

Tłıchq Government Presentation on  
proposed  
Husky Oil Operations Limited –  
Chebaducto Mineral Exploration Project  
Environmental Assessment (EA1415-02)

Tłıchq Ndek'awoo

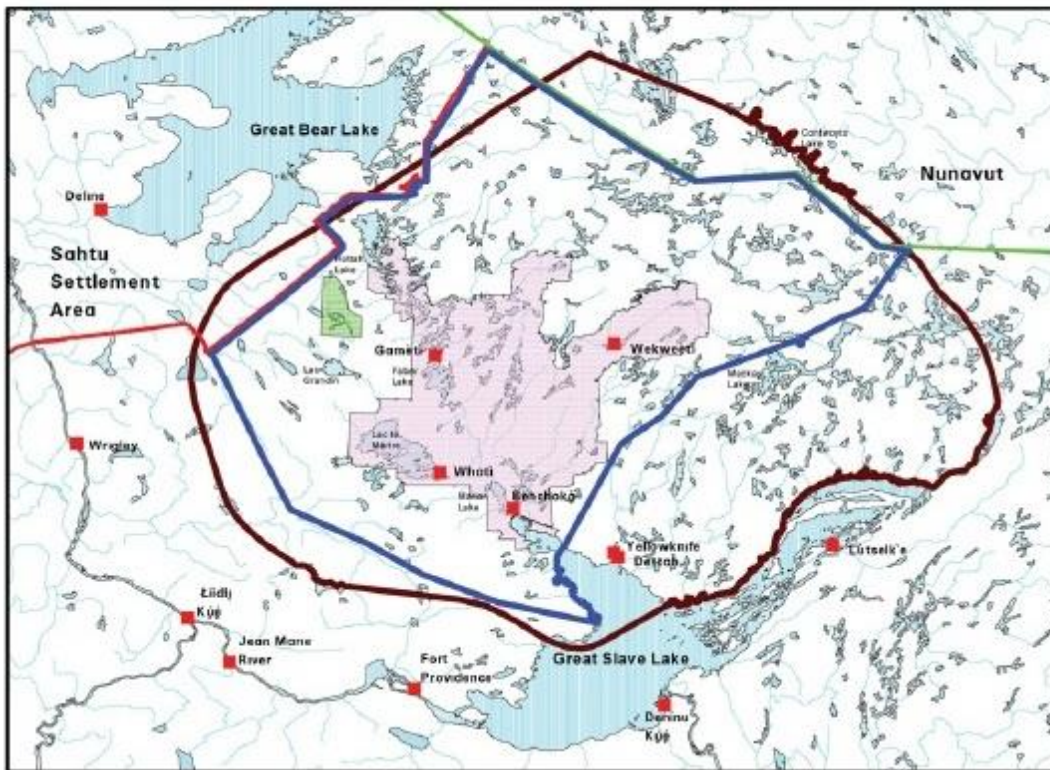


Tłıchq Government









# Land Claim

## MŌWHÌ GOGHA DÈ NİTLÈÈ, WEK'ÈEZHÌ, TŁİCHŌ LANDS AND EZQDZÌTÌ



### Legend

-  Mŏwhì Gogha Dè Nıtlèè boundary
-  Wek'èezhì boundary
-  Nunavut boundary
-  Sahtu Settlement Area boundary
-  Tłıchǫ Lands
-  Ezqdzìtì



# Issues raised in the intervention

The Tłıchǫ Government offers comments on the EA from Husky on the following issues:

- Consultation on the issuance of mineral claims
- Land withdrawal
- Potential for mining activity
- Co-location with significant areas
- Impacts of the activity

