



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Rare Earth Terminology Edition / South Slavey



Berm

Grind

Pyrometallurgy

Heavy Minerals

Organic Reagent

Hybrid Car

Alloying

Benign

Flotation

Solvent Extraction

Diverse languages and cultures in the North mean interpreters and translators have an important and challenging job. Whether it is explaining what has been said or what has been written, superior translation and interpretation helps people understand and it is important to good decision-making.

The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board strongly believes by building the capacity of interpreters and translators, communities, industry, government and regulators can be more confident that what is being communicated has been accurately translated.

At the Review Board's interpreter/translator workshops, the participants discuss English words and ways to explain them in their aboriginal language. The result is a glossary of terms, which contains the English concepts and ideas and the aboriginal-language equivalents.

This glossary of terms is the result of the Review Board's sixth translator workshop, which focused on developing terminology for the rare earth minerals industry. The Yellowknives Dene, with the support of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) generously sponsored the workshop.

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. The glossary provides spaces for interpreters and translators to write in their own translations, correct errors, or add general notes.

This glossary can be downloaded from the Review Board's website, in the reference library, at reviewboard.ca.



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Decline or Ramp

Tunnel going underground starting from surface and gradually going deeper, at an angle that allows trucks to go up and down.

Ndeh zhìh gogàodehʔah

Back Translation

Underground tunnel.

Notes:

Conveyor

A continuous belt running on wheels, often from underground and running up the ramp to bring material to the surface. Also used to move materials around a plant/mill.

e.g.: a bit like an escalator without steps.

Tthe łàqdi nałqdatłeh

Back Translation

Continuous rotating belt.

Notes:

Metallurgy

The engineering work that processes rock to obtain the valuable materials – minerals and metals. Also the engineering work to make alloys (mixtures) of metals or other elements.

Tłhe ts'eh dètì kageleh heh eghàlaenda

Back Translation

Working with valuable materials extracted from rocks.

Notes:



Hydrometallurgy

Extraction of valuable elements from minerals using liquid like water and acid.

Tu t'ah satsq kageleh

Back Translation

Extracting minerals using liquid.

Notes:

Pyrometallurgy

Extracting of valuable elements from minerals using fire.

K'òè t'ah satsq kògeleh

Back Translation

Extracting minerals using fire.

Notes:

Mill/Plant

A part of a mine operation where metallurgy is done – the rock is crushed (milled) like wheat, and then the flotation occurs to separate the minerals.

Tthe tadedeh k'eh

Back Translation

Rock crushing place (plant).

Notes:



Fuel

e.g.: gasoline, diesel.

Tłeh

Back Translation

Fuel

Notes:

Flotation

Using special compounds, a bit like soaps, that make bubbles, that minerals selectively float on.

Ahsii t'áh satsq daelah

Back Translation

Something makes minerals floats.

Notes:

Refining

Taking a mineral, compound or element, and purifying it – taking out the material that does not belong.

Satsq nezų gha seegodleh k'eh

Back Translation

Refine minerals place.

Notes:



Solvent Extraction

Removing something (like metal) from a solution by putting a different solution in a contact with it, where the thing (like a metal) prefers to be.

Ahsìl met'áh ahsìl kageleh

Back Translation

Something makes metals separate.

Notes:

Recycling

Convert waste into reusable material.

K'achu met'áh nagot'i

Back Translation

To reuse something.

Notes:

Mineral Concentrate

Material consisting of the valuable minerals in a rock separated from minerals that have little or no value.

Setsq the łak'aa ɔagehlj

Back Translation

Separating minerals.

Notes:



Heavy Minerals

Minerals that are heavier than a typical mineral. Technically, the same volume of a heavy mineral maybe as much as twice as heavy as a typical common minerals.

Setsq nedàh

Back Translation

Heavy minerals.

Notes:

Fault

A crack through the earth where two bodies of rock have moved relative to one another.

Ndeh nànedàh t'àh łach'ąjdlah

Back Translation

Earth crack through movement.

Notes:

Acid

Water (solution), which has an excess of hydrogen ions. Can dissolve some substances. Can be strong or weakly acid. *e.g.: Lemon juice is acid, coca cola is acid.*

Naìdii łini

Back Translation

Chemical

Notes:

Neutral pH (water)

Water (solution) where there is an exact balance between acid (for example, coca cola) and alkali (for example, salt).

Ahsii dets'adih

Back Translation

Something bitter/sour.

Notes:

Organic Reagent

A chemical, usually liquid, that is made from a compound that has used to have it origin in a living material but now means that the main building block of the compound is carbon atoms.

Ahsii goindi ts'e

Back Translation

Chemical from living things.

Notes:

Inert or benign

A substance that, in less or more quantities, has a harmful effect on life (animal or plant). Toxicity may vary with amount. Some substances are toxic at almost any levels; others are only toxic at high amounts.

Mòqnejile

Ashil mòqnejile

Back Translation

Inert or benign.

Notes:



Development

A project (industry or civil) that is advancing through studies or building. Usually implies that actual physical activity is taking place, such as building.

Eghalaenda

Back Translation

Development

Notes:

Environmental Stewardship

Taking responsibility for the environment to ensure that a physical activity (building, mining exploration) does not have undue negative effect on the environment. It suggests taking into account environmental issues all the time.

Ndeh xoedih

Back Translation

Land Stewardship.

Notes:

Hybrid Car

A car that has two motors – a normal gasoline motor, plus an electric motor and can be on the electric motor to save gasoline.

Satsq mechi'je mesats qki gu'li

Back Translation

Vehicle with two motors.

Notes:



Renewable Energy

Any naturally occurring theoretically inexhaustible source of energy, as biomass, solar, wind, tidal, wave, a hydroelectric power that is not derived from fossil or nuclear fuel.

