

APPENDIX D

Gahcho Kué Now Newsletter

February 2012

Gahcho Kué Now

AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE

Welcome to *Gahcho Kué Now*, De Beers Canada's first quarterly report to be published this year about the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine. This publication includes the latest information on the project, which is currently undergoing an Environmental Impact Review (EIR).

Since plans for the proposed diamond mine were first presented in 2005, De Beers Canada has been engaging in a discussion about our proposed project with Aboriginal communities, governments, regulators and other interested parties. We have listened to concerns, and we have valued the comments and advice that we have received to strengthen our project proposal.

Much has happened over the past year. After submitting an Environmental

Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine to the Environmental Impact Review Panel in December 2010, the company responded to a request from the Panel for additional information. In July 2011 the Panel confirmed that the EIS was in conformity with the EIS Terms of Reference and issued a work plan and timeline for the Review of our proposed Project. The summer of 2011 also saw the Feasibility Study for the proposed Project reviewed, finalized and approved by De Beers and our joint venture partner, Mountain Province Diamonds. Following the conformity decision by the Panel, De Beers brought together representatives from Aboriginal communities, regulators and governments to review the EIS. We also participated in a November 2011 technical review led by the Panel. ➔

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW LED BY GAHCHO KUÉ PANEL

The proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine was referred to an Environmental Impact Review (EIR) by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) in 2006. Terms of Reference for the development of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), were issued to De Beers in late 2007. The Terms of Reference form the basis of the baseline research undertaken and information presented to date in the EIS.

In July 2011, the EIS was determined to be in conformity with the Panel's Terms of Reference, at which time the Panel also provided a schedule for the remainder of the EIR process. This schedule includes two rounds of information requests, the first in January and the second in July of this year. Technical sessions are scheduled to occur in May and public hearings are planned for December of this year.

The complete schedule for the Review of the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine is available on the MVEIRB website at www.reviewboard.ca.

Ministerial approval of the Environmental Impact Review, anticipated in 2013 is an important milestone that must be achieved in order for the Company to proceed with applications for a Type A Water License and Class A Land Use Permit. These are the permits needed to construct and operate the proposed mine.



ONE OF TWO SIGNS THAT MARK THE ENTRANCE TO THE ADVANCED EXPLORATION CAMP AT THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE SITE AT KENNADY LAKE.

Under the EIR schedule, the Panel is expected to hold the final Public Hearings for the Project in December 2012 and then report its findings to the federal Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (AANDC). Following a favorable decision in the EIR process, De Beers will apply for a Class A Land Use Permit and Type A Water License from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board in 2013. With approval of these applications, construction of the new mine can begin.

Gahcho Kué is a joint venture between De Beers Canada (51%) and Mountain Province Diamonds (49%). As the majority partner,

De Beers is the project operator and is responsible for building and operating the project, once permits to proceed have been received. This will be De Beers' second mine in the Northwest Territories and third mine in Canada. The Snap Lake Mine, 220 km northeast of Yellowknife, and the Victor Mine in northern Ontario have both been in production since 2008.

As the Proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine moves forward, we will continue to work with communities, to explain our plans and to listen to any concerns about our plans. Our goal is to build the mine safely and to mine the diamonds safely and securely, without harm to people or the environment. 



PERSONAL GEAR AND SUPPLIES ARE TRANSFERRED FROM A FLOAT PLANE TO A WAITING VEHICLE.

ABOUT DE BEERS CANADA INC.

De Beers has been mining and marketing diamonds for more than 100 years. We have a wealth of experience and expertise in both areas. We are building on that knowledge here in Canada, with our Canadian diamond projects.

Headquartered in Toronto, Ontario, De Beers Canada operates the Snap Lake Mine in the Northwest Territories and the Victor Mine in northern Ontario. The company's exploration division is based in our corporate headquarters, and our regional offices are located in Yellowknife, NT, Timmins, ON and Sudbury, ON.

The company has about 1,018 employees across Canada, of whom more than 460 work for our NWT Projects. De Beers Canada is a member of the De Beers Family of Companies.

ABOUT MOUNTAIN PROVINCE DIAMONDS

Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. is a Canadian diamond exploration and development company headquartered in Toronto, Ontario.

The Company's primary asset is its 49% interest in the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine, located at Kennady Lake. Mountain Province is a publicly traded company.

Mountain Province discovered the 5034 kimberlite in 1995 and after going into partnership with De Beers in 1998, the Tuzo and Hearne kimberlites were discovered.



Canada's Next Great Diamond Mine

The proposed Gahcho Kué mine is located about 280 km northeast of Yellowknife, at Kennady Lake, 80 km from De Beers's Snap Lake Mine, 108 km southeast of Diavik Diamond Mine and about 160 km southeast of EKATI Diamond Mine.

