Appendix E – Fish Habitat Compensation Plan Workshop Presentations
Participants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Community/ Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Simon</td>
<td>Deninu Kué First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank V. Lafferty</td>
<td>Deninu Kué First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Sayine</td>
<td>Deninu Kué First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angie Lantz</td>
<td>Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Catholique</td>
<td>Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Boucher</td>
<td>Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Marlow</td>
<td>Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Heron</td>
<td>NWT Métis Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Mandeville</td>
<td>NWT Métis Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Evans</td>
<td>NWT Métis Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Jones</td>
<td>North Slave Métis Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Enge</td>
<td>North Slave Métis Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh McSwain</td>
<td>North Slave Métis Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Lafferty</td>
<td>Tlicho Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgina Chocolate</td>
<td>Tlicho Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Champlain</td>
<td>Tlicho Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd Slack</td>
<td>Yellowknives Dene First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Gault</td>
<td>Yellowknives Dene First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Mackenzie</td>
<td>Interpreter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Rose Sundberg</td>
<td>Interpreter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Biscaye</td>
<td>Interpreter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarazine Boucher</td>
<td>Interpreter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maureen Van Overliw</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Blackie</td>
<td>De Beers Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica Chisholm</td>
<td>De Beers Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Hood</td>
<td>De Beers Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Hanna</td>
<td>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pete Cott</td>
<td>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Olivier</td>
<td>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasey Clipperton</td>
<td>Golder Associates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Ash</td>
<td>Golder Associates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristine Mason</td>
<td>Golder Associates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gahcho Kué Project: Fish Habitat Compensation

Fish Habitat Compensation Workshop
September 20, 2012
Overview

• Re-introduction to the Gahcho Kué Project
• Fisheries Authorization: Harmful Alteration, Disruption or destruction (HADD) of fish habitat in Kennady Lake
• Calculating habitat losses and gains to achieve no net loss.
• Possible fish habitat compensation options.
• Potential research projects
• Input from Communities
Definitions:

Compensation is defined in the Habitat Policy as:

"The replacement of natural habitat, increase in the productivity of existing habitat, or maintenance of fish production by artificial means in circumstances dictated by social and economic conditions, where mitigation techniques and other measures are not adequate to maintain habitats for Canada’s fisheries resources."
Fish Habitat Compensation Approach

• Establish how much habitat will be permanently lost and/or altered and how much will be temporarily disturbed during mine operation.
  – E.g. 158 ha permanent loss in Kennady Lake
2 Components of fish habitat compensation for Gahcho Kué

• Permanent loss of fish habitat

• Compensation for temporary disturbance to fish habitat during operations.
Fish Habitat Compensation Approach

- Consideration of fishes in Kennady Lake (and smaller nearby lakes):
  - Arctic grayling
  - Burbot
  - Lake chub
  - Lake trout
  - Ninespine Stickleback
  - Northern pike
  - Round whitefish
  - Slimy sculpin

- Suitable habitat for each species is determined for key periods in fish’s life (feeding, spawning, rearing etc.)
FIGURE 1: Hierarchy of Compensation Options

1. Create or increase the productive capacity of **like-for-like** habitat in the same ecological unit.
   *(e.g., adding or creating trout spawning habitat for the loss of trout spawning habitat)*

2. Create or increase the productive capacity of **unlike** habitat in the same ecological unit
   *(e.g., the replacement of an area of lake littoral zone with boulder clusters and large woody debris)*

3. Create or increase productive capacity in a **different ecological unit**
   *(e.g., a rocky shoreline for bass and panfish may be replaced with a sloping vegetated shoreline to be used for pike spawning)*

4. Measures of last resort
Habitat Enhancement within Kennady Lake
Habitat compensation for permanent losses in Kennady Lake - “Raised lake option”
Habitat compensation for permanent losses in Kennady Lake- "Raised lake option"
Off-site habitat compensation: Redknife River fish passage
Recommended research options

1. Food web and ecosystem structure in Kennady Lake
2. Potential for overwintering by fish in shallow lakes
3. Regional HSI models for northern fishes
4. Patterns of fish movement and habitat usage.
5. Regional genetic diversity
6. Biology, life history and habitat usage of NWT fishes of conservation concern
7. Accuracy in population estimates
Recommended research options

1. Food web and ecosystem structure in Kennady Lake
2. Potential for overwintering by fish in shallow lakes
3. Regional HSI models for northern fishes
4. Patterns of fish movement and habitat usage.
5. Regional genetic diversity
6. Biology, life history and habitat usage of NWT fishes of conservation concern
7. Accuracy in population estimates
4. Patterns in fish movement and habitat use

• Issue: Movements of fishes in small northern systems is poorly understood

• Using modern tagging techniques, examine movements within and among small lakes to determine habitat usage, spawning time (and location), feeding areas and overwintering sites.

• Direct application to operations phase of Gahcho Kué–Downstream flow issues

• In conjunction with monitoring activities

• Potential MSc thesis and pairing with TK
7. Accuracy of population estimates

• Issue: There is uncertainty about how accurate mark-recapture and hydro-acoustic methods are.

• Baseline monitoring estimates compared to actual numbers obtained during fish salvage
  
  – Very unique situation to validate estimation methods for northern lakes

• Monitoring crews collect samples and Post-doctoral fellow analyzes and writes scientific papers
Input from Communities-

• Site workshops conducted from August 10-22, and September 13, 2012

• Habitat compensation options discussed

• Ideas for off-site fish habitat compensation
Fish related concerns close to communities

Examples:

- YKDFN - Continued research on Inconnu in Yellowknife area
- NSMA - Prosperous and Prelude Lake fish stock enhancement
- LKDFN - Stark Lake water quality concerns - contaminated fish
- DKFN - Concerns about contaminated fish from Slave River
Timeline of Gahcho Kué fish habitat compensation plan:
Community involvement summary

- 2010 Conceptual Plan submitted as part of EIS
- February 2012- community visits
- June 29, 2012- Update of fish habitat compensation plan submitted to MVEIRB
- August/September, 2012- Community site workshops at Gahcho Kué
- July/August, 2012- Letters of concern submitted to MVEIRB regarding lack of government consultation on habitat compensation plan (Akaitcho & Tlicho)
- September 13, 2012- responses to IR round 2 submitted
- September 20, 2012- fish habitat compensation workshop
- October/ November, 2012- Follow-up community visits
- December 4-7, 2012- Public Hearings
• Fish habitat compensation plan will not be finalized until ministerial approval is given from the EIS

• Then De Beers is in a position to obtain a Fisheries Authorization

• Part of an ongoing engagement process for which this is one step on the road.
Fish Habitat Off-setting
Fish Compensation Community Workshop for DeBeers Gahcho Kué Project

P. Vecsei
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

DFO is responsible for developing and implementing policies and programs in support of Canada’s scientific, ecological, social and economic interests in oceans and fresh waters.
Fish Habitat Management

• Review development proposals for potential impacts on fish habitat

1 - Environmental assessment

2 - Regulatory
Types of projects we review...

