

Addendum to the April 2009 Document: *Traditional Knowledge Assessment of the Prairie Creek Mine Operation*

**Addendum Prepared August 2009
by Crosscurrent Associates Ltd.
On Behalf of the Nahʔá Dehé Dene Band**

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***Note: Pages 10 through 27 of this addendum are deemed confidential by the
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Introduction

In April 2009, the Nahʔá Dehé Dene Band (NDDB) published a confidential report that: (a) provided an overview of the history of the Nahʔá Dehé got'ine (people) and their traditional land use and cultural activities in the Nahʔá Dehé (Nahanni River) valley and surrounding area; (b) described specific traditional values and interests in the area potentially impacted by the Prairie Creek Mine; and (c) identified preliminary concerns, from a cultural perspective, about the operation of the mine and winter haul road operations. A copy of this report was submitted to the Consultation Support Unit of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), which was the agency that funded the traditional knowledge (TK) assessment.

At the time, NDDB did not consider the assessment to be complete due to the fact that one important component of the original assessment proposal was not carried out. Canadian Zinc (CZN) had been invited to give a detailed presentation to NDDB elders and harvesters about overall mining operations, with translation, so that the elders/harvesters could better identify negative impacts and potential conflicts between mine operations and NDDB cultural values, rights, and interests in the area. Once these potential conflicts became clearer, NDDB would be able to make specific recommendations regarding mitigation measures that could be taken to reduce the impacts. CZN had agreed in principle to make a community presentation as a component of the TK assessment. However, due to the fact that the final environmental assessment (EA) of the mine was in its early stages and the terms of reference for this EA were not finalized, CZN decided to postpone its presentation until it was clearer what elements of the mine project would be included in the EA.

In July 2009, once the terms of reference for the EA had been finalized, CZN approached NDDDB to obtain a copy of the TK assessment report. CZN had prepared and forwarded a draft confidentiality agreement for NDDDB to sign that would help protect sensitive TK information from being made public or being misused. NDDDB stated that it would consider whether to provide a full copy of the report or simply those parts relevant to the Prairie Creek Mine project. NDDDB also asked CZN to make a presentation to the community, as previously discussed, then allow the community to assess potential impacts on proposed mine operations from a cultural perspective.

Both parties agreed that CZN would fund the steps required to finalize the TK assessment report. In its funding proposal to CZN, NDDDB identified the following steps for finalizing the report:

- An NDDDB-facilitated community presentation by CZN on its proposed operations (carried out July 28th, 2009);
- An internal community discussion of potential mine operation impacts and possible mitigation measures (carried out July 29th, 2009);
- Transfer of certain TK information to CZN relevant to issues and/or mitigation recommendations that need to be addressed during summer or early fall of 2009 (carried out early August 2009);
- Preparation of a draft addendum to the TK assessment report (carried out early August 2009); and
- NDDDB facilitation of a follow-up meeting with CZN at the end of August to more fully discuss NDDDB cultural concerns and possible mitigation strategies to address these concerns (carried out August 24th, 2009).

Four main outcomes were anticipated from this engagement process:

- The community, particularly elders and active harvesters, would have a clearer understanding of the nature and extent of CZN's mining and haul road operations, and would therefore be in a better position to assess potential impacts on traditional values and recommend measures to address these impacts;
- Canadian Zinc would have access to TK information relevant to the development of its required Developer's Assessment Report;
- All parties would have access to an addendum document that would clarify specific concerns relating to potential impacts on traditional values and outline mitigation measures to address these concerns, clearing the way for direct and concrete discussions regarding mitigation;
- A facilitated forum and process for discussing and resolving potential conflicts would be established.

Immediately following the July 29th internal community meeting, Crosscurrent Associates Ltd. provided a summary of the outcomes of this meeting to CZN in an email, with the understanding that the more detailed TK information required to understand and address community concerns would follow. On August 13th, a draft addendum to the TK assessment report was forwarded to CZN that provided a brief summary of the July 28th-29th meetings (see Appendix A), presented the mitigation recommendations arising from these meetings, and included the TK information required to justify and support these recommendations.

On August 24th, a follow-up meeting was held between NDDDB and CZN, with INAC representatives present, to address the outstanding concerns identified in the draft addendum. The agenda and a brief overview of the discussions that took place at this meeting are provided in Appendix C.

