



**Mackenzie Valley**  
Environmental Impact Review Board

# **GLOSSARY OF TERMS** Gwich'in

Benchmark area Recovery

Geologist Hydrocarbon

Legislation Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis

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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](http://mveirb.nt.ca)**.



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

## Chipewyan

Jonas Adams

Sarah Basil

Ann Biscaye

Bertha Catholique

James Marlow

Leona Poitras

## Tlicho

John Drygeese

Grace Mackenzie

Margaret Mackenzie

Violet Mackenzie

Michel Paper

Mary-Rose Sundberg

## Gwich'in

Eleanor Firth

William George Firth

Bertha Francis

Sue Look

Joanne Snowshoe

Mary Teya

## North Slavey

Irene Betsidea

Dora Blondon

Douglas Dillon

Jimmy Dillon

Dora Grandejambe

Judy Kochon

Edith Mackeinzo

Mabel Martin

Alphonsine McNeely

Jonas Neyelle

Lucy Ann Yakeleya

## South Slavey

Phillip Constant

Sarah Gargan

Elizabeth Hardisty

Alex Tambour

Fred Tambour

Joe Tambour



## Legislation

Law

Notes:

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## Federal Legislation

Laws of the Canadian Government

Ishrit ts'at chit guudagwıdıı'è'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Territorial Legislation

Laws of the GNWT

NWT eenjit chit nııı kat  
guudagwıdıı'è'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **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.

Nikhwīnan kak datthàk  
guk'àndehnahtıı guudàgwıdıı'e'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **Stewardship**

Taking good care of resources, especially the land

Nan kak ejııch'ıı k'atr'ahnahtyah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **Protection**

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

Nan kak ejııch'ıı k'atr'ahnahtyah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Conservation

Wise use of resources so they are available into future

Yeendoo geenjit j1d11 tthak k'atr'inaht11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

J1d11 juk t'atr'ahdahch'aa zraih  
t'adohch'uu, yeendoo gweedhaa  
n11zhuk gw1t'atr'ahdahch'aa eenjit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Globalization

Increasing economic ties between countries around the world

Nan kak tthak tsèedhoh t'atr'ijahch'uh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and replenishes itself

① *For example: Wood products, fur-bearing animals and fish*

Gwızhıı häh guk'anaatıh jı' jıdıı nan  
ts'at t'atr'ıjahchuu nahnaazhıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Non-renewable Resources

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

① *For example: Oil and gas, and minerals*

1. K'ıınjık t'eeheedııjah kwaa
  2. K'ıınjık nahaazhıh kwaa
- (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Protected Areas Strategy

With it, communities can protect special areas from development

Nan agwehdeendał kwaa geenjıt tr'ıılee  
dagugwıdahtsıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Conservation Value

Showing the importance of protecting an area compared to other areas

Nan kak daguunch'uu gwik'inghè'  
guk'anuuti' gwinnudhan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Values

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

Jidn gwinyeendoo yinnjitr'igwich'il'ee  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Earth Cover Mapping

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

Zhee khyuu gwits'at gwinzhih  
gwank'oo tr'oonjii k'inghè' gwinzhih  
k'it te'dinthit'oo nichii gahtsih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ecoregion

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

① *There are 42 different ecoregions in the NWT*

Nan nı́łłı́nehch'ı' t'andı́ch'uu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ecological Representation

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

Nan nı́łłı́nehch'ı' t'ı́ı́ch'uu kak  
gwı́ı́ı́tsal guk'anaatı́  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nan nı́łłı́nehch'ı' t'ı́ı́ch'uu kak  
gwı́ı́ı́tsal tr'ı́gwı́ı́ı́h'ı́n  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Benchmark Area

An area for research where development is not allowed

Nan kak gwitr'it gwaatsih kwaa goo  
gahdandaıı kat gwızhıt gugwınah'in  
guuveenjıt goo'aıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Landscape Unit

A small area with a one type of land

① *Usually a place where you would see a certain type of rock, soil and terrain*

Nan nihłnehch'ı' t'ıdich'uu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Special Element

Something special that only exists in a few places

① *For example: Hot springs, cliffs where falcons build their nests, whooping crane breeding habitat, and early open water areas*

Nan kak geetak gwızraıh tr'ıgwınah'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Simulation

Using a computer to predict what could happen

① *The use of a computer or mathematical model to predict what will happen in the future*

Iits1 adantł'oo k'ıghè' dagwiheenjaa  
gık'ıgwaanjuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Model (MARXAN)

A computer program that recommends what areas should be protected

① *It takes information about the land and calculates the information*

Iitsıı adantł'oo hàh nan kak  
dagoonch'uu k'ıghè' nıjin  
guk'atr'ahnahtyaa gahwiheedandau  
dııyahtsıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Hotspot

An area that has many values

① *When special values are mapped, hotspots are areas on the map where many values overlap*

Nan kak gwınlıt nıhı'ejuk gòo'au  
gahgwıdandau  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Boundary

A line that divides up areas

An gwinyaa'a11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Area of Interest

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

① *These areas of interest are identified using the Protected Areas Strategy process*

Nan agwehdeendał kwaa  
g1n1n1j1'tr'ahthat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Candidate Protected Area

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

Nan agwehdeendał kwaa geenjit  
g1datr'1gw1j1łchen1  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Interim Protection

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

① *This type of protection usually lasts 5 years*

1. Srıt'ahshuk geenjit nan guk'anaatıı
2. Ihleh geenjit nan guk'anaatıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Third-party Interests

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

Yeenuu gwıts'at gwıtr'ıt gwıłtsaıı  
kat dagwıdıı'è' k'ııghè' gwıtr'ıt  
tr'ıgwıhahtsaa guuts'an guunlıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Sponsoring Agency

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

Nan kak dagwıheeda'aa ts'at  
guk'ahnaatyaa geenjit chıt kat  
dagwıdıı'è' gıdı'inh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Protected Area

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

Nan agwehdeendał kwaa geenjit  
guk'anaatıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

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## Network of Protected Areas

Many protected areas that are connected to each other

Anihłık gwa'àn nan nın hàh eenjit  
guk'anaatıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

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## Management Plan

A plan that says how they will manage the protected area

Nan k'atr'ahnahtyaa nits'oo  
t'atr'adahch'aa geenjit  
gısrunde'tr'ıjahłıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Land Use Plan

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

Nits'òo nan t'atr'ahdahch'aa  
gısrınde'tr'ıjahlıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Mineral Potential

The chance they have of finding rich rocks in the area

Nành' gwıııchıı gwıızhıt chıı daatl'oo  
nıhıınehchı' gaguulıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Hydrocarbon Potential

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

Nành' gwıııchıı gwıızhıt nan ghài' ts'at  
gas häh gaguulıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Conservation Area / Zone

An area where development is not allowed

Nan gwıdraıı tr'ıhendaı kwaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Special Management Area / Zone

An area partly protected but some development is allowed

Nan k'anaatıı gughoo duuleh gwıtr'ıt  
t'agwaa'ıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Land Withdrawal

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

Nan gwıtr'ıt gwich'ı' ıhleh tr'ıguuntàn'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Prospecting Permit

Written permission to explore for rich rocks on the land

Nan zhít ejíich'íí kátr'ígwahnah'aa  
gwi'dínehtí'ee'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Mineral Claim

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

Nan zhít chíí daatí'oo eenjít gííhè'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Crown Rights

Federal government lands

① *Usually refers to surface or mineral rights.*

Nan vídagwíííícheíí kwaa íísríts'át chíí  
kat geenjít k'adagugwíídaadhat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Call for Nominations

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

Gwitr'it t'agwahah'aa kat nijn gwitr'it  
gugwahahtsaa tagugwàhjih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Call for Bids

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

Gwitr'it t'agwahàa'aa geenjit  
dagwàhchii guutr'iguuheetat geenjit  
aguudahkat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Surface Rights

The right to work on top of the land

Nan kak gwitr'it t'igwaa'in geenjit  
k'adagwidaadhat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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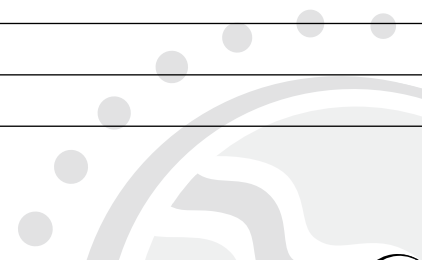
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## Mineral Rights