Hydro-electric
Oil and Gas
Exploration and Development
Base metal mining and exploration
Transportation
Diamond Mining and Exploration
Fisheries Act
Habitat Protection Provisions

• Section 35 – Prohibits the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat unless authorized by the Minister of DFO
What is a HADD under S.35?

HADD = Harmful Alteration Disruption or Destruction of fish habitat

“any change in the physical, biological or chemical attributes of habitat that adversely affect their ability to provide the basic life requisites of food reproduction and cover to fish”
“spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes”.

Fish Habitat
Fisheries Act

Habitat Protection Provisions

• **Section 35** – Prohibits the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat *unless* authorized by the *Minister of DFO*
Fish Habitat Compensation (or Off-setting)

- Off-setting habitat losses is only considered once all reasonable options to redesign, relocate, or mitigate project related impacts to fish and fish habitat are fully considered

1986 DFO Policy
Fish Habitat Compensation (or Off-setting)

- This includes replacement, restoration, or enhancement of fish habitat
- Like-for-like options preferred
- Off-site options are often required

Options only relate to the HADD. This is different to benefits agreements between people affected by the development and the developer

1986 DFO Policy
Habitat Off-setting

Proponent provides plan to off-set habitat losses

Community input welcome

DFO’s responsibility to determine if the plan is appropriate and acceptable

The plan normally gets revised many times as new information comes in and ideas are developed
Habitat Off-setting

Making new habitat
  e.g. Panda Diversion Channel

Enhancing existing habitat
  e.g. Connecting fishless lakes to lakes with fish

Rehabilitating disturbed habitat
  e.g. Cleaning up streams or shorelines
Road

Spawning sites
Habitat Off-setting Concepts

• General habitat off-set plans are finalized at the Environmental Assessment (EA) Phase
• Community input and ideas welcome
• DFO needs to know that there are reasonable and effective options where habitat can be off-set
• Specific details on how the habitat is to be off-set is dealt with after the EA during the Regulatory Phase
Habitat Accounting

• To account for habitat losses and habitat off-sets
• A lost habitat unit traded for a off-set habitat unit
• Habitat size X habitat quality = habitat unit (HU)

Details are finalized during the regulatory phase
Habitat Accounting

- Lost habitat
  10 ha X 0.5 quality

5 HU
Habitat Accounting

- Lost habitat
  10 ha X 0.5 quality

- Offset habitat
  7 ha X 0.5 quality

5 HU

3.5 HU
Habitat Accounting

- Lost habitat
  10 ha × 0.5 quality

- Offset habitat
  7 ha × 0.5 quality

5 HU

> 3.5 HU
Habitat Accounting

- Lost habitat
  10 ha $\times$ 0.5 quality

- Offset habitat
  7 ha $\times$ 0.75 quality

$\geq$

5 HU

$\leq$

5.25 HU
Habitat Accounting

Ratio of off-set to lost habitat usually 2 to 1
To account for uncertainty and lost time

5 HU < 4.75 HU + 5.25 HU
Habitat Accounting

This ratio can be reduced if uncertainty and lost time can be reduced

- Habitat related research
- Habitat off-set before end of project life
Questions?
Workshop Summary
Fish Habitat Compensation Community Workshop – De Beers Gahcho Kué Project, September 20, 2012
Summary of break out group discussions

*Fish Habitat Compensation Community Workshop – De Beers Gahcho Kué Project, September 20, 2012*

De Beers Canada hosted a Workshop at the Explorer Hotel in Yellowknife, NT with the intention to share information on how fish habitat compensation achieves no net loss and to discuss fish habitat compensation options for the Gahcho Kué Project with a key consideration of incorporating traditional knowledge.

Attendees included aboriginal community representatives from the Deninu Kué First Nation, Lutsel K’e First Nation, NWT Métis Nation and North Slave Métis Alliance, Tlicho Government, and Yellowknives Dene First Nation as well as representatives from Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and Golder Associates Ltd.

Following fish habitat informational presentations shared from DFO and De Beers, Workshop participants were encouraged to form smaller, break out groups to discuss options to work towards achieving a no net loss fish plan for the Gahcho Kué Project.

**Agenda**

The Agenda addressed the following items:

1. Sharing participant expectations for the workshop
2. Presentation by a DFO representative (Pete Cott) on their policy of how fish habitat compensation can achieve no net loss and examples from previous projects
3. Presentation by a DeBeers representative (Craig Blackie) describing the Gahcho Kué Project and the proposed fish compensation plan
4. Opportunity for all participants to offer their input and feedback within small groups and then sharing their findings with all participants
Participant Expectations
Following the opening prayer and review of the agenda, all participants were given the opportunity to introduce themselves and state their overall expectations for the workshop.

Responses varied although the underlying themes included requiring greater clarity in the role of DFO with Gahcho Kué development, an awareness of the specific fisheries considerations surrounding the area in question, clarity around what ‘no net loss’ means, critical importance for collaboration and cooperation, communication to be brought back to respective communities for further follow-up, establish some options for community-based projects and a better understanding of fisheries habitat compensation concepts.

DFO Presentation
Pete Cott from DFO presented to all participants. The described role of the DFO for the purposes of this project were twofold; first, to provide environmental assessment services and second, to provide regulatory services. The presentation included further clarity that no-net-loss can be defined as off-setting any fish habitat damage. The presentation went further to describe specific ratios to be considered when calculating no-net-loss.

A key issue that was raised by the participants was the concern and confusion with the impending Fisheries Act changes and how those changes may affect current policies as well as potential future agreements. The response from the DFO representative was an acknowledgement of uncertainty regarding these changes as regulation and policies are still be defined. It was suggested however, that there may be a strong consideration to grandfather any key agreements or existing policies that were agreed upon prior to the Fisheries Acts revisions.

A request was made by the participants to the DFO to visit the communities throughout the development process of Gahcho Kué.

