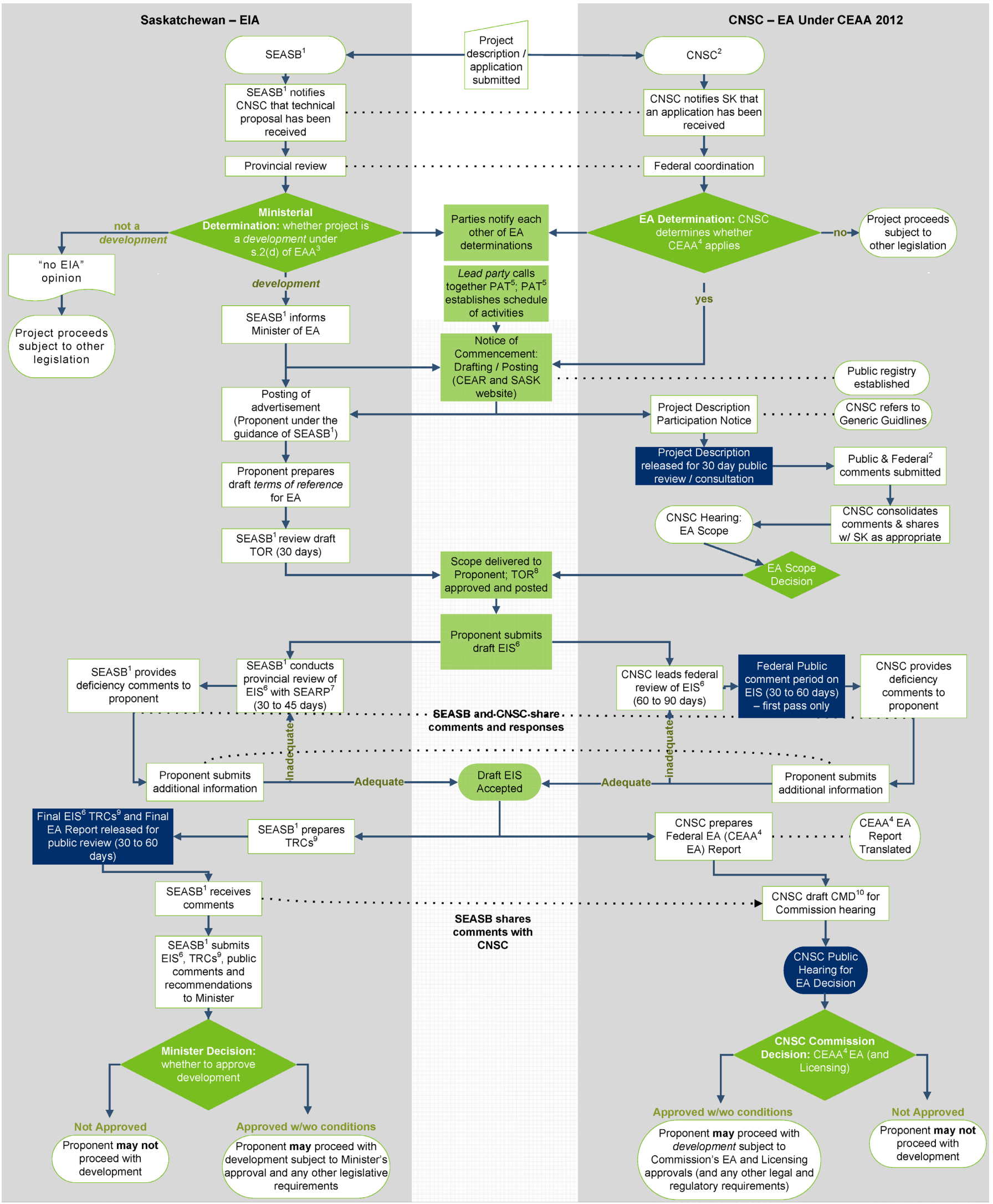
Since the regulatory process for the Project was initiated prior to the new federal *Impact Assessment Act* (August 2019) coming into effect, the Project is governed federally by CEAA 2012. The Commission (an independent, quasi-judicial administrative panel, members of which are appointed by the Governor in Council) confirmed this process in their Record of Decision dated 20 February 2020 (DEC 19-H112; CNSC 2020a). Therefore, the Project will continue to be completed under the CEAA 2012 process.

The information and analysis conducted and submitted in the EIS represents the basis against which the environmental, social, and human health effects of the Project are evaluated by the CNSC and the ENV. The EIS for the Project has been developed to meet the TOR, which includes fulfilling the federal requirements under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and CEAA 2012, and the provincial requirements of *The Environmental Assessment Act*. The EIS has also been developed to follow the *Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement - Pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CNSC 2021a).

1.3.1.1 Environmental Assessment Harmonized Process

The CNSC and the Saskatchewan Environmental Assessment and Stewardship Branch (SEASB) will conduct a cooperative provincial-federal EA process in accordance with the Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement on Environmental Assessment Cooperation (Canada-Sask Agreement 2005). The objectives of this agreement are to foster cooperation between Canada and Saskatchewan concerning the EA of projects and to achieve greater efficiency and effective use of public and private resources where the EA process involves both federal and provincial governments. The federal and provincial regulatory agencies will cooperate such that information is being shared and will work to reduce regulatory duplication where possible, while providing a comprehensive EA process. The cooperative EA process is illustrated in Figure 1.3-1.

Figure 1.3-1: Federal and Provincial Cooperative Environmental Assessment Process



Source: Frigault 2021.

1) Environmental Assessment Stewardship Branch (SEASB);
2) Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) – Responsible Authority (RA);
3) The *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA) (Saskatchewan);
4) *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA 2012);
5) Project administration team;
6) Environmental Impact Statement;
7) Saskatchewan Environmental Assessment Review Panel;
8) Terms of Reference;
9) Technical review comments; and
10) Commission Member Document.

Formal public comment period.

Although the Project EA is expected to be conducted through this cooperative process, separate requirements still apply and must be satisfied with respect to the acts, regulations, and guidelines in place for each of the provincial and federal jurisdictions. A key aspect of meeting these provincial and federal requirements is providing necessary and sufficient data and analyses on the potential positive and adverse effects from the Project, as well as the mitigation measures and monitoring and management programs to be implemented by NexGen so that regulatory authorities can make an informed decision regarding Project approval. Other important aspects of the EIS include the demonstration of meaningful engagement with affected Indigenous Groups, local communities, and the public, and the incorporation of Indigenous and Local Knowledge into the EA.

1.3.1.2 Federal Environmental Assessment Review by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

The federal EA requirements are detailed within CEAA 2012. Designated projects are defined under the Regulations Designating Physical Activities for CEAA 2012 and identify the CNSC as the responsible authority for projects that are regulated under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*. Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission staff are responsible for conducting the EA process and confirming that the requirements of CEAA 2012 are met. Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission staff use the EA process as a planning tool to support the Commission's determination on whether the licence applicant is qualified and will make sufficient provisions for the protection of the environment and the health and safety of persons while carrying out a licensed activity.

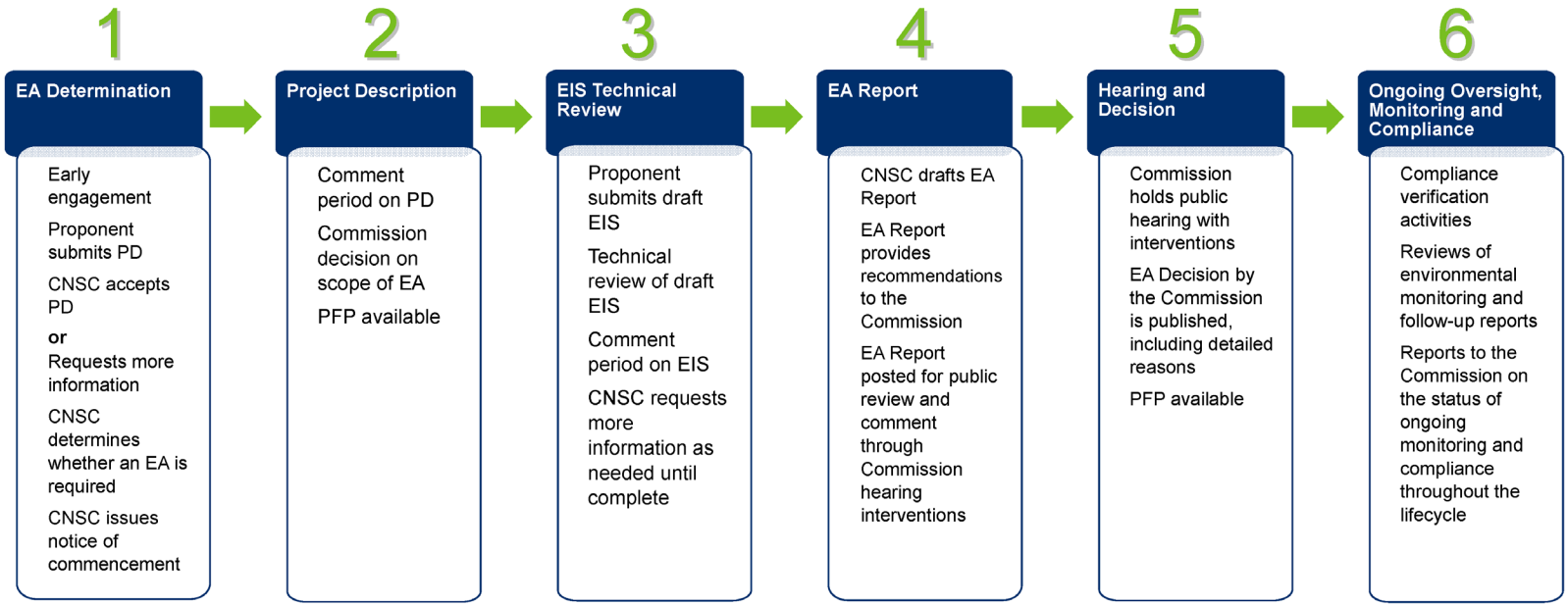
As the sole federal responsible authority for uranium and nuclear projects under CEAA 2012, the CNSC will act as the lead agency overseeing the federal EA process and is responsible for coordinating activities in cooperation with the provincial government and other federal agencies. Other federal agencies or departments that may be involved in the EA process include Environment and Climate Change Canada, Health Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Parks Canada, and Transport Canada.

An overview of the CNSC EA process under CEAA 2012 is illustrated in Figure 1.3-2. Once the proponent has drafted the EIS and any supporting technical studies, this information is submitted to the CNSC for technical review. The review is conducted by CNSC staff and, where applicable, other federal and provincial authorities. Once this initial review is completed, the proponent is provided with a list of comments and deficiencies to be addressed in the final version of the EIS. Once the comments are addressed and the EIS update is complete, it is submitted to the CNSC for final review.

The CNSC uses the proponent's EIS and other information received during the EA process to prepare an EA Report that informs the issuance of a decision statement by the Commission. The EA Report includes CNSC staff conclusions regarding the potential environmental effects, the proposed mitigation measures, and whether the proposed project is likely to result in significant adverse environmental effects, as well as follow-up program requirements (CNSC 2020b). Public and Indigenous input is then solicited, and comments are considered in finalizing the EA Report. Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission staff prepare a document summarizing the conclusions and recommendations of the EA Report, and outline the EA-related decisions that the Commission needs to make.

The Commission then holds a public Commission hearing. Following the public hearing, the Commission makes a decision on whether the proposed project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, taking into account mitigation measures that were identified in the EIS. The final determination is issued in a formal Notice of Decision to the applicant. This decision must be made before a licensing decision can be made on allowing the proposed project to proceed.

Figure 1.3-2: Overview of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Environmental Assessment Process under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*



Source: CNSC 2021b.
PD = Project Description; CNSC = Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission; EA = Environmental Assessment; PFP = Participant Funding Program; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement.

If the Commission concludes that a project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects in accordance with subsection 52(1) of CEAA 2012, the Commission (in accordance with Section 53) will establish the mitigation measures and follow-up activities that the proponent must implement, including any other licence conditions the Commission finds applicable (CNSC 2020b).

1.3.1.3 Provincial Environmental Assessment Review Process

In Saskatchewan, provincial EAs are governed under *The Environmental Assessment Act*, which requires that a proponent receive a positive Ministerial Decision before proceeding with a development. A "development", as defined in Section 2(d) of *The Environmental Assessment Act*, is:

> any project, operation, or activity, or any alteration or expansion of a project, operation, or activity, which is likely to:
>
> (i) have an effect on any unique, rare, or endangered feature of the environment;
>
> (ii) substantially utilize any provincial resource, and in doing so, pre-empt the use, or potential use of that resource for any other purpose;
>
> (iii) cause the emission of any pollutants or create by-products, residual, or waste products, which require handling and disposal in a manner that is not regulated by any other Act or regulation;
>
> (iv) cause widespread public concern because of potential environmental changes;
>
> (v) involve a new technology that is concerned with resource utilization and that may induce significant environmental change; or
>
> (vi) have a significant effect on the environment or necessitate a further development, which is likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

Based on the criteria noted above, NexGen self-declared the proposed Project as a development in March 2019.

As outlined in Section 1.3.1.1, Environmental Assessment Harmonized Process, the SEASB will work cooperatively with the CNSC to implement the required regulatory processes. Other provincial ministries, agencies, and authorities (referred to as the Saskatchewan EA Review Panel and composed of subject matter experts from various governmental bodies) may be involved in the provincial EA review process, including, but not necessarily limited to the following: the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Education, Energy and Resources, Government Relations, Highways, and Labour Relations and Workplace Safety; the Water Security Agency; and the Saskatchewan Health Authority.

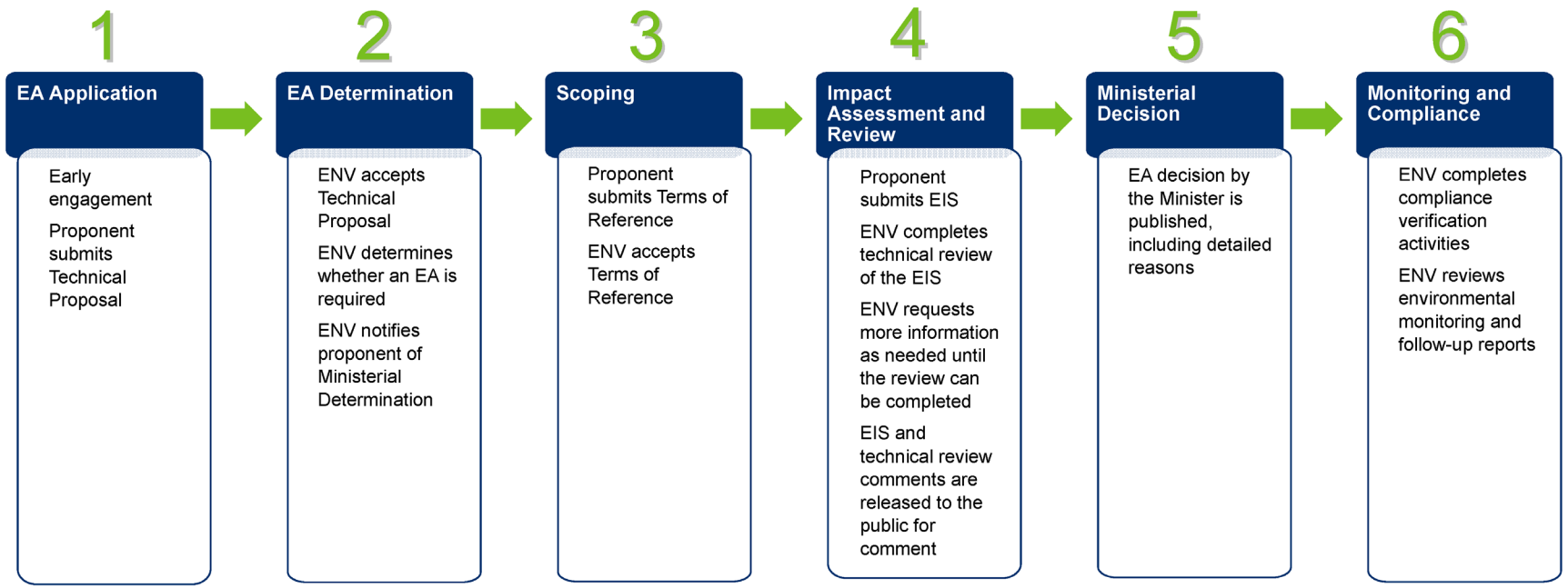
When the SEASB receives an EIS, an EA administrator coordinates an interdepartmental and intergovernmental technical review of the EIS through SEASB and with the Saskatchewan EA Review Panel. Following review, the SEASB provides deficiency comments to the proponent, and the proponent is directed to submit additional information to address any deficiencies identified. When the SEASB is satisfied with the adequacy of the EIS, and additional information provided by the proponent to address deficiency comments, the Draft EIS is accepted, and the SEASB prepares technical review comments.

Following the EIS review process, a Final EIS is prepared by the proponent, and is compiled with technical review comments and the final EA Report prepared by the SEASB for public review. Review by the public and Indigenous Peoples is an important part of the provincial EA process. Following completion of the SEASB's technical review, the EIS is released and the ENV issues a public notice asking for comments. Following receipt of public comments, the SEASB prepares a recommendation to the Minister of Environment, including the Final EIS, technical review comments, and public comments.

Ministerial accountability is legislated through *The Environmental Assessment Act*. The Minister of Environment must decide whether there will be adequate safeguards and protection for the environment if a development proceeds. The Minister's decision is based on safeguards provided through the design of the development, proponent's commitments to mitigate likely effects, constraints that may be placed on the development through subsequent regulatory requirements, or Minister's ability to constrain the Project through conditions of approval (ENV 2014). The Minister can approve the development, impose terms and conditions on any approval, or refuse approval. On making the decision, the Minister will provide written reasons to all interested parties explaining the decision reached regarding a development (ENV 2014).

