



Mackenzie Valley
Environmental Impact Review Board

GLOSSARY OF TERMS Chipewyan

Recovery

Benchmark area

Geologist

Hydrocarbon

Legislation

Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis

Introduction 3

Resource Management 5

Human Environment 65

Biophysical Environment 79

Mining Industry 119

Oil and Gas Industry 137

Index 161



Diverse languages and cultures in the North mean interpreters and translators have an important and challenging job.

Whether it's explaining what's been said or what's been written, superior translation is essential to ease understanding and ensure good decision-making.

The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board strongly believes in expert translation.

Keeping people in the know, in a language they understand, means proposed developments and the resulting effects on the surrounding environment and people are clear.

By building the capacity of interpreters and translators, communities, industry, government and regulators can be confident that what is being communicated has been accurately translated.

Since 2002, the Review Board has held five terminology workshops for the Mackenzie Valley aboriginal languages of Chipewyan, Dogrib, Gwich'in, North Slavey and South Slavey.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, the Protected Areas Secretariat and the Government of the Northwest Territories provided their support for these educational seminars.

At the workshops, translators discussed English words and ways to explain them in their aboriginal language. The result is this glossary of terms, a guide that contains English concepts and ideas and their aboriginal-language equivalents.

This glossary provides translations of terminology for the biophysical environment, the oil and gas industry, the mining industry, the human environment and the resource management system.

The translations included in this glossary may require further revisions depending on how the words are used during interpretation and translation.

Because the Review Board has not been able to work with and record each dialect, translators are encouraged to speak to elders and community experts for translations for which they are unsure. The glossary provides spaces for interpreters and translators to write in their own translations, correct errors, or add general notes.

And because translators were unable to complete entire lists of words for some entries, the English is also provided.

This glossary can also be downloaded from the Review Board's website, in the Reference Library, at mveirb.nt.ca.



Thank you to the following interpreters, translators and Elders for their contributions to this insert of terminology:

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Douglas Dillon

Jimmy Dillon

Dora Grandejambe

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Jonas Neyelle

Lucy Ann Yakeleya

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Legislation

Law

Notes:

Federal Legislation

Laws of the Canadian Government

Tsamba nále dené bets'ı ʔerıłł'ıs nedhé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Territorial Legislation

Laws of the GNWT

ʔedza nén ts'ı Government berıłł'ıs
nedhe
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act

Law that says both government and aboriginal people will work together to protect the Mackenzie Valley land, water, air and living things.

Notes:

Stewardship

Taking good care of resources, especially the land

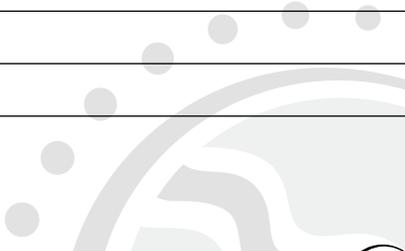
Notes:

Protection

The things important to the area's value will remain safe from development for many years

Ní házą ts'én, ní xadı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Conservation

Wise use of resources so they are available into future

Hurelyu t'as1 tsédh1r ch'á bad1
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Sustainable Development

Development that helps us now but will not hurt future generations

① *Where development meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*

Yunedhe tha ts'en bet'áreza xa t'as1e
hún1dhu
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Globalization

Increasing economic ties between countries around the world

Notes:



Renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and replenishes itself

(i) For example: Wood products, fur-bearing animals and fish

ʔas1 ʔełananelye
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Non-renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and cannot be replenished once taken

(i) For example: Oil and gas, and minerals

ʔas1 ʔełnanelye ʔıle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Protected Areas Strategy

With it, communities can protect special areas from development

Nı hadı ts'én ʔeghálada
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Conservation Value

Showing the importance of protecting an area compared to other areas

T'a nı́ bet'áreʔa s1 bek'áʔanı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Values

The important and useful things for the land, water, air or living things

ʔasıe bet'óreʔá)
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Earth Cover Mapping

Satellite pictures of plants, put together to make a map of a large area

Tsatsan t'á t'at'ı́ nı́ k'e huneshe
ʔerı́łt'ı́s hałtsı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Ecoregion

A big area with its own type of land, water, weather and living things

① *There are 42 different ecoregions in the NWT*

ʔelk'éch'a néné k'éyaghe
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ecological Representation

A sample of the big areas of land that are protected for research and monitoring

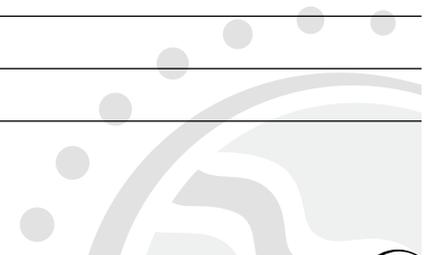
Notes:

Core Representative Area

Small sample areas which do not have development

① *A core representative area is chosen from each of the 42 ecoregions in the NWT*

Notes:



Benchmark Area

An area for research where development is not allowed

T'asie ch'á ní hadı húlí bek'e t'ası ben-oneka hadúwéle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Landscape Unit

A small area with a one type of land
(i) Usually a place where you would see a certain type of rock, soil and terrain

Nı zelk'ech'á hat'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Special Element

Something special that only exists in a few places
(i) For example: Hot springs, cliffs where falcons build their nests, whooping crane breeding habitat, and early open water areas

Háyqıřą dála k'e besets'údí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Simulation

Using a computer to predict what could happen

(i) The use of a computer or mathematical model to predict what will happen in the future

Tsats'an t'a t'así hulká
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Model (MARXAN)

A computer program that recommends what areas should be protected

(i) It takes information about the land and calculates the information

Tsatsan gháré nįts'ı nįriłts'is náltsı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Hotspot

An area that has many values

(i) When special values are mapped, hotspots are areas on the map where many values overlap

Nı t'a, ɾeke bet'áreza sí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Boundary

A line that divides up areas

1. Tł'ule k'éyaghe
2. Tł'ule hıtth'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Area of Interest

A special area that a community wants to have protected from development

(i) These areas of interest are identified using the Protected Areas Strategy process

Háyorıǵá hurets'élıǵı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Candidate Protected Area

An area that the community has passed resolutions to protect using the Protected Areas Strategy

Yatı nedhé halı t'á háyorıǵá hıl chı
(badı xa)
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Interim Protection

The things important to an area's value will remain safe from development for a short time

(i) This type of protection usually lasts 5 years

Sú gháíłthále ts'én nı́ bech'ası́ nánet'an
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Third-party Interests

A person or company that the law says has the right to do work on that area of land

ʔayıle hél ʔeghálada
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Sponsoring Agency

A government that has the power to protect and manage protected areas

ʔʔerıłł'ıs gháré ʔası́ xa dene ts'édı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Protected Area

An area that is protected by law from harm done by development

Yunedhé tháá xa, nı́ k'áhanı́ bek'e
 ʒedhála da ch'á xa
 (Chipewyan)

Notes:

Network of Protected Areas

Many protected areas that are connected to each other

Hurélyu ʒeła nı́ chu, tech'aıdı́ chu badı́
 (Chipewyan)

Notes:

Management Plan

A plan that says how they will manage the protected area

Bek'e ʒeghálada xa ts'ekaı́ suhúlye
 (Chipewyan)

Notes:



Land Use Plan

On paper, it is written what activities are allowed on the land

Ni t'at'u bet'a hat'ı xa sehúlyá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Mineral Potential

The chance they have of finding rich rocks in the area

?axą tsamaba tthé nezı hulı ghárunı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Hydrocarbon Potential

The chance they have of finding different types of oil and gas in the area

T'axą tles hulı ghonı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Conservation Area / Zone

An area where development is not allowed

ʔeyı nené bek'e ʔegháladá xą́lé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Special Management Area / Zone

An area partly protected but some development is allowed

Dene be da gháré t'at'u nít'á hat'ı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Land Withdrawal

A selected area of land where development is not allowed right now

Nı́ hılchú
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Prospecting Permit

Written permission to explore for rich rocks on the land

ʔerıłł'ıs begháré nı́ náts'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Mineral Claim

An area of land that a prospector or mining company has rights to

Nı́ naltsı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Crown Rights

Federal government lands

① *Usually refers to surface or mineral rights.*

Notes:



Call for Nominations

The government asks where companies want do oil and gas developments on government land

Notes:

Call for Bids

The government asks for money to do oil and gas developments on government land

Notes:

Surface Rights

The right to work on top of the land

Notes:



Mineral Rights

Ownership of what is underneath that land

Notes:

Exploration Licence

Written permission to explore the land for oil or gas

Notes:

Significant Discovery Licence

Written paper that shows oil and gas was found and allows one company the right to do oil and gas developments there

Notes:



Production Licence

Written permission to take out the oil and gas

Notes:

Landman

The oil company person who speaks with landowners for permission to drill

Notes:

Landowner

The ones who own the land

Ⓢ *This can be the government, aboriginal land claim organizations or individuals*

Notes:



Aboriginal Peoples

The descendants of the original peoples of Canada

Notes:

Consultation

Seeking advice from aboriginal people before development goes ahead

① *Usually refers to the “duty to consult” by the government, but is also sometimes used to include the responsibility of industry and other organizations to seek aboriginal advice.*

Notes:

Settlement Area

An area of the Mackenzie Valley with a settled land claim

Notes:



Settlement Lands

Lands that belongs to the land claim group

Notes:

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Early document outlining how a relationship will work

Notes:

Access Agreement

Formal consent to carry out work on private lands

Ⓢ It is made between the developer and the owners of the land

Notes:



Access and Benefit Agreements

Land access agreement required by law between the Dene and a company

Notes:

Royalty

Taxes on money made by a company from oil and gas

Notes:

Benefits Plan

A company's plan that is sent to the federal government and describes how the development will bring benefits

Notes:



Environmental Impact Assessment

All the different instances a development proposal is looked at for possible bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

Notes:

Development

Work carried out on land or water
(i) This term is meant for projects that require a water licence or land use permit

Notes:

Development Proposal

The plan for a development the company wants permission to do

Notes:



Self-assessment

Looking at how your development will change things

① The developer usually does a self-assessment of its projects to prove that it will not harm the environment

Dek'ǫneta
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Footprint

The amount of land the development will use

① The land area occupied by the project, including all man made structures and any other land disturbances required to construct and operate the mine.