DeBeers Presentation
Craig Blackie from DeBeers presented to all participants on the specific details of the development of the Gahcho Kué mine including map illustrations and proposed development areas.
Key terms such as fish compensation were defined to include “the replacement of natural habitat, increase in the productivity of existing habitat, or maintenance of fish production by artificial means in circumstances dictated by social and economic conditions, where mitigation techniques and other measures are not adequate to maintain habitats for Canada’s fisheries resources.”

The presenter went on to describe the Fish Habitat Compensation Approach as establishing how much habitat will be permanently lost and/or altered and how much will be temporarily disturbed during mine operation. Specific considerations as to the fish species in Kennady Lake were discussed.

The presenter outlined Kennady Lake compensation strategies presented to date including the “raised lake option” as well as Redknife River fish passage off-site habitat compensation option. Past community consultation was addressed at site workshops from August to September, 2012 where further suggestions were put forth.

The presenter concluded with an emphasis that DeBeers is currently in the information-collecting stage from all proponents and that the Fish Habitat Compensation Plan will not be finalized until the regulatory phase of the project. Nevertheless, the raised lake on-site compensation option was no longer being pursued given community concerns.

Discussion Groups
Two 'break out' groups were formed. Each group included DFO, De Beers, Golder Associates, and Aboriginal Community representatives. Each group discussed no-net-loss strategies as well as other topics of relevance to fish compensation with the Gahcho Kué development. Not all invited participants chose to engage in the “break-out” group discussions and stated that they needed to consult with leadership and their communities prior to sharing any additional information.

Following about an hour of discussion, each group presented their main discussion points to be considered by all workshop participants. These topics included the following underlying themes such as allowing for more time to research and generate ideas, involving community people in monitoring on site and consulting local fishermen, and informing community groups regularly. The break-out groups also noted that past industry experience makes many participants uneasy and distrustful of this process, important to allow for community representatives to report back and share with their elders and community before making decisions and suggesting ideas – more time and community consultation is required and finally, what lessons can be learned from other industry-based models and past experiences?
Conclusion
At the conclusion of the Workshop, participants were asked to “check out” by stating if and how their expectations of the workshop were met.

Participant responses varied, however some of the key themes included, happy to have neighbours all together, a better understanding of no-net-loss and DFO’s role, opportunity to raise community concerns, further consultation & engagement is needed but this is a step in the right direction and that it is best when everyone is at the table, working together.

Next Steps
De Beers will be submitting an updated NNL plan to the MVEIRB in October. Additional community visits will undertaken to further discuss fish habitat compensation options. The final NNL plan will be submitted after the environmental impact review as part of the permitting phase of the Project.
Break Out Group Discussion

Two break out groups were formed. Each group included DFO, De Beers, Golder Associates, and Aboriginal Community representatives. Below is a summary of what was discussed in the groups:

General Themes

The following are general themes that were repeatedly addressed by several participants:

- Allow for more time to research and generate ideas
- Involve community people through monitoring on site and consulting local fishermen
- Community groups would like to be informed regularly
- Past industry experience makes many participants uneasy and distrustful of this process
- Important to allow for community representatives to report back and share with their elders and community before making decisions and suggesting ideas – more time and community consultation is required
- What lessons can be learned from other industry-based models and past experiences?

Specific Break Out Group Notes

- Work with local, community fishermen to come up with a plan

10/4/2012

Summary of break out group discussions

Fish Habitat Compensation Community Workshop – De Beers Gahcho Kué Project, September 20, 2012
• Give people time, concerns may come forward (trying to work with DFO for a long time)
• Time for research & ideas
• People may need to come to site to see what fish are in the streams
• NNLP conceptual for EA phase
• Authorization phase for details – can be phases of implementation and as new information comes to light, continued consultation should occur (rather than black holes in authorization)
• Continue to hold Workshops in Yellowknife with DFO throughout this process
• Spending $ on research?
• Genetic testing on past remains from old fishing camp
• Research – scientific study, primary literature
• Truck in Dry Bones Bay
• Reduce uncertainty
• Saskatchewan Uranium mines, water clean?
• Aylmer Lake, clean water, fish to eat
• Level of ground & sloping/ Great Slave Lake flows
• Oppose project because it will affect the whole watershed
• Lakes to the west, no longer diverted?
• Water to Area 8, up in lake level, compensation?
• Kennady Lake – DFO & others go there and fly around in chopper, look at flow direction
• Look at Oil Sands, work together
• Holistic approach, trade-offs
• Community concerns with DFO (Regina Bay, Stark Lake)
• Bring in models to help with understanding (land & water, before and after, topographic)
• Engineers to work with aboriginal groups to come up with a plan
• Challenges with trade-offs, prefer to do something at the exact site or to do something within the watershed to maintain integrity
• Concern about permanently lost areas (size of lakes/streams, do they dry up?)
• Kennady Lake is 160 ha, what is a ha?
• Should be informed of changes rather than just being on a public registry/meetings
• List of options, example of last resort (more open to options)
• Compensation ratio for these options
• What options selected for ratio
• Elders hunting & trapping, hear from elders (rep has things in mind but has to discuss with elders first)
• Up north there is water everywhere. This is different to south.
• Lockhart Watershed is a special area
• Inconnu – small size in Slave River
• Building teams to do studies
• Consideration of culverts versus bridges
• Slave Delta – very important
• Concerns re: sewage lagoon & water treatment plant in Ft. Resolution Bay
• Cheese Creek – loche, sewage treatment affected it, ducks, fish and hunting – sewage lagoon killed
• Slave River – still get chum salmon, more showing up, lake trout being caught below rapids at Ft. Smith
• Fort Resolution – concerns regarding Pine Point Mine & reclamation with tailings ponds that are still there, studies going on but needs to be fixed, garbage went into pits, affects fish & water in Fort Resolution Bay
• Toxicity testing at Res re: d/s of Oil Sands
• Fort Resolution Creek (sewage) – beaver dams prevent fish from moving up
• Fish health concerns – lesions, tumors, due to habitat problems of effects of oils sands & pulp mills
• Cabin approach to monitoring
• GSL – stressed due to all upstream developments
• Trade off – bad term, prefer to use “balance”
• Industry bad examples (Pine Point) – makes everyone feel uneasy about industry
• Jobs – feeling not enough jobs for communities but both communities and industry need to do more (e.g. training)
• Stark Lake – studies
• Fish out – healthy enough to survive?
• Mine contaminants land, safe for drinking water? How to use the land?
• Need for direction from chief, take back and discuss with chief & community
• If de-fishing lake, give to community
• For areas not close to Kennady Lake, they should also receive the fish
• Support communities on the edge of the water with their fish & water concerns
• Encourage more community discussion
Conclusion