An overview of the ENV EA process under *The Environmental Assessment Act* is illustrated in Figure 1.3-3. Ministerial Approval for the Project was received on 8 November 2023.

Figure 1.3-3: Overview of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment Environmental Assessment Process under *The Environmental Assessment Act*



ENV = Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment; EA = Environmental Assessment; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement.

1.3.2 Assessment of Impacts on Indigenous Rights

The Crown has a duty to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate Indigenous Peoples prior to making decisions that may adversely impact established or claimed Aboriginal or Treaty Rights protected by Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

With regards to the Project, the Crown's duty to consult and accommodate is required to be satisfied by 1) the CNSC in making decisions under CEAA 2012, and 2) the Government of Saskatchewan in making decisions under *The Environmental Assessment Act*. Additional guidance is available under interpretive documents associated with the aforementioned legislation, constitutional foundations (Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*), other legislation and legal agreements (e.g., federal *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*), and various Government of Canada policies and directives on rights recognition and reconciliation (e.g., Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples, Department of Justice Canada 2018), and is informed by legal precedents established by case law.

The CNSC has also developed a framework for Rights Impact Assessment that can be applied to CNSC regulatory processes and tailored to each project and each Indigenous community being consulted. The framework outlines the assessment process, including identification of potentially impacted rights, potential project interactions or effects pathways, potential mitigation and accommodation measures, and residual impacts, as well as consideration of additional mitigation and accommodation measures that may be required with respect to residual impacts and any remaining concerns. The process is to be conducted primarily between the Crown (i.e., the CNSC) and potentially impacted Indigenous Groups.

NexGen's approach to the EA is not intended to replace the Crown's duty to consult and accommodate with respect to the Project, though it is recognized that results from the EA may be used to inform the Crown's consultation process, including the assessment of impacts to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights. NexGen's approach to the EA process has been focused on enabling dialogue with and seeking feedback from Indigenous Groups who could potentially be affected by the proposed Project.

NexGen has signed individual Benefit Agreements with all identified primary Indigenous Groups (i.e., the CRDN, MN-S, BNDN, and BRDN). The Benefit Agreements have been developed and negotiated to define the environmental, cultural, economic, training, employment, business opportunities, and other benefits to be provided to the Indigenous Groups by NexGen and to confirm the consent and support of those Indigenous Groups for the Project.

In general terms, each Benefit Agreement defines actions and funding under the broad categories of:

- environmental protection and assurance, including a commitment by NexGen to fund and host independent environmental monitors from each Indigenous Group;
- culture, traditional values, and community engagement;
- employment and training;
- economic development and business opportunities;
- financial participation;
- acknowledgements and commitments; and
- definitions and legal and governance covenants.

It is important to note that the Benefit Agreements do not in any way abrogate, extinguish, or constitute the abandonment of any existing Aboriginal, inherent, or Treaty Rights recognized and affirmed pursuant to Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Rather, the Benefit Agreements are entered into in recognition of such rights of the primary Indigenous Groups.

1.3.3 Applicable Legislation

Prior to construction, applicants are required to obtain the necessary project permits, licences, and authorizations from the appropriate federal and provincial regulatory agencies under their specific legislation or mandate.

1.3.3.1 Federal Legislation

Federal acts and regulations can be applicable to projects being carried out in Canada and are administered by the responsible federal regulatory agency or department. A summary of potentially applicable federal legislation for the Project is provided in Table 1.3-1.

Table 1.3-1: Potentially Applicable Federal Legislation for the Rook I Project

Act	Regulations	Regulatory Oversight Body
Nuclear Safety and Control Act	General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
	Uranium Mines and Mills Regulations	
	Radiation Protection Regulations	
	Nuclear Substances and Radiation Devices Regulations	
	Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015	
	Nuclear Security Regulations	
	Nuclear Non-proliferation Import and Export Control Regulations	
	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Cost Recovery Fees Regulations	
	Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations (Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission)	
Fisheries Act	Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
	Deposit Out of the Normal Course of Events Notification Regulations	
	Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations	
Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999	Environmental Emergency Regulations, 2019	Environment and Climate Change Canada
	Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003	
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992	Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations	Transport Canada
Aeronautics Act	Canadian Aviation Regulations	
Canadian Navigable Waters Act	No specific regulations related to this Act	
Species at Risk Act	No specific regulations related to this Act	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canada Wildlife Act	Wildlife Area Regulations	Canadian Wildlife Service
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994	Migratory Birds Regulations	Environment and Climate Change Canada
	Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations	
Explosives Act	Explosives Regulations, 2013	Natural Resources Canada
Canada Water Act	No specific regulations related to this Act	Environment and Climate Change Canada

1.3.3.2 Provincial Legislation

Provincial acts and regulations can be applicable to projects being carried out in Saskatchewan and are administered by the responsible provincial regulatory agency or department. A summary of potentially applicable provincial legislation for the Project is provided in Table 1.3-2.

Table 1.3-2: Potentially Applicable Provincial Legislation for the Rook I Project

Act	Regulations	Regulatory Oversight Body
The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010	The Environmental Management and Protection (General) Regulations	Ministry of Environment
	The Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations, 1996	
	The Environmental Management and Protection (Saskatchewan Environmental Code Adoption) Regulations	
	The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations	
	The Municipal Refuse Management Regulations	
	The Waterworks and Sewage Works Regulations	
The Water Security Agency Act	The Water Security Agency Regulations	Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure
	The Withdrawal from Allocation Regulations	
	The Ground Water Regulations	
The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 2020	The Fisheries Regulations	Ministry of Environment
The Wildlife Act, 1998	The Wildlife Regulations, 1981	
	The Wild Species at Risk Regulations	
The Forest Resources Management Act	The Forest Resources Management Regulations	
The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act	Wildlife Habitat Lands Disposition and Alteration Regulations	
	Wildlife Habitat and Ecological Lands Designation Regulations	
The Wildfire Act	The Wildfire Regulations	Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency
The Provincial Lands Act, 2016	The Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation Land Regulations, 1993	Ministry of Environment
	The Crown Resource Land Regulations, 2019	Ministry of Environment
	The Provincial Lands (Agriculture) Regulations	Ministry of Agriculture
The Heritage Property Act	The Heritage Property Regulations, 2016	Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport
The Crown Minerals Act	The Quarrying Regulations, 1957	Ministry of Energy and Resource
The Mineral Resources Act, 1985	The Seismic Exploration Regulations, 1999	
	The Mineral Exploration Tax Credit Regulations	
	The Subsurface Mineral Conservation Regulations	
The Natural Resources Act	The Resource Protection and Development Services Regulations, 1994	Ministry of Environment
The Pest Control Act	The Pests Declaration Regulations	Ministry of Agriculture
The Pest Control Products (Saskatchewan) Act	The Pest Control Products Regulations, 2015	
The Weed Control Act	The Weed Control Regulations	
The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act	The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (Standards and Compliance) Regulations	Ministry of Environment
The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010	The Northern Municipalities Regulations	Ministry of Government Relations

Table 1.3-2: Potentially Applicable Provincial Legislation for the Rook I Project

Act	Regulations	Regulatory Oversight Body
The Saskatchewan Employment Act	The Employment Standards Regulations	Ministry of Labour Relations and Workplace Safety
	The Mines Regulations, 2018	
	The Labour Relations (Supervisory Employees) Regulations	
	The Radiation Health and Safety Regulations, 2005	
	The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2020	
The Human Resources, Labour and Employment Act	No specific regulations related to this Act	-
The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 1999	The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Regulations, 2017	Technical Safety Authority of Saskatchewan
The Technical Safety Authority of Saskatchewan Act	No specific regulations related to this Act	
The Electrical Inspection Act, 1993	The Electrical Inspection Regulations	
The Gas Inspection Act, 1993	The Gas Inspection Regulations	
The Public Health Act, 1994	The Food Safety Regulations	Ministry of Health
	The Plumbing Regulations	
	The Private Sewage Works Regulations	
	The Public Accommodation Regulations	
The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act	The Passenger and Freight Elevator Regulations, 2017	Technical Safety Authority of Saskatchewan

1.3.4 Relevant Standards, Codes, and Guidelines

It is essential that the EA process is conducted in accordance with relevant standards and codes while also taking into consideration appropriate guidelines. The EA has been completed in a manner consistent with guidance provided within the following documents.

Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012

- Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement - Pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CNSC 2021a).
- Operational Policy Statement: Assessing Cumulative Environmental Effects under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEA Agency 2015a).
- Operational Policy Statement: Addressing the “Purpose of” and “Alternative Means” under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEA Agency 2015b).
- Operational Policy Statement: Determining Whether a Designated Project is Likely to Cause Significant Adverse Environmental Effects under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEA Agency 2015c).
- Reference Guide: Considering Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge in Environmental Assessments Conducted under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEA Agency 2015d).
- Technical Guidance for Assessing Physical and Cultural Heritage or any Structure, Site or Thing that is of Historical, Archeological, Paleontological or Architectural Significance under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEA Agency 2015e).

- Assessing Cumulative Environmental Effects under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*. Interim Technical Guidance (CEA Agency 2018).
- Guidance on Indigenous Engagement for Proposed Project undergoing Environmental Assessment under CEAA 2012. January 2021. E-DOC #6470679 (CNSC 2021c).
- Additional information on the role of Indigenous Groups who will be participating in the technical review and preparation of the CNSC EA Report under CEAA 2012, Version 1. E-DOCS #6515310 (CNSC 2020c).
- Key Documents Expected of Proponent by CNSC to fulfill Indigenous Engagement Requirements for Designated CEAA 2012 projects in the key regulatory guidance section, Version 2. E-DOCS #6474990 (CNSC n.d.).

Canadian Nuclear Safety Act

- REGDOC-2.9.1, Environmental Protection: Environmental Principles, Assessments and Protection Measures (CNSC 2020b).
- CNSC REGDOC-3.2.1, Public Information and Disclosure (CNSC 2018).
- CNSC REGDOC-3.2.2, Public and Indigenous Engagement, Indigenous Engagement, Version 1.2 (CNSC 2022).

Province of Saskatchewan

- *Guidelines for the Terms of Reference and Environmental Impact Statement* (Government of Saskatchewan 2021).
- *First Nation and Métis Consultation Policy Framework* (Government of Saskatchewan 2010).
- *Proponent's Guide – Consultation with First Nations and Métis in Saskatchewan Environmental Impact Assessment* (Government of Saskatchewan 2014a).
- *Proponent Handbook – Voluntary Engagement with First Nations and Métis Communities to Inform Government's Duty to Consult Process* (Government of Saskatchewan 2013).

Discipline-specific standards, codes, and guidelines used in the assessment of effects are identified within each discipline EIS section (i.e., Section 7, Air Quality, Noise, and Climate Change, through Section 19, Community Well-Being), as appropriate. Standards, codes, and guidelines used to inform Project design are discussed in Section 5, Project Description, as appropriate.

1.3.5 Provincial Approvals and Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Licensing

The proponent of a proposed uranium mining and milling operation in Saskatchewan is required to obtain permits and approvals issued by the Province. In addition to provincial approvals, the Project would require a licence issued by the CNSC under the federal *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*.

1.3.5.1 Provincial Approval Requirements

The ENV is responsible for protecting and managing Saskatchewan's environmental and natural resources. Applications for the required provincial regulatory approvals are submitted by the proponent following EIS approval by the Minister of Environment, with relevant approvals required prior to the commencement of

Project-related activities. At the provincial level, uranium mines and mills require approvals under *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* and the associated regulations.

NexGen does not currently hold surface rights for the Project site. Surface rights are obtained after the ministerial review and approval of the EA and the successful negotiation of a mineral surface lease agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan. Following Project approval, NexGen would negotiate a mineral surface lease agreement with the ENV. “The main purpose of the mineral surface lease agreement is to provide long-term land rental and contribute to economic prosperity of northern and all of Saskatchewan” (ENV 2021). The ENV and the Ministry of Government Relations work together to administer the mineral surface lease agreement.

To protect the environmental and human health, mining activities are regulated under The Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations, 1996, which dictate the primary permitting requirements that would be required for the Project. Under these regulations, the Project would require an approval to construct, install, alter, or extend a pollutant control facility; an approval to operate a pollutant control facility; and eventually, an approval to permanently decommission a pollutant control facility. These regulations also specify requirements for the maintenance of decommissioning and reclamation plans and financial assurance instruments during Operations. All of these approvals would stipulate conditions and compliance criteria specific to the Project that cover a range of applicable provincial regulatory requirements. NexGen would be required to comply with the conditions of these approvals, as well as those governed by the Saskatchewan Environmental Code (Government of Saskatchewan 2014b). Approvals would be issued by the ENV Uranium and Northern Operations Branch of the Environmental Protection Division.

1.3.5.2 Federal Licensing Requirements

Under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and applicable regulations, proponents that wish to carry out activities related to the site preparation, construction, operation, decommissioning, and release from licensing of uranium mines and mills in Canada must first obtain a licence authorizing the activity from the CNSC.

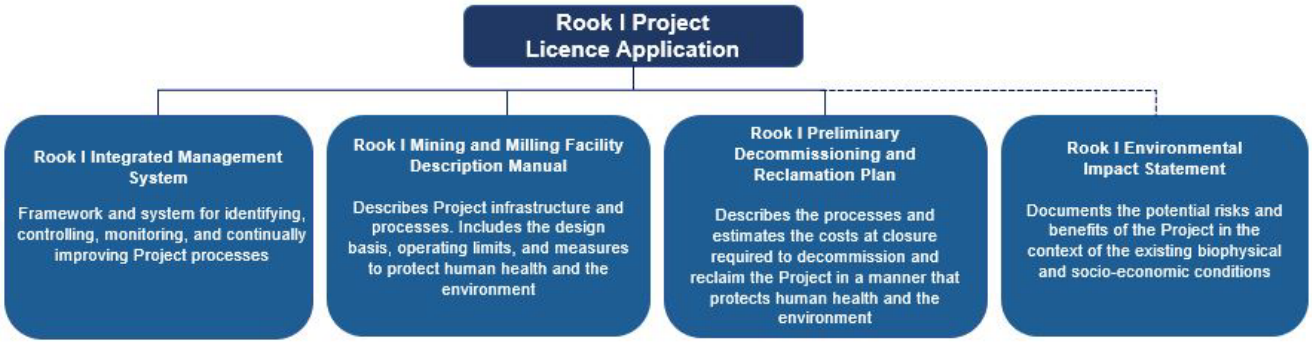
The three phases of licensed activities in the lifespan of the Project would be:

1. a licence to prepare a site and to construct;
2. a licence to operate; and
3. a licence to decommission.

In Saskatchewan, the last phase in a uranium mine and mill life cycle includes the request to be released from federal licensing and an application to the Province for transfer of the property to the Saskatchewan Institutional Control Registry.

Information required for licence applications generally address design, process, and safety and control mechanisms to provide for the safety of workers and the public and protection of the environment. This information is generally supported and managed through implementation of management systems and the development of licence programs. The programs developed form the basis against which a licence would be issued, and ongoing compliance evaluated. For the Project, key interrelated documents include the IMS Manual, Mining and Milling Facility Description Manual, Preliminary Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan and Cost Estimate, and EIS. The primary licence application documents shown in Figure 1.3-4 and described thereafter are supported by a number of more detailed management system documents (e.g., plans, procedures, codes of practice) that describe topic-specific processes and various supporting studies that reinforce and inform the safety and reliability of the Project design, configuration, and function.

Figure 1.3-4: Rook I Project Licence Application Overview



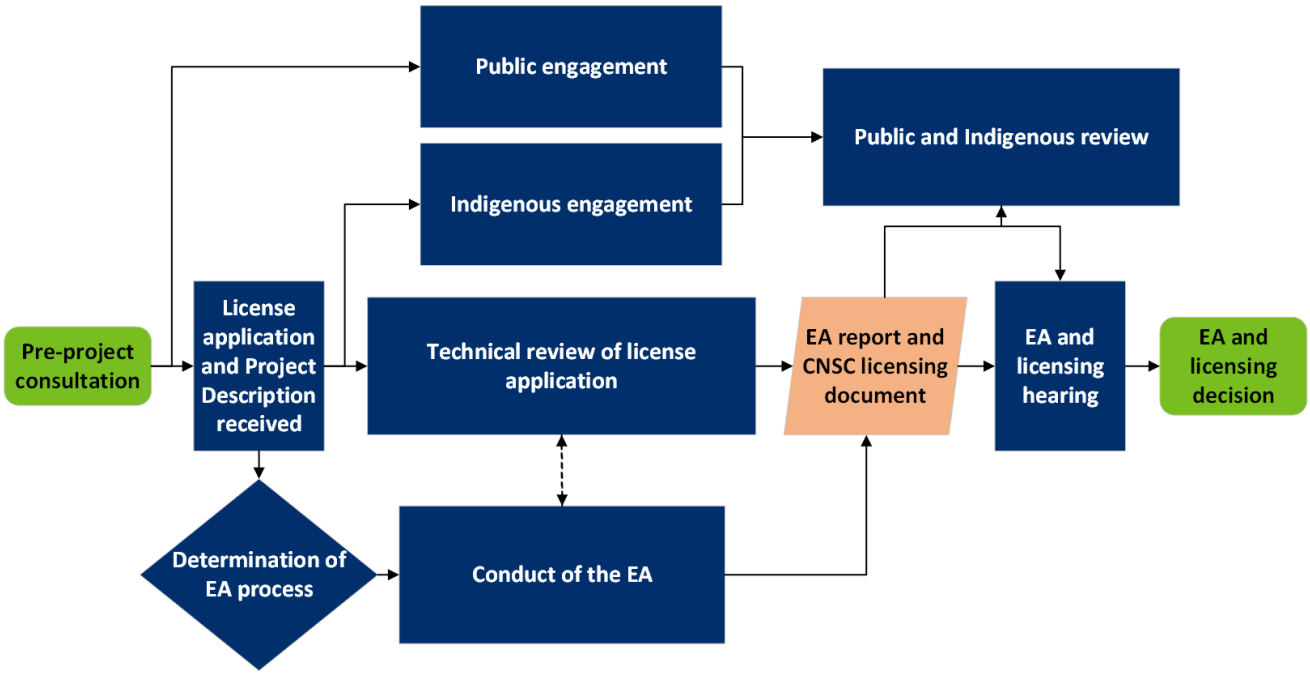
- **The IMS Manual** outlines the management system policy, programs, and processes that would provide a common framework for performing Project activities, including processes for implementing compliance measures, enabling continual improvement, and fostering a culture in which protecting the health and safety of workers and preserving the environment are principal considerations guiding decisions and actions. The IMS includes program-level documents that are organized into categories that reflect the CNSC safety and control areas and other matters of regulatory interest.
- **The Mining and Milling Facility Description Manual** describes the facilities, systems, components, and processes that would be used to carry out the proposed licensed activities for the Project and the engineered controls required to mitigate effects on human health and the environment and address uncertainties identified in the EIS.
- **The Preliminary Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan and Cost Estimate** describes the processes and estimate the costs at closure required to decommission and reclaim the Project in a manner that is technically robust and protects human health and the environment.

