Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation
Sustainable Development based on Denesoline Beliefs and Traditions

Presentation to the MVEIRB Panel on the Proposed De Beers Gahcho Kue Diamond Mine
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Connections

Lutsel K’e’s Proximity and Relation to the Gahcho Kue Development
Location Connection

• The Lutsel K’e Dene have lived and will continue to travel in the area of Gahcho Kue.
• Wildlife will continue to pass through the Gahcho Kue area and will continue to be harvested/consumed by the Dene people.
• The Lutsel K’e Dene must be assured that the connections to the land of our ancestors will remain strong, long after the mine has left; this must be understood by the panel and the company.
Traditional Knowledge in the GahCho Kué Region
Direction of Water Flow from Kennady Lake

Water Flow in and out of Kennady Lake as Described by Elders during Interviews

Probable waterflow through hoarfrost
Probable waterflow through Lockhart
Kennady Lake / Gahcho Kué

Scale: 1:870,000
Datum: NAD83 NWT Lambert
For Illustration Purposes Only

Waterflow Through Hoarfrost
Waterflow Through Lockhart
McLeod Bay
Kaché T'azi
Water Connection

- The water from the mine site will end up in Great Slave Lake, Lutsel K’e Dene drink from the Lake, water quality and quantity are critically important
- The quality and quantity of the water affect the health of the fish, and the fish will continue to be harvested/consumed by the Lutsel K’e Dene
- All wildlife require water, and the Lutsel K’e Dene require there to be healthy wildlife
Socio-Economic Connection

• Past mining operations have promised economic benefit for the community, in actuality, the impacts far outweigh the benefits

• De Beers commitments in 2007 with Snap Lake:

• Actual commitments realized:
Gahcho Kue
Traditional Knowledge
Report Summary
Gahcho Kue TK Report

• Background
• Water
• Caribou
• Traditional Territory
• Concerns
• Recommendations
Background

- Original Report 2006 – not released
- Working Group reconvened
- Report re-written to only include GK data
- Interviews from original report verified
- Workshops held to approve report with Elders, with WLEC, and with Council
- Report completed with concerns and recommendations for mitigation
“The whole area is supposed to be respected, it’s our land, everything right here, it’s all important, belongs to the Dene Nation of Lutsel K’e (DM, 2006).”

- Living off the land makes the Dene people who they are, therefore the Dene must respect the land

- The Dene are speaking from the experience of lifetimes on the land, and the experience with three other mines on the traditional territory
Traditional Knowledge in the GahCho Kué Region
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Scale: 1:870,000
Datum: NAD83 NWT Lambert
For Illustration Purposes Only
Traditional Knowledge in the Gahcho Kué region
Caribou

Note: This map only reflects Lutsel K'e Denesuline Land Use in the GahCho Kué Study Area. The Lutsel K'e Denesuline have occupied and used the entirety of their traditional territory since time immemorial.
Traditional Knowledge in the Gahcho Kue region

Wildlife Sighting

Note: This map only reflects Lutsel K’e Denesuline Land Use in the GahCho Kué Study Area. The Lutsel K’e Denesuline have occupied and used the entirety of their traditional territory since time immemorial.
Traditional Knowledge around GahCho Kué Area
Camps, Cabins, and other sites

Note: This map only reflects Lutsel K'e Dene's knowledge of land use in the GahCho Kué Study Area. The Lutsel K'e Dene have occupied and used the entirety of their traditional territory since time immemorial.

