

4 CONSULTATION

4.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This section addresses the Terms of Reference

The Consultation section of the environmental assessment (EA) for the De Beers Canada Mining Inc. (De Beers) Snap Lake Diamond Project provides information required by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB). This section specifically addresses the Terms of Reference as shown in Table 4.1-1. The entire Terms of Reference may be found in Appendix I.2.

Table 4.1-1 Terms of Reference for Public Consultation

TOR Section	Environmental Assessment or Topic
2.2.1	<p>Public Consultation</p> <p>The purpose of public consultation is to provide those who could be affected by the proposed development the opportunity to participate in the environmental assessment. As a minimum, the residents, First Nations and Métis in Lutsel K'e, Dettah, N'Dilo, Fort Resolution, Wekweti, Rae-Edzo and Yellowknife shall be included. This does not prevent De Beers or the Review board from including industrial, recreational, environmental and other individuals, groups and organizations who have an interest in the proposed development.</p>
2.2.1	<p>De Beers shall provide regular public notification that it is preparing an EAR and advise the public of the opportunities to provide input so they may be in the environmental assessment process.</p>
2.2.1	<p>De Beers shall describe its public consultation policies, objectives, programs and activities undertaken and committed to regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. methods used to identify, inform and solicit input from potentially interested parties; II. those who provided comments and input; III. outcomes of consultation including any additional information provided by those consulted; IV. concerns identified; V. differences in views between those consulted; VI. agreements or commitment to agreements with interested participants and/or communities; VII. issues tracking; and VIII. verifiable documentation of how consultation affected impact prediction and mitigation, and affected the design of the proposed development.

Table 4.1-1 Terms of Reference for Public Consultation (continued)

TOR Section	Environmental Assessment or Topic
2.2.2	<p>Traditional Knowledge</p> <p>De Beers shall make all reasonable effort to collect and facilitate the collection of traditional knowledge relative to the proposed development, for integration into the environmental assessment report in collaboration with Aboriginal communities and organizations. De Beers shall describe where and how traditional knowledge was used and the effect that it had on predicting impacts and determining mitigation. Where traditional knowledge is not available, or not provided to De Beers in a timely manner despite appropriate diligence, De Beers shall describe efforts taken to obtain it. Traditional Knowledge is given full and equal consideration to that of western science.</p> <p>De Beers shall present both the scientific and traditional perspectives on predicted impacts wherever both types of information are available, and should refrain from weighing the relative merits of predictions.</p>

4.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

4.2.1 Introduction

De Beers is committed to building long term relationships

De Beers is committed to building long-term relations with the communities in which it operates. The company recognizes and respects cultural and regional diversity. Through information sessions, consultation, communication, and action, De Beers will continue to work together with all its stakeholders and community partners.

De Beers is committed to consultation and communication

De Beers believes that consultation develops mutual trust, builds cooperative working relations with individuals and groups, and that the public should have a voice in actions that affect their lives and communities. De Beers is committed to the following:

- undertaking a public participation process that seeks out and supports the involvement of its neighbours;
- providing information to allow community partners to participate in meaningful ways;
- reporting back to the community on how their input shaped project decisions; and,
- maintaining on-going communication programs.

***Participation
Agreements
discussions have
begun***

De Beers has initiated discussions about negotiation of participation agreements with the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, and the North Slave Métis Alliance.

***Other documents
will follow***

Very preliminary discussions have taken place with governments regarding socio-economic and environmental agreements. It is expected that, as the regulatory process proceeds, further discussions will take place.

***Results from
consultation are
used throughout
the project***

The consultation results have helped to guide the environmental assessment for the project. The consultation has helped De Beers identify issues and concerns as well as resolving or responding to the concerns. Many of the issues raised resulted in project design modification or became incorporated into De Beers' monitoring programs. As well, the consultation has provided communities, governments, and the general public with an understanding of the Snap Lake site and the project.

***Sections 2 and 3
also document the
use of traditional
knowledge***

Project Alternatives and Opportunities (Section 2) and the Project Description (Section 3) document how consultation affected impact prediction, mitigation and the design of the development. Examples include fencing the water management pond, redesigned of sewage effluent disposal, and employee work scheduling and living conditions.

4.2.2 Consultation Methods

***Many consultation
methods have
been used***

A number of methods have been used to identify, inform, and obtain feedback from the public about the Snap Lake Diamond Project. The main consultation tools have involved regular visits by De Beers into communities and regular visits by community members to the Snap Lake site. This has promoted and supported information exchanges and feedback, and has allowed De Beers to provide regular updates to the communities.

***Information
sessions have
been held***

Information sessions have been held in all primary communities. These sessions were to update communities on the project and to provide information on contractors and job opportunities.

***Public meetings
have been held***

Public (open house) community meetings have been held in Lutsel K'e, Yellowknife, Rae/Edzo, Gameti, and Wha Ti. These meetings were attended by De Beers Canada corporate executive and consisted of a presentation by De Beers followed by a formal question and answer session and less formal discussions. De Beers provided translators and all meetings were documented. Figures 4.2-1 and 4.2-2 show photos of consultation sessions in various communities.

Figure 4.2-1 Community Consultation Photos

Figure 4.2-2 Community Consultation Photos

***Guided site tours
have been
conducted***

Guided tours of the site have been conducted since 1998. All primary communities (Dettah, N'Dilo, Lutsel K'e, Rae/Edzo, Gameti, Wekweti, Wha Ti, Yellowknife, and the membership and board of the North Slave Métis Alliance) have had the opportunity to visit the site more than once. As well, government reviewers, regulators, non-government organizations, and local businesses have had the opportunity to visit the site. Guided tours begin with a safety orientation and then an audio-visual presentation providing the history and an update of the project. An underground tour, surface tour, and when possible, a tour of the pilot process plant would then take place. After the tours, the group would reconvene in the boardroom for questions, answers, and comments. Typically community members would translate for Elders.