A proponent may request that the licence application be reviewed at the same time as the EIS (i.e., an integrated approach) or follow a sequential approach. Under the integrated approach, CNSC staff conduct technical reviews of information contained in the EIS and the licence application at the same time; however, the licensing decision cannot be made until after the EA decision has been rendered.

In February 2019, NexGen formally requested the initiation of the licensing process for the Project and received the corresponding confirmation from the CNSC in May 2019 of the process being formally initiated. The scope of the licence application, as reflected in the 2019 correspondence, includes site preparation, construction, and commissioning of all underground and surface structures, systems, and components with ore to support future operations. As such, the proposed Project is being advanced under an integrated EA and licensing approach.

An overview of the integrated federal EA and licensing approach being conducted for the proposed Project is provided in Figure 1.3-5.

Figure 1.3-5: Integrated Federal Environmental Assessment and Licensing Process



Source: CNSC 2020b, Figure 5.
EA = Environmental Assessment; CNSC = Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

Under the integrated EA and licensing approach, NexGen has provided draft licensing application information for technical review by CNSC staff to verify completeness. Deficiencies identified through CNSC staff review were addressed and, following the completion of all required licence application updates, a final submission was made by NexGen to the CNSC on 30 June 2023. Following a 60-day CNSC sufficiency review period performed per Section 8.1 of the Uranium Mines and Mills Regulations, on 1 September 2023 NexGen received notification from the CNSC confirming the sufficiency of NexGen's initial licence application.

The licence application will go through a licensing hearing with a final determination subsequently issued by the Commission. The licensing decision is interconnected to the EA process and a licensing hearing and decision will not be conducted until the EA is complete and the Commission issues an EA decision. In support of the federal EA and licensing decision process, results of the provincial EA review would be presented during the CNSC hearing. Public and Indigenous participation opportunities, carried out by both the CNSC and the applicant, occur throughout this integrated process. Once a licence is issued, the CNSC will maintain ongoing compliance oversight of the licensed activities through focused inspections and audits, reporting requirements, and annual updates to the Commission.

1.4 Environmental Impact Statement Structure

The EIS represents the collection of reports that document NexGen's EA of the Rook I Project. The EIS is composed of many different documents, and as described below, information is presented in multiple levels of detail to support different audiences in their reviews. To assist readers in locating information within the EIS, this subsection describes the overall EIS structure and provides a road map to the information within different EIS documents.

NexGen conducted the EA pursuant to Saskatchewan's *The Environmental Assessment Act* and CEAA 2012. The EIS has been prepared following the TOR for the Project submitted to the ENV and the *Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement - Pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CNSC 2021a). **Tables of Concordance** are included to demonstrate compliance with the TOR for the Project (Appendix 1A, Table 1A-2) and the CNSC (2021a) Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an EIS (Appendix 1A, Table 1A-1). Therefore, one approach to reading the EIS would be to follow the Tables of Concordance as they provide cross-references to sections of the EIS where specific information can be found.

The **Master Executive Summary** provides a concise overview of the entire EIS in a format intended for all audiences. It provides regulators, Indigenous Groups, and the public with a summary of the purpose, methods, findings, and implications from the key sections of the EIS. The Master Executive Summary has been developed such that it can be read from top to bottom to gain a high-level understanding of the Project, its potential environmental and socio-economic effects, and planned mitigations.

For a more detailed understanding of a given technical component of the EIS, readers are directed to **individual EIS sections**. In general, the EIS is structured such that Project, regulatory, Indigenous Group, and stakeholder context is provided in Section 1 to Section 5; technical methods and assessments are presented in Section 6, Environmental Assessment Approach and Methods, to Section 19; information about Project resilience is provided in Section 21, Accidents and Malfunctions, and Section 22, Assessment of Effects of the Environment on the Project; and summaries are provided in Section 20, Summary of Residual Project and Cumulative Effects, Section 23, Summary of Mitigation, Monitoring, and Follow-up Programs, and Section 24, Conclusions. A list of the EIS sections is provided in Table 1.4-1, including a description of the content of each section and identification of the contributing authors.

The technical approach to the assessments is outlined in Section 6; this section presents the general step-by-step approach that each technical component in Section 7 to Section 19 followed to assess residual effects of the Project and reasonably foreseeable developments. The key linkages among technical components are illustrated in Figure 1.4-1, and show that the assessment follows a general progression from atmospheric components, to water, to land, and finally, to people. More detailed linkages for each technical component can be found in the linkage diagram figure provided within the introduction for each technical discipline section (i.e., Section 7 to Section 19).

Within each of **EIS Section 7 to Section 19**, information is presented according to the outline and structure of Section 6. For example, each EIS section describes the purpose of the assessment; measurement indicators, assessment endpoints, and VCs (where applicable); spatial and temporal boundaries; existing conditions; Project interactions and mitigations; residual effects analysis; uncertainty; and follow-up monitoring. As illustrated in Figure 1.4-1, most of the atmospheric and water components are intermediate components, whereas most of the land and people components are VCs. Each of the sections that assesses a VC includes a **determination of significance**.

To gain a rapid understanding of an individual EIS assessment section (i.e., Section 7 to Section 19, Section 21, and Section 22), the key summary points of a section can be found in the **Section Executive Summary**. Each Section Executive Summary is intended to contain the most important information about an individual EIS assessment so that readers can get a basic understanding of the entire section. To gain the full context for an EIS section, it may be helpful to refer to the linkage diagram figure within the introduction of that EIS section and review the Section Executive Summary for each EIS section that is included in the linkage diagram.

Four additional types of documents are included with the EIS to facilitate a detailed technical review:

- **EIS Section Appendices** include the raw data, methods, calculations, inputs, assumptions, models, and analyses that were used to complete each technical assessment. The number of appendices varies by section; not all sections required appendices.
- **Technical Support Documents** (TSDs) include information that supports the analyses in EIS sections. The TSDs are similar to appendices, except that TSDs are stand-alone documents whereas appendices are closely tied to EIS sections and rely on those sections for context. Within EIS sections, TSDs are referred to by TSD number in Roman numerals as listed in Table 1.4-2. The IKTLU Studies prepared by the Indigenous Groups are not published as part of the EIS submission package to protect the confidentiality of sensitive information.
- **Baseline Reports** describe the objectives, methods, results, and interpretation of existing biophysical and socio-economic conditions. These reports provide additional detail and support the existing conditions subsection within each EIS Section. Baseline reports are referred to by **Annex** number, as listed in Table 1.4-3.
- **Road Maps** are provided to assist the reader in navigating certain topics that are covered in multiple reports. For example, there are **Baseline Road Maps** for hydrology, aquatics, vegetation, and wildlife. There is also a **Climate Change Road Map** in Appendix 6A that explains how climate change was considered in the EIS, including effects of the Project on climate change, effects of climate change on Project infrastructure and risks, and assessment of climate change scenarios related to individual EIS components.
- Finally, there are three **Summary Sections** towards the end of the EIS. Section 20 summarizes the residual effects from each of Section 7 to Section 19, Section 23 summarizes the mitigations and proposed follow-up and monitoring for each section, and Section 24 summarizes the conclusions from each section, including any conclusions related to a determination of significance.

Figure 1.4-1: Environmental Assessment Technical Discipline Linkage Diagram

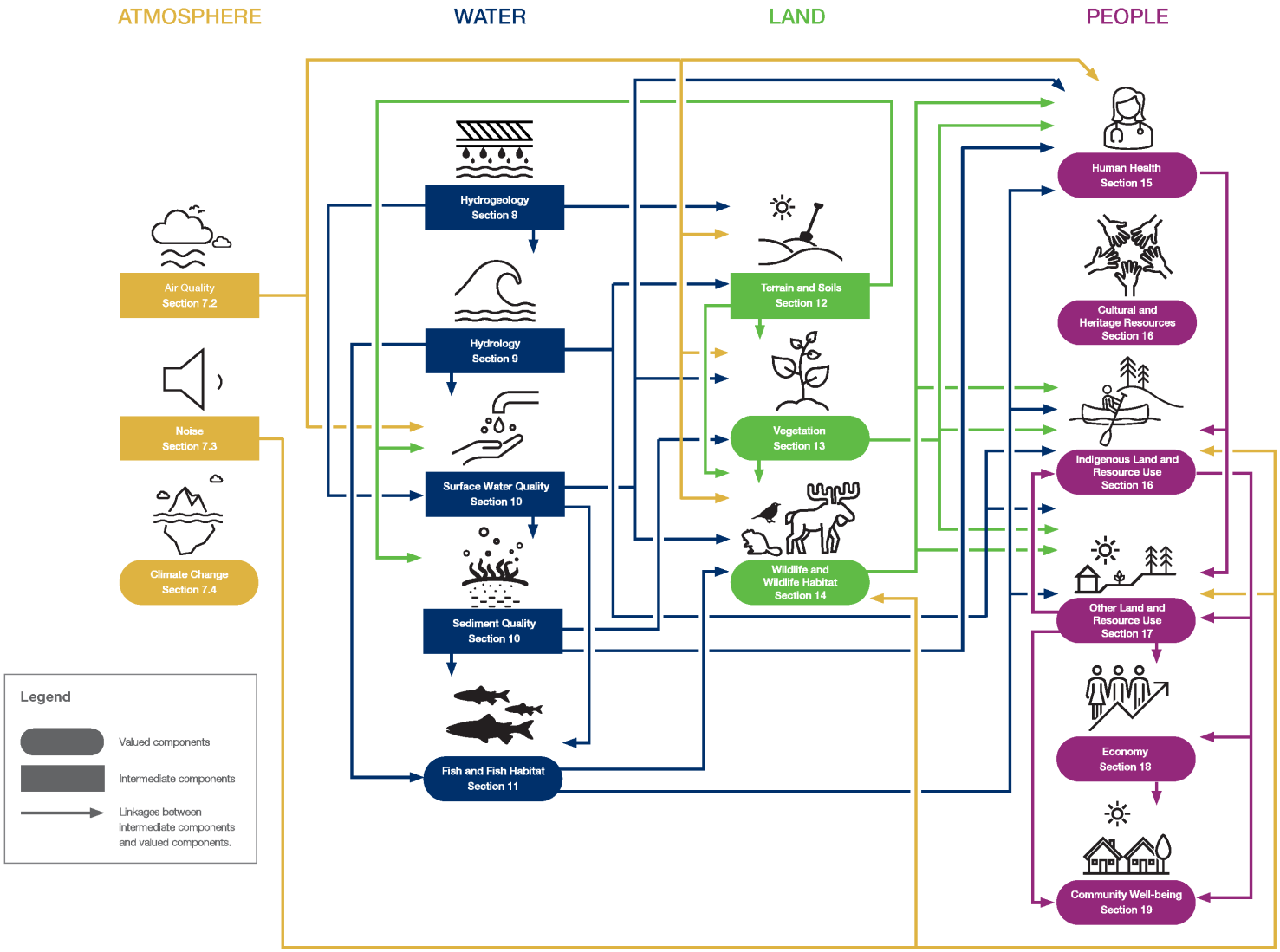


Table 1.4-1: Environmental Impact Statement Section Overview

EIS Section	Description	Contributing Authors
Section 1 Introduction	Introduces NexGen and its organizational and social philosophies and objectives; presents the purpose of the Project and Project overview, including information on the Project setting; outlines the regulatory framework the Project will follow; and provides an overview of the organization of the EIS document.	Luke Moger, P.Eng., PMP NexGen Energy Ltd. Marci Mehl, BSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 2 Indigenous, Regulatory, and Public Engagement	Summarizes NexGen's engagement approach; activities completed to date, including documentation of meetings, discussion topics, and outcomes; and future planned engagement activities.	Frank Halliday, MEM NexGen Energy Ltd. Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 3 Indigenous and Local Knowledge	Provides the approach to the collection and incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge into the EIS.	Frank Halliday, MEM NexGen Energy Ltd. Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 4 Project Alternatives	Considers the alternatives to the Project, as well as the alternative means of carrying out the Project.	Luke Moger, P.Eng., PMP NexGen Energy Ltd. Dan Walker, PhD, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
Section 5 Project Description	Provides a description of the Project setting, design considerations, components, activities, and human resource requirements in sufficient detail to adequately assess effects on the biophysical, cultural, and socio-economic environments.	Luke Moger, P.Eng., PMP NexGen Energy Ltd. Dan Walker, PhD, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
Section 6 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methods	Outlines the EA approach used for identifying and analyzing residual Project and cumulative effects on the biophysical, cultural, and socio-economic VCs and intermediate components, and the determination of significance on VCs. Outlines how Indigenous and Local Knowledge is incorporated into the assessment and the application of the precautionary approach so that effects are not underestimated. A climate change road map has been developed and outlines where and how climate change was incorporated throughout the EIS and identifies the key linkages between the EIS sections and TSDs where climate change was considered.	Frank Halliday, MEM NexGen Energy Ltd. John Virgl, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
Section 7 to Section 19	Presents the methods and results of the EA on a discipline-specific basis for the biophysical, cultural, and socio-economic environments. Topics covered within each of these discipline assessment sections include how Indigenous and Local Knowledge was incorporated, identification of VCs and intermediate components, definition of the spatial and temporal boundaries of the assessment, characterization of the existing conditions, identification of key Project interactions and mitigations, residual effects analysis, residual effects classification, determination of significance on VCs, prediction confidence and uncertainty, and monitoring and follow-up.	
Section 7 Air Quality, Noise, and Climate Change	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on air quality, noise, and climate change, which are attributes or components of the atmospheric environment.	**Air Quality** Chris Madland, BSc WSP Canada Inc. **Noise** Victor Young, MSc WSP Canada Inc. **Climate Change** Janya Kelly, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
Section 8 Hydrogeology	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on hydrogeology, or groundwater quantity and quality, which are attributes or components of the aquatic environment.	Mike Tremblay, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
Section 9 Hydrology	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on hydrology, which is an attribute or component of the aquatic environment.	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
Section 10 Surface Water Quality and Sediment Quality	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on surface water quality and sediment quality, which are attributes or components of the aquatic environment.	John Faithful, BSc, PBiol WSP Canada Inc.
Section 11 Fish and Fish Habitat	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on fish and fish habitat, which are attributes or components of the aquatic environment.	Leah James, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 12 Terrain and Soils	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on terrain (i.e., surficial materials and topography) and soils, which are attributes or components of the terrestrial environment.	Kyle Hodgson, PAg WSP Canada Inc.
Section 13 Vegetation	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on vegetation ecosystems and traditional use plants, which are attributes or components of the biophysical environment.	Andrew Stewart, PAg, BSc WSP Canada Inc.

Table 1.4-1: Environmental Impact Statement Section Overview

EIS Section	Description	Contributing Authors
Section 14 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on wildlife and wildlife habitat, which are attributes or components of the biophysical environment.	Jenifer Hill, MSc, RPBio NexGen Energy Ltd. John Virgl, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
Section 15 Human Health	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on human health, which is a component of the human environment.	Rina Parker, MASc, P.Eng. Ecometrix Incorporated John Virgl, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
Section 16 Cultural and Heritage Resources and Indigenous Land and Resource Use	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on Indigenous land and resource use, focusing on access and area available for traditional use, availability of fish, plants, and animals for harvest, and the quality of the Indigenous land use experience.	Jenifer Hill, MSc, RPBio NexGen Energy Ltd. Kristin Kent Drewes, MNRM, BRS InterGroup Consultants Ltd. Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 17 Other Land and Resource Use	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on other land and resource use, focusing on the commercial and recreational uses that are derived from the natural environment.	Jenifer Hill, MSc, RPBio NexGen Energy Ltd. Kristin Kent Drewes, MNRM, BRS InterGroup Consultants Ltd. Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 18 Economy	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on the economy, which is an attribute of the human environment.	Chris Sunderland, BA NexGen Energy Ltd. Andrew McLaren, MNRM, BSc InterGroup Consultants Ltd. Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 19 Community Well-Being	Characterizes the potential residual effects of the Project on the community well-being, considering the social determinants of health as a framework for describing community well-being.	Chris Sunderland, BA NexGen Energy Ltd. Kristin Kent Drewes, MNRM, BRS InterGroup Consultants Ltd. Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 20 Summary of Residual Project and Cumulative Effects	Summarizes the significance of the residual Project and cumulative effects determined for the biophysical, cultural, and socio-economic VCs.	Jerry Vandenberg, MSc, PChem NexGen Energy Ltd. John Virgl, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
Section 21 Accidents and Malfunctions	Presents a description of potential credible malfunctions and accidents that could be associated with the Project, the conditions under which they could occur, and proposed mitigations and contingency plans.	Jerry Vandenberg, MSc, PChem NexGen Energy Ltd. Leah James, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 22 Assessment of Effects of the Environment on the Project	Identifies changes or effects on the Project that may be caused by natural hazards, mitigation planned to avoid or limit the changes or effects, and evaluates the likelihood and severity of the changes.	Jerry Vandenberg, MSc, PChem NexGen Energy Ltd. Marci Mehl, BSc WSP Canada Inc.