Following the August 24th meeting, the current final addendum was prepared and is being submitted to Canadian Zinc, INAC, Parks Canada, and the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) -- once appropriate confidentiality guarantees are in place. This current and final version includes the following:

- an overview of the community concerns expressed during the original TK assessment;
- a summary of the specific concerns and recommendations arising from the CZN presentations and subsequent discussions with the community, along with recommendations to address these concerns; and
- a summary of the traditional knowledge information required to substantiate NDDDB rights and interests in relation to CZN's proposed mining operations.

Although the formal TK assessment report is now deemed complete by the Nahʔa Dehé Dene Band, this does not mean that there is no further need for the use and application of TK information and the broader Nahʔa Dehé got'ine cultural perspective. More detailed investigation of mitigation options still needs to occur. NDDDB expects that it will be directly involved in investigating mitigation options relating to the cultural concerns that it has raised, in collaboration with CZN and/or in collaboration with those agencies representing Canada's interests and obligations.

Overview of Community Concerns

In its initial Traditional Knowledge Assessment of the Prairie Creek Mine operation, the Nahʔa Dehé Dene Band identified a few broad and major concerns that needed to be addressed collaboratively by NDDDB, CZN, regulators, and government departments. These concerns were summarized on pages 80 to 82 of the report:

“As a result of the cumulative research that has taken place for this TK assessment since the summer of 2008 through to April 2009, observations and conclusions regarding potential impacts on traditional land use and cultural values have been identified and noted in the area-specific sections of this report. These observations and conclusions have been brought forward and are repeated below.

- Although the Prairie Creek Mine is a considerable way up the creek from the high land use area at its mouth and in Dahtaihtth'ı (Deadmen Valley) generally, K'atlo Dehe [Prairie Creek] is a swift and shallow creek and therefore likely easily impacted by pollutants, cumulatively or through a sudden spill. There are concerns that any polluting of the river would negatively impact fish using the lower portion of the creek, big game using licks in the vicinity of the mouth of the creek, and harvesters using the river for fishing, hunting, or camping purposes while occupying or traveling through the area.

- A primary concern with respect to the Prairie Creek Mine is the possibility of long-term or sudden contamination of Nahʔa Dehé [Nahanni River], either through the K'atlo Dehe itself, or through the valley along Ée Túé [beaver dam water, or Fishtrap Creek] from potential spills of fuel or other contaminants along the haul road¹. The seasonally shallow and slow water, the back channels, and the sand and gravel islands, which are subject to seasonal flooding, are a potential catchment area for upstream pollutants. Any type of contamination could affect fish populations in the river and make this area less suitable for occupation and harvesting purposes.
- High traditional use of the wetland valleys running north of Nahʔa Dehé along Ée Túé, Tehts'éhia Dehé (Tetcela River), and between Shiha [small mountains, or Silent Hills] and the Nahanni Range, due to rich and varied habitat in these valleys, makes these areas particularly sensitive to industrial development and therefore of concern to the Nahʔa Dehé Dene Band. First, the integrity of the wetlands and the creeks that run through these valleys must be preserved, particularly given that the haul road crosses the upper reaches of Ée Túé, which is a fish harvesting creek that flows directly into Nahʔa Dehé. Maintaining natural water quality is of paramount importance along the entire haul road. Second, wildlife over-wintering in the area may be disturbed by winter hauling and transfer activities (particularly sensory disturbances), and winter and spring habitat may be damaged by haul road construction and possible contaminant spills. Third, the Nahʔa Dehé Dene Band is very concerned that increased access to this area by outside people using the haul road for winter hunting activities may affect wildlife populations.
- Given that the ancestors of the Nahʔa Dehé people are known to have traveled overland to a greater extent than via waterways, the mountain passes that provide easy access into and between valleys are potential areas for pre-historic and historic artifacts. For this reason, it would be useful to carry out archaeological work at Nógħa Eteneh Goteodéʔá (wolverine trail) and particularly at Tthoqt'oooh (Second Gap) prior to any redevelopment of the winter haul road; before site damage might occur.
- Given that the mine haul road runs directly through [the] lowland area [between Second Gap and the Liard River] in a meandering pattern, through country that harbors mineral licks and over-wintering habitat for woodland caribou, it is important to fully assess the current alignment of the road in this particular area to ensure that it is not affecting important wildlife habitat. The Nahʔa Dehé Dene Band has also expressed concerns about use of the road by outside hunters, particularly their access to woodland caribou in the lowland area, and the possibility of over-harvesting.”