Ownership of what is underneath that land

Nan t'eh ejìich'ìì eenjìt gwìts'at  
k'agwàadhat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Exploration Licence

Written permission to explore the land for oil or gas

Nan kak ejìich'ìì kàtr'ìntì  
gwi'dìnehtl'èe'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Ejìich'ìì atr'agwàh'aìì tr'ìguuheetanh  
eenjìt dìnehtl'èe'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Production Licence

Written permission to take out the oil and gas

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## Landman

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

Khan eenjit gwitr'it t'agwah'ii dunan  
t'atr'ahdahch'aa srıdagugwıdııı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Landowner

The ones who own the land

① *This can be the government, aboriginal land claim organizations or individuals*

Nan vıts'an nııı kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Aboriginal Peoples

The descendants of the original peoples of Canada

Dı́nı́ıı zhuh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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.*

Nı́hkhàh tr’ı́gı́ıkhı́ı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Settlement Area

An area of the Mackenzie Valley with a settled land claim

Nan dı́ts’an nı́ııı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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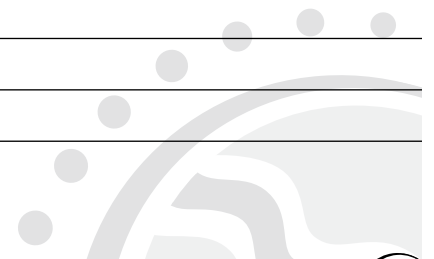
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## Settlement Lands

Lands that belongs to the land claim group

Nan dıts'an nııı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Early document outlining how a relationship will work

Tr'oochıt gwık'ıt gwıheelyaa  
tr'ıgwıdınuuł'oo  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Access Agreement

Formal consent to carry out work on private lands

① *It is made between the developer and the owners of the land*

Nành' kak gwıtr'ıt t'agwahah'aa  
geenjıt łagwınaadhan gwıltsaıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Access and Benefit Agreements

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

Dınan kak gwıtr'ıt gwaatsıı gwıts'at  
tsèedhoh dıts'an natr'ahahtsaa geenjıt  
gugwıdınuuł'oh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Royalty

Taxes on money made by a company from oil and gas

Khaıı atr'ıgwàh'aıı gwıts'at tseedhòh  
dıts'an tr'ahtsıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Benefits Plan

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

Jıdıı dıts'an gwiheelyaa  
gısrınde'tr'ıjàhıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Nikhwīnagòò'ee ejùk gòonlū  
tr'īgwinàh'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Development

Work carried out on land or water

① *This term is meant for projects that require a water licence or land use permit*

Nan ts'àt chuu kak gwitr'it t'agwaa'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Development Proposal

The plan for a development the company wants permission to do

Dagwiheedi'yaa geenjit  
gısrunde'gıjahhıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

D11gw1tr'it k'11ghè' dagwiheenjaa  
gw1zh1t nagugw1naa'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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.*

N1jin nan kak gw1tr'it deek'it goo'a11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Project Life Cycle Assessment

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

Gw1tr'it g1tr'1gw11'a11, gw1tr'it  
t'1gwaa'in, ts'àt 11ndoo gw1nyaa'a11  
gw1zh1t gugw1nah'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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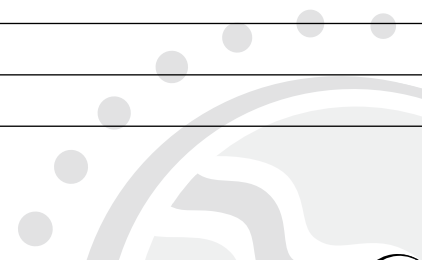
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## Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)

Studying how a way of life will change from new development.

Gwitr'it gwıııchıı guk'ııghè' kaur'it  
gwızhıt ejuk t'ıgwıııjıı gık'ıtr'aanjıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Gender-based Assessment

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

Gwitr'it k'ııghè' dıııjıı, tr'ıııjoo  
hàh nıhı'ejuk nıgwıdaadhak gwızhıt  
tr'ıgwıııah'ııı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Troochıt tr'ıgwıııah'ıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Spatial and Temporal Boundaries

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

Nijin gwa'an ts'at dahshuk geenjit  
gwizhit tr'igwahnah'aa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Gwitr'it gwuinchu gitr'igwihee'aa  
gwichih dinju ts'at nan dainch'uu  
geenjit gahgwiheedanda  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

K'eejit geenjit nikhwah gwich'in kat  
guuts'at gik'itr'ahaandal  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Secondary Research

Information gathered from reports to answer a specific question

① *Secondary source data include existing reports, statistics and other forms of information that have been generated for other reasons*

Jıdıı gık'ıtr'ıhaandal dınehtl'eh  
zhıt adàı' nıtr'ıgwıınlıı gwats'at  
gık'ıtr'aanjıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Longitudinal Research

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

① *This type of research helps to separate naturally occurring change in society from change that will likely occur from a development*

Nagwıdhat gwıınlıt gwızhıt nıts'òo  
ejuk gwıııı geenjıt natr'ıgwınaa'ık  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Trend

A pattern of change that is happening over the years

① *An example of a trend is over the last ten years there has been a continual drop in suicides in a certain community*

Nagwıdhat gwıınlıt gwızhıt ejuk  
goonlıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Etr'ehdichu k'ighè' gik'itr'aanjū  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nikhwah gwich'in kat daginu k'ighè' gah'iidandau  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Key Informants

Important community people to talk to when researching changes

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

Kauk'it gwizhit gahdandau kat guutr'oodahkat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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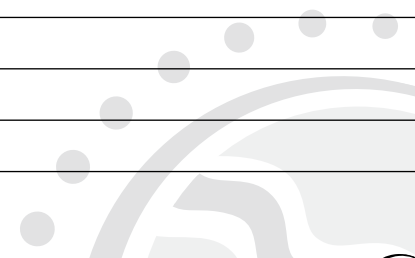
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## Community Surveys

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

① *Different types of surveys include population, sample, random, stratified*

Kaıık'ıt gwızhıt datthak nıhk'ıt  
guutr'oodahkat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

① *For example: Social workers, teachers, and others who have been in the community for a long time may hold local knowledge*

Nıızhuk kaıık'ıt gwızhıt gwıch'ın  
k'ıghè' dagweedi'ın' gahgıdandaıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Traditional Knowledge

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

Yeenoo nıts'oo tr'ıgwıındàı'  
gahgwıdandaıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Kaıık'ıt gwıts'át nılı kat jıdıı datthak  
gık'gaanjıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Case Study

An example from experience somewhere else

Adài' hee ihłat nành' kak gwıtoh  
gwıchuudhat tr'ıgwınah'ınh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Valued Components

Things that are important to the community, family or person

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

Kaıık'ıt gwızhıt jıdıı datthak  
gwıt'ainjıtr'ıjāhch'uu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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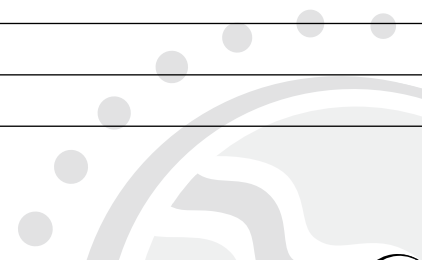
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<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>Something that shows whether or not something is changing</p> <p>(i) <i>For example: The unemployment rate in a community is an indicator for economic well-being. Housing indicators are another type of indicator that will show if people can afford housing, if the houses are good enough and if there is enough houses</i></p>	<p>Ehdichu k'inghè' ejuk gweedhaa gahgwidanda (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Appropriate Indicator</b></p> <p>The numbers that do the best job of describing and measuring the important changes in the community</p> <p>(i) <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</i></p>	<p>Kauk'it gwizhit t'unch'uu kat gwuyeendoo gwijunchu guk'andeh gahnahtyaa giginidhanh' (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Determinants</b></p> <p>Factors that make something happen; things that cause something</p> <p>(i) <i>Determinants of good health include good schooling and time on the land</i></p>	<p>Ihlat guk'inghè' ejuk nigwidaadhak (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Co-occurrence

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

① *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*

Neekat gwıdılıı gwızhıt gwıtr'ıt  
t'gwaa'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Induced

