



CMD 25-H9.REF10 CNSC Staff Submission

Reference Package 10 for CMD 25-H9 CNSC Staff Submission on Denison Mines Licence Application to Prepare Site and Construct the Wheeler River Project

Classification	Unclassified
Type of CMD	References
CMD Number	CMD 25-H9.REF10
Original CMD	CMD 25-H9
Public hearing date	08 December 2025
PDF e-DOC #	7605587
Summary	This document contains documents related to the Environmental Assessment process, as posted to the Canadian Impact Assessment Registry, to be placed on the Record for the proceeding.
Actions required	There are no actions requested of the Commission. This CMD is in support of the actions and recommendations set out in CNSC staff CMD 25-H9.



CMD 25-H9.REF10 Soumission par le personnel de la CCSN

Références liées 10 au CMD 25-H9 Soumission par le personnel de la CCSN la demande de Denison Mines visant à préparer le site du projet de Wheeler River et à entamer les activités de construction

Classification	Choisir un niveau de classification
Type de CMD	Références
Numéro de CMD	CMD 25-H9.REF10
CMD Original	CMD 25-H9
Date de l'audience	08 décembre 2025
Numéro e-Doc du PDF	7605587
Résumé	Ce document contient des documents liés au processus d'évaluation environnementale, tels que publiés dans le Registre canadien d'évaluation d'impact, à verser au dossier de l'instance.
Mesures requises	Aucune mesure n'est requise de la Commission. Le présent CMD appuie les mesures et les recommandations énoncées dans le CMD CMD 25-H9 du personnel de la CCSN.



CMD 25-H9.REF10

Reference Package 10 for CMD 25-H9 CNSC Staff Submission on Denison Mines Licence Application to Prepare Site and Construct the Wheeler River Project

Signed by:

X

Dana Beaton
Director General, DERPA

Wheeler River Project Overview

We acknowledge and respect the fact that Denison's flagship Wheeler River Uranium Project is located in northern Saskatchewan within the boundaries of Treaty 10, in the traditional territory of English River First Nation, in the homeland of the Métis and within Nuhené.

Environmental Impact	Environmental Impact	Environmental Impact	Environmental Impact
Water Quality	Water Quality	Water Quality	Water Quality
Water Quantity	Water Quantity	Water Quantity	Water Quantity
Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Vegetation	Vegetation	Vegetation	Vegetation
Wildlife	Wildlife	Wildlife	Wildlife
Land Use	Land Use	Land Use	Land Use
Recreation	Recreation	Recreation	Recreation
Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources
Historic Resources	Historic Resources	Historic Resources	Historic Resources
Archaeology	Archaeology	Archaeology	Archaeology
Geology	Geology	Geology	Geology
Seismicity	Seismicity	Seismicity	Seismicity
Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change
Human Health	Human Health	Human Health	Human Health
Social	Social	Social	Social
Economic	Economic	Economic	Economic
Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Infrastructure
Transportation	Transportation	Transportation	Transportation
Communication	Communication	Communication	Communication
Information	Information	Information	Information
Technology	Technology	Technology	Technology
Science	Science	Science	Science
Education	Education	Education	Education
Research	Research	Research	Research
Development	Development	Development	Development
Management	Management	Management	Management
Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning
Design	Design	Design	Design
Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction
Operation	Operation	Operation	Operation
Decommissioning	Decommissioning	Decommissioning	Decommissioning
Reclamation	Reclamation	Reclamation	Reclamation
Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring
Reporting	Reporting	Reporting	Reporting
Review	Review	Review	Review
Approval	Approval	Approval	Approval
Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation
Completion	Completion	Completion	Completion
Post-Project	Post-Project	Post-Project	Post-Project

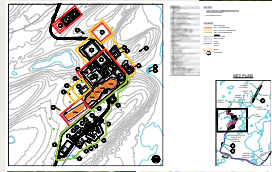
Key Advantages of ISR Mining

- Small surface footprint
- No conventional tailings facility
- No underground workings - mining done from surface
- Low energy consumption
- Small volume of treated effluent
- Small volumes of clean waste rock (sandstone drill cores from wellfield drilling)
- Small volume of treated water precipitates
- Small volumes of waste rock (mineralized drill cuttings from wellfield development)

- Introduces opportunity to develop potential mineral deposits not considered economically viable by conventional mining methods

Considerations of ISR Mining

- Protection of surrounding groundwater regime
- Significant evaluation efforts required to confirm ISR mining method is viable for high grade Phoenix deposit



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Wheeler River Project Technologies

In Situ Recovery

- Use an acidic or low pH mining solution to leach uranium ores from the ground
- Mining solution is a mixture of sulphuric acid, hydrogen peroxide and ferric sulphate
- Freshwater obtained from shallow groundwater or surface water
- Mining solution expected to be reused over and over, wherever possible
- Use mud rotary drilling to create wellfield - most common method of well-drilling in Saskatchewan

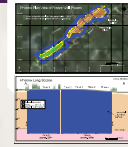
ISR Process Overview



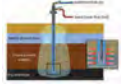
Ground Freezing - Freeze Wall

- Ground freezing used to prevent groundwater in the sandstone from flowing through the uranium deposit
- Uranium deposit will be surrounded by an engineered freeze wall to isolate mining area from groundwater flow
- Freeze wall surrounding deposit from the basement rock to surface
- Use of groundwater wells for monitoring of the mining solution, groundwater level, ground pressure and temperature
- Freeze wall established by +300 freeze holes 6m apart from surface to low permeability basement rock
- Freeze wall holes made using diamond drilling method
- Chilled brine solution (calcium chloride brine) will circulate in the steel encased holes to remove the heat from the ground
- Warm brine solution flows out to surface to be re-chilled in a closed loop system - similar to how a community ice rink is kept frozen
- Commonly used technology at McArthur River and Cigar Lake

Proposed Freeze Wall



Typical Freeze Pipe



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Wheeler River Regulatory Process

Federal Regulators

Lead: Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

- Reviews and approves Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and licence applications
- Mandate to protect health, safety and security of Canadians and the environment

Main authorizations granted include:

- Licence to Prepare Site and Construct
- Licence to Operate

Provincial Regulators

Lead: Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment

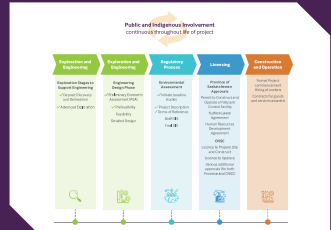
- Understand and evaluate potential environmental impacts of a project before any irreversible decisions are taken that may lead to negative effects on the environment, natural resources, or public health and safety
- Grant regulatory permits or licences
- Review and approve Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Main authorizations granted include:

- Permit to Operate a Pollutant Control Facility
- Surface Lease Agreement

Wheeler River Project Process Status

- Environmental baseline studies ongoing since 2012
- Federal and provincial EA process initiated in May 2019 with submission of Project Description
- Environmental studies are completed to inform engineering design and mitigate potential effects of the project on the biophysical and human environments



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Wheeler River Understanding Environmental Assessment (EA)

Valued components

What are VCs?

It stands for Valued components. These are elements that are important to humans or the environment. Because viewpoints can vary, it was important to consult with northern communities to identify appropriate valued components.

When determining VCs, we used input from multiple northern communities:

- English River First Nation,
- Kinepik Métis Local #9,
- Pinehouse Lake,
- Beaver,
- Ile à la Crosse,
- Patawaka, and
- The seven Athabasca Communities represented by the Yá'thi Néná Lands and Resources Office

VCs were determined to be Air, Humans, Indigenous Land and Resource Use, Ground/Terrain/Soil, Vegetation, Water, and Wildlife.

Project Interactions

How will the project impact VCs? The project has several phases and activities that can interact with VCs. These are:

- Preparation
- Operation
- Decommission
- Waste Management
- Water Management

We undertake actions to eliminate or reduce negative project impacts on VCs. These actions are called mitigation measures.



Significance

Can the impacts to VCs be effectively managed?

We study many considerations before making conclusions on whether impacts are significant. Several adverse effects must be determined. These are the effects left after mitigation measures. Then, we answer questions about the residual adverse effects of each VC:

- Magnitude-How big is the effect?
- Geographic extent-Where do the effects occur?
- Time-When do the effects occur?
- Frequency-How often do the effects occur?
- Duration-How long do the effects last?
- Reversibility-Can the effects be undone?
- Context-Are there environmental or social factors to consider?

Surrounding projects, laws, policies, communities, practices, and land use, reliability of mitigation, multiple sources of knowledge, and many other factors can influence VC conditions. These factors are evaluated, considering the baseline conditions, to make a conclusion on significance.

A conclusion of "not significant" does not mean that an adverse effect won't occur or isn't important relative to people or the environment—it is simply a conclusion that the potential changes can be effectively managed.

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Wheeler River VCs: Vegetation, Ecosystems and Wetlands

Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Abundance of vegetation
- Chemical make-up of the constituents
- Listed Plant Species

Potential Effects

Activities that could reduce or disturb vegetation, listed plant species, and wetlands:

- Introduction of weeds
- Generation and deposition of dust
- Changes to water quality
- Storage, handling, and transport of waste
- Reclamation of disturbed areas

Mitigation Measures

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Cleared bush will be stockpiled and used in progressive reclamation
- Implementation of controls to limit dust generation
- Secondary containment of tanks and pipelines to contain accidental leaks and spills
- Minimize risk of accidental spills through the Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan
- Mining solution and process water will be reused whenever possible to reduce water required for the Project and to reduce treated water released to the environment

Conclusions

Effects are anticipated to be:

- Low magnitude - less than 0.1% of wetlands lost; about 2.9% of habitat types potentially affected in the local area
- Local - limited to areas disturbed by the project
- Long term - throughout the project life cycle
- Not significant - residual effects are not expected to alter vegetation and ecosystems integrity (sustainability)

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Wheeler River Cumulative Effects Assessment

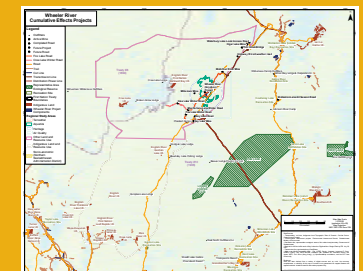
A Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) is completed to ensure that the incremental effects from multiple activities in an area (environment, human health, land use, etc.) are considered together. Project activities can interact with Valued Components; when interactions cause Valued Components' conditions to change, it is known as an "effect". The combined effects may be significant even though the effects of each independent activity is not significant.

Cumulative Effects Considerations

- The cumulative effects (overlapping effects) were characterized to inform the CEA
- The significance of the cumulative effect was determined for each Valued Component
- The Cumulative effects for all of the Valued Components were predicted to be Not Significant

Key Points of a CEA

- Completed for each of the selected Valued Components.
- Uses established assessment methods.
- Includes Indigenous, local and scientific knowledge.
- Conducted at the regional level for each Valued Component.
- Baseline conditions of the Valued Components reflect the effects from past and present projects and activities.
- Identifies overlapping residual effects (such as time and space) from the Project, with residual effects from known projects and/or activities from past, present, and future projects and/or activities.
- Considers all known projects and activities, and climate change.



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Wheeler River VCs: Ground, Terrain and Soil

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Land stability
- Soil quantity, quality and nutrients

Potential Effects

- Activities that could impact land stability, surface drainage patterns, surface erosion potential, soil quality, and soil quantity:
- Clearing, grading, and construction
- Unexpected spills, leaks
- Release of water to groundwater and/or surface water bodies

Reclamation of disturbed areas may result in similar Project-related effects, but to a lesser extent.

Mitigation Measures

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Construction strategies to eliminate or reduce impacts
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Reusing disturbed sources of soil nutrients, generated during construction, for the reclamation process
- Installation of sediment/erosion controls and surface water management features
- Monitoring of open-source dust associated with major earthworks and equipment travel
- Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan in place to respond to unexpected leaks, spills, and releases of materials
- Wherever possible, progressive reclamation will be conducted throughout the life of the Project in relation to landscape features (slope, aspect) and surface drainage patterns

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—within range of natural variations
- Local—limited to areas disturbed by the project
- Medium term—up to, but not including post-decommissioning
- Not significant—residual effects are not expected to alter VCs integrity and sustainability nor their availability to contribute to the environment

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Wheeler River VCs: Wildlife and Birds

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Populations and health of wildlife including:
- Ungulates: Moose, Woodland Caribou
- Furbearers: Wolverine, Mink, Muskrat
- Birds: Bald Eagle, Osprey, Common Nighthawk, Short-Eared Owl, Watershrike, Game Birds, Songbirds, Yellow Rail, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-Sided Flycatcher

Potential Effects

- Activities that could reduce or disturb species of wildlife, birds, or habitats include:
- Vehicles, equipment, and aircraft traffic
- Dust
- Human presence
- Collisions with equipment and vehicles
- Entrapment in facilities
- Exposure to substances in dust
- Release of Project-related treated effluent
- Spills of hazardous materials
- More efficient hunter, trapper, and predator access to the Project area via new access routes
- Changes to surface water quality could affect wildlife habitat and health from water management practices
- Decommissioning of Project site may result in a continued alteration of wildlife habitat and/or mortality from vehicle-wildlife collisions.

Mitigation Measures – Wildlife Management Plan

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Site clearing scheduled to avoid times when animal and birds are denning, raising, breeding
- Nesting surveys conducted before clearing to identify and establish measures to protect dens, burrows, lodges, nests, and other habitat
- Measure and practices to reduce the generation of dust
- Secondary containment of tanks and pipelines to contain accidental leaks and spills
- Implementation of Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan
- Fencing and monitoring contaminated areas—waste ponds and pools, landfill
- Implementation of Woodland Caribou Management Plan
- Employees trained to minimize their impact on wildlife, such as no littering, respect for wildlife, etc.
- Implementation of speed limits to reduce risk of collisions with wildlife
- Waste and hazardous materials collected and temporarily stored in wildlife-proof containers

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—risk of mortality within range of natural variations
- Regional effect on habitat loss—limited to Project area
- Local effect on mortality—direct mortality within Project area from vehicle-wildlife collisions, but indirect mortality could extend beyond Project area
- Medium term for long-term—highest loss of habitat and mortality vehicle-wildlife collisions expected during construction and operation, but may continue during other phases of the project
- Medium to long term for furbearers, raptors and select bird species—loss of habitat and mortality vehicle-wildlife collisions expected during construction and operation
- Long term—moderate effects not expected to alter habitat integrity nor wildlife and bird regional populations sustainability

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Wheeler River VC: Aquatic Environment

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Fish habitat availability and distribution
- Fish survival and reproduction
- Surface water levels and flow
- Concentration of chemicals and metals in surface water
- Concentration of chemical and metals in aquatic sediments
- Distribution and survival of snails, worms, dragonfly larvae, and other benthic invertebrates

Potential Effects

- Activities that could reduce or disturb aquatic environments, species, or habitats:
- Modification of fish habitat from disturbances around surface water
- Erosion and transport of sediments into surface water
- Water withdrawal from Whitefish Lake
- Releasing effluent to Whitefish Lake
- Water management could result in changes to water quality affecting fish, fish habitat, and benthic invertebrates
- Water management could alter stream flow or lake levels required for fish mobility and productivity
- Reclamation of disturbed areas could increase sediments in water and change fish habitat

Mitigation Measures

- Limiting duration of in-water working (conducting work during low-flow periods, and conducting work away from flows when possible)
- Avoiding activities in windy or rainy conditions to limit erosion and sedimentation
- Plan activities in waterbodies to limit loss or disturbance to aquatic and sensitive habitat
- Limit shoreline degradation when operating machinery
- Stabilize shorelines to limit erosion and sedimentation by limiting clearing of vegetation and revegetating with native species, wherever possible
- Maintaining routes used for fish passage by designing water intake and treated water discharge locations to protect fish, fish movements, and fish habitats
- Planning to avoid chemicals entering waterways during near-water work
- Implementing an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—no loss of habitat and fish population
- Local—limited to Project area
- Long term for habitat availability—throughout construction and operation
- Short term for habitat distribution—fish movement protected throughout life of the project
- Not significant—residual effects are not expected to alter local fish populations

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Wheeler River VC: Relationship to the Land

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Resources availability
- Land availability
- Suitability of land and resources

Potential Effects

- The presence of the project and its activities may result in changes to:
- Water, vegetation, fish, and wildlife
- Access to the area
- Land area available
- Noise level, traffic, dust, and other disturbances associated with Project activities
- Quality of the experience using resources
- Opportunities for Indigenous land use activities
- Opportunities for non-Indigenous land use

Mitigation Measures

- Implementation of measures to protect plants, fish, and wildlife
- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of noise reducing equipment
- Reduce dust and air emissions
- Enforce speed limits for traffic
- Implement radiological clearance of equipment before exiting Project site
- Implement progressive reclamation of disturbed areas
- Establish community agreements
- Establish trappers' compensation
- Implement Indigenous People's Policy, including ongoing communication with Indigenous Communities of Interest

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—no loss of habitat and fish population
- Local—Project area (in and around the local and regional study area)
- Complete—until reclamation is complete
- Not significant—continuous in frequency, low in impact, and fully reversible following decommissioning

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Wheeler River VCs: Community, Culture and Economy

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Populations, traffic, community infrastructure and services
- Income, employment, training, government revenues, business opportunities
- Community cohesion and traditional economy
- Employment and training (generally delivered through institutions connected to northern Saskatchewan)

Potential Effects

- Activities that could interact with community, culture, and economy:
- Population numbers and population characteristics
- Up to 300 jobs created during construction and more than 100 direct and contract roles during the operation phase
- Supervisory, trades, professional, technical, and foundational (entry level) positions available during operations
- Availability and increased opportunities for business and training
- Participation in traditional economic activities
- Abscendence of Traffic
- Increased demand on community infrastructure and services

Mitigation Measures

- Implementation of agreements with communities (support)
- Prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous Communities of Interest (employment, training, and business, wherever possible)
- Implement procurement approach focused on communities
- Implementation of education and other support services for workers and in some cases their families
- Planned pick-up points in alignment with employment practices
- Implementation of Emergency Response Plan

Conclusions

- Effects on community well-being, infrastructure, services and economy are currently being assessed, and are anticipated to be:
- Minimal adverse and/or positive
- Low to moderate magnitude—during construction and operation, and low during reclamation
- Local—primarily in the Project area
- Short to medium—based on Project phases
- Not significant—continuous in frequency, moderate in context, and fully reversible following decommissioning

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Wheeler River Risk Assessment

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To evaluate and understand if people, plants, and animals will be exposed to substances at amounts above what is known to be safe after the planned mitigation measures have been applied.

It incorporates the movement of substances through the food chain as well as direct exposure to substances (soil, air, water, etc.) to appropriately capture risk.

Human Health Risk Assessment

- People who access the project site are considered in the risk assessment. They include:
- Camp workers
- Seasonal resident/edge operator—seasonal access
- People fishing/hunting/trapping/gathering fireweed/picking berries—traditional and recreational access
- Neighbouring residents fishing/hunting/trapping
- Future permanent residents—access to Project site after its decommissioning

Assessment Results and Mitigation

- Low overall health risk to people using the area
- Expected radiation doses to people below public dose limit
- Low risk of exposure of people to metals in the environment (below benchmarks for metals)
- Ongoing monitoring during all Project phases

Ecological Risk Assessment

Considers ecological receptors such as:

- Terrestrial Mammals—Woodland Caribou, hare, moose, black bear, lynx, etc.
- Riparian Mammals—Muskrat, mink
- Terrestrial Birds—Bald eagle, robin, Canada goose, etc.
- Riparian Birds—Mallard, loon
- Fish—Northern pike, white sucker
- Aquatic Invertebrates—Zooplankton, benthic invertebrates
- Terrestrial Vegetation—Lichen, Blueberry, Labrador tea
- Aquatic Vegetation—Phytoplankton, Macrophyte

These can be exposed to substances through direct exposure in water, sediment, soil, air or through the food chain.

Assessment Results and Mitigation

- Low overall health risk to animals, plants, and invertebrates
- Expected radiation doses to ecological receptors below benchmarks
- No risk of exposure to ecological receptors to non-radionuclides hazards
- Ongoing monitoring during all Project phases

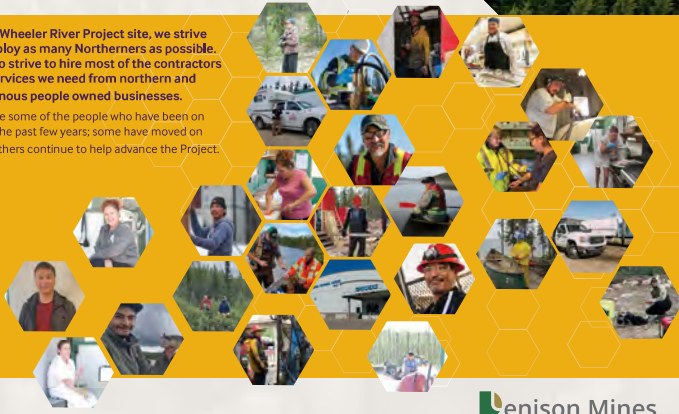
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Wheeler River Project People

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At the Wheeler River Project site, we strive to employ as many Northerners as possible. We also strive to hire most of the contractors and services we need from northern and Indigenous people owned businesses. Here are some of the people who have been on site in the past few years; some have moved on while others continue to help advance the Project.



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Wheeler River Building Relationships

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Denison and the Wheeler River Project team are committed to meaningful engagement with Indigenous people, communities, residents, and organizations with an interest in our Project.

TALKING together. LISTENING to you. RESPONDING to explain.