Tsambá k'é
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Project Life Cycle Assessment

Looking at how the development will set-up, operate and clean up

La húnídhër ts'ı́ bedǫrę́tı́ ts'én
bek'ǫneta
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)

Studying how way of life will change from new development

La nedhé t'á t'at'u dënë dána ɁedɁ Ɂane to xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Gender-based Assessment

Studying to see if men will feel different changes than the women will feel from new development

Ts'ékuɁ chu Dëneyu chu t'at'u hena sí la nedhé t'á hedɁ Ɂane dé xa bek'oneta
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Reconnaissance

A first study of the area to learn a little bit about the rocks, land, water, air and living things that you can find there

HáyorɁɁ k'éyaghe t'a t'asie hɁɁ sí ghɁ bek'oneká
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Spatial and Temporal Boundaries

The time limit and size limit of an area that they will study

Nı t'anıyá hılchu sí, sugaıthaıle ts'en
benoneka xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Baseline Conditions

Information that describes the way the environment or people are today, before the new development happens

(i) Baseline conditions provide a benchmark against which to measure change; good baseline data could also identify strengths and weaknesses in the community

Haryurıla k'éyághe t'at'ú dene náde
hılé nı sí la húnıdhıe tthe
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Primary Research

New information that is collected to answer a specific question

(i) This kind of research can be collected through observation, interviews, surveys, focus groups, and community meetings

?asıe ghı husélkér/beneredıle sí ıate
bek'oneta
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Secondary Research

Information gathered from reports to answer a specific question

(i) Secondary source data include existing reports, statistics and other forms of information that have been generated for other reasons

Hani náłts'ı ı́lé nı sí dú bet'áxat'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Longitudinal Research

Studies done over time on the same population, to identify patterns of change

(i) This type of research helps to separate naturally occurring change in society from change that will likely occur from a development

Tháá ts'én ı́sı́e dána ı́lełt'e dé xa
hulta ı́dú ı́ane dé xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Trend

A pattern of change that is happening over the years

(i) An example of a trend is over the last ten years there has been a continual drop in suicides in a certain community

Yunedhé tháá ts'én húlı ı́adı náádhër
xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Quantitative Research

Research that describes the way something is by looking at the numbers

(i) An example would be the community has 3 community hunts a year, with an average of 25 caribou and two moose being harvested per hunt

Hultá gháré ʔasíe k'onelta
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Qualitative Research

Research that describes the way something is, based on the opinions, behaviours and experiences of people

(i) An example would be the observation that the fall hunt includes everyone from the community, and the setting provides an opportunity for knowledge to be passed down between generations. It makes the community feel more unified

ʔasíe k'onelta dēne gháré ʔate ʔasíe
t'at'e sí xadı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Key Informants

Important community people to talk to when researching changes

(i) These people can be leaders, social workers, elders etc

ʔasíe ʔedı haja t'á dēne k'aldé sí bexél
xáhadı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Community Surveys

Asking the same questions to a number of people and recording their answers in order to understand some aspect(s) of their lives

(i) Different types of surveys include population, sample, random, stratified

Dëneta nayedí-u yatı náłtsı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Local Knowledge

Information about the past and present way of life for the community that can be known by both aboriginal and non-aboriginal long term residents

(i) For example: Social workers, teachers, and others who have been in the community for a long time may hold local knowledge

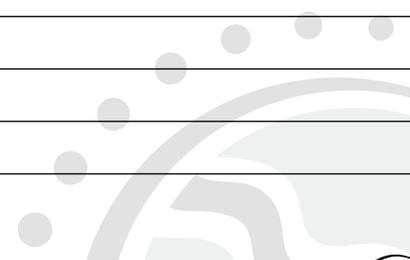
Háyurıla k'éyághe t'at'u náts'ıde nılé
nı sí ghą bek'óreja
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge

Aboriginal knowledge about the people, the land, water, living things and the culture

Notes:



Community-based Assessment

The community does its own research

① *This can happen before any developments are proposed, or in response to a new development proposal*

Hayurıla k'eyághe t'a ʔasíe bet'óréʔá sí
bek'q̄neta badı xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Case Study

An example from experience somewhere else

Notes:

Valued Components

Things that are important to the community, family or person

① *For example: Caribou are often considered valued components by communities*

Hayurıla k'eyághe t'a ʔasíe bet'óréʔá sí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Indicator

Something that shows whether or not something is changing

(i) For example: The unemployment rate in a community is an indicator for economic well-being. Housing indicators are another type of indicator that will show if people can afford housing, if the houses are good enough and if there is enough houses

ʔasíe hulta gháre ʔedʔ ʔane dé
bek'orejaíle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Appropriate Indicator

The numbers that do the best job of describing and measuring the important changes in the community

(i) For example: If a community feels the unemployment rate in a community is the best indicator for economic well-being, then it will be an "appropriate" indicator

T'a ʔasíe hulta gháre hayurɫa k'éyághe
ʔedʔ ʔane dé bek'órejaíle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Determinants

Factors that make something happen; things that cause something

(i) Determinants of good health include good schooling and time on the land

Notes:



Co-occurrence

Showing that two things are happening at the same time, even though one might not be causing the other to happen

(i) For example: Increased drinking in a community can be shown to have changed in the time a new mine has been in existence. This does not necessarily mean that the mine caused drinking any more than the drinking caused the mine to open

Náke ɣełgháre ɣasíe náadhër dé ɣełt'á xánódhı xáıle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Induced

Caused by

Notes:

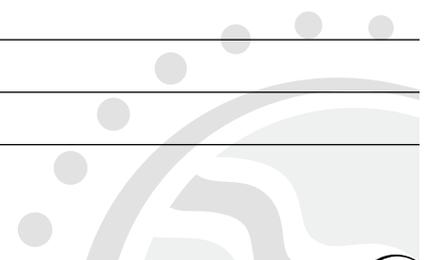
Causal Factor

An activity that makes changes happen

(i) For example: If a new road can be shown to contribute directly to population increases or increases in hunting access, it is a causal factor in that change

Bek'e ɣeghálada t'á ɣedı́ náadhër
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Mental Mapping

Drawing out thoughts using boxes and lines to show how a development's parts are connected to different impacts

T'aʔú't'e xa hunídhën sí ʔerehtł'ís k'e detł'ís
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Matrix

A chart to show how things are connected

(i) A cause-effect matrix is a chart that allows us to shows what different parts of a development cause changes to different parts of day to day life

T'at'ú ʔasíe ʔelet'á xáʔa sí ʔerehtł'ís gháre
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

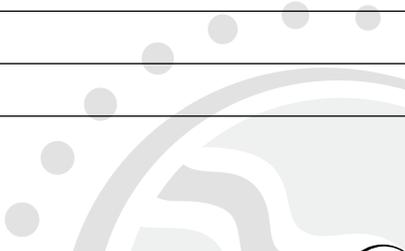
Impact Pathways

Showing the connection between parts of a development and its impacts on the people or the land

(i) For example: 2 week in/2 week out work schedules could be a pathway to potential family problems

ʔasíe nedhé hunídhër t'á ʔedý náhádhër
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Direct Impacts

Changes that happen specifically because of a new development

(i) For example: Increased job opportunities and increased levels of incomes for project employees

La nedhé t'á t'ą bets'én náhádher
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Indirect Impacts

Secondary changes that are caused after direct changes happen from a development

(i) These are sometimes called spin-off effects; an example of an indirect impact is increased business opportunities, or increased needs for particular services because of increased income from new jobs at a mine

La nedhé húnídhër ɾey1 bet'á
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Perceived Risk

Peoples' concerns about risks from a development, whether the risk is likely to happen or not

(i) For example: The public's perceived risk of flying in an airplane is often higher than driving, even though driving statistically is more dangerous

La nedhé hunídhër t'á beghą nánıtsıde
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Impact Equity

The idea that those most likely to suffer from bad changes should also get to share equally in the good changes from a new development

(i) For example: Making sure that if a family has to pay higher costs for groceries because of a new development that there is a higher incomes to offset the rise in prices

ʔasíe nedhé húnídhí ts'íʔéné ʔasíe dé tí ʔat'í
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Intergenerational Equity

Protecting resources to share with future generations

(i) This concept is linked to sustainable development and conservation

Yunedhé dēne góth dāli sí beba bek'áhaní
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Resilience

The ability of people, animals or the environment to recover from or resist bad change

(i) For example: When a community is able to keep its language strong despite modern influences because they invest in language programs

ʔedū náádhër ʔája t'á dēne-u, t'ech'adíe-u, nī-u tsídhír ch'a nakadárelʔí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Vulnerability

Things that might make it more likely for people, animals or the environment to experience bad change or not take advantage of good change

(i) For example: If a community has low levels of basic education, that makes it difficult to get jobs in new developments that require high school educations

Dëne xél huníla náhadhı́ xa dé
zedek'erı́dı́ xa dúé lát'ı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Limits of Manageable Change

The most something should be allowed to change before it becomes too late to stop or fix it

(i) For example: A community or government may decide that in order to maintain access to health services, there will be a nurse for every X number of people in the community; if the population grows beyond this, more nurses would be required

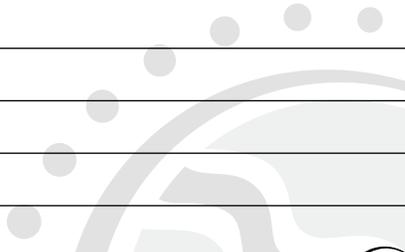
?asíe dzędhı́ burı́łza zálye to sehulye to
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Residual Impacts

Amount of impact (bad change) left over after we try to fix them

Notes:



Futures Foregone

What would have to be given up in the future in order to take advantage of development today

① *For example: The loss of river recreation and traditional land use after the building of a dam*

ʔasíe hunídhër t'á nayé ʔasíe dënegħa
húlí ʔat'í
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Cumulative Effects Assessment

Studying all the changes from developments, that have happened or will happen to the land, water, air or living things over many years

Notes:

Sustainability Assessment

Looking at whether a development will change people's future ability to live a good life, not just trying to avoid too many bad changes

La nedhé t'á dëne beba nezú to nezúíle
dé xa bek'oneta
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Salvageable Materials

Things they can reuse

① *For example: Materials or equipment recovered from the dismantling or demolition of the plant, buildings or structures, which can be removed from the site and re-cycled or re-used in another location*

Notes:

Cost-benefit Analysis

Studying to see if something is worth doing after balancing what it will cost what will be gained

ʔasíe k'oneta bet'óredhı dé xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Risk Analysis

Studying what might happen and how big a change it will bring

Notes:



Precautionary Principle

A belief that when the possible bad change is unacceptable, we should stop it from happening even if we aren't sure it will happen

(i) For example: Even if there is only a small chance that teenage suicide rates will go up because of a new development, action still needs to be taken to avoid that from happening

Huníla náxadhër ch'á beba ts'etáy se-húlye
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Zero Tolerance

Strictly follow the rules; no second chances

Notes:

No Net Loss

Replace habitat you take from the fish with new habitat

(i) A term found in Canada's Fisheries Act; it requires fish habitat replacement on a project-by-project basis.