Table 1.4-1: Environmental Impact Statement Section Overview

EIS Section	Description	Contributing Authors
Section 23 Summary of Mitigation, Monitoring, and Follow-Up Programs	Provides mitigation actions and policies, monitoring and follow-up programs, and an associated list of Project commitments by NexGen.	Jenifer Hill, MSc, RPBio NexGen Energy Ltd. Marci Mehl, BSc WSP Canada Inc.
Section 24 Conclusions	Summarizes the findings of the effects assessment and provides an overall conclusion for the Project.	Luke Moger, P.Eng., PMP NexGen Energy Ltd. Marci Mehl, BSc WSP Canada Inc.

EA = Environmental Assessment; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; VC = valued component; TSD = Technical Support Document; PIEMA = Practitioner of Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment.

Table 1.4-2: Technical Support Document Overview

Document Component	Number	Title	Contributing Author
TSDs	I	Indigenous Engagement Report	Frank Halliday, MEM NexGen Energy Ltd. Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
	II	**Birch Narrows Dene Nation Traditional Knowledge and Use Study**	Birch Narrows Dene Nation
	III	**Buffalo River Dene Nation Traditional Knowledge and Use Study**	Buffalo River Dene Nation
	IV	**Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Northern Region 2 Traditional Land Use & Diet Study for The NexGen Rook I Project**	Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Northern Region 2
	V.1	**Preliminary Identification of Issues and Concerns Related to the Proposed NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook 1 Project in the Patterson Lake Area; A Review; Clearwater River Dene Nation; Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Mapping Interviews; 2010 – 2016**	Clearwater River Dene Nation
	V.2	**Clearwater River Dene Nation Indigenous Rights and Knowledge Survey Related to the Proposed NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook 1 Project in the Patterson Lake Area**	Clearwater River Dene Nation
	V.3	**Socio-economic and Harvest Study; Clearwater River Dene Nation; NexGen Rook 1 Project**	Clearwater River Dene Nation
	VI	**Provision of Athabasca Denesųłine Traditional Knowledge, Land Use and Occupancy Information**	Ya'thi Néné Lands and Resources
	VII	Mine Waste Alternatives Assessment Report	Ben Wickland, P.Eng., PhD WSP Canada Inc.
	VIII	Accidents and Malfunctions Report	Mehran Monabatti, PhD Ecometrix Incorporated Brian Fraser, MSc Ecometrix Incorporated
	IX	Transportation Risk Assessment Report	Mehran Monabatti, PhD Ecometrix Incorporated Brian Fraser, MSc Ecometrix Incorporated
	X	Vibration Effects Analysis Report	Victor Young, MSc WSP Canada Inc. Andrew Faszer, BSc, INCE WSP Canada Inc.
	XI	Light Effects Analysis Report	Victor Young, MSc WSP Canada Inc. Andrew Faszer, BSc, INCE WSP Canada Inc.
	XII	Net-Zero Framework	Janya Kelly, PhD WSP Canada Inc. Rachel Wyles, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
	XIII	Upstream Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Intensity Discussion	Janya Kelly, PhD WSP Canada Inc. Sean Capstick, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
	XIV	Groundwater Flow and Solute Transport Modelling Report	Jennifer Levenick, MSc WSP Canada Inc. Mike Tremblay, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
	XV	Tailings Source Term Derivation Report	Nico Bezuidenhout, MSc, MDP, P.Geo. WSP Canada Inc.
	XVI	Tailings Geochemical Characterization Report	Nico Bezuidenhout, MSc, MDP, P.Geo. WSP Canada Inc.
	XVII	Waste Rock and Underground Wall Rock Source Term Predictions Report	Jeff Clarke, P.Geo. SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. Michael Herrell, P.Geo. SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
	XVIII	Site-Wide Water Balance and Water Quality Modelling Report	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc. Dan Walker, PhD, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
	XIX	Conceptual Diffuser Design Report	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc. Gerard Van Arkel, MEng, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
	XX	Downstream Use and Impact Study for Proposed Treated Sewage Discharge Report	Gerard Van Arkel, MEng, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc. John Faithful, BSc WSP Canada Inc.
	XXI	Environmental Risk Assessment	Rina Parker, MASc, P.Eng. Ecometrix Incorporated.
	XXII	Climate Adaptation Framework	Janya Kelly, PhD WSP Canada Inc. Sean Capstick, PhD WSP Canada Inc.

Bolded documents will not be submitted with the EIS.
EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; TSD = Technical Support Document; INCE = Institute of Noise Control Engineering.

Table 1.4-3: Baseline Report Overview

Document Component	Number		Title	Contributing Author
Baseline Annexes	I		Atmospheric Baseline Report	Zimu Yu, PhD WSP Canada Inc. Chris Madland, BSc WSP Canada Inc
	II		Noise and Light Baseline Report	Victor Young, MSc WSP Canada Inc. Andrew Faszer, BSc, INCE WSP Canada Inc
	III		Hydrogeology Baseline Report	Jennifer Levenick, MSc WSP Canada Inc. Mike Tremblay, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc
	IV		Hydrology Baseline Road Map	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
		IV.1	Regional Meteorological and Hydrological Characterization Report	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc. Nathan Schmidt, PhD WSP Canada Inc
		IV.2	Hydrometric Monitoring Characterization Report	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc. Nathan Schmidt, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
		IV.3	Geomorphology Characterization Report	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc.
		IV.4	Patterson Lake Currents Assessment Report	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc. Gerard Van Arkel, MEng WSP Canada Inc.
		IV.5	Forrest Lake Mixing Study Report	Ross Phillips, MSc, P.Eng. WSP Canada Inc. Gerard Van Arkel, MEng WSP Canada Inc.
	V		Aquatic Baseline Road Map	Jenifer Hill, MSc, RPBio NexGen Energy Ltd.
		V.1	Aquatic Environment Baseline Report	Kelly Wells, MSc, PBiol Canada North Environmental Services Mitchell Thorarinson, BSc Canada North Environmental Services
		V.2	Overwintering Fish Habitat Report	Leah James, MSc WSP Canada Inc. Kristine Mason, MSc WSP Canada Inc.
		V.3	Naomi Lake Bathymetry Report	Susan Giang, BSc WSP Canada Inc. Spencer Maxwell, P.Geo. WSP Canada Inc
	VI		Terrain and Soils Baseline Report	Kyle Hodgson, PAg WSP Canada Inc. John Virgl, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
	VII		Vegetation Baseline Road Map	Jenifer Hill, MSc, RPBio NexGen Energy Ltd.
		VII.1	Vegetation Baseline Report 1 (Mapping)	Hans Skatter, Candidate Scientist, MSc, PBiol Omnia Ecological Services
		VII.2	Vegetation Baseline Report 2 (Inventory, Rare Plants, and Wetlands)	Sheri Korpess, BSc, PAg Canada North Environmental Services Beth Dolmage, BSc, AAg Canada North Environmental Services
		VII.3	Vegetation Chemistry Characterization Report	Andrew Stewart, PAg, BSc WSP Canada Inc. John Virgl, PhD WSP Canada Inc.
	VIII		Wildlife Baseline Road Map	Jenifer Hill, MSc, RPBio NexGen Energy Ltd.
		VIII.1	Wildlife Baseline Report 1 (Mammals, Waterfowl, and Raptors)	Michael Charlebois, MFC, PBiol, RPBio Omnia Ecological Services
		VIII.2	Wildlife Baseline Report 2 (Amphibians, Birds, and Bats)	Joshua Traylor, PhD Canada North Environmental Services
		VIII.3	Wildlife Baseline Report 3 (Bird Migration and Bats)	Joshua Traylor, PhD Canada North Environmental Services
	IX		Heritage Resources Impact Assessment and Cover Letter	Alan Korejbo, MA Canada North Environmental Services
	X		Socio-economic Baseline Report	Kent Gustavson, PhD, MSc WSP Canada Inc. Kristin Kent Drewes, MNRM, BRS InterGroup Consultants Ltd.
	XI		Geology Baseline Report	Matt Batty, BSc, P.Geo. NexGen Energy Ltd. Sean Hillacre, GIT NexGen Energy Ltd.

INCE = Institute of Noise Control Engineering.

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Appendix 1A Concordance Tables for the Terms of Reference and Generic Guidelines for Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

Generic Guideline Section	Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* Rook I Project EIS Generic Guidelines Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
1.	**PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE EIS**			
To facilitate the identification of the documents submitted, the title page of the EIS and its related documents will contain the following information: ▪ project name and location ▪ title of the document, including the term “environmental impact statement” ▪ subtitle of the document ▪ proponent name and contact information ▪ date		Front cover of EIS	Front cover of EIS	Front cover of EIS and individual cover pages for the technical support documents and/or baseline annexes
The EIS will be written in clear, precise language. A glossary of technical words, acronyms and abbreviations will be included. It will include charts, diagrams, tables, maps, and photographs, where appropriate, to clarify the text. Perspective drawings that clearly convey the various components of the project will also be provided. Wherever possible, maps will be presented in common scales and datum to allow for comparison and overlay of mapped features.		Throughout the EIS, appendices, technical support documents, and/or baseline annexes Abbreviations and Units of Measure, Glossary, and References		
For purposes of brevity and to avoid repetition, cross-referencing within the EIS is preferred. The EIS may make reference to the information that has already been presented in other sections of the document, rather than repeating it.		Throughout the EIS, appendices, technical support documents, and/or baseline annexes		
Detailed studies (including all relevant and supporting data and methodologies) will be provided in separate appendices and will be referenced by appendix, section and page in the text of the main document. The EIS will explain how information is organized in the document. This will include a list of all tables, figures, and photographs referenced in the text. A complete list of supporting literature and references will also be provided. A table of concordance, which cross references the information presented in the EIS with the information requirements identified in the EIS guidelines, will be provided. The proponent will provide copies of the EIS and its summary for distribution, as directed by the CNSC, including paper and electronic version in an unlocked, searchable PDF format.		**1.4, Abbreviations and Units of Measure, Glossary, and References** Throughout the EIS	1A	Throughout the technical support documents and/or baseline annexes

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

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2.	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**			
For efficiency, the proponent may consider preparing a summary of the EIS in both of Canada's official languages (French and English), which is to be provided to the CNSC at the same time as the EIS. The proponent is also encouraged to consider making the executive summary available in the language(s) spoken by Aboriginal communities in close proximity to the project (e.g., Cree, Dene).		Master Executive Summary[(a)]	Not applicable	Not applicable
The summary will include the following: ▪ a concise description of all key components of the project and related activities ▪ a summary of the consultation conducted with Aboriginal groups, the public, and government agencies, including a summary of the issues raised and the proponent's responses ▪ an overview of the key environmental effects of the project and proposed technically and economically feasible mitigation measures ▪ the proponent's conclusions on the residual environmental effects of the project after taking mitigation measures into account and the significance of those effects The summary will be provided as a separate document and will have sufficient details for the reader to learn and understand the project, potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, the significance of the residual effects and follow-up program.		Master Executive Summary	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.	**INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**			
3.1	Project Overview			
The EIS will describe the project, key project components and associated activities, scheduling details, the timing of each phase of the project and other key features. If the project is a part of a larger sequence of projects, the EIS will outline the larger context. The overview is to identify the project's key components, rather than providing a detailed description, which will follow in section 4 (part 2) of this document.		**1.2** 5.1.1, 5.1.4	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.2	Project Location			
The EIS will contain a description of the geographical setting where the project will take place. This description should include those aspects of the project and its setting that are key to understanding the project's potential adverse environmental effects, including: ▪ geographical maps of the project location (at an appropriate scale) including project components, project boundaries of the proposed site with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates – the lease boundary, site study area, local study area, regional study area, the major existing infrastructure, adjacent land uses and any important environmental features		1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.6, 5.2, 5.3.3, 7.2.2.3, 7.3.2.3, 8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, 11.2.3, 12.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3.2, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XIV, TSD XXI, Annex I through Annex X
▪ current land use in the area		1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.5, 5.2, 16.3.3, 17.3	Not applicable	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V, TSD VI
▪ distance of the project facilities and components to any federal lands		1.2.2, 5.2.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ the environmental significance and value of the geographical setting in which the project will take place and the surrounding area		1.2.2, 1.2.3, 5.2.1	Not applicable	Not applicable

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▪ environmentally sensitive areas, such as national, provincial and regional parks, ecological reserves, wetlands, estuaries, and habitats of federally (Schedule 1 of *Species at Risk Act*) or provincially listed species at risk and other sensitive areas		1.2.2, 5.2.1, 9.3, 10.3, 11.3, 13.3, 14.3	14B	Not applicable
▪ description of local and Aboriginal communities		**2.4** 1.2.3, 5.2.4, 16.3.2	Not applicable	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD V.3, TSD VI, Annex X
▪ traditional Aboriginal territories, treaty lands, and Indian reserve lands and Métis harvesting regions and/or settlements		1.2.3, 2.4.1, 3.2, 5.2.4, 16.3.3	Not applicable	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD V.3, TSD VI, Annex X
3.3	Regulatory Framework and the Role of Government			
The EIS should identify: ▪ the environmental and other regulatory approvals and legislation, including CEAA 2012, that are applicable to the project at the federal, provincial, regional and municipal levels		1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ government policies, resource management plans, planning or study initiatives pertinent to the project and/or EA and their implications		1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ any treaty or self-government agreements with Aboriginal groups that are pertinent to the project and/or EA		1.2.3, 1.3.2, 2.4.1, 2.7.1, 2.5.2.1, 3.2.1, 16.3.2, 18.4.1, 18.7, 19.4.1, 19.5.1, 19.5.2, 19.6.2, 19.8, 19.9	Not applicable	Annex X
▪ any relevant land use plans, land zoning, or community plans		1.2.2, 16.3.3	Not applicable	Annex X
▪ regional, provincial and/or national objectives, standards or guidelines that have been used by the proponent to assist in the evaluation of any predicted environmental effects		**7.2.2.2.2, 10.2.2, 15.2.8** 1.3, 6.1.1, 7.3.2.8, 7.4.2.8	7A, 7B, 7C, 10A	TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XX, TSD XXI
4.	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**			
4.1	Purpose of the Project			
The EIS will describe the purpose of the project by providing the rationale for the project, explaining the background, the problems or opportunities that the project is intended to satisfy and the stated objectives from the perspective of the proponent. If the objectives of the project are related to broader private or public sector policies, plans or programs, this information should also be included.		1.2.1, 4.2	Not applicable	Not applicable

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4.2	Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project			
The EIS will identify and consider the effects of alternative means of carrying out the project that are technically and economically feasible as described in appendix A, section A.3.2 Alternative means for carrying out the project, of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures*.		4.4	Not applicable	TSD VII
The proponent will complete the following procedural steps for addressing alternative means: ▪ Identify and describe in sufficient detail the alternative means to carry out the project: o develop criteria to determine the technical and economic feasibility of the alternative means o identify those alternative means that are technically and economically feasible		4.4	Not applicable	TSD VII
▪ Identify the effects of each technically and economically feasible alternative means: o identify those elements of each alternative means that could produce effects in sufficient detail to allow a comparison with the effects of the project o the effects referred to above include both environmental effects and potential adverse impacts on potential or established Aboriginal and Treaty rights and related interests		4.5	Not applicable	TSD VII
▪ Describe the methodology used for the analysis of alternative means and the conclusion reached (i.e., preferred means).		4.4, 4.5, 4.6	Not applicable	TSD VII
4.3	Scope of the Project			
The scope of project for the purposes of the EA includes all the phases, components, activities and federal decisions proposed by the proponent as described in the project description that has been determined to meet the requirements of the *Prescribed Information for the Description of a Designated Project Regulations*. The CNSC's Commission may also determine that other components and/or activities in relation to the project are to be included in the project scope. The proponent will consider all phases, components, activities and federal decisions identified in the scope of project as part of the effects assessment.		1.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.1.2, 5	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.3.1	Project Components			
The EIS will describe the project by presenting the project components, associated and ancillary works, and other characteristics that will assist in understanding the environmental effects.		5.4	Not applicable	Not applicable

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4.3.2	Project Activities			
The EIS will include descriptions of each phase associated with the proposed project. This will include descriptions of the activities to be carried out during each phase, the location of each activity, expected outputs and an indication of the activity's magnitude and scale.		5.1.4, 5.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
Although a complete list of project activities should be provided, the emphasis will be on activities with the greatest potential to have environmental effects. Sufficient information will be included to predict environmental effects and address concerns identified by the public and Aboriginal groups. Highlight activities that involve periods of increased environmental disturbance or the release of materials into the environment.		5.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
The EIS will include a summary of the changes that have been made to the project since originally proposed, including the benefits of these changes to the environment, Aboriginal peoples, and the public.		**3.7, 23.3.2** 4, 5.1.3, 1.1.6,	Not applicable	Not applicable
The EIS will include a schedule including time of year, frequency, and duration for all project activities.		5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.5.3	5A	Not applicable
5.	**SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**			
5.1	Factors to be Considered			
Scoping establishes the EA's parameters and focuses the assessment on relevant issues and concerns. The EA of the designated project must take into account the following factors, as listed in subsection 19(1) of the CEAA 2012: a) the section 5 environmental effects of the designated project (such as changes to fish and fish habitat, aquatic species, migratory birds), including the environmental effects of malfunctions or accidents that may occur in connection with the designated project, and any cumulative environmental effects likely to result from the designated project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out		**20.3** 7.2.4, 7.2.5, 7.3.4, 7.3.5, 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 8.4, 8.5, 9.5, 9.6.1, 9.6.2, 10.4, 10.5, 11.4, 11.5, 12.4, 12.5, 13.4, 13.5, 14.4, 14.5, 15.4, 15.5, 16.4, 16.5, 17.4, 17.5, 18.4, 18.5, 19.4, 19.5, 21.6, 21.7	Not applicable	TSD VII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XXI
b) the significance of those environmental effects		**24.4.2** 7.4.6, 11.5.4, 13.5.1.3, 13.5.2.3, 13.5.3.3, 13.5.4.3, 14.5.1.3, 14.5.2.3, 14.5.3.3, 14.5.4.3, 14.5.5.3, 14.5.6.3, 14.5.7.3, 14.5.8.3, 14.5.9.3, 14.5.10.3, 14.5.11.3, 15.6, 16.6.2, 17.6.2, 18.5.3, 19.6.2, 20.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
c) comments from the public that are received in accordance with the CEAA 2012		2.6.3	2D, 2E	Not applicable