Engagement With Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Communities of Interest

- English River First Nation
 - Kingsley Mills Local 30 (Ponchoal)
 - Mills Nation - Saskatchewan
 - A La Bale Mills Local 31 (We la Croix)
 - Siponik Mills Local 37 (Beauval)
 - Patawaka Mills Local 82 (Patawaka)
 - Northern Hamlet of Patawaka
 - Northern Village of Pinehouse
 - Northern Village of La la Croix
 - Northern Village of Beauval
- Other communities, organizations and groups of interest:
- Lac la Ponge Indian Band
 - Brich Narrows Dene Nation
 - Buffalo River Dene Nation
 - Hatchet Lake First Nation
 - Black Lake First Nation
 - Ford du Lac First Nation
 - Heads Lake Tribal Council
 - Yat'ni Nene Land and Resource Office
 - Prince Albert Grand Council
 - Headwaters Tribal Council
 - Commercial trappers
 - Commercial loggers
 - Cabin and lease owners

Thank You, Bobby John

Bobby John lived, trapped, fished and hunted in the Wheeler River Project area long before Denison and its predecessors started exploring the site. Over the years, Bobby John became someone our Project team relied on for insight on the area, for feedback on the Project proposal, for help with tracking wildlife and for assistance for our field teams, cutting through the bush and more. We will not forget Bobby John's contributions.

Since 2016 and every year after, Denison has met with community members and leadership through workshops, site tours, public meetings, and even virtual community meetings to hear concerns, receive knowledge and input, and share Project information. Subjects of workshops and meetings have included:

- Wheeler River Project components:
 - Access road
 - Treated water left/land discharge location
 - Mining method
 - Design change to freezing containment method
- Environmental considerations:
 - Water bodies - fishing
 - Fish habitat
 - Species at risk
 - Land disturbance

Our Support of Communities

Denison's support of communities can take various forms:

- Donations to community organizations
- Sponsorships of community events
- Sponsorships of in-kind support of education and field trips
- Direct agreements with specific Indigenous communities

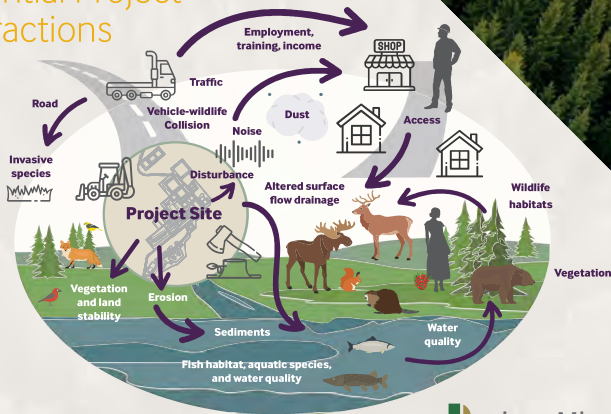
Here are some examples of Denison's support in 2021:

- Entered into an Exploration Agreement with English River First Nation
- Met with Northern Saskatchewan Region 3 South Bay Gathering
- Sponsored Bears Group and their market garden initiative
- Pinehouse Lake hockey tournament
- Improvements to the English River First Nation Culture Camp at the Mawbey Reserve at 160km
- Many Christmas initiatives in the region, including those in Beauval, La la Croix, and the Hamlet of Patawaka

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Wheeler River Potential Project Interactions

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The Wheeler River Project

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 **Denison Mines**

Wheeler River Project

Project Overview

- Eastern Athabasca Basin
- 35km northeast of Key Lake Mill
- 35km southwest of McArthur River Mine
- Within the boundaries of Treaty 10, the traditional territory of English River First Nation, in the homeland of the Métis, within Nuhenéné.
- The purpose is to construct, operate, and decommission an ISR uranium mine and processing plant.



Wheeler River Project

Location	Northern Saskatchewan, Canada.	
Project Components and Activities:	The central Project components are the ISR mine and the processing plant.	Supporting Project components and activities include those needed for waste management, water management, distribution of electricity, and transportation, such as pads, ponds, buildings, roads, and an airstrip.
Inputs	freshwater, chemicals (for mining, uranium processing, treating water), electricity, and fuel.	
Outputs	waste (organics, clean waste rock, special waste rock (drilling core), domestic waste, industrial waste, precipitates from the processing plant and water treatment, sewage), air emissions including greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), noise, and treated effluent.	
Product	U3O8 or yellowcake. The product Denison sells is ultimately used as fuel in nuclear power plants, supporting global efforts to reduce GHG emissions.	
Employment	Approximately 300 workers during Construction and 180 during Operation. The Project will be operated as a fly-in-fly-out operation.	
Project Duration:	Total of approximately 38 years, about 2 years for Construction, 15 years for Operation, 5 years for Decommissioning, and 15 years for Post-Decommissioning periods.	

Wheeler River Project

Schedule of Activities

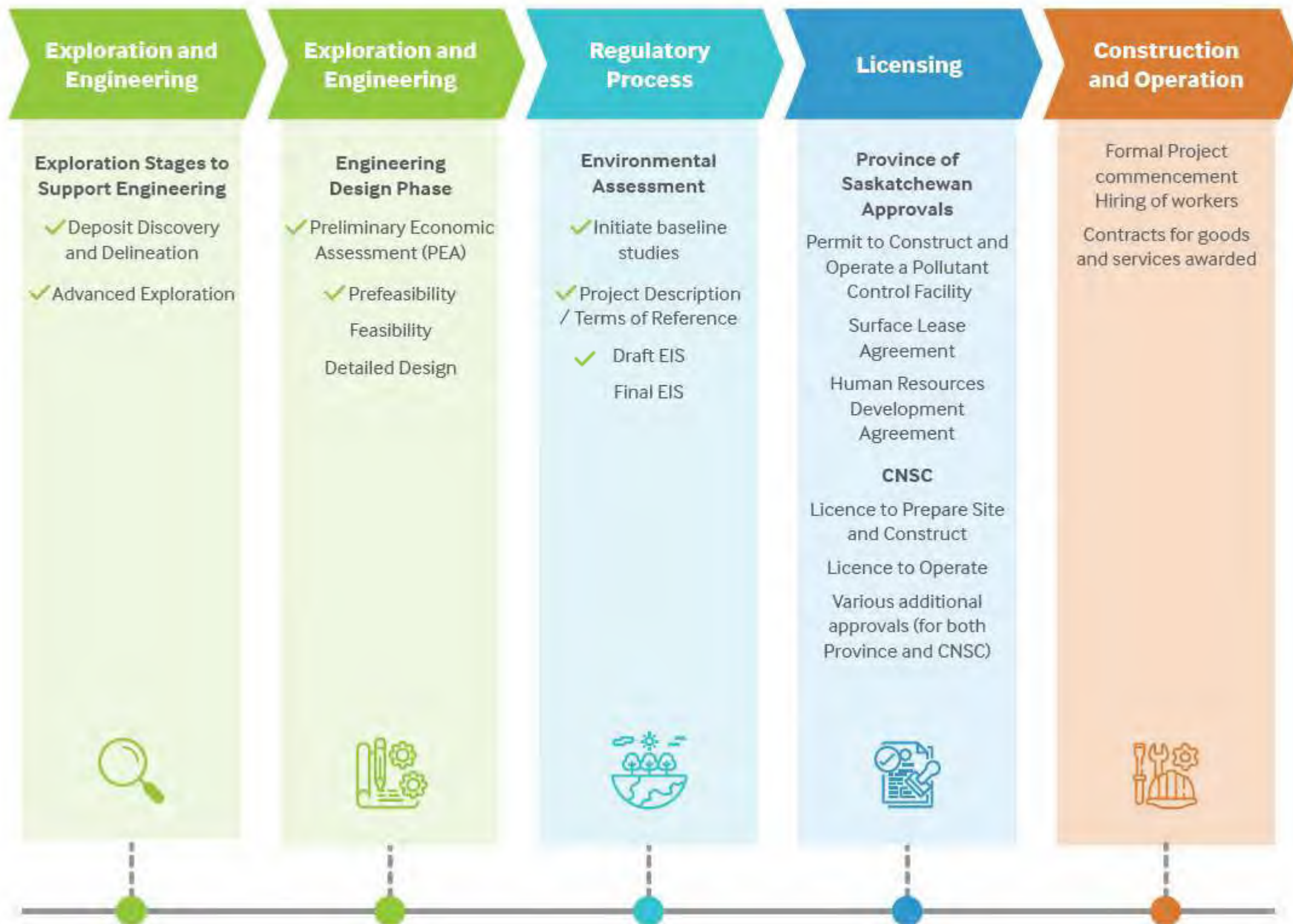
	Construction (Year 1 to 3)	Operation (Year 3 to 18)	Decommissioning (Year 18 to 23)	Post-Decommissioning (Year 23 to 38)
Key Project Components	Develop access roads and air strip		Facility removal	Active environmental monitoring of vegetation growth; monitoring of surface water and groundwater quality; monitoring of wildlife site
	Site preparation and earthworks			
	ISR wellfield drilling	Operation of the ISR wellfield ISR wellfield drilling	Process water treatment and release Mining horizon remediation	
	Freeze hole drilling and ground freezing	Freeze hole drilling and ground freezing	Thawing of freeze wall	
	Development of surface infrastructure (camp, operations centre, plants, ponds, pads and support facilities)	Operation of processing plant and production of uranium concentrate	Decontamination of surface facilities, injection, recovery and monitoring wells Facility removal	
		Water withdrawal from groundwater or surface water body		
		Treated effluent release to surface water body	Site water management, treatment and release	
		Waste management		
Active environmental monitoring of vegetation growth; monitoring of surface water and groundwater quality; monitoring of wildlife site				

Wheeler River Project



Wheeler River Project

Regulatory Process



Questions



Wheeler River Project Overview

We acknowledge and respect the fact that Denison's flagship Wheeler River Uranium Project is located in northern Saskatchewan within the boundaries of Treaty 10, in the traditional territory of English River First Nation, in the homeland of the Métis and within Nuhené.

Environmental Impact	Environmental Impact	Environmental Impact	Environmental Impact
Water Quality	Water Quality	Water Quality	Water Quality
Water Quantity	Water Quantity	Water Quantity	Water Quantity
Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Vegetation	Vegetation	Vegetation	Vegetation
Wildlife	Wildlife	Wildlife	Wildlife
Land Use	Land Use	Land Use	Land Use
Recreation	Recreation	Recreation	Recreation
Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources
Historic Resources	Historic Resources	Historic Resources	Historic Resources
Archaeology	Archaeology	Archaeology	Archaeology
Geology	Geology	Geology	Geology
Seismicity	Seismicity	Seismicity	Seismicity
Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change
Human Health	Human Health	Human Health	Human Health
Social	Social	Social	Social
Economic	Economic	Economic	Economic
Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Infrastructure
Transportation	Transportation	Transportation	Transportation
Communication	Communication	Communication	Communication
Information	Information	Information	Information
Technology	Technology	Technology	Technology
Science	Science	Science	Science
Education	Education	Education	Education
Research	Research	Research	Research
Development	Development	Development	Development
Management	Management	Management	Management
Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning
Design	Design	Design	Design
Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction
Operation	Operation	Operation	Operation
Decommission	Decommission	Decommission	Decommission
Reclamation	Reclamation	Reclamation	Reclamation
Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring
Reporting	Reporting	Reporting	Reporting
Review	Review	Review	Review
Approval	Approval	Approval	Approval
Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation
Completion	Completion	Completion	Completion
Post-Completion	Post-Completion	Post-Completion	Post-Completion

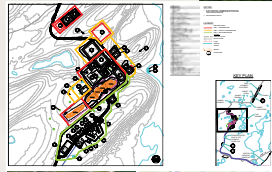
Key Advantages of ISR Mining

- Small surface footprint
- No conventional tailings facility
- No underground workings - mining done from surface
- Low energy consumption
- Small volume of treated effluent
- Small volumes of clean waste rock (sandstone drill cores from wellfield drilling)
- Small volume of treated water precipitates
- Small volumes of waste rock (mineralized drill cuttings from wellfield development)

- Introduces opportunity to develop potential mineral deposits not considered economically viable by conventional mining methods

Considerations of ISR Mining

- Protection of surrounding groundwater regime
- Significant evaluation efforts required to confirm ISR mining method is viable for high grade Phoenix deposit



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Wheeler River Project Technologies

In Situ Recovery

- Use an acidic or low pH mining solution to leach uranium ores from the ground
- Mining solution is a mixture of sulphuric acid, hydrogen peroxide and ferrous sulphate
- Freshwater obtained from shallow groundwater or surface water
- Mining solution expected to be reused over and over, wherever possible
- Use mud rotary drilling to create wellfield - most common method of well drilling in Saskatchewan

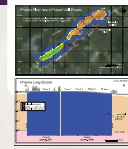
ISR Process Overview



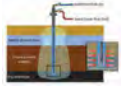
Ground Freezing - Freeze Wall

- Ground freezing used to prevent groundwater in the sandstone from flowing through the uranium deposit
- Uranium deposit will be surrounded by an engineered freeze wall to isolate mining area from groundwater flow
- Freeze wall surrounding deposit from the basement rock to surface
- Use of groundwater wells for monitoring of the mining solution, groundwater level, ground pressure and temperature
- Freeze wall established by +300 freeze holes 6m apart from surface to low permeability basement rock
- Freeze wall holes made using diamond drilling method
- Chilled brine solution (calcium chloride brine) will circulate in the steel encased holes to remove the heat from the ground
- Warm brine solution flows out to surface to be re-chilled in a closed loop system - similar to how a community ice rink is kept frozen
- Commonly used technology at McArthur River and Cigar Lake

Proposed Freeze Wall



Typical Freeze Pipe



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Wheeler River Regulatory Process

Federal Regulators

Lead: Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

- Reviews and approves Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and licence applications
- Mandate to protect health, safety and security of Canadians and the environment

Main authorizations granted include:

- Licence to Prepare Site and Construct
- Licence to Operate

Provincial Regulators

Lead: Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment

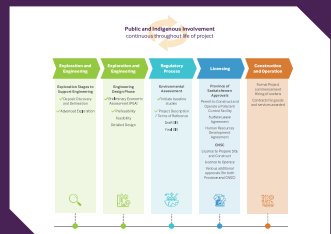
- Understand and evaluate potential environmental impacts of a project before any irreversible decisions are taken that may lead to negative effects on the environment, natural resources, or public health and safety
- Grant regulatory permits or licences
- Review and approve Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Main authorizations granted include:

- Permit to Operate a Pollutant Control Facility
- Surface Lease Agreement

Wheeler River Project Process Status

- Environmental baseline studies ongoing since 2012
- Federal and provincial EA process initiated in May 2019 with submission of Project Description
- Environmental studies are completed to inform engineering design and mitigate potential effects of the project on the biophysical and human environments



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Wheeler River Understanding Environmental Assessment (EA)

Valued components

What are VCs?

It stands for Valued components. These are elements that are important to humans or the environment. Because viewpoints can vary, it was important to consult with northern communities to identify appropriate valued components.

When determining VCs, we used input from multiple northern communities:

- English River First Nation,
- Kinepik Métis Local #9,
- Pinehouse Lake,
- Beaver,
- Ile à la Crosse,
- Patawaka, and
- The seven Athabasca Communities represented by the Yá'thi Néná Lands and Resources Office

VCs were determined to be Air, Humans, Indigenous Land and Resource Use, Ground/Terrain/Soil, Vegetation, Water, and Wildlife.

Project Interactions

How will the project impact VCs? The project has several phases and activities that can interact with VCs. These are:

- Preparation
- Operation
- Decommission
- Waste Management
- Water Management

We undertake actions to eliminate or reduce negative project impacts on VCs. These actions are called mitigation measures.



Significance

Can the impacts to VCs be effectively managed?

We study many considerations before making conclusions on whether impacts are significant. Several adverse effects must be determined. These are the effects left after mitigation measures. Then, we answer questions about the residual adverse effects of each VC:

- Magnitude-How big is the effect?
- Geographic extent-Where do the effects occur?
- Time-When do the effects occur?
- Frequency-How often do the effects occur?
- Duration-How long do the effects last?
- Reversibility-Can the effects be undone?
- Context-Are there environmental or social factors to consider?

Surrounding projects, laws, policies, communities, practices, and land use, reliability of mitigation, multiple sources of knowledge, and many other factors can influence VC conditions. These factors are evaluated, considering the baseline conditions, to make a conclusion on significance.

A conclusion of "not significant" does not mean that an adverse effect won't occur or isn't important relative to people or the environment—it is simply a conclusion that the potential changes can be effectively managed.

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Wheeler River VCs: Vegetation, Ecosystems and Wetlands

Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Abundance of vegetation
- Chemical make-up of the constituents
- Listed Plant Species

Potential Effects

Activities that could reduce or disturb vegetation, listed plant species, and wetlands:

- Introduction of weeds
- Generation and deposition of dust
- Changes to water quality
- Storage, handling, and transport of waste
- Reclamation of disturbed areas

Mitigation Measures

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Cleared bush will be stockpiled and used in progressive reclamation
- Implementation of controls to limit dust generation
- Secondary containment of tanks and pipelines to contain accidental leaks and spills
- Minimize risk of accidental spills through the Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan
- Mining solution and process water will be reused whenever possible to reduce water required for the Project and to reduce treated water released to the environment

Conclusions

Effects are anticipated to be:

- Low magnitude - less than 0.1% of wetlands lost; about 2.9% of habitat types potentially affected in the local area
- Local - limited to areas disturbed by the project
- Long term - throughout the project life cycle
- Not significant - residual effects are not expected to alter vegetation and ecosystems integrity (sustainability)

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Wheeler River Cumulative Effects Assessment

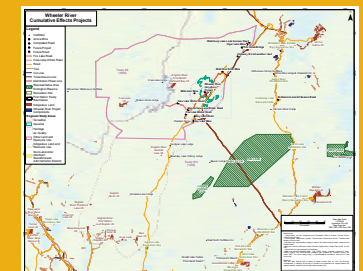
A Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) is completed to ensure that the incremental effects from multiple activities in an area (environment, human health, land use, etc.) are considered together. Project activities can interact with Valued Components; when interactions cause Valued Components' conditions to change, it is known as an "effect". The combined effects may be significant even though the effects of each independent activity is not significant.

Cumulative Effects Considerations

- The cumulative effects (overlapping effects) were characterized to inform the CEA
- The significance of the cumulative effect was determined for each Valued Component
- The Cumulative effects for all of the Valued Components were predicted to be Not Significant

Key Points of a CEA

- Completed for each of the selected Valued Components.
- Uses established assessment methods.
- Includes Indigenous, local and scientific knowledge.
- Conducted at the regional level for each Valued Component.
- Baseline conditions of the Valued Components reflect the effects from past and present projects and activities.
- Identifies overlapping residual effects (such as time and space) from the Project, with residual effects from known projects and/or activities from past, present, and future projects and/or activities.
- Considers all known projects and activities, and climate change.



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Wheeler River VCs: Ground, Terrain and Soil

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Land stability
- Soil quantity, quality and nutrients

Potential Effects

- Activities that could impact land stability, surface drainage patterns, surface erosion potential, soil quality, and soil quantity:
 - Clearing, grading, and construction
 - Unexpected spills, leaks
 - Release of water to groundwater and/or surface water bodies

Reclamation of disturbed areas may result in similar Project-related effects, but to a lesser extent.

Mitigation Measures

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Construction strategies to eliminate or reduce impacts
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Reusing disturbed sources of soil nutrients, generated during construction, for the reclamation process
- Installation of sediment/erosion controls and surface water management features
- Monitoring of open-source dust associated with major earthworks and equipment travel
- Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan in place to respond to unexpected leaks, spills, and releases of materials
- Wherever possible, progressive reclamation will be conducted throughout the life of the Project in relation to landscape features (slope, aspect) and surface drainage patterns

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
 - Low magnitude—within range of natural variations
 - Local—limited to areas disturbed by the project
 - Medium term—up to, but not including post-decommissioning
 - Not significant—residual effects are not expected to alter VCs integrity and sustainability nor their availability to contribute to the environment

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Wheeler River VCs: Wildlife and Birds

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Populations and health of wildlife including:
 - Ungulates: Moose, Woodland Caribou
 - Furbearers: Wolverine, Mink, Muskrat
 - Birds: Bald Eagle, Osprey, Common Nighthawk, Short-Eared Owl, Watershrike, Game Birds, Songbirds, Yellow Rail, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-Sided Flycatcher

Potential Effects

- Activities that could reduce or disturb species of wildlife, birds, or habitats include:
 - Vehicles, equipment, and aircraft traffic
 - Dust
 - Human presence
 - Collisions with equipment and vehicles
 - Entrapment in facilities
 - Exposure to substances in dust
 - Release of Project-related treated effluent
 - Spills of hazardous materials
 - More efficient hunter, trapper, and predator access to the Project area via new access routes

Changes to surface water quality could affect wildlife habitat and health from water management practices.

Decommissioning of Project site may result in a continued alteration of wildlife habitat and/or mortality from vehicle-wildlife collisions.