At the conclusion of the Workshop, participants were asked to “check out” by stating if and how their expectations of the Workshop were met. Here are the participants’ responses:

- Happy to have neighbours all together
- Good facility
- Better understanding off NNL and DFO’s role
- Open & honest – sharing concerns
- Community concerns raised
- Furthering relationship between the Communities, DFO & De Beers
- Further consultation & engagement is needed but this is a step in the right direction
- # of notes, handouts and coffee consumed indicates that this was a productive Workshop
- Best when everyone is at the table, working together
- Concerns about past and toxic material on land, treatment of animals in the past
- The only way to move forward is to work together
- Great to learn about all community concerns
- Makes changes based on feedback – working together
Appendix F – Gahcho Kué Now Newsletter, May and November 2012
Adaptive Management Results in Project Improvements

This newsletter is the second in our 2012 series of updates regarding our proposed Gahcho Kué diamond mine. It focuses on the activities we have been undertaking in the past few months as we advance this project through the regulatory process, and it provides information about some of the changes we have made to the project.

Since plans for Gahcho Kué were proposed in 2005, the proposed Project has undergone a number of changes, most of which have been improvements in engineering design to address potential environmental impacts.

Adaptive management is a cornerstone of De Beers Canada’s approach to protecting the environment. Simply put, when social, environmental, economic or technical data show a variation from predictions, the company adapts its management of the process to address the new reality.

One of the biggest changes between 2010 and 2012 in the proposed Gahcho Kué Project has been the reduction of the project footprint by 83 hectares. That reduction in size is equivalent to 10 Canadian Football League fields.

This came about when preliminary studies showed that the level of phosphorus, if not managed, could reach levels that would result in harm to fish.

By reducing the area of the fine PK facility and depositing additional fine PK originally destined for the engineered containment facility into mined-out pits, phosphorus levels are now predicted to be considerably reduced, thereby no longer a harm to fish.

De Beers has been mining and marketing diamonds for more than 100 years. We have a wealth of experience and expertise in both areas. We are building on that knowledge here in Canada, with our Canadian diamond projects. Headquartered in Toronto, Ontario, De Beers Canada operates the Snap Lake Mine in the Northwest Territories and the Victor Mine in northern Ontario. The company’s exploration division is based in our corporate headquarters, and our regional offices are located in Yellowknife, NT, Timmins, ON and Sudbury, ON. The company has about 1,000 employees across Canada, of whom more than 460 work in the Northwest Territories. De Beers Canada is a member of the De Beers Family of Companies.
Since the late 1990s, De Beers Canada has been monitoring water quality in and around Kennady Lake. Some samples taken as far away as Kirk Lake, 70 km away, we are developing an aquatic effects management plan, which will determine, in part, where water samples will be taken and the frequency of sampling. If you have any suggestions on water sampling that can be included in creating our management plan, please contact De Beers Canada.
Dykes are Key to Managing Water

Since diamonds were discovered at Kennady Lake in the 1990’s, De Beers Canada has built a strong baseline of knowledge that will inform the development of a robust environmental monitoring and protection program.

The proposed Gahcho Kué diamond mine is located about 280 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife. Over an 11 year mine life, an average of three million tonnes of ore and 4.5 million carats will be mined annually.

Upon receipt of permits to build and operate the mine, construction will take about two years and between 360 and 380 workers will be needed during operations. Capital cost is estimated to be $600-$650 million.

Because the three kimberlite pipes to be mined are located under Kennady Lake, De Beers’ commitment to protecting the environment and the water management is central to the proposed Gahcho Kué mine.

Managing water starts with keeping clean water from entering the mine site and keeping all the water within the mine area contained within a closed system. This will be accomplished by constructing a series of small dykes around the lake and carefully monitoring throughout construction, operation and closure.

During construction, portions of Kennady Lake will either be fully or partially dewatered. Water that meets discharge criteria will be pumped north to Lake N11 and into the northeast arm of Kennady Lake.

During dewatering, the level of downstream lakes and streams will rise and by the time flows reach Kirk Lake, 70 km away, the increase in water level will not be detectable. All water will remain within the Lockhart watershed and continue to flow into the East Arm of Great Slave Lake. Flows will be carefully controlled, monitored and mitigations will be applied as required to protect against eroding stream banks downstream.

During operations, water on the mine site, including potential seepage from processed kimberlite storage, rock piles or pits will be pumped into the water management pond (WMP), mined-out pits or used in the process plant. Sediment in the water will be removed by adding flocculants, causing particles to sink to the bottom of Kennady Lake. Water stored in the WMP will only be pumped to Lake N11 if it meets discharge criteria.

Water quality around Kennady Lake is expected to change during construction, operations and closure; however, changes after closure are predicted to remain below the level where fish and other aquatic life would be impacted.

An aquatic effects management plan is under development. Often referred to as an “AEMP”, this plan details the planned aquatic monitoring in and around Kennady Lake. It will set out the planned water sampling points, frequency of testing, and will outline how fish and aquatic plants and animals will be monitored. This is the “early warning system” that will allow us to adapt our water management system and operational practices should impacts differ from our predictions.

The incorporation of Traditional Knowledge into monitoring programs will be shaped with the inputs from the company’s community engagement and by considering recommendations made in TK Studies.

During closure and reclamation, mine water will be contained in the mined-out pits. Heavier mine water will remain deep in the pits and is not predicted to mix with clean water closer to the surface. This will be carefully monitored during operation as well as when the lake is re-filled at closure.

ABOUT KENNADY LAKE

- 8 km²
- 8 m - average depth
- 34M m³ - volume of water in Kennady Lake
- 27,000 m³ - average annual potable water use during operations
**Going Deep on Tuzo Pipe**

Exploration at Kennady Lake has identified three kimberlite pipes that are economical to mine. The first two – 5034 and Hearne – were well defined during exploration. Drilling on the Tuzo kimberlite showed the pipe to be “open at depth”. It measures 125 metres in diameter at the top and 225 metres in diameter at 300 metres depth.

Previous drilling on the Tuzo pipe had not defined the shape of the kimberlite pipe below a depth of 350 metres and this left questions regarding what the shape of the deposit was beneath that level. That’s where Tuzo Deep Drill program has come in.

This small drill program took place over the past winter, and involved drilling five holes at varying angles into the kimberlite pipe for a total of 3,725 metres. All five holes successfully confirmed the presence of kimberlite beyond the current resource depth, but there is more work in progress.