These concerns were explored in more detail by the community following the CZN presentation and more specific mitigation measures were identified to address them.

¹ During the initial operation of the haul road in 1982, a major fuel spill did occur and it is not yet clear whether this spill has been fully cleaned up (DIAND, 1982).

Specific Concerns and Recommended Mitigation Measures

This section of the addendum presents and discusses specific community concerns regarding mine operations and recommended mitigation measures to alleviate these concerns. These recommendations were developed and modified based on meetings with Canadian Zinc in July and August of this year. Specific recommendations by the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band are emphasized with italics. Actions currently underway to address these concerns are noted in text boxes.

Water Quality and Monitoring (Prairie Creek)

The Nahzā Dehé Dene Band and its individual members have consistently expressed concerns about the potential contamination of the Prairie Creek watershed – through leaks, spills, or cumulative pollution -- which would lead to the subsequent contamination of Nahzā Dehé (the Nahanni River). Any contamination of Prairie Creek would have an immediate impact on significant traditional values, interests, and rights inherent to the Nahzā Dehé got'ine, as summarized in the next section of this addendum. There are a few issues of particular concern relating to water quality that arise from the description of the water flow and management system provided by Canadian Zinc.

The first is that the final outflow from the water management system into Harrison Creek is currently only tested once per month. The community is not comfortable with this testing schedule because a spill or break-down in the purification system could result in water contamination between testing cycles that may go undetected. *For this reason, the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band recommends that water quality testing at the final outflow into Harrison Creek be conducted every 48 hours.*

Second, the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band is concerned that it may not be party to the testing procedures or results unless it is directly involved in water quality testing, at least at the outflow into Harrison Creek and downriver of the mine site. *Given this concern, the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band recommends that CZN and/or other agencies involved in water quality testing enter into monitoring agreements with NDDB that provide for direct involvement of NDDB in water quality sampling, testing, and adaptive management decision-making with respect to water being discharged from the mine site.*

CZN has made the commitment to hire and train local environmental monitors, including water quality monitors, to ensure community involvement. This commitment might be written into an IBA agreement between CZN and the community, although this approach was not discussed during this round of meetings.
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Third, the water flow from the mine shaft and through the mine site, even with recycling measures, is significant – as much as 260,000 gallons per day. If contamination occurs at any stage of the water management system, such that discharge into Harrison Creek has to be blocked, it is not clear to NDDB how long this discharge could be held back without causing overflow on the mine site or creating overflow into Prairie Creek directly or through drainage channels. Although CZN has

indicated that the holding ponds have the capacity to absorb a considerable amount of discharge, and, in a worst case scenario, the water pumps in the mine could be shut down, it is important that a containment and spills response plan be in place well prior to the start up of mine operations. *Given its concerns, the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band recommends that Canadian Zinc provide a more detailed water management contingency plan and spills response plan so that the community has greater certainty that Prairie Creek is protected should unforeseen problems occur. Furthermore, the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band recommends that Nahzā Dehé personnel be involved in contingency and spills response planning and implementation.*

CZN has stated that it will be developing an ‘operational spill response plan’ during the regulatory process. It would be useful for CZN to provide more detailed information regarding containment procedures in that plan.

Fourth, it is not clear whether the discharge of thousands of gallons of water per day into Harrison Creek during the winter months will cause a build-up of ice on Prairie Creek, thereby affecting break-up and spring movement of fish in the creek. *The Nahzā Dehé Dene Band therefore recommends that Canadian Zinc provide more detail regarding the issue of water discharge during the winter in its Developer’s Assessment Report.*

CZN has committed to providing this information in its DAR.

Winter Haul Road Operations

Given the rich and diverse range of eco-cultural values along the winter haul road corridor, particularly the area between Cat Camp and the Liard River, it is critical that the operating conditions for the haul road ensure that these values are fully protected.

In order to protect the traditional rights and interests of the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band along the winter road, the following steps must be taken.