***Interviews have
been held***

One-on-one interviews with a cross section of people in all primary communities, with the exception of Dettah and N'Dilo, were conducted for the socio-economic impact assessment. Dettah and N'Dilo chose not to participate in this process at that time. The range of people interviewed included leaders, First Nation staff, mine workers, spouses of mine workers, community business leaders, Elders, and youth. The interviews were semi-structured, each lasting between 30 minutes and one hour.

***Results from
consultation are
incorporated into
the project***

The resulting issues identified during the information sessions, public meetings, site visits, and one-on-one interviews provide the basis for the EA, particularly the key issues and questions found throughout the EA. This information is also used in Recent Experiences and Trends (Section 5.3.1.1) and Impact Management Measures (Section 5.3.4). The community issues and concerns are found in Appendix IV.1 and summarized in Table IV.1-1.

***Snap Lake News
newsletter has
been provided***

The Snap Lake News newsletter is provided as a mail drop to the communities of Yellowknife, Dettah, N'Dilo, Rae, Edzo, Wekweti, Gameti, and Wha Ti. Copies of the newsletter are also sent via e-mail to government, industry, non-government organizations, and members of the public who have requested receipt of information by e-mail. In addition, copies were sent to the band offices in Rae/Edzo, Wekweti, Wha Ti, Gameti, Dettah, N'Dilo, Lutsel K'e and Fort Resolution, as well as the offices of the North Slave Métis Alliance and the Fort Resolution Métis Council. Newsletters are also available on the De Beers Canada website (www.debeerscanada.com). The newsletter, produced several times a year, typically provides updated information on the project, the stage of the regulatory process, the time lines for project activities such as training and business opportunities, issues pertinent to the project, and methods for people to contact the project team. A copy of a newsletter is found in Appendix IV.2.

Snap Lake Update newspaper column is published every two weeks

A Snap Lake Update newspaper column has been running in News North since November 19, 2001. The column, published every two weeks, introduces De Beers and Snap Lake to a wide range of people, and focuses on issues of interest to the local communities. It will continue to be published for at least one year. Examples of the Snap Lake Update columns are found in Appendix IV.2.

Snap Lake video is available

For people who do not have the opportunity to visit the site, a 13-minute video has been produced. This video provides a guided tour of the project, covering the geology and mining method, living and working conditions, and the environmental considerations for the development. It has been used by De Beers at public functions such as the Northwest Territories (NWT) Geosciences Forum, and will be brought into communities to augment consultation sessions.

Web site provides corporate and contact information

De Beers Canada web site (www.debeerscanada.com) provides corporate information such as the Annual Reports 2000 and information on De Beers' environmental policy, community relations policy, and the Snap Lake Diamond Project, including newsletters and the Snap Lake Update newspaper column. Local and corporate addresses and phone numbers are available for people to contact De Beers. Information will continue to be added to the web site to keep people informed of the project and the process. The Annual Reports 2000 – From Plans to Action is also provided in Appendix IV.2.

De Beers' northern presence is enhanced

In 2001, shortly after acquiring the mineral property at Snap Lake, De Beers enhanced its presence in the NWT by consolidating its mining and exploration offices in Yellowknife. In March 2001, De Beers opened one office that houses the northern exploration team and the Snap Lake team. The office is conveniently located downtown and people are encouraged to visit and find out more about the project. John McConnell, Vice President of NWT Projects, is available to meet with interested groups or organizations in Yellowknife.

4.2.3 Community Consultation

4.2.3.1 Introduction

Consultation began in 1998

In 1998, Winspear Resources Ltd. initiated community consultation associated with the proposed advanced exploration program (AEP) at Snap Lake. The purpose of this consultation was to familiarize potentially affected communities with the Snap Lake site prior to development and to obtain their feedback before the water licence and land use permit applications for the AEP were submitted. De Beers continued to consult after acquiring the Snap Lake AEP in the fall of 2000.

Meetings have been held with all primary communities

Since 1998, meetings have been held with all primary communities. These are Lutsel K'e, Dettah, N'Dilo, Rae/Edzo, Gameti, Wha Ti, Wekweti, and the membership of the North Slave Métis Alliance. As well, De Beers has met with the Chiefs and Councils of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, Dogrib Rae Band, Gameti First Nation, Wha Ti First Nation, Dechi Laot'I First Nation, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council and the Executive of the North Slave Métis Alliance.

De Beers objectives are to establish relationships and build mutual trust

The overall objectives of De Beers' community consultation approach has been to establish relationships that are based on mutual respect and to build a solid community understanding of the Snap Lake Diamond Project. To help meet these objectives, De Beers implemented community consultation that:

- encourages community members and their leaders to become involved in and knowledgeable about the project;
- informs and updates community members of project activities at Snap Lake; and,
- encourages input and feedback from a cross section of community residents regarding key socio-economic and environmental concerns about the project.

4.2.3.2 Community Consultation Plan

Consultation has been linked to regulatory and project milestones

To date, consultation has been linked to the following regulatory and project milestones:

- AEP permit submissions;
- construction and operation of the AEP;
- development of baseline and monitoring wildlife studies;
- De Beers' acquisition of the Snap Lake Diamond Project;
- Snap Lake Diamond Project land use permit and water licence submissions; and,
- Snap Lake Diamond Project EA submission.

Consultation related to participation agreements are not recorded here

Communication related to discussion of participation agreements has taken place between Aboriginal leaders and De Beers executives. These meetings have not been incorporated into the consultation plan or recorded in the record of consultation that has taken place to date.

Consultation is summarized

Table 4.2-1 briefly outlines the current Snap Lake community consultation plan from the AEP phase of the project until the end of the technical review phase of the EA.