Three kimberlite pipes – 5034, Hearne and Tuzo – are proposed to be mined via three open pits. The pipes are located underneath Kennady Lake, where the lake averages about eight metres deep. Kennady Lake is one of thousands of small lakes on the barrens, and at 793 hectares is about one per cent the size of Lac de Gras – home to Diavik and EKATI.

Like other NWT diamond mines, the site is remote and accessible by air, except in February and March when a 120 km spur road can be built to connect with the Tibbitt-Contwoyto Winter Road. The winter road to the Project site will follow the same route used during the exploration phase.

Construction is expected to cost \$650 million-\$750 million and will take about two years. During this period an accommodations facility, airstrip,

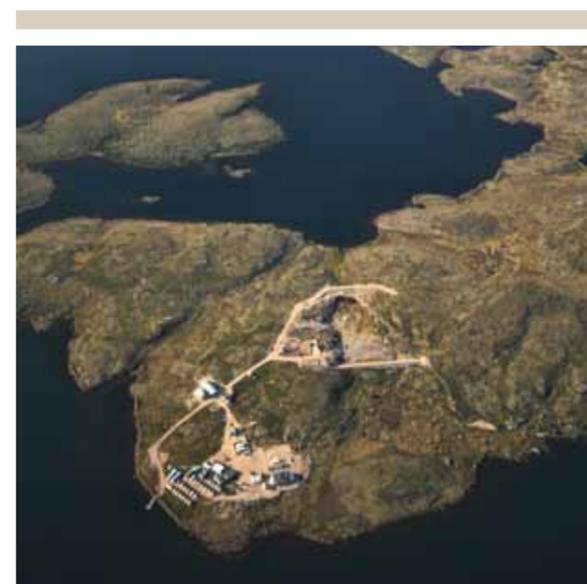
process plant, maintenance shop and warehouse, fuel storage, site roads, explosives storage and manufacturing facilities and other infrastructure will be built. Between 360-380 workers will be needed during operations and up to 690 workers will be at work during the peak of construction.

Kennady Lake will be dewatered to the maximum extent possible and a system of ditches, dykes, berms and ponds will be in place to reduce the amount of clean water entering the mine site.

Once the mining sequence begins, the kimberlites will be accessed by constructing open pits, starting with 5034, then Hearne, and, finally, Tuzo. During a projected 11 year life of mine, an average of 4.5 million carats will be produced annually.

During planning of Gahcho Kué, we have worked to ensure the footprint of the mine site – the area needed for all mining and processing operations – is as small as possible to reduce the amount of land used for mining activities. We have also worked to ensure the infrastructure is as compact as possible. Keeping the mine footprint

small is also being done by placing as much mine rock, mine water and processed kimberlite (PK) as feasible into the mined-out pits as backfill. This has allowed De Beers to keep the size of permanent engineered storage facilities for PK and mine rock as small as possible. In addition, rock stripped from the pits will be crushed and used for construction of roads, site facilities, and capping material, reducing the need for use of gravel from nearby eskers or borrow sources. Progressive reclamation will start early during operations so that when areas of disturbed landscape are no longer required the process of recovery in these areas can begin. 





DURING SUMMER MONTHS, FLOAT PLANES ARE USED TO TRAVEL TO AND FROM KENNADY LAKE.

PROJECT FAST FACTS

Capital Cost
\$600-\$650 million

Mine life
11 years

Mine footprint
1,200 hectares

Recoverable grade (above 1 mm)
1.57 c/t

Indicated resource (tonnes)
30.2M

“Probable” Mining Reserve (tonnes)
31.1M (diluted)