The kimberlite sections of the core samples have been shipped to Sudbury, Ontario where they are being examined by employees from De Beers’ petrographic unit.

Detailed geological logging, petrography studies and microdiamond analyses of the drill core are underway and the results from this work will classify and correlate the kimberlite types intersected in the deep drilling program with the kimberlite types that comprise the current resource of the Tuzo pipe. The results will be integrated into a revised geological model for the pipe.

**Traditional Knowledge a Building Block of Understanding**

Understanding traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional land use (TLU) is important for us to understand how Aboriginal communities used the area around Kennady Lake, site of the proposed Gahcho Kué diamond mine.

TK studies typically involve a review of historic documents, interviews and reports as well as conducting interviews with traditional knowledge holders about their unique knowledge in a particular area. In our case, it is TK and TLU related to the Gahcho Kué Project area that we are interested in learning more about. TK Study Agreements have been signed with the Lutsel Ke Dene First Nation, the Tlcho Government, and more recently with the Deninu Kué First Nation. At the time of writing this newsletter, De Beers had also received confirmation from the Yellowknives Dene First Nation that a TK study proposal was forthcoming, and the final Tlcho TK Study had just been received.

TK studies specific to the Gahcho Kué Project are being prepared in accordance with the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board’s Guideline for Incorporating Traditional Knowledge in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process. De Beers will review the study reports to assess and validate impact predictions for the Project.

All traditional knowledge reports are expected to be completed in 2012 and will form part of the public record for the proposed Project.
Engaging Communities

The first three months of 2012 were busy months for members of the Gahcho Kué Project permitting team. During February and March, community workshops and meetings were held in all four Tlicho communities, with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Lutsel K'é Dene First Nation, Deninu Kué First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance and the NWT Métis Nation. Members of the permitting team enjoyed meeting and listening to community members, as they provided comments, questions and suggestions regarding the proposed Project.

“IT is good to travel into the communities to talk with elders, leaders, members of the lands and environment committees and community residents” said Cathie Bolstad, Director, External and Corporate Affairs for De Beers Canada. “We were able to answer many questions about our water management plans, how we will minimize our impact on fish, land and wildlife, and we talked about the importance of culture to communities and of protecting archeological sites as we plan to build and operate the proposed mine.”

As work to permit the proposed diamond mine moves ahead through 2012, we will continue to work with Aboriginal groups, regulators and the public to help build understanding about our plans for the mine and so that De Beers can understand and address their questions and concerns.

Ongoing community engagement has included an information display at the Yellowknife Spring Show in May this year and we have plans to attend the Home and Leisure Show in Hay River in September.

In addition, we have extended invitations to a number of Aboriginal groups to visit the Kennady Lake advanced exploration camp during the summer. Additional community meetings and workshops may be held in the fall.

If you want more information about the proposed project, please go to the De Beers Canada website to sign up to receive periodic updates – www.debeerscanada.com.

PROJECT FAST FACTS *

- Capital Cost $600-$650 million
- Mine Life 11 years
- Mine Footprint 1,200 hectares
- Recoverable grade (above 1mm) 1.57 c/t
- Probable Reserve (tonnes) 31.1M (diluted)
- Annual processing capacity (tonnes) 3M
- Annual average production (carats) 4.5M
- Production workforce 360-380 people
- Construction workforce (peak) 690 people

* From NI 43-101 report issued in 2010
The Environmental Impact Review for the proposed Gahcho Kué diamond mine is moving ahead on schedule, with the first round of Information Requests (IR’s) complete in early April and technical workshops held May 22-25 in Yellowknife.

De Beers Canada responded to 347 IR’s from government agencies, First Nations and Aboriginal groups, and other parties.

“We appreciate the chance to provide additional information and answer questions,” said Veronica Chisholm, Permitting Manager. “It is important that people fully understand our plans for the proposed Gahcho Kué Project as well as know that we are committed to operating the mine safely, without harm to people or the environment.”

If necessary, there will be a second round of IR’s in July, and then public hearings will be scheduled in December.

Based on the current work plan, the Gahcho Kué Project Environmental Impact Review Panel is scheduled to file its decision report for Federal Ministerial Approval by July 2013.
De Beers has a better understanding of dust emissions from its proposed Gahcho Kué Project in the Northwest Territories and the Victor Mine in Northern Ontario. The possibility of providing access to formerly inaccessible areas for scientific study will enable us to better understand northern fish species and answer key scientific questions.

Questions or Comments?
De Beers welcomes comments and questions about the dust at the Gahcho Kué mine. If you are looking for more information on how we can improve our plans for the time, please contact us.

For more information or have a suggestion or comment about the proposed Gahcho Kué Project, please direct your correspondence to the following email addresses:

De Beers
Suite 300, 5100 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON M3H 1R2
E-mail: info@debeerscanada.com
Website: www.debeerscanada.com

De Beers in 1997, the Tuzo and Hearne joint venture partners, De Beers employs 13,000 people, of whom more than 460 work in the NWT. De Beers’ mines in the Northwest Territories and the Victor Mine in Northern Ontario are part of a diamond pipeline, and is the world’s largest diamond producer by value, with mining operations in Botswana, Canada, South Africa and India. As part of the company’s operating philosophy, the people of De Beers are committed to ensuring that each diamond mined is of the highest quality, from the mine to market. The company’s reputation depends on its ability to maintain the trust of its many stakeholders in which they live and work, and De Beers is committed to achieving this goal.

The De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing. De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing. De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing.

Questions or Comments?
De Beers welcomes comments and questions about the dust at the Gahcho Kué mine. If you are looking for more information on how we can improve our plans for the time, please contact us.

For more information or have a suggestion or comment about the proposed Gahcho Kué Project, please direct your correspondence to the following email addresses:

De Beers
Suite 300, 5100 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON M3H 1R2
E-mail: info@debeerscanada.com
Website: www.debeerscanada.com

De Beers in 1997, the Tuzo and Hearne joint venture partners, De Beers employs 13,000 people, of whom more than 460 work in the NWT. De Beers’ mines in the Northwest Territories and the Victor Mine in Northern Ontario are part of a diamond pipeline, and is the world’s largest diamond producer by value, with mining operations in Botswana, Canada, South Africa and India. As part of the company’s operating philosophy, the people of De Beers are committed to ensuring that each diamond mined is of the highest quality, from the mine to market. The company’s reputation depends on its ability to maintain the trust of its many stakeholders in which they live and work, and De Beers is committed to achieving this goal.