First, the current alignment of the road needs to be reassessed to determine whether reasonable changes to alignment could be made to avoid sensitive wetland areas. Two areas are of particular importance, from an eco-cultural perspective.

The first area is the wetland valley between Shíha [small mountains, or Silent Hills] and Tthqōt’ooh (Second Gap) [see attached NDDDB Map 7]. *The Nahzā Dehé Dene Band recommends that CZN investigate the feasibility of shifting the road alignment in this area such that it runs southward from Nógħa Eteneh Goteodé?á (wolverine trail) along the base of Shíha (on higher ground, rather than through the centre of the wetlands) and then swings eastward at the south end of this valley to Tthqōt’ooh.*

The second area of concern regarding road alignment is just east of Tthqōt’ooh [see attached NDDDB Map 8]. *Rather than following the meandering traverse across the lowland area between*

Tthqotl'oooh and the Liard River, the Nahzà Dehé Dene Band recommends that CZN investigate the feasibility of shifting the road alignment southward from Tthqotl'oooh along the base of the Nahanni Range – such that the road remains on higher ground rather than going through wetlands. The road would then cross the Nahanni River near the community and merge with the existing Nahanni Butte access road. Relocation of the proposed Liard Transfer and Liard River crossing would also need to be investigated.

Aside from potentially protecting the lowland area east of Tthqotl'oooh (which is high in eco-cultural values), this second realignment would allow the Nahzà Dehé Dene Band to monitor the road more easily, including the monitoring of access by outside hunters.

The Nahzà Dehé Dene Band is willing to work with Canadian Zinc, the Department of Transportation, and other responsible agencies to investigate these two realignment options. Both proposed realignments are outside of the expanded Park boundary, so Parks Canada may not need to be involved, although they would remain informed of any conclusions and/or decisions. NDDB also insists that these realignments would remain winter roads only and that they could not be used to extend mineral exploration or development along the base of the Nahanni Range.

CZN has stated that it will be approaching the MVEIRB to discuss whether these options could be investigated as a component of the current environmental assessment process. CZN also wants to investigate a third realignment along the west side of Silent Hills -- for logistical reasons. This third alignment is in the new Nahanni National Park Reserve boundary and would require Park permitting. CZN has committed to including NDDB personnel in the investigation process for all three possible realignments.

The second major step that needs to be taken with regard to the winter haul road is an archaeological assessment. *The Nahzà Dehé Dene Band recommends that CZN fund a team, comprised of a professional archaeologist, an elder/harvester designated by NDDB, and an NDDB-designated interpreter, to assess three potential heritage sites along the winter road corridor: the winter road crossing at Tehts'éhia Dehé (Tetcela River) and the passes at Nógħa Eteneh Goteodé?á (wolverine trail) and Tthqotl'oooh (Second Gap). Aerial video is available of all three sites and could be reviewed in advance for planning purposes.*

CZN has engaged an archaeological firm, has applied for permits through Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and Parks Canada, with the support of NDDB, and has committed to involving NDDB personnel in the archaeological assessment.

The third major step that needs to be taken is a thorough review of the operational season for the winter road currently proposed by Canadian Zinc. In its initial presentation to the community, CZN proposed to have the winter road between the mine site and the Tetcela transfer station operational (ie. capable of hauling 30 tonne loads) by December 1st of each year. CZN had further proposed to have the remainder of the winter road (Tetcela transfer station to Liard transfer station) operational between January 15th and April 15th of each year. The Nahzà Dehé Dene Band stated that it did not believe that this proposed operational season was possible or wise. Aside from the fact that the

ground may not be able to support such heavy loads so early and late in the winter season, and that the safe installation and decommissioning of creek crossings may not be possible, there is too great a risk to the landscape that trucks would break through soft ground and/or creek crossings, thereby causing spills or other damage to the land. As well, this long a season may cause extended and unnecessary disturbances to wildlife in the area, particularly in late winter / early spring.

At the community meeting on August 24th, CZN clarified that the winter road season is dependent on permit conditions and weather fluctuations and that the dates that it had presented previously were a best-case scenario. CZN acknowledged that a shorter season would likely result in more loads of concentrate being hauled each day, although that option would be dependent on the availability of trucks, road conditions, and other logistical matters.