Annual processing capacity (tonnes)
3M

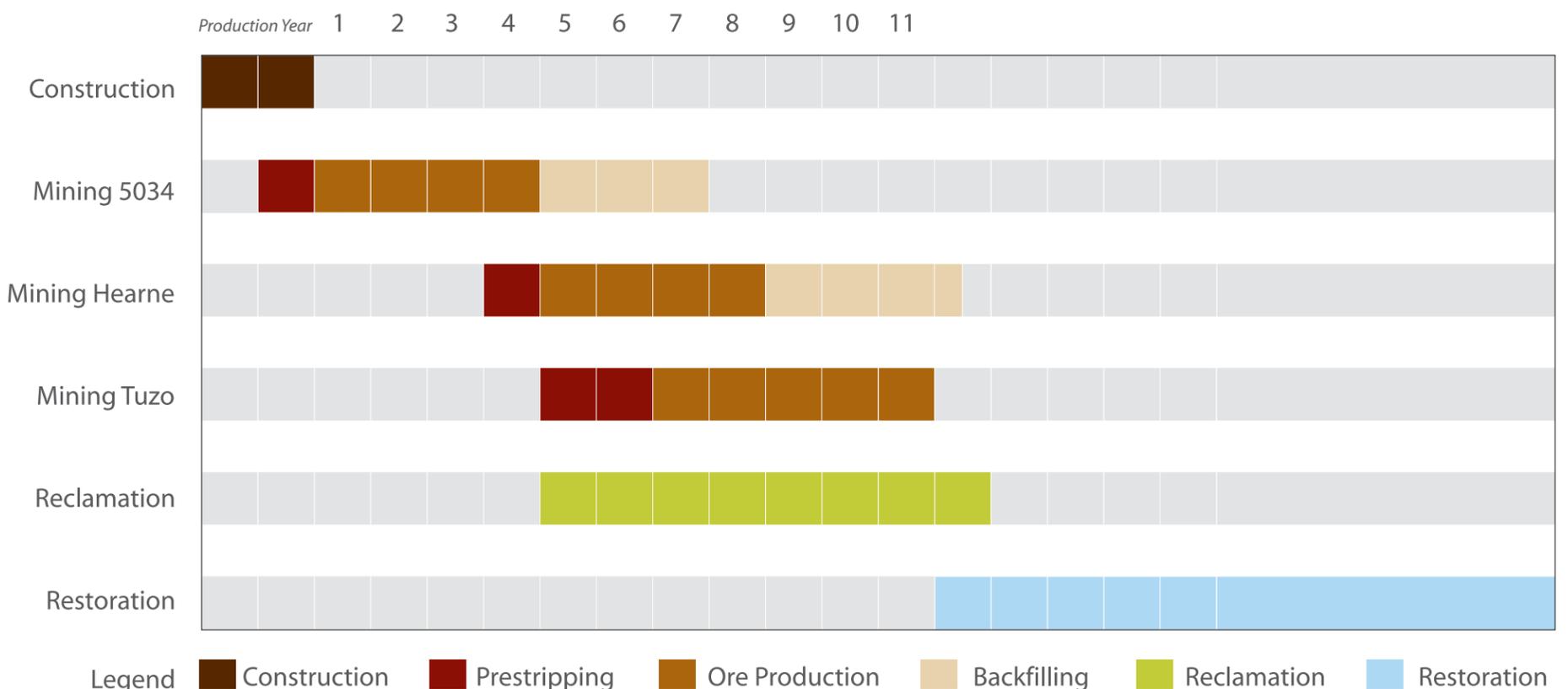
Annual average production (carats)
4.5M

Production workforce
360-380 people

Construction workforce (peak)
690 people

Investment to date
\$157.3M

Mining Sequence Timing for 5034, Hearne & Tuzo Pipes



What We are Proposing to Build

1 POWER GENERATION

On-site, diesel-powered electric generators will meet all site needs. Waste heat will be recovered to heat other areas of the site.

2 EMPLOYEE ACCOMMODATION COMPLEX

The complex will be built to provide private rooms for all employees needed on site during operations. During construction, rooms will be shared. The dormitory wings will be connected to a central area with kitchen, dining, food storage and recreation facilities. This central complex will be connected to other buildings on site by ground-level heated and insulated utilidors.

3 MAINTENANCE

Mining equipment and support equipment for the mine and the process plant will be maintained in this workshop. It will have service bays, machine shops and lubricant storage, as well as some offices. A warehouse will be connected to this area, to store supplies and spare parts for mine equipment.

4 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

The sewage treatment plant will be capable of handling the maximum number of people on the site. Processed water will be placed in the Water Management Pond or used in the process plant. Solids from the plant will be disposed of appropriately.

5 PROCESS PLANT

The process plant will be designed to process three million tonnes of kimberlite per year, or about 37 haul truck loads each day. The process building has two major areas. The first area will crush the kimberlite and break it down into a heavy concentrate so diamonds

can be separated from the rock. The second area is the recovery plant. This is where x-ray and grease belt diamond recovery systems detect and separate diamonds from the kimberlite.

6 ADMINISTRATION COMPLEX

The two-storey administration building will be attached to the process building and will contain offices, first aid facilities, emergency response vehicles and change rooms and training/learning centre.

7 FRESH WATER SUPPLY

Fresh drinking water will come from the eastern end of Kennady Lake. It will be treated to meet drinking water standards before it is distributed.

8 INCINERATOR

An incinerator will be used to incinerate some of the waste during construction and operations.

9 FUEL STORAGE FACILITY

During construction, diesel fuel will be stored in eight prefabricated, 500,000 litre tanks. For ongoing operations, two 18-million litre tanks will be erected on site. All tanks will be located in lined containment areas that meet the standards for safety and environmental protection. Smaller gasoline tanks will

be located in the same area, while Jet-B fuel will be stored at the airstrip.