The De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing. De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing. De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing.

Questions or Comments?
De Beers welcomes comments and questions about the dust at the Gahcho Kué mine. If you are looking for more information on how we can improve our plans for the time, please contact us.

For more information or have a suggestion or comment about the proposed Gahcho Kué Project, please direct your correspondence to the following email addresses:

De Beers
Suite 300, 5100 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON M3H 1R2
E-mail: info@debeerscanada.com
Website: www.debeerscanada.com

De Beers in 1997, the Tuzo and Hearne joint venture partners, De Beers employs 13,000 people, of whom more than 460 work in the NWT. De Beers’ mines in the Northwest Territories and the Victor Mine in Northern Ontario are part of a diamond pipeline, and is the world’s largest diamond producer by value, with mining operations in Botswana, Canada, South Africa and India. As part of the company’s operating philosophy, the people of De Beers are committed to ensuring that each diamond mined is of the highest quality, from the mine to market. The company’s reputation depends on its ability to maintain the trust of its many stakeholders in which they live and work, and De Beers is committed to achieving this goal.

The De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing. De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing. De Beers Group is a member of the Anglo American plc group. Established in 1987 in the United Kingdom, the De Beers Group is a parent company and parent company to the De Beers Group of Companies. De Beers Group is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. De Beers Group’s operations are divided into three business segments: Exploration and Development, Mining and Diamond Manufacturing.
Site Workshops Build Understanding

Workshops held at Kennedy Lake this summer gave Aboriginal groups interested in the proposed Gahcho Kué Project an opportunity to visit the project site and see firsthand where infrastructure is being developed.

The suggestion to hold workshops on the site of the proposed mine came out of community visits held in February of this year and was just one of the engagement activities undertaken during 2012.

Between August 10 and September 13, six Aboriginal groups took part. Each three-day workshop involved a boat tour to see where the pits would be in Kennady Lake, an aerial overview of the area by helicopter, a demonstration of how the pits would be built, and a demonstration of the proposed grizzly bear monitoring program. A helicopter tour of the Gahcho Kué Project area was provided by De Beers' helicopter division and an aerial tour of the area was given by Veronica Chisholm, permitting manager.

At the site workshops, discussions and suggestions about possible fish habitat compensation options led to the need for a fish-out plan for Kennady Lake. This is a living document and it is expected to evolve over the life of the Project.

“Having these conversations at Kennedy Lake was extremely valuable,” said Veronica Chisholm, permitting manager. “Because people were specifically able to see for themselves where we propose to build the pits, buildings and other mine infrastructure, and the current state of the land and water, participants were able to offer ideas and provide detailed feedback on our proposed mining and monitoring plans.”

At the September follow-up workshops, representatives of De Beers, communities and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans were able to meet to further examine opportunities for fish habitat compensation.

Wildlife Monitoring Plan Built Through Collaboration

A wildlife monitoring plan for the proposed Gahcho Kué Project submitted to the Environmental Impact Review Board shows the benefits of working together.

It’s unusual for a plan like this to be submitted during an Environmental Impact Review (EIR), and it is normally developed during the licencing phase. With the support and collaboration of Aboriginal groups and government agencies, the plan was developed over the past several months.

“We have learned from past assessments that people want more detail on wildlife monitoring earlier in the planning process and we have delivered,” said Stephen Cuthbert, with the Deninu Kué Development Corporation, and Craig Blackie, De Beers’ superintendent, permitting. “This will allow a living document and it is expected to evolve over the life of the Project.”

The plan provides the details of wildlife monitoring for the Project. It focuses on the three key species identified during the EIR: caribou, grizzly bear and wolverine. Data will also be collected on raptors and upland and waterfowl birds to support regional and national wildlife monitoring programs.

Observations of other wildlife species, such as muskox, moose and wolf, will also be recorded and provided in the annual reports.

“De Beers has been engaged in a thorough exploration and the EIR. We are also working with NWT and Deninu Kué leaders to review a regional study of grizzly bear data collection to begin in 2012.”

Results of monitoring will be reported to regulatory agencies as required. De Beers developed the plan with help from a wildlife monitoring working group consisting of the Tlicho Government, Deninu Kué First Nation, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance, and NWT Métis Nation.
Site Workshops Build Understanding

Workshops held at Kennedy Lake this summer gave Aboriginal groups interested in the proposed Gahcho Kué Project an opportunity to visit the project site and see firsthand where infrastructure is intended to be located. At the site workshops, discussions and suggestions about possible fish habitat compensation options led to the need for a September follow-up workshop.

At the site workshops, representatives of De Beers, communities and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans were able to meet with feedback from communities during the site workshops, De Beers has also been working with local government and regulatory agencies as required.

Wildlife Monitoring Plan Built Through Collaboration

A wildlife monitoring plan for the proposed Gahcho Kué Project submitted to the Environmental Impact Review Board shows the benefits of working together.

It’s unusual for a plan like this to be submitted during an Environmental Impact Review (EIR), and it is normally developed during the licencing phase. With the support and collaboration of Aboriginal groups and government agencies, the plan was developed over the past several months.

"We have learned from past assessments that people want more details on wildlife monitoring early in the planning process and we have delivered," said Stephen Cutbert, with the Deninu Kué Development Corporation, and Craig Blackie, De Beers’ superintendent, permitting.

"These conversations at Kennedy Lake were extremely valuable," said Veronica Chidko, permitting manager. "Because people were specifically able to see for themselves where we propose to build the pits, buildings and other mine infrastructure, and the current state of the land and water, participants were able to offer ideas and provide detailed feedback on our proposed mine and monitoring plans."

At the site workshops, discussions and suggestions about possible fish habitat compensation options led to the need for a September follow-up workshop. At this workshop, representatives of De Beers, communities and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans were able to meet further to examine opportunities for fish habitat compensation.

With feedback from communities during the site workshops, De Beers has also been able to develop the first draft of the proposed fish-plant site for Kennedy Lake. This is a working document, intended to be the foundation for conversation in the months ahead.

"Having these conversations at Kennedy Lake was extremely valuable," said Veronica Chidko, permitting manager. "Because people were specifically able to see for themselves where we propose to build the pits, buildings and other mine infrastructure, and the current state of the land and water, participants were able to offer ideas and provide detailed feedback on our proposed mine and monitoring plans."

Wildlife monitoring around Kennedy Lake — location of the proposed mine — has been ongoing through exploration and the EIR. We are also working with DI and DI diamond mines on a regional study of grizzly bear with data collection to begin in 2012.