NDDB has requested that CZN provide a chart of road scheduling options, showing a few seasonal operating schedules and the loads-per-day requirements for each of these schedules. CZN has agreed to assess scheduling options, bearing in mind that a certain minimum quantity of concentrate may have to be hauled out each winter to make the operation viable.

Given its concerns with winter road operations, the Nahzà Dehé Dene Band recommends that Canadian Zinc convene a meeting that includes NDDB personnel, the Department of Transportation, and Parks Canada to discuss the proposed winter road schedule.

CZN has indicated a willingness to discuss this matter further with NDDB and the responsible agencies.

The fourth major step that needs to be taken to protect Nahzà Dehé rights and interests along the winter road corridor is an ongoing program of community environmental monitoring. *In addition to contracting NDDB to carry out regular monitoring of winter road operations (for safety, environmental protection, and access restriction purposes), the Nahzà Dehé Dene Band recommends that an integrated, cumulative environmental monitoring program be established, funded jointly by Canada and industry, that would allow the community to monitor and track changes to key environmental quality indicators over time.* This monitoring could encompass the mine site, Prairie Creek, and the winter haul road, as well as other mining developments further upstream. Traditional knowledge approaches to monitoring would be incorporated into the program. Support for this type of program would be a major step forward in accommodating NDDB concerns about contamination of or damage to its traditional land use area.

An integrated environmental monitoring program was not discussed with CZN during the July 28th or August 24th meetings, but at these meetings CZN did reiterate its strong interest in hiring community environmental monitors during mine operations. At the July 29th session, NDDB discussed the idea of contracted monitoring services and may pursue this matter through IBA negotiations with CZN. To date, NDDB has not initiated discussions with INAC or Parks Canada regarding community engagement in an integrated environmental monitoring program, but this matter will also need to be explored in the near future by the community.

Other Measures

Based on the information provided to the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band by Canadian Zinc to date, the measures recommended above will begin the process of reducing the potential impacts arising from full operation of the Prairie Creek Mine. However, given that project details are still being developed and a complete picture of mine operations will not be available until the release of the Developer's Assessment Report, NDDB reserves the right to review project operations in the future, make further comments regarding potential impacts to eco-cultural values, and recommend mitigation measures to reduce those impacts.

It must also be noted that the operation of the mine and winter haul road, regardless of the operational terms and conditions imposed by regulators, will necessarily impact the environment and will therefore also infringe on existing Aboriginal and Treaty rights and interests. For this reason, the Nahzā Dehé Dene Band is pursuing an Impact and Benefits Agreement with the proponent to compensate for use of traditional lands and may discuss other accommodative measures with Canada (INAC and Parks Canada) -- such as, but not limited to, co-funding of the provision of integrated environmental monitoring services.

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION

Pages 10-27 of this Addendum report have been removed from the public version for confidentiality reasons.

Appendix A: CZN Presentation and Community Meeting Summary

Canadian Zinc gave a presentation on its proposed mining operations to the community on July 28th, 2009. The presentation began around 12:30 p.m. (following a lunch prepared by the community and an opening prayer) and ended around 5:00 p.m. The CZN presenters were Allan Taylor, Chief Operating Officer / Vice-President of Exploration, and David Harpley, Vice President of Environmental and Permitting Affairs. Wilbert Antoine, CZN's regional community liaison officer, was also in attendance. Consecutive interpretation of the CZN presentation (English to South Slavey and South Slavey to English) was provided by Robert Norwegian of Fort Simpson.

The meeting was also attended, with the prior agreement of both NDDDB and CZN, by two INAC representatives from the Consultation Support Unit for Aboriginal and Territorial Relations: Julie Jackson, Unit Manager, and Darha Phillpot, Consultation Advisor. Fraser Fairmont of the Minerals and Petroleum Division of INAC also attended.

Following opening remarks by Chief Fred Tesou of the Nahzà Dehé Dene Band, the session was introduced and facilitated by Peter Redvers of Crosscurrent Associates Ltd., using a local interpreter.