Caused by

Ihlat k'ıghè'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Causal Factor

An activity that makes changes happen

① *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*

Ihlat guk'ıghè' ejuk nıgwıdaadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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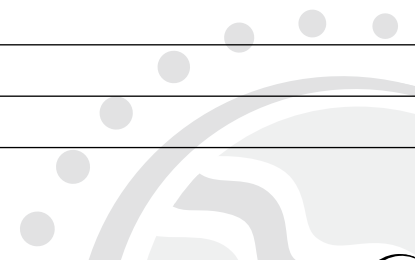
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## Mental Mapping

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

Gwitr'it gwizhit nits'òo ejuk  
gwiheela gwinnidhan dinehtl'eh  
kak nitr'igwii'aii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Matrix

A chart to show how things are connected

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

Dinehtl'eh kak gwitr'it k'ighè' nits'òo  
ejuk goonlii tr'igwinah'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Gwitr'it gwinnchi k'ighè' nits'òo ejuk  
nigwidaadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Gwitr'it k'ughè' ejuk nigwidaadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Gwitr'it k'ughè' ejuk nigwidaadhak  
ànts'at chan ejuk nigwidaadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Gwitr'it gwunchu gwahaatsaa geenjit  
khatainjitr'idizhit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Yaa'at ch'11'an guuvah goonl11 gaa  
guuts'at tr'1tr'11nj11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Intergenerational Equity

Protecting resources to share with future generations

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

J1d11 datthak yeendoo n1khwik'eejit  
eenjit guk'atr'1naht11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Yaa'at ch'11an goonl11 ejuk  
natr'1gwahahtsaa g1tr'adhan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

① *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*

Yaa'at ch'uian goonlu ejuk  
natr'igwahahtsaa gitr'adhành' kwàh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Limits of Manageable Change

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

① *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*

Ejuk gwilu dagwàhchlu jidinu  
gwizrih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Residual Impacts

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

... sreetr'igwiheelyaa gugoontru  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Juk drin gwitr'it t'agwaa'11 yeendoo  
ihlat gwits'an tr'ahahtsaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Yeenoo gwits'at gwunlit ejuk gòodlit  
gwizhìt tr'igwinàh'inh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Dahshuk duk'atr'ahnahtyaa gwizhìt  
tr'igwinahinh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Ejııch'ıı vıt'eegwıdaadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Cost-benefit Analysis

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

Yeendoo gwi'tatr'ahdahch'ah geenjit  
gwizhit tr'igwahnah'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Risk Analysis

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

Dagwıdı'in guk'ııghè' dagwiheenjaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

① *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*

Gahkhwindaih kwaa jì' guk'agòhdaì  
srò'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Zero Tolerance

Strictly follow the rules; no second chances

Nits'òo tr'igwìdnuutl'oo gwìnjik  
łòohàh akoo dıgwìheech'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## No Net Loss

Replace habitat you take from the fish with new habitat

① *A term found in Canada's Fisheries Act; it requires fish habitat replacement on a project-by-project basis.*

Łuk deek'it gwit'agıjahch'uu geenjit  
k'it teegugwıı'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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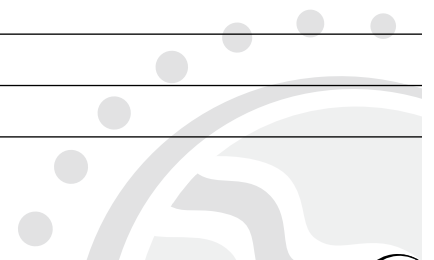
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## Proactive

Acting to make change before something bad happens

Gwiheezuu gwichih ejuk gugwahtsih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Adaptive Management

Always looking for better ways to work

Nits'oo gwitr'it gwaatsii ejuk  
natr'igwàhtsih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Polluter Pays Principle

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

Nijin gwitr'it t'igugwah'in  
ndòo gwinyaa'ani danh' srutree  
gugwihee'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nan ghàì' gòo gas ehdanh' duuleh  
dhìdrù tr'ìdì'm  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ground Truthing

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

Jìdù gík'ìgaanjik gwìnzù jì' geenjìt  
kàik'it neegìdìjaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Social Impacts

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

Nìts'òo tr'ìgwìndaì ejuk nìgwìdaadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nits'òo tr'igwı̀ndàı' ejuk  
nıgwı̀daadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Tsèedhoh tr'ı̀daatsıı ejuk nıgwı̀daadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Dı́nan kak gwıtr'ıt gwaatsıı gwıts'at  
tsèedhoh dıts'an natr'ahahtsaa geenjıt  
gugwı̀dınutł'oh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Compensation

Paying people affected by a bad change

Nan kak yaa'at ch'11'an gwilík geenjit  
tsèedhoh duts'an natr'ahstih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Socio-economic Agreement (SEA)

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

① *Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement*  
*are SEAs that include the ability to*  
*monitor the changes in a community*

Gwtr'it t'agwah'in kat, 11sr1t ts'àt chit  
hàh nihkhah g1srunde'tr'1jah11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Developer

The ones who want to do the work

Gwitr'it t'agwàh'in kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Development Application

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

① *A developer submits this application when it needs a land use permit or water licence for a development*

Nihl'ejùk geenjit dìnehtl'eh  
katr'igùkhù  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

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

① *This board does preliminary screening and issues the licences and permits for developments*

Nàgwìchoonjik gwìnagò'ee nan, chuu  
hàh eenjit najìlzhù kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Preliminary Screening

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

① *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*

Gwìtr'it gwìchìh tr'oochìt tr'ìgwìnah'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Permit

Written permission to use land or water for a development

Nan, chuu hàh t'atr'ijahch'uu  
gwi'dinehtl'èe'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Land Use Permit

Written permission to use the land for a development

① *The permit outlines what specific activities can and cannot take place*

Nan t'ahdahch'aa gwi'dinehtl'èe'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Water Licence

Written permission to use water for a development

① *A license permitting the use of waters or the deposit of waste, or both*

1. Tshuu t'atr'ahdahch'aa  
gwi'dinehtl'èe'  
2. Chuu eenjit dinehtl'eh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Potentially-affected Community

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

Gwitr'it gwıııchıı k'ııghè' k'ıık'it  
duuleh ejuk gwiheelyaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Directly-affected Community

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

Gwitr'it gwıııchıı k'ııghè' k'ıık'it ejuk  
gwiheelyaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Adverse Impacts

Effects from a new development that make life worse

① *Also known as negative impacts; for example, people having to leave their families for work*

Gwitr'it gwıııchıı guk'ııghè' yaa'at  
ch'ıı'an gòonlıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Beneficial Impacts

Effects from a new development that makes life better

① *Also known as positive impacts. An example is more income for families*

Gw1tr'it gw11nch11 gw1ts'at gw11nz11  
goonl1h  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Local Government

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

Ka1k'it gw1zh1t ch1t n111 kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Referral

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

Gàhdànda11 yahnah'yaa ts'an tr'ahts1h  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Might

Something has a reasonable chance of happening

Duuleh akoo dıgwiheenjaa gòo akwaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Impact on the Environment

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

Gwıtr'ıt k'ııghè' nıkhwinagòò'ee  
gwınlıt ejùk gòonlıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Public Concern

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

Tthak ts'àt ganııjı'tr'adhat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Environmental Assessment

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

Dıınagòò'ee tr'ıgwınàh'in gwinjik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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.