Notes:



Proactive

Acting to make change before something bad happens

Notes:

Adaptive Management

Always looking for better ways to work

K'étl'a ts'ęn asíé k 'aneta edó nalyé dé xą
(Chipewyan)

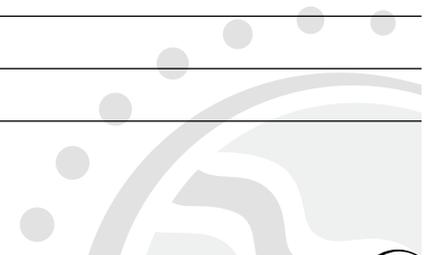
Notes:

Polluter Pays Principle

A belief that a company is responsible for fixing bad changes that its operations cause

T'ą núnı́za ı́lé nı́ sí bet'á hunı́la dé ı́edenı́ seyı́le xáąą
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Alternative Energy Sources

A way to make power from things that replenish

① *Energy sources that are not yet commonly used, such as wind power, solar power, hydrogen power*

T'así hulı bet'á t'así hetł'él
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ground Truthing

Researchers going back and talking to the community to confirm whether their study's results are correct

T'ą dēnē ʔasíe k'onelta sí haryurıla
k'éyághe dēne halnı ʔeltth'idé xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Social Impacts

Changes to the way people live as individuals, families or communities

Dēne ʔedı́ dána ʔajá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Cultural Impact

Something that affects a community's values, beliefs or spiritual objects/places

(i) The relationship with the land and time on the land, the ability to harvest wildlife and other resources, and the maintenance of traditional language, inter-generational relationships, laws and way of life

Dëne ch'anie ba dúé zája
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Economic Impacts

Changes to the way people make a living and share their resources

(i) Economic impacts include both impacts on wage and traditional economies

Tsamba ła xalé dé dëne zedü nídhır
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA)

Contracts between developers and aboriginal communities that promise to provide certain benefits to communities from a new development in exchange for them supporting the development

Dëne nëne k'e zeghálada t'á tsamba
dëne ghórédzí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Compensation

Paying people affected by a bad change

ʔasíe tsəldhër na tsamba dëne ts'én
nání
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Socio-economic Agreement (SEA)

Agreements between developer, government (and possibly other groups) that ensure commitments are implemented

(i) Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement are SEAs that include the ability to monitor the changes in a community

Yatı ʔelk'óret'ą la dëne chu govern-
ment-u, ʔeyíle dëne xárelʔa xél
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Developer

The ones who want to do the work

Notes:



Development Application

A form filled out to ask for official permission for a development

(i) A developer submits this application when it needs a land use permit or water licence for a development

Notes:

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

The ones who sit on a board and give written permission for developments

(i) This board does preliminary screening and issues the licences and permits for developments

Notes:

Preliminary Screening

A quick, first look at a proposed development to decide if it should be studied more

(i) Usually done by the land and water boards to decide if the development application should be sent to environmental assessment before issuing a licence or permit

Notes:



Permit

Written permission to use land or water for a development

Notes:

Land Use Permit

Written permission to use the land for a development

Ⓢ The permit outlines what specific activities can and cannot take place

Notes:

Water Licence

Written permission to use water for a development

Ⓢ A license permitting the use of waters or the deposit of waste, or both

Notes:



Potentially-affected Community

A community that needs to be studied to see if a new development might change it

Hayurıla k'éyághe ʔasíe k'onet'a ʔedı
ʔane dé xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Directly-affected Community

A community that a new development will most likely change for the good or bad

Hayurıla k'éyághe la húnídhër t'á ʔedı
ʔane dé nezı to nezuıle to xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Adverse Impacts

Effects from a new development that make life worse

(i) Also known as negative impacts; for example, people having to leave their families for work

ʔasíe nedhé hunídhër t'á t'at'ú ʔegh-
enáy sí hurenıle ʔajá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Beneficial Impacts

Effects from a new development that makes life better

(i) Also known as positive impacts. An example is more income for families

ʔasíe nedhé hunídhër t'á huzú dáts'eną
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Local Government

Leaders of an official city, town, hamlet or charter community

Notes:

Referral

A decision to take a closer look for possible bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

Notes:



Might

Something has a reasonable chance of happening

T'axa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Impact on the Environment

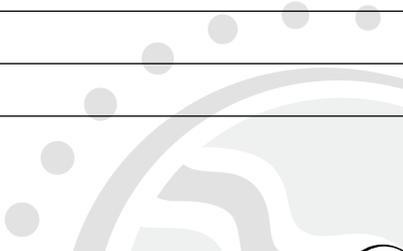
Changes to the land, water, air or living things from a development

Notes:

Public Concern

People's concerns about possible bad changes the proposed development will make to the land, water, air or living things

Notes:



Environmental Assessment

Looking at a proposed development to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

Notes:

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

The ones who sit on a board and look closely at proposed developments to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things.

Ⓢ This board does environmental assessments and makes a recommendation to the Minister for developments

Notes:

Rules of Procedure

Rules to follow when the board does its business

Notes:



Development Description

Written details of what the development will be like and the changes it might have on the land, water, air or living things

Notes:

Public Registry

The place where they file the documents for the assessment

(i) This registry is available to the public to see

Notes:

Scoping

They are deciding what parts of the development they should look at most carefully

Notes:



Terms of Reference

Instructions to the company on what to write about when describing their proposed development and its possible changes to the land, water, air or living things

Notes:

Work Plan

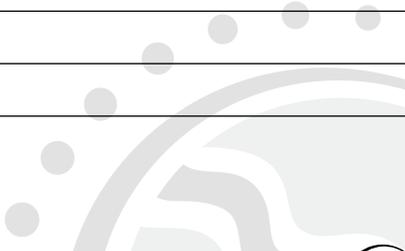
The schedule for the way they will look at the proposed development

Notes:

Party

People or organizations who sign up to be a part of studying the proposed development

Notes:



Information Request

Written questions

Notes:

Expert Advisor

A trained and knowledgeable person who gives advice

Notes:

Public Hearing

Meeting held with everyone to talk about the proposed development

Notes:



Commitment

A public promise to do something

(i) For example: During an environmental assessment, a developer promises to hire an environmental monitor when doing its work, that is called a commitment

ʔasíe xalé xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Likely

Something that has a better chance of happening than not happening

(i) More than 50% of the time it will happen

Xáne ghóm
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Significance

A large amount of bad change that needs to be minimized because it will probably happen to an important part of the environment

(i) The Review Board must consider the significance of likely adverse impacts of a development in its Report of Environmental Assessment

Ní t'a ʔázi bet'óreza ts'édhír ch'a dek'ázu ʔalye xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Suggestion

An idea by the Review Board to fix bad changes the development will make. These ideas do not legally need to be followed.

① These are written in the Review Board's Report of Environmental Assessment

Hunıdhën t'á yatı nelye ʔası k'e
ghálada xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Measures

Written rules that will stop or lessen the developments bad changes to the land, water, air or living things. These rules are legal and must be followed.

① The Review Board writes measures in its reports that developers, governments and other groups have to follow if the development goes ahead

Yatı neth thela begháré ʔeghálada
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Environmental Impact Review

A special panel of people looking at a proposed development in more detail to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

Notes:



Cooperation Agreements

Written agreement to work together

① *For example: Set up for the Joint Impact Review of the Mackenzie Gas Project*

Notes:

Preliminary Information Package

A written document that gives the plan for how the JRP will look at the pipeline

Notes:

NWT Water Board

The ones who sit on a board and give written permissions for using water for developments in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Notes:



Environmental Impact Study

The company looks to see how its development will change the land, water, air or living things and what can be done to stop bad changes

Notes:

Participant

Ones who share their views or concerns during an impact assessment process

Notes:

Intervener

People or organizations who sign up to be a part of examining the proposed development during a Panel Review

Notes:



Panel Hearing

Public meeting with ones who sit on a panel

Notes:

Responsible Authority

The part of government that must protect that part of the land, water, air, or living things from bad changes

Ⓢ A responsible minister could be the Minister of Environment if that department has to issue a license or permit for the proposed development

Notes:

Responsible Minister

The government leader responsible for making the decision

Notes:



National Energy Board

The ones who sit on a board and make decisions about oil and gas developments

Notes:

Regulatory Review

Looking at the development so they can write up the written permissions

Notes:

Regulators or Regulatory Authorities

The ones who give written permission for developments on the land or water

① *Usually government or land and water boards*

Notes:



Enforcement

Making people obey a law or rule

ʔerıłł'ıs dagháré dëne nánet'ąn
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Inspector

Person who makes sure the
development is following the rules

Notes:

Monitoring

Keeping track of changes that are
happening to the land, water, air or
living things

Notes:



Monitoring Agency

The group whose job it is to watch for and report bad changes

ʔasíé hadı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Progressive Reclamation

They fix the land, water, air and living things while they work

Ⓢ *It is a type of reclamation that is done during the construction and operation phases of a mine prior to final closure.*

Kú dën t'u senalʔı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Reclamation

Fixing the land after a development is done there

Notes:



Site Reclamation

Restoring the area back to nature

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:



Socio-economic Environment

What life is like for the community or person

(i) Includes economic activity, social relations, well-being and culture

T'at'ú harelyu ʔasíe ʔała dána
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Boom and Bust Cycles

A cycle where a strong economy or big development project creates lots of money and jobs for a short period of time, followed by a period of little money and few jobs

La nedhé bek'ets'ıdel ʔılé t'ághe ttháá
ʔıʔı́ıle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Multiplier Effect

How money or jobs boost the economy and create more money and jobs

(i) This can be jobs or income; an example of the multiplier effect is when a mine creates 10 high paying jobs, which then causes an additional 15 other jobs outside of the mine to be created by other businesses

Tsamba ı́a ts'ı́éńé la-u, tsamba -u ı́a
hı́ıı ʔat'ı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Labour Market

The number of people available and willing to work compared to the number and type of jobs available

ʔeghádálada xa huselꞗ húlí la
dēnēk’azꞗ nelꞗa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Employment Rate

The percentage of people who have jobs

Ⓢ For example: Of 100 working age people, if 50 are working, and the rest are not working, the employment rate is 50%

T’aníz ɾazí dēne la dotón sí deʔánílt’e
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Participation Rate

The percentage of people who work or are looking for work

Ⓢ For example: Of 100 working age people, if 50 are working and 25 are looking for work, the participation rate is 75%

T’atnílt’e Dēne la dotón sí chu la
kádáneta sí chu
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Unemployment Rate

The percentage of people who want to work in the wage economy and are willing and able to work but don't have jobs

(i) For example: Of 75 people participating in the economy, if 19 can't find work, the unemployment rate is 25% (If you don't have a job, and you aren't looking for one, you aren't considered "unemployed")

T'anílt'e dēne la datónile sí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Employee Retention

The ability to keep workers employed with your company

Dēne la xorıshą t'á be'áxanı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

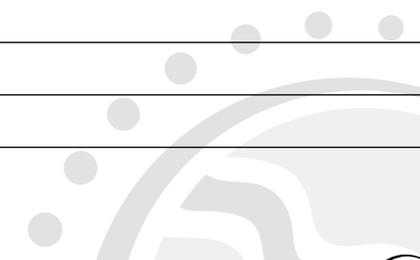
GINI Coefficient

A number showing whether people in a community have similar or different incomes

(i) A zero means that everyone makes the same amount of money; a 1 would mean that one person made all the money

Dēne ɾeghádálana sí ɾelk'ıZı-u to
ɾelk'éch'a-u bets'énanı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Vocation

Job/career you are trained for

Notes:

Mobility

Ability to move from place to place

① *Workers are mobile if they have high skills; they have many work options*

Notes:

In-migration

New people moving to the community

Notes:



Inflation Rate

A number showing whether things are getting more expensive because there is too much money chasing too few goods and services

Tsamba l̥a xałé t'a ʔasíe déṭi
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Consumer Price Index

A number that shows how the price of common things that people buy has changed

① *They calculate this number by looking at the cost of a “bundle of goods” families buy over a certain period of time*

Dëne ʔasíe náłnı gháré ʔasíe deʔárl̥ṭi
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The cost of all the products made and services offered in a region

Hayur̥ıʔa k'éyághe ʔasíe t'ar̥ıłt'ı̥-u,
t'atnıłt'e tth'ı nánı-u
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI)

Numbers that measure money, environment, culture and health to show how good life is for a group of people

(i) These indicators look at how damaging the environment costs the government money to fix and compares that to the profits that the development will create. The difference shows whether “progress” or positives actually happen because of the development

Taniłte tsamba xalé gháré Dëne Ch’ani
chu bet’á huzú dáts’ena
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Subsistence Economy

Traditional economy

Notes:

Harvesting

Hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering berries and other plants as an aboriginal right

?asíe kazelú
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Life Skills Training

Teaching someone skills that help them do well in day-to-day life

Notes:

Cultural Retention

Ability to keep culture strong

Notes:

Cultural Maintenance and Transmission

Making sure the traditional values and way of life of a cultural group stay strong

Ⓢ *This can happen by passing on traditions and knowledge between generations*

Dëne ch'anie ɾate nezū ts'én xa badı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Quality of Life

How good someone feels their life is

T'at'u ɛezena sí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Population Health Model

Looking at all the things that make us healthy or sick

(i) People who have a higher level of education and higher incomes usually are healthier. In this model, it is believed that health is not just about air, water and food quality and physical safety

Harelyu dēne bech'anie t'á nezū dána
dé xa badı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Community Wellness

How healthy a community is

(i) To be healthy isn't just medical health. It includes a person's link to nature, sense of community, strong cultural identity, level of addictions, etc.

Háyurıla k'eyághe nezū dáts'ena
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Autonomy

Ability to make our own choices

Notes:

Dependency

Rely on others to survive

Notes:

Social Cohesion

How close people feel to each other and how well they live with one another

Dëne ʔełunélyaú ʔeła náde
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Social Capital

The relationships between people, their skills, and the cultural values among a group of people that make them strong

T'at'ú Dëne náde sí bech'anie chu dáhuyá t'á nezú zéla náhede
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Social Infrastructure

Services offered in the community to make it strong or promote community wellness

(i) This includes, community agencies, services, and facilities and other social support measures necessary for adequate functioning of that community

Háyuríla k'éyághe Dëne xél zeghálada t'á huzú xáza
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Capital

Things of value which can be used to make life better

(i) Some examples include money, property, relationships, education etc

T'a zasié bet'at'1 zate bet'óreza bet'a huzú zeghena xa tsèedhoh
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Heritage Resources

Important things or places that show the history and culture of people

Notes:

Demographics

The characteristics that describe a group of people

(i) For example: age, sex, education levels, income are all used to show how people compare to each other - economically, socially and culturally

Dëne ɔłá hárelza
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Functional Literacy

Being able to read and write well enough to do everyday activities

?ate zerehtł'ís k'órejā dé bet'á huzú
ts'ena xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs)

Any illness or disease spread from person to person through sex

Notes:

Incarceration

In prison; in jail

Notes:

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

When the development of an unborn baby is affected because the mother drank alcohol while pregnant

(i) Effects can vary from mild to severe, and can result in learning and behaviour problems

Sekui chą theda-u bą yexél kóntuǵ heda dé sekui beba hunıla xa (Chipewyan)

Notes:



Core Need

Not being able to afford good enough housing

Ye yé náts'edhër xa tsamba
dek'áꞗúnelꞗa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Poverty Line

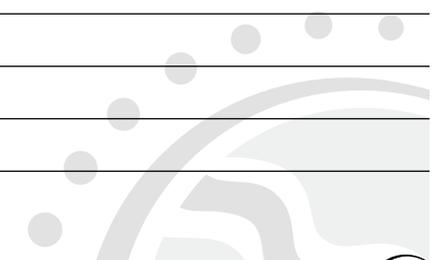
The amount of money someone needs to earn in a year to not be considered poor by the government

① *In Canada as a whole in 2004, a rural family of 4 with income of less than \$26,015 didn't have to pay income taxes, as they were considered to be below the poverty line*

Dëne t'níłt'e tsamba hełtsı gháre ch'ére
xa húltaıle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Notes:



Geology

Looking at the way rocks are made

Notes:

Geologist

A person who studies the way rocks are made

Notes:

Geochemistry

Studying what the rocks are made of

Thetsǫ́ k'oneka
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Geophysics

Studying how rocks act

① *For example: Whether the rocks are magnetic, radioactive or how well they transfer electricity etc.*

T'at'í the tsǐ bek'oneka
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Geophysical Survey

Studying the land to see what is underground based on how the rocks act

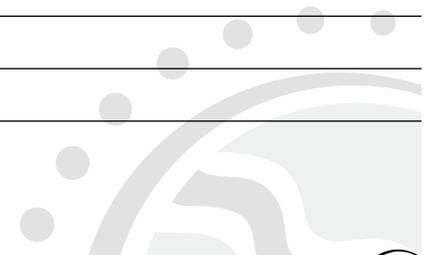
Thetsǐ t'a nǔnǐłtsēr xa net'ǐ
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Samples

Studying chips of rocks from drilling to check for oil and gas or rich rocks

Notes:



Core

A piece of rock that comes from drilling and is tested

Notes:

Core Analysis

They study to find out what the rock is made of

Notes:

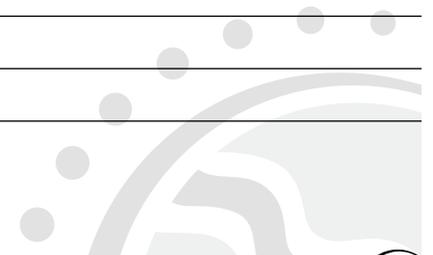
Permafrost

Ground that is always frozen

① *A permanently frozen layer below the surface in cold regions of a planet*

Ni lu
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Active Layer

The ground on top of permafrost

Nikaghé kàn nalghı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Surficial Material

Things left behind on the land

Nıke t'asıe nıtl'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Fossil

Animals or plants from the past trapped
in old rocks

Notes:



Erosion

Wearing away the land with water, ice or wind

Nazas / bek'enoredhır
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Subsurface

Under the surface of the land

Nı́ yághe
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Stratification

Forming layers

① *The sequence of rocks on top of each other*

Thekál ɛłk'e dathela
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Bedrock

The layer of solid rock underneath the ground

The néné
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Canadian Shield

The large area of rock that spreads out from Hudson Bay

Tthe néné k'éyaghe ní
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

(i) It is the plateau area of Canada that extends south and east from Hudson Bay. It contains some of the oldest rocks on Earth, and is rich in minerals

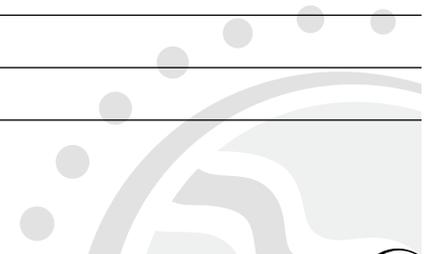
Mineral

Rocks are made of these

Tthé nezq
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

(i) A substance, which may or may not be of economic value, and it occurs naturally in the earth.