Mitigation Measures – Wildlife Management Plan

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Site clearing scheduled to avoid times when animal and birds are denning, raising, breeding
- Nesting surveys conducted before clearing to identify and establish measures to protect dens, burrows, lodges, nests, and other habitat
- Measure and practices to reduce the generation of dust
- Secondary containment of tanks and pipelines to contain accidental leaks and spills
- Implementation of Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan
- Fencing and monitoring contaminated areas—waste ponds and pools, landfill
- Implementation of Woodland Caribou Management Plan
- Employees trained to minimize their impact on wildlife, such as no littering, respect for wildlife, etc.
- Implementation of speed limits to reduce risk of collisions with wildlife
- Waste and hazardous materials collected and temporarily stored in wildlife-proof containers

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
 - Low magnitude—risk of mortality within range of natural variations
 - Regional effect on habitat loss—limited to Project area
 - Local effect on mortality—direct mortality within Project area from vehicle-wildlife collisions, but indirect mortality could extend beyond Project area
 - Medium term for long-term—highest loss of habitat and mortality vehicle-wildlife collisions expected during construction and operation, but may continue during other phases of the project
 - Medium to long term for furbearers, raptors and select bird species—loss of habitat and mortality vehicle-wildlife collisions expected during construction and operation
 - Long term—mortality effects not expected to alter habitat integrity nor wildlife and bird regional populations sustainability

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Wheeler River VC: Aquatic Environment

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Fish habitat availability and distribution
- Fish survival and reproduction
- Surface water levels and flow
- Concentration of chemicals and metals in surface water
- Concentration of chemical and metals in aquatic sediments
- Distribution and survival of snails, worms, dragonfly larvae, and other benthic invertebrates

Potential Effects

- Activities that could reduce or disturb aquatic environments, species, or habitats:
 - Modification of fish habitat from disturbances around surface water
 - Erosion and transport of sediments into surface water
 - Water withdrawal from Whitefish Lake
 - Releasing effluent to Whitefish Lake
 - Water management could result in changes to water quality affecting fish, fish habitat, and benthic invertebrates
 - Water management could alter stream flow or lake levels required for fish mobility and productivity
 - Reclamation of disturbed areas could increase sediments in water and change fish habitat

Mitigation Measures

- Limiting duration of in-water working: conducting work during low-flow periods, and conducting work away from flows when possible
- Avoiding activities in windy or rainy conditions to limit erosion and sedimentation
- Plan activities in waterbodies to limit loss or disturbance to aquatic and sensitive habitat
- Limit shoreline degradation when operating machinery
- Stabilize shorelines to limit erosion and sedimentation by limiting clearing of vegetation and revegetating with native species, wherever possible
- Maintaining routes used for fish passage by designing water intake and treated water discharge locations to protect fish, fish movements, and fish habitats
- Planning to avoid chemicals entering waterways during near-water work
- Implementing an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
 - Low magnitude—no loss of habitat and fish population
 - Local—limited to Project area
 - Long term for habitat availability—throughout construction and operation
 - Short term for habitat distribution—fish movement protected throughout life of the project
 - Not significant—residual effects not expected to alter local fish populations

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Wheeler River VC: Relationship to the Land

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Resources availability
- Land availability
- Suitability of land and resources

Potential Effects

- The presence of the project and its activities may result in changes to:
 - Water, vegetation, fish, and wildlife
 - Access to the area
 - Land area available
 - Noise level, traffic, dust, and other disturbances associated with Project activities
 - Quality of the experience using resources
 - Opportunities for Indigenous land use activities
 - Opportunities for non-Indigenous land use

Mitigation Measures

- Implementation of measures to protect plants, fish, and wildlife
- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of noise reducing equipment
- Reduce dust and air emissions
- Enforce speed limits for traffic
- Implement radiological clearance of equipment before exiting Project site
- Implement progressive reclamation of disturbed areas
- Establish community agreements
- Establish trappers' compensation
- Implement Indigenous People's Policy, including ongoing communication with Indigenous Communities of Interest

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
 - Low magnitude—no loss of habitat and fish population
 - Local—Project area (in and around the local and regional study area)
 - Complete—until reclamation is complete
 - Not significant—continuous in frequency, low in impact, and fully reversible following decommissioning

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Wheeler River VCs: Community, Culture and Economy

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Populations, traffic, community infrastructure and services
- Income, employment, training, government revenues, business opportunities
- Community cohesion and traditional economy
- Employment and training (generally delivered through institutions connected to northern Saskatchewan)

Potential Effects

- Activities that could interact with community, culture, and economy:
 - Population numbers and population characteristics
 - Up to 300 jobs created during construction and more than 100 direct and contract roles during the operation phase
 - Supervisory, trades, professional, technical, and foundational (entry level) positions available during operations
 - Availability and increased opportunities for business and training
 - Participation in traditional economic activities
 - Abscendence of Traffic
 - Increased demand on community infrastructure and services

Mitigation Measures

- Implementation of agreements with communities (support)
 - Prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous Communities of Interest (employment, training, and business, wherever possible)
 - Implement procurement approach focused on communities
- Implementation of education and other support services for workers and in some cases their families
- Planned pick-up points in alignment with employment practices
- Implementation of Emergency Response Plan

Conclusions

- Effects on community well-being, infrastructure, services and economy are currently being assessed, and are anticipated to be:
 - Minimal adverse and/or positive
 - Low to moderate magnitude—during construction and operation, and low during reclamation
 - Local—primarily in the Project area
 - Short to medium—based on Project phases
 - Not significant—continuous in frequency, moderate in context, and fully reversible following decommissioning

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Wheeler River Risk Assessment

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To evaluate and understand if people, plants, and animals will be exposed to substances at amounts above what is known to be safe after the planned mitigation measures have been applied.

It incorporates the movement of substances through the food chain as well as direct exposure to substances (soil, air, water, etc.) to appropriately capture risk.

Human Health Risk Assessment

- People who access the project site are considered in the risk assessment. They include:
 - Camp workers
 - Seasonal resident/edge operator—seasonal access
 - People fishing/hunting/trapping/gathering fireweed/picking berries—traditional and recreational access
 - Neighbouring residents fishing/hunting/trapping
 - Future permanent residents—access to Project site after its decommissioning

Assessment Results and Mitigation

- Low overall health risk to people using the area
- Expected radiation doses to people below public dose limit
- Low risk of exposure of people to metals in the environment (below benchmarks for metals)
- Ongoing monitoring during all Project phases

Ecological Risk Assessment

Considers ecological receptors such as:

- Terrestrial Mammals—Woodland Caribou, hare, moose, black bear, lynx, etc.
- Riparian Mammals—Muskrat, mink
- Terrestrial Birds—Bald eagle, robin, Canada goose, etc.
- Riparian Birds—Mallard, loon
- Fish—Northern pike, white sucker
- Aquatic Invertebrates—Zooplankton, benthic invertebrates
- Terrestrial Vegetation—Lichen, Blueberry, Labrador tea
- Aquatic Vegetation—Phytoplankton, Macrophyte

These can be exposed to substances through direct exposure in water, sediment, soil, air or through the food chain.

Assessment Results and Mitigation

- Low overall health risk to animals, plants, and invertebrates
- Expected radiation doses to ecological receptors below benchmarks
- No risk of exposure to ecological receptors to non-radionuclides hazards
- Ongoing monitoring during all Project phases

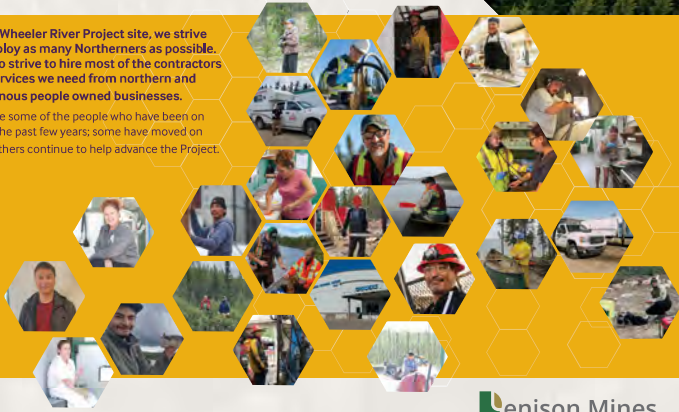
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Wheeler River Project People

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At the Wheeler River Project site, we strive to employ as many Northerners as possible. We also strive to hire most of the contractors and services we need from northern and Indigenous people owned businesses. Here are some of the people who have been on site in the past few years; some have moved on while others continue to help advance the Project.



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Wheeler River Building Relationships

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Denison and the Wheeler River Project team are committed to meaningful engagement with Indigenous people, communities, residents, and organizations with an interest in our Project.

TALKING together. LISTENING to you. RESPONDING to explain.

Engagement With Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Communities of Interest

- English River First Nation
- Kinship Mine Local 30 (Ponchaud)
- Minto Nation - Saskatchewan
- A La Bale Mine Local 31 (Welela Cross)
- Spotted Horse Local 37 (Bessawab)
- Patuxent Mine Local 82 (Dutawab)
- Northern Hamlet of Patawask
- Northern Village of Pinehouse
- Northern Village of Kikla Cross
- Northern Village of Beauval

Other communities, organizations and groups of interest:

- Lac la Ponge Indian Band
- Birch Narrows Dene Nation
- Buffalo River Dene Nation
- Hatcher Lake First Nation
- Black Lake First Nation
- Fordville First Nation
- Hatcher Lake First Nation
- Yath'Né First Nation and Resource Office
- Prince Albert Grand Council
- Meadow Lake Tribal Council
- Commercial Trappers
- Commercial Fishers
- Commercial Lodgers
- Cabin and lease owners

Thank You, Bobby John

Bobby John lived, trapped, fished and hunted in the Wheeler River Project area long before Denison and its predecessors started exploring the site. Over the years, Bobby John became someone our Project team relied on for insight on the area, for feedback on the Project proposal, for help with tracking wildlife and for assistance for our field teams, cutting through the bush and more. We will not forget Bobby John's contributions.

Since 2016 and every year after, Denison has met with community members and leadership through workshops, site tours, public meetings, and even virtual community meetings to hear concerns, receive knowledge and input, and share Project information. Subjects of workshops and meetings have included:

- Wheeler River Project components:
 - Access road
 - Treated water left/land discharge location
 - Mining method
 - Design change to freezing containment method
- Environmental considerations:
 - Water bodies - fishing
 - Fish habitat
 - Species at risk
 - Land disturbance

Our Support of Communities

Denison's support of communities can take various forms:

- Donations to community organizations
- Sponsorships of community events
- Sponsorships of in-kind support of education and field trips
- Direct agreements with specific Indigenous communities

Here are some examples of Denison's support in 2021:

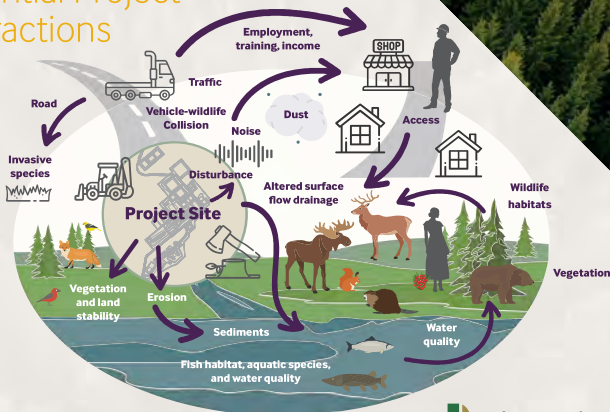
- Entered into an Exploration Agreement with English River First Nation
- Hatcher Lake First Nation Region 3 South Day Gathering
- Hatcher Lake First Nation and their market garden initiative
- Pinehouse Lake hockey tournament
- Improvements to the English River First Nation Culture Camp at the Meadow Lake Reserve at 160km
- Many Christmas initiatives in the region, including those in Beauval, Kikla Cross, and the Hamlet of Patawask

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Wheeler River Potential Project Interactions

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The Wheeler River Project

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 **Denison Mines**

Wheeler River Project

Project Overview

- Eastern Athabasca Basin
- 35km northeast of Key Lake Mill
- 35km southwest of McArthur River Mine
- Within the boundaries of Treaty 10, the traditional territory of English River First Nation, in the homeland of the Métis, within Nuhenéné.
- The purpose is to construct, operate, and decommission an ISR uranium mine and processing plant.



Wheeler River Project

Location	Northern Saskatchewan, Canada.	
Project Components and Activities:	The central Project components are the ISR mine and the processing plant.	Supporting Project components and activities include those needed for waste management, water management, distribution of electricity, and transportation, such as pads, ponds, buildings, roads, and an airstrip.
Inputs	freshwater, chemicals (for mining, uranium processing, treating water), electricity, and fuel.	
Outputs	waste (organics, clean waste rock, special waste rock (drilling core), domestic waste, industrial waste, precipitates from the processing plant and water treatment, sewage), air emissions including greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), noise, and treated effluent.	
Product	U3O8 or yellowcake. The product Denison sells is ultimately used as fuel in nuclear power plants, supporting global efforts to reduce GHG emissions.	
Employment	Approximately 300 workers during Construction and 180 during Operation. The Project will be operated as a fly-in-fly-out operation.	
Project Duration:	Total of approximately 38 years, about 2 years for Construction, 15 years for Operation, 5 years for Decommissioning, and 15 years for Post-Decommissioning periods.	

Wheeler River Project

Schedule of Activities

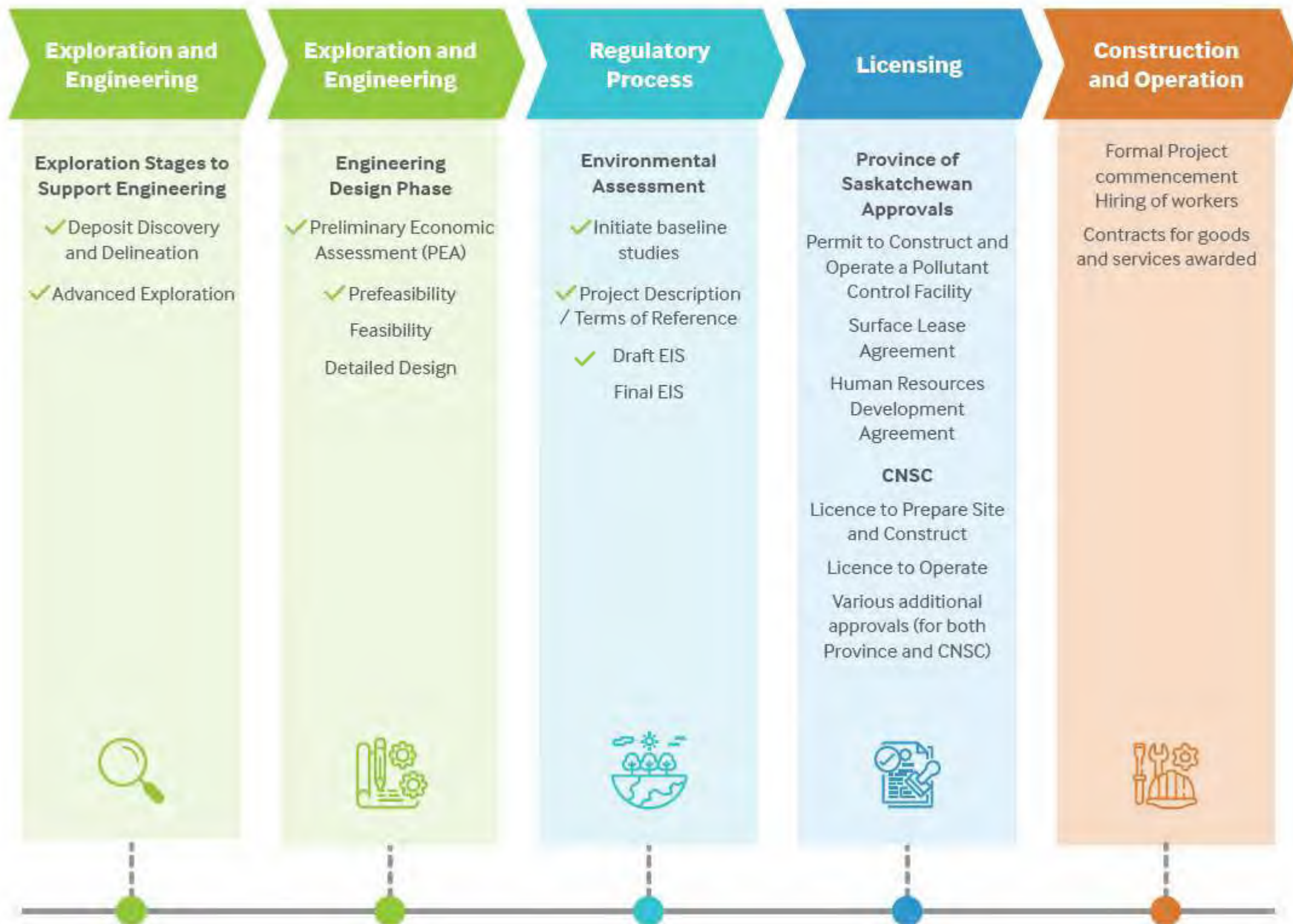
	Construction (Year 1 to 3)	Operation (Year 3 to 18)	Decommissioning (Year 18 to 23)	Post-Decommissioning (Year 23 to 38)
Key Project Components	Develop access roads and air strip		Facility removal	Active environmental monitoring of vegetation growth; monitoring of surface water and groundwater quality; monitoring of wildlife site
	Site preparation and earthworks			
	ISR wellfield drilling	Operation of the ISR wellfield ISR wellfield drilling	Process water treatment and release Mining horizon remediation	
	Freeze hole drilling and ground freezing	Freeze hole drilling and ground freezing	Thawing of freeze wall	
	Development of surface infrastructure (camp, operations centre, plants, ponds, pads and support facilities)	Operation of processing plant and production of uranium concentrate	Decontamination of surface facilities, injection, recovery and monitoring wells Facility removal	
		Water withdrawal from groundwater or surface water body		
		Treated effluent release to surface water body	Site water management, treatment and release	
		Waste management		
	Active environmental monitoring of vegetation growth; monitoring of surface water and groundwater quality; monitoring of wildlife site			

Wheeler River Project



Wheeler River Project

Regulatory Process



Questions



Birch Narrows Dene Nation

Wheeler River Project and Environmental Assessment Overview
February 14, 2023



Cautionary Statements & References

This presentation and the information contained herein is designed to help you understand management's current views, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. This presentation contains information relating to the uranium market, third party and provincial infrastructure, and the plans and availability thereof, derived from third-party publications and reports which Denison believes are reliable but have not been independently verified by the Company.

Certain information contained in this presentation constitutes "forward-looking information", within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and similar Canadian legislation concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Denison. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expect", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "forecast", "intend", "project", "may", "will", "could", "might" or "will be taken", "occure", "be achieved" or "will be the potential for", in particular, this presentation contains forward-looking information pertaining to the results of, and estimates, assumptions and projections provided in, the Wheeler PFS and the Waterbury PEA, including future development methods and plans, market prices, costs and capital expenditures, de-risking and project assessment activities, plans and objectives, assumptions regarding Denison's ability to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals to commence development at Wheeler, Denison's percentage interest in its projects and assumed continuity of its agreements with its joint venture partners and other third parties, production and sales, development outlook for McLean Lake, and estimates of uranium industry factors, including physical uranium supply and demand. Statements relating to "mineral resources" are deemed to be forward-looking information, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the mineral resources described can be profitably produced in the future.

Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Denison to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Denison faces certain risks, including the current and potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, use of mining methods which are novel and untested in the Athabasca basin, the inability to permit or develop its projects as currently planned, the inability to secure sufficient financing to pursue its business objectives, the unpredictability of market prices, events that could materially increase costs, changes in the regulatory environment governing the project lands, and unanticipated claims against title and rights to the project. Denison believes that the expectations reflected in this forward-looking information are reasonable but there can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking information. For a discussion in respect of risks and other factors that could influence forward-looking events, please refer to the "Risk Factors" in Denison's Annual Information Form dated March 25, 2022 available under its profile at www.sedar.com and its Form 40-F available at www.sedg.gov/edgar.shtml. These factors are not, and should not be construed as being exhaustive.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking information contained in this presentation is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Any forward-looking information and the assumptions made with respect thereto speaks only to the effective date of this presentation. Denison does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information after such date to conform such information to actual results or to changes in its expectations, except as otherwise required by applicable legislation.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves: This presentation may use terms such as "measured", "indicated" and/or "inferred" mineral resources and "proven" or "probable" mineral reserves, which are terms defined with reference to the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("CIM Standards"). The Company's descriptions of its projects may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Qualified Persons: The disclosure of a scientific or technical nature within this presentation, including the disclosure of mineral resources, mineral reserves, as well as the results of the Wheeler PFS and Waterbury PEA, was reviewed and approved by David Bronkhorst, PEng, and Andy Yackulic, PGeo, each of whom is a Qualified Person in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101.

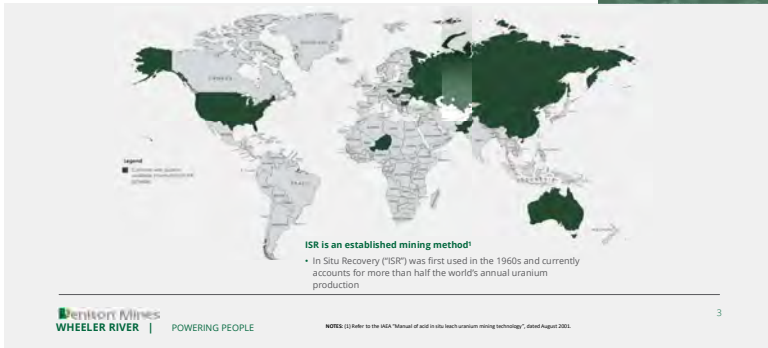
Technical Reports: For further details regarding the Wheeler River project, please refer to the Company's press release dated September 24, 2018 and the technical report titled "Preliminary Feasibility Study for the Wheeler River Uranium Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" with an effective date of September 24, 2018 ("Wheeler PFS"). For further details regarding the Waterbury Lake project, please refer to the Company's press release dated November 17, 2020 and the technical report titled "Preliminary Economic Assessment for the 'The Hidden Tail' (Zinc) Deposit, Waterbury Lake Property, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada" with an effective date of October 30, 2020 ("Waterbury PEA"). The PEA is a preliminary analysis of the potential viability of the Project's mineral resources, and should not be considered the same as a Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study, as various factors are preliminary in nature. There is no certainty that the results from the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Schedules, timelines and grade do not represent an estimate of mineral reserves.