A list of NDDDB members in attendance is provided in Appendix B and includes Chief Fred Tesou; Councillors Jayne Konisenta, Lena Marcellais, and Tammy Matou; and a number of elders, harvesters, and youth. Two respected community elders, Elsie and Jonas Marcellais, did not attend the presentation, but they spoke directly to Robert Norwegian (who provided interpretation), Peter Redvers, Julie Jackson, Darha Phillpot, and Fraser Fairmont prior to the presentation. Elsie, on behalf of herself and Jonas, spoke firmly about the strong connections she and her ancestors had with the land. She used the analogy of digging up the land for development as the wounding of one's body. She emphasized the need to protect the land and to ensure that any damage done as a result of the mining operation would be able to heal itself.

In its proposal to CZN for the session, NDDDB had stated that it expected CZN's presentation would use visual aids, would summarize technical details in plain language for ease of interpretation, and would provide concrete information about items such as:

- water use and monitoring at the mine site;
- contaminant and spill response planning;
- construction, operation, and seasonal closure of the haul road, including scheduling, traffic volume, alignment, access restrictions, and community use;
- construction and operation of the transfer stations;
- environmental monitoring;
- heritage protection;
- wildlife protection planning;
- and other key eco-cultural issues.

The presentation was in Power Point format and Robert Norwegian provided thorough interpretation services, but not all of the requested information items were addressed. Specifically, the

presentation did not deal with contaminant and spill response planning, construction and operation of the transfer stations, environmental monitoring, or wildlife protection planning. *These matters will have to be addressed in more detail during subsequent meetings or through the EA process.* During the presentation, community questions and discussion focused on water use and water quality monitoring at the mine site, operation of the winter haul road, possible realignment of the sections of the winter haul road east of Second Gap, and restricting access to the winter road by outside hunters. Although the focus of the presentation was on potential impacts to the traditional landscape, one elder also spoke of the importance of creating jobs and other opportunities for band members.

Following the presentation, Chief Fred Tesou thanked Canadian Zinc for coming. The session closed with a prayer by elder Flora Chi.

The following morning, July 29th, community members reconvened for an internal community meeting to discuss the CZN presentation in more detail. This session began at 10:30 a.m. and lasted until 4:00 p.m., with a break for lunch. Consecutive interpretation was provided by Morris Vital and by George Betsaka. A list of the members and resource people who participated in this meeting is provided in Appendix B.

The session began with an overview of the TK assessment report by Peter Redvers. The traditional land use and cultural information / map data presented in the report was reviewed by members, along with the preliminary elder and harvester concerns raised during the TK assessment. This information and map data were then discussed in relation to the issues raised during the CZN presentation the previous day.

Where needed, specific slides from the CZN Power Point presentation were reviewed. (CZN had provided a copy of this presentation to NDDDB.) As well, sections of the video taken of the winter road in August 2008 (as a component of the TK assessment) were displayed on a large screen so that specific sites and areas could be reviewed and assessed in more detail. This video material was very useful for informing and focusing the discussion. The traditional land use maps from the TK assessment report were also reviewed, as required, to aid discussions.

Four major issues emerged during the discussions:

- Water quality monitoring;
- Overall project monitoring, including monitoring of the winter road, wildlife monitoring, and access monitoring;
- Construction and operation of the winter road, including scheduling and alignment issues; and
- Protection of heritage resources.

These issues were consistent with the conclusions of the initial TK assessment report.

Preliminary community recommendations regarding mitigation measures to resolve these issues were also discussed and documented.

During the community meeting, NDDB members discussed CZN's request for a copy of the TK assessment report. They decided that those portions of the report directly relevant to justifying and clarifying NDDB concerns about potential impacts on traditional values and interests could be shared with CZN, but only after the signing of a confidentiality agreement between NDDB and CZN. Peter Redvers noted that the draft confidentiality agreement tabled by CZN to Chief and Council could provide the protection the members wanted.

The meeting concluded with a consensus that community cultural issues must be addressed in a collaborative manner between NDDB and CZN, with the involvement of representatives from Canada (INAC and/or Parks Canada) where NDDB's inherent Aboriginal and/or treaty rights and interests might be infringed.