Indicator Minerals

Rocks that give hints that rich rocks might be found there

The net'ı t'á ɔayıle the húɔaı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Kimberlite

The type of rock where diamonds are found inside

Tthé luzé ch'udhé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Hardrock

Rocks that are very hard

Ⓢ Minerals or rock (such as quartz, copper, zinc, uranium) which can be mined only by blasting and drilling

Tthé deyer
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Diamond

Valuable, very hard, clear rock

Tthé luzé

(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Gold

Valuable yellow metal

Tsambá deltthogh

(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Arsenic

A poisonous metal in some rocks

The ts'ì naidí sliné

(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Silver

Valuable white metal

Notes:

Copper

A reddish metal that is softer than most metals

(i) A common metal that can be molded and is good for high heat temperatures and electricity

Tsąk'ós
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Nickel

A shiny silver metal used to make steel stronger

(i) A silver-white metal that can be molded and is strong.

Satsąn gayıé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Cobalt

Shiny white-silver metal they find in rocks with nickel

(i) A shiny silver-white metal that occurs with iron and nickel and is used to make steel stronger

Notes:

Lead

Soft, grey metal often used to make bullets

Tsáłxané
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Iron

Metal that rusts

(i) A metal found in rocks and looks dark brown from rust.

Notes:



Quartz

The white veins in the hard rock

The gayé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Quarry

A place where they mine rocks above ground

The k'é
(Chipewyan)

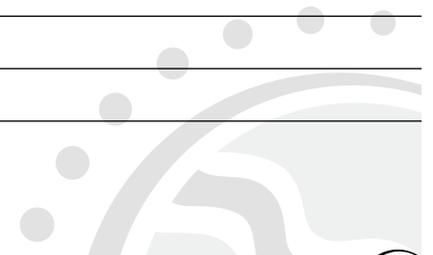
Notes:

Shale

Flat rocks that break apart

① *A rock formed by the joining of clay, mud, or silt, having a smooth structure and made of minerals*

Notes:



Sulphurous Rock

Rocks containing sulfur

Notes:

Sulphide Minerals

Sulphur in the rocks

Notes:

Red Mud

Mud that is red

① *It is red because of the iron in the rocks.
It is made from heating and processing
rocks that has gold, arsenic etc.*

Notes:



Potash

A mineral used in fertilizer

① *Any of the potassium salts, such as potassium chloride*

Bet'á ní k'e ʔasí neshe
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Quicksand

Wet sand that you sink in when you step on it

① *Sand that has a lot of water mixed in it and cannot support the weight of anything that steps in it*

Notes:

Sandstone/Mudstone

A rock made from sand that has hardened

Hat'es tthé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Hydrology

Studying the way water moves

① *The science of water, its properties, and movement over and under the land*

Kuwe k'alneka
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Water Balance

Measuring the amount of water going in and out of a place

Kuwe daghé nat'í xél yaghé nat'í
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Watershed

Water in the area that drains into rivers and streams

① *The area of land drained by a river/ stream and its tributaries. Also a body of water and the land that drains into it.*

Notes:



Surface Water

Water on top of the ground

Nída ts'ı kuwe

(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ground Water

Water underground

Notes:

Porewater

Water inside rocks

Tthe zhı tu

(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Water Table

Where the top of the water is underground

Notes:

Spring

Water that flows up through the ground

Notes:

Drainage Patterns

The way water flows to the big river

① *The pattern of water-flows that drains into a watershed*

Nıłı

(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Runoff

Water that flows on the ground to a lake or stream

Notes:

Tributary Streams

A small river that flows into a bigger one

Des tsalaze desnedhé ts'én zelkaꞓ lꞓ
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ephemeral Streams

A creek that only has water flowing once in awhile

?ak'e destalaze nꞓlꞓ
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

(i) For example: The water flows in the spring or after a rain storm



Discharge

Measuring the water flowing through a river or stream

Kuwe háǵǵı́ hı́ldzaı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Dredging

Digging up the mud from rivers or lakes to make the water deeper

① *To clean, deepen, or widen waterways, underground water and underground mines with a machine designed to scoop or suck*

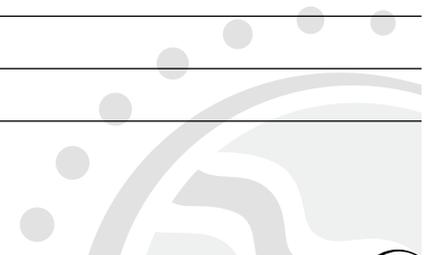
Kuwe nı́ǵı́ xa suhúlyaghe
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Sediment

Mud loose in the water

Notes:



Fish-bearing Lakes

Lakes with fish in them

Łuwe kúwé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Oligotrophic

A clear lake that does not have algae growing in it

Kuwe k'ale
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Eutrophication

A lake that has too many plants in the water

Ⓢ *Too many plants take the oxygen away from fish to grow properly*

Ké dłaré
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Benthic Invertebrates

Water bugs that live on the bottom of lakes

ʔelk'ech'a Kéh guweʔase
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Habitat

The type of land, water or air that an animal lives in

Ⓢ *For example: Woodland caribou have boreal forests as their habitat*

ʔenaghe dála, ʔasie ʔeghena k'é dála
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Home Range

The area that an animal normally lives in and uses to find food

T'aunt'í t'ech'án dı ʔedelna k'é
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Migration

When groups of living things move from one place to another

(i) The regular seasonal movements of birds and animals to and from different areas

1. Nałásé
2. Natłí
3. Țıyesé / chadhe nıdel
4. Țıyesé / chadhe yunadhé nadel
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Staging Area

A place where many birds land together to rest during migration

(i) Note: this word is also used in connection with industrial developments as in “staging sites” for equipment.

Chadhe chu, Țıyesé chu k’á dála
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

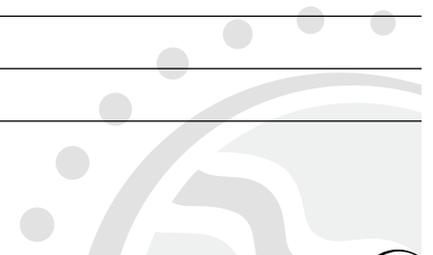
Predator

An animal that hunts other animals to live

(i) For example: Wolves or eagles

Kech’adie nakaralȚı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Prey

An animal that is hunted by other animals

(i) For example: Rabbits or caribou

ʔekehr'áandí ʔeyíle ʔech'ère yet'á
dághena
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Carnivores

Animals that only eat meat

(i) Such as wolves and bears

1. Kech'áandí bër ghá chélyı
2. ʔech'ère ʔelédél sí
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Raptors

Birds that only eat meat

(i) Birds (such as falcons, hawks, eagles, or owls) that have feet with sharp talons or claws adapted to prey and a hooked beak for tearing flesh

Det'ą cho lát'e
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Passerines

Birds that sing

① *For example: Jays, blackbirds, finches, warblers, and sparrows*

Ꞗelk'éch'a ꞖꞖyesꞖase

(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Shorebirds

Birds that live on the shore

① *For example: Sandpipers, plovers, or snipes*

Kabá náde ts'Ꞗ ꞖꞖyesꞖaze

(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Waterfowl

Birds that live on or near water

Kuwe ts'Ꞗ ꞖꞖatsalꞖaze

(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Ecology

Studying how living things survive together on the land, water and air

ʔasíé k'onetá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ecosystem

A group of living things surviving together with the land, water and air

Ní k'e harelyú ʔasíe ʔelk'éch'a dána
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ecological Integrity

Keeping living things healthy together with the land, water and air

Ní-ú, kech'ałdı-u tth'I kuwe tha xa be
bek'ázanı́
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Ecological Process

Natural events that change the land, water, air or living things

(i) For example: Fire, wind, floods or insect infestations

T'ato ní k'e nánádhër
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Biodiversity

Many different living things on the land, water or air

(i) Often talked about when measuring how many different types of plants and animals live in an area

Háyorířą k'eyaghe t'asie dáána hųłı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

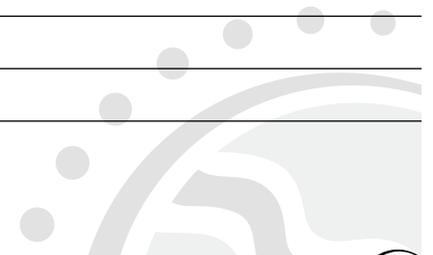
Productivity

The ability of the land to grow things

(i) How well something uses the sun to grow

Sa nadhálé t'a t'asie dáthena
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Vegetation Class

A group of plants that normally grow together

T'ainch'ay zek'éch'a zela dáníye
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Carrying Capacity

The number of living things that can survive there before there are too many of them

T'asie la dázana dé bet'a zedü
núhúdhir
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Behavioral Response

The normal way the animals will react

K'ech'áindie benádhéré
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Reproductive Fitness

Measuring the chances that the babies will grow to be adults

① *How many babies are born and survive to the age where they can have their own babies*

Hayelyú t'asie dálenaniye
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Mortality

The number of deaths in a group over a certain time

T'árıghá t'anélt'e t'ası leghade
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Population Fluctuations

Changes in the number living in the group

Nók'e t'asie ıa-u, noké ıaıle
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Endangered Species

Living things that are in danger of disappearing

(i) A species present in such small numbers that it is at risk of extinction

Hurelyu t'ası dánaghe sí, dek'aʔúʔane
xa hunejere (bek'e narédhır gháıunı)
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Fragmentation

From development, the forest is separated into smaller patches that are not as healthy

(i) It is man-made process of reducing size and connectivity of habitats on the land or water

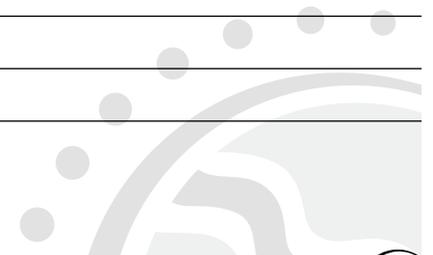
Nı tsıddher
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Cumulative Effects

All the changes to the land, water, air or living things over the years that happened in the past, present or future

Notes:



Sustainable Threshold

The amount that it can take before it is damaged forever

(i) For example: the maximum amount of harvesting that can be done over a long period of time without harming the population

T'as1 beás1 ch'á xa bad1
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Analysis

Studying the separate parts of the problem to find a solution

(i) Problems are made easier to fix by separating them into smaller parts and looking at each part separately

?as1 k'oneka beneredí xa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Probability

What they think the chance is it will happen

ʔel t'aghā
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Mean

The average of a series of numbers

(i) For example, if the ages of the children are 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, the mean age is 5.66 (51 years divided by 9 children)

ʔasíe hultá gháré t'anílt'e bek'óreja
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Median

The middle number in a series of numbers

(i) For example, if the ages of the children are 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, the median age is 4 (the middle number of all the numbers) This helps avoid having the extremely large families or small families from influencing the data too much

Hultá thela sí tanize
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Mode

The most common number in a series of numbers

(i) For example, if the ages of the children are 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, the mode age is 2 (the number 2 appears the most)

Hultá sí t'a deʔází bet'á hat'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Analytical Detection Limits

The smallest amount of something that can be noticed

T'asie lájle húlí bulzá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL)

The smallest amount of something that needs to be there to make changes to the living things.