Table 4.2-1 Snap Lake Diamond Project Community Consultation Plan

Schedule and Phase	Consultation Purpose	Project or Regulatory Milestone
Advanced Exploration Program (AEP) Planning (1998 – mid 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide introduction to company. - Provide information on the AEP and future plans. - Obtain feedback on AEP plans. - Obtain input and feedback into environmental baseline and monitoring studies. - Provide communities with a broad understanding of the project proposal. 	Submission of AEP water licence and land use permit applications to INAC.
AEP Construction and Operation (January - February 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to contractors to facilitate hiring from communities. 	AEP construction and operation.
Preparation of Snap Lake Diamond Project permit and licence submission. (February 1999– January 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide updates on project plans (timelines, project description, training initiatives, hiring plans, <i>etc.</i>) and regulatory requirements and process. - Provide a broad community understanding of project proposal. - Initiate socio-economic and traditional knowledge research. - Identify community concerns, interests, and opportunities. - Verify community input received from consultation sessions. - Obtain input and feedback into environmental monitoring studies. 	Submission of Snap Lake Diamond Project water licence and land use permit applications to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board.
Preparation of the Snap Lake Diamond Project environmental assessment. (February 2001 – February 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide updates on project plans (timelines, project description, training initiatives, hiring plans, <i>etc.</i>) and regulatory requirements and process. - Provide a broad community understanding of project proposal. - Provide introduction to De Beers senior executive. - Incorporate socio-economic and traditional knowledge into project design, mitigation, and monitoring plans. - Undertake action on community concerns, interests, and opportunities. 	Submission of the environmental assessment to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.
Post EA Submission (February 2002 onward)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform and update communities on EA submission and project plans. - Provide orientation to content of EA submission. - Provide technical information on EA submission. - Promote understanding of EA submission. - Facilitate public discussion on technical aspects of project, mitigation strategies, and monitoring plans. 	Technical review by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.

INAC – Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

***Consultation to
continue over the
life of the mine***

Table 4.2-1 describes the beginning of a consultation process that will occur over the life of the mine. As the process proceeds, De Beers will continue to enhance and expand upon this consultation plan. Over the next phases, the consultation plans will be linked to the following regulatory or project milestones:

- submission of the EA;
- technical review of the EA submission;
- training and employment opportunities;
- business opportunities;
- water licence hearings;
- construction;
- operation; and,
- closure and reclamation.

***Publicized
technical sessions
will be held in
Yellowknife***

Publicized technical sessions will be held in Yellowknife following submission of the EA. Their purpose will be to provide reviewers and regulators with an orientation to the organization and content of the EA and an understanding of the approaches used. It is intended that the sessions will also assist those in communities responsible for the technical review of the EA.

***Open houses will
be held in primary
communities***

In addition, following submission of the EA, De Beers will continue to meet with the primary communities on a regular basis. It is proposed that a two-day open house will be held in each community. The purpose will be to further update each community on the status of the project and to provide information to assist the community during the technical review phase of the EA. People will be able to drop by during the day, obtain information, and ask questions about the project. A formal presentation will be provided to the community during the evening.

***Information
sessions will be
held in other
communities***

In addition to the consultation sessions in the primary communities, information sessions will be held in Fort Providence, Enterprise, Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Fort Smith, and Fort Resolution. These information sessions will concentrate on project planning and the business, training, and employment opportunities available.

4.2.3.3 Community Participation and Consultation to Date

Meetings with community members and leaders have been held regularly at Snap Lake

Meetings with community members and leaders have been held regularly at Snap Lake. The purpose of these site visits was to help community members gain a clear understanding of activities on site, the nature of the project, and the setting in which the project occurs. Members of all primary communities have taken the opportunity to visit the Snap Lake site. De Beers will continue to host site visits.

De Beers has met with people in communities

During the preparation of the EA, De Beers has attempted to visit the primary communities on a regular basis. Throughout this consultation process, the Yellowknives Dene First Nation declined to meet with De Beers. De Beers will continue to be available to meet with people in communities.

Public meetings followed the permit submission

Following submission of the permit and licence applications in February 2001, public meetings with De Beers' senior executives were held in most primary communities. These meetings introduced De Beers to each community and provided updated information on the project. Updated information covered topics such as timelines, capacity of process plant, foot print of the mine site, infrastructure required for operations, number of employees for construction and operations, potential business opportunities available to communities, environmental monitoring programs, and status of the environmental assessment. This information was provided through audio-visual presentations, verbal project description, and maps. A poster summarizing the results of the 2000 Snap Lake Wildlife Studies was produced and provided to each primary community. An example of a presentation used during 2001 to update communities is found in Appendix IV.2.

De Beers senior executive met with most communities

Due to conflicting schedules, a public meeting with senior De Beers executive in Wekweti was cancelled. The Yellowknives Dene First Nation declined requests to meet with De Beers' senior executive or to participate in public meetings at that time.

Meetings were well advertized

Meetings were arranged with the assistance of community leaders such as Chiefs, Band Councillors, Executive Officers of the North Slave Métis Alliance and Band Managers. They were advertised on radio stations, in local newspapers (where appropriate), by posters distributed throughout communities and by word of mouth. Examples of posters used to advertise the meetings are contained in Appendix IV.2.

Interviews and meetings were held with the public

In addition to the public meetings, De Beers held a number of other meetings in communities during the development of the socio-economic component of the EA. The approach has been to develop a close working relationship with the communities to better understand their recent experiences with the diamond mining industry. As well, De Beers wants to ensure it has properly understood community members' issues and concerns. To assist with this, community leaders and staff were provided a written summary of community issues for review. After the communities' issues and concerns were identified and confirmed, the consultation process focused on the collaborative development of solutions for issues identified.

A cross section of people were interviewed

A cross section of people were interviewed and a number of meetings were held in communities during the preparation of the EA. Participants in these meetings and interviews varied with the purpose of the meeting or interview, but have included Chiefs and council members; wildlife, lands and environment committees; First Nation staff (First Nation administrators, economic development coordinators, outreach coordinators, finance officers, social services and health workers, literacy coordinators); mine workers and their spouses; community nurse; youth and Elders; and community members.