For a description of the data verification, assay procedures and the quality assurance program and quality control measures applied by Denison, please see Denison's Annual Information Form dated March 25, 2022. A copy of the foregoing is available on Denison's website and under its profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sedg.gov/edgar.shtml.

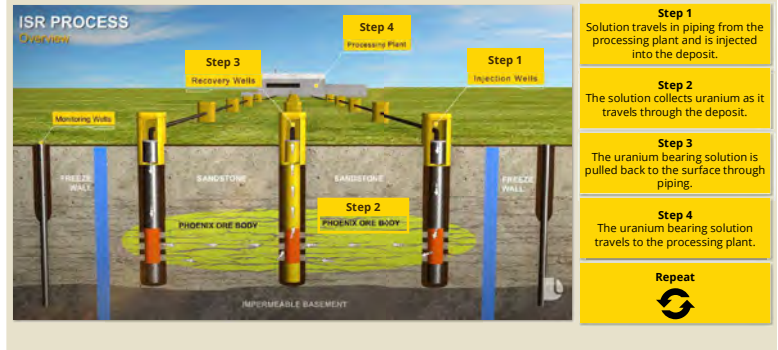


In Situ Recovery ("ISR") Mining: Introducing a proven mining technique to the Athabasca Basin

Key Components for the Project



Project Technology: In Situ Recovery and Wellfield Remediation



Project Introduction: Location

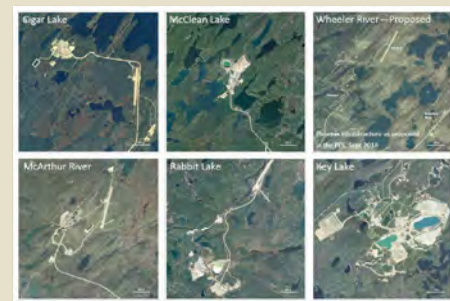


Project Technology: Advantages of ISR Mining



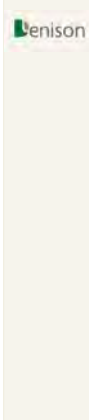
The Wheeler River Project is located:

- In northern Saskatchewan, Canada.
- Along the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin.
- 4 km west of Highway 914.
- 35 kilometers northeast of the Key Lake and Key Lake controlled access point
- 35 kilometers southwest of the McArthur River.

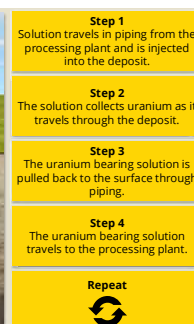


- ✓ Small surface footprint
- ✓ No tailings production
- ✓ Enhanced site reclamation
- ✓ Lower water consumption
- ✓ Lower energy consumption
- ✓ Small volume treated effluent released to surface water bodies
- ✓ Very small volumes of clean waste rock

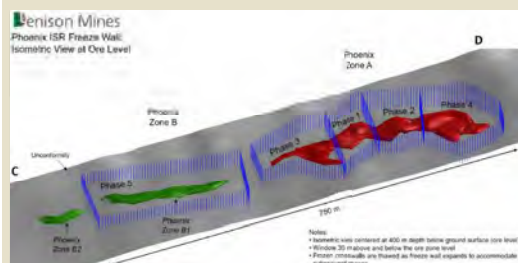
Project Introduction: Wheeler River Site Layout



Project Technology: In Situ Recovery and Wellfield Remediation



Project Technology: Freeze Wall

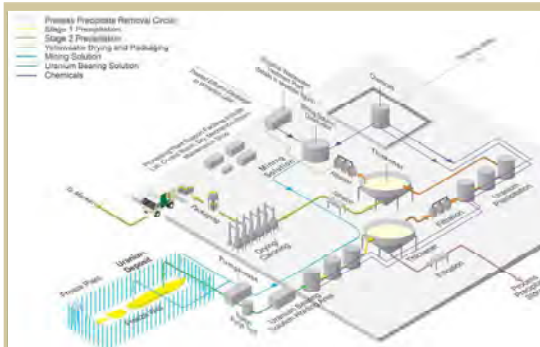


Freezing occurs in stages, starting during construction.

Freezing encloses the deposit, providing secondary containment.

Freezing occurs through the same process used at ice hockey rinks.

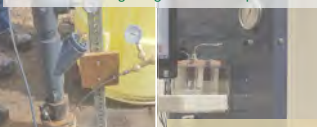
Project Technology: Processing Facilities



Project Technology: Video Overview



Phoenix ISR De-Risking: Combining the world's lowest cost uranium mining method with the world's highest-grade undeveloped uranium deposit



2019/2020 ISR Field Tests⁽¹⁾
35 small-diameter test, observation and re-charge wells
2 large-diameter commercial scale wells
Pump and injection tests collecting critical hydrogeological data
Demonstrated "Proof of Concept" for use of ISR

Specialized Core Leach Testing
Leach testing indicative of in-situ conditions using intact core samples from Phoenix
Results consistently produced uranium bearing solution head-grade levels significantly higher than grade used in the 2018 PFS⁽²⁾
+97% recovery achieved during long-term test⁽³⁾

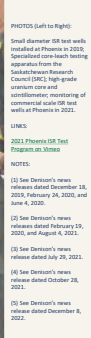
Additional High-Grade uranium discovered at Phoenix⁽³⁾
22.0% eU₃O₈ over 8.6 metres in GWR-045
Located outside of the existing high-grade resource domain for Zone A and Phase 1 of the current mining plan



2021 field test of commercial-scale ISR test pattern⁽⁴⁾
Achieved commercial-scale flow-rate used in the 2018 PFS
Completed Athabasca Basin's first "tracer test" showing hydraulic control, breakthrough times consistent with modelling, and ability to carry out "clean-up"



2022 Phoenix ISR Test Program on Mine
NOTES:
(1) See Denison's news release dated December 16, 2019, February 24, 2020, and June 4, 2021.
(2) See Denison's news release dated February 19, 2021, and August 4, 2021.
(3) See Denison's news release dated July 29, 2021.
(4) See Denison's news release dated October 28, 2021.
(5) See Denison's news release dated December 8, 2021.



Fully Permitted In-Situ Recovery Feasibility Field Test (FFT): Multiple catalysts expected from first-of-its-kind test in the Athabasca Basin^(1, 2)



The Phoenix FFT is expected to validate and inform various feasibility study elements for use of In-Situ Recovery (ISR) mining, including production and remediation profiles, and is planned to occur in three phases commencing in H2 2022:

Leaching Completed ✓ successful injection of acidic solution and recovery of uranium bearing solution using a portion of the test pattern installed at Phoenix in 2021 ⁽³⁾ .	Neutralization Completed ✓ successful injection of mild alkaline solution to reverse the leaching process and return test area to protective conditions ⁽⁴⁾ .	Recovered Solution Management Separation of recovered solution into mineralized precipitates (temporarily stored in tanks on surface) and neutralized treated solution (re-injected into sub-surface).
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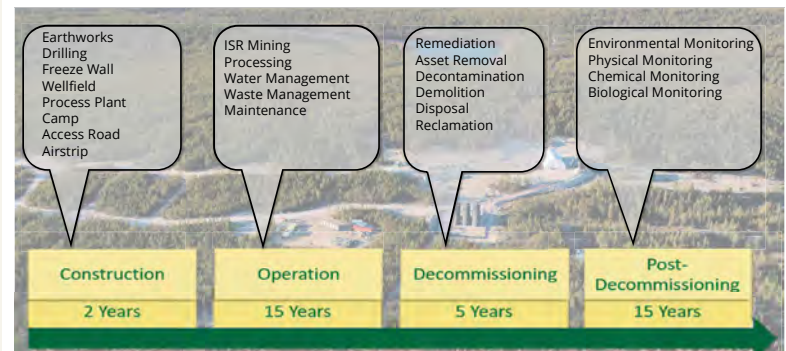


PHOTO:
Inside FFT overall structure during commissioning - including view of commercial scale test wells, monitoring wells, and injection solution preparation module (left) and plan map of Phoenix FFT site (right).

NOTES:
(1) See Denison's news release dated July 15, 2022.
(2) See Denison's news release dated August 8, 2022.
(3) See Denison's news release dated October 17, 2022.
(4) See Denison's news release dated December 12, 2022.

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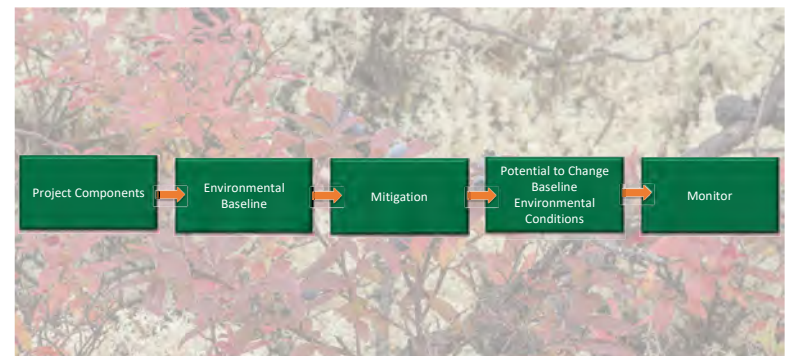
Project Introduction: Schedule of Activities



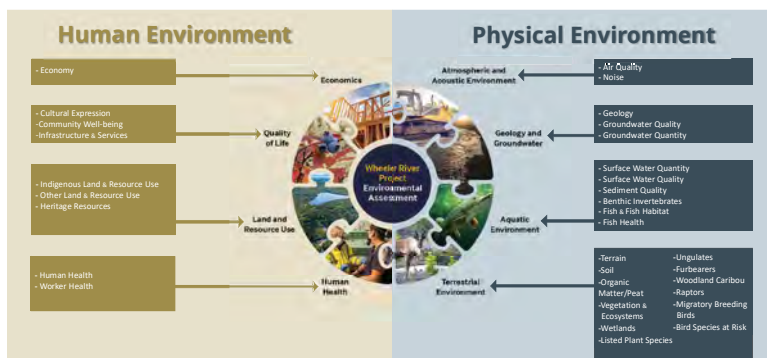
Mineral Development Process: Draft Environment Impact Statement



Environmental Assessment: Approach and Methodology Overview



Environmental Assessment: Project Valued Components





Questions and Discussion



From: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
To: [Patricia McCunn-Miller](#)
Subject: Follow up to meeting of May 16, 2023 between Denison and PBCN
Date: Wednesday, May 17, 2023 11:10:00 AM
Attachments: [20230516-PRES-DEN_PBCN.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Good morning Patti –

Thank you for taking the time to meet with myself, Kevin, Stephanie and Rochelle. I appreciated the time taken by Ted Merasty and Constance to virtually attend our introductory meeting.

To being with, I've attached a pdf of the presentation we provided, for your records. There are a few slides we were unable to get to due to time constraints, and also a video in the presentation that we were unable to view. I've included the following link to the video, in case you or your team are interested: <https://www.wheellerriverproject.ca/> (Video right at top of page).

As an outcome of our meeting, I understand the next steps to be for you to send our team a copy of the PBCN Traditional Territory map – we acknowledge that PBCN does not want the map shared, but if specific confidentiality terms are needed, please let us know. I understand you have other materials that are of interest to send to Denison as well; please forward at your convenience.

We also noted that you would like to set up a further meeting to better understand PBCN's interests in the Project area and PBCN's concerns regarding the Project. We are happy to do this, and we both acknowledged that the coming weeks are quite significantly full for the foreseeable future. May I suggest that I reach out at the beginning of June with some proposed meeting dates and we go from there? If not, feel free to suggest an alternative.

Thanks again,
Carolanne

Carolanne Inglis-McQuay

Director, Corporate Social Responsibility

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From: Walter Smith [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, June 11, 2023 10:02 AM
To: Carolanne Inglis-McQuay <cinglismcquay@denisonmines.com>
Subject: [**]RE: 20230605_KML-NVP_ConcernTables_Final

Here are my initial thoughts; we should carve out some time to develop a work plan for much of this over the coming months. The responses show our community you will work with us on the development of an agreement, which will evolve to answer most of our concerns. Pinehouse is satisfied with your responses.

The document you shared shows concerns we said are essential and that, as a corporation, you are thinking through those concerns with intention. We as a community are in awe of the Denison engagement and will go ahead and state this publicly when needed.

We need to create a community STEM process that considers culture and language. I will continue to refine the Valued Ecosystem Components (VEC) and EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) and work to actively educate community members on the concerns. Our community understands we are beginning a new relationship and that greater detail in our relationship can only be developed over time as we both work on our specific challenges.

Developing an environmental monitoring process capacity in Pinehouse will be determined as part of the agreement:

Economic benefits will be defined in the agreement.

Cumulative effects can be monitored by developing greater capacity in Pinehouse in partnership with Denison, which will also be part of the agreement.

Viability is a function of market conditions, and Pinehouse believes this project will progress.

Developing an emergency response capacity in Pinehouse could be determined as part of the agreement.

Indigenous Knowledge was incorporated in the submitted documents and will evolve as part of the agreement.

“Questions and clarifications on ISR mining methodology, including freeze wall technology and Project power requirements.” This is a STEM process which we will ask for in the agreement.

Support the vision of local industry supporting infrastructure. Developing industry at the forks will be determined as part of the agreement.

Key Issues and Concerns from the Northern Village of Pinehouse and Kineepik Métis Local from 2016 until draft EIS Comment period (Q1, 2023)

Topic	Summary of the Issue, Interest, or Concern	Reference	Denison Response & How Comment was Addressed/Considered in the Draft EIS	Status	Justification of Status	Ongoing Resolution of Concerns (if required)
Monitoring	<p>Interest in information and direct participation in monitoring baseline and effects.</p> <p>Concern that project should have independent monitoring for the Project and that information from this be shared with communities.</p>	ROC 2 ROC 105 ROC 444	<p>An Environmental Protection Program will be established to provide an overarching framework for key environmental monitoring and management plans and to ensure a means to demonstrate compliance with applicable environmental regulatory requirements and other performance targets that Denison may set. The program would be developed in a manner that aligns with the ISO 14001 EMS Standard. Aspects of the Environmental Protection Plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Management and Monitoring of Emissions -Liquid Effluent Monitoring Plan - Air Emissions Monitoring Plan - Groundwater Monitoring Plan - Environmental Monitoring Plan - Woodland Caribou Management Plan <p>As the Indigenous Community of Interest with a residential community most proximal to the Project, Denison has committed to collaborating with Kineepik Metis Local on a community specific monitoring regime, suited to their interests and needs in order to provide transparent information to discourage avoidance of the area and alleviate perceived concerns about potential impacts. As part of this program, Denison and KML will be sharing information in an agreed-upon fashion, about agreed-upon species of interest. Denison expects that important country foods harvested for food and cultural purposes (i.e moose, fish species, etc), surface water quality, and other areas of interest will form part of this monitoring program, including the potential to report on wildlife-vehicle mortality or other such areas of potential concern as they evolve over time.</p> <p>See Section 16 for a summary of monitoring and follow-up programs.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 • Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023 	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Economics	Concern and interest in economic opportunities associated with Project and education and training to facilitate access and participation by community members.	ROC 62 ROC 105 ROC 388 ROC 444 ROC 620 ROC 623	<p>Denison has estimated a workforce of 300 during the two-year Construction phase and 180 during the Operation phase. Mineral sector positions are typically considered to be higher paying than many other industrial positions. Residents and communities in the LSA (ERFN (including Indian Reserve Wapachewunak 192D and Indian Reserve La Plonge 192) and Patuanak, Northern Hamlet (Patuanak); Pinehouse Lake, Northern Village; and Beauval, Northern Village) will be given first priority for employment, training, and business opportunities, followed by residents and communities in the RSA (Northern Saskatchewan Administrative District).</p> <p>Mitigation and enhancement measures will be implemented by Denison to enhance the positive effects of the Project on employment and training, income, traditional economy, and business opportunities and minimize adverse effects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A Human Resource Development Plan to initially prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in the LSA in terms of employment and training opportunities; -Establishment of a procurement approach through all phases of the Project, focusing on businesses based within the LSA communities, followed by Indigenous and / or businesses in the RSA; 	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 • Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023 	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue

Key Issues and Concerns from the Northern Village of Pinehouse and Kineepik Métis Local from 2016 until draft EIS Comment period (Q1, 2023)

Topic	Summary of the Issue, Interest, or Concern	Reference	Denison Response & How Comment was Addressed/Considered in the Draft EIS	Status	Justification of Status	Ongoing Resolution of Concerns (if required)
			<p>-Negotiation with the Province of Saskatchewan to develop the Project's Surface Lease Agreement and Human Resource Development Agreement.</p> <p>The Agreement negotiated between Denison and KML outlines specific commitments for KML participation in economic opportunities associated with the Project, including in relation to ongoing education and training as deemed appropriate by KML.</p> <p>See Section 13 for a summary on local, provincial, and federal Project benefits and Denison's approach to employment, training, and business participation opportunities for communities.</p> <p>See Section 13 for information regarding employment, employment opportunities, and career growth for community members.</p>			
Economics	Interest with potential contracts and business opportunities for northern Indigenous companies.	ROC 105 ROC 114 ROC 118 ROC 444	<p>The Project will create employment and business opportunities and increase income for workers and businesses in the LSA, RSA, and beyond the RSA during all phases of the Project. Denison has estimated a workforce during the two-year Construction period of 300 people and during the Operation phase 180 people are expected to be employed to operate the ISR wellfield and processing plant, including supporting activities. Mineral sector positions are typically considered to be higher paying than many other industrial positions. Residents and communities in the LSA will be given first priority for employment and training and business opportunities, followed by Indigenous and / or other communities in the RSA.</p> <p>The Agreement negotiated between Denison and KML outlines specific commitments for KML participation in economic opportunities associated with the Project, including business opportunities as deemed appropriate by KML.</p> <p>See Section 13 for a summary of local, provincial, and federal Project benefits and Denison's approach to employment, training, and business participation opportunities for communities.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Engagement	<p>Interest in implementation of appropriate engagement process activities.</p> <p>Concern was raised over the approach to consultation with others (other communities) and questions raised on whether a Collaborative Agreement was possible during operations.</p>	ROC 106 ROC 114 ROC 118 ROC 135 ROC 388 ROC 444	<p>Denison has identified key objectives respecting Indigenous engagement associated with the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build and maintain authentic relationships based on a foundation of trust, good faith, and transparency. -Create a respectful dialogue process that promotes communication and collaboration among Denison and Indigenous communities, in a timely and accurate fashion. -Understand how the proposed development of the Project may affect the interests of Indigenous peoples (including Indigenous and/or Treaty Rights), and work with Indigenous peoples to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address effects, while also collaborating to maximize potential positive effects. <p>Engagement activities for the Project can and will evolve over time, as information is gathered that is pertinent to Denison's understanding of the Interested Parties and their relationship to, and interest in, the Project. At present, Denison has an</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue

Key Issues and Concerns from the Northern Village of Pinehouse and Kineepik Métis Local from 2016 until draft EIS Comment period (Q1, 2023)

Topic	Summary of the Issue, Interest, or Concern	Reference	Denison Response & How Comment was Addressed/Considered in the Draft EIS	Status	Justification of Status	Ongoing Resolution of Concerns (if required)
			<p>Exploration Agreement with KML and continues to engage with KML and NVP with respect to the Wheeler River Project.</p> <p>The Agreement negotiated between Denison and KML is demonstrative of Denison's responsiveness to the request from KML for such an agreement.</p> <p>See Section 4 for additional information on the consultation process.</p>			
Cumulative Effects	Concern was expressed over cumulative effects in the region.	ROC 105	<p>Denison conducted a cumulative effects assessment, which included the Highway 914 extension project, on categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Atmospheric and Acoustic Environment. -Geology and Groundwater. -The Aquatic Environment. -The Terrestrial Environment. -Human Health. -Land and Resource Use. -Quality of Life. -Economics. <p>Denison respects and understands KML's concern about the cumulative effects in the region, particularly in relation to access to traditional lands and resources in correlation with industrial and mining developments. The residual effects of the Project are expected to interact with the residual effects of other projects and activities in the ILRU RSA, resulting in potential cumulative effects to Indigenous land use activity in the area. This is largely due to the proposed Highway 914 extension project.</p> <p>See Section 16 for a summary of the cumulative effects assessments for each category above.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Project Description	Interest in information about current market conditions and overall viability of the Project.	ROC 105	<p>Denison has identified that there is current and future market demand for uranium, the primary raw material for nuclear fuel generation. The Project can address gaps in annual global uranium supply and the use of uranium in nuclear power plants can contribute to net-zero goals, and this can be achieved while making a meaningful contribution to the Canadian economy. The Project was considered in relation to technical feasibility, economic feasibility, and land use criteria to determine viability of the Project.</p> <p>See Section 2 for information about Project components and purpose.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Project Description	Feedback on mining options and technical questions were asked on the different methods of mining.	ROC 2	<p>Project components include: ISR, Drilling, Freeze Wall, Wellfield, Processing, Water Management, Waste Management, Access and Transportation, Power, Support Facilities, Project Area, Project Activities, Ancillary Projects, GHG Emissions, Project Schedule, Project Benefits, Project Design Features, Management System, and Project Alternatives.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue

Key Issues and Concerns from the Northern Village of Pinehouse and Kineepik Métis Local from 2016 until draft EIS Comment period (Q1, 2023)