① *This board does environmental assessments and makes a recommendation to the Minister for developments*

Nàgwìchoonjik gwinagòò'ee ejük  
gòonlıı gwızhıt tr'ıgwınah'in eenjit  
nıjılzhıı kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Rules of Procedure

Rules to follow when the board does its business

Dagwıdeedakhan gwinjik gwıtr'ıt  
t'ıgwaa'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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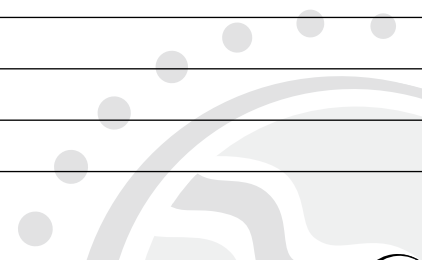
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## Development Description

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

Dìnehtl'eh kak dàgwìheedi'yaa  
nìtr'ìgwì'aa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Public Registry

The place where they file the documents for the assessment

① *This registry is available to the public to see*

Gwìtr'it geenjìt dìnèhtl'eh tr'ahnah'aa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Scoping

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

Yìnjìt tr'ìgwìnah'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Gùgwìnì'ee gwinjik gwitr'it t'igwaa'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Work Plan

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

Gwitr'it geenjit tr'ilee tr'igwahtsì  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Party

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

Gàhvìidàndaì' nìndhan kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Information Request

Written questions

Jıdıı gähgwıdandaıı guukàtr'ıgıkhıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Expert Advisor

A trained and knowledgeable person who gives advice

Dınjıı gaonıltıyn gık'ıdııyahnjıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Public Hearing

Meeting held with everyone to talk about the proposed development

Datthak nıhıtr'oodhılch'eıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Dıgıgınjık gwıntł'adagıdıı'aıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Likely

Something that has a better chance of happening than not happening

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

Gwık'ıt gwiheelyaa gwııııdhan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Gwıtr'ıt k'ııghè' yaa'at ch'ıı'an goonlıı  
łahch'ııhah sreetr'ıgwıheelyaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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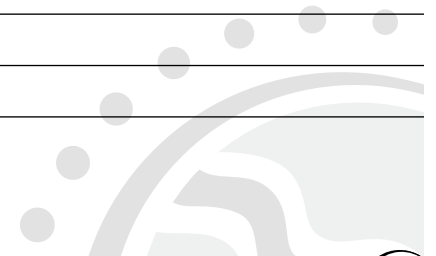
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## Suggestion

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*

Nihłnehch'ı ganıııjı'gadhat  
gugwıdantł'oo  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nıts'òo tr'ıgwıdınuutł'oo gwinjik  
gwıtr'ıt gugwahahtsah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Gwııııı nıkhwinagò'ee  
natr'ıgwınaa'ın  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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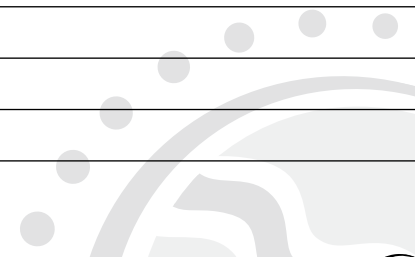
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## Cooperation Agreements

Written agreement to work together

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

G1sr11nde'tr'1jah11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Preliminary Information Package

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

J1d11 gwi1hèelyaa gw1yeech1h  
g1k'1d11tr'1hnj11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## NWT Water Board

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

NWT gw1zh1t chuu eenj1t naj1lzh11 kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Nikhwīnagòò'ee ejùk gòonlī gwīzhìt  
geedoodīnaatanh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Participant

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

Gwats'at tr'īnjlī  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Intervener

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

Dīnjlī uuhadahkat vīts'an tr'īgwīłtsaīl  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Panel Hearing

Public meeting with ones who sit on a panel

Nihl'ejuk geenjit jilch'eii kat  
tr'oodhulch'eih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Responsible Authority

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

① *A responsible minister could be the Minister of Environment if that department has to issue a license or permit for the proposed development.*

Gwitr'it gwintl'agw1'aii kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Responsible Minister

The government leader responsible for making the decision

Isrits'at chit nihl'ejuk geenjit nilii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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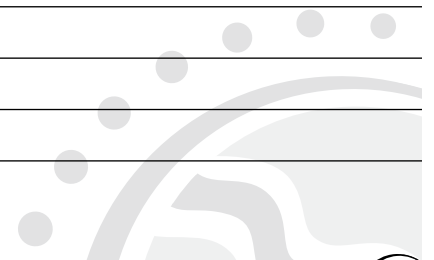
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## National Energy Board

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

Nan kak tthak khaᑎ nᑎᑎᑎ'ejuk  
t'ıdich'uu eenjit gwats'at  
k'adagwıdaadhat kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Regulatory Review

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

Dinehtł'eh gwıts'an ahtsıı kat srıts'at  
nagınaa'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Dinehtł'eh gwıts'an ahtsıı kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Enforcement

Making people obey a law or rule

Dagwıdıı'è' guguuhadhahch'aa  
tr'ıgwąhtsıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Inspector

Person who makes sure the  
development is following the rules

Nan kak gwıtr'ıt t'agwah'in  
guk'andehnahtıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Monitoring

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

Dàgwıheedi'yaa guk'andehnaatıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Monitoring Agency

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

Guk'andehnahtıı Kat  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Progressive Reclamation

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

① *It is a type of reclamation that is done during the construction and operation phases of a mine prior to final closure.*

Gwitr'it guuzhik nan srinagilii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Reclamation

Fixing the land after a development is done there

Nan srinatr'ıııı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Site Reclamation

Restoring the area back to nature

Nits'òo dagwìnnch'ù' gwìk'it  
natr'ìgwàhtsìh  
(Fort Macpherson)

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Notes:

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## Socio-economic Environment

What life is like for the community or person

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

Nits'òo nihkhah datthak gwizhıt  
tr'ıgwındaıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Gwıtr'ıt goonlıı neegwıdaadhak  
goghoo gwahaljih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

1. Nıts'oo tsèedhoh gwıts'at  
gwııyeendo tsèedhoh gwaatsıh
2. Gwıtr'ıt gwıınchıı gwıts'at gwıtr't  
gwındoo gwılıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Labour Market**

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

1. Gwitr'it goonlu gòo geenjit gaoniltin kwaa
2. Gwitr'it t'agwahah'aa geenjit gaoniltin goonlu gòo gwitr'it kwaa (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Employment Rate**

The percentage of people who have jobs

① *For example: Of 100 working age people, if 50 are working, and the rest are not working, the employment rate is 50%*

Danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it t'agwah'in (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Participation Rate**

The percentage of people who work or are looking for work

① *For example: Of 100 working age people, if 50 are working and 25 are looking for work, the participation rate is 75%*

Danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it t'agwah'in ts'at danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it kantu (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

① *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")*

Danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it gııııdhan  
gòo gwitr'it gıgıdı'ınh' kwàh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Employee Retention

The ability to keep workers employed with your company

Gwitr'it t'agwàh'ın kat nıızhuk gwitr'it  
gwızhıt t'ıgıheech'aa gahgıdandah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## GINI Coefficient

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

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

Tr'ıgwıhdıchıı k'ııghe' nıhk'ıt  
tsèedhoh dāhchıı tr'ahtsıı gık'ıgwaanjıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Vocation

Job/career you are trained for

... geenjıt gaonıltyın  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Mobility

Ability to move from place to place

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

Nıjın gwa'án gwıtr'ıt goonlıı gwa'án  
gwhiteegahdıdał  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## In-migration

New people moving to the community

Izhıı nánh' kak gwa'án gwıts'at dııjıı  
nıkhwıkaık'ıt nıgıııjah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Inflation Rate

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

Ejııch'ıı daatl'oo nıgwıdaadhak geenjıt  
guk'andehtr'ınahtıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Jıdıı gwııyeendoo vıt'ajahch'uu  
dagwáhchıı dılıı guk'andehtr'ınahtıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

Jıı NWT gwızhıt tsèedhoh dáhchıı  
goonlıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI)

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

① *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*

Gwizhıt tr’ıgwınah’in k’ııghè’ nıts’oo  
gugwıdaıı gahgwiheedandaiı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Subsistence Economy

Traditional economy

Nành’ gwıts’at adıtr’ıgwıdaandaıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Harvesting

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

Nành’ gwıts’at adıtr’ıgwıdaandaıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Life Skills Training

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

Drin tagwinyaanch'uu gw11z11  
t'1giheech'aa geenjit guguuvuunaatan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Cultural Retention

Ability to keep culture strong

Yeenoo nits'oo tr'1gw11ndà1' ndòo  
gw11unt'an 1datr'1gwehdee'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Cultural Maintenance and Transmission

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

① *This can happen by passing on traditions and knowledge between generations*

Yeenoo nits'oo tr'1gw11ndà1' ndòo  
gw11unt'an 1datr'1gwehdee'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Quality of Life

How good someone feels their life is

Nits'òo gwìndàih 11d1'in n11dadhan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Population Health Model

Looking at all the things that make us healthy or sick

① *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*

J1d11 datthak gw11nz11 k'11ghè' sr11  
tr'1gw1nda11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Community Wellness

