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## A.17 – COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

### A.17.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 17 of the Proposal assessed the potential effects of the Project on community infrastructure and services in terms of six key indicators. These indicators were selected to capture concerns expressed by First Nations and communities in the study area and comprise Municipal Infrastructure (water supply, water/sewage treatment, landfills, power supply, and recreational facilities); Housing; Transportation; Educational Services; Health and Social Services; and Protective Services.

The data sources used in the analysis included both secondary and primary data. Secondary data were collected from Statistics Canada, Yukon Bureau of Statistics, and Yukon Socio-Economic Web Portal as well as individual communities. A number of other key information sources were consulted, including Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), the Canadian Homelessness Research Network Press, Inukshuk Planning and Development, Natural Resources Canada, Yukon Health Care Review Committee, Official Community Plans, the Canadian Encyclopaedia, and civic and municipal websites. Other sources of secondary data included the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB).

Primary data were collected through one-on-one interviews conducted mostly in 2012 and 2013 with representatives from the Yukon Government, City of Whitehorse, Whitehorse and Yukon Chambers of Commerce, Yukon Mine Training Association, the Yukon Housing Corporation, Wildland Fire Management, Energy Mines and Resources, Whitehorse International Airport, Selkirk First Nation (SFN), Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (LSCFN), Village of Carmacks, Carmacks Renewable Resource Council members, and Tantalus School. Primary information was also gained from community meetings.

The potential effects of the proposed Project on community infrastructure and services in communities in the LSA ultimately depend on the extent to which proposed Project activities and Project-related population growth result in increased demands on those services. The assessment concludes that most of the population increase and associated increase in demand for Community Infrastructure and Services will be concentrated in Whitehorse.

The key residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be slightly increased demand for protective services (ambulance services, first responders, and RCMP) from the movement of workers and goods to the mine during construction and operations. In addition, any injury or illness will see workers transferred to health care services in the LSA. There will also be arrangements made to med-evac workers with life-threatening illnesses or injuries to the nearest appropriate facility within the LSA. These effects are considered Not Significant because of their relatively low magnitude and proposed mitigation. Finally, there will be an enhancement of workforce experience and skills base resulting from additional training.

On January 27, 2015, the Executive Committee requested that Casino Mining Corporation (CMC) provide supplementary information to the Casino Project (YESAB Project No. 2014-0002) to enable the Executive Committee to commence Screening. The Executive Committee considered comments from various First Nations, Decision Bodies and regulators on the adequacy of the Project Proposal in the preparation of the Adequacy Review Report (ARR).

The Executive Committee had no requests related to information presented in Section 17 Community Infrastructure and Services of the Project Proposal submitted on January 3, 2014. As such, CMC considers that the documentation provided in the Proposal to be sufficient to deem the Proposal adequate for this Valued Component.