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d)	mitigation measures that are technically and economically feasible and that would mitigate any significant adverse environmental effects of the designated project	**23.3, 23.4** 7.2.4, 7.3.4, 7.4.4, 8.4, 9.5, 10.4, 11.4, 12.4, 13.4, 14.4, 15.4, 16.4, 17.4, 18.4, 19.4, 21.6, 21.7, 22.6	**23A**	Not applicable
e)	the requirements of the follow-up program in respect of the designated project	**23.4, 23.5** 7.2.8, 7.3.8, 7.4.8, 8.7, 9.9, 10.7, 11.7, 12.7, 13.7, 14.7, 15.8, 16.8, 17.8, 19.8, 24.4.5	**23B**	TSD XXI
f)	the purpose of the designated project	1.2.1, 4.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
g)	alternative means of carrying out the designated project that are technically and economically feasible and the environmental effects of any such alternative means	4.4, 4.5	Not applicable	TSD VII
h)	any changes to the designated project that may be caused by the environment	**22.7** 5.3.2	23B	Not applicable
i)	the results of any relevant study conducted by a committee established under section 73 or 74 of the CEAA 2012	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
j)	any other matter relevant to the EA that the CNSC requires to be taken into account, in accordance with the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*	1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
Pursuant to subsection 19(2) of the CEAA 2012, the scope of the factors to be taken into account under paragraphs 19(1)(a), (b), (d), (e), (g), (h) and (j) is determined by the CNSC, as the responsible authority.		1.4	Not applicable	Not applicable
To implement the Government of Canada interim measure with respect to upstream greenhouse gas emissions, the CNSC may require consideration of these types of emissions in the scope of the EA. On March 19, 2016, a definition of upstream GHG emissions was published by Environment Canada and Climate Change in the Canada Gazette. The proposed definition of upstream includes "*all industrial activities from the point of resource extraction to the project under review*." The processes that are to be considered as upstream activities will vary by the type of resource and the nature of the project under assessment. In general, upstream activities will include extraction, processing and handling as well as transportation. Where there is a reliable and feasible methodology for calculating upstream greenhouse gas emissions that are linked to the project, the proponent will be required to provide sufficient information to estimate these types of emissions. This information should be presented by individual pollutant and should be summarized in CO_2 equivalent units per year. If upstream greenhouse gas emissions are not considered in the assessment, the proponent will provide a rationale in the EIS.		7.4.5	Not applicable	TSD XIII

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5.2	Scope of Factors			
5.2.1	Valued Components to be Examined			
	Valued components (VCs) refer to environmental biophysical or human features that may be impacted by a project. The value of a component not only relates to its role in the ecosystem, but also to the value people place on it. For example, it may have scientific, social, cultural, economic, historical, archaeological or aesthetic importance. The EIS will identify the VCs linked to section 5 of the CEAA 2012, including the ones identified in section 9.2 (part 2) that may be affected by changes in the environment, as well as species at risk and their critical habitat as per the requirement outlined in section 79 of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).	**6.3.1** 7.4.2.2.1, 11.2.2.1, 13.2.2.1, 14.2.2.1, 15.2.2.1, 16.2.2.1, 17.2.2.1, 18.2.2.1, 19.2.2.1	14A, 14B	Not applicable
	Under section 73 of SARA, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada may grant permits authorizing an activity affecting a listed wildlife species or any part of its residence or critical habitat that would otherwise be prohibited. Should the proponent identify a listed wildlife species or any part of its residence or critical habitat that would be affected by the project activities, the proponent should consult directly with the Canadian Wildlife Service as early as possible in the process.	14.2.2, 14.3.1, 14.5.1, 14.5.6, 14.5.7, 14.5.8, 14.5.12	Not applicable	Not applicable
	The final list of VCs to be presented in the EIS will be completed according to the evolution and design of the project and reflect the knowledge on the environment acquired through public consultation and Aboriginal engagement. The EIS will describe what methods were used to predict and assess the potential adverse environmental effects of the project on these components.	**6.3.1, 6.8** 7.4.2.2.1, 11.2.2.1, 13.2.2.1, 14.2.2.1, 15.2.2.1, 16.2.2.1, 17.2.2.1, 18.2.2.1, 19.2.2.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
	The VCs will be described in sufficient detail to allow the reviewer to understand their importance and to assess the potential for environmental effects arising from the project activities. The EIS will provide a rationale for selecting specific VCs and for excluding any VCs or information specified in these guidelines. Challenges with particular exclusions may arise, so it is important to document the information and criteria used to make each determination. Examples of justification include primary data collection, computer modelling, literature references, public consultation, expert input or professional judgement. The EIS will identify those VCs, processes, and interactions that were identified to be of concern during any workshops or meetings held by the proponent, or that the proponent considers likely to be affected by the project. In doing so, the EIS will indicate to whom these concerns are important and the reasons why, including environmental, Aboriginal, social, economic, recreational, and aesthetic considerations. If comments are received on a component that has not been included as a VC, these comments will be summarized and the rationale for excluding the VC will be provided.	**6.3.1** 2.6, 6.3.2, 7.4.2.2.1, 11.2.2.1, 13.2.2.1, 14.2.2.1, 15.2.2.1, 16.2.2.1, 17.2.2.1, 18.2.2.1, 19.2.2.1	2B, 2C, 2D, 2E	Not applicable

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5.2.2	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries			
The spatial and temporal boundaries used in the EA may vary depending on the VC and will be considered separately for each VC. The proponent is encouraged to consult with the CNSC, federal and provincial government departments and agencies, local government and Aboriginal groups, and take into account public comments when defining the spatial boundaries used in the EIS.		**6.4.1, 6.4.2** 7.4.2.3, 11.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	2B, 2C, 2D, 2E	Not applicable
The EIS will describe the spatial boundaries, including local and regional study areas, of each VC to be used in assessing the potential adverse environmental effects of the project and provide a rationale for each boundary. Spatial boundaries will be defined by taking into account, but not limited to, the following criteria: a) the physical extent of the proposed project, including any offsite facilities or activities		7.4.2.3, 11.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
b) the extent of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems potentially affected by the project		8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, 11.2.3, 12.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3	14A	Annex III, Annex IV, Annex V, Annex VI, Annex VII, Annex VIII
c) the extent of potential effects arising from noise, light and atmospheric emissions		7.2.2.3, 7.3.2.3, 7.4.2.3	7A, 7B, 7C	TSD X, TSD XI, Annex I, Annex II
d) the extent to which traditional land use or treaty rights could potentially be affected by the project		16.2.3	Not applicable	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD V.3, TSD VI, Annex X
e) current land and resource use for residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, cultural and aesthetic purposes by communities whose areas include the physical extent of the project		16.2.3, 16.3, 17.2.3, 17.3	Not applicable	Annex IX, Annex X
f) the size, nature and location of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities which could interact with items (b), (c), (d) and (e)		6.4.1, 7.4.2.3, 11.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD X, TSD XI
g) community and Aboriginal traditional knowledge, ecological, and technical considerations		3.6, 6.4.1, 7.4.2.1, 7.4.2.3, 9.2.1, 9.2.3, 11.2.1, 11.2.3, 13.2.1, 13.2.3, 14.2.1, 14.2.3, 15.2.1, 15.2.3, 16.2.1, 16.2.3, 17.2.1, 17.2.3, 18.2.1, 18.2.3, 19.2.1, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD VI

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	The following geographic study areas should serve as the basis for developing project specific and effect-specific study areas: **Site study area:** The site study area is the project footprint (i.e., where project activities would be undertaken including the project's proposed facilities, buildings and infrastructure).	**6.4.1** 7.2.2.3, 7.3.2.3, 7.4.2.3, 8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, 11.2.3, 12.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XXI
	Local study area: The local study area is defined as that area existing outside the site study area boundary, where measurable changes to the environment resulting from the proposed activities from any phase of the project, either through normal activities, or from possible accidents or malfunctions, may be anticipated. The boundaries must change if appropriate following an assessment of the spatial extent of potential effects. The geographic boundary will depend on the factor being considered (e.g., a local study area defined for the aquatic environment will differ from that defined for the atmospheric environment).	**6.4.1** 7.2.2.3, 7.3.2.3, 7.4.2.3, 8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, 11.2.3, 12.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XXI
	Regional study area: The regional study area is defined as the area within which the potential effects of this project may interact with the effects of other projects, resulting in the potential for cumulative effects. The geographic boundary for the regional study areas are also specific to the factor being considered.	**6.4.1** 7.2.2.3, 7.3.2.3, 7.4.2.3, 8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, 11.2.3, 12.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XXI
	Within the aforementioned study areas, the boundary of concern will extend to a depth that will include the full extent of the surface water and groundwater.	8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
	The EA's temporal boundaries will span all phases of the project determined to be within the scope of the project as specified under section 4.3 above. If impacts are predicted after project decommissioning, this should be taken into consideration in defining boundaries. At a minimum, the assessment is expected to include the period of time during which the maximum impact is predicted to occur. Community and Aboriginal traditional knowledge should factor into decisions around temporal boundaries. If the temporal boundaries do not span all phases of the project, the EIS will identify the boundaries used and provide a rationale.	**6.4.2** 7.2.2.4, 7.3.2.4, 7.4.2.4, 8.2.4, 9.2.4, 10.2.4, 11.2.4, 12.2.4, 13.2.4, 14.2.4, 15.2.4, 16.2.4, 17.2.4, 18.2.4, 19.2.4	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XXI

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6.	**PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION**			
In accordance with CNSC's REGDOC-99.3, *Public Information and Disclosure*, the EIS will describe the ongoing and proposed participation activities that the proponent will undertake or that it has already conducted on the project. It will describe efforts made to distribute project information, as well information and materials that were distributed during the public consultation process. The EIS will indicate the methods used, where the consultation was held, the persons and organizations consulted, the concerns voiced and the extent to which this information was incorporated in the design of the project as well as in the EIS. The EIS will provide a summary of key issues raised related to the Project and its potential environmental effects, as well as describe any outstanding issues and ways to address them.		2.4.2.2, 2.5.4, 2.6.3, 2.7.1.3	2D, 2E, 2F	Not applicable
7.	**ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT**			
In accordance with the CNSC's REGDOC-3.2.2, *Aboriginal Engagement*, the EIS will describe the proponent's engagement activities with potentially affected Aboriginal groups.		**2.6.1** 2.5, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.5.6	**2A** 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F	TSD I
The EIS will include, and the proponent should consider engaging with potentially affected Aboriginal groups to obtain their views on, the following:		**2.5.2.1**[(b)]	2A, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD V.3, TSD VI
▪ the objectives of and the methods used for Aboriginal engagement activities		**2.5.2** 2.4.1	2A, 2D, 2E	Not applicable
▪ each Aboriginal group's potential or established rights including geographical extent, nature, frequency, timing and maps and data sets (e.g., fish catch numbers) when this information is provided by a group to the proponent or available through public records		**2.4.1** 2.6.1	2A	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD V.3, TSD VI, Annex X
▪ comments, specific issues and concerns raised by Aboriginal groups and how the key concerns were responded to or addressed		2.6.1	**2B** 2E	Not applicable
▪ the potential adverse impacts of the project on potential or established Aboriginal or treaty rights		1.3.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ effects of changes to the environment on Aboriginal peoples (health and socio-economic conditions; physical and cultural heritage, including any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance; and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes) pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(c) of the CEAA 2012		15.5, 15.6, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 17.4, 17.5, 17.6, 18.4, 19.4, 19.5, 19.6	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ VCs suggested by Aboriginal groups for inclusion in the EIS, whether they were included, and the rationale for any exclusions		3.6.2, 6.3.1, 7.4.2.2, 11.2.2, 13.2.2, 14.2.2, 15.2.2, 16.2.2, 17.2.2, 18.2.2, 19.2.2	2A, 2E	TSD I
▪ measures identified to mitigate or accommodate potential adverse impacts of the project on the potential or established Aboriginal or treaty rights and effects of changes to the environment on Aboriginal peoples, including suggestions raised by Aboriginal groups		3.7, 23	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

Generic Guideline Section	Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* Rook I Project EIS Generic Guidelines Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
A suggested format for providing the information above is the creation of a tracking table of key issues raised by each Aboriginal group, including the concerns raised related to the project, proposed mitigation options, and where appropriate, a reference to the proponent's analysis in the EIS.		2.6.1	**2B**	TSD I
8.	**DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**			
8.1	Baseline Environment			
The EIS will include a description of the environment, including the components of the existing environment and environmental processes, their interrelations and interactions as well as the variability in these components, processes and interactions over time scales appropriate to the EIS. In characterizing the environmental effects of the project, the proponent will consider the current baseline environment and environmental trends within the project area. The description of the existing baseline and the environmental trends should include a consideration of past projects and activities carried out by the proponent and/or others within the project area.		6.6, 7.2.3, 7.3.3, 7.4.3, 8.3, 9.3, 10.3, 11.3, 12.3, 13.3, 14.3, 15.3, 16.3, 17.3, 18.3, 19.3	Not applicable	TSD X, TSD XI, Annex I through Annex XI
Based on the scope of project described in section 4.3 (part 2), the EIS will present baseline information in sufficient detail to enable the identification of how the project could affect the VCs and an analysis of those effects. Should other VCs be identified during the conduct of the EA, the baseline condition for these components will also be described in the EIS. The baseline description should include results from studies done prior to any physical disruption of the environment due to initial project activities (e.g., site preparation).		6.6, 7.2.3, 7.3.3, 7.4.3, 8.3, 9.3, 10.3, 11.3, 12.3, 13.3, 14.3, 15.3, 16.3, 17.3, 18.3, 19.3	Not applicable	TSD X, TSD XI, Annex I through Annex XI
The proponent will use the information in appendix B of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures* to develop the characterization of the baseline environment.		6.6, 7.2.3, 7.3.3, 7.4.3, 8.3, 9.3, 10.3, 11.3, 12.3, 13.3, 14.3, 15.3, 16.3, 17.3, 18.3, 19.3	Not applicable	TSD X, TSD XI, Annex I through Annex X
If a federal decision (as per section 5(2) of the CEAA 2012) in relation to the project may result in environmental changes such as changes on federal lands, outside the province or Canada, the proponent will use the information in appendix A, section A.3.7, Socio-economic environment, of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures*, to describe the baseline conditions in relation to these potential changes.		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

Generic Guideline Section	Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* Rook I Project EIS Generic Guidelines Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
9.	**EFFECTS ASSESSMENT**			
9.1	Predicated changes to the physical environment			
The assessment will include a consideration of the predicted changes to the environment as a result of the project being carried out or as a result of any powers, duties or functions that are to be exercised by the federal government in relation to the project. These predicted changes to the environment are to be considered in relation to each phase of the project (i.e., construction, operation, decommissioning) and are to be described in terms of the following: ▪ magnitude ▪ geographic extent ▪ timing ▪ frequency ▪ duration ▪ reversibility		**20.3,** 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 7.2.4, 7.2.5, 7.2.6, 7.3.4, 7.3.5, 7.3.6, 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 7.4.6, 8.4, 8.5, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 10.4, 10.5, 11.4, 11.5, 12.4, 12.5, 13.4, 13.5, 14.4, 14.5, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 17.4, 17.5, 17.6, 18.4, 18.5, 19.4, 19.5, 19.6	Not applicable	Not applicable
As changes to various parts of the physical environment may be inter-related as part of an ecosystem, the EIS will explain and describe the connections between the changes described.		**1.4, 6.7** 7.2.4, 7.3.4, 7.4.4, 8.4, 9.5, 10.4, 11.4, 12.4, 13.4, 14.4, 15.4, 16.4,17.4, 18.4, 19.4	Not applicable	Not applicable
9.2	Predicated Effects on Valued Components			
Based on the predicted changes to the environment identified in section 9.1 (part 2) above, the proponent is to assess the environmental effects of the project on the VCs identified as per section 5.2.1 (part 2).		**6.8, 6.9, 20.3** 7.4.5, 11.5, 13.5, 14.5, 15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 18.5, 19.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
Based on the changes to the environment that have been identified in section 9.1 (part 2), additional VCs are to be selected based on the following: ▪ If there is the potential for the project to result in environmental changes on federal lands, another province, or another country, then VCs of importance not already identified above are to be listed in this section. ▪ If federal decisions about the project will lead to an environmental change, then these environmental changes are to be considered stand-alone VCs.		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
All interconnections between VCs and between changes to multiple VCs will be described.		1.4, 7.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7.4.1, 8.1, 9.1., 10.1, 11.1, 12.1, 13.1, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1, 17.1, 18.1, 19.1	6B	Not applicable