Naıdı ch'elé t'á nı tsıdher borét'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

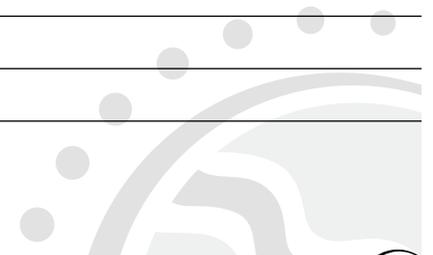
Precipitate

Particles that form in liquid

① *A substance separated from a solution or suspension by chemical or physical change usually as an insoluble solid*

Kutselé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The total amount of solid particles mixed in water

① The total amount of dissolved substances, such as salts or minerals, in water remaining after water has evaporated

Notes:

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The total amount of solid particles floating in the wastewater

① The concentration of total suspended material in a water body

Notes:

Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP)

The total amount of particles floating in the air

① The fraction of airborne particulates that will remain airborne after their release in the atmosphere

Notes:



Particulates

Dust or particles in the air

① *Small liquid or solid particles in the air like dust, pollen, spores, soot, smoke or spray*

Nı́łts'I t'a t'así dzëredhır
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Condensate

Liquid that separates from gas vapour

Notes:

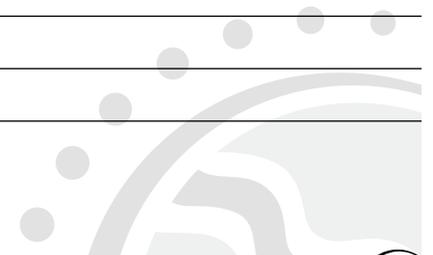
Dust Suppressants

Ways to keep the dust from spreading in the air

① *Products and techniques used to minimize dust emissions from unpaved roads and unpaved shoulders of paved roads*

Kulu k'e ts'ë dëreth'arı ch'á bek'e t'así
nı́dıl / bek'edhır
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Fugitive Dust

Blowing dust from development

Ts'er tsı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Fly Ash

Ashes in the smoke

① *The finely divided particles of ash suspended in gases resulting from the combustion of fuel.*

Tłés dek'an ts'ı tthí lézé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Emissions

Human made waste sent into the air, water or land

① *Pollutants going into the environment (such as car exhaust, chemicals, sewage)*

ɹelkéch'a tł'es leré
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Potential Acid Input (PAI)

The amount of acid that might go into the land, water, air and living things from development

(i) The guess of how much total emissions of harmful chemicals will be put into the environment

Náídí s̄lne ʔasí kat'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Acid Rain

Harmful rain

Cha kuę beká naıdı s̄lne
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

pH

Measuring to see if the solution is acidic or basic

(i) The pH scale is generally presented from 1 (most acidic) to 14 (most basic/alkaline).

Bet'a naıdı s̄lne huldzá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Greenhouse Gases

Gases in the Earth's air that trap the sun's heat

*(i) Gases which stop the sun's radiation (heat) from leaving the earth's atmosphere
These gases increase the global temperature*

Tł'es leré t'á hunıdhıł
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Global Warming

The warming of the earth's temperature

Hurelyu néné k'e hunıdhıł
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ambient Air Quality Parameters

Testing the air to measure the chemicals in it

(i) The quality of the air in the surrounding area

Nłłts'I xel ts'ejı net'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Meteorological Stations

Stations that record the weather

Hak'adh hadı kuę

(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Waste

Left-over materials that could damage the land, water, air or living things

Notes:

Toxic Waste

Materials left over from development that are very bad for the land, water, air or living things

Notes:



Contaminants

Things that can have bad effects on air, water, land or living things

Nı yaghé ts'ı́ tthé tsı́ bet'á nı tsędhı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Hazardous Substance

Harmful chemicals that can stay for a long time in the land, air, water or living things

?asıé bets'ónejér
(Chipewyan)

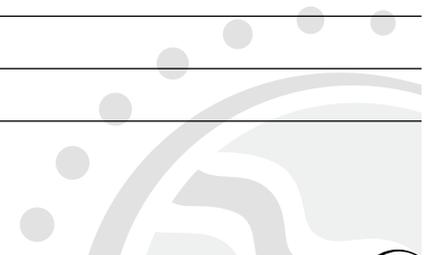
Notes:

Heavy Metal

Metal that is poisonous to the land, water, air or living things.

Satsan heltł'ath niadı słiné xel
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Bioaccumulation

Chemicals that build up inside living things when they eat other living things that have the chemicals inside them

ʔasié ʔełeldél t'á naidı słné bets'ı ʔat'ı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Critical Load

The important amount of harm that the land, water, air or living things can take.

Ⓢ If they pass this level, things will never be the same again

Naidı t'anołtser gharé nıdıl ʔat'é
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Lethal Concentration: 50% (LC50)

A number to show how poisonous something is.

Ⓢ LC stands for “Lethal Concentration”. Scientists measure the number of animals that die from a certain amount of something.

Naidı słné kanıs ʔazı nonıłtser
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Toxicity

The amount of poison something has

① *The ability for a material to cause adverse effects in a living organism*

Notes:

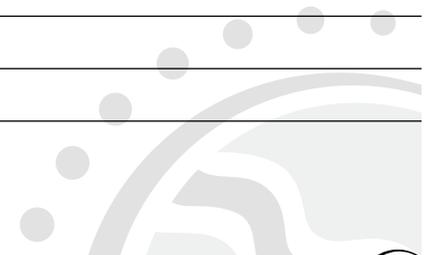
Chronic Toxicity

Bad changes will happen to the land, water, air and living things from a chemical for a long time

Naidı słné bet'á dené horédhı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Notes:



Exploration

They are looking for rich rocks

① *mineral deposits and the work done to prove or establish the extent of a mineral deposit (alternative words: prospecting and subsequent evaluation)*

The nezq koneká
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Esker

A long skinny ridge made of gravel found on the land

That'eth
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Drilling

Making holes in the land with a drill

Satsan bet'á tthé héldeth
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Borehole/Drill Hole

A drill hole to look for rocks

N₁ ghàldeth k'é
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Advanced Exploration Program

Big work done to understand whether there is enough minerals to make a mine

Natthé tthé net'1
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ore

The rich rocks

Ⓢ *A mixture of minerals and gangue from which at least one of the minerals can be extracted at a profit*

Tthé nezq
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Deposit

Place where there are enough rich rocks to start a mine

① A natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, in sufficient extent or degree of concentration to invite exploitation

Tthé nezq hólı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Possible Ore Reserves

They have studied the rocks and think it might be possible to mine them for money

T'axá tsamba tthé nezq ghárunı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Probable Ore Reserves

They have studied the rocks and think it is probably a good idea to mine them for money

Tsamba tthé húlqá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Recovery

The amount of rich rocks that is possible to get out, compared to how much is actually there

① *The proportion or percentage of ore mined from the original seam or deposit*

Notes:

Byproduct

Other minerals taken from the ground, not counting what you want to mine

Tthe ʔelk'ech'á huʔa
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Mine

A place where they find rich rocks and dig them out of the earth

Tsambá k'é
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Open Pit Mine

Mine by digging a big hole on top of the land

① *A mine where excavation happens on the surface*

Nı daghé tsambá k'aé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Underground Mine

Working underground to take out rich rocks

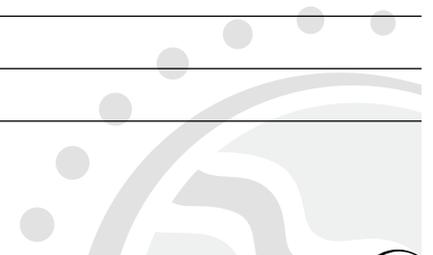
Notes:

Dragline

Big machine that scoops the rocks with a hanging bucket

Satsan bet'á thai hılchu
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Headframe

The structure that sits over the entrance to an underground mine shaft

Notes:

Shaft

An underground mine entrance that goes straight down

Notes:

Adit

The entrance to the underground mine that is not straight down

Notes:



Crosscut

An underground tunnel that crosses the big tunnel in the mine

Niyaghé nedzer-u hu?á
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Sumps

A hole to collect run-off water

① The bottom of a shaft, or any other place in a mine that is used as a collecting point for drainage water

Notes:

Stope

The empty space left underground after the rocks are mined out

① A cavern underground in a mine that is formed as the ore is mined in successive layers

Notes:



Sloughing

Rocks crumbling off walls

① *The slow crumbling and falling away of rocks, gravel, sand from a natural or man-made structure.*

Notes:

Extraction

They are taking the rocks out of the ground at the mine

① *The process of mining and removal of ore from a mine*

Tthé niyé ts'ı́ halyé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Explosives

Things that blow up rocks

① *Any rapidly combustive or expanding substance. The energy released during this rapid combustion or expansion can be used to break rock*

Notes:



Auger

A small drill to make holes in rock

Satsan bet'a tthé naldeth
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Jackleg