How healthy a community is

① *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.*

Nits'òo kank'it gw1zh1t sr11 tr'1gw1nda11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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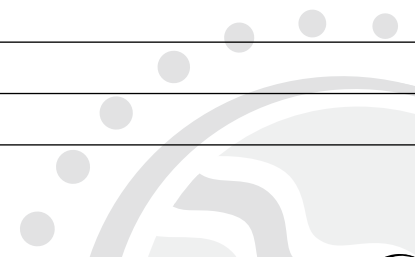
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## Autonomy

Ability to make our own choices

Kheenjit sr1tr'1gw1heelyaa g1tr'adhan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Dependency

Rely on others to survive

Izhuu k'11ghè' tr'1gw1nda11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Social Cohesion

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

Ka1k'1t gw1zh1t n1ht'amj1g1jahch'uu  
ts'at gw1unz11 n1hkhah guFort Macpher-  
son  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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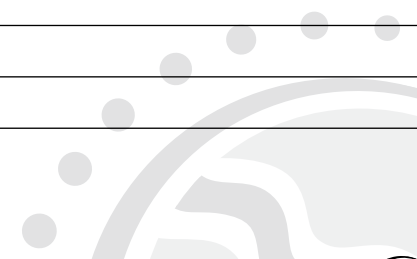
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## Social Capital

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

Gahgwıdandaıı k'ııghè' kaıık'ıt gwızhıt  
gwıınzıı nıkhah tr'ıgwındaıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Social Infrastructure

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

① *This includes, community agencies, services, and facilities and other social support measures necessary for adequate functioning of that community*

Gwıts'at tr'ıııjıı kat kaıık'ıt gwızhıt  
gwıts'at tr'ıgıııjıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Capital

Things of value which can be used to make life better

① *Some examples include money, property, relationships, education etc*

Tsèedhoh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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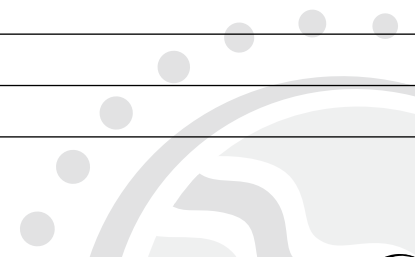
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## Heritage Resources

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

Yí'eenoo dàì' níkhwinagòò'ee  
níhí'ejùk gòonlú guk'ànaatú  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Demographics

The characteristics that describe a group of people

① *For example: age, sex, education levels, income are all used to show how people compare to each other - economically, socially and culturally*

Dínjù níhk'ít dídich'uu guutr'íhdichú  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Functional Literacy

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

Atr'ídaní'oo ts'àt dínéht'eh kak  
tr'ígúkhú k'ínghe' gwítr'ít gwíinzi  
tr'ídí'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs)**

Any illness or disease spread from person to person through sex.

Ts'ik 11zui  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **Incarceration**

In prison; in jail

Zheh gwaazrai' jilch'eii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder**

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

① *Effects can vary from mild to severe, and can result in learning and behaviour problems*

Beebii ats'at zh1t guuzhik kwanchu'  
k'11ghè' gw11nz11 t'11nch'uh kwaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Core Need

Not being able to afford good enough housing

Gwııyeendoo zheh gwıınzıı  
tr'ıheeda'aa gıtr'adhanh' kwah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nagwıdadhat gwızhıt tsèedhoh dāhchıı  
tr'ahtsıı k'ııghè' neesrıjāhch'uu  
dııtr'oonuh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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Notes:

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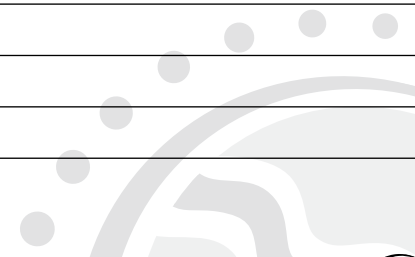
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## Geology

Looking at the way rocks are made

Ye'eenoo gwits'at chii dàinich'uu  
ik'idhijii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Geologist

A person who studies the way rocks are made

Dinji chii àhdàndaii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Geochemistry

Studying what the rocks are made of

Chii zhít tr'igwinah'ii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Geophysics

Studying how rocks act

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

Ch11 oo tr'igw1nah'11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Geophysical Survey

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

N1h1'ehdanh' ch11 tr'anah'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Samples

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

Ch11 ddhàk k'11ghe' kha11 dāh1e11  
g1k'1gaanj1h  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Core

A piece of rock that comes from drilling and is tested

Ch11 tr'oonj11 nàtr'maa'ik geenjit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Core Analysis

They study to find out what the rock is made of

Ka11 eenjit ch11 nàtr'maa'ik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Permafrost

Ground that is always frozen

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

Nan t'eh gwithatan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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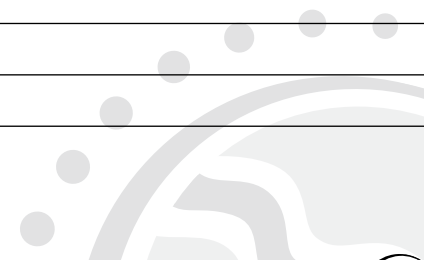
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## Active Layer

The ground on top of permafrost

Nan athatan dik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Surficial Material

Things left behind on the land

Nan kak ijuch'11 ekhè'tr'oonuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Fossil

Animals or plants from the past trapped  
in old rocks

Ch11 sh1k kak n1n k'it tagwìlts1'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Erosion

Wearing away the land with water, ice or wind

Gwɪnthɪ

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Subsurface

Under the surface of the land

Nan t'eh

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Stratification

Forming layers

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

Chɪ nɪhk'èhdàk nɪ'ee

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Bedrock

The layer of solid rock underneath the ground

Nan t'eh chii lù' nni'èh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Canadian Shield

The large area of rock that spreads out from Hudson Bay

(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*

Canada gwizhit chii shik nan t'eh  
nni'ee  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Mineral

Rocks are made of these

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

Chii nìhñehch'ì' t'idich'uu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Indicator Minerals

Rocks that give hints that rich rocks might be found there

Ch11 dainch'uu k'11ghe' ch11 daatl'oo  
atr'1gwah'ak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Kimberlite

The type of rock where diamonds are found inside

Ch11 drinh' va'oo ch11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Hardrock

Rocks that are very hard

① Minerals or rock (such as quartz, copper, zinc, uranium) which can be mined only by blasting and drilling

Ch11 lu'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Diamond

Valuable, very hard, clear rock

Chii drinh'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Gold

Valuable yellow metal

Chii daatl'oo

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Arsenic

A poisonous metal in some rocks

Chii zhìt vaoguunuu gòonlìh

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Silver

Valuable white metal

Iitsii dagaai

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Copper

A reddish metal that is softer than most metals

① *A common metal that can be molded and is good for high heat temperatures and electricity*

Theetrin

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Nickel

A shiny silver metal used to make steel stronger

① *A silver-white metal that can be molded and is strong.*

Iitsii dagaii lu'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Cobalt

Shiny white-silver metal they find in rocks with nickel

① *A shiny silver-white metal that occurs with iron and nickel and is used to make steel stronger*

Ch11 ts'at 1j1uch'11 11st11 zh1t  
v1t'atr'1jahch'uu k'11ghè' n11dhah kwah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Lead

Soft, grey metal often used to make bullets

Iitsii gwiiyeendoo dilu' kwaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Iron

Metal that rusts

① *A metal found in rocks and looks dark brown from rust.*

Nan zh1t 11st11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Quartz

The white veins in the hard rock

Chii zhìt vich'uu dagaii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Quarry

A place where they mine rocks above ground

Chii ddhak tr'oonjii deek'it  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Chii drill  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Sulphurous Rock

Rocks containing sulfur

Ch11 zhìt gwinahkhoo  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Sulphide Minerals

Sulphur in the rocks

Ch11 zhìt gwinahkhoo  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Red Mud

Mud that is red

Ch11 hàh gwitr'it gwits'àt luh ch'ik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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

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## Potash

A mineral used in fertilizer

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

Ch11 tlòk łuh zhìt shìh geenj1t

v1t'atr'1jahch'uu

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Sheih ddhak chuu k'it d1nch'uu

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Sandstone/Mudstone

A rock made from sand that has hardened

Łuh ddhak / Sheih zhuu ch11

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Hydrology

Studying the way water moves

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

Chuu nıts'òo nınlau gık'ıtraanjıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Water Balance

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

Chuu dahleıı gwıts'at nınlau an ts'at  
hanadalàıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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.*