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

Generic Guideline Section	Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* Rook I Project EIS Generic Guidelines Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
9.3	Accidents and Malfunctions			
The proponent will use the information in appendix A, section A.3.4, Malfunctions and accidents, of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures*, to assess the potential health and environmental effects from postulated accident and malfunction scenarios.		1.3.4, 21.6, 21.7	15A	TSD VIII, TSD IX
9.4	Cumulative Effects			
The proponent will use the information in appendix A, section A.3, Cumulative effects, of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures,* to assess the project's potential cumulative effects.		1.3.4, 6.5.3, 6.8.2, 6.9.2, 7.2.5, 7.3.5, 7.4.5, 9.6, 10.5, 11.5, 13.5, 14.5, 15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 18.5, 19.5, 20.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
9.5	Socio-economic Environment			
The proponent will use the information in appendix A, section A.3.7, Socio-economic environment, of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures*, to assess the project's indirect socio-economic effects.		1.3.4, 16.5, 18.4, 19.4, 19.5	18B	Not applicable
9.6	Effects of the Environment on the Project			
The proponent will use the information in appendix A, section A.3.9, Assessment of effects of the environment on the project, of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures*, to assess the effects of the environment on the project (i.e., severe weather events).		22.2, 22.4, 22.5, 22.6	22A, 22B	TSD XXII
10.	**MITIGATION MEASURES**			
Every EA conducted under the CEAA 2012 will consider measures that are technically and economically feasible and that would mitigate any significant adverse environmental effects of the project. Measures that are technically and economically feasible include application of best industry practices, pollution prevention principles such as best available technology and techniques economically achievable (BATEA), and radiation protection principles such as keeping radiation exposure and doses as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). Under the CEAA 2012, mitigation includes measures to eliminate, reduce or control the adverse environmental effects of a project, as well as restitution for damages to the environment through replacement, restoration, compensation or other means.		6.7.2, 23.3	23A	Not applicable
Each measure will be specific, achievable, measurable and verifiable, and described in a manner that avoids ambiguity in intent, interpretation and implementation. Mitigation measures may be considered for inclusion as conditions in the EA decision statement and/or in other compliance and enforcement mechanisms provided by other authorities' permitting or licensing processes.		6.7.2, 23.3	23A	Not applicable
As a first step, the proponent is encouraged to use an approach based on the avoidance and reduction of the effect(s) at the source. Such an approach may include the modification of the design of the project or relocation of project components.		6.7.2, 23.3	23A	Not applicable

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

Generic Guideline Section	Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* Rook I Project EIS Generic Guidelines Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
	The EIS will describe the standard mitigation practices, policies and commitments that constitute technically and economically feasible mitigation measures and that will be applied as part of standard practice regardless of location (including the measures directed at mitigating adverse socio-economic effects). The EIS will then describe the project's environmental protection plan and its environmental management system, through which the proponent will deliver this plan. The plan will provide an overall perspective on how potentially adverse effects would be minimized and managed over time. The EIS will further discuss the mechanisms the proponent would use to require its contractors and sub-contractors to comply with these commitments and policies and with auditing and enforcement programs.	**23.3, 23.4, 23.5** 6.7.2, 5.3.1, 5.7	**23A, 23B**	Not applicable
	The EIS will then describe mitigation measures that are specific to each environmental effect identified. Measures will be written as specific commitments that clearly describe how the proponent intends to implement them and the environmental outcome the mitigation is designed to address. The EIS will describe mitigation measures in relation to species and/or critical habitat listed under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). These mitigation measures will be consistent with any SARA permit, applicable recovery strategy and/or action plan.	**23.3** 7.2.4, 7.3.4, 7.4.4, 8.4, 9.5, 10.4, 11.4, 12.4, 13.4, 14.4, 15.4, 16.4, 17.4, 18.4, 19.4	23A	Not applicable
	The EIS will specify the actions, works, minimal disturbance footprint techniques, best available technology, corrective measures or additions planned during the project's various phases to eliminate or reduce the significance of potential adverse effects. The impact statement will also present an assessment of the effectiveness of the proposed technically and economically feasible mitigation measures. The reason(s) for determining if the mitigation measure reduces the significance of a potential adverse effect will be made explicit. The proponent is also encouraged to identify mitigation measures for effects that are adverse although not significant.	5.3, 23.3	23A, 23B	Not applicable
	The EIS will indicate what other technically and economically feasible mitigation measures were considered, and explain why they were rejected. Trade-offs between cost savings and effectiveness of the various forms of mitigation will be justified. The EIS will identify who is responsible for the implementation of these measures and the system of accountability.	4.5, 4.6, 23.3	23A	Not applicable
	For proposed mitigation measures for which there is little experience or that have questionable effectiveness, the potential environmental risks and effects – should those measures not be effective –will be clearly and concisely described. In addition, the EIS will identify the extent to which technological innovations will help mitigate environmental effects. Where possible, it will provide detailed information on the nature of these measures, their implementation and management and how these are integrated in the follow-up program.	23.3, 23.4, 23.5	23A	Not applicable

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

Generic Guideline Section	Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* Rook I Project EIS Generic Guidelines Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
11.	**CONCLUSION ON SIGNIFICANCE**			
	The proponent will use the guidance and information in appendix A, section A.3.6, Significance of residual effects, of the CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures*, for the preparation of this section of the EIS.	**20.3** 1.3.4, 6.9, 11.5.4.2, 13.5.1.3.2, 13.5.2.3.2, 13.5.3.3.2, 13.5.4.3.2, 14.5.1.3.2, 14.5.2.3.2, 14.5.3.3.2, 14.5.4.3.2, 14.5.5.3.2, 14.5.6.3.2, 14.5.7.3.2, 14.5.8.3.2, 14.5.9.3.2, 14.5.10.3.2, 14.5.11.3.2,15.6, 16.6, 17.6, 18.5, 19.6	Not applicable	Not applicable
12.	**FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM**			
	The proponent will use the guidance and information in appendix A, section A.3.10 EA follow-up program, of CNSC's REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures* for the preparation of this section of the EIS.	1.3.4, 23.5	23B	Not applicable
	Where applicable, the proponent will describe how the follow-up program relates to the project's environmental protection plan and environmental management system as mentioned in section 10 above.	23.4, 23.5	23B	Not applicable
	Environmental assessment effects predictions, assumptions and mitigation actions that are to be tested in the follow-up program must be converted into field-testable monitoring objectives. The monitoring design must include a statistical evaluation of the adequacy of existing baseline data to provide a benchmark for testing project effects, and the need for any additional pre-construction or pre-operational monitoring to establish a firmer project baseline.	23.3, 23.4, 23.5	23B	TSD XXI
	The proponent will propose a schedule for the follow-up program. The schedule should indicate the timing, frequency and duration of effect monitoring. This schedule would be developed after statistical evaluation of the length of time needed to detect effects given estimated baseline variability, probable environmental effect size and desired level of statistical confidence in the results (type 1 and type 2 errors).	23.5	23B	Not applicable
	The description of the follow-up program will include any contingency procedures or plans or other adaptive management provisions as a means of addressing unforeseen effects, or for correcting exceedances, as required, so as to comply with benchmarks, regulatory standards or guidelines.	23.5	23B	Not applicable
	The follow-up program will describe roles and responsibilities for the program and its review process, by both peers and the public.	23.4, 23.5	23B	Not applicable

Table 1A-1: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016)

Generic Guideline Section	Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* Rook I Project EIS Generic Guidelines Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
The EIS should provide discussion on the follow-up program's requirements, and include: ▪ objectives and structure of the follow-up program and the VCs targeted by the program		23.5	23B	Not applicable
▪ tabular summary and explanatory text of the main components of the program including: o a description of each monitoring activity under that component o which of the two generic program objectives the activity is relevant to (e.g., verify EA predictions, determine effectiveness of mitigation measures) o the specific statement from the EA that goes along with that generic objective and will be the focus for that activity (e.g., program objective: verify predicted effects; environmental assessment effect: no potential adverse effects) o the specific monitoring objective for that activity o planned schedule o roles and responsibilities to be played by the proponent, regulatory agencies, Aboriginal people, local and regional organizations and others in the design, implementation and evaluation of the program results o possible involvement of independent researchers o program funding sources o information management and reporting (reporting frequency, methods and format) o possible opportunities for the proponent to include the participation of the public and Aboriginal groups, during the development and implementation of the program		23.4, 23.5	23B	Not applicable
The follow-up program plan should be sufficiently described in the EIS to allow independent judgment as to the likelihood that it will deliver the type, quantity and quality of information required to reliably verify predicted effects (or absence of them) and confirm the effectiveness of mitigation measures.		23.5	23B	Not applicable

Note: Where multiple references exist, **bolded** values represent the primary locations of information related to concordance item, if applicable.

(a) Through discussions held with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, it was confirmed that a summary of the EIS would not be required in French. Through discussions with Indigenous Groups, it was indicated that alternative forms of materials to the executive summary would be preferred for translation.

(b) The concordance documents listed in this row (i.e., each listed applicable corresponding EIS section, applicable EIS appendix, and applicable EIS technical support document and/or baseline annex) applies to the subsequent bullets within Section 7. Aboriginal Engagement of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (CNSC 2016).

EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; TSD = technical support document; CNSC = Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission; CEAA 2012 = *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*; SARA = *Species at Risk Act*; EA = Environmental Assessment; GHG = greenhouse gas; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; VC = valued component.

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY				
The Executive Summary will provide an overview of the EIS including: ▪ a description of the Project components and activities, Project location and environmental setting		Master Executive Summary	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ a summary of the engagement activities completed for the Project; this will include the results of community information sessions, meetings with regulatory agencies, and engagement and duty to consult activities with Indigenous communities		Master Executive Summary	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ an overview of the assessment approach, valued components (VCs), and assessment boundaries considered		Master Executive Summary	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ a summary of the predicted residual effects of the Project, determination of significance, and monitoring and follow-up programs		Master Executive Summary	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ a summary of commitments made by NexGen throughout the EIS		Master Executive Summary	Not applicable	Not applicable
The executive summary will be written in non-technical language and avoid the use of scientific jargon. The executive summary will be translated into French, Dene, and Cree languages.		Not applicable[(a)]	Not applicable	Not applicable
1.0	**INTRODUCTION**			
1.1	Project Overview			
An overview of the Project will be provided to familiarize the reader and present a framework for the organization of the information that will follow.		1.2, 1.4	Not applicable	Not applicable
1.2	Project Location			
The location of the Project will be provided, including coordinates and maps showing the Project in relation to nearby communities.		1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.6, 5.2, 5.3.3, 7.2.2.3, 7.3.2.3, 8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, 11.2.3, 12.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3.2, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XIV, TSD XXI, Annex I through Annex X
1.3	Proponent			
This section will provide specific information about NexGen, including: ▪ company name		1.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ corporate history		1.1.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ management structure		1.1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ key contact information for representatives responsible for the Project and the environmental assessment		1.1.4, 1.1.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ corporate policy		**1.1.2** 1.1.6, 1.1.7	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
1.4	Regulatory Framework			
A description of the associated regulatory processes for approval of the Project will be provided.		1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
1.4.1	**Provincial Review Process**			
This section will describe the provincial environmental assessment process and the intention of the document to satisfy the requirements of *The Environmental Assessment Act*. Specifically, this section will: ▪ indicate that the Project is subject to review under *The Environmental Assessment Act*		1.3.1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ provide a list of the provincial agencies, departments or organizations required or likely to be involved in the review		1.3.1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ present an overview of the applicable milestones associated with the review process (milestones will include, but will not be limited to, regulatory review and public comment periods)		1.3.1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ indicate provincial permits, licenses, approvals and authorizations required for the Project and		1.3.3.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ include a concordance table to the ENV EIS Guidelines		Not applicable	1A (Table 1A-2)	Not applicable
1.4.2	Federal Review Process			
This section will describe that the purpose of the federal environmental assessment is intended to fulfill the requirements for under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (NSCA) and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012). Specifically, this section will: ▪ indicate that the Project is subject to review under the CEAA 2012 and the NSCA		1.3.1.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ provide a list of the federal agencies, departments or organizations required or likely to be involved in the review		1.3.3.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ present an overview of the applicable milestones associated with the review process (milestones will include, but will not be limited to, regulatory review periods, formal meetings and hearings, and public comment periods)		1.3.1.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ indicate federal permits, licenses, approvals and authorizations required for the Project		1.3.3.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ include a concordance table to the CNSC Generic EIS Guidelines		Not applicable	1A (Table 1A-1)	Not applicable
2.0	**PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT**			
2.1	Purpose of the Project			
This section of the EIS will identify the main function and purpose of the Project and present the rationale for proceeding with the development in the context of regional, provincial and federal economies. As per the Operational Policy Statement: Addressing "Purpose of" and "Alternative Means" under CEAA 2012 (the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency [the Agency] 2015), the purpose of the project is often described concisely in terms of: ▪ the problem that the project is intended to address		1.2.1, 4.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ the opportunities that the project is designed to seize		1.2.1, 4.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ the manner in which the project relates or contributes to broader private or public sector policies, plans, or programs (e.g., contribution to policies or plans)		1.2.1, 4.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ any other objectives the proponent has considered in carrying out the project (e.g., optimizing mill performance)		1.2.1, 4.2	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
2.2	Project Alternatives			
This section of the EIS will identify and consider the effects of "alternative means of carrying out the Project". "Alternative means" are the various technically and economically feasible ways under consideration by the proponent that would allow a designated project to be carried out (CEAA 2015). This analysis will identify economically and technically feasible alternatives, and include environmental and social considerations that were evaluated as means of implementing the Project. As per the Operational Policy Statement: Addressing "Purpose Of" and "Alternative Means" under the CEAA 2012 (the Agency 2015), consider of alternative means should include the following steps: ▪ identify technically and economically feasible alternative means		4.4	Not applicable	TSD VII
▪ list their potential effects on VCs		4.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ select the approach for the analysis of alternative means		4.4	Not applicable	TSD VII
▪ assess the environmental effects of the alternative means		4.4.2, 4.5	Not applicable	TSD VII
3.0	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**			
This section of the EIS will form the basis for the environmental assessment and will describe all phases of the Project in sufficient detail to allow predictions of the potential environmental, economic, social, and health effects and to address concerns from interested parties. Detailed descriptions of the Project components and activities completed throughout exploration, site preparation and construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning will be provided. The description will include a timeline for each phase of the Project and a discussion of Project components and activities, including infrastructure that will be required for implementing the Project. The scope of the description will be conceptual and will incorporate reasonable assumptions, as appropriate. Detailed design information will be provided as part of permitting and licensing stage. The scope of the Project will be based on the Project Description/Technical Proposal document provided to ENV and the CNSC with further detail provided.		5	5A	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
3.1	**Project Components**			
This section will discuss the on-site and off-site infrastructure that will be required during site preparation and construction, operation and maintenance, and closure of the Project. Maps, figures, and illustrations will be used as necessary to provide a visual representation of the Project and its activities.		5.4	5A	Not applicable
A description of the Project components will include a description of the following: ▪ mine workings, supporting infrastructure and mining process		5.4.1, 5.4.7	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ mill facilities, supporting infrastructure and milling process		5.4.2, 5.4.7	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ a paste backfill circuit for processing mill waste (tailings) into paste backfill		5.4.3.1, 5.4.3.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ an underground tailings management facility (UGTMF)		5.4.3.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ water handling infrastructure and an effluent treatment circuit		5.4.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ waste rock and ore storage areas		5.4.4	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ surface water management features		5.4.5.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ supporting surface infrastructure		5.4.7	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ airstrip		5.4.7.4	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ site access and road infrastructure		5.4.7.8, 5.4.8.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.2	Human Resource Requirements			
This section will identify the anticipated construction workforce and number of permanent employees required for operation, and the potential needs to be met by recruitment from within the region and provision of training. The estimate of the human resource requirements for the Project will include direct and indirect employment requirements.		5.6, 18.4	18B	Not applicable
3.3	Health, Safety, and Environmental Management			
A summary of NexGen's Health, Safety, Quality and Environmental Management Systems will be provided. The programs that are anticipated to be developed under these management systems are expected to include, but are not limited to: ▪ Mine Operations Program ▪ Mill Operations Program ▪ Maintenance Reliability Program ▪ Radiation Protection Program ▪ Environmental Protection Program ▪ Waste Management Program ▪ Occupational Health and Safety Program ▪ Emergency Preparedness and Response Program ▪ Security Program ▪ Fire Protection Program ▪ Human Performance Program ▪ Public Information and Disclosure Program		**5.7**[(b)] 23.4	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
3.4	Decommissioning and Post-Closure Activities			
This section of the EIS will provide an overview of the decommissioning plan and post-closure activities for the Project, including the development of a conceptual Decommissioning Plan. A detailed plan and associated estimate of costs will be provided as a condition of provincial approval and CNSC licensing requirements.		5.5.3	5A	Not applicable
As appropriate, the EIS will include a description of: ▪ decommissioning and reclamation objectives		5.3.2, 5.5.3	5A	Not applicable
▪ a description of decommissioning and reclamation activities for Project components and surface disturbance		5.5.3	5A	Not applicable
▪ identification of acceptable post-closure land-use options for the project site		5.3.2, 5.5.3	5A	Not applicable
▪ proposed monitoring and follow-up programs for the closure and post-closure phases		23.5	23B	Not applicable
The Project will identify opportunities to align with the province's preferred progressive reclamation and decommissioning programs. In addition, the EIS will identify NexGen's criteria for achieving Institutional Control.		5.3.2, 5.5.3	5A	Not applicable
4.0	**ENGAGEMENT**			
Public and Indigenous participation are important aspects of the environmental assessment process. Public and Indigenous engagement will comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Proponents Guide for First Nation and Metis Engagement (Government of Saskatchewan 2014b), Public Information and Disclosure (REGDOC-3.2.1; CNSC 2018) and the Aboriginal Engagement (REGDOC-3.2.2; CNSC 2016) requirements of the CNSC. This section of the EIS will summarize NexGen's past engagement activities and planned Indigenous and public engagement initiatives.		2	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F	TSD I
An overview of NexGen's Indigenous, public, and regulatory engagement plans will be provided in the EIS. In preparing the EIS, NexGen will demonstrate how it has engaged with Indigenous communities, the general public and communities of interest that are likely to be affected by the proposed Project. This section will include a description of engagement activities, including documentation of meetings; discussion topics and outcomes; outstanding concerns and any relevant agreements. The EIS will discuss engagement activities with the federal and provincial regulatory agencies and will identify how NexGen will continue to engage with Indigenous communities and the public.		2	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F	TSD I
4.1	Engagement Plan			
For the purposes of developing effective plans for engagement, NexGen has identified three broad stakeholder categories in relation to the Project. These categories include: ▪ regulatory authorities ▪ Indigenous communities ▪ the general public This section outlines NexGen's approach to engagement in relation to each of these stakeholder categories, including the process for identification of primary interest groups, and an outline of plans for continued future engagement.		2.4, 2.5, 2.7	Not applicable	TSD I