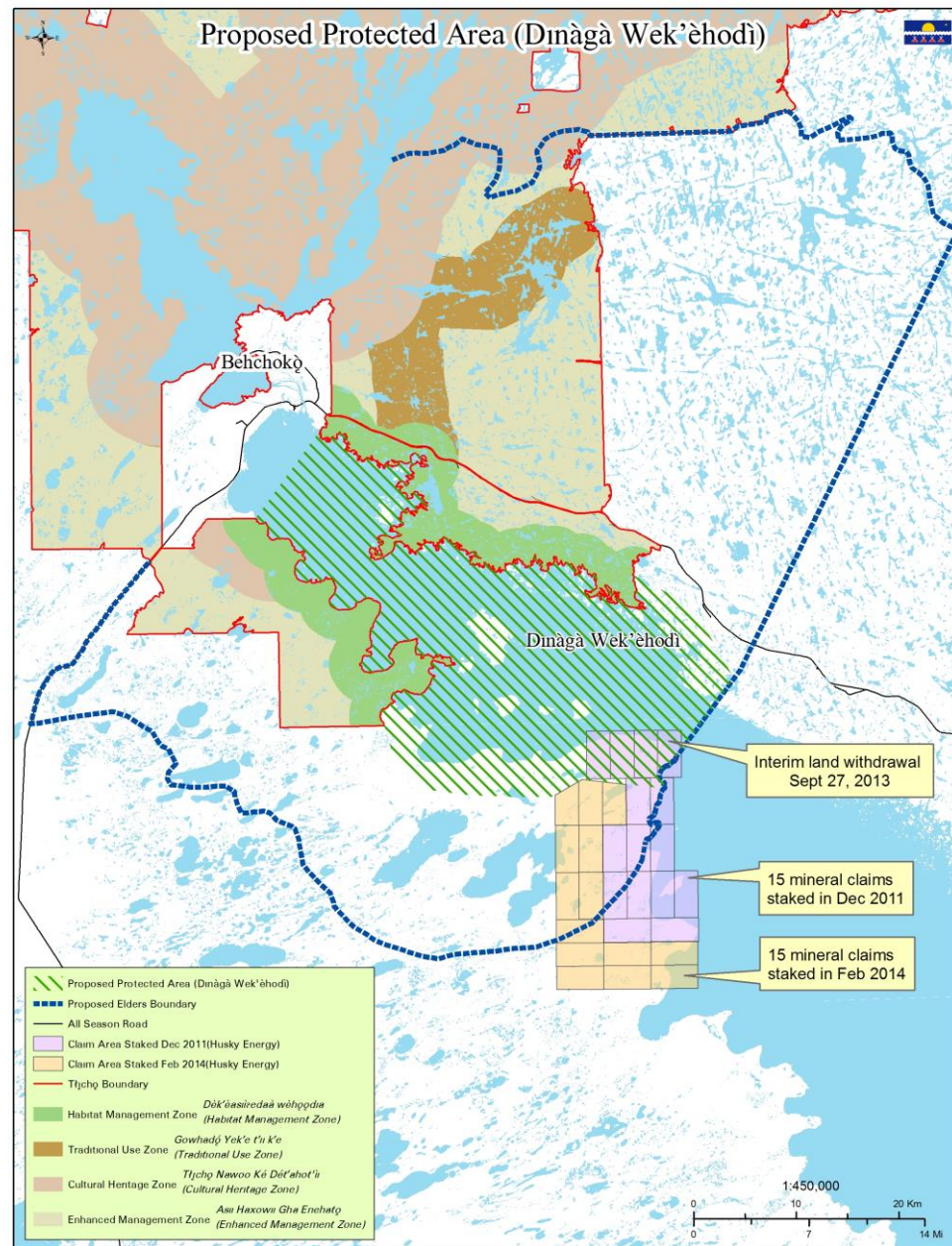




# Consultation on mineral claims

- Tłıchq Government no record of having been consulted when the Husky Oil mineral claims were issued.
- The Tłıchq Government asked for a large area to be protected.
- There was a 19 month window in which the Crown did not act, during which Husky Energy registered the mineral claims.
- The failure to consult initially on the part of the Crown informs this process as well.







# Interim Land Withdrawal



- The elders wanted a larger area protected.
- The request was made for the Interim Land Withdrawal to protect Whitebeach Point (as well as others) however the Interim Land Withdrawal does not because of the time lag.
- The Tłıchǫ took positive steps to protect areas through the Tłıchǫ Wenek'e (Land Use Plan), in support of the PAS Strategy. Both the Tlıcho Habitat Management Zone and the PAS are vital to the protection of the full area.



# Land Withdrawal



- On June 20, 2010, the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada agreed to sponsor Dinàgà Wek'èhodì as a candidate for a National Wildlife area and as part of the NWT Protected Areas Strategy
- Environment Canada started the process in June 2011 and the Interim Land Withdrawal was formed on September 27, 2013 by Order-in-Council
- Mineral claims were staked by Husky Oil on December 21, 2011



# Potential for Mining Activity



The Tłıchǫ Government notes that there are concerns with any potential mining activity.

This area is of great significance to the Tłıchǫ people. It is for this reason that the area has been protected.

These claims are of key interest for protection given that there is not broadly held consent for the pursuit of mineral exploration in this area.



# Basis of Review



- Tłıchǫ Government - two TK and TUS studies in the area for different purposes
- Findings illustrate it is an important area for:
  - Travel and recreation
  - Culturally for the stories and history that is marked on the land
  - Ecologically for the conditions of the sandy shore environment
  - Use for the harvesting of animals and plants in the area
- Limited number of people interviewed. Absence of evidence does not signal absence of use