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	The community provided comments on the different on-site road options.		<p>Through an alternative means assessment, Denison considered options in relation to access and transportation. The access road alignment will follow part of the existing exploration access road, stream crossing structures will use clear span bridges, and worker transportation will be air transport to a) nearby Cameco operations or, b) a new airstrip constructed and operated by Denison.</p> <p>Denison incorporated the feedback provided on road options select the current road alignment for the Project.</p> <p>See Section 2 for information and technical detail pertaining to Project Components and Project alternatives.</p>		Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023	
Project Description	Interest for information about type and how chemicals and other hazardous products would be transported, and whether an emergency response team would be ready to respond.	ROC 444	<p>Denison will establish a Transportation of Dangerous Good Program, intended to provide for the safe transport of goods by conforming to all applicable laws, regulations, company policies, and procedures. The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Program applies to all modes of transport and all locations where Denison assumes care and control of the materials.</p> <p>Denison will establish an Emergency Preparedness and Response Program to identify how the Project will prepare for and addresses emergencies that may affect the health and safety of persons, the environment, and the protection of property. Emergency Preparedness and Response Program would be developed consistent with guidance provided by CNSC in REGDOC-2.10.1, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response (CNSC 2016).</p> <p>Increased pressure on emergency services is most likely to stem from an accident or malfunction on Highways 914 or 165. The extent to which these changes could affect any given community would depend on the nature of the accident or malfunction. Accidents and malfunctions for the Project were determined to (generally) have a highly unlikely to unlikely probability of occurrence, with an overall risk rating of low to moderate; however, the severity of accidents and malfunctions was determined to be minor to major. If such an event were to occur, local resources may be called upon to provide support, which may result in a call to fire, RCMP, or ambulance services depending on the nature of the event. Denison will provide any necessary training and/or equipment to local first responders to make sure they are sufficiently prepared to deal with an unlikely accident or malfunction.</p> <p>Denison's objective is to utilize existing emergency response teams from other operations prior to drawing on community-based resources. In the unlikely event that this were to occur, and KML resources were drawn upon, the Agreement negotiated between provides the foundation for discussions in respect of such incidents.</p> <p>See Section 2 for information pertaining to the above programs.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Land and Resource Use	Russell Lake was noted of particular importance for	ROC 2 ROC 620	Denison noted the importance of Russell Lake and considered Russell Lake in the LSA in terms of recreational/commercial fishing.	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison 	N/A General discussions to

Key Issues and Concerns from the Northern Village of Pinehouse and Kineepik Métis Local from 2016 until draft EIS Comment period (Q1, 2023)

Topic	Summary of the Issue, Interest, or Concern	Reference	Denison Response & How Comment was Addressed/Considered in the Draft EIS	Status	Justification of Status	Ongoing Resolution of Concerns (if required)
	recreational/commercial fishing.		<p>Negligible aquatic habitat loss is predicted in LA-5 (also known as Whitefish Lake) due to the installation of a discharge pipeline and diffuser configuration. The total area of the lake substrate that would be overprinted by the pipeline is expected to be approximately 135 m², which will constitute less than 0.05% of the lake's surface area. No other alteration, disruption, or destruction of aquatic habitat in the aquatic environment LSA is expected. Project-induced changes to the abundance and distribution of fish is, therefore, not expected. The effect, if any, is expected to be undetectable to fishers.</p> <p>The Agreement negotiated between Denison and KML outlines specific commitments for KML participation in environmental monitoring associated with the Project, including the potential for monitoring fish species harvested by and important to, KML.</p> <p>See Section 11 for information on how the Project will interact with land and resources including how potential effects will be mitigated.</p>		<p>on June 7, 2023</p> <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Indigenous and Local Knowledge	The community has pre-existing Indigenous Knowledge and will work with Denison on this.	ROC 106	<p>In 2018, KML approached Denison to support a land use mapping initiative in the Project area. The 2018 study builds on existing land use maps, completed in 2011. A verification meeting was held in late 2018 to make sure no geographic data gaps existed and that the results speak for the whole community. In 2022, KML prepared a document to voice their perspectives on Project VCs and to provide a record for EIS development. Based on 12 community engagement sessions and review of the land use maps, KML explained their unique social, cultural, and historical context, expressed a general consensus of support for the Project, and described issues and concerns.</p> <p>See Section 3 for information on IK and LK and how this information was integrated throughout the EIS.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Project Description	Questions and clarifications on ISR mining methodology, including freeze wall technology and Project power requirements.	ROC 62 ROC 604 ROC 620 ROC 623	<p>Project components include: ISR, Drilling, Freeze Wall, Wellfield, Processing, Water Management, Waste Management, Access and Transportation, Power, Support Facilities, Project Area, Project Activities, Ancillary Projects, GHG Emissions, Project Schedule, Project Benefits, Project Design Features, Management System, and Project Alternatives.</p> <p>See Section 2 for information and technical detail pertaining to Project Components and Project alternatives.</p> <p>Engagement activities for the Project can and will evolve over time, as information is gathered that is pertinent to Denison's understanding of the Interested Parties and their relationship to, and interest in, the Project. At present, Denison has an Exploration Agreement with KML continues to engage with KML and NVP with respect to the Wheeler River Project.</p> <p>See Section 4 for additional information on the consultation process.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue

Key Issues and Concerns from the Northern Village of Pinehouse and Kineepik Métis Local from 2016 until draft EIS Comment period (Q1, 2023)

Topic	Summary of the Issue, Interest, or Concern	Reference	Denison Response & How Comment was Addressed/Considered in the Draft EIS	Status	Justification of Status	Ongoing Resolution of Concerns (if required)
Economics and Local Capacity Building	Expressed a need for building capacity locally in terms of training and education, emergency response, waste management, and additionally expressed a want of local procurement and industry supporting infrastructure.	Draft EIS Comments	<p>As outlined in Denison's Indigenous Peoples Policy, Denison recognizes the critical necessity of advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples in Canada and the important role of Canadian business in the reconciliation process. Denison is committed to providing Indigenous people and businesses with sustainable economic opportunities and benefits and sharing the economic benefits of Denison's business activities.</p> <p>The Agreement negotiated between Denison and KML outlines specific commitments for KML participation in economic opportunities associated with the Project, including commitments for ongoing education and training as deemed appropriate by KML, support to the vision of local industry supporting infrastructure.</p> <p>In terms of building capacity locally for emergency response and waste management, Denison supports KML's vision on these items where it makes sense and is possible. The Agreement provides a framework for future possibilities such as these.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 <p>Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023</p>	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue
Access and Transport	Expressed a need for industrial grade improvements between Highway 2 and the Key Lake Gate to support the increase in heavy traffic.	Draft EIS Comments	<p>Highway improvements are not within Denison's jurisdiction and are not considered in the EIS for the Wheeler River Project. However, Denison notes KML's perspective of increased traffic volumes and subsequent desire for highway improvements.</p> <p>On Highway 914 between Key Lake and Pinehouse, Denison anticipated that road users would see an increase between 16% and 40% over the life of the mine. Trucks travelling on this section of highway will increase from 35 to 53 at peak operational times.</p> <p>Denison's vision in respect of this concern is that Denison and KML work together as partners in discussions about highways with the Provincial Government.</p> <p>However, in respect of actions Denison can undertake regarding traffic along the road at times important for the undertaking of cultural activities, Denison commits to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assisting KML with the clear identification of the forthcoming culture camp along highway 914 (clear signage) 2) Having Project vehicle slow down to 40km/hr from mid-August to mid-October, during the times when KML members may be using the portion of the road near the culture camp. To be specific, this includes 2.5km before the entry into the culture camp, and 2.5km after the entry into the culture camp. <p>See Section 2, Appendix 2-B for more detail pertaining to traffic volumes.</p>	Complete (based on KML acceptance of Response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft table sent by email from Denison on June 7, 2023 Confirmation of positive validation by KML received by email on June 10, 2023 	N/A General discussions to continue as part of ongoing dialogue

From: [Bruce Hanbidge](#)
To: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
Cc: [Garrett Schmidt](#); [Dana Kellett](#); [Dennis Sherratt](#); [Paul James](#)
Subject: [**]follow up letter to the 18 July 2023 Denison YNLR mtg
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 3:03:47 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[EIS consultation letter to Denison FINAL.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Carolanne:

Please find attached a follow up letter to our 18 July 2023 meeting.

Respectfully

Bruce Hanbidge, B.Sc [Bio], BSc [Biochem], MA [Ecol]
Operations Manager
Ya'thi Néné Land and Resource Office



(P) [REDACTED]
(C) [REDACTED]
(F) [REDACTED]

www.yathinene.ca

Lac La Ronge Indian Band

Wheeler River Project and Environmental Assessment Overview

August 30, 2023



Cautionary Statements & References

This presentation and the information contained herein is designed to help you understand management's current view, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. This presentation contains information relating to the uranium market, third-party and provincial infrastructure, and the plans and availability thereof, derived from third-party publications and reports which Denison believes are reliable but have not been independently verified by the Company.

Certain information contained in this presentation constitutes "forward-looking information", within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and similar Canadian legislation concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Denison. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expectations", "budget", "schedule", "estimates", "projections", "intends", "believes", "anticipates", or "believes" or the negative and/or variations of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "might", or "will be taken", "factor", "be achieved" or "has the potential to". In particular, this presentation contains forward-looking information pertaining to the results of, and estimates, assumptions and projections provided in, the Wheeler Technical Report, including future development methods and plans, market prices, costs and capital expenditures, the timing and project assessment activities, plans and objectives, assumptions regarding Denison's ability to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals to commence development at Wheeler, Denison's percentage interest in its projects and assumed continuity of its agreements with its joint venture partners and other third parties, and estimates of uranium industry factors, including global uranium supply and demand. Statements relating to "mineral resources" are deemed to be forward-looking information, as they involve the implied assumption, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the mineral resources described can be profitably produced in the future.

Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Denison to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Denison faces certain risks, including use of mining methods which are novel and untested in the Athabasca basin, the inability to permit or develop its projects as currently planned, the inability to secure sufficient financing to pursue its business objectives, the unpredictability of market prices, events that could materially increase costs, changes in the regulatory environment governing the project basis, and unexpected claims against title and rights to the project. Denison believes that the expectations reflected in this forward-looking information are reasonable but there can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and may differ materially from those anticipated in this forward-looking information. For a discussion in respect of risks and other factors that could influence forward-looking events, please refer to the "Risk Factors" in Denison's Annual Information Form dated March 27, 2023 available under its profile at www.denisonmine.com and its Form 40-F available at www.sedarplus.ca.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking information contained in this presentation is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Any forward-looking information and the assumptions made with respect thereto speak only to the effective date of this presentation. Denison does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information after such date to conform such information to actual results or to changes in its expectations except as otherwise required by applicable legislation.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves: This presentation may use terms such as "measured", "indicated" and/or "inferred" mineral resources and "proven" or "probable" mineral reserves, which are terms defined with reference to the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("CIM Standards"). Denison's descriptions of its projects may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Qualified Persons

The disclosure of a scientific or technical nature within this presentation, including the disclosure of mineral resources and mineral reserves, as well as the results of the Wheeler Technical Report, was reviewed and approved by Chad Smith, P.Eng. and Andrew Tschudi, P.Eng., each of whom is a Qualified Person in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-33.

Technical Reports

For further details regarding the Wheeler River project, please refer to the Company's press release dated August 9, 2023 and the technical report titled "NI 43-331 Technical Report on the Wheeler River Project Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, Canada" dated August 8, 2023 with an effective date of June 23, 2023 ("Wheeler Technical Report"). For a description of the data verification, assay procedures and the quality assurance program and quality control measures applied by Denison, please see Denison's Annual Information Form dated March 27, 2023. A copy of the foregoing is available on Denison's website and under its profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDOAR at www.edoar.ca.

In Situ Recovery ("ISR") Mining:

Introducing a proven mining technique to the Athabasca Basin

Key Components for the Project



Project Introduction:

Location

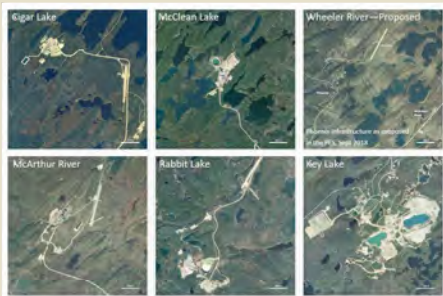


The Wheeler River Project is located:

- In northern Saskatchewan, Canada.
- Along the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin.
- 4 km west of Highway 914.
- 35 kilometers northeast of the Key Lake and Key Lake controlled access point.
- 35 kilometers southwest of the McArthur River.

Project Technology:

Advantages of ISR Mining



- Small surface footprint
- No tailings production
- Enhanced site reclamation
- Lower water consumption
- Lower energy consumption
- Small volume treated effluent released to surface water bodies
- Very small volumes of clean waste rock

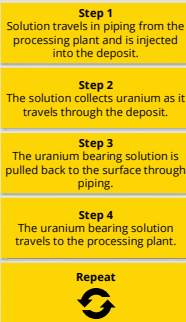
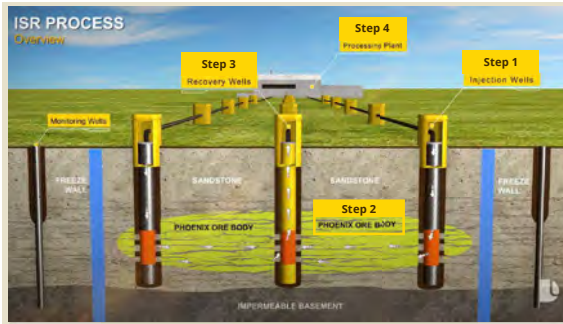
Project Introduction:

Wheeler River Site Layout

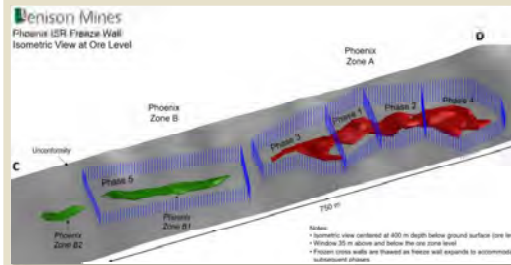


Subject to refinement during detailed design

Project Technology: In Situ Recovery and Wellfield Remediation

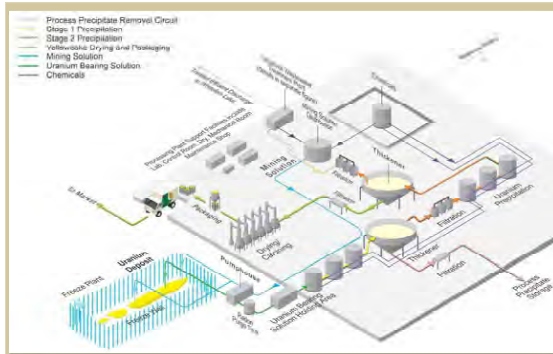


Project Technology: Freeze Wall



- Freezing occurs in stages, starting during construction.
- Freezing encloses the deposit, providing secondary containment.
- Freezing occurs through the same process used at ice hockey rinks.

Project Technology: Processing Facilities



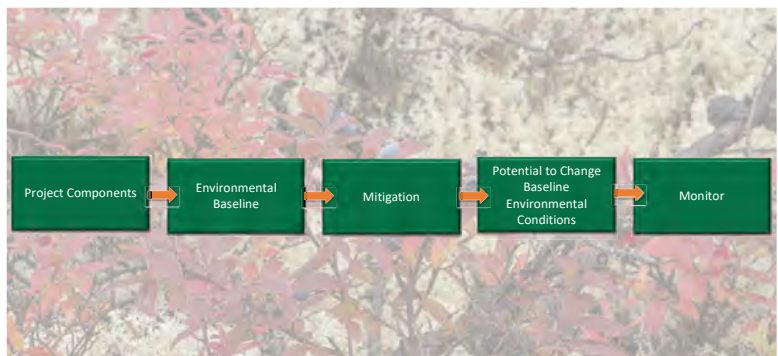
Project Introduction: Schedule of Activities



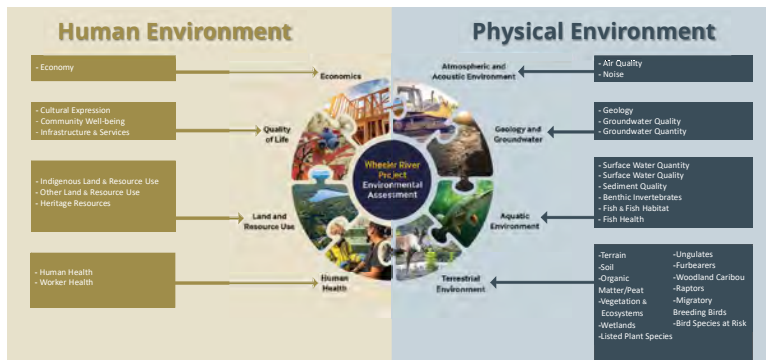
Mineral Development Process: Draft Environment Impact Statement



Environmental Assessment: Approach and Methodology Overview



Environmental Assessment: Project Valued Components



Comments on Wheeler River EIS

Lac La Ronge Indian Band's EIS comments express interests in terms of the following themes:

1. Potential adverse impacts to the ability to exercise traditional uses (including cultural, spiritual, or other important sites)
2. Business and procurement opportunities

Comments on Wheeler River EIS

LLRIB Comment: Potential adverse impacts to the ability to exercise traditional uses (including cultural, spiritual, or other important sites)

Denison Response

- Potential effects of the Project on the aquatic and terrestrial environments, and associated potential impacts to the ability to exercise Indigenous Rights, have been comprehensively assessed:
- The spatial scale is very small (resulting from ISR mining method) of 160 hectares.
- For reference, the McIlvenna Bay Project (owned by Foran Mining; 85km west of Creighton) is 1,029 hectares (8 times bigger than Denison's Project)
- A conservative approach was taken in the assessment and the overall conclusion was made that there would be no significant adverse residual effects in consideration of proposed mitigations.

- N-18 Furblock is bordered by N-78 Furblock (Foster Lake), N-9 Furblock (Stanley Mission) and N-10 (Southend)
- The Project is located inside the N-18 Furblock (administered by English River First Nation)
- If LLRIB has information about trappers in and around the Project area, Denison would be happy to receive that information

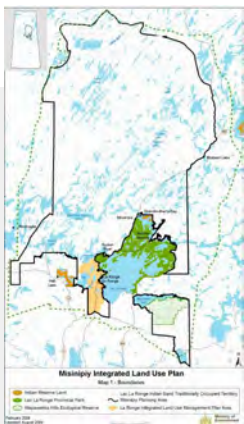


2. Business and Procurement Opportunities

LLRIB Comment: Reach out to Kitsaki-owned companies

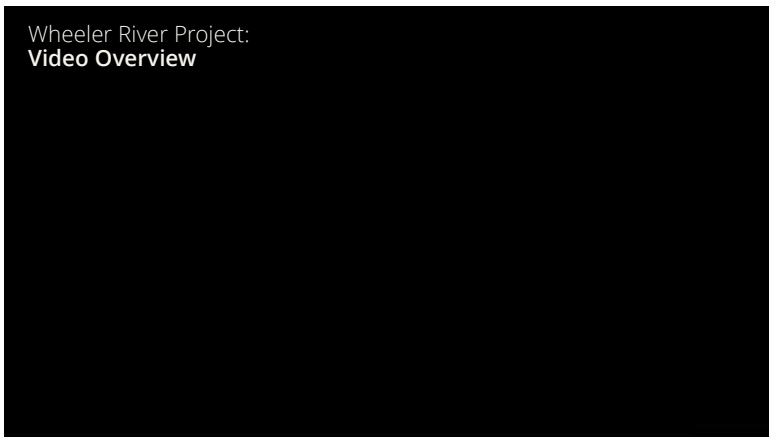
Denison Response

- Denison has an Indigenous Peoples Policy – sets priority in respect of procurement with Indigenous People and Nations
- Denison has been actively working with NRT, CanNorth for activities presently occurring and will continue to do so
- Since 2019, Denison has spent more than \$1,100,000 with NRT and CanNorth
- Denison is in conversations with Optek Solutions, Athabasca Catering on a go-forward basis





Questions and Discussion



Wheeler River VCs: Ground, Terrain and Soil

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Land stability
- Soil quantity, quality and nutrients

Potential Effects

- Activities that could impact land stability, surface drainage patterns, surface erosion potential, soil quality, and soil quantity:
- Clearing, grading, and construction
- Unexpected spills, leaks
- Release of water to groundwater and/or surface water bodies

Reclamation of disturbed areas may result in similar Project-related effects, but to a lesser extent.

Mitigation Measures

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Construction strategies to eliminate or reduce impacts
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Reusing disturbed sources of soil nutrients, generated during construction, for the reclamation process
- Installation of sediment/erosion controls and surface water management features
- Monitoring of open-source dust associated with major earthworks and equipment travel
- Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan in place to respond to unexpected leaks, spills, and releases of materials
- Wherever possible, progressive reclamation will be conducted throughout the life of the Project in relation to landscape features (slope, aspect) and surface drainage patterns

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—within range of natural variations
- Local—limited to areas disturbed by the project
- Medium term—up to, but not including post-decommissioning
- Not significant—residual effects are not expected to alter VCs integrity and sustainability nor their availability to contribute to the environment

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Wheeler River VCs: Wildlife and Birds

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Populations and health of wildlife including:
- Ungulates: Moose, Woodland Caribou
- Furbearers: Wolverine, Mink, Muskrat
- Birds: Bald Eagle, Osprey, Common Nighthawk, Short-Eared Owl, Watershrike, Game Birds, Songbirds, Yellow Rail, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-Sided Flycatcher

Potential Effects

- Activities that could reduce or disturb species of wildlife, birds, or habitats include:
- Vehicles, equipment, and aircraft traffic
- Dust
- Human presence
- Collisions with equipment and vehicles
- Entrapment in facilities
- Exposure to substances in dust
- Release of Project-related treated effluent
- Spills of hazardous materials
- More efficient hunter, trapper, and predator access to the Project area via new access routes
- Changes to surface water quality could affect wildlife habitat and health from water management practices
- Decommissioning of Project site may result in a continued alteration of wildlife habitat and/or mortality from vehicle-wildlife collisions.