10 ACCESS ROAD & LAYDOWN AREAS

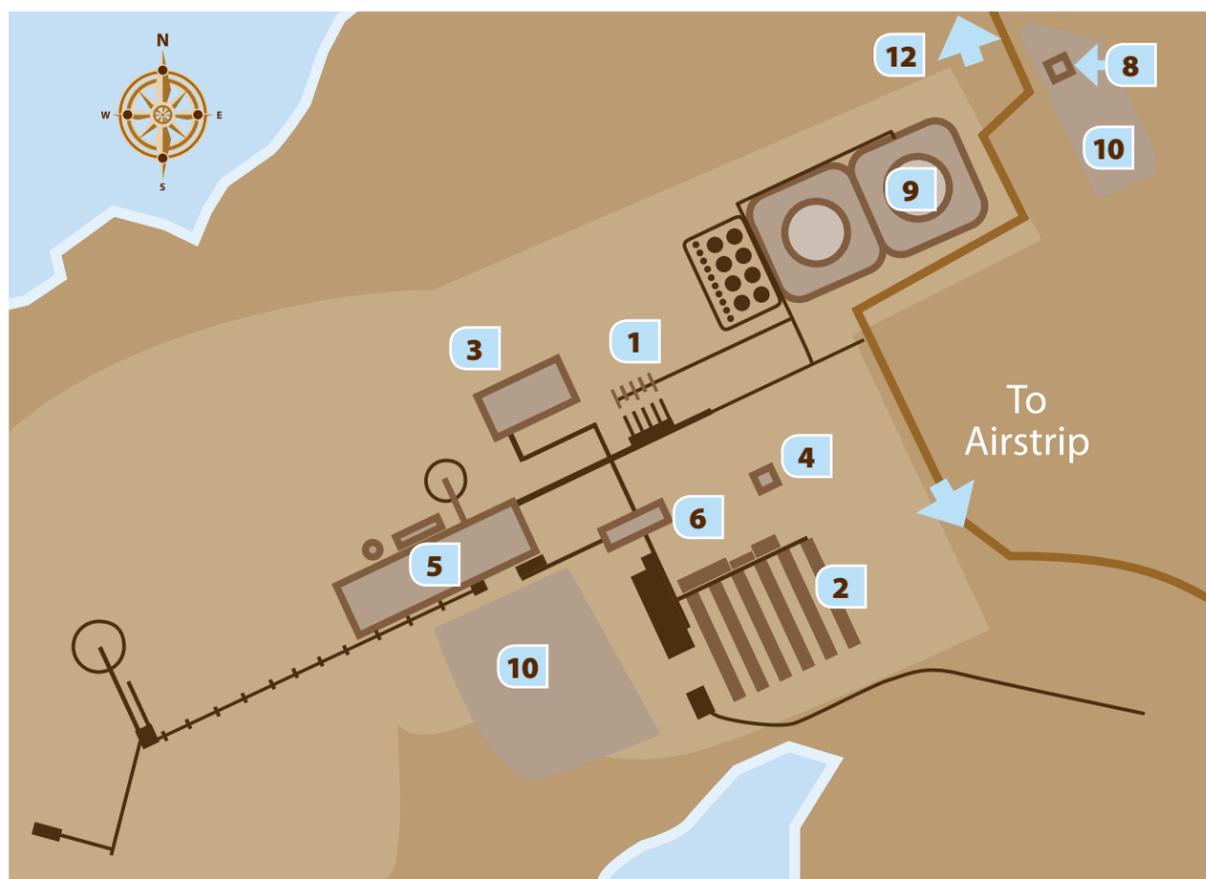
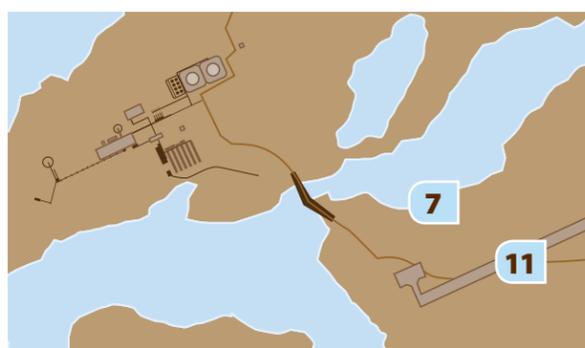
Each year, a 120 km winter access road will be constructed to bring supplies into the site. The winter access road follows a route we have used in the exploration phase starting at approximately km 271 of the Tibbitt-Contwoyto winter road, near the north end of Mackay Lake. Laydown areas for storing supplies until they are needed will be constructed and used during construction and operations. As construction progresses, site roads will be built using waste rock that is pre-stripped from the pits.

11 AIRSTRIP

The airstrip will provide year-round transportation for light freight, staff and emergency evacuations. The airstrip will be southeast of the mining site and will be 45-metres wide and 1,620-metres long, to accommodate the aircraft needed for the mine.

12 OTHER

The Ammonium Nitrate Storage facility, Bulk Emulsion Plant, and storage magazines will be located north of the main plant site, at distances that meet the separation distance guidelines established by Natural Resources Canada.



A Strong Baseline of Knowledge

At 11,000 pages and filling 19 large binders, the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a comprehensive source of project-related environmental and socio-economic information gathered from monitoring programs going back more than 10 years.