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
4.1.1	Regulatory Engagement			
While this section is focused on regulatory engagement during the environmental assessment, the Project will be subject to multiple provincial and federal acts and regulations administered by many different ministries, departments and agencies outside of the assessment process. Although not fully detailed herein, NexGen is committed to regular and ongoing engagement with all responsible regulatory authorities throughout the life span of the Project and will adjust engagement efforts and plans as the Project advances.		1.3, 2.4.2.1, 2.5.3, 2.6.2, 2.7	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.1.1.2	Engagement Plan			
NexGen employs, at a minimum, the following methods of engagement with ENV and the CNSC throughout the EA: ▪ written correspondence ▪ meetings ▪ workshops ▪ site tours		2.5.3, 2.6.2	2C	Not applicable
4.1.2	Indigenous Engagement			
This section outlines NexGen's overall approach to Indigenous (First Nations and Métis) engagement. It includes a list of communities identified for engagement and an outline of planned engagement activities. NexGen is committed to conducting meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities potentially affected by, or with expressed interest, in the Project and to maintaining relationships with these communities throughout all phases of the Project. The approach to engagement has also considered relevant guidance, specifically CNSC REGDOC-3.2.2 Aboriginal Engagement (REGDOC 3.2.2, 2016) and the Government of Saskatchewan's Proponents Guide: Consultation with First Nations and Métis in Saskatchewan Environmental Impact Assessment (2014). In consideration of REGDOC-3.2.2 and provincial requirements for engagement planning, NexGen has prepared an Indigenous Engagement Report (NexGen 2019) which provides further detail on engagement activities and plans as it relates to the Project.		2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5.2, 2.6.1, 2.7.1.1	2A, 2B	TSD I
NexGen respects the unique relationship Indigenous peoples have with the environment, the rights of Indigenous peoples with respect to the land; and recognizes the importance of full and open discussion with interested or effected Indigenous communities regarding the development, operation and decommissioning of the Project. NexGen's objectives when undertaking engagement with Indigenous communities can be summarized as follows: ▪ build sustainable relationships based on mutual trust and respect		2.2, 2.3, 2.5.2, 2.6.1, 2.7.1.1	2A, 2B	TSD I
▪ communicate early and clearly with Indigenous communities using appropriate language and agreed upon formats		**2.5.2** 2.2, 2.4, 2.4.1, 2.6.1	2A, 2E	TSD I
▪ provide Indigenous communities with timely and accurate information on the Project including information about potential environmental effects for all phases of the Project and		2.2, 2.3, 2.5.2, 2.6.1	2A, 2E, 2F	TSD I
▪ understand how the proposed development of the Project may impact Indigenous peoples' ability to use the land for hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering and other traditional uses		**16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5** 18.3, 18.4	2B	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD VI

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
4.1.2.1	Identified Communities			
Development of a list of potentially effected or interested Indigenous communities has been further informed through direct correspondence with Indigenous and Métis communities and organizations in the region and review of publicly available information and guidance provided by provincial and governments. The factors identified above were considered in the context of the overall scope of the Project, the potential environmental interactions (Section 5.1.2) and any issues and potential environmental effects identified. This approach also took into account potential health and safety related aspects, specifically changes in traffic volumes along remote transportation routes and the movement of dangerous goods.		2.4.1, 3.2	Not applicable	TSD I
4.1.2.2	Engagement Summary			
NexGen has actively engaged with local Indigenous communities since exploration began in 2013. The focus of engagement has largely been with communities located in closest proximity and with direct road access to the area and identified land users. Early engagement during the exploration phase was conducted through various means, including provision of letters, meetings with and presentations to elected leadership and community members, and through tours of the Rook I site. In addition, numerous informal discussions, phone calls and electronic communications with leadership and community members has been conducted.		2.1, 2.6.1	2A	TSD I
In late 2018 NexGen enhanced engagement efforts in relation to the Project with elected leadership of those communities and organizations identified as being most likely to be affected by, or to have expressed interest in, the Project. A presentation was provided at each meeting which included: ▪ an introduction to NexGen and key representatives ▪ an overview of the project development process ▪ an introduction to the proposed Rook I Project ▪ a discussion of environmental baseline studies		2.6.1	2A	TSD I
A number of comments and questions have been received through these meetings and feedback is generally characterized within one of the following categories: ▪ Employment, business, training and general economic opportunities; Interest in participation, consultation and sharing of information ▪ General questions about environmental performance related to uranium, mining and monitoring activities ▪ Health and safety considerations related to future operation and transportation ▪ Consideration of land use and traditional knowledge in the assessment process		2.6.1, 3.6	2A, 2B, 2E	TSD I
Information on NexGen's Indigenous engagement efforts prior to commencement of the environmental assessment will be included in the Indigenous engagement section of the EIS, along with details specific to engagement conducted during the environmental assessment.		**2.6.1** 2.5.2	2A	TSD I

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
4.1.2.3	Engagement Plan			
As relationships already exist with several communities, NexGen will continue to engage in a progressive manner reflective of each community's level of understanding of the Project to date. The overall process begins with notification about the commencement of the EA and licensing process, and will continue to work collaboratively with communities in determining the exact process.		2.5.1, 2.6.1	2A	TSD I
The types of approaches and capacity building provisions in the process include: ▪ meetings with elected leadership ▪ workshops, presentations and/or open-house events in communities and/or at site ▪ dedicated NexGen contact for communications ▪ establishment of a regional community liaison office in La Loche ▪ development of a community advisory committee with representation from each community ▪ articles or announcements in local or regional media ▪ information provision through the company website (www.nexgenenergy.ca)		2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.5.4	2A, 2E	TSD I
Work Plan Implementation: NexGen undertakes engagement with communities based on the workplans developed for each community and organization for which workplans were developed.		2.5.2.1	2A	TSD I
Follow up Activities: Based on outcomes of the various meetings and engagement forums, follow-up will be conducted throughout the engagement process.		2.5.2, 2.6.1, 2.7	Not applicable	TSD I
Project related information shared or exchanged during this process includes but not be limited to the following: ▪ Project details, including design features and anticipated project related activities ▪ information on the EA process, associated activities and other regulatory processes ▪ information on environmental interactions and potential or identified impacts ▪ as applicable, information specific to potential effects on land use or traditional activities ▪ information pertaining to any health and safety concerns ▪ as applicable, information on changes in the project design, planning or timelines ▪ as applicable, follow-up on feedback/questions from engagement activities		2.6.1	2A, 2E, 2F	TSD I, TSD II, TSD III, TSD IV, TSD V.1, TSD V.2, TSD VI
The overall process enables dialogue that supports the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge (or Traditional Knowledge), Traditional Land Use, and other studies as may be considered of value to these communities as part of the assessment process. Capacity funding to support engagement for each Indigenous community or group will be considered and provided by NexGen on a case-by-case basis to provide meaningful opportunities to share and exchange information. This may include, but is not limited to, provision of funding to support Indigenous knowledge and traditional land use studies, technical reviews, and community workshops. Future communication with Indigenous communities and groups will provide clarity on NexGen's approach to supporting capacity development for each group.		2.5.2.1, 3.3.2	Not applicable	TSD I
Meetings are documented through detailed meeting notes and/or minutes. NexGen maintains a database of engagement records and information will continue to be added to compile a complete record of formal engagement activities during the initial licensing phase and continuing through the life-cycle of the Project.		2.6.1.3	2A	TSD I

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
While the engagement activities outlined above are largely specific to the EA, licensing, design and planning process, NexGen remains committed to ongoing sustainable engagement with the communities and will continue to update and evolve plans for continued engagement as the Project proceeds.		2.7	2A	TSD I
Interim status reports will be provided annually to the CNSC outlining progress against the plan outlined above. Information provided in the report will include a summary of meetings and activities, feedback received through engagement and any other relevant information pertaining to engagement with identified communities. In addition, NexGen will provide opportunities for the CNSC and ENV to participate in NexGen led engagement activities. A consultation report will be included in the EIS submission.		Not applicable	2A	TSD I
4.1.3	Public Engagement			
NexGen's approach to public engagement has been developed with consideration for the CNSC REGDOC-3.2.1, *Public Information and Disclosure* and is based on ensuring that engagement is inclusive, timely and that the information provided is accurate, accessible, and understandable. The public engagement plan for the Project is intended to: ▪ achieve a consistent and accurate understanding among public stakeholders of the Project activities, components, scope, and the measures proposed for preserving human health and protecting the environment ▪ encourage feedback from public stakeholders, systematically document any feedback received, and address and/or incorporate relevant comments into the Project design, where possible ▪ fulfill all applicable legal obligations		2.4.2.2, 2.5.4, 2.7.1.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
NexGen has identified and will utilize a number of communication methods to share information with the public, including, but not limited to: ▪ letters ▪ emails ▪ brochures, pamphlets and newsletters ▪ presentations ▪ meetings, open-houses, townhalls, site tours ▪ advertisements and articles in local and regional media ▪ postings on the Corporate website		2.5.4, 2.6.3	2D, 2E, 2F	Not applicable
Typically, the influence of the Project on the public, and the level of anticipated interest, are based on their relative geographic proximity to the Project site. Consequently, NexGen has adopted a proximity-based approach to public engagement. While transparent, complete, accessible, and understandable information will be made available to all interested members of the public, more direct engagement will be undertaken with members of the public in closest proximity to the Project.		2.4, 2.4.2.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.1.3.1	Engagement Summary			
Since exploration began in 2013, NexGen has worked to proactively share information regarding exploration activities and to establish relationships with residents, businesses, organizations, and leadership from communities in closest proximity to the Project and in 2016 expanded this engagement to communities beyond the local area. This includes both formal engagement as well as participation in community events, initiatives and programs.		2.4, 2.4.2.2, 2.5.4	2D, 2E	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
	As Project development has advanced, outreach activities have shifted to focus on Project-specific engagement which includes the sharing of information related to Project status, scope, and conceptual mining, milling, and waste management strategies. Communication with the public has occurred in many forms, including but not limited to, the following: ▪ notification letters (prescribed list of stakeholders) ▪ email communication ▪ local media ▪ meetings ▪ site tours ▪ participation in local events	2.5.1, 2.5.4, 2.6.3	2D, 2E, 2F	Not applicable
	Information on NexGen's public engagement efforts prior to commencement of the environmental assessment will be included in the public engagement section of the EIS, along with details specific to engagement conducted during the environmental assessment.	2.4.2.2, 2.5.4, 2.6.3, 2.7.1.3	2D, 2E, 2F	Not applicable
	The number of stakeholders involved as part of the public engagement process is anticipated to evolve as the Project advances, engagement continues and information is more widely disseminated. Engagement with the public has been ongoing at all levels, however efforts will be expanded following initiation of the EA process. Information disclosed through the corporate website will be updated regularly to provide current and relevant information on the Project. Communications through media will be expanded to provide broader information within the region and broader NAD. Specific to local and regional areas, meetings will be held with elected leadership, organizations as well as local business and residents to provide information on the Project and directly solicit feedback following the initiation of the EA process. NexGen will work with provincial and federal authorities to provide updates on the progress of engagement activities and the feedback received. Opportunities will be provided for authorities to observe or participate during the engagement process, through invitation to attend public meetings, open-houses or other forums. As noted above, NexGen is fully committed to ensuring relevant Project-related information is disclosed to members of the public throughout the entire life-cycle of the Project. In addition to the public engagement strategy noted herein, a program specifically outlining NexGen's public information and disclosure plans will be developed and submitted to the CNSC for approval as part of the CNSC licensing process. This program will further detail NexGen's approach to disclosure of relevant and important information to the public through all phases of the Project.	2.4.2.2, 2.5.4, 2.6.3, 2.7.1.3	2D, 2E, 2F	Not applicable

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5.0	**ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**			
5.1	Environmental Assessment Approach			
This section of the EIS will provide a brief overview of the main steps considered in the environmental assessment approach, including: ▪ define the scope of the assessment including input received from regulatory agencies, through public and Indigenous engagement and consultation activities, and consideration of any relevant guidance documents		6.1, 6.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ identify the VCs for each discipline upon which the assessment will focus and the associated measurement indicators and assessment endpoints for VCs		6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ define spatial and temporal boundaries used to quantitatively evaluate effects		6.4	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ describe existing conditions, including any cumulative effects associated with previous or existing developments for each VC		6.6	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ conduct a pathway analysis to identify Project components or activities with a potential to create a residual effect and identify mitigation for removing pathways or limiting effects where necessary		6.7	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ conduct an assessment for each VC to predict residual effects from the Project		6.8.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ conduct an assessment for each VC to predict the potential cumulative effects of the combination of previous, existing and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities in addition to the Project		6.8.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ classify residual effects and determine the significance of cumulative effects from the Project and previous, current or reasonably foreseeable future projects		6.9	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ evaluate and describe the level of certainty that can be placed on predicted residual effects		6.10	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ identify monitoring and follow-up programs to address uncertainty and validate EA predictions		6.11	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.1.1	Scope of the Assessment			
This section of the EIS will present the scope of the environmental assessment. The scope of the environmental assessment incorporates available guidance on the scoping of an EIS, input received from regulatory agencies, input from engagement and consultation activities, and advice provided in other guidance documents relevant to environmental assessment practice.		6.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.1.2	Valued Components			
This section of the EIS will summarize the approach and methods for selection of Valued Components (VCs) for environmental, economic, social, heritage and health disciplines. It also describes how the VCs are evaluated in the context of the interaction of the Project with the environment and the effects pathways linking the source of potential changes (i.e., project activities) to receptors within the environment that may be affected (i.e., the VCs).		**6.3.1** 7.4.2.2.1, 11.2.2.1, 13.2.2.1, 14.2.2.1, 15.2.2.1, 16.2.2.1, 17.2.2.1, 18.2.2.1, 19.2.2.1	6B	Not applicable

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	A detailed list of VCs will be identified at the outset of the environmental assessment and will provide the focus for assessment activities for each discipline. Identification of the VCs will occur early in the environment assessment and will take into consideration a number of factors which will be described in this section of the EIS, including: ▪ presence, abundance and distribution within or relevance to the area associated with the Project ▪ potential for interaction with the Project and sensitivity to effects ▪ species conservation status or concern (e.g., rarity, sensitivity and uniqueness) ▪ ecological and socio-economic value to communities, government agencies and the public ▪ traditional, cultural and heritage importance to Indigenous peoples ▪ previous consideration in assessment of similar projects	6.3.1, 6.3.2	6B	Not applicable
	The input of local and Indigenous communities will be an important factor in establishing the VCs for the Project and this input will be sought as part of engagement activities early in the environmental assessment. This section of the EIS will discuss how community input was incorporated in selection of the VCs for the Project.	2.7, 3.8, 6.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Valued Components will also be considered in the Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) and will be representative of major taxonomic and/or ecological groups, major pathways of exposure, or for identified special importance or value. The initial list of VC categories identified in relation to the ERA include: ▪ Terrestrial Invertebrates ▪ Terrestrial Plants ▪ Aquatic Plants ▪ Aquatic Invertebrates ▪ Amphibians and Reptiles ▪ Fish ▪ Riparian Birds ▪ Terrestrial Birds ▪ Riparian Mammals ▪ Terrestrial Mammals	6.3.1, 6.3.4, 6.3.5	Not applicable	TSD XXI
	This section of the EIS will also describe how assessment endpoints and measurement indicators for each of the VCs are used in the environmental assessment of the Project. Assessment endpoints are qualitative expressions used to assess the significance of residual effects on VCs and represent the key properties of the VC that should be protected for future human generations (i.e., incorporates sustainability). For example, self-sustaining and ecologically effective fish and wildlife populations, continued land use opportunities and protection of archaeological resources may be assessment endpoints for fish and wildlife, land use and tenure and archaeological resources, respectively.	6.3.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.1.3	Assessment Boundaries			
	Assessment boundaries define the geographic and temporal scope or limits of the analysis of effects from the Project on the environment. These boundaries encompass the areas within (spatial boundaries) and times during (temporal boundaries) which the Project, and in combination with previous, existing and reasonably foreseeable developments, is expected to interact with the VCs.	6.4	Not applicable	Not applicable

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5.1.3.1	Spatial Boundaries			
This section will describe the process for defining the study areas for each discipline. Spatial boundaries are selected to be appropriate for each discipline (i.e., environmental, economic, social, heritage and health), and associated VCs, using the following criteria: ▪ physical extent of the Project ▪ extent of Project-related effects ▪ physical extent of key environmental systems (e.g., watershed boundary of potentially affected streams)		6.4.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
The boundaries for the study areas are designed to quantify baseline conditions at a scale that is large enough to assess the maximum predicted geographic extent of direct and indirect effects from the Project on VCs. Cumulative effects from the Project in combination with previous, existing, and reasonably foreseeable developments are also assessed at the regional spatial scale. Spatial boundaries will be illustrated on maps of appropriate scale and will be based on the environmental component being assessed. The following spatial scales will be considered by each discipline. **Site study area:** The site study area is generally defined as the Project footprint (i.e., where Project activities would be directly undertaken, including the Project's proposed facilities, buildings and infrastructure). **Local study area:** The local study area is defined as the area existing outside the site study area boundary, where measurable changes in the environment resulting from the proposed activities may be anticipated. **Regional study area:** The regional study area is defined as the maximum geographic extent of direct and indirect effects from the Project, as well as the area within which the potential effects of the Project may interact with the effects of other projects.		7.2.2.3, 7.3.2.3, 8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, 11.2.3, 12.2.3, 13.2.3, 14.2.3.2, 15.2.3, 16.2.3, 17.2.3, 18.2.3, 19.2.3	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XIV, TSD XXI
5.1.3.2	Temporal Boundaries			
This section will describe the process for defining the temporal boundaries for the environmental assessment. The environmental assessment is designed to evaluate the short and longer-term changes from the Project and the associated effects on the biophysical and human environments. Projects are defined by phases, which typically includes construction, operations, and decommissioning.		6.4.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
Similarly, the temporal boundaries identified for the assessment of effects from the Project and any cumulative effects are specific to the VCs being assessed. Temporal boundaries include the duration of residual effects from previous and existing developments that overlap with residual effects of the Project and the period over which the residual effects from reasonably foreseeable developments will overlap with residual effects from the Project. The temporal boundaries will be defined for each discipline and rationale provided.		7.2.2.4, 7.3.2.4, 8.2.4, 9.2.4, 10.2.4, 11.2.4, 12.2.4, 13.2.4, 14.2.3.4, 15.2.4, 16.2.4, 17.2.4, 18.2.4, 19.2.4	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX, TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XIV, TSD XXI