Mitigation Measures – Wildlife Management Plan

- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of existing clearings and previously disturbed land
- Site clearing scheduled to avoid times when animal and birds are denning, raising, breeding
- Nesting surveys conducted before clearing to identify and establish measures to protect dens, burrows, lodges, nests, and other habitat
- Measure and practices to reduce the generation of dust
- Secondary containment of tanks and pipelines to contain accidental leaks and spills
- Implementation of Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan
- Fencing and monitoring contaminated areas—waste ponds and pools, landfill
- Implementation of Woodland Caribou Management Plan
- Employees trained to minimize their impact on wildlife, such as no littering, respect for wildlife, etc.
- Implementation of speed limits to reduce risk of collisions with wildlife
- Waste and hazardous materials collected and temporarily stored in wildlife-proof containers

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—risk of mortality within range of natural variations
- Regional effect on habitat loss—limited to Project area
- Local effect on mortality—direct mortality within Project area from vehicle-wildlife collisions, but indirect mortality could extend beyond Project area
- Medium term for long-term—highest loss of habitat and mortality vehicle-wildlife collisions expected during construction and operation, but may continue during other phases of the project
- Medium to long term for furbearers, raptors and select bird species—loss of habitat and mortality vehicle-wildlife collisions expected during construction and operation
- Long term—residual effects not expected to alter habitat integrity nor wildlife and bird regional populations sustainability

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Wheeler River VC: Aquatic Environment

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Fish habitat availability and distribution
- Fish survival and reproduction
- Surface water levels and flow
- Concentration of chemicals and metals in surface water
- Concentration of chemical and metals in aquatic sediments
- Distribution and survival of snails, worms, dragonfly larvae, and other benthic invertebrates

Potential Effects

- Activities that could reduce or disturb aquatic environments, species, or habitats:
- Modification of fish habitat from disturbances around surface water
- Erosion and transport of sediments into surface water
- Water withdrawal from Whitefish Lake
- Releasing effluent to Whitefish Lake
- Water management could result in changes to water quality affecting fish, fish habitat, and benthic invertebrates
- Water management could alter stream flow or lake levels required for fish mobility and productivity
- Reclamation of disturbed areas could increase sediments in water and change fish habitat

Mitigation Measures

- Limiting duration of in-water working (conducting work during low-flow periods, and conducting work away from flows when possible)
- Avoiding activities in windy or rainy conditions to limit erosion and sedimentation
- Plan activities in waterbodies to limit loss or disturbance to aquatic and sensitive habitat
- Limit shoreline degradation when operating machinery
- Stabilize shorelines with native species, wherever possible
- Maintaining routes used for fish passage by designing water intake and treated water discharge locations to protect fish, fish movements, and fish habitats
- Planning to avoid chemicals entering waterways during near-water work
- Implementing an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—no loss of habitat and fish population
- Local—limited to Project area
- Long term for habitat availability—throughout construction and operation
- Short term for habitat distribution—fish movement protected throughout life of the project
- Not significant—residual effects are not expected to alter local fish populations

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Wheeler River VC: Relationship to the Land

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Resources availability
- Land availability
- Suitability of land and resources

Potential Effects

- The presence of the project and its activities may result in changes to:
- Water, vegetation, fish, and wildlife
- Access to the area
- Land area available
- Noise level, traffic, dust, and other disturbances associated with Project activities
- Quality of the experience using resources
- Opportunities for Indigenous land use activities
- Opportunities for non-Indigenous land use

Mitigation Measures

- Implementation of measures to protect plants, fish, and wildlife
- Limit the area of disturbance
- Use of noise reducing equipment
- Reduce dust and air emissions
- Enforce speed limits for traffic
- Implement radiological clearance of equipment before exiting Project site
- Implement progressive reclamation of disturbed areas
- Establish community agreements
- Establish trappers' compensation
- Implement Indigenous People's Policy, including ongoing communication with Indigenous Communities of Interest

Conclusions

- Effects are anticipated to be:
- Low magnitude—no loss of habitat and fish population
- Local—Project area (in and around the local and regional study area)
- Long term—until reclamation is complete
- Not significant—continuous in frequency, low in impact, and fully reversible following decommissioning

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Wheeler River VCs: Community, Culture and Economy

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Environmental Assessment Considerations

- Populations, traffic, community infrastructure and services
- Income, employment, training, government revenues, business opportunities
- Community cohesion and traditional economy
- Employment and training (generally delivered through institutions connected to northern Saskatchewan)

Potential Effects

- Activities that could interact with community, culture, and economy:
- Population numbers and population characteristics
- Up to 300 jobs created during construction and more than 100 direct and contract roles during the operation phase
- Supervisory, trades, professional, technical, and foundational (entry level) positions available during operations
- Availability and increased opportunities for business and training
- Participation in traditional economic activities
- Abscendence of Traffic
- Increased demand on community infrastructure and services

Mitigation Measures

- Implementation of agreements with communities (support)
- Prioritize Indigenous and non-Indigenous Communities of Interest (employment, training, and business, wherever possible)
- Implement procurement approach focused on local communities
- Implementation of education and other support services for workers and in some cases their families
- Planned pick-up points in alignment with employment practices
- Implementation of Emergency Response Plan

Conclusions

- Effects on community well-being, infrastructure, services and economy are currently being assessed, and are anticipated to be:
- Minimal adverse and/or positive
- Low to moderate magnitude—during construction and operation, and low during reclamation
- Local—primarily in the Project area
- Short to medium—based on Project phases
- Not significant—continuous in frequency, moderate in context, and fully reversible following decommissioning

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Wheeler River Risk Assessment

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To evaluate and understand if people, plants, and animals will be exposed to substances at amounts above what is known to be safe after the planned mitigation measures have been applied.

It incorporates the movement of substances through the food chain as well as direct exposure to substances (soil, air, water, etc.) to appropriately capture risk.

Human Health Risk Assessment

- People who access the project site are considered in the risk assessment. They include:
- Camp workers
- Seasonal resident/edge operator—seasonal access
- People fishing/hunting/trapping/gathering fireweed/picking berries—traditional and recreational access
- Neighbouring residents fishing/hunting/trapping
- Future permanent residents—access to Project site after its decommissioning

Assessment Results and Mitigation

- Low overall health risk to people using the area
- Expected radiation doses to people below public dose limit
- Low risk of exposure of people to metals in the environment (below benchmarks for metals)
- Ongoing monitoring during all Project phases

Ecological Risk Assessment

Considers ecological receptors such as:

- Terrestrial Mammals—Woodland Caribou, hare, moose, black bear, lynx, etc.
- Riparian Mammals—Muskrat, mink
- Terrestrial Birds—Bald eagle, robin, Canada goose, etc.
- Riparian Birds—Mallard, loon
- Fish—Northern pike, white sucker
- Aquatic Invertebrates—Zooplankton, benthic invertebrates
- Terrestrial Vegetation—Lichen, Blueberry, Labrador tea
- Aquatic Vegetation—Phytoplankton, Macrophyte

These can be exposed to substances through direct exposure in water, sediment, soil, air or through the food chain.

Assessment Results and Mitigation

- Low overall health risk to animals, plants, and invertebrates
- Expected radiation doses to ecological receptors below benchmarks
- No risk of exposure to ecological receptors to non-radionuclides hazards
- Ongoing monitoring during all Project phases

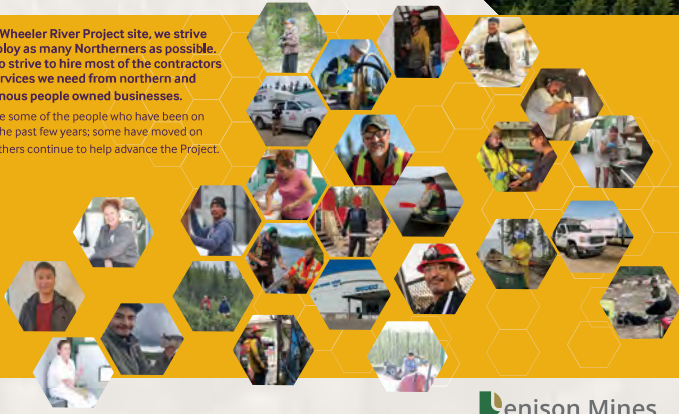
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Wheeler River Project People

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At the Wheeler River Project site, we strive to employ as many Northerners as possible. We also strive to hire most of the contractors and services we need from northern and Indigenous people owned businesses. Here are some of the people who have been on site in the past few years; some have moved on while others continue to help advance the Project.



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Wheeler River Building Relationships

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Denison and the Wheeler River Project team are committed to meaningful engagement with Indigenous people, communities, residents, and organizations with an interest in our Project.

TALKING together. LISTENING to you. RESPONDING to explain.

Engagement With Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Communities of Interest

- English River First Nation
- Kingsley Mills Local #9 (Ponchoal)
- Mills Nation - Saskatchewan
- A La Bale Mills Local #1 (Wells Cross)
- Sydney Mills Local #7 (Beauval)
- Patawaka Mills Local #2 (Patawaka)
- Northern Hamlet of Patawaka
- Northern Village of Pinehouse
- Northern Village of La Ronge
- Northern Village of Beauval

Other communities, organizations and groups of interest:

- Lac la Ponge Indian Band
- Brich Narrows Dene Nation
- Buffalo River Dene Nation
- Hatchet Lake First Nation
- Black Lake First Nation
- Ford du Lac First Nation
- Mills Nation - Saskatchewan
- Yat'ni Nene Land and Resource Office
- Prince Albert Grand Council
- Hudson Lake Tribal Council
- Commercial trappers
- Commercial loggers
- Cabin and lease owners

Thank You, Bobby John

Bobby John lived, trapped, fished and hunted in the Wheeler River Project area long before Denison and its predecessors started exploring the site. Over the years, Bobby John became someone our Project team relied on for insight on the area, for feedback on the Project proposal, for help with tracking wildlife and for assistance for our field teams, cutting through the bush and more. We will not forget Bobby John's contributions.

Since 2016 and every year after, Denison has met with community members and leadership through workshops, site tours, public meetings, and even virtual community meetings to hear concerns, receive knowledge and input, and share Project information. Subjects of workshops and meetings have included:

- Wheeler River Project components:
 - Access road
 - Treated water left/land discharge location
 - Mining method
 - Design change to freezing containment method
- Environmental considerations:
 - Water bodies - fishing
 - Fish habitat
 - Species at risk
 - Land disturbance

Our Support of Communities

Denison's support of communities can take various forms:

- Donations to community organizations
- Sponsorships of community events
- Sponsorships of in-kind support of education and field trips
- Direct agreements with specific Indigenous communities

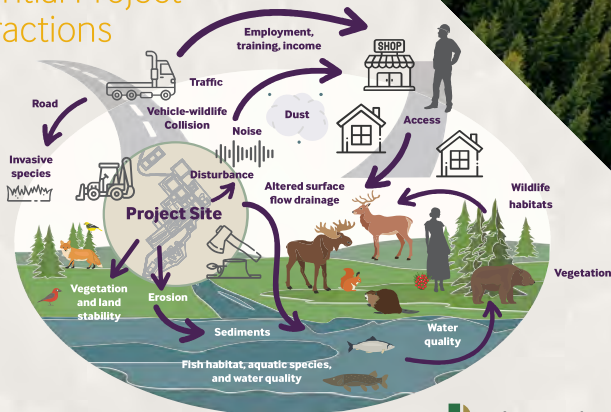
Here are some examples of Denison's support in 2021:

- Entered into an Exploration Agreement with English River First Nation
- Met with Northern Saskatchewan Region 3 South Bay Gathering
- Sponsored Bears Group and their market garden initiative
- Pinehouse Lake hockey tournament
- Improvements to the English River First Nation Culture Camp at the Meadowley Reserve at 160km
- Many Christmas initiatives in the region, including those in Beauval, La Ronge, and the Hamlet of Patawaka

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Information provided as of May, 2022

Wheeler River Potential Project Interactions

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Guidance Materials

To get you started

Environmental Assessments and Licensing can be complicated. This panel has information to help.

Environmental Assessment

- Any new mine will result in changes to the environment. The goal is to understand what these changes could be, and to reduce them as much as possible.
- This is done through an Environmental Assessment.

Mitigation

- Through the Environmental Assessment process, we learn what the effects could be.
- Removing these effects or making them as small as possible is done through Mitigation.
- Examples of mitigation measures include:
 - Recycling and reusing process water to reduce water intake and water discharge
 - Implementing speed limits to reduce wildlife collisions with wildlife.



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Significance

- Applying mitigation measures to planned mining activities reduces or removes effects leaving behind potential remaining effects. Determining how significant these potential remaining effects are, is called Significance Determination.
- Significance is determined by:
 - How big the effect is = Magnitude
 - Where the effect occurs = Magnitude = Geographic Extent
 - When the effect occurs = Time
 - How often the effect occurs = Frequency
 - How long the effect lasts = Duration
 - Can the effect be undone = Reversibility
 - Are there any additional environmental or social considerations = Context
- After all of this is assessed, a determination is made about how significant a potential effect would be. Denison must ensure that our new mine will result in no significant adverse effects.

Monitoring

- An important part of the Environmental Assessment process is determining what kind of monitoring is required.
- The purpose of monitoring is to confirm that changes to the environment and land are the same as what was predicted.
- Common mining project monitoring examples include:
 - Surface water testing at new and old locations.
 - Testing and observing wildlife, fish, and habitats.
 - Groundwater testing for mining method performance.

Commitments

- As one of the final steps of the Environmental Assessment process, Denison's commitments will be listed which include mitigation, monitoring, and other efforts.

Licensing & Permitting

- When the Environmental Assessment for a project is approved, it then moves on to a very important stage referred to as licensing and permitting.
- During this stage, the federal and provincial governments apply relevant legal requirements, standards, and guidelines to the project at a detailed level.
- Commitments may become legal requirements for the project, in addition to applicable requirements applied by the regulators.
- License types include:
 - CAN/US License to Prepare Site, License to Construct, and License to Operate. Often these licenses are combined depending on what licensed activities a company aims to include.
 - Ministry of Environment Approval to Construct a Pollutant Control Facility and Approval to Operate a Pollutant Control Facility.
 - For Denison, the two key regulators are the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission and the Province of Saskatchewan's Ministry of Environment.

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Land and Land Use Activities

Over the years, we have heard that this is important to you.

- What is the long-term impact to the land?
- I will consume the animals from my trapping, but there are fewer around than in the past.
- I fish in the area around Wheeler River.
- I might eat some berries while I am walking around.
- I am concerned about traditional land users and wildlife interruption.
- Will hunters and land users be restricted from accessing the area?
- Our ancestors have lived on our Traditional Territory since time immemorial.
- There are cultural sites and artifacts left throughout the region.

Environmental Assessment

We understand the importance of Land and Land Use in Northern Saskatchewan; it's one of the reasons we completed an Environmental Assessment on the potential effects.

Mitigation

- Some key mitigation measures to manage and control the potential effects before and during operations include:
 - Taking measures to protect plants, fish, and wildlife.
 - Treating water to regulatory standards to protect aquatic life.
 - Limiting the Project footprint and using areas that have already been cleared.
 - Reducing dust and air emissions and using noise reducing equipment.
 - Reclaiming disturbed areas on an ongoing basis.
 - Establishing Trappers' compensation and various agreements.
 - Assessing areas prior to construction for cultural sites and artifacts.

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Significance

The Environmental Assessment has determined that there will be **No Significant Adverse Impacts on Surface Water and Groundwater.**

Monitoring

- Main monitoring activities to be undertaken:
 - Wildlife populations studies
 - Bird surveys
 - Fish populations surveys
 - Vegetation sampling and testing

Commitments

Mitigation, monitoring, and other efforts are commitments Denison has made. These will be outlined in a single format for the regulators. Commitments then can become part of licensing.

Licensing and Permitting

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission will regulate project activities through an issued license. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment will regulate project activities through an Approval to Operate. Conditions related to land and land use will be contained within licenses and permits once received.

Denison will ensure requirements related to land and land use are met through implementation of programs, plans, procedures etc. Some examples include:

- Effluent and Emissions Monitoring Plan
- Groundwater Protection and Monitoring Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Waste Management Plan



Surface Water and Groundwater

Over the years, we have heard that this is important to you.

- All animals are affected by water quality.
- What happens with groundwater monitoring once the mining is done and the freeze wall comes out?
- Will you be treating the discharged water?
- I swim in many different lakes.
- Will the freeze wall affect groundwater?
- How will you protect the water quality?
- What happens when the freeze wall melts? Will there be monitoring of groundwater during this?
- Is there any chance of the wells blowing and contaminating the ground around it?

Environmental Assessment

We understand the importance of Surface Water and Groundwater in Northern Saskatchewan; it's one of the reasons we completed an Environmental Assessment on the potential effects.

Mitigation

- Some key mitigation measures to manage and control the potential effects before and during operations include:
 - Reducing freshwater intake and release to Whitefish Lake.
 - Water treatment in place before release of treated effluent.
 - Recycling contact water for use as process water.
 - Recycling process water for re-use.
 - Establishing a monitoring system for wells and pipelines.
 - Designing pipelines to have a second barrier to minimize spills to the environment.
 - Crossing the freeze wall before mining operations as a third level of containment to prevent mining solution from entering into surrounding groundwater.

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Significance

The Environmental Assessment has determined that there will be **No Significant Adverse Impacts on Surface Water and Groundwater.**

Monitoring

- Main monitoring activities to be undertaken:
 - Water testing prior to release to the lake
 - Air testing
 - Groundwater sampling and testing

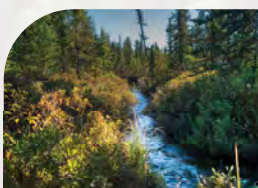
Commitments

Mitigation, monitoring, and other efforts are commitments Denison has made. These will be outlined in a single format for the regulators. Commitments then can become part of licensing.

Licensing and Permitting

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission will regulate project activities through an issued license. The Province of Saskatchewan will regulate project activities through an Approval to Operate. Conditions related to surface water and groundwater stewardship will be contained within licenses once received.

- Denison will ensure requirements related to surface water and groundwater are met through implementation of programs, plans, procedures etc. Some examples include:
 - Waste Management Plan
 - Effluent and Emissions Monitoring Plan
 - Groundwater Protection and Monitoring Plan
 - Environmental Code of Practice



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Wildlife

Over the years, we have heard that this is important to you.

- Moose is what is in my freezer. Will the Project interrupt harvesting moose? Will I still be able to safely eat moose that I harvest?
- Will construction and operation harm moose and caribou populations?
- A lot of people live off that land, will the Project damage the animals?
- Will the chemicals being transported possibly harm wildlife?

Environmental Assessment

We understand the importance of Wildlife in Northern Saskatchewan; it's one of the reasons we completed an Environmental Assessment on the potential effects.

Mitigation

- Some key mitigation measures to manage and control the potential effects before and during operations include:
 - Limiting the Project footprint and using areas that have already been cleared.
 - Providing wildlife education and awareness training to staff.
 - Recording wildlife observations.
 - Ongoing reclamation of disturbed areas.
 - Surveying for habitat before clearing vegetation.
 - Working as quiet as possible, and avoiding clearing vegetation during denning and calving periods.
 - Putting up speed limit signs and wildlife crossing signs on Project roads.

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Significance

The Environmental Assessment has determined that there will be **No Significant Adverse Impacts on Wildlife.**

Monitoring

- Main monitoring activities to be undertaken:
 - Wildlife populations studies and testing
 - Bird surveys and testing
 - Fish populations surveys and testing
 - Vegetation sampling and testing



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Commitments

Mitigation, monitoring, and other efforts are commitments Denison has made. These will be outlined in a single format for the regulators. Commitments then can become part of licensing.

Licensing and Permitting

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission will regulate project activities through an issued license. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment will regulate project activities through an Approval to Operate. Conditions related to wildlife stewardship will be contained within licenses once received.

Denison will ensure requirements related to wildlife are met through implementation of programs, plans, procedures, etc. Some examples include:

- Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Waste Management Program
- Facility and Equipment Management Program



Business and Work Opportunities

Over the years, we have heard that this is important to you.

- Seasonal workers need more opportunities. This will show us that you care.
- What are the economic opportunities? A new and smaller scale mining method can reduce jobs for the community. We need to learn about this kind of mining.
- What is your plan for training and for young people?
- For this new mining method, are there different types of jobs we should train for?
- We have been promised jobs in the past, but those promises were not kept. I'd like to see this change.
- Will you give site specific training, or training that is transferable?
- When the mine eventually closes a lot of people are going to lose jobs.
- What kind of employment opportunities will we see with Denison?

Environmental Assessment

We understand the importance of Business and Work Opportunities in Northern Saskatchewan; it's one of the reasons we completed an Environmental Assessment on the potential effects.

Mitigation

- Some key mitigation measures to manage and control the potential effects before and during operations include:
 - Prioritizing buying goods and services for the Project from local communities and communities in Northern Saskatchewan.
 - Prioritizing the hiring and training of local residents.
 - Establishing Trappers' compensation and various agreements.