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# Charlie Apples



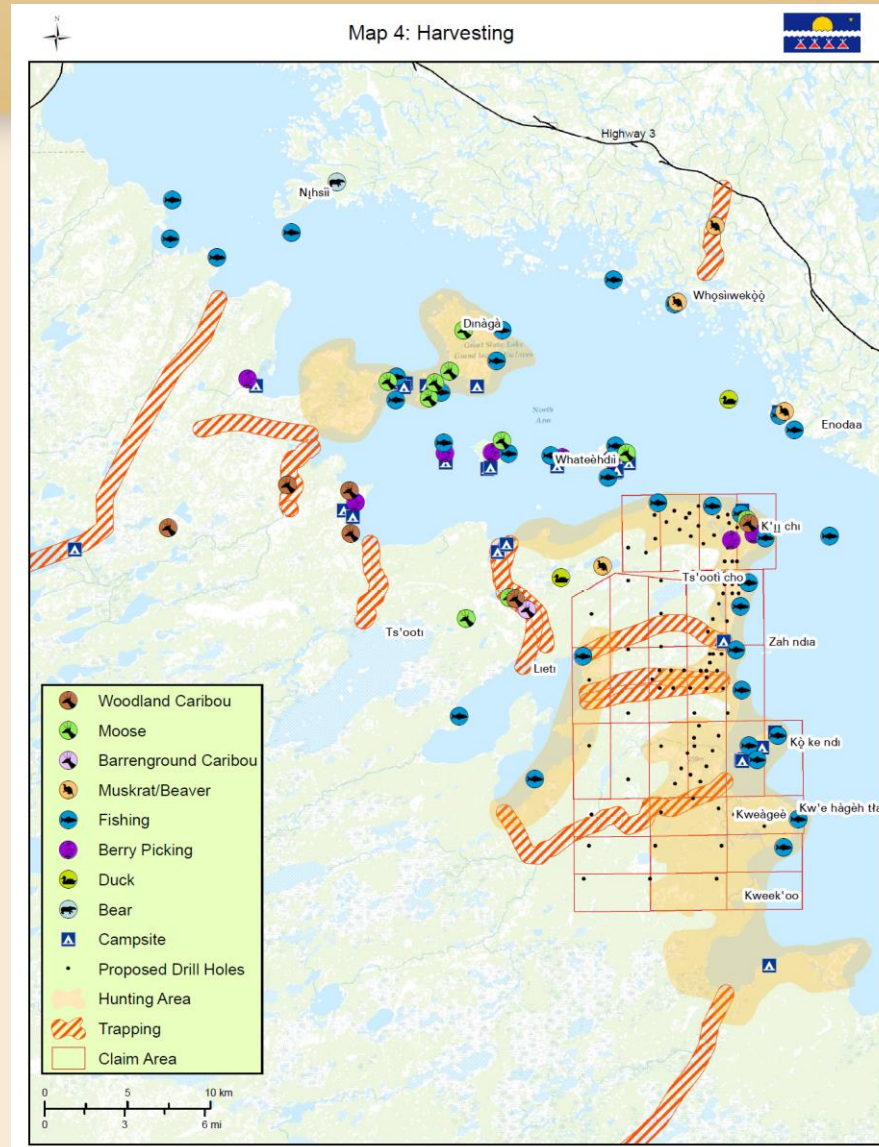
# Traditional Knowledge Study



- Habitat
  - Sand creates unique ecosystem.
  - Unique habitat for numerous animals species: furbearing, ungulates, predators.
- Ecosystem as basis for culture and economy of harvesting
  - Hunting
  - Trapping
  - Fishing



# Cultural Values: Harvesting





# Predicted Impacts: Habitat & Animals

- Habitat Deterioration
  - Sand itself is vital for local animal populations
- Potential Pollution
  - Impacts for furbearing animals and waterfowl.





# Predicted Impacts: Habitat & Animals



- Noise and Traffic
  - Scare away animal populations
- Establishment of a Dead Zone
  - 25-30 km around development activity



# Predicted Impacts: Harvesting & Cultural Practice



Harvesting culture relies on healthy ecosystem

- An impact zone deter off local animal populations
  - Impact ability for harvesting activities.
- Development reduce availability of:
  - Ungulates for hunting
  - Furbearers for trapping
  - Fish stocks adjacent to development



# Predicted Impacts: Harvesting & Cultural Practice



- Land as central arena for cultural practice
  - Jeopardize healthy land close to main communities: Behchoko and Edzo
- Environment and people are connected
  - Potential alteration of land, lead to changes in social behavior
  - Decreased practice of culture on the land



# Recommendations



The Tłıchǫ Government recommends the rejection of this mineral exploration activity, given that there is not broad based acceptance of exploration or mining in the area.

The Tłıchǫ Government acknowledges that the Review Board has a duty to consider broad objectives. To this end, measures if the project is recommended forward are considered.



# Mitigations

1. At a minimum, that the four claims that remain in the Dinàgà Wek'èhodì Wilderness Area not be permitted for exploration purposes;
2. The Tłıchq identified a range of significant sites in the area, including Old Fort Island (Kòk'èhdiì), Wrigley Point (Kwehàgeet'àa) and the lakes (Chebaducto) (Łıetì). There should be no exploration there.



# Mitigations

3. The Tłıchq Government would like to see measures requiring wildlife monitors employed through the Aboriginal parties.
4. That clear guidance be given and integrated into permit conditions issued for the proponent on wildlife. We note that ENR has flagged this as well and consider the hearings the opportunity to surface these best practices.



# Chief Clifford Daniels



- Closing comments
- Tłıchǫ Government recommends the rejection of this mineral exploration activity in the significant area.