The EIS includes detailed information on caribou, other animal species, vegetation, air, water quality and flow, and fish life. The information is used to help understand how the mine could affect the environment, and in the development of methods to mitigate impacts.

The EIS focused on three levels of study area, ranging from the

200-square kilometre local study area, the 5,700 square kilometre regional study area and a 309,000 square kilometre caribou effects area.

De Beers hired expert consultants to collect data and compile the EIS. They, in turn, employed a number of residents from nearby communities to help in the collection of samples and other information that make up the extensive amount of data available for the area.

Working with communities and elders, we have developed an important understanding about the value First Nations place on the land and animals of around Kennady Lake. Local residents played key roles in helping to identify and formally document 254 cultural and archeological sites, to collect water samples, bear hair samples, track the travel paths of caribou, and identify traditional-use plants in the area.

Using both the scientific and traditional knowledge collected over many years, De Beers developed predictions for potential impacts. Developing a mine will change the environment at Kennady Lake, but with our understanding of the land and wildlife in the area, we have developed mitigation measures that allow us to reduce predicted impacts.

De Beers is also committed to ongoing monitoring throughout construction, operations and closure. Through monitoring we will be able to adapt our procedures and take action to adjust mitigation measures as required; this process is called adaptive management. A key component of monitoring is reporting. De Beers is committed to reporting monitoring results back to communities and other interested parties to obtain feedback for adaptive management. 

LUTSEL K'E RESIDENT PETE ENZOE EXAMINES A BEAR HEAR SNAG SET UP NEAR KENNADY LAKE IN AUGUST 2011, PART OF ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDIES.



WILDLIFE AND BIRD SPECIES

A variety of animal and bird species are known to live in the vicinity of Kennady Lake:

- Caribou (Bathurst, Ahiak and Beverly herds)
- Grizzly Bear
- Wolverine
- Wolf
- Muskoxen
- Moose
- Arctic hare
- Peregrine falcon, Short-eared owl and other raptors
- Songbirds
- Waterfowl



Special Study Looks at Dust

We know from our experience building and operating the Snap Lake Mine and through discussion with communities that dust and its impact on the land is an important consideration.

That's one reason why De Beers is undertaking a special study to examine dust now. We are looking at how it spreads and the best ways to minimize any potential impacts.

The study will look at dust in the winter – when we don't expect dust will be an issue – and in the summer, and will involve operations at our Snap Lake and Victor Mines. It's taking place at both our Canadian mines because Snap Lake is located in the Northwest Territories, a landscape that most closely resembles the proposed

Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine site, while Victor is an open pit mine that uses 400 tonne haul trucks similar to those that will be used at Gahcho Kué.

The summer phase took place in August and September of 2011, while the winter study is scheduled to take place at both mines in the first quarter of 2012.

A number of monitoring devices are set up to measure dust emissions to determine how far dust particles can travel.

The information collected in the study will be used to refine the air quality impact assessment for Gahcho Kué and will be presented during the EIR Process. 

EXAMPLES OF MITIGATION

- Promote natural revegetation and practise progressive reclamation as the mine develops
- Enforce speed limits to reduce dust and collisions with wildlife
- Stop traffic if caribou are crossing project roads (Caribou have the right of way at all times)
- Incinerate food waste frequently and regularly to reduce holding time and odours
- Manage water seepage and effluent from the site to control release of nutrients and contaminants
- Prohibit hunting, fishing, harassment or feeding of wildlife by staff working at the mine
- Recycle grey water to reduce water use



LEFT: SNOW IS PILED UP IN FRONT OF TENTS AT THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE CAMP AT KENNADY LAKE IN APRIL 2011.

RIGHT: EXPLORATION TENTS ARE SET UP IN A NEAT ROW AT THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE ADVANCED EXPLORATION CAMP.



Caribou - an Important Value

Barren-ground caribou have an important social, cultural, and economic value for the people and communities in the Northwest Territories.

Caribou of the Ahiak, Beverly, and particularly the Bathurst herds are known to use the area, primarily in the fall as they forage for food with their calves to prepare for winter.

The Bathurst herd has a range of approximately 309,000 square kilometers, and at a total of 1.2 square kilometres, the Project footprint represents less than 0.001% of the total caribou range.

De Beers has specific policies and procedures to avoid disturbing caribou that may from time to time come onto the mine site. These include giving caribou the right of way at all

times, and a system to notify staff and drivers when caribou are nearby.

Effects of the winter road are not expected to have a significant impact on caribou. The sound from trucks that use the winter road 8-12 weeks a year will not be noticeable beyond three kilometers away. Available information also indicates that hunters rarely venture more than 100 km up the main Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road in the search for caribou. No hunting activity has been seen along the Snap Lake Mine winter spur road and access to the spur road to Gahcho Kué is 43 km further north at kilometre 271. The winter access road is not anticipated to affect current harvest levels.