A record of community consultation was made and several common themes are apparent

At every meeting held, participants were provided with an opportunity to make comments or ask questions, either in a 'formal' question and answer session after a presentation or during informal discussions, and their comments were recorded. In most cases, participants were specifically asked whether they had any concerns and what those concerns were. Translators were provided when Dogrib or Chipewyan was spoken. Information has been documented during community consultation. Responses and potential mitigation have been compiled from the meetings that have been held. A broad variety of questions have been raised by community representatives or members but re-occurring themes emerge, including the following:

- Training and recruitment of local people for a wide variety of jobs (not just labourers) is important.
- Priority should be given to local people for jobs.
- Pollution should be prevented so that air, water, habitat, fish, and wildlife do not become contaminated.
- Caribou are important and their health, migration routes, and habitat need to be protected.
- Traditional knowledge should be an important part of planning and mitigation.

- Involvement by Elders and youth in various programs (including mine monitoring, studies, *etc.*) should be encouraged.

A summary of community issues has been recorded in Table IV.1-1 in Appendix IV.1

The information related to the public community meetings is recorded Table IV.1-1, found in Appendix IV.1. This table summarizes the issues raised, identifies the origin of the issue by organization or community, and identifies the response, planned action, or section of the EA where the issue has been discussed or resolved. By recording these issues and concerns, the differences in views between those consulted is presented.

People interviewed were guaranteed anonymity

During the interviews conducted for the socio-economic component of the EA, anonymity was guaranteed. Consequently, the results of these interviews are not recorded in Table IV.1-1, but the information is incorporated into the socio-economic impact assessment (Section 5). A list of all meetings held to date with communities is recorded in Table 4.2-2.

Table 4.2-2 Meetings with Communities

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
September 17, 1998	Vancouver	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Meeting with Chief
October 15, 1998	Rae/Edzo	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
October 16, 1998	Dettah	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
January 7, 1999	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
January 7, 1999	Dettah	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 8, 1999	Rae/Edzo	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
March 9, 1999	N'Dilo	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update and introduction of baseline study programs
March 10, 1999	Rae/Edzo	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Snap Lake Diamond Project update and introduction of baseline study programs
March 11, 1999	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update and introduction of baseline study programs
March 29, 1999	Snap Lake	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Site visit, program review
April 4, 1999	Snap Lake	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Site visit, program review
April 6, 1999	Snap Lake	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Site visit, program review
April 20, 1999	Dettah	Yellowknives Dene First Nation-Lands & Environment Committee	Archaeology program review
April 21, 1999	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Archaeology program review

Table 4.2-2 Meetings with Communities (continued)

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
April 26, 1999	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
June 15, 1999	Lutsel K'e	Land and Environment Committee	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; wildlife baseline presentation
June 21, 1999	Dettah	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Archaeology program review
June 22, 1999	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Archaeology program review; baseline study update
September 2, 1999	Snap Lake	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
September 6, 1999	Snap Lake	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
September 10, 1999	Snap Lake	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 24, 2000	Dettah	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Introduction to contractors
January 25, 2000	N'Dilo	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Introduction to contractors
January 25, 2000	Rae/Edzo	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Introduction to contractors
January 26, 2000	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Introduction to contractors
January 27, 2000	Dettah	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Introduction to contractors
April 7, 2000	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation-Lands & Environment Committee	Environmental baseline study review
April 17, 2000	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
April 18, 2000	Rae/Edzo	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
April 27, 2000	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
May 9, 2000	Snap Lake	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
May 10, 2000	Snap Lake	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
May 11, 2000	Snap Lake	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
May 11, 2000	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
May 12, 2000	Snap Lake	North Slave Métis Alliance	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
July 4, 2000	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance	Information gathering for permit submission
July 7, 2000	Yellowknife	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	Information gathering for permit submission
July 17 and 18, 2000	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Information gathering; does not constitute formal consultation
July 20, 2000	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance	Information gathering; Snap Lake Diamond Project update

Table 4.2-2 Meetings with Communities (continued)

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
July 2000	Edmonton	Dogrib Treaty 11 Chiefs	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
October 16, 2000	Snap Lake	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
October 20, 2000	Snap Lake	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
October 24, 2000	Snap Lake	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council (communities of Gameti and Wekweti)	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
December 8, 2000	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance President, Vice President	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
December 11, 2000	Wha Ti	Sub Chief, Band manager, Housing co-ordinator, Lac La Martre Development Corp. manager, Career development officer, Financial officer, Nurse in charge	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
December 12 and 13, 2000	Gameti	Band manager, Gameti development corporation manager, Band councillors, Career development officer, Income support worker, Municipal foreman, Band secretary	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
December 14 and 15, 2000	Wekweti	Chief and Council, Band manager, Wekweti development corporation manager, Career development officer, Finance officer	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
January 18, 2001	Yellowknife	City of Yellowknife Priorities, Planning and Budget Committee	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 30, 2001	Lutsel K'e	Lutsel K'e Wildlife, Lands and Environment Committee	Wildlife monitoring program
February 2, 2001	Lutsel K'e	Wildlife, Lands and Environment Committee	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
February 14 and 15, 2001	Lutsel K'e	Wildlife, Lands and Environment Committee and Elders Committee	Wildlife mitigation measures
February 14 and 15, 2001	Lutsel K'e	Executive assistant to Chief, Development corporation manager, Community researcher, Contract health and social services	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
February 26, 2001	Lutsel K'e	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project presentation

Table 4.2-2 Meetings with Communities (continued)