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Significance

We have determined that there will be **No Significant Adverse Impacts on Business and Work Opportunities.** Local Northern Saskatchewan communities are expected to experience positive effects.

Monitoring

- Main monitoring activities to be undertaken:
 - Reporting on employment and business efforts

Commitments

Mitigation, monitoring, and other efforts are commitments that we have made. These will be outlined in a simple format for the regulators. Commitments then can become part of licensing.

Licensing and Permitting

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission will regulate project activities through an issued license. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment will regulate project activities through an Approval to Operate. Conditions related to business and work opportunities will be contained within licenses once received.

- Denison will ensure requirements related to business and work opportunities are met through implementation of programs, plans, procedures, etc. Some examples include:
 - Human Performance Program (Human Resource Development Plan)
 - Training Management Program
 - Surface Lease Agreement



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Commitments

Commitments are related to mitigation, monitoring, and various other efforts. A comprehensive list of Denison's commitments will be provided to regulatory bodies, after which they can become part of licensing. Some examples of commitments are listed below.



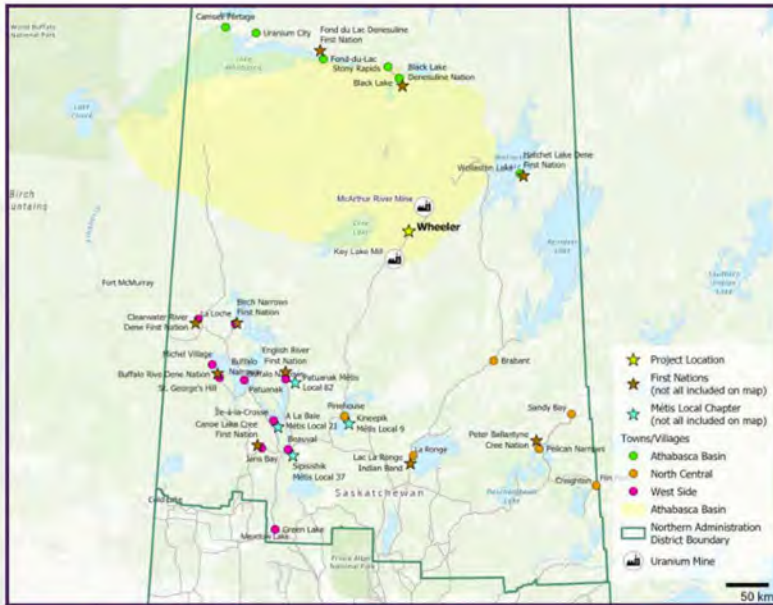
- Develop a Draft Caribou Management Plan with the Ministry of Environment.
- Survey before disturbance to inform species-specific mitigation.
- Monitoring to ensure engineering designs are being met.
- Wellfield surface pipes will have secondary containment and a leak detection system.
- In ground mining solution and UBS will have three layers of protection.

- Liners (such as those used for the industrial wastewater treatment plant precipitate pond, hazardous waste storage pond, and effluent monitoring and release ponds) will be designed based on materials being stored. Performance monitoring will be in place.
- Above ground, double walled, fuel storage tanks.
- Adjusting and developing mitigation measures as needed, as part of an adaptive management process.

- Hazardous substances managed appropriately: Procedures for spill management, handling, and cleanup located in accessible location.
- Fresh water wells and surface water intake specifics developed according to best practice and applicable standards.
- Treated effluent discharge adhere to approvals and regulations to protect wildlife and water.
- Speed limits to reduce dust and protect wildlife.

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tântê

anima Wheeler River atoskêwin
astêw êkotî kîwîtinohk
Saskatchewan êkota Athabasca
kapâwin.

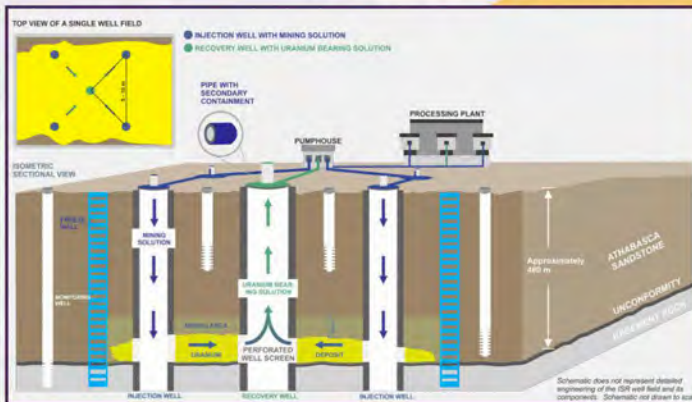
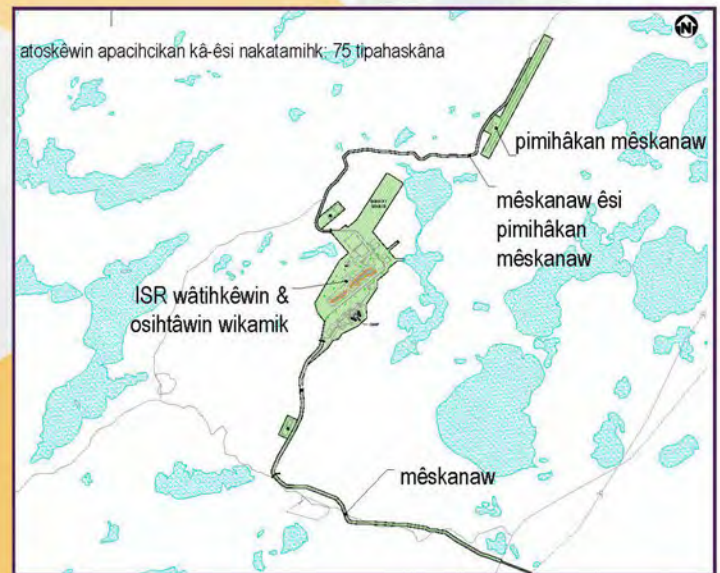
atoskêwin kâ-êsi nakatamihk

animi kihci atoskêwin
apacihcikana astêwa êkota situ
kâwi-miskamihk wâtihkêwin
êkwa osihtâwin wikamik.

êkota SITU kâwi-miskamihk

êkota situ kâwi-miskamihk apacihcikâtêw kisitêk
âpoy ka-otinamihk kaskatêwi asiniya osci askîhk
isi cîstamihk êkwa kâwi mônahipâna. Anima
osihtâwin wikamik astêwa maskimota êkwa
apacihcikana ka-otinamihk kaskatêwi asiniy osci
situ kâwi-miskamihk isi osâwi wihkihasikan.

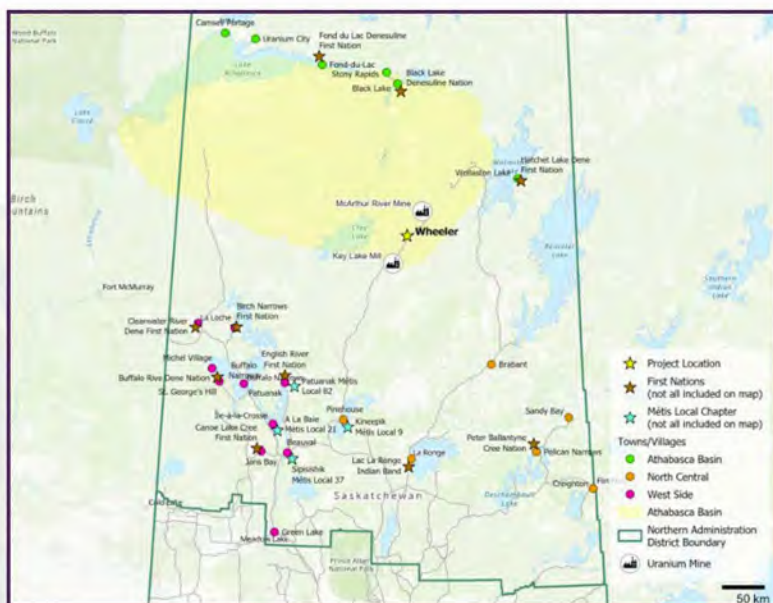
Denison ka-atâwâkêwak anima osâwi
wihkihasikan ka-apacihtâhk ka-sipwêpitamihk
wâskwatawêwikamikwa, sihtoskâtahkik
okâwiymâw askiy itôtamowina ka-nîkipitamihk
pihcupowi kaskâpahtêwina.



mistakihtêki apacihcikana & atoskêwina waskawêwina

Denison kinwâpahtwak kîkwaya,
isihkâtêki mistakihtêki ispayihowina osci
anima atoskêwin êyikoni kîkwaya.





LOCATION

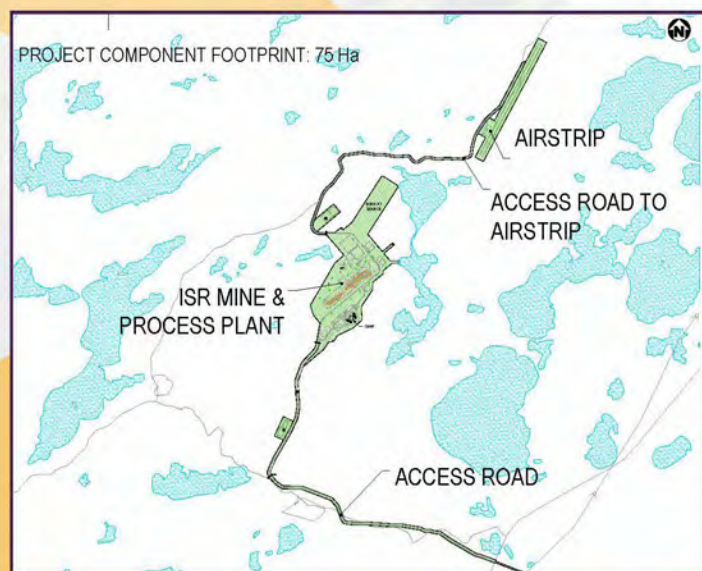
Ku diri k'eyaghë deht'is si t'a
ts'en ëghadálghëna hasi horet'ì –
Dene nenene k'e.

PROJECT FOOTPRINT

Diri t'a yet'a nih ghà nade has si
deht'is sj.

IN SITU RECOVERY

Diri tu het'el t'a tthe slìnjì hilchu, horìcha horet'ì
la, t'at'u tthe sëralye si bët'a les hoë. Ku eyer
hots'ì les bëghà nánì, horelyu nene k'e, t'a
horehtth'a ch'a hodołni sj. Eyi ʔarałnjì
Greenhouse Emissions, diri nih k'e náide si
besoıdı ha.



VALUED COMPONENTS & PROJECT INTERACTIONS

T'aʔu nih besoıdı hasi Dene
yek'odarëlya hasa.



Wheeler River Project – Denison Mines

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Project Overview

The Wheeler River Project (the Project) is Denison's proposed in situ recovery (ISR) uranium mine and processing plant:

- Location: northern Saskatchewan, Canada.
- Project components and activities: the central Project components are the ISR mine and the processing plant. Supporting Project components and activities include those needed for waste management, water management, distribution of electricity, and transportation, such as pads, ponds, buildings, roads, and an airstrip.
- Inputs: freshwater, chemicals (for mining, uranium processing, treating water), electricity, and fuel.
- Outputs: waste (organics, clean waste rock, special waste rock (drilling core), domestic waste, industrial waste, precipitates from the processing plant and water treatment, sewage), air emissions including greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), noise, and treated effluent.
- Product: U_3O_8 or yellowcake. The product Denison sells is ultimately used as fuel in nuclear power plants, supporting global efforts to reduce GHG emissions.
- Employment: Approximately 300 workers during Construction and 180 during Operation. The Project will be operated as a fly-in-fly-out operation.
- Project duration: Total of approximately 38 years, about 2 years for Construction, 15 years for Operation, 5 years for Decommissioning, and 15 years for Post-Decommissioning periods.

The environmental assessment (EA) outlined in this environmental impact statement (EIS) was transparent and conservative, following a standard, step-wise approach for evaluating Project effects including cumulative effects. In an effort to generate a conservative EA and provide operational flexibility, Denison developed an assessment basis for the EA which bound, or was higher than, the current understanding of the Project's engineering design basis. For example, the direct Project footprint based on engineering site plans is about 75 ha, but the EIS assumed the Project's area of disturbance was closer to 170 ha. Similarly, the annual production for current engineering design is 6 Mlbs U_3O_8 per year over 10 years, but the EIS assumed production of 9 Mlbs U_3O_8 per year over 15 years, with a peak production up to 12 Mlbs U_3O_8 in a given year to allow for operational flexibility. This means that, for example, the EIS assessed inputs needed and outputs generated on an annual basis as being 50% more than expected.

Residual effects remaining after mitigation were largely linked to land clearing, increases in traffic, emissions to air, waste generation, and water management. Residual effects were evaluated for 32 Valued Components (VCs) and significance determined for receptor VCs. The evaluations and conclusions of the EIS are that the Project can be constructed, operated, and decommissioned while regional plant communities are stable and continue to function, regional fish and wildlife populations are viable and healthy, human health is protected, there is continued opportunity for land use activities, including exercising Indigenous rights, and there is continued social and economic viability of local economies. The EIS outlines mitigation measures, monitoring requirements, and commitments needed for Denison to have confidence that Project is operating as planned and that the actual effects resulting from Project Construction, Operation, and Decommissioning are at or below predicted effects.

Overall, the Project has the potential to achieve a superior standard of environmental sustainability when compared to conventional uranium mining operations. Owing, in large part, to the use of the ISR mining method, the Project has potentially fewer residual effects remaining after mitigation when compared to conventional open pit or underground mining methods and conventional milling activities.

Importantly, Denison has been proactively engaging with Indigenous communities and organizations, the general public, and regulatory agencies since 2016. The use of a collaborative approach to engagement and advancement of the Project is exemplified by the input these groups have provided to influence both project designs and the EA in various ways. Denison views the EIS as an important planning tool that will be used to support future activities and represents one stage in the rigorous EA, licensing, and permitting process for a uranium mining facility in Canada.

Wheeler River Project – Denison Mines

mâci masinahamihk okâwiymâw askiy mêskopicikêwin wihtamasinahkan kâ-wî-itôtamihk atoskêwin

anima Wheeler River atoskêwin(anima atoskêwin) anima Denison itascikêwin êkota situ miskêwin (ISR) kaskatêw asiniy wâtihkêwin êkwa osihcikêwin misi-wikamik:

- tânitê: kîwîtinohk Saskatchewan, kanâta
- atoskêwin kîkwaya êkwa itôtamowina: anima tâwayihk atoskêwin kîkwaya anihi ISR wâtihkêwin êkwa anima osihcikêwin misi-wikamik. sihtoskamihk misi-atoskêwin kîkwaya êkwa itôtamôwina astêwa kîkwaya osci wêpinikêwina, nipiy pimipayicikana, wâskwatawêpicikana, êkwa pimitâpâsowin, tâskoc tôhêwina, sâkahikanisa, wikamikwa, mêskanawa, êkwa pimihaakan mêskanaw.
- pihcâyihk: kanâtahk nipiy, nanâtohk âpoya (osci wâtihkêwin, kaskatêw asiniy osihcikêwin, nipiy kanâcihcikêwin), wâskwatawêwin êkwa pimi.
- wayawê itôtamowina: wêpinikêwin (askiwiya, kanâti asiniy wêpinikêwina, pîtosî wêpinikêwin asiniy (wâtihkêwin askiy), cîki wêpinikêwin, misi wêpinikêwin, sâpipêwina ohci osihcikêwin wikamik êkwa nipiy kanâcihcikêwin, mîsêw âpoy) îhîwina mîna pêwâpisk kaskâpahtêwina (GHGs) kisêwêwin, êkwa kanâcihtâhk nipiy kâ-sîkipitamihk nipîhk.
- kîkway osihtâhk: U3O8 ahpô osâwi-wîhkikasikan. anima kîkway Denison atâwâkêcik apacihcikâtêw isi pimi êkota kaskatêw asiniy wikamikohk, sihtoskamihk okâwiymâw askiy itôtamowin ka-nîkipitamihk GHG kaskâpahtêwina.
- atoskêwin: nântaw 300 atoskêwiyiniwak kâ-osihtâhk êkwa 180 ikospê atoskêwin. anima pimipayicikêwin ka-pihci-pimihaak êkwa wayawê-pimihaak atoskêwin.
- atoskêwin ispayik, 5 askiy osci pônihkamihk, êkwa 15 askiya osci kîsihtâhki-pônihkamihk ispayihowina.

anima okâwiymâw askiy kinwâpahcikêwin (EA) kâ-masinahikâtêk ôta okâwiymâw askiy mêskopicitamihk wihtamâkêwin (EIS) kinwâpahcikâtêw êkwa nanisihkâc, askôhamihk itôtamowin ka-kinwâpahtamihk atoskêwina tâskoc mêskocipayinwa. Kakwê osihtâhk kanawêyicikêwin EA masinahamihk, ahpô ayiwâk pihci, anima nistohtamowin misi-atoskêwin osihcikêwina. Tâskoc, anima tipêyaw nakatamowin osci osihcikêwak masinahikêwina nântaw 75 ha, mâka anima EIS itêhtamwak anima atoskêwin mêskocipayiwin cîki 170 ha. pêyakwan, tahto askiy osihcikêwin osci osihcikêwak osihtâwin anima 6 Mlbs U3O8 tahto askiy iskohk 10 askiya, mâka EIS itêhtamwak osihtâwin 9 Mlbs U3O8 tahto askiy isi 15 askiya, mîna mistahi itôtamowin iskohk 12 Mlbs U3O8 askiy osci itôtamowin waskawêwin. Itastêw, tâskoc, anima EIS kinwâpahtamwak pihcâyihk nitawêhtamihk êkwa wayawêwina osihtâhk tahtwâ askiy 50% ayiwâk kâ-itêhtamihk.

kîkwaya kâ-astêki kâ-kîsi kanâcihtâhk ikospê pihkaw osci askiy ê-kîskatahikâtêk, ayiwâk ayisîniwak ê-pimitâpâsocik, kaskâpahtêw, wêpinikêwina, êkwa nipiy pimipayicikêwin. Kîkway kâ-ispayiki kinwâpahcikâtêwa êkwa itasiwâtamihk anihi EIS anima atoskêwin kâ-kî-osihcikâtêw, pimipayicikâtêw, êkwa pônî-apacihcikâtêw ikospê misi-wikamikwa êta kâ-wîkicik miywâsinwa êkwa ahkami apacihcikâtêwa, kinosêwak êkwa pisiskiwak miywâyâwak, ayisîniw miywâyâwin kanawêyicikâtêw, astêwa kîkway ka-apacihcikâtêw askiy, tâskoc iyiniw pakitinikowisowina, êkwa ahakami kiyohkêwin êkwa sônîyahkêwin. Anima EIS itasinahikâtêw kwayisk itôtamowina, kinwâpahcikêwina, êkwa asotamâkêwina osci Denison ka-ayâcik sohkêyimowin anima atoskêwin ê-pimipayik êkwa ispayihowin osci atoskêwin osihtâwin, pimipayicikêwin, pônî-apacihcikâtêk astêwa êkota ahpô apisîs itêhtamowina ispayihowina.

misawê, ôma atoskêwin itêhtâkwan kwayisk ta-ispayik askîhk pihci kotakwa wâtihkêwina. pihkaw osci, anima ISR wâtihkêwin itôtamowin, anima atoskêwin astêwa namôya mistahi kîkway ê-nakacikâtêki kâ-kîsi-kanâcihtâhk pihci kotakwa wâtihkêwina ahpô atâmihk askîhk wâtihkêwina êkwa kotakwa itôtamowina.

mistêhtâkwan, Denison pâ-pîkiskwâtêwak iyiniwak êkwa kotakwa atoskêwikamikwa, ayisîniwak, êkwa kanawêyicikêwak ikospê 2016. Mâmawi itôtamowin isi pîkiskwêwin êkwa yahtohtahikêwin osci anima atoskêwin wihtamwak ôki ayisîniwak ka-miyo-ispayiki atoskêwina êkwa anihi EA nanâtohk êsi. Denison wâpahtamwak anima EIS tâskoc mistêhtâkwahk wiycikêwin kîkway ka-sihtoskamihk nîkânihk itôtamowina êkwa pîkiskwêstamwak pêyak itôtamowin êkota kâ-ayimahk EA, masinahikêwin, êkwa pakitinamihk kaskatêw asiniy wâtihkêwin wikamik êkota kanâta.

Wheeler River Project – Denison Mines

Ēłóchëlë Nih Bazi t'áú nih besoídi ha si erit'is.

T'aghá Holnį si diri nih bazi nuhhel kodi hasj.

Diri Wheeler River – Denison Mines nih sēnolye ha si, t'au nih nághįna ha (situ) Yanathē tthe ghą nade ha si.