De Beers is interested in hearing from communities about caribou and ways we can work together to protect and monitor this important resource. 

CARIBOU ARE PICTURED NEAR KENNADY LAKE. DE BEERS CANADA RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANT VALUE CARIBOU HAVE TO FIRST NATIONS AND ALL RESIDENTS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE FOOTPRINT REPRESENTS LESS THAN 0.001% OF THE TOTAL CARIBOU RANGE.

Landscapes in a Cultural Context

At our Snap Lake Mine, Traditional Knowledge studies, conversations with elders and other interactions with communities close to the mine all helped us understand how the land has been used and the value of the land to the people nearby. This understanding was incorporated into how we have planned the mine's construction, operation and closure. We continue to recognize and value of the knowledge and expertise elders have gained through a lifetime on the land and we involve them in an annual fish tasting study, caribou surveys and water quality monitoring.

At Gahcho Kué, Traditional Knowledge formed an important component of the EIS, and we continue to work with communities to develop Traditional Knowledge studies. Our work has also included producing a handbook in Tlicho and Chipewyan, which translates mining terminology into phrases and concepts that can be better understood by elders and others who speak the languages. The latest edition of this handbook was distributed in October 2011.



FIELD WORKERS USE SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS TO EXAMINE A SITE DURING ARCHEOLOGY WORK DONE AS PART OF THE BASELINE STUDIES AROUND THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE SITE.

We have also done extensive work to understand past uses of the land around Kennady Lake. Our work has led to formal identification and documentation of 254 archeological sites in the area. Only one site was previously identified. These sites are primarily characterized by stone artifacts, either tools or the pieces of stone knocked off in the

manufacture of stone tools. Also noted were arrangements of rocks or features, such as fire or tent rings or markers

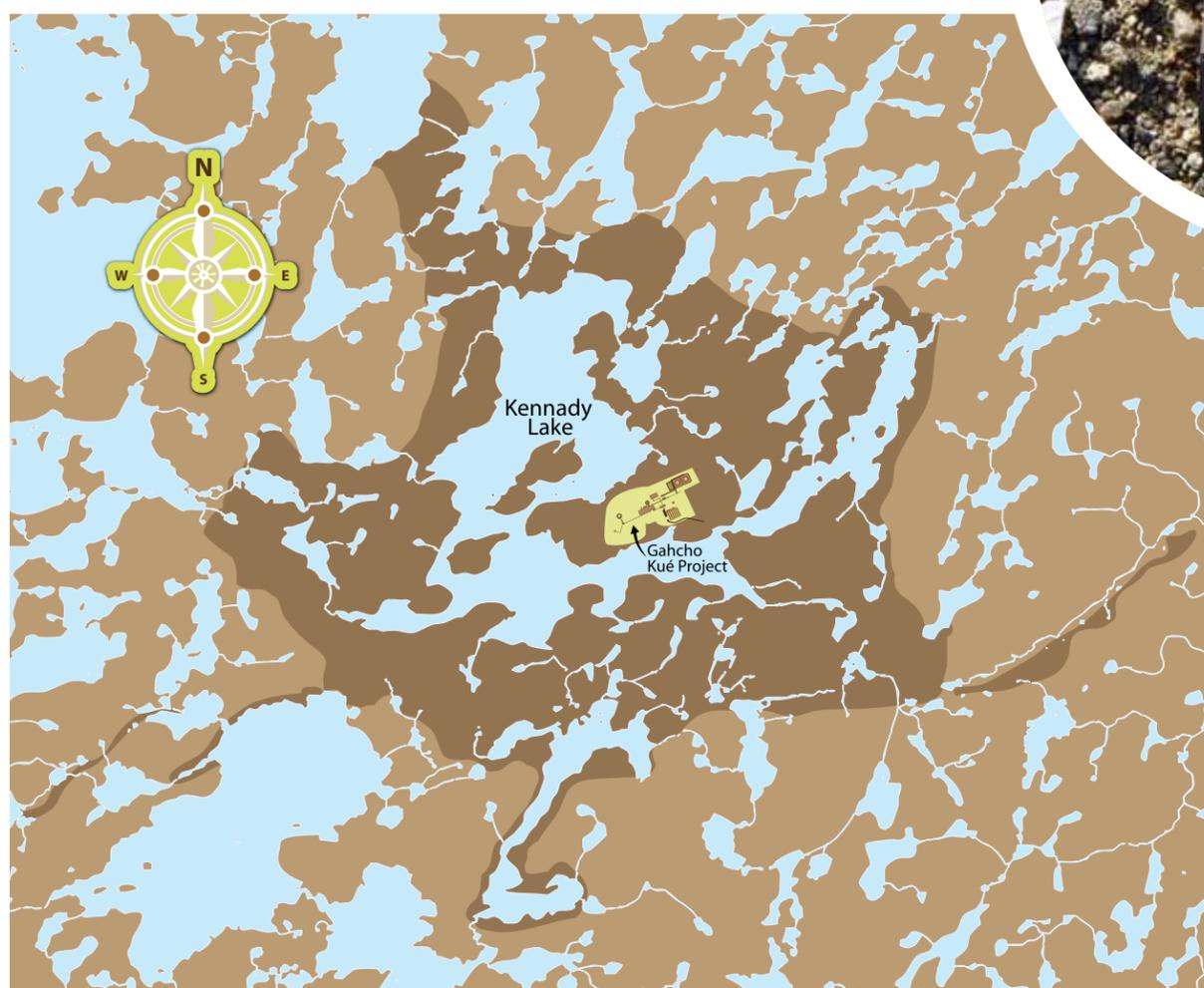
Of the 254 sites, 130 were found in association with studies along the proposed winter road route, but only three sites were close enough to the planned road that work was required to fully assess them