Scale: 1:600,000
Datum: NAD83 NWT Lambert
November 2012
For Illustration Purposes Only

Legend:
- Camp
- Cabin
- Burial
- RCMP
- Giant Birch Tree
- Forest in Esker
- Esker
- Gahcho Kué

Map dimensions and scale:
- MAP SIZE: 720.0 x 540.0
- SCALE: 1:600,000
- DATUM: NAD83 NWT LAMBERT
- DATE: NOVEMBER 2012
- SCALE: 1:600,000
- FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

Legend:
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Scale: 1:600,000
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For Illustration Purposes Only
Concerns

- Damage to the immediate surrounding area
- Contamination of the Lockhart River Watershed
- Fish relocation and pit reclamation
- Caribou health: sick, injured, leg damage
- Caribou migration patterns
- Habitation of caribou and bears to people
- Proper monitoring by the right people
- Proper road construction to minimize impacts
- Runoff from waste rock piles
- Education/training, consultation, accommodation
TK Report Recommendations

• Prevent runoff from waste rock piles from flowing into the Lockhart River Watershed
• Build an overflow channel for Dyke A and continually monitor this channel
• Do not return fish there once that pits have been dismantled, their habitat is destroyed
• Some healthy fish be placed in different lakes in the same area, but to prevent overpopulation, give some of the healthy/sick fish to Lutsel K’e (sick fish for dogs)
TK Report Recommendations

• The proposed project be continually monitored by the Lutsel K’e Dene
• De Beers make every effort to prevent caribou from feeding in the mine area
• Create caribou monitoring teams from Lutsel K’e that would provide continuous 24-hour monitoring during each 2 week migration period
• Build a ditch to contain contaminated runoff from the waste rock piles, to prevent ingestion of contaminants by the caribou
TK Report Recommendations

• The depth of the roadbed be kept as shallow as possible, and that the road be constructed with smaller rocks or sand, shale injures caribou

• Create designated parking places on the land, not on the lakes, where trucks stop and drivers rest, to prevent contamination of the watershed
Concerns

Environmental Impacts:
Caribou
Winter Road

• Fragmentation of habitat
• Injuries to caribou trying to cross
• Forcing caribou further east around the eskers and out into the barren lands – implications to hunter/harvesting rights
• Splitting of herds through confusion and fear
Health

• Insufficient research into impact of dust deposition to caribou health – lichen
• Potential impacts of waste rock pile runoff on caribou health
• Impacts of caribou use of waste rock piles in closure
Cumulative Effects

• 2\textsuperscript{nd} mine in the same watershed, 4\textsuperscript{th} mine on Bathurst herd range $\rightarrow$ DBC has 2 of 4 mine
  – When is critical mass?
• Migration route changes from all development
  – Roads in particular
• Cumulative impacts of noise disturbance and vehicle presence in the barrens
Concerns

Environmental Impacts:
Water
Closure Quality

• Kennady Lake reconnection to flow regime
  – Potential seepage from FPK facility
  – Kennady Lake as water management pond
• Downstream monitoring south of the mine site, where TK supports water flow
• Snap Lake spill record
• Any slight impact to the Lockhart River is a significant impact
Concerns

Environmental Impact:
Fish/Fish Habitat
Fish Compensation

• Measures to require DFO to consult us
• Measure ensuring DBC has signed a deal prior to approval of project
• Downstream fish monitoring (Hoarfrost)
Concerns

Public Concerns:
Socio-economic
## Employment by NWT Community

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<th>NWT Community</th>
<th>Person Years</th>
<th>% of Total Employment</th>
<th># of Active Employees</th>
<th>% of Total Employment</th>
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<td>6%</td>
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Source: 2011 Snap Lake Socio-Economic Report
Concern

Public Concern:
Performance of Snap Lake
Snap Lake Performance

• DBC’s other mine, worst environmentally performing of the 3 operational

• Spill record:
  – 20,000L of diesel fuel
  – Over 600,000L of sewage/grey water spill

• Lack of socio-economic benefits for LK
Concern

Public/Environmental Concern:
Proposed Thaidene Nene Protected Area
Thaidene Nene

- Mine located in potential protected area buffer zone
- Potential mine’s ZOI includes detriment to the potential protected area
- Water from the mine will flow through the park, impacting the quality of water
- The park is protecting pristine area, decrease in tourism quality with operating mine there
- LKDFN requests a measure from the Review Board requiring DBC to communicate with LK on boundary considerations for TDN near the mine site
Measures
Conclusions