Ndeh ts'ę ahsii etłeh zhàgetsj

Back Translation

Making energy from the land.

Notes:

Solar Energy

Energy derived from the sun in the form of solar radiation.

Sadeh ts'ę ahsii etłeh

Back Translation

Making energy from the sun.

Notes:

Stockpile

A supply of material in mining, usually a large supply of some rock or concentrate held in reserve for use during a shortage or during a period of higher prices. May be lower metal content than the normal mined rock.

Yundaa gogha tthe thełi

Back Translation

Rock pile for the future use.

Notes:



Wind Turbine

A turbine powered by the wind. Turbine: any various machines having a rotor, usually with vanes or blades, driven by the pressure momentum, or reactive thrust of a moving fluid, as steam, water, hot gases, or air, either occurring in the form of free jets or as fluid passing through and entirely filling a housing around the rotor.

Satsq njhis t'ah etleh

Back Translation

Wind power machine.

Notes:

Alloying

To mix (metals or metals with non metals) so as to form an alloy.

Satsq k'adèzah letah ge7j

Back Translation

Mixed metals.

Notes:

Barge

A capacious, flat-bottomed vessel, usually intended to be pushed or towed, for transporting freight or passengers.

Dechjka elà

Back Translation

Barge

Notes:



Berm

Bank of earth in mining usually placed in order to contain a body of water, tailings or other similar material. Often to prevent drainage from the material into the natural environment or to prevent water flowing into the body.

Tu dhąą ńè hòlj

Back Translation

Constructed dam around body of water.

Notes:

**Corduroy
(as in drill trails, roads, etc.)**

Constructed of logs laid together transversely, as a road across swampy ground.

Mją tee njeʔa

Back Translation

Across and over swampy ground.

Notes:

Driller/Helper

The person in charge of a drill at an exploration project or mine.

Tthe gozhiedideh denè

Tthe gozhiedideh denè

Back Translation

Driller

Helper / Assistant.

Notes:



Energy Efficient

Using energy (electricity, fuel) in such a way as not to waste it.

Ìdih kòne mexioedih /
mexots'èndeih

Back Translation

Using energy carefully.

Notes:

Environment

Ecology, the air, water, minerals, organisms, and all other external factors surrounding and affecting a given organism at anytime.

Ndèh k'eh ashìl aashò zahagùndih

Back Translation

All living things from the land.

Notes:

Gases of Air Quality

A measurement of the pollutants in the air; a description of healthiness and safety of the atmosphere.

e.g.: Smog is a mixture of pollutants, principally ground-level ozone and produced by chemical reactions, that greatly affects air quality.

Nìhts'l tsidzah

Back Translation

Air measurement.

Notes:



Grind

To reduce to fine particles, as by pounding or crushing, bray, triturate, or pulverize.

Tàts'ededeh

Back Translation

Grinding

Notes:

Limestone

A sedimentary rock (formed in water, not in volcanoes) consisting predominantly of calcium carbonate, varieties of which are formed from the skeletons of marine microorganisms and coral; used as building stone and in the manufacture of lime.

Tu tl'ah ahsii gojndi gots'ę tthe hòlj

Back Translation

Rock created from underwater living things.

Notes:

Permanent Magnet

A magnet that retains its magnetism after being removed from an external magnetic field. Magnet; a body, as a piece of iron or steel that possesses the property of attracting certain substances, as iron.

Satsq łàà meditth'e

Back Translation

Permanent magnet.

Notes:



Reagent

A substance that, because of the reactions it causes, is used in industrial processes and chemical analysis.

Ahsii ʔetah ts'eŋj t'àh gùli at'j

Back Translation

Mixing substance to change it.

Notes:

Spill Kit

Tools and equipment, organized into a bag or case, used to clean up spills of industrial materials such a diesel fuel, grease, etc.

Tʔeh makadeʔi sènats'eŋj

Back Translation

Kit to clean up fuel spills.

Notes:

Supply Chain

Any sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity – for example iron, is mined, then transported to a steel mill where it is made into steel, and then the steel is sold to a car body and finally the car is sold to the final customer.

Dàondih eʔedah t'àh ahsii hòlj

Back Translation

How something is made by sequence.

Notes:



Technology (mining)

Knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means (machines) and their interrelations with life, society and the environment, drawing upon which subjects as industrial arts, engineering, applied science, and pure science.

Eghàlaenda k'eots'edishq

Back Translation

Knowledge of working.

Notes:

Water Conservation

Careful use of water in order not to waste it. Such as reducing use, recycling.

Tu t'ah got'j mexots'endih

Back Translation

Water conservation.

Notes:

Acid Plant

An industrial operation to make acid (see acid) – especially by burning sulphur to make sulphuric acid.

Nàidii łjni etsj k'èh

Back Translation

Acid plant.

Notes:



Communications

Means of sending messages, orders, etc., including telephone, telegraph, radio and television.

Tłets'è zhaots'idè

Back Translation

Communication

Notes:

Control Technician (in the mill)

The person in the mill part of a mining operation, who controls the operation, usually sitting at a computer screen where there is information about everything that is happening in the process.

Meghààdè eghàlaenda denè

Back Translation

A person who oversees work.

Notes:

Crush

To squeeze or pound into small fragments or particles as ore, stone, etc. – at a mine there is usually equipment with large steel plates (“jaws”) that smash the rock into small pieces, from where it goes into the rotating mill.

Ahsii tàts'ededeh

Back Translation

Something pounded.

Notes:



Detonators

Device, as percussion cap, used to make another substance explode. The detonator just makes a small explosion, which causes the big one.

Mèh zhàedik'eh

Back Translation

Detonators

Something make an explode.

Notes:



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