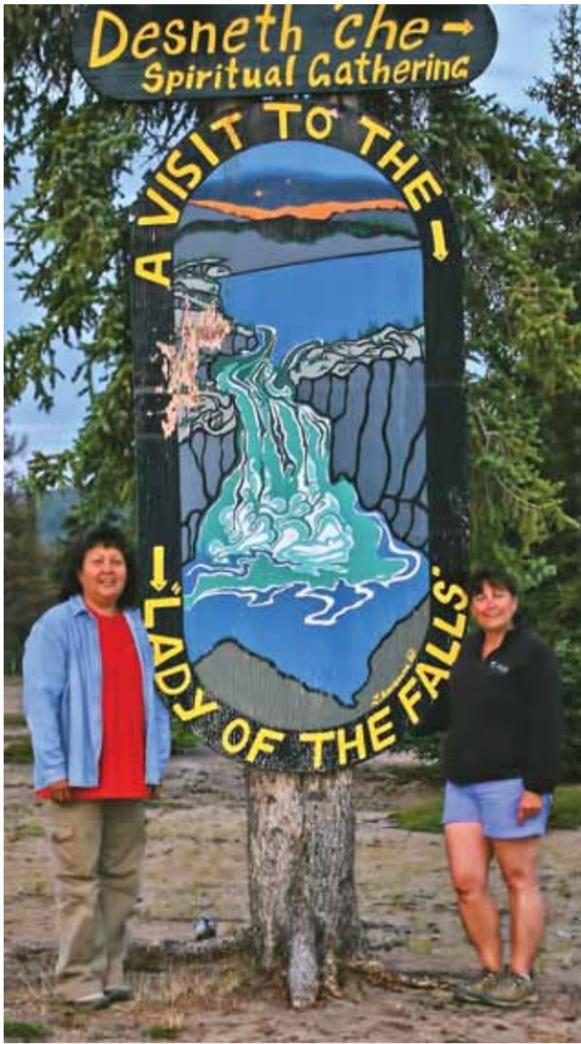
– work that has been completed. Of the rest, four other sites may need protection and monitoring. 



ABOVE: A MECHANICAL PENCIL IS USED AS A REFERENCE IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF A STONE TOOL DISCOVERED DURING ARCHEOLOGY FIELD WORK AROUND THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE SITE.

LEFT: PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE ARCHAEOLOGY RECONNAISSANCE AREA IS HIGHLIGHTED IN DARK BROWN.





ABOVE: SABET BISCAYE (LEFT), SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND CATHIE BOLSTAD, DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS, TAKE PART IN THE AKAITCHO SPIRITUAL GATHERING AT RELIANCE, IN THE EAST ARM OF GREAT SLAVE LAKE IN AUGUST 2011.

BELOW: CAMERON STEVENS, FROM GOLDER ASSOCIATES, LEADS A DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) FOR A GROUP OF REGULATORY AND COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES IN LATE OCTOBER 2011. THE EIS OVERVIEW WORKSHOP, ORGANIZED BY DE BEERS CANADA, WAS HELD IN THE MUSEUM CAFE AT THE PRINCE OF WALES NORTHERN HERITAGE CENTRE IN YELLOWKNIFE.

A People Perspective

The diamond mining industry has been an important economic driver in the NWT, providing thousands of jobs and helping increase family incomes around the territory.

The timing of the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine will come at a critical time in the NWT's history – because the territories' first two diamond mines will be preparing to close. While De Beers' Snap Lake Mine is expected to continue operations through to 2030, the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine will have an important impact on the Northwest Territories economy, in terms of jobs and business activity. About 430 workers will be required during construction of the proposed Gahcho Kué mine, with a peak construction work force of 690, and 360-380 during operations. Because Gahcho Kué will be an open pit operation like EKATI and Diavik, it has the potential to extend current employment and income opportunities for up to 15 years. This will offer employment opportunities to NWT residents who might otherwise migrate to other jurisdictions after the other open pit mines begin to

wind down and then close.