A drill that has its own stand

Bet'á tthé heldath
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Barricading

Blocking off the poisonous gas underground

Bedánarelyé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Berm

A barrier wall made of earth on the ground

Tsá halı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Processing Plant

A building that harvests the rich rocks

Tthe sel?ı kóá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Flue Gas Desulfurization

They are taking sulphur out of the smoke

① *Any of several forms of chemical / physical processes that remove sulfur compounds formed during coal combustion*

Notes:



Baghouse

A filtering bag that collects smoke

Yunuz̀ ̀er hılchú
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Crusher

A machine that crushes rock into smaller pieces

Ⓢ Used to reduce materials such as ore, coal, stone, and slag to particle sizes that are convenient for their intended uses

Satsan bet'á tthé nalt'és
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Hydration

They are adding water to it

Ⓢ The chemical combination of water with other substances. Water becomes part of the resulting chemical compound

Notes:



Paste Technology

Adding water to the rocks so they can be pumped through a pipeline

(i) Technology where rocks and water are combined to form a thick liquid so that it can be pumped through pipes to a disposal site

Tthé dzé hałé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Slurry

Dirty water

(i) Watery mixture of insoluble matter such as mud and lime

Notes:

Smelting

Melting rocks to separate out the metal

(i) To melt or fuse for the purpose of separating and refining the metal

Notes:



Slag

Waste from melting rocks

Notes:

Effluent

Wastewater from the mine

Ku ch'ellé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Ion Exchange

Using electricity to clean the water

① *Treatment alternative which removes metals, ammonia and chlorides beyond conventional technology; used especially for softening or demineralizing water, the purification of chemicals, or the separation of substances.*

Bet'á ʔasié selʔı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Reverse Osmosis

Taking the salt out of water

① *A method of obtaining pure water from water containing a salt*

Notes:

Diffuser

Machine that sprays out water

① *Sprays out the water so that it is less concentrated when released into a receiving body of water*

Ku serıdh̄en ts'ı ku hazıl
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Sedimentation Ponds

A lake where waste water is cleaned

① *Ponds where mine water is sent so that biological processes reduce nutrient concentrations and contaminants are prevented from being transported off-site*

Notes:



Waste Rock

Left over rock after work is done

① *Rock containing no ore but removed in the course of mining operations*

Notes:

Processed Kimberlite

Left over rocks from a diamond mine

① *A manufactured material comprising a blend of water, gravel, sand and silt to clay sized particles derived from the mining and processing of kimberlite*

Tthelus tthe yé hále
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Tailings

Waste rocks after the rich rocks are mined out

① *Finely ground particles of ore deposited as waste after processing by a mill or smelter*

Notes:



Tailings Pond

The place where they will put the left over rocks and waste

Notes:

Leaching

Chemicals being “washed” out of rock by rain

Thegası chą kuwe nııı
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Acid Mine Water

Water that is contaminated by rocks from the mine

Nıyaghé gháládá ts’ı́ tué ch’èlé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Decommissioning

Closing the mine forever

① *As the act of permanently closing and removing the production facilities at a mine site*

N1 t'ahat'1 k'1z1 senalyé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Backfill

Rocks used to fill up the hole when mining is finished

N1 yon1?a bédánarélyé
(Chipewyan)

Notes:

Cap

Something that protects the mine waste rock from the rain

① *A cover is usually made of clean soils or clay that prevents rainwater from seeping through soil and causing contaminants in the soil to flow into groundwater*

?asié nezòlé s1 hetsá
(Chipewyan)

Notes:



Western Canada Sedimentary Basin

Nası́ néné́ k'éyaghe ʔelk'éch'a tles hı́ı́
(Chipewyan)

The area of land in western Canada that has a lot of oil and gas underground

Notes:

Permeable Rock

A rock that water can flow through

Notes:

Impermeable

Liquids can not flow through it

Notes:



Basement Rock

The oldest rocks underground

Notes:

Producers

Oil companies

Notes:

Petroleum Rock

A rock that holds oil or gas

Notes:



Hydrocarbon

Different types of oil and gas

Notes:

Petroleum

Black oil or natural gas

Notes:

Gas

Vapors or fumes

Notes:



Natural Gas

Vapour gas burned for heat and power

Notes:

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Natural gas that is made into liquid

Notes:

Methane

Natural gas

Notes:



Gasoline

Type of oil used for fuel

Notes:

Dry Gas or Lean Gas

Gas with no water in it

Notes:

Associated Gas

Gas that is with the oil underground

Notes:



Dissolved Gas

Natural gas that is liquid and mixed with oil

Notes:

Oil

Black liquid from the ground

Notes:

Sweet Oil or Gas

Oil or gas that does not have sulphur

Notes:



Sour Gas

Smelly natural gas that has sulphur in it

Notes:

Dissolved Water

Water in the oil

Notes:

Vibroseis

Using sound, they study to find oil or gas under the ground

Notes:



Seismic Surveys

Using sound, they study to find oil or gas under the ground

Notes:

Air Gun

Tool that uses noise to see what is under the lake

Notes:

Seep

Oil and gas that appears on the land by itself

Notes:



Shallow Gas

Gas that is close to the surface

Notes:

Viscosity

The thickness of the liquid

Notes:

Off Shore Drilling

Drilling for oil and gas in the ocean

Notes:



Off Shore Rig

A type of drilling structure used to drill in the ocean

Notes:

Derrick

A large structure used to hold up a drilling rig

Notes:

Drill

A tool used for drilling holes

Notes:



Bit

The tip of the drill that cuts the ground

Notes:

Diamond Bit

The tip of the drill is made of diamonds

Notes:

Drilling Mud

A special liquid used for drilling

Notes:



Gas Detection Analyzer

Something that will notice when they find gas while they drill

Notes:

Wellbore

The hole made by drilling

(i) Also called borehole or hole

Notes:

Depth

How deep the oil is

Notes:



Directional Drilling

They drill slanted underground

Notes:

Wildcat

The first well drilled in the area where no oil has been taken out yet

Notes:

Exploration Well

A well drilled to search for oil or gas

Notes:



Dry Hole

There is not enough oil in the well

Notes:

Delineation Well

A well drilled to see the how much oil and gas is below the ground

Notes:

Discovery Well

The first well they drilled and found oil

Notes:



Flowing Well

A well drilled where the oil and gas flows out by itself

Notes:

Well Control

The way they prevent the oil or gas from flowing out too quickly

Notes:

Gusher

When the oil shoots out from the well

Notes:



Blowout

Gas and oil that escapes too fast

Notes:

Blowout Preventor

A plug to stop it from escaping too fast

Notes:

Flare

It burns extra gas at the end of the pipe

Notes:



Field

A place where they drill many oil and gas wells

Notes:

Oil Patch

A place with many oil wells

Notes:

Cubic Foot

They count the amount of natural gas with this number

Ⓢ *It is the amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one foot long*

Notes:



Cubic Metre

They count the amount of natural gas with this number.

Ⓢ *Amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one meter long*

Notes:

Barrel

They count the amount of oil with this number

Ⓢ *They are not counting real barrels. Instead, they are measuring how much oil there is in total. One barrel is the same as saying 42 US gallons.*

Notes:

Parts per Billion / Million

Number used to show how much is mixed in there

Notes:



Trap

Underground rocks that hold oil or gas in it

Notes:

Reservoir

A lake of oil or gas underground

Notes:

Potential

The amount of oil and gas they think is in the area

Notes:



Reserves

The amount of oil and gas they know is in an area

Notes:

Development Well

A well drilled to take out the oil and gas they found

Notes:

Injection Well

A well they put liquid in to help get oil and gas out

Notes:



Well Completion

Making the well ready for taking out the oil and gas

Notes:

Production

They pump up the oil, and get it ready to send through a pipeline

Notes:

Compressor Station

A building that makes pressure to push gas through a pipeline

Notes:



Flow Line

A pipe underground

Notes:

Pipeline

A pipe that moves gas

Notes:

Oil Spill

Oil spilled on the land or water

Notes:



Land Farm

Where they clean the dirt after an oil spill

Notes:

Well Abandonment

They clean up, cap the well and leave it

Notes:

Well Depletion

To use up all the oil or gas

Notes:



Gas Processing

They fix the gas so it can be used in machines

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:



Index

A

Aboriginal Peoples 22
 Access Agreement 23
 Access and Benefit Agreements 24
 Acid Mine Water 134
 Acid Rain 113
 Active Layer 82
 Adaptive Management 42
 Adit 124
 Advanced Exploration Program 120
 Adverse Impacts 48
 Air Gun 144
 Alternative Energy Sources 43
 Ambient Air Quality Parameters 114
 Analysis 107
 Analytical Detection Limits 109
 Appropriate Indicator 33
 Area of Interest 13
 Arsenic 86
 Associated Gas 141
 Auger 127
 Autonomy 73

B

Backfill 135
 Baghouse 129
 Barrel 154
 Barricading 127
 Baseline Conditions 28
 Basement Rock 138
 Bedrock 84
 Behavioral Response 104
 Benchmark Area 11

Beneficial Impacts 49
 Benefits Plan 24
 Benthic Invertebrates 98
 Berm 128
 Bioaccumulation 117
 Biodiversity 103
 Bit 147
 Blowout 152
 Blowout Preventor 152
 Boom and Bust Cycles 65
 Borehole/Drill Hole 120
 Boundary 13
 Byproduct 122

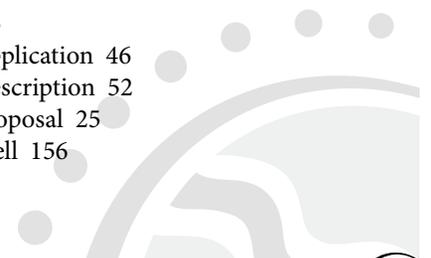
C

Call for Bids 19
 Call for Nominations 19
 Canadian Shield 84
 Candidate Protected Area 13
 Cap 135
 Capital 74
 Carnivores 100
 Carrying Capacity 104
 Case Study 32
 Causal Factor 34
 Chronic Toxicity 118
 Cobalt 88
 Commitment 55
 Community-based Assessment 32
 Community Surveys 31
 Community Wellness 72
 Compensation 45
 Compressor Station 157
 Condensate 111
 Conservation 7
 Conservation Area / Zone 17
 Conservation Value 9
 Consultation 22