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
February 27, 2001	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project presentation
March 1, 2001	Rae/Edzo	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project presentation
March 6, 2001	Gameti	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project presentation
March 23, 2001	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance President, Vice-President	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
March 23, 2001	Rae	Rae First Nation Sub-Chief	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
March 26, 2001	Lutsel K'e	Elder, Committee members, Spouse of mine worker, Community researcher, Community health representative	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
March 27 and 28, 2001	Wha Ti	Economic development officer, ex-BHP mine worker, Spouses of mine workers, Mine workers, sub-Chief, Employment & training officer, Band manager	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
March 29, 2001	Wha Ti	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
April 18, 2001	Wha Ti	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
April 30, 2001	Rae/Edzo	Training and employment officer	Training and employment consultation
May 1, 2001	Gameti	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
May 2, 2001	Gameti	Head nurse, Spouses of mine workers, Mine workers, Adult educator	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio- economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
May 25, 2001	Snap Lake	Lutsel K'e Elders Committee	Snap Lake Diamond Project update, aerial reconnaissance of regional study area for traditional knowledge study

Table 4.2-2 Meetings with Communities (continued)

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
May 28, 29 and 30, 2001	Wekweti	Recreation co-ordinator/Adult educator, Acting band administrator, Development corp manager, Employment & training officer, Elder/councillor, Mine workers and spouses	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
June 1, 2001	Snap Lake	Dogrib outreach workers	Snap Lake Diamond Project orientation
June 16 to 19, 2001	Snap Lake	Lutsel K'e traditional knowledge study team	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
May 29, 2001	Wekweti	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic information; consultation on socio-economic component of project
June 16-19, 2001	Snap Lake	Lutsel K'e traditional knowledge study team	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
July 13, 2001	Snap Lake	Gameti	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
September 13 and 14, 2001	Wekweti	Band manager, Economic development coordinators, Band councillor, mine worker and spouse	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; verification of socio-economic component of the project
October 15, 2001	Yellowknife	Community meeting	Snap Lake Diamond Project update

4.2.4 Consultation With Other Groups

De Beers has had meetings with government and non-government organizations

Meetings have been held with a broad range of non-governmental organizations, and federal and territorial government departments. These consultations are listed in Table 4.2-3.

Meetings help inform people about the project

As with the community consultation objectives, meeting with these groups helps to inform people about the project and ensures input and feedback regarding key socio-economic and environmental concerns. The consultation has occurred through site visits and meetings. The purpose of the meetings varied, but was often to obtain technical information and feedback, provide technical information, receive verification on information obtained, or to receive direction and/or verification of the review process.

Table 4.2-3 Meetings with Government and Non-Governmental Organizations

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
October 10, 1998	Yellowknife	Mineral Development Advisory Group	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
October 15, 1998	Yellowknife	Member of Parliament, Western Arctic	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
October 16, 1998	Yellowknife	Minister of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED), Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT)	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
January 7, 1999	Yellowknife	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Working Group	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
January 7, 1999	Yellowknife	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB)	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project
January 8, 1999	Yellowknife	INAC Lands	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
May 5, 1999	Yellowknife	INAC Water Resources	Water License requirements
May 5, 1999	Yellowknife	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; aquatic baseline study
May 13, 1999	Yellowknife	Mineral Development Advisory Group	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; baseline study review
September 9, 1999	Snap Lake	Technical Advisory Group	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; baseline study review
February 3, 2000	Yellowknife	INAC Lands	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; land lease requirements
February 18, 2000	Yellowknife	Mineral Development Advisory Group	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; baseline study review
February 19, 2000	Yellowknife	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Working Group	Permitting requirements
February 19, 2000	Yellowknife	INAC	Lease requirements
March 6, 2000	Yellowknife	RWED	Baseline study (wildlife) review
March 9, 2000	Yellowknife	Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada (EC)	Baseline study review
March 15, 2000	Yellowknife	RWED	Baseline study (caribou) review
March 21, 2000	Yellowknife	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB)	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; permitting requirements
March 24, 2000	Yellowknife	RWED	Baseline study (raptors) review
March 24, 2000	Yellowknife	MVEIRB	Permitting requirements
April 10, 2000	Yellowknife	MVLWB	Permitting requirements
May 12, 2000	Snap Lake	MVEIRB, MVLWB, INAC	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
May 15, 2000	Yellowknife	MVLWB	Permitting requirements
June 6, 2000	Snap Lake	INAC, EC, DFO, GNWT	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
June 22, 2000	Yellowknife	MVLWB	Permitting requirements

Table 4.2-3 Meetings with Regulators, Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (continued)

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
June 22, 2000	Yellowknife	RWED – Industrial Initiatives Consultant	Permitting requirements
June 29, 2000	Yellowknife	Education, Culture and Employment	Obtained information; permitting discussions
June 23 – December 20, 2000 (11 various meetings)	Yellowknife	GNWT Bureau of Statistics, (and Statistics Canada through the GNWT Bureau of Statistics)	Obtained information; permitting discussions; input and output modelling; tax impact assessment.
July 6, 2000	Yellowknife	RWED - Minerals, Oil and Gas Division	Permitting discussions
July 21, 2000	Yellowknife	RWED - Industrial Initiatives Consultant	Permitting requirements
July 26, 2000	Snap Lake	RWED	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; regional study area review
July 27, 2000	Yellowknife	DFO	Discussions on habitat compensation
December 2, 2000	Yellowknife and Snap Lake	Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, World Wildlife Fund, and Ecology North	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
December 2, 2000	Yellowknife and Snap Lake	NWT Construction Association, NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
December 2, 2000	Yellowknife and Snap Lake	RWED	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 16, 2001	Yellowknife	Native Women's Association - Executive Director	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 16, 2001	Yellowknife	RWED - Industrial initiatives consultant	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 16, 2001	Yellowknife	NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines - General Manager, Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce – Executive Director	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 17, 2001	Yellowknife	NWT Status of Women Council - Executive Director	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 18, 2001	Yellowknife	City of Yellowknife – Economic Development Officer, Director of Economic Development, Director of Public Safety	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
January 18, 2001	Yellowknife	INAC Lands	Information gathering on lease requirements
February 1, 2001	Yellowknife	Minerals Development Advisory Committee	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
February 12, 2001	Yellowknife	Education, Culture and Employment	Gather information on apprenticeship training programs; Snap Lake Diamond Project update
February 13, 2001	Yellowknife	INAC Environmental Scientists	Snap Lake Diamond Project update