Appendix B: July 28th and 29th Meeting Participants

Members of the Nahzà Dehé Dene Band attending the July 28th Canadian Zinc Presentation:

- Chief Fred Tesou
- Councilor Jayne Konisenta
- Councilor Lena Marcellais
- Councilor Tammy Matou
- Flora Cl
- Jean Marie
- Morgan Matou
- Anna Tsetso
- George Tsetso
- Violet Tesou
- Bobby Vital
- Lorraine Vital
- Morris Vital
- Raymond Vital
- Elsie and Jonas Marcellais (made extensive comments prior to meeting, but did attend presentation).

Members of the Nahzà Dehé Dene Band attending the July 29th internal community meeting:

- Chief Fred Tesou
- Councilor Jayne Konisenta
- Councilor Lena Marcellais
- Councilor Tammy Matou
- Francis Betsaka
- George Betsaka
- Flora Cl
- Angus Konisenta
- Morgan Matou
- Bobby Vital
- Morris Vital
- Raymond Vital
- Corporation Manager Don Hardisty.

Appendix C: August 24th Meeting Summary

Having reviewed the draft addendum to the traditional knowledge (TK) assessment report, Canadian Zinc funded a second meeting with the community to address community concerns and mitigation recommendations. This meeting took place on Monday, August 24th, 2009, from approximately 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

The agenda for the meeting was as follows:

- Opening prayer / introductions
- Opening remarks
- Discussion of outstanding issues:
 - Contaminant and spill response planning
 - Construction and operation of the transfer stations
 - Wildlife protection planning
- Review and discussion of current TK-related recommendations:
 - Schedule of water quality testing
 - NDDB role in water quality monitoring
 - Contingency water management planning
 - Winter discharge into Prairie Creek
 - Winter road alignment
 - Archaeological assessment
 - Winter road schedule and loading
 - NDDB role in environmental monitoring (safety, security, land protection)
- Closing remarks / Closing prayer.

In attendance were the following:

- Chief Fred Tesou
- Councillors Jayne Konisenta, Tammy Matou, Joan Ekotla, Peter Marcellais, and Lorraine Vital
- Harvesters Raymond Vital, Angus Konisenta, Bobby Vital, and Leon Konisenta
- CZN representatives David Harpley, Chris Reeves, Allan Taylor, and Wilbert Antoine
- INAC officials Darha Phillpot and Krystal Thompson
- Resource people Peter Redvers (facilitator) and Robert Norwegian (interpreter).

CZN provided information relating to the agenda items above and discussion on key items took place. Key points arising from the presentation and discussions are as follows.

- CZN currently has spill response planning, training, and equipment in place and will be developing an 'operational spill response plan' during the regulatory phase of the permitting process.
- Contaminant containment systems are currently in place and will be enhanced for the operational phase of mining.
- Spill response planning along the winter road includes proper road design and construction, trained drivers, spill response equipment in trucks, and use of small fuel tanks (8000 litres) piggybacked onto haul trucks rather than independent fuel trucks.

- In the event of water contamination, the flow of water through the mine site will be blocked before it flows into Harrison Creek and, if the capacity of the storage tanks is in jeopardy due to backflow, the mine pumps can be turned off to prevent spillage into Prairie Creek.
- Fuel for mine operations will be hauled directly to the mine site rather than being handled at Tetcela transfer station.
- Wildlife protection planning at mine site includes incineration of garbage, prohibition of any fish or wildlife harvesting, and bear awareness training.
- Water sampling will be carried out according to permit authorizations, including daily sampling for zinc levels at the polishing pond, and is expected to be once a month at Harrison Creek, although the community can provide further input to regulators on this issue.
- CZN will be encouraging and soliciting the use of community environmental monitors for mine and winter road operations.
- The impact of winter discharge of water into Harrison and Prairie Creeks has not been fully assessed but will be addressed in the DAR.
- CZN is willing to consider the two road realignments suggested by the community in the TK assessment and is also wanting to investigate a third realignment on the west side of Silent Hills for logistical purposes, but investigation of these realignments is dependent on whether they can be accommodated within the current EA process.
- The seasonal road schedule and load schedule are flexible and dependent on permitting and annual weather conditions, but CZN will need to move a fixed amount of concentrate per year for economic reasons. A longer road season would help decrease the intensity of traffic flow.
- CZN is seeking input from the community with respect to mine closure and reclamation given that these issues have to be addressed in the DAR – CZN is open to recommendations from the community regarding possible future uses of the reclaimed mine site.