Consumer Price Index 69
 Contaminants 116
 Co-occurrence 34
 Cooperation Agreements 57
 Copper 87
 Core 81
 Core Analysis 81
 Core Need 77
 Core Representative Area 10
 Cost-benefit Analysis 40
 Critical Load 117
 Crosscut 125
 Crown Rights 18
 Crusher 129
 Cubic Foot 153
 Cubic Metre 154
 Cultural Impact 44
 Cultural Maintenance and Transmission 71
 Cultural Retention 71
 Cumulative Effects 106
 Cumulative Effects Assessment 39

D

Decommissioning 135
 Delineation Well 150
 Demographics 75
 Dependency 73
 Deposit 121
 Depth 148
 Derrick 146
 Determinants 33
 Developer 45
 Development 25
 Development Application 46
 Development Description 52
 Development Proposal 25
 Development Well 156
 Diamond 86



Diamond Bit 147
 Diffuser 132
 Direct Impacts 36
 Directional Drilling 149
 Directly-affected Community 48
 Discharge 96
 Discovery Well 150
 Dissolved Gas 142
 Dissolved Water 143
 Dragline 123
 Drainage Patterns 94
 Dredging 96
 Drill 146
 Drilling 119
 Drilling Mud 147
 Dry Gas or Lean Gas 141
 Dry Hole 150
 Dust Suppressants 111

E

Earth Cover Mapping 9
 Ecological Integrity 102
 Ecological Process 103
 Ecological Representation 10
 Ecology 102
 Economic Impacts 44
 Ecoregion 10
 Ecosystem 102
 Effluent 131
 Emissions 112
 Employee Retention 67
 Employment Rate 66
 Endangered Species 106
 Enforcement 61
 Environmental Assessment 51
 Environmental Impact Assessment 25
 Environmental Impact Review 56
 Environmental Impact Study 58

Ephemeral Streams 95
 Erosion 83
 Esker 119
 Eutrophication 97
 Expert Advisor 54
 Exploration 119
 Exploration Licence 20
 Exploration Well 149
 Explosives 126
 Extraction 126

F

Federal Legislation 5
 Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder 76
 Field 153
 Fish-bearing Lakes 97
 Flare 152
 Flowing Well 151
 Flow Line 158
 Flue Gas Desulfurization 128
 Fly Ash 112
 Footprint 26
 Fossil 82
 Fragmentation 106
 Fugitive Dust 112
 Functional Literacy 75
 Futures Foregone 39

G

Gas 139
 Gas Detection Analyzer 148
 Gasoline 141
 Gas Processing 160
 Gender-based Assessment 27
 Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI) 70
 Geochemistry 79
 Geologist 79

Geology 79
 Geophysical Survey 80
 Geophysics 80
 GINI Coefficient 67
 Globalization 7
 Global Warming 114
 Gold 86
 Greenhouse Gases 114
 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 69
 Ground Truthing 43
 Ground Water 93
 Gusher 151

H

Habitat 98
 Hardrock 85
 Harvesting 70
 Hazardous Substance 116
 Headframe 124
 Heavy Metal 116
 Heritage Resources 75
 Home Range 98
 Hotspot 12
 Hydration 129
 Hydrocarbon 139
 Hydrocarbon Potential 16
 Hydrology 92

I

Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA) 44
 Impact Equity 37
 Impact on the Environment 50
 Impact Pathways 35
 Impermeable 137
 Incarceration 76
 Indicator 33
 Indicator Minerals 85



Indirect Impacts 36
 Induced 34
 Inflation Rate 69
 Information Request 54
 Injection Well 156
 In-migration 68
 Inspector 61
 Intergenerational Equity 37
 Interim Protection 14
 Intervener 58
 Ion Exchange 131
 Iron 88

J

Jackleg 127

K

Key Informants 30
 Kimberlite 85

L

Labour Market 66
 Land Farm 159
 Landman 21
 Landowner 21
 Landscape Unit 11
 Land Use Permit 47
 Land Use Plan 16
 Land Withdrawal 17
 Leaching 134
 Lead 88
 Legislation 5
 Lethal Concentration: 50% (LC50) 117
 Life Skills Training 71
 Likely 55
 Limits of Manageable Change 38

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) 140
 Local Government 49
 Local Knowledge 31
 Longitudinal Research 29
 Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL) 109

M

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board 51
 Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board 46
 Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act 6
 Management Plan 15
 Matrix 35
 Mean 108
 Measures 56
 Median 108
 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 23
 Mental Mapping 35
 Meteorological Stations 115
 Methane 140
 Might 50
 Migration 99
 Mine 122
 Mineral 84
 Mineral Claim 18
 Mineral Potential 16
 Mineral Rights 20
 Mobility 68
 Mode 108
 Model (MARXAN) 12
 Monitoring 61
 Monitoring Agency 62
 Mortality 105
 Multiplier Effect 65

N

National Energy Board 60

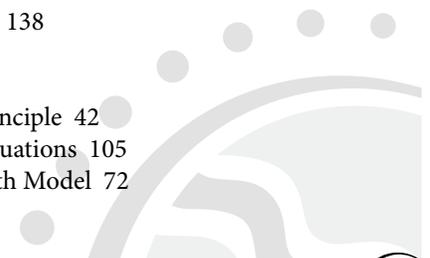
Natural Gas 140
 Network of Protected Areas 15
 Nickel 87
 No Net Loss 41
 Non-renewable Resources 8
 NWT Water Board 57

O

Off Shore Drilling 145
 Off Shore Rig 146
 Oil 142
 Oil Patch 153
 Oil Spill 158
 Oligotrophic 97
 Open Pit Mine 123
 Ore 120

P

Panel Hearing 59
 Participant 58
 Participation Rate 66
 Particulates 111
 Parts per Billion / Million 154
 Party 53
 Passerines 101
 Paste Technology 130
 Perceived Risk 36
 Permafrost 81
 Permeable Rock 137
 Permit 47
 Petroleum 139
 Petroleum Rock 138
 pH 113
 Pipeline 158
 Polluter Pays Principle 42
 Population Fluctuations 105
 Population Health Model 72



Porewater 93
 Possible Ore Reserves 121
 Potash 91
 Potential 155
 Potential Acid Input (PAI) 113
 Potentially-affected Community 48
 Poverty Line 77
 Precautionary Principle 41
 Precipitate 109
 Predator 99
 Preliminary Information Package 57
 Preliminary Screening 46
 Prey 100
 Primary Research 28
 Proactive 42
 Probability 107
 Probable Ore Reserves 121
 Processed Kimberlite 133
 Processing Plant 128
 Producers 138
 Production 157
 Production Licence 21
 Productivity 103
 Progressive Reclamation 62
 Project Life Cycle Assessment 26
 Prospecting Permit 18
 Protected Area 15
 Protected Areas Strategy 8
 Protection 6
 Public Concern 50
 Public Hearing 54
 Public Registry 52

Q

Qualitative Research 30
 Quality of Life 72
 Quantitative Research 30
 Quarry 89

Quartz 89
 Quicksand 91

R

Raptors 100
 Reclamation 62
 Reconnaissance 27
 Recovery 122
 Red Mud 90
 Referral 49
 Regulators or Regulatory Authorities 60
 Regulatory Review 60
 Renewable Resources 8
 Reproductive Fitness 105
 Reserves 156
 Reservoir 155
 Residual Impacts 38
 Resilience 37
 Responsible Authority 59
 Responsible Minister 59
 Reverse Osmosis 132
 Risk Analysis 40
 Royalty 24
 Rules of Procedure 51
 Runoff 95

S

Salvageable Materials 40
 Samples 80
 Sandstone/Mudstone 91
 Scoping 52
 Secondary Research 29
 Sediment 96
 Sedimentation Ponds 132
 Seep 144
 Seismic Surveys 144
 Self-assessment 26

Settlement Area 22
 Settlement Lands 23
 Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs) 76
 Shaft 124
 Shale 89
 Shallow Gas 145
 Shorebirds 101
 Significance 55
 Significant Discovery Licence 20
 Silver 87
 Simulation 12
 Site Reclamation 63
 Slag 131
 Sloughing 126
 Slurry 130
 Smelting 130
 Social Capital 74
 Social Cohesion 73
 Social Impacts 43
 Social Infrastructure 74
 Socio-economic Agreement (SEA) 45
 Socio-economic Environment 65
 Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) 27
 Sour Gas 143
 Spatial and Temporal Boundaries 28
 Special Element 11
 Special Management Area / Zone 17
 Sponsoring Agency 14
 Spring 94
 Staging Area 99
 Stewardship 6
 Stope 125
 Stratification 83
 Subsistence Economy 70
 Subsurface 83
 Suggestion 56
 Sulphide Minerals 90
 Sulphurous Rock 90
 Sumps 125



Surface Rights 19
 Surface Water 93
 Surficial Material 82
 Sustainability Assessment 39
 Sustainable Development 7
 Sustainable Threshold 107
 Sweet Oil or Gas 142

T

Tailings 133
 Tailings Pond 134
 Terms of Reference 53
 Territorial Legislation 5
 Third-party Interests 14
 Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) 110
 Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP) 110
 Total Suspended Solids (TSS) 110
 Toxicity 118
 Toxic Waste 115
 Traditional Knowledge 31
 Trap 155
 Trend 29
 Tributary Streams 95

U

Underground Mine 123
 Unemployment Rate 67

V

Valued Components 32
 Values 9
 Vegetation Class 104
 Vibroseis 143
 Viscosity 145
 Vocation 68
 Vulnerability 38

W

Waste 115
 Waste Rock 133
 Water Balance 92
 Waterfowl 101
 Water Licence 47
 Watershed 92
 Water Table 94
 Well Abandonment 159
 Wellbore 148
 Well Completion 157
 Well Control 151
 Well Depletion 159
 Western Canada Sedimentary Basin 137
 Wildcat 149
 Work Plan 53

Z

Zero Tolerance 41





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Recovery

Benchmark area

Hydrocarbon Geologist

Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

unemployment rate

Legislation

Copper

Migration

Core Analysis