Chuu tı't  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Surface Water

Water on top of the ground

Nan dik chuu

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ground Water

Water underground

Nan chù'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Porewater

Water inside rocks

Chii zhìt chuu

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Water Table

Where the top of the water is underground

Nan t'eh chuu nihk'yuu t'unch'uu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Spring

Water that flows up through the ground

Nan ts'at chuu khainlani  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Drainage Patterns

The way water flows to the big river

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

Chuu t'it nits'oo chuu niniłani  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Runoff

Water that flows on the ground to a lake or stream

Nan kak chuu nınlalı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Tributary Streams

A small river that flows into a bigger one

Teechık han gwıts'at  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ephemeral Streams

A creek that only has water flowing once in awhile

① *For example: The water flows in the spring or after a rain storm*

Teechık gwınjık geetak gwızraıh chuu  
nınlalı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Discharge

Measuring the water flowing through a river or stream

Chuu dagwahchii nīnlaī  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Iitsii vāh te'jahshit ts'āt gwīnchaa  
tr'igwahtsī  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Sediment

Mud loose in the water

Chuu zhīt hūh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Fish-bearing Lakes

Lakes with fish in them

Łuk vàn

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Oligotrophic

A clear lake that does not have algae growing in it

Van zhìt chuu drình'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Eutrophication

A lake that has too many plants in the water

① *Too many plants take the oxygen away from fish to grow properly*

Teetsoo'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Benthic Invertebrates

Water bugs that live on the bottom of lakes

Chee gwiłł'ak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Habitat

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

① *For example: Woodland caribou have boreal forests as their habitat*

Nin gwindaiı ts'at a'aa gwa'an  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Home Range

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

Nan dahchıı gwa'an nin gwindaiı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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. Vadzaih gwıdı' nahaa'oo
2. Vadzaih yeedıı naa'al
3. Nın nahandıjaa
4. Nın yeenyuu naneedıdaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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.*

1. Nın nanandıdal dehk'ıt
2. Väh gwıtr'ıt t'agwaa'in ıhleh  
k'ähnaatyaa dehk'ıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Predator

An animal that hunts other animals to live

(i) *For example: Wolves or eagles*

Nın ııkadı'ıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Prey

An animal that is hunted by other animals

(i) *For example: Rabbits or caribou*

Nin, nin yidhahkha11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Carnivores

Animals that only eat meat

(i) *Such as wolves and bears*

Nin n111 aa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Dzh11 choo nin tsal gidhaagha11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Passerines

Birds that sing

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

Chja

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Shorebirds

Birds that live on the shore

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

Teevee gwijì'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Waterfowl

Birds that live on or near water

Chuu kak gwìnìn

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ecology

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

Gwindaᑎ datthak 1k'itr'aanᑎᑎ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ecosystem

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

Gwandaᑎ datthak guunaguu'ee hah  
datthak niht'ainᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ecological Integrity

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

Nan kak ᑎᑎᑎ datthak gwᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ecological Process

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

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

Ejuk gweedhaa k'ıghè' nan kak ejuk  
t'ıgwinjik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nın, gwinzhıh nıhınehch'ı' t'ıdıch'uu  
nıhah gwindan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Productivity

The ability of the land to grow things

(i) *How well something uses the sun to grow*

Dahjuk dee srıı hàh gwinzhıh nahshıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Vegetation Class

A group of plants that normally grow together

Gwɪnzɦɪh nɪɦɦɪ'ejuk t'ɪdɪch'uu shɪk  
nɪhah nahshɪɪ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Carrying Capacity

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

Nɪn ts'ət gwɪnzɦɪh dagwahchɪɪ dee nan  
uunjɪh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Behavioral Response

The normal way the animals will react

Nɪn daheeda'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Nin dıgıı dāı' danaanch'uu guunlıı ts'āt  
danaanch'uu gwandāıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Mortality

The number of deaths in a group over a certain time

Nagwıdhat ıhłak gwızhıt nın  
danyaanch'uu kwah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Population Fluctuations

Changes in the number living in the group

Dınjıı dahłen ejuk t'ıgwınjık  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Endangered Species

Living things that are in danger of disappearing

① *A species present in such small numbers that it is at risk of extinction*

Nin, gwınzhih h  h k  'it gwıınt  'oh  
t'eenjaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Fragmentation

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

① *It is man-made process of reducing size and connectivity of habitats on the land or water*

Nan ejuk t'ınjik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Cumulative Effects

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

Nagwıdadhat gwıınleıı gwıızhıt nan  
ejuk t'ıdızhık  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Sustainable Threshold

The amount that it can take before it is damaged forever

① *For example: the maximum amount of harvesting that can be done over a long period of time without harming the population*

Nin srıt'ınyaañh'uu zraih  
tr'ooheendal vıgwehdeenał kwaa eenjit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Analysis

Studying the separate parts of the problem to find a solution

① *Problems are made easier to fix by separating them into smaller parts and looking at each part separately*

Jıdıı gahgwıdandaıı gwııtsal  
tr'ıgwahtsıı gwındoo gahgwıheedandaıı  
geenjıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Probability

What they think the chance is it will happen

Akoo dagwıheenjaa gaonuu goo akwah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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)

Nihkhan dagwɪnjik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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

Iiteetl'at ehdichɪɪ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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)

Ihdichɪɪ nihkhan tr'ihdichɪɪh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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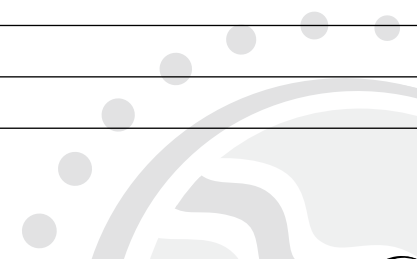
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## Analytical Detection Limits

The smallest amount of something that can be noticed

Dahahtsal danh' dee gik'itr'ahaandał  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL)

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

Agoondaih 11zuu k'11ghè'ejuk  
t'1gw1njik tr'oochit gugwinah'inh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Precipitate

Particles that form in liquid

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

Chuu ts'at 1j1ich'11 lu' dh1ts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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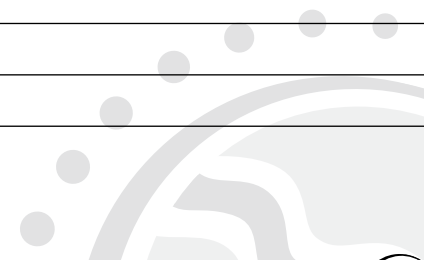
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## **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**

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*

Dagwahchū dee chuu duuleh  
guuheetanh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **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*

Ejuch'ū chuu zhīt nahdīlak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## **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*

Nikhwinagoo'ee łat na'ah'ee  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Particulates

Dust or particles in the air

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

Nikhwinagoo'ee gwa'àn Ijuch'11 tsal  
uudok nahd1lak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Condensate

Liquid that separates from gas vapour

Teezraa ts'at khai drinh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## 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*

Łuh hah nahd1tr'ak k'11'it vàh  
tr'1gwahts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Fugitive Dust

Blowing dust from development

Gwíjat hàh nahdít'ak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Fly Ash

Ashes in the smoke

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

Łat zhít łts'ih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Emissions

Human made waste sent into the air, water or land

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

Ejích'íł ıızuu nıkhwınaguu'ee gwa'àn  
t'ınjık  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Potential Acid Input (PAI)

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

① *The guess of how much total emissions of harmful chemicals will be put into the environment*

Agoondaih dagaᐱ ddhak duuleh gwatat  
t'injᐱ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Acid Rain

Harmful rain

Ijᐱch'ᐱ ᐱzᐱᐱ ᐱdak t'injik hàh ahchᐱ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## pH

Measuring to see if the solution is acidic or basic

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

Chuu zhìt ejᐱch'ᐱ goochoadri'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Greenhouse Gases

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

① *Gases which stop the sun's radiation (heat) from leaving the earth's atmosphere*  
*These gases increase the global temperature*

Ejııch'ıı ıızuu nıkhwinaguu'ee gwa'àn  
 t'ınjik k'ııghè' gwinııdhaa  
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Global Warming

The warming of the earth's temperature

Nan kak datthak gwinııdhah  
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Ambient Air Quality Parameters

Testing the air to measure the chemicals in it

① *The quality of the air in the surrounding area*

Nıkhwinagoo'ee vık'ııghè' tr'adızhak  
 dainch'uu  
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Meteorological Stations

Stations that record the weather

Vik'11ghè' n1ts'òo nagw11'ee  
gahgw1danda11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Waste

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

Chuu 11zuu tr'ahs11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Toxic Waste

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

Gw1tr'it ts'àt vaogoonuu ekhè'  
tr'oonuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Contaminants

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

Ij11ch'11 v1k'11ghè' gw11zuu gwill11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Hazardous Substance

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

Ij11ch'11 vaoguunuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Heavy Metal

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

Ch11 làt zhìt 11ts11 vaoguunuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Bioaccumulation

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

Chuu zhìt ejìich'ìì ììzùu tr'aa'aa  
gwiitagwìnyaaanch'uu gwindoo  
gwììnnchìì nìjàazhìh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Critical Load

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

① *If they pass this level, things will never be the same again*

Vaoguunuu dagwahchìì nan ts'at nìì  
guunjìh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Lethal Concentration: 50% (LC50)

A number to show how poisonous something is.