Table 4.2-3 Meetings with Regulators, Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (continued)

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
February 13, 2001	Yellowknife	Education, Culture and Employment - Income Support, North Slave Region	Information gathering on income support levels
February 15, 2001	Yellowknife	RWED - Industrial Initiatives Consultant	Snap Lake Diamond Project socio-economic component update
February 19, 2001	Yellowknife	MVEIRB staff	Snap Lake Diamond Project socio-economic update
February 19, 2001	Yellowknife	INAC - Lands	Information gathering on lease requirements
March 7-8, 2001	Ottawa	INAC, EC, Natural Resources Canada (NR Can), DFO	Project update
March 16, 2001	Yellowknife	GNWT various departments	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; potential impact management approaches
March 19, 2001	Yellowknife	MVLWB staff	Permit submission discussions
March 23, 2001	Rae	Rae Chamber of Commerce	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
June 1, 2001	Yellowknife	RWED - North Slave Office	Wildlife impact mitigation & solid waste management
June 4, 2001	Snap Lake	INAC, DFO, RWED, MVEIRB	Water quality/quantity technical discussion on site.
June 5, 2001	Yellowknife	INAC, DFO, RWED, MVEIRB	Water quality/quantity technical discussion continued in De Beers offices
July 18, 2001	Snap Lake	MVEIRB	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; environmental assessment approach and preliminary issues
August 10, 2001	Snap Lake	Member of Parliament, Western Arctic	Snap Lake Diamond Project update
August 14, 2001	Snap Lake	EC	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; environmental assessment approach and preliminary issues
August 17, 2001	Yellowknife	RWED Industrial Initiatives Consultant	Update on economic impact assessment and modelling
September 19, 2001	Snap Lake	INAC - Water Resources	Snap Lake Diamond Project update; environmental assessment approach and preliminary issues
October 3, 2001	Yellowknife	MVEIRB, INAC	Environmental assessment co-ordination
October 2 and 3, 2001	Ottawa	INAC, DFO, EC, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), NR Can	Project update
October and November 2001, various meetings	Yellowknife	Education Culture and Employment, Aurora College, RWED, INAC, Human Resources Development Canada, Skills Canada, NWT Construction Association	Discuss participation in a trades entrance exam study and curriculum initiative for the NWT

Table 4.2-3 Meetings with Regulators, Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (continued)

Date	Location	Community/Organization	Purpose
November 8, 2001	Yellowknife	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council - Grand Chief and Community Chiefs	Project update
November 15 and 16, 2001	Yellowknife	INAC, DFO, RWED, MVLWB, EC	Water quality technical session; Snap Lake Diamond Project update; environmental assessment approach
November 21, 2001	Yellowknife	INAC - Labour Force Development	Possible cross over of training initiatives in oil and gas sector
Nov 26 and 27, 2001	Ottawa	Minister of INAC, Member of Parliament, Western Arctic, INAC - Mining Director, INAC - Environmental Director, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee	Project update
Nov 28 and 29, 2001	Yellowknife	INAC, RWED, MVLWB	Dam Monitoring Workshop
Dec 08, 2001	Yellowknife	City of Yellowknife, RWED Minister, BHP Billiton, Diavik, Yellowknife Property Developers and Realtors	Yellowknife housing requirements
Dec 10, 2001	Yellowknife	Department of Justice, GNWT	Labour Standards Act and applicable permits
Various dates since August 2001 on a weekly to bi-weekly basis	Yellowknife	MVEIRB staff	EA process and procedures discussions
January 10, 2002	Yellowknife	INAC, DFO, RWED, MVLWB, MVEIRB, EC	Water quality technical session; Snap Lake Diamond Project update; environmental assessment approach
January 14, 2002	Snap Lake	MVEIRB's consultants	Introduction to Snap Lake Diamond Project

DFO – Fisheries and Oceans Canada; EC – Environment Canada; GNWT – Government of the Northwest Territories; INAC – Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; MVEIRB – Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board; MVLWB – Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board; NR Can – Natural Resources Canada; PMO – Prime Minister's Office; RWED – Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development.

4.3 TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

4.3.1 Introduction

Traditional knowledge is used in the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project

The use of traditional knowledge in the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project has broad benefits. Elders have pointed out that scientists and others doing fieldwork on behalf of mining companies for brief periods

of time cannot report environmental patterns on the scale known by people who have used the land all their lives (Weledeh Yellowknives Dene 1997).

Traditional knowledge can be used as a basis for environmental assessment

The purpose for using traditional knowledge when developing the Snap Lake Diamond Project EA includes the following.

- Traditional knowledge can provide its own set of predictions about a project.
- Traditional knowledge can be linked with specific scientific knowledge to provide better project design, planning, development, and closure.
- The information gathered from traditional knowledge sources can become an important basis for the environmental assessment of the Snap Lake Diamond Project.

This section provides a description of the efforts to obtain traditional knowledge and describes how traditional knowledge has been used in the EA.

4.3.2 Traditional Knowledge Consultation

Traditional knowledge holders must voluntarily supply their information

The holders of traditional knowledge must voluntarily supply the information or existing documentation related to their traditional knowledge. Many forms of traditional knowledge are considered confidential or proprietary by the holders of the information. Some fear that if the information is provided it will not be used in the ways it was intended or that it might be misinterpreted. De Beers recognizes these issues and respects the decisions that Aboriginal governments and organizations make with respect to traditional knowledge and the Snap Lake Diamond Project.

Aboriginal governments and organizations in the North Slave were contacted

Four Aboriginal communities were consulted regarding traditional knowledge. These are the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, the North Slave Métis Alliance, the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council.