- Yathé nene diri Saskatchewan k'eyaghē hoʔą si Canada tth'i k'eyaghē.
- Diri t'au tu t'arat'į si senalye ha, t'a ghą nade si konųhełnį ha. Kon/tthe slįnį (Uranium) senalye seráde ha, tulu k'e ts'etai sēlye, yoh tth'i ts'etai sohúde ha. Beyets'et'ali neltła ha tth'i senuhut'a ha. T'aʔu tu t'arat'į si (tu slįnį) sohulye ha. Diri t'aʔu nih t'arat'į si senalye ha hodi sj.
- 'Senahulye de, tu nezų, tthe slįnį t'aʔu senalye ha. Kon bēt'á asi hēt'ěl si, t'ēs tth'i ts'etai sēlye si."
- Ku diri halye ha si, t'áchaghē, tthe t'a bohełtaile si, t'aʔu nih dałdhe nįsi, tu, tujērē-ú, tsą tue-ú, t'aʔu tthe t'arat'į si tu hēł si, sēlye ha. Ku diri asi ghą nade t'a horehth'a si ya bazį tth'ų. T'a tu senalye si eyi tth'i hahodi.
- Diri tthe slįnį (uranium) łes ʔahot'į alye si bēt'á kon hołe, kon heltsi ha. Diri kon uranium t'a holį de, dēhth'agh hile snį.
- Diri nih Senahulye si bónįther de tononą (300) ts'etai sohulye ha si. Łononą- įłk'etoną tth'i Dene ěghádálana ha sj. Diri bónįther de beyets'et'ali t'arat'į ha.
- Diri t'a bēghą Eghalada ha si tóną-įłk'edįghį nene-ú, nake nene ts'etai sohúde ha-ú, sųlaghe nene t'a nuhųt'ą si nanelye ha, Sųlaghe ts'adhel nene ts'etai senahulye ha.

Diri nih senahulye si horelyų net'į, nih-ú, ya-u t'áú besuwidi ha.

T'aʔu nih ts'etai sēlye ha si, t'a Dene yēghą erit'is dałtsi hotié deʔą (engineering), erit'is nédhé bets'į deʔą, t'aʔu nih hotié ts'etai ʔalye ha.

Diri t'aʔu aresį henį, nih nechozē ʔańį sj, įlaisdįghį nih hultsai anįtttha u, kuli horįchoze ʔats'edi sj, T'a ha seráde si tthe slįnį (uranium) halye ha hodi sj łonēną nene ha hodi. Ku diri t'a the slįnį halye hasi, sųlaghe ts'adhel nene tthe nezų halye ha henį. T'át'ų tthe įłk'etaghē limil (łonēną ąnelt'e) ʔaįđdath henį, kuli lota limil tthe hilchu has henį. Kuli sųlaghe ts'ēdel nene anįtttha de nake ts'adhel limil ʔaįđdath the hilchu hasi. Eyi t'a soloną (percent) hoʔanelt'e tthe hilchu ha henį sj.

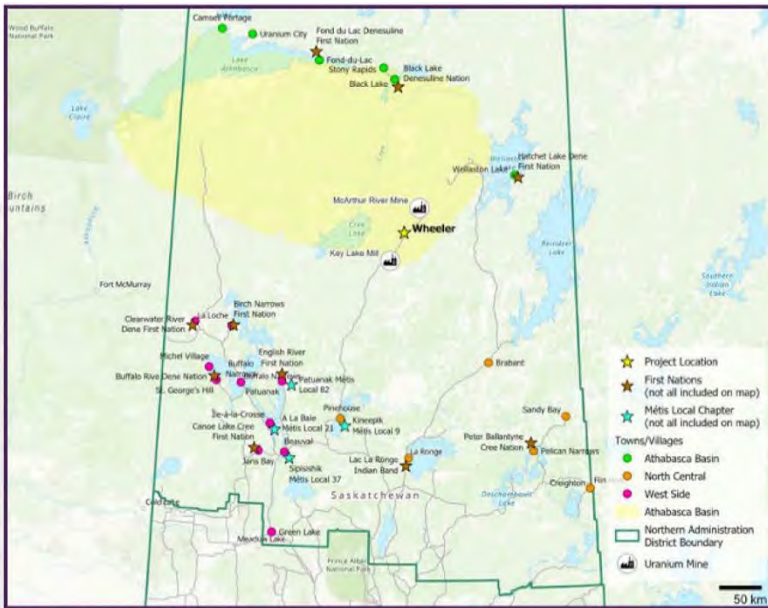
Diri bēt'á Eghalada si t'au nih ts'etai sēlye si, bēhchēnē tth'i la ha-ú, horetth'a t'au, asiʔaldel tth'i ła-ú, tu t'a bēt'á Eghalada si besorįthēn ha la. ʔątu nih, tu-ú, ya ts'en boʔēłta hasą. Kuli yedołnį ha henį.

Diri bēghą Eghalada si, yēghą ěghadálghēna hoyaghē ts'etai sedáhúlye-ú, łue-ú, nųneshe, ěch'ērē, hotié besoídi ha, Dene t'a dághēna. Denesųłine nih t'a dághēna la, nuhhene theri hoʔą. Nih-u, tu-ú, ya-ú nuųha besudi hoʔą.

Diri t'aʔu nih ghą ěghádálana si hotié bahodi, t'aʔu erit'is holį si hotié déʔą, t'aʔu ts'etai sohúde-ú, t'aʔu ěghádálana-u, t'aʔu nih senalye si hotié déʔą.

Diri t'aghą ěghádálana si hotié nih hodi ha henį, yanįzi t'aʔu nih hesdohołts'į si konalyehaile dųų henį. T'a tthe nih-u, tu-u, ya-u bēt'á nezųle ni, dųų tthe slįnį si bēt'á nih-u, tu-u, ya-u hesedowełnį ha henį. T'a tthe nih horįcha nailts'el nį, nih yaghē tth'i dēgharē nih nárałts'ul nį – dųų kone haile henį.

Dųų de t'a benenē k'e ěghadálghēna si bedóghelįnį déʔą, hotié t'a ghą ěghadalaida si bełkoridi hoʔą 2016 hots'į. Diri t'a bēghą náide si t'a benenē si beł hoʔą. Nih hodi hoʔą, tu-u, ya-u boghedi ha. Diri t'a erit'is beł'azi (license) si, horelyų sohúde déʔą, diri Canada k'eyaghē tthe slįnį ghą naidi hade.



LOCATION

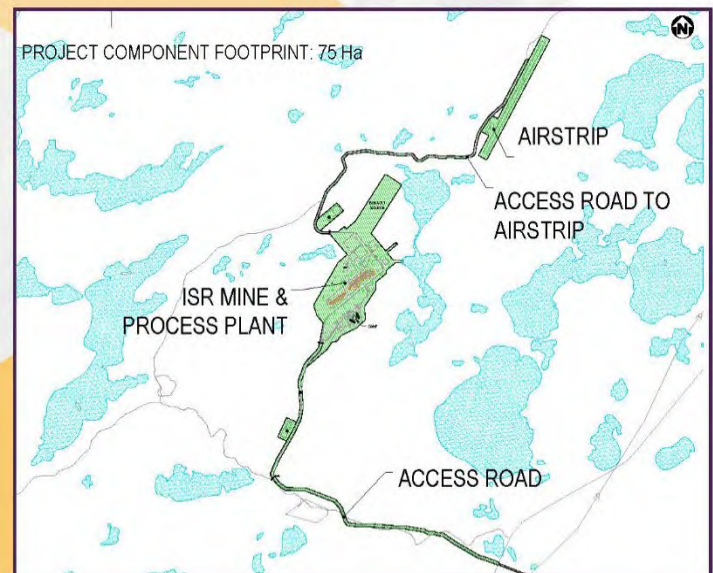
The Wheeler River Project is located in northern Saskatchewan in the Athabasca Basin.

PROJECT FOOTPRINT

The main Project components are the in situ recovery mine and the processing plant.

IN SITU RECOVERY

In situ recovery uses an acidic solution to leach uranium ores from the ground through a series of injection and recovery wells. The processing plant houses the tanks and equipment to process the uranium recovered from in situ recovery into yellowcake. Denison will sell the yellowcake to the market for use in nuclear power plants, supporting global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



VALUED COMPONENTS & PROJECT INTERACTIONS

Denison is assessing elements, called valued components, important to people or the environment, and the potential effects of the Project on these elements.



Powering
**PEOPLE, PARTNERSHIPS
AND PASSION**

Open House

Northern Village of Beauval

Beauval Recreation Centre - Main Gym

Oct 23, 2023

5:00pm to 8:00pm

Wheeler River Project

Come to meet with Denison staff, to discuss the Project, to share a meal, and to get a chance to win great door prizes.



Information



Community Supper



Door Prizes

This is a public event open to all residents and people of surrounding areas. Denison is working with Métis Nation - Saskatchewan to arrange separate meetings with Métis leadership and citizens to understand the distinct interests of the Métis in respect of the Project.

 **Denison Mines**

redefiningmining.ca | denisonmines.com

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 **Denison Mines**

redefiningmining.ca | denisonmines.com

From: [Cheyenna Hunt](#)
To: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
Cc: [Janna Switzer](#); [Robin Kusch](#)
Subject: [**]ERFN Summary Review Comments
Date: Friday, August 18, 2023 12:53:53 PM
Attachments: [EIS_SummaryReviewCommentsFollowingSubmission_WheelerRiver-DRAFT_26July2023.pdf](#)
[ERFN_Comments_Wheeler_River_Project_EIS.DOCX](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good Afternoon Carolanne,

Please find attached the PDF version of the ERFN EIS Summary Review Comments following submission. I have also attached the word version of our “unofficial” table which outlines how we categorized responses.

I apologize for the delay.

Cheyenna

Cheyenna R. Hunt B.A., LL.B.
Director, Lands & Consultation

English River First Nation
Urban Office
321 - 2555 Grasswood Road
Saskatoon, Sk. S7T0K1

Cell: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

From: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [Damien George](#); [Janna Switzer](#)
Subject: Denison Response to KML Comments on draft EIS
Date: Wednesday, November 22, 2023 2:41:00 PM
Attachments: [20231122-DEN_KML-ResponseEISComments_COMPLETE.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Hi Walter –

As per our discussion yesterday, please find correspondence from Janna Switzer regarding responses to KML's comments made on the draft EIS for the Wheeler River Project.

Carolanne

Carolanne Inglis-McQuay

Director, Corporate Social Responsibility

t: 306-652-8200 x 128 | f: 306-652-8202
345 4th Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7K 1N3



TSX: DML | NYSE MKT: DNN

www.denisonmines.com

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From: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
To: [Bruce Hanbidge](#)
Cc: [Garrett Schmidt](#); [Dana Kellett](#); [Janna Switzer](#)
Subject: Denison Responses to Ya'thi Nene Lands and Resources Comments on the Wheeler River Project draft Environmental Impact Statement
Date: Thursday, November 23, 2023 9:11:00 AM
Attachments: [20231123-F_ALL-DEN_YNLR-ResponseEISComments.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Good morning Bruce –

Please find attached correspondence from Ms. Janna Switzer, regarding Denison's responses to the Ya'thi Nene Lands and Resources comments made on the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,
Carolanne

Carolanne Inglis-McQuay

Director, Corporate Social Responsibility

t: 306-652-8200 x 128 | f: 306-652-8202
345 4th Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7K 1N3



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From: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [Al Felix](#)
Subject: Denison's Response to Birch Narrows Comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Wheeler River Project
Date: Wednesday, November 29, 2023 2:03:00 PM
Attachments: [20231129-LTR-DEN_BNDN-DENResponseDEISComments_ALL.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Dear Chief Sylvestre:

On behalf of Janna Switzer, Denison's Director HSE Regulatory Compliance, please find attached correspondence related to Denison's response to Birch Narrows Dene Nation comments provided to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Wheeler River Project.

Sincerely,
Carolanne Inglis-McQuay

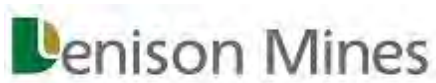
Carolanne Inglis-McQuay

Director, Corporate Social Responsibility

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From: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
To: [Brent Laroque](#)
Cc: [Janna Switzer](#)
Subject: Denison Response to Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Comments on draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Wheeler River Project
Date: Friday, December 1, 2023 1:33:00 PM
Attachments: [20231201-DEN_MNS-ResponseEISComments_All.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Dear Brent:

On behalf of Janna Switzer, please find attached correspondence related to the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Comments on draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Wheeler River Project.

Sincerely,
Carolanne Inglis-McQuay

Carolanne Inglis-McQuay
Director, Corporate Social Responsibility

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From: [Carolanne Inglis-McQuay](#)
To: [Patricia McCunn-Miller](#)
Subject: Follow Up to Meeting between PBCN and Denison on September 20, 2023
Date: Tuesday, October 10, 2023 11:15:00 AM
Attachments: [20230920-WRE PRES DEN PBCN Overview.pdf](#)
[20230920-F-MeetingNotes.pdf](#)
[20230920-WRE PRES DEN PBCN EISComments.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Hi Patti,

We are following up on our recent meeting with PBCN in Saskatoon on September 20, 2023. We think the meeting was a productive opportunity for Denison and PBCN to learn more about one another and the Wheeler River Project. We appreciate Chief Bird and the Lands and Resources Committee making themselves available.

Enclosed is the presentation we had prepared to address the concerns raised by PBCN in its submission on the draft EIS. Unfortunately we weren't able to get to the presentation during our meeting due to time constraints, but we did have an opportunity to discuss several of the issues as part of Kevin's overview presentation (also attached to this email). This included discussion of Denison's relatively limited water use from Whitefish Lake, and the expected extent of predicted impacts resulting from treated effluent from Project operations. It also included some discussion of potential contracting opportunities at the Project.

I have also enclosed the presentation we provided at the meeting. For file size, I've removed the video links embedded in the videos, but have put the link to our videos here – which your team may find useful. <https://denisonmines.com/investors/videos/>

There were a number of questions regarding the location and footprint of the Project site. We think it may help to clarify that the treated mine effluent is expected to have negligible impacts at the outlet of Whitefish Lake (approximately 4 km downstream from the location of the treated effluent discharge location), which would then have to travel around 900 km further downstream to reach Southend, which we understand from PBCN is the PBCN community which was expressed as being of most interest in relation to this area of concern. This type of information can be found in section 8 of the draft EIS, of which we believe you have a copy of. If you do not, please let me know and we can facilitate sharing that document for you.

I have also attached meeting notes which summarize the general discussions undertaken during the meeting, from our perspective. Please do let us know if there are any varying perspectives on the meeting notes from your team.

We have noted PBCN's concerns raised during the meeting regarding the transparency around and communication of monitoring results for the Project. This issue is not addressed in the attached presentation as it was raised during the meeting. During the meeting we explained that the monitoring results in relation to the Project (water quality, air quality, radiation, etc.) will be required to be reported to both the Federal and Provincial regulators on a regular basis (such as quarterly and / or annually). In particular, Denison will be required to meet the CNSC's expectations with respect

to public disclosure; a copy of Denison's subsequent Public Disclosure Protocol will be publicly available once Denison completes the licensing process(es).

During the meeting, we discussed next steps in the regulatory process for the Project. Denison is in the process of responding to comments made on the draft EIS and is preparing to submit a table of comments, responses, and the status of each issue to the regulators this fall. Our hope is to identify for the regulator where our responses have satisfied PBCN's concerns.

We appreciated the overview Marg provided regarding the various processes that PBCN has in place for working with those proposing industrial projects. We understand PBCN's interest in the Project, and remain interested in learning more about the potential for the Project to impact PBCN land uses and rights and/or PBCN's interests in the Project area. We understand that Ted Merasty was going to provide further information on this during our meeting, but was unable to attend due to illness.

We hope the enclosed information assists with PBCN's further understanding about the Project. We look forward to discussing further once the PBCN team has had a chance to review.

Sincerely,
Carolanne

Carolanne Inglis-McQuay

Director, Corporate Social Responsibility

t: 306-652-8200 x 128 | f: 306-652-8202
345 4th Avenue South
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Denison Mines – Open House
Pinehouse Lake
October 24, 2023

Denison Mines

- Stephanie Lukowski
- Janna Switzer
- Chad Sorba
- Carolanne Inglis-McQuay
- CNSC and Province in attendance

~48 Community Members in attendance.

5:28pm Opening Prayer

5:50pm Opening Remarks

- **KML:** We have a group of Pinehouse people who are in direct contact and conversations with Denison Mines
- **KML:** Capacity funding allows our community to learn about the process of teaching – succession planning.
- **DEN:** Purpose of Open house- Supper, information about wheeler river project, information on the regulatory process.
- Presentation: Project Overview & Project Update
 - Vince Natomagan translated to cree.

Discussion

- **KML:** Millisieverts per year?
 - **DEN:** Worker exposure (ie drillers) about 11 millisieverts
- **KML:** What do you use for backfilling?
 - **DEN:** Where ore is removed there is no need to backfill. When mining is complete, the wells will be filled with grout or cement.

Door Prizes

Adjourned 7:00 PM



MEETING AGENDA

Northern Village of Pinehouse

Date: October 24th, 2023

Time: 5:00 PM

Facilitator: Walter Smith

Time	Item	Owner
5:00 PM	Doors open/ Welcome	Walter Smith
5:30 PM	Supper	N/A
6:00 PM	Introductions	Walter Smith
6:10 PM	Denison Mines Presentation	Denison Mines
6:40 PM	CNSC Presentation	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
7:00 PM	Questions	Walter Smith
7:30 PM	Meeting Adjourned	N/A

Wheeler River Presentation

Overview - Update
Licensing - Permitting

Enison Mines

Agenda

Project Overview & Project Update

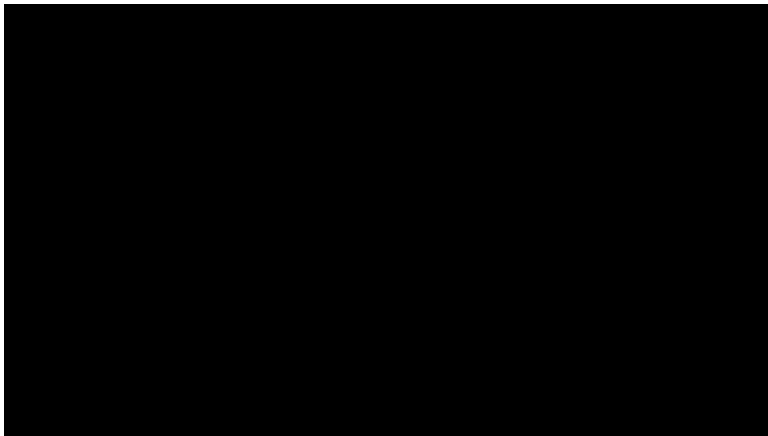
- Overview
- Project Components
- ISR Overview
- Project Stage

Licensing & Permitting

- Land & Land Use Activities
- Surface & Groundwater
- Wildlife
- Business & Work Opportunities
- Commitments

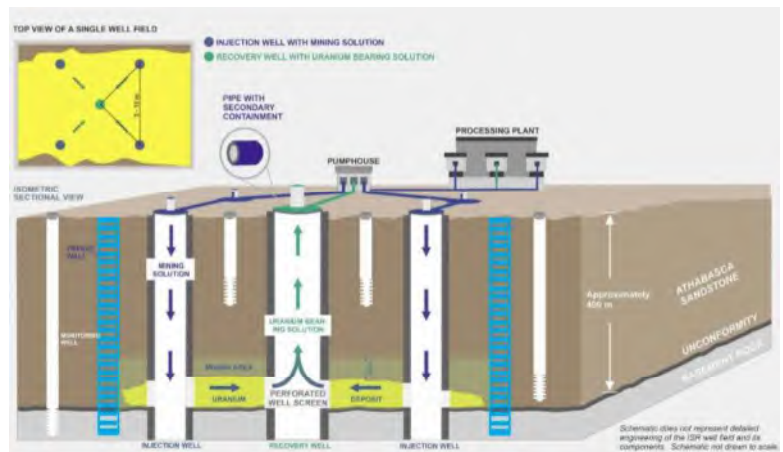
Video

Overview



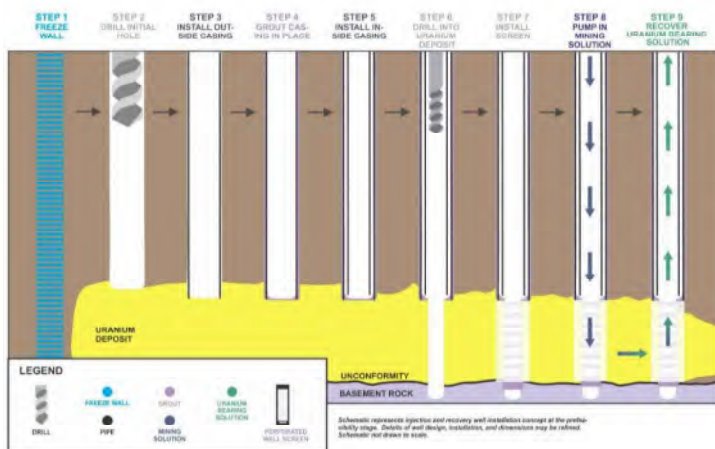
Wellfield

Project Components



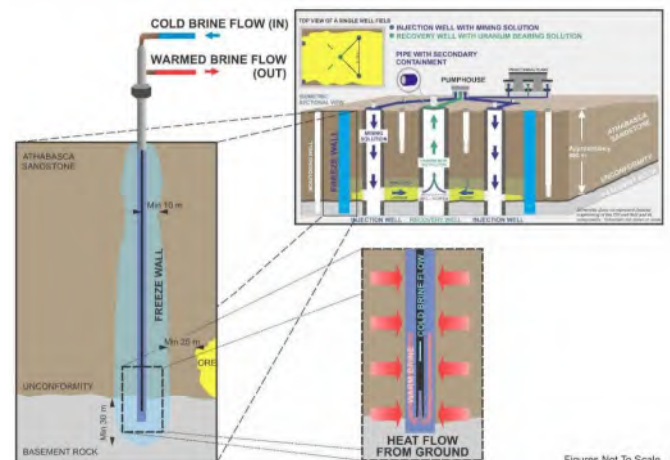
Wellfield & Freeze Wall Installation

Project Components



Freeze Wall

Project Components



Figures Not To Scale