① *LC stands for “Lethal Concentration”. Scientists measure the number of animals that die from a certain amount of something.*

Agoondaih ììzùu daht'aìì k'ììghè' nìì  
teenjìr gwihehkwah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Toxicity

The amount of poison something has

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

Ejııch'ıı vaoguunuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Chronic Toxicity

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

Nıızhuk geenjıt vaoguunuu ndıı  
t'ııdıch'uu k'ııghè' dhàats'ık  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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Notes:

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**Exploration**

They are looking for rich rocks

Ch11 ch1l'ee katr'1gw1nah'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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

**Esker**

A long skinny ridge made of gravel found on the land

She1h h1h ch'eedak geek'11 gw1ts'1k  
gugwahts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

**Drilling**

Making holes in the land with a drill

V1h gaj1t11 h1h nan zh1t khagweed11  
tr'1gwahts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



**Borehole/Drill Hole**

A drill hole to look for rocks

Nan zhìt yí'eezhak khatr'igwíngyít  
nan t'eh tthak tr'igwàhnah'aa geenjít  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Advanced Exploration Program**

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

Chíí níndeh gíjáh'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Ore**

The rich rocks

① *A mixture of minerals and gangue from  
which at least one of the minerals can be  
extracted at a profit*

Iitsii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Ch11 zhìt ej11ch'11 ch1l'ee  
t'atr'ahdahch'aa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Possible Ore Reserves**

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

Ch11 zhìt ej11ch'11 gaguul11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Probable Ore Reserves**

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

Ch11 zhìt gw11yeendoo ej11ch'11 gaguul11  
guykagugwahnah'aa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

J1d11 atr'1gwah'a11 dagwahch11  
tr'ooheendal  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Byproduct**

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

J1d11 kagugw1nàh'inh' kwaa  
agugwàh'a1h  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Mine**

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

Nan t'eh gwitr'it gwahts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Open Pit Mine**

Mine by digging a big hole on top of the land

① *A mine where excavation happens on the surface*

Nan kak khagweedadhat gwizhit gwitr'it  
t'agwaa'in  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Underground Mine**

Working underground to take out rich rocks

Nan t'eh gwitr'it t'agwaa'in deek'it  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Dragline**

Big machine that scoops the rocks with a hanging bucket

Iitsii vàh khatr'igwizhit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Headframe**

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

Nan zhìt gweedıı gwıdàıı tagwıdımılzhıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Shaft**

An underground mine entrance that goes straight down

Nan zhìt gweedıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Adit**

The entrance to the underground mine that is not straight down

Nan t'eh hıgwithı'ee gwıts'at  
khagweedıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Crosscut**

An underground tunnel that crosses the big tunnel in the mine

Nan zhìt gweedıı jıdıı kagugwınah'ın  
geenjıt ıınn ts'aıı nan zhìt gweedıı  
nagugwahtsıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Chuu gwızhıınlaiı deek'ıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Nan zhìt gweedıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Sloughing**

Rocks crumbling off walls

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

Neenjik gwııthh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Nan t'eh chıı khatr'ııı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Vàh tr'ıgwahdoo  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Auger**

A small drill to make holes in rock

Iitsıı vàh khatr'ıgugyıt hàh chıı  
khatr'ıdnahshıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Jackleg**

A drill that has its own stand

Chii eenjit vàh gajitii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Barricading**

Blocking off the poisonous gas underground

Łat ıızuu ch'ı' gıhdatr'ıgwınyahtsaıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Berm**

A barrier wall made of earth on the ground

Sheih ddhak hàh ttha galtsaih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Processing Plant**

A building that harvests the rich rocks

Chii sritr'ilii deek'it  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Łat ghoo gwinahkhoo tr'oonjih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Baghouse**

A filtering bag that collects smoke

Łat ıızuu vııjıt t'ııjık geenjıt goo'ah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Crusher**

A machine that crushes rock into smaller pieces

① *Used to reduce materials such as ore, coal, stone, and slag to particle sizes that are convenient for their intended uses*

Iıtsıı vāh chıı khatr'ıdınahshıı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Hydration**

They are adding water to it

① *The chemical combination of water with other substances. Water becomes part of the resulting chemical compound*

Chuu vızhıt t'ııjık  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Paste Technology**

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

① *Technology where rocks and water are combined to form a thick liquid so that it can be pumped through pipes to a disposal site*

Chii nihtat giinlii jidii t'at giyahtsih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Slurry**

Dirty water

① *Watery mixture of insoluble matter such as mud and lime*

Łuh chù'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Smelting**

Melting rocks to separate out the metal

① *To melt or fuse for the purpose of separating and refining the metal*

Chii tr'inahkhoo k'inghè' iitsii tr'oonjii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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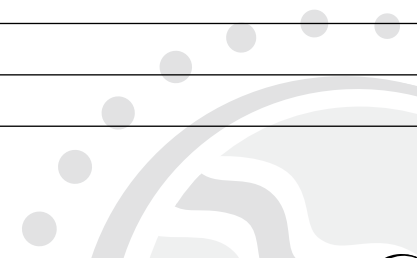
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**Slag**

Waste from melting rocks

Chii tr'inaakhoo ts'at chii tr'oonadhak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Effluent**

Wastewater from the mine

Chuu 11zuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Ion Exchange**

Using electricity to clean the water

Chuu ehok chii kak srii tr'itr'igwii'aii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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.*

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**Reverse Osmosis**

Taking the salt out of water

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

Chuu gwɪnjɪt tr'ahanjaɫ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Iɪtsɪ chuu gwɪlɪɪ ahtɪ'yaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

ɬuh chù' k'atr'inahtɪ deek'ɪt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Waste Rock**

Left over rock after work is done

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

Chii tr'oonadhak

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Chii drinh' vaoo chii ts'at chuu hah auh

vee t'at dhitsih

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Gwitr'it t'agwaa'in gwits'at chii

tr'oonadhak

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Tailings Pond**

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

Tajłtyın zhìt gwıtr'ıt k'ıghè' ıızuu  
ekhè'tr'oonuh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Leaching**

Chemicals being “washed” out of rock by rain

Chın k'ıghè' chıı ghoo ejııch'ıı khana-  
hanı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Acid Mine Water**

Water that is contaminated by rocks from the mine

Nan t'eh chıı nihłınehch'ı' t'ııch'uu  
chù' ıızuu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Decommissioning**

Closing the mine forever

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

Gwıtr'ıt deek'ıt gıhde'tr'ıdıchıı ts'at  
jıdıı tthak nıhk'ıt neetr'ıgwıı'aıh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Backfill**

Rocks used to fill up the hole when mining is finished

Nan zhıt khatr'ıgwııgyıt gwızhıt ñuh  
natr'ızhıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**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*

Gwıınzıı nan häh gwakak sıgugwıınlık  
gwııjıt chin t'ıheenjah kwaa geenjit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Western Canada Sedimentary Basin

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

Yukon, BC ch'eenji' ddhah khyuu nan ghàì', gas hàh gòonlìh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Permeable Rock