4.3.2.1 Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation

Traditional Knowledge in the Na Yaghe Kue region: An Assessment of the Snap Lake Diamond Project was developed by the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation

Discussion with Lutsel K'e regarding traditional knowledge was initiated during the community consultation process and during the development of the wildlife baseline and monitoring studies. This culminated in the preparation of a traditional knowledge assessment for the Snap Lake area developed by Lutsel K'e and submitted to De Beers in the summer of 2001. The area is referred to by the people of Lutsel K'e as the Na Yaghe Kue

region, which is an area similar to the regional study area used in this study. The objectives of this report, titled *Traditional Knowledge in the Na Yaghe Kue Region: An Assessment of the Snap Lake Project* were the following:

- to identify valued environmental features of the Na Yaghe Kue region from the perspective of the Elders and land-users;
- to compile and record the environmental knowledge and wisdom of the Elders regarding valued environmental features in the Na Yaghe Kue region;
- to analyze, under the direction of the Elders, the potential environmental effects of the proposed Snap Lake Diamond Project in light of the collected knowledge; and,
- to develop, under the direction of Elders, specific recommendations for the design of the Snap Lake Diamond Project using the collected knowledge.

Further discussion of the report is found in Section 4.3.4 and the full report is located in Appendix IV.3.

4.3.2.2 North Slave Métis Alliance

The North Slave Métis are interested in incorporating traditional knowledge into environmental monitoring programs

The specific use of traditional knowledge for the Snap Lake Diamond Project was discussed with the North Slave Métis Alliance in the spring and summer of 2001. During these preliminary discussions, the North Slave Métis Alliance noted that they would like to focus their efforts on contributing traditional knowledge to environmental monitoring, rather than the up-front contribution of traditional knowledge during project design and environmental assessment. Specifically, interest was expressed in developing a decision-making mechanism that allows for direct input of traditional knowledge into the development and implementation of environmental monitoring. They expressed the concern that monitoring needs and priorities identified by holders of traditional knowledge are filtered out of environmental monitoring programs because the final decision-making tends to emphasize science.

De Beers will work towards developing environmental monitoring programs that incorporate traditional knowledge and science

As a result, De Beers did not pursue the collection of traditional knowledge from the North Slave Métis Alliance for use during the project design and EA. Recognizing the concerns expressed, it is De Beers' intent to develop environmental monitoring programs that incorporate the priorities of both traditional knowledge and science. De Beers recognizes that, while monitoring interests may converge in many areas, some differences in priorities are inevitable and that the development of a decision-making

mechanism is an essential first step to identify the needs of a program that monitors for environmental effects of the project. De Beers will work towards this goal in parallel with the EA and permitting processes.

4.3.2.3 Yellowknives Dene First Nation

Discussion with the Yellowknives Dene began in the spring of 1999

Discussions with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation regarding traditional knowledge were initiated during the community consultation process and during the development of the wildlife baseline and monitoring studies. This consultation dates to the spring of 1999. However, consultation with the Yellowknives Dene has consisted mostly of site visits to Snap Lake, which is not conducive to a discussion dedicated to traditional knowledge.

Efforts were made to meet before the permit applications were submitted

Further efforts to meet with the Lands and Environment Committee to discuss traditional knowledge were made in the fall and early winter of 2000 prior to land use permit and water licence application submissions. Demands on the time of the known traditional land users and the Lands and Environment Committee was reported to be onerous and meetings could not be arranged.

Efforts were made to meet after the permit applications were submitted

After the submission of the permit applications, De Beers President and Vice President attempted to meet with the Chiefs and Band Council and to hold a public meeting for community members of Dettah and N'Dilo. Convenient times could not be arranged for either February or March of 2001.

Further efforts were made to meet during the spring and summer of 2001

During the spring and summer of 2001, De Beers continued to contact the Yellowknives Dene First Nation to discuss the approach to traditional knowledge. Again, demands on their time were found to be onerous and they were unable to meet with De Beers to discuss traditional knowledge.

The Yellowknives Dene requested De Beers use existing documentation

In their response to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board regarding the draft Terms of Reference, the Yellowknives Dene did discuss the approach they would like De Beers to take with regard to traditional knowledge. They recommended that De Beers use existing traditional knowledge studies for the Akaitho Territory that have been prepared for other developments. As a result, De Beers has relied on *Weledeh Yellowknives Dene: a Traditional Knowledge study of Ek'ati* (Weledeh Yellowknives Dene 1997) to help represent the Yellowknives issues and information regarding traditional knowledge in the vicinity of the Snap Lake Diamond Project. A limitation of this information is that it was prepared primarily for a review of the EKATI™ mine, not the proposed

Snap Lake Diamond Project. Discussions with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation on the interpretation of this information could not be arranged.

4.3.2.4 Dogrib Treaty 11

Discussion with the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council began in 1999

Discussions with the Dogrib Treaty 11 regarding the use of traditional knowledge began in the spring of 1999 during the development of environmental baseline and wildlife monitoring programs. While interests and concerns of traditional knowledge holders were expressed and recorded during subsequent community meetings and site visits, and incorporated into programs wherever possible, it was recognized that this did not constitute a balanced methodical approach to the contribution of traditional knowledge to the project. Moreover, it was highlighted at an early stage of consultation that a process for the collection and contribution of traditional knowledge, along with supporting organizational structure, was well established within Dogrib Treaty 11.

De Beers will continue to pursue traditional knowledge contributions from the Dogrib Treaty 11

Discussions with the Dogrib Treaty 11 regarding a specific traditional knowledge study of the Snap Lake Diamond Project were initiated in the spring of 2000. A subsequent study proposal by the Dogrib Treaty 11 to obtain Snap Lake-specific information from their existing databases was not pursued by Winspear Resources Ltd. In the spring of 2001, De Beers continued consulting with the Dogrib Treaty 11 on a traditional knowledge study for the Snap Lake area. In June 2001, De Beers was informed that, subject to time constraints, a study of limited scope might be available by mid-August 2001. This study did not occur. In the absence of this information, De Beers has relied on the information provided by traditional knowledge holders during community consultation and a review of previously published reports of Dogrib Treaty 11. De Beers recognizes that the value of traditional knowledge contributions does not end at the environmental assessment stage and will continue discussions with Dogrib Treaty 11 regarding their contribution of traditional knowledge to the project.