Results of monitoring will be reported to regulatory agencies as required.

De Beers developed this plan with help from a wildlife monitoring working group. Joining us at the working group were the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance, the territorial department of Environment and Natural Resources, the federal departments of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada, and the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.

As a final step prior to submitting the plan, a wildlife monitoring workshop, with additional community and government representatives, was held in Yellowknife in September where additional feedback was provided.

* From NI 43-101 report in 2010

**Gahcho Kué Fast Facts**

- Financial closing 3Q 2012
- Construction started 2012
- First production 2013
- Annual Processing Capacity (tonnes) 3m
- Construction Workforce (peak) 360-380 people
- Mine Footprint 11 years
- Mine Life 31.1m (diluted)
- Capital Cost $600-$650 million
- Project Facts* Capital Cost 360-390 million
- Mine Life 11 years
- Mine Footprint 1,200 hectares
- Rechargeable Grade (measured) 1.57 kt/l
- Probable Reserve (tonnes) 31.1m (diluted)
- Annual Processing Capacity (tonnes) 3M
- Annual Average Production (kiloton) 4.3M
- Production Workforce 360-380 people
- Construction Workforce (peak) 800 people

* Figures as of 30 March 2010
Site Workshops Build Understanding

Workshops held at Kennedy Lake this summer gave Aboriginal groups interested in the proposed Gahcho Kué Project an opportunity to visit the project site and engage in discussions with De Beers projects team. The workshops were designed to establish a foundation for meaningful discussions on the proposed project with community leaders and workers, and to support the development of a comprehensive community engagement strategy. De Beers worked closely with community members, Aboriginal organizations, and government agencies on these workshops to ensure that the discussions were meaningful and that community needs were reflected.

De Beers engaged Aboriginal groups and representatives from local communities in discussions about the proposed Gahcho Kué Project. Community representatives and members of the Aboriginal community were invited to the workshops to learn more about the project and discuss their concerns. These workshops provided a platform for open dialogue and collaboration between De Beers and the community.

“Having these conversations at Kennedy Lake was extremely valuable,” said Veronica Chisholm, permitting manager. “Because people were specifically able to see for themselves where we propose to build the pits, buildings and other mine infrastructure, and the current state of the land and water, participants were able to offer ideas and provide detailed feedback on our proposed mine and monitoring plans.”

At the site workshops, discussions and suggestions about possible habitat compensation options led to the need for a September follow-up workshop. At the follow-up workshop, representatives of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Deninu Kué First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance, and NWT Métis Nation were invited to participate. The following day was dedicated to discussions with community leaders and representatives, and opportunities to provide input on the project and future monitoring plans.

Wildlife Monitoring Plan Built Through Collaboration

De Beers engaged Aboriginal groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in discussions about the project’s environmental impact. The company held workshops to build understanding and to involve community members in the project. These workshops were an opportunity to explore the potential benefits of the project and to gather feedback from stakeholders.

De Beers engaged Aboriginal groups and representatives from local communities in discussions about the proposed Gahcho Kué Project. Community representatives and members of the Aboriginal community were invited to the workshops to learn more about the project and discuss their concerns. These workshops provided a platform for open dialogue and collaboration between De Beers and the community.

A wildlife monitoring plan for the proposed Gahcho Kué Project submitted to the Environmental Impact Review Board shows the benefits of working together. It’s unusual for a plan like this to be submitted during an Environmental Impact Review (EIR) and it is normally developed during the licensing phase. With the support and collaboration of Aboriginal groups and government agencies, the plan was developed over the past several months.

“With the help of community members, we were able to develop an environmental monitoring plan that aligns with the community’s values and priorities. We are grateful for the opportunity to work together and develop a plan that is meaningful to everyone involved.”

Wildlife monitoring around Kennedy Lake — located in the proposed project zone — has been ongoing throughout exploration and the EIR. De Beers is also working with partners and stakeholders to ensure a regional study of grizzly bear with data collection to begin in 2021.

Results of monitoring will be reported to regulatory agencies as required. De Beers developed the plan with help from a wildlife monitoring working group. Joining the group at the Yellowknife workshop were the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliiance, Tlicho Government, Deninu Kué First Nation, NWT Métis Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance, and the territorial department of Environment and Natural Resources, the federal departments of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada, and the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.

As a final step prior to submitting the plan, a wildlife monitoring workshop, with additional community and government representatives, was held in Yellowknife in September where additional feedback was provided.
Fish Habitat Replacement Planning

The proposed Gahcho Kué mine, is an open-pit mine near Victor Mine because it, like the Victor Mine, is underlined during the summer and winter months. The Gahcho Kué Project has been raised by mining operations at the proposed mine sites thanks to dust emissions at our mine sites. The possible effect of dust generated at our mine sites can be considered. Dust emissions at the proposed mine sites are located under lakes on the barrens.

Study Builds Better Understanding of Dust Emissions from Mine Roads

De Beers has a better understanding of dust emissions on mine roads because it is located just 60 km from Kelly Lake, the location of the proposed Gahcho Kué Project, with similar weather conditions. In the study, vehicle traveling on roads were monitored by vehicle carrying dust monitoring equipment. Through this monitoring, we were able to measure the amount of dust on roadways during the warm months, and how long the roads dried out before the dust was once again created. A key component of the study, to investigate dust emissions from snow covered roads, took place in the winter.

The winter study results showed that dust concentrations were higher on mine roads than on the mainland from Kelly Lake. The results of the study were refined and included in the Environmental Impact Review (EIR) process. The development of our various monitoring equipment and involving them in the dust emissions assessment and permitting "This study provides a clearer picture of the issues and something we can build on the Gahcho Kué Project."? Permitting Update

The Environmental Impact Review (EIR) process is on track for public hearings on the Gahcho Kué Project during the first week of December. Technical workshops were held May 22-23 in Yellowknife and two rounds of Information Request have been completed during 2012, with De Beers answering 1,220 information requests, including 577 added in the summer. De Beers also compiled public participation workshops and an Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan, in preparation for the public hearings. Leading up to the Public Hearings, technical workshops were held in Yellowknife and De Beers and De Beers are now reviewing these submissions.

Questions or Comments?

De Beers welcomes comments and questions about our diamond mine. If you are looking for more information on a suggested project, you want to know about our practices on the project, please contact us.

Questions or Comments?

De Beers welcomes comments and questions about our diamond mine. If you are looking for more information on a suggested project, you want to know about our practices on the project, please contact us.

WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN PROVINCE DIAMONDS

Mountain Province Diamonds is a Canadian diamond exploration and development company headquartered in Toronto, ON. The company has 40% interest in the Washington Mountain Project located in the Northwest Territories. Mountain Province believed that the team was in a strong position to continue the project, but the company made a decision to cease operations.

Mountain Province Diamonds

Welcome to the final 2012 Edition of De Beers Gahcho Kué Newsletter, a novel idea to keep people updated on the proposed diamond mine in the Northwest Territories.

Gahcho Kué Now

De Beers confirmed close to $5 million in additional funds for the Gahcho Kué Project. This is an exciting time for De Beers mining the future project proposal and it builds on our training success with the NWT to date. In September, we increased our commitment to the training and education through our NWT scholarship fund which will provide financial support for NWT students entering mining and mineral industry related programs. Our aim is to increase the number of future professionals, managers and leaders in mining fields in the north who will be able to make long-term sustainable contributions to the economy and the communities of northern Canada.

Throughout the NWT, we have worked with communities on answering questions, hearing and addressing concerns, responding to suggestions for improvements and involving them in the development of our various monitoring programs. We appreciate the contribution made by - students, youth, leadership, community residents and community and land and environment staff during the many meetings, workshops and visits we have participated in this year. The relationships we have established through this ongoing engagement and we will look forward to continued collaboration. Gahcho Kué Now Head into Public Hearing

Welcome to the final 2012 Edition of De Beers Gahcho Kué Newsletter, a novel idea to keep people updated on the proposed diamond mine in the Northwest Territories.

Before De Beers confirmed close to $5 million in additional funds for the Gahcho Kué Project. This is an exciting time for De Beers mining the future project proposal and it builds on our training success with the NWT to date. In September, we increased our commitment to the training and education through our NWT scholarship fund which will provide financial support for NWT students entering mining and mineral industry related programs. Our aim is to increase the number of future professionals, managers and leaders in mining fields in the north who will be able to make long-term sustainable contributions to the economy and the communities of northern Canada.

Throughout the NWT, we have worked with communities on answering questions, hearing and addressing concerns, responding to suggestions for improvements and involving them in the development of our various monitoring programs. We appreciate the contribution made by - students, youth, leadership, community residents and community and land and environment staff during the many meetings, workshops and visits we have participated in this year. The relationships we have established through this ongoing engagement and we will look forward to continued collaboration.

Gahcho Kué Now Head into Public Hearing

Welcome to the final 2012 Edition of De Beers Gahcho Kué Newsletter, a novel idea to keep people updated on the proposed diamond mine in the Northwest Territories.

Before De Beers confirmed close to $5 million in additional funds for the Gahcho Kué Project. This is an exciting time for De Beers mining the future project proposal and it builds on our training success with the NWT to date. In September, we increased our commitment to the training and education through our NWT scholarship fund which will provide financial support for NWT students entering mining and mineral industry related programs. Our aim is to increase the number of future professionals, managers and leaders in mining fields in the north who will be able to make long-term sustainable contributions to the economy and the communities of northern Canada.

Throughout the NWT, we have worked with communities on answering questions, hearing and addressing concerns, responding to suggestions for improvements and involving them in the development of our various monitoring programs. We appreciate the contribution made by - students, youth, leadership, community residents and community and land and environment staff during the many meetings, workshops and visits we have participated in this year. The relationships we have established through this ongoing engagement and we will look forward to continued collaboration.

Gahcho Kué Now Head into Public Hearing

Welcome to the final 2012 Edition of De Beers Gahcho Kué Newsletter, a novel idea to keep people updated on the proposed diamond mine in the Northwest Territories.

Before De Beers confirmed close to $5 million in additional funds for the Gahcho Kué Project. This is an exciting time for De Beers mining the future project proposal and it builds on our training success with the NWT to date. In September, we increased our commitment to the training and education through our NWT scholarship fund which will provide financial support for NWT students entering mining and mineral industry related programs. Our aim is to increase the number of future professionals, managers and leaders in mining fields in the north who will be able to make long-term sustainable contributions to the economy and the communities of northern Canada.

Throughout the NWT, we have worked with communities on answering questions, hearing and addressing concerns, responding to suggestions for improvements and involving them in the development of our various monitoring programs. We appreciate the contribution made by - students, youth, leadership, community residents and community and land and environment staff during the many meetings, workshops and visits we have participated in this year. The relationships we have established through this ongoing engagement and we will look forward to continued collaboration.

Gahcho Kué Now Head into Public Hearing

Welcome to the final 2012 Edition of De Beers Gahcho Kué Newsletter, a novel idea to keep people updated on the proposed diamond mine in the Northwest Territories.

Before De Beers confirmed close to $5 million in additional funds for the Gahcho Kué Project. This is an exciting time for De Beers mining the future project proposal and it builds on our training success with the NWT to date. In September, we increased our commitment to the training and education through our NWT scholarship fund which will provide financial support for NWT students entering mining and mineral industry related programs. Our aim is to increase the number of future professionals, managers and leaders in mining fields in the north who will be able to make long-term sustainable contributions to the economy and the communities of northern Canada.

Throughout the NWT, we have worked with communities on answering questions, hearing and addressing concerns, responding to suggestions for improvements and involving them in the development of our various monitoring programs. We appreciate the contribution made by - students, youth, leadership, community residents and community and land and environment staff during the many meetings, workshops and visits we have participated in this year. The relationships we have established through this ongoing engagement and we will look forward to continued collaboration.
De Beers Gahcho Kué Now
Gahcho Kuu diamond mine. If you are looking for more information or have a suggestion about the proposed Gahcho Kué Project during the first week of December. Technical workshops were held May 22-25 at Yellowknife and two rounds of Information Requests have been completed during 2012, with De Beers answering 301 submissions in twonsource: MTS to date. In September we increased our commitment to education through our NWT scholarship fund which will provide financial support for NWT students entering mining and mineral industry related programs. Our aim is to increase the number of future professionals, managers and thinkers in the north who will be able to make long term sustainable contributions to the economy and the communities of northern Canada.

Throughout the NWT, we have worked with communities, answering questions, hearing and addressing concerns, responding to suggestions for improvements and involving them in the development of our various monitoring plans. We appreciate the contribution made by elders, youth, leadership, community residents and community and land management staff during the many meetings, workshops and visits we have participated in. We value the relationships we have built up through this ongoing engagement and we look forward to continued collaboration.

De Beers Canada’s next diamond mine takes time, continues our commitment to the...