A rock that water can flow through

Chìì nìt nìnlàìh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Impermeable

Liquids can not flow through it

Gìhdagwìltsàìh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Basement Rock

The oldest rocks underground

Nan zhìt chū

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Producers

Oil companies

Khān gwídnjì' kat

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Petroleum Rock

A rock that holds oil or gas

Chū ghoo duulèh khān atr'igwàh'aū

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Hydrocarbon**

Different types of oil and gas

Khaḡ datthàk

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Petroleum**

Black oil or natural gas

Nan ts'at khaḡ datthàk

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Gas**

Vapors or fumes

Nan tǵ'at

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Natural Gas

Vapour gas burned for heat and power

Nan ts'at kha11 drinh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Natural gas that is made into liquid

Teezrah ts'at kha11 drinh' dh1ts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Methane

Natural gas

Kha11 drinh tʃ'at  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Gasoline

Type of oil used for fuel

Kha11 drinh'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Dry Gas or Lean Gas

Gas with no water in it

Kha11 drinh' tat chuu kwaa gugwàhtsìh

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Associated Gas

Gas that is with the oil underground

Notes:

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## Dissolved Gas

Natural gas that is liquid and mixed with oil

Nan zhìt khaıı nıhtat t'ııch'ùu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Oil

Black liquid from the ground

Nan ghài'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Sweet Oil or Gas

Oil or gas that does not have sulphur

Khaıı drınh' gwııyeendoo tr'aatsanh'  
kwaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Sour Gas**

Smelly natural gas that has sulphur in it

Khaᑎ drinh' tr'aatsanh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Dissolved Water**

Water in the oil

Khaᑎ tat chuu t'inch'uu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Vibroseis**Using sound, they study to find oil or gas  
under the groundNan kak ts'at chuu zhìt nits'òo  
tadhaach'ik k'ìghe' chuᑎ tàdhì'ee danh'  
khaᑎ gaonùu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Seismic Surveys**

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

Nan kak ts'at chuu zhìt mts'òo  
tadhaach'ik k'ìghe' chuu tàdhì'ee danh'  
khaan gaonùu  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Air Gun**

Tool that uses noise to see what is under  
the lake

Ejuch'uu vik'ùghè' chuu zhìt  
tadhaach'ik  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Seep**

Oil and gas that appears on the land  
by itself

Khaan khanàhan  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Shallow Gas

Gas that is close to the surface

Nan dik gwıts'at nyahgwan khaıı  
drınh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Viscosity

The thickness of the liquid

Notes:

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## Off Shore Drilling

Drilling for oil and gas in the ocean

Chee khaıı eenjıt khatr'ıgugyıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Off Shore Rig**

A type of drilling structure used to drill in the ocean

Ìitsıı gwı̀nı̀dıı'ee chuu kak v̱ah gajı́ıtıı  
dàk oontàn'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Derrick**

A large structure used to hold up a drilling rig

V̱ah gajı́ıtıı dàk oontàn'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Drill**

A tool used for drilling holes

Nan zhìt v̱ah khatr'ıgugyıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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<b>Bit</b>	Vàh gajìtì ghò'	Notes:
The tip of the drill that cuts the ground	(Fort Macpherson)	_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____

<b>Diamond Bit</b>	Vàh gajìtì ghò' chii drình' hàh altsàì	Notes:
The tip of the drill is made of diamonds	(Fort Macpherson)	_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____

<b>Drilling Mud</b>	Khatr'ìgugyìt eenjìt hùh	Notes:
A special liquid used for drilling	(Fort Macpherson)	_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____



**Gas Detection Analyzer**

Something that will notice when they  
find gas while they drill

Vik'ìlghè' khaì tì'at àhgwìdandaì  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Wellbore**

The hole made by drilling

① *Also called borehole or hole*

Khagweedìgyìt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Depth**

How deep the oil is

Nan zhìt dāhthee khatr'ìgugyìt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Directional Drilling**

They drill slanted underground

Vàh khatr'igugyit nìhì'ejuk  
natr'aha'ak  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Wildcat**

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

Tr'oochit khagweedıgyit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Exploration Well**

A well drilled to search for oil or gas

Khan atr'igwahah'aa eenjit  
khatr'igugyit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Dry Hole**

There is not enough oil in the well

Khatr'igugyit zhìt khaᑎ ehdaᑎh'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Delineation Well**

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

Khaᑎ dāhᑎᑎ khatr'igugyit gwík'ìghe'  
gík'ìtr'aanᑎᑎ  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Discovery Well**

The first well they drilled and found oil

Tr'oochìt khaᑎ eenᑎìt khatr'igwìgyit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Flowing Well**

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

Nan ghàì' tì' àt k'ìghè' khai nìnlaih  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Well Control**

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

Khagwahaadoh gwìch'ì'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Gusher**

When the oil shoots out from the well

Nan ts' àt nan ghàì' khaadoo  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Blowout**

Gas and oil that escapes too fast

Nan ts'at khaadòh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Blowout Preventor**

A plug to stop it from escaping too fast

Nan ts'at khaadoh gwìch'ì'  
vìhdè'naanchùk  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Flare**

It burns extra gas at the end of the pipe

Khan drình' tì'at ahk'an  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Field

A place where they drill many oil and gas wells

Gwınlı́t khaıı eenjıt khatr'ıgwı́ıgyıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Oil Patch

A place with many oil wells

Khaıı k'atr'ınahtıı deek'ıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Cubic Foot

They count the amount of natural gas with this number

① *It is the amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one foot long*

Notes:

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**Cubic Metre**

They count the amount of natural gas with this number.

① *Amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one meter long*

Notes:

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**Barrel**

They count the amount of oil with this number

① *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.*

L1baazr11

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Parts per Billion / Million**

Number used to show how much is mixed in there

Dàgwàhch11 n1htat t'1tr'1heelyaa  
gàdaot1jàadr1'  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Trap**

Underground rocks that hold oil or gas  
in it

Kha11 eenj1t ch11 khyàh  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Reservoir**

A lake of oil or gas underground

Ch11 zh1t kha11 ts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Potential**

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

Kha11 d4h1e11 gw1zh1t duulèh  
atr'agwahàh'aa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Reserves

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

Nan zhìt khai vàh gwíðandau vàh tr'oo'aih kwaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Development Well

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

Khai jìltin gwíndu khatr'igugyit  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Injection Well

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

Gì'gwàdhàn khai tr'ooheendal geenjit chu gwízhìt tr'injah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Well Completion

Making the well ready for taking out the oil and gas

Kha11 eenj1t tr'11lee gw1ltsa11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Production

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

Kha11 11ts11 gw1zhah eenj1t tr'11lee tr'ahts11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Compressor Station

A building that makes pressure to push gas through a pipeline

N1ts'òo kha11 n1nla11 gukandehnàaht11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Flow Line

A pipe underground

Iitsii gwizhah zhìt khaai nìnlaii  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Pipeline

A pipe that moves gas

Khaai drinh' eenjit iitsii gwizhah  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Oil Spill

Oil spilled on the land or water

Khaai najithìnjaa  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Land Farm**

Where they clean the dirt after an oil spill

Łeuh ıızuu natr'adanjal ts'at srıtr'ılıı  
deek'ıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Well Abandonment**

They clean up, cap the well and leave it

Nan ghàı' deek'ıt gwıınzıı  
ekhè'tr'ıguunuu nan egwehdeendał  
kwaa geenjıt  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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**Well Depletion**

To use up all the oil or gas

Khaıı tthak tr'ınlıııı  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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## Gas Processing

They fix the gas so it can be used in machines

Kha11 dr1nh' n1hk'yùu tr'oonj11  
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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Notes:

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Notes:

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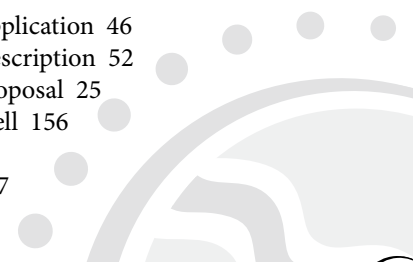
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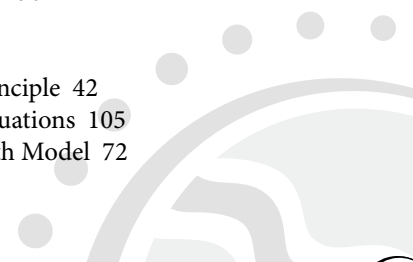
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# Mackenzie Valley

## Environmental Impact Review Board

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Recovery

Benchmark area

Geologist Hydrocarbon

Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

unemployment rate

Copper

Core Analysis

Legislation

Migration