4.3.3 Traditional Knowledge Use

Traditional knowledge does not have a stand-alone section

Traditional knowledge does not have a stand-alone section but has been incorporated throughout the EA. In addition to the results of the traditional knowledge work provided to De Beers directly related to the Snap Lake Diamond Project, traditional knowledge studies related to other developments in the area were reviewed and used where appropriate.

Examples of how traditional knowledge is provided

A listing of how traditional knowledge has been used is provided in this section. These examples are not intended to be an exhaustive list, but they are intended to provide an overview of how and where the information is incorporated into the EA.

Traditional knowledge was used to identify VECs

Many of the valued ecosystem components (VECs) that are used in the EA were either identified or confirmed through traditional knowledge studies and reports. Examples include water quality, caribou, and wildlife habitat.

Traditional knowledge was used to identify project issues

Traditional knowledge was one of the sources used to identify or confirm issues associated with the Snap Lake Diamond Project that require mitigation measures and/or impact assessment. For instance, although De Beers is well aware of the need to maintain water quality, discussions with Elders and a review of traditional knowledge reports emphasized the overall importance of water.

Traditional knowledge was used to identify alternatives

Some alternatives were considered directly as a result of traditional knowledge. Elders' concern with discharge of sewage effluent from the sewage treatment plant directly onto the wetland led to the removal of this treatment method as an option. As well, Elders questioned the ability of the water management pond to be able to settle out suspended sediments prior to water being discharged to Snap Lake. This, in part, led De Beers to consider other water treatment options.

Identification of mitigation measures included traditional knowledge

Some of the mitigation measures considered and chosen were identified through the traditional knowledge study undertaken for Snap Lake, or through the review of existing traditional knowledge studies undertaken for other mining developments. The Lutsel K'e traditional knowledge report provides specific recommendations for mitigation for some of the project components. Recommendations such as fencing of the water management pond have been incorporated into the project design.

Traditional knowledge helped to identify follow-up (monitoring) programs

Follow-up and monitoring programs have been developed with a view to traditional knowledge studies undertaken. The report *Traditional Knowledge in the Na Yaghe Kue region* made specific suggestions for monitoring for some of the project components. Examples include the need for spring and fall monitoring of caribou migration, monitoring seepage from the north pile, and monitoring of fugitive dust on vegetation.

Other issues identified through traditional knowledge were incorporated into the design stage

There are examples where traditional knowledge discussions and consultations have taken place or a review of traditional knowledge information has occurred resulting in the identification of issues that had

already been incorporated into the design of the facility. These are described in Section 2 in the discussion of alternatives.

Traditional knowledge provided information on traditional land use

It is inevitable that during work related to traditional knowledge, traditional land use is also described. The traditional knowledge work has been used to help describe traditional land use in the vicinity of the Snap Lake Diamond Project.

De Beers commits to continue applying traditional knowledge to the Snap Lake Diamond Project

De Beers commits to continue working with the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, the Yellowknives Dene, Lutsel K'e, and the North Slave Métis Alliance on the development of traditional knowledge studies and application of this knowledge to the Snap Lake Diamond Project. By focussing efforts on the Snap Lake Diamond Project area, traditional knowledge efforts from other developments will not be duplicated. Continued application of traditional knowledge will provide improved management programs for Snap Lake and will promote trust, cooperation, and the understanding that the use of traditional knowledge is not only possible, but mutually advantageous.

4.3.4 Lutsel K'e Traditional Knowledge Study of the Snap Lake Area

Lutsel K'e Elders guided the collection of their traditional knowledge of the area they refer to as the Na Yaghe Kue region

The Elders of Lutsel K'e generously provided their wisdom and time to guide the collection of their traditional knowledge for the area that they refer to as the Na Yaghe Kue region. It is roughly bordered by MacKay Lake to the north, the East Arm of Great Slave Lake to the south, Camsell Lake to the west and Margaret Lake to the east. It encompasses the wildlife and vegetation regional study areas used in this EA.

The Elders provided their assessment and recommendations for mitigation and monitoring for a number of project components

The Elders of Lutsel K'e believe that their oral histories, knowledge, and experiences concerning the Na Yaghe Kue region could form an important basis for their environmental assessment of the Snap Lake Diamond Project. They recorded their experiences and understanding of the Na Yaghe Kue region and provided their assessment and recommendations for mitigation and monitoring for a number of project components.

This is included in the EA

The MVEIRB requires that both scientific and traditional perspectives on predicted impacts be provided where both types of information are available, but the relative merits of each prediction should not be provided. As a result, where appropriate the Elder's predictions and mitigation measures have been reproduced in the appropriate section of the EA. In addition, so as not to lose context, the report *Traditional Knowledge in the Na Yaghe Kue Region: An Assessment of the Snap Lake Project* is provided in Appendix IV.3.

4.4 REFERENCES

Weledeh Yellowknives Dene. 1997. Weledeh Yellowknives Dene: a traditional knowledge study of Ek'ati. Yellowknives Dene First Nation Council. 1997.

4.5 ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS

AEP	advanced exploration program
De Beers	De Beers Canada Mining Inc.
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	environmental assessment
EC	Environment Canada
GNWT	Government of Northwest Territories
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
MVEIRB	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
NWT	Northwest Territories
RWED	Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
VEC	valued ecosystem component

GLOSSARY

traditional knowledge	information obtained more often through observations primarily by Aboriginal people during extensive time spent in one geographic location than through information obtained formally by the scientific method
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