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5.1.4	Description of the Environment			
This section will describe the approach to compilation of relevant background information required for environmental assessment purposes. This will include a commitment to provide relevant background information in the Description of the Environment section related to the various discipline-specific studies.		6.6	Not applicable	Not applicable
The baseline information will include natural and/or human-caused trends that may alter the environmental, economic, social, heritage and health setting, irrespective of the changes that may occur because of the proposed Project or other projects and/or activities in the area. The baseline information will also explain if and how other past and present projects and activities in the study area have affected or are affecting each VC. Traditional Knowledge, to the extent available, will be included in the baseline information.		7.2.3, 7.3.3, 7.4.3, 8.3, 9.3, 10.3, 11.3, 12.3, 13.3, 14.3, 15.3, 16.3, 17.3, 18.3, 19.3	Not applicable	TSD X, TSD XI, Annex I through Annex X
The approach to the review and use of any available and relevant historical data, along with the design of field programs to fill data gaps in historical information will be discussed. Where additional Project- and VC-specific field studies are conducted, the scope and methods will follow established and accepted methodology, including government and regulatory guidelines and best practices pertaining to data collection and analysis methods, where these are available. Where methods used for the assessment deviate from applicable published guidance, the rationale will be provided in the EIS.		7.2.2.6, 7.3.2.6, 7.4.2.6, 8.2.6, 9.2.6, 10.2.6, 11.2.6, 12.2.6, 13.2.6, 14.2.6, 15.2.6, 16.2.6, 17.2.6, 18.2.6, 19.2.6	Not applicable	TSD X, TSD XI, Annex I through Annex X
5.1.5	Project Interactions and Mitigations			
This section will describe the approach to identifying and validating Project interactions with VCs. Interactions (linkages) between Project components or activities, and the corresponding potential changes to measurement indicators are identified by a pathway analysis that is then used to focus the residual effects assessment for the VCs. The first part of the analysis is to identify all potential effects pathways for all phases of the Project. Each pathway is initially considered to have a linkage to potential effects on VCs. For an effect to occur there has to be a Project component or activity that results in a detectable change to the measurement indicators and a correspondent effect on a VC.		6.7, 7.2.4, 7.3.4, 7.4.4, 8.4, 9.5, 10.4, 11.4, 12.4, 13.4, 14.4, 15.4, 16.4, 17.4, 18.4, 19.4	6B	Not applicable
A matrix table will be included in the EIS and will be used to provide a clear representation of the pathways (i.e., linkages) through which all phases of the Project may interact with and affect a VC. The matrix table will summarize potential project-environment interactions for all disciplines of study.		Not applicable	6B	Not applicable
This step is followed by the development of mitigation that can or has already been incorporated into the Project to remove a pathway or limit (mitigate) adverse effects on VCs. Mitigation may include engineering design elements, process changes, environmental best practices, management policies and procedures, spill response and emergency contingency plans and social programs. The description of mitigation will be specific to each discipline and the associated VCs. Any uncertainty associated with the effectiveness of proposed mitigations will be noted. A comprehensive table identifying project interactions and potential effects, and describing associated mitigation will be developed and included in each of the discipline sections of the EIS. In addition, the EIS will identify any adverse impacts resulting from the project that cannot be mitigated.		**23.3, 6.7.2** 7.2.4, 7.3.4, 7.4.4, 8.4, 9.5, 10.4, 11.4, 12.4, 13.4, 14.4, 15.4, 16.4, 17.4, 18.4, 19.4	23A	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
5.1.6	Residual Effects Analysis			
The residual effects analysis is based on the Project interactions that are determined to be primary (these are interactions that can't be removed based on the screening level assessment and application of known mitigation measures) in the pathway analysis. For primary pathways that require a residual effects analysis, the concept of assessment cases is applied to estimate the incremental and cumulative effects from the Project, as well as previous, existing and reasonably foreseeable developments. The residual effects analysis is completed for the Application Case and the Reasonably Foreseeable Developments Case.		**6.8, 20.3** 7.2.5, 7.3.5, 7.4.5, 8.5, 9.6, 10.5, 11.5, 12.5, 13.5, 14.5, 15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 18.5, 19.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.1.7	Residual Effects Classification and Determination of Significance			
5.1.7.1	Residual Effects Classification			
The purpose of the residual effects classification is to describe the residual incremental and cumulative adverse effects from the Project and other developments (cumulative effects, if applicable) on VCs using a scale of common words rather than numbers and units. The classification is a tabular summary of the residual effects analysis, and is intended to provide structure and comparability across all VCs in the EA. Results from the residual effects classification then are used to determine the environmental significance from the Project and other developments (as applicable) on assessment endpoints. Although positive changes associated with the Project will be described, neutral and positive effects are not assessed for significance.		**20.3** 6.9.1, 7.2.6, 7.3.6, 7.4.6, 8.5.2, 9.7, 10.5.3, 11.5.4.1, 12.5.3, 13.5 13.5.1.3.1, 13.5.2.3.1, 13.5.3.3.1, 13.5.4.3.1, 14.5.1.3.1, 14.5.2.3.1, 14.5.3.3.1, 14.5.4.3.1, 14.5.5.3.1, 14.5.6.3.1, 14.5.7.3.1, 14.5.8.3.1 14.5.9.3.1, 14.5.10.3.1, 15.6, 16.6.1, 17.6.1, 18.5.2, 19.6.1	Not applicable	Not applicable
To provide clarity and consistency across VCs with assessment endpoints, effects will be described using the following criteria: direction, magnitude, geographic extent, duration, reversibility, frequency and likelihood.				
5.1.7.2	Determination of Significance			
This section will describe the approach for the determination of significance of residual effects. As much as possible, residual adverse effects will be classified and significance determined using established guidelines, thresholds or target values and scientific principles. The evaluation will be complemented by the discipline environmental assessment practitioners' experience and understanding of the VC, as well as input received from the regulatory agencies. Additional mitigation may also be considered, if necessary and applicable.		**6.9.2, 20.3** 7.4.6, 11.5.4.2, 13.5.1.3.2, 13.5.2.3.2, 13.5.3.3.2, 13.5.4.3.2, 14.5.1.3.2, 14.5.2.3.2, 14.5.3.3.2, 14.5.4.3.2, 14.5.5.3.2, 14.5.6.3.2, 14.5.7.3.2, 14.5.8.3.2 14.5.9.3.2, 14.5.10.3.2, 14.5.11.3.2, 15.6, 16.6.2, 17.6.2, 18.5.3, 19.6.2	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
5.1.8	Prediction Confidence and Uncertainty			
This section will describe how the environmental assessment will address prediction confidence and uncertainty. Most assessments of effects embody some degree of uncertainty. The confidence and uncertainty sections of the EIS will identify the key sources of uncertainty and discuss how uncertainty was addressed to increase the level of confidence that residual effects will not be worse than predicted. Where possible, a strong attempt will be made to reduce uncertainty in the EIS to increase the level of confidence in effects predictions.		6.10, 7.2.7, 7.3.7, 7.4.7, 8.6, 9.8, 10.6, 11.6, 12.6, 13.6, 14.6, 15.7, 16.7, 17.7, 18.6, 19.7, 24.4.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
Discipline studies may use quantitative methods, such as sensitivity analyses, or qualitative discussion to assess prediction confidence to the extent reasonable. Assumptions for statistical tests, as well as details on each of the models used to support the prediction of effects as part of the EIS, will be discussed within applicable disciplines. Where appropriate, uncertainty may also be addressed through additional or focused study, by application of additional mitigation, or through monitoring programs designed to verify the effects predictions or the effectiveness of mitigation. Each discipline section will include a discussion of how uncertainty will be addressed and provide a qualitative evaluation of the resulting level of confidence in the residual effects analyses. Disciplines studies will also include consideration of potential effects because of climate change.				
5.1.9	Monitoring and Follow-Up			
This section will identify the approach to evaluating the need for follow-up programs and the approach to their development. Proposed follow-up and monitoring programs are discussed in each discipline-specific study and, upon Project approval, will be included in the applicable Project's management, monitoring or reporting programs. The monitoring programs will be designed to evaluate the relevant VCs and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. Where relevant, conceptual monitoring programs will be proposed to deal with the uncertainties associated with the effect predictions and environmental design features and mitigation.		**23.5** 6.11, 7.2.8, 7.3.8, 7.4.8, 8.7, 9.9, 10.7, 11.7, 12.7, 13.7, 14.7, 15.8, 16.8, 17.8, 18.7, 19.8	23B	Not applicable
If specific follow-up monitoring for predicted cumulative effects is recommended as part of the EIS, then the objectives of such monitoring will be identified. The outline for proposed cumulative effects follow-up monitoring will include a discussion on how such follow-up monitoring recommendations could be integrated into a broader framework of regional cumulative effects monitoring and environmental management.		**23.5** 6.11, 7.2.8, 7.3.8, 7.4.8, 8.7, 9.8, 10.7, 11.7, 12.8, 13.7, 14.7, 15.8, 16.8, 17.8, 18.7, 19.8	23B	Not applicable
All monitoring programs will ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and will form part of the commitments register (see Section 11.0).		23.5	23B	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
5.2	Discipline Assessments			
The EIS will be structured so that the results of the environmental assessment on a discipline-specific basis will be provided in separate sections for each component of the biophysical and socio-economic environments listed below. Each section will describe the setting and characterization for each environmental component as relevant for the assessment of the Project. It will describe the existing conditions against which potential changes from the Project are compared and evaluated:		7 through 19	Not applicable	Not applicable
▪ atmospheric environment (i.e., air quality, noise, light, and greenhouse gas emissions)		7	7A, 7B, 7C	TSD X, TSD XI, TSD XII, TSD XIII, Annex I, Annex II
▪ geology and hydrogeology (i.e., geology, groundwater)		8	8A	TSD XIV, Annex III, Annex XI
▪ surface water environment (i.e., hydrology, surface water and sediment quality)		9, 10	9A, 9B, 10A, 10B	TSD XIX, TSD XVIII, TSD XX Annex IV, Annex IV.1, Annex IV.2, Annex IV.3, Annex IV.4, Annex IV.5
▪ aquatic environment (i.e., benthic invertebrates, fish and fish habitat)		11	11A	Annex V, Annex V.1, Annex V.2, Annex V.3
▪ terrestrial environment (i.e., terrain and soils, vegetation and wildlife)		12, 13, 14	12A, 12B, 12C, 13A, 13B, 14A, 14B	Annex VI, Annex VII, Annex VII.1, Annex VII.2, Annex VII.3, Annex VIII, Annex VIII.1, Annex VIII.2, Annex VIII.3
▪ land and resource use (e.g., heritage resources, recreation and tourism, traditional land and resource use)		16, 17	Not applicable	TSD IX
▪ ecological and human health		15	15A	TSD XXI
▪ socio-economic environment		18, 19	18A, 18B	Annex X

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Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
The sections will follow the approach outlined in Section 5.1; generally, the sub headings within each of the discipline sections will be as follows: 1) Introduction 2) Scope of the Assessment 3) Valued Components 4) Assessment Boundaries 5) Description of the Existing Environment 6) Project Interactions and Mitigation 7) Residual Effects Analysis 8) Residual Effects Classification and Determination of Significance 9) Prediction Confidence and Uncertainty 10) Monitoring and Follow-Up 11) Conclusions		7 through 19	Not applicable	Not applicable
6.0	**ACCIDENTS AND MALFUNCTIONS**			
This section of the EIS will present a description of potential credible accidents and malfunction scenarios associated with the Project, the conditions under which they could occur and the potential impact of such scenarios on the environment. The level of risk associated with the identified scenarios will be evaluated with mitigation measures and/or contingency plans developed where required to minimize the risk (likelihood or severity) associated with such scenarios. The assessment will focus on bounding conditions to attempt to maintain an appropriate level of conservatism in the assessment. Predicted effects will be evaluated for significance and conclusions of the assessment will be presented.		21	Not applicable	TSD VIII, TSD IX
7.0	**SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**			
This section of the EIS will provide a tabular summary of residual cumulative environmental, economic, social, or health effects that cannot be avoided or mitigated through the re-design or relocation of the proposed Project or through Proponent commitments, cross-referenced to those sections of the EIS where the assessment was conducted.		20	Not applicable	Not applicable
8.0	**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL EFFECTS**			
This section of the EIS will provide a tabular summary of significance of residual environmental, economic, social, or health effects predicted that cannot be avoided or mitigated through the re-design or relocation of the proposed Project or through Proponent commitments, cross-referenced to those sections of the EIS where the assessment was conducted.		20.3	Not applicable	Not applicable
The summary will reference mitigations that were taken into consideration in the assessment of effects and will present the conclusion of the evaluation of significance ("significant" or "not significant") for residual effects predicted to occur to VCs for Project effects and cumulative effects. It will also summarize the findings of the effects assessments conducted for the Project and will provide concluding statements regarding the significance of residual effects predicted to occur.				

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
9.0	**ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROJECT**			
This section of the EIS will assess the effects of the environment on the Project consistent with Section 5 of CEAA 2012, which describes environmental effects, as "the environmental effects that are to be taken into account in relation to an act or thing, a physical activity, a designated project... " Accordingly, this section will focus on the effects of the environment on the Project, including but not necessarily limited to consideration of natural hazards such as: ▪ extreme weather events ▪ natural seismic events ▪ forest fires		22	22A, 22B	TSD XXII
This section of the EIS will identify changes or effects on the Project that may be caused by the above-mentioned hazards, the likelihood and severity of the changes or effects, and mitigation planned to avoid or limit the changes or effects. As per the CNSC guidance, the EIS will include climate change impacts as they relate to the Project. As necessary, the EIS will identify any implications of these changes on the VC's.				
10.0	**SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP PROGRAMS**			
This section of the EIS will identify and summarize the monitoring and follow-up program requirements identified through completion of the assessment. The reporting structure and timelines for completion of the various management plans, continuing or follow-up monitoring plans and commitments made for the proposed Project will be provided. The EIS will describe any monitoring requirements needed to assess impacts on VCs. The monitoring commitments will form part of the commitments register used to track the various commitments made as part of the environmental assessment for the Project.		23.6	23A, 23B	TSD XXI
11.0	**COMMITMENTS REGISTER**			
This section of the EIS will identify the commitments made within the document, as they relate to: ▪ Project design, including mitigation ▪ engagement ▪ reporting ▪ monitoring and follow-up		23	23A	Not applicable
A detailed commitments register will be provided and will follow the Provincial Guidelines for the Preparation of the Terms of Reference (June 2014). As applicable, each commitment will include a description of the commitment, how it will be implemented and the associated timeline for implementation. The commitments will follow appropriate guidelines.		Not applicable	23A	Not applicable
12.0	**CONCLUSIONS**			
This section of the EIS will summarize the findings of the effects assessments conducted for the Project and will provide concluding statements regarding the significance of any effects associated with the Project, and residual effects predicted to occur because of the Project as well as in combination with any previous, existing or other reasonably foreseeable developments.		**24** 7.2.9, 7.3.9, 7.4.9, 8.8, 9.10, 10.8, 11.8, 12.8, 13.8, 14.8, 15.9, 16.9, 17.9, 18.8, 19.9, 21.8, 22.7	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 1A-2: Rook I Project Concordance Table for the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference (NexGen 2019)

Terms of Reference Section	NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Descriptions	Applicable Corresponding EIS Section	Applicable EIS Appendix	Applicable EIS Technical Support Document and/or Baseline Annex
13.0	**REFERENCES**			
List of References		1.5, 2.8, 3.10, 4.7, 6.12, 7.5, 8.9, 9.11, 10.9, 11.9, 12.9, 13.9, 14.9, 15.10, 16.10, 17.10, 18.9, 19.10, 20.4, 21.9, 22.8, 23.6, 24.7, 25	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note: Where multiple references exist, **bolded** values represent the primary locations of information related to concordance item, if applicable.
(a) Through discussions held with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, it was confirmed that a summary of the EIS would not be required in French. Through discussions with Indigenous Groups, it was indicated that alternative forms of materials to the executive summary would be preferred for translation.
(b) The names of the programs referenced in the NexGen Energy Ltd. Rook I Project Terms of Reference have evolved, with the current program names at time of writing presented in the referenced sections.
EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; TSD = technical support document; VC = valued component; CNSC = Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission; ENV = Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment.

Appendix 1B Corporate Profile Report

Entity Details

Entity Type	Business Corporation
Entity Subtype	NWP Corporation
Entity Status	Active
Registration Date	05-Nov-2013
Entity Number in Home Jurisdiction	BC0983846
Entity Name in Home Jurisdiction	NEXGEN ENERGY LTD.
Home Jurisdiction	British Columbia, Canada
Incorporation/Amalgamation Date in Home Jurisdiction	24-Oct-2013
Nature of Business	MINING
Amalgamated From	101233005 - NEXGEN URANIUM LTD.

Registered Office Addresses

Physical Address	SUITE 3150 - 1021 WEST HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 0C3
Mailing Address	SUITE 3150 - 1021 WEST HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 0C3

Power of Attorney

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SAMER AWADH

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Event History

Type	Date
Power of Attorney	10-Dec-2023
Power of Attorney	23-Dec-2021
Notice of Change of Registered Office/Mailing Address	11-May-2016
Notice of Change of Registered Office/Mailing Address	20-Mar-2014
Business Corporation - NWP Amalgamation	05-Nov-2013