Rayrock Remediation Project
Tłıchǫ Land Use Plan Conformity Table

In the Tłıchǫ Land Use Plan (Tłıchǫ Wenek'e), management of contaminated sites is detailed within the **Land Protection Directive 6.3.B**:

The remediation and clean-up of contaminated land is a priority for the Tłıchǫ Government, both on previously identified sites as set out in the Tłıchǫ Agreement and on other sites that may be discovered. The Governments of Canada and Northwest Territories will be encouraged to:

a) Make the remediation of contaminated sites a priority;
b) Provide the resources necessary to ensure timely clean-up; and
c) Provide economic benefits to the Tłıchǫ as a result of efforts to clean-up these sites.

The conformity of the Rayrock Land Use Permit Application to the Tłıchǫ Land Use Plan is detailed in the following table:

Land Protection Directive 6.3.B	CIRNAC Rayrock Land Use Permit
a) Make the remediation of contaminated sites a priority	The Rayrock mine site was partially remediated in 1996 to address risks posed by exposed tailings, mine openings and buildings. The remediation was carried out without consultation of the Tłıchǫ. In 2007, the Chief's Executive Council of the Tłıchǫ Ndek'àowo, requested that CIRNAC engage the Department of Culture and Lands Protection on the Rayrock Site and in 2010, the Kwetıı̨ɂaà Elders Committee was created. The first formal engagement with the KEC occurred in 2012 with a Mapping Exercise. Between 2013 and 2019, comprehensive Phase III Environmental Site assessments of the Rayrock site and all sites associated with the Rayrock operations, as well as the Sun Rose properties, were conducted with the participation of DCLP staff. In 2015, a Conceptual Site Model developed by CIRNAC, confirmed that historic mill operations had impacted the sediments in Mill Lake with Uranium. Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments between 2017-2019 confirmed that the sediments posed a potential risk to human health and the environment. In 2020, a Remedial Action Plan was finalized with the Tłıchǫ Ndek'àowo to address the risks at Rayrock and associated sites.

	The Rayrock Remediation Project sites on Tłı̨chǫ lands do not pose the same level of risk as the Rayrock or Sun Rose sites, but some of the sites have varying volumes of impacted soils and explorations workings, and almost all have steel debris. These site hazards pose potential risks to future land users and wildlife and will be addressed as part of the remediation .
b) Provide the resources necessary to ensure timely clean-up	The Rayrock mine site and Sun Rose mine site are classified as a Class 1 sites under the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites. Under the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Program, A Federal Approach to Contaminated Sites, Class 1 sites require that actions be taken to protect human health and the environment. CIRNAC has booked the liability associated with the remediation of the Rayrock Remediation Project sites with the Treasury Board of Canada, and funding will be provided for the timely remediation of the sites. Remediation is scheduled to commence in April 2022 and be complete by March 2025. This timing fits within the available FCSAP Phase IV funding envelope.
c) Provide economic benefits to the Tłı̨chǫ as a result of efforts to clean-up these sites	Since 2013, the Tłı̨chǫ Ndek'àowo (Department of Culture and Lands Protection) have been directly involved with the assessment of the Rayrock Remediation Project sites. This has occurred primarily through the contracting of field support services (Environmental Monitors, Wildlife Monitors), but also through Contribution Funding Agreements for project-based training (BEAHR, Environmental Monitoring) and Traditional Knowledge research. The final Remediation Contract will contain robust Indigenous Opportunities Considerations that will ensure that socio-economic benefits to the Tłı̨chǫ are maximized under Chapter 26.3 of the Tłı̨chǫ Final Agreement. Government of Canada procurement policy remains open, transparent and competitive under the applicable trade agreements.