The mine will also mean extended and increased opportunities for NWT businesses which have grown and prospered due to the diamond mining industry. While Gahcho Kué is small when compared to EKATI or Diavik, the mine is expected to contribute stability to the NWT economy.

During construction, taxes paid directly in the NWT will be approximately \$19.3 million. Taxes paid to the territorial and federal governments during operations will top \$791 million or about \$72 million annually.

De Beers has a successful apprenticeship and training program that has helped us surpass our commitment to training and apprenticeships at the Snap Lake Mine. We will continue to build on this success at Gahcho Kué, working with our own in-house training programs and community partners like Aurora College, Skills Canada and the Mine Training Society. De Beers is committed to maximizing the number of NWT residents who work at Gahcho Kué. 



Managing Use of Water to Protect Fish and Aquatic Life

Protecting water quality is a very important consideration in the design of Gahcho Kué.

Mining will require that the level of Kennady Lake be lowered, to expose the lake bottom and provide access to the three kimberlites. This will mean construction of a series of small dykes, ditches, berms and ponds in and around Kennady Lake.

Dykes around Kennady Lake will direct clean water away from the mine site during operations. Any water that comes in contact with the mine site will be collected and pumped to the Water Management Pond.

The process plant uses water to separate diamonds from kimberlite. To minimize potential impacts of the project from the quantity of water

will partially fill the deep Tuzo pit. Water and processed kimberlite contained in the mined out pits is not expected to impact quality of refilled Kennady Lake.

Managing water in and around Kennady Lake also means taking care of fish and other aquatic life.

We know from studies that the Kennady Lake watershed is home to lake trout, round whitefish, Arctic grayling, northern pike, burbot, lake chub, slimy sculpin and ninespine stickleback.

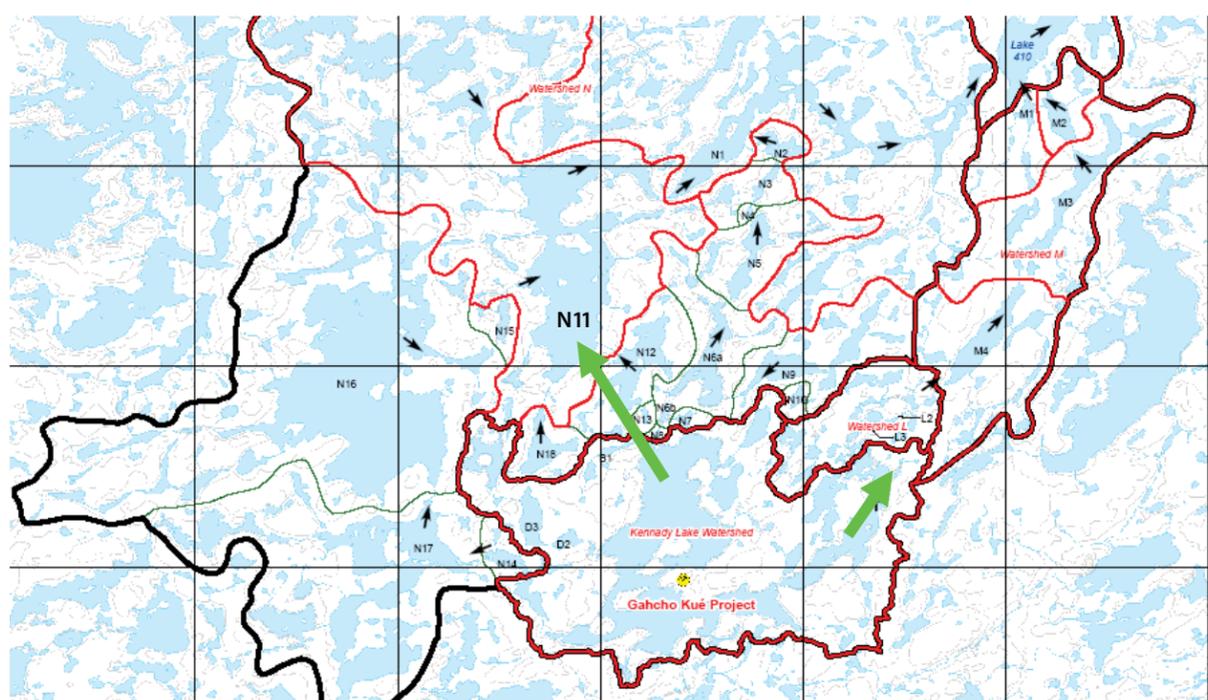
Fish in Kennady Lake will have to be removed prior to dewatering and mining and we're looking to communities for recommendations on how this should be done.

The decision on how the fish will be harvested rests with the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). With helpful input from the communities De Beers will make a recommendation to DFO that is environmentally sound, beneficial for communities and fall within government guidelines.

We are also working on plans to enhance and restore fish habitat during construction, operations and closure. Already, we have identified the need to ensure water levels for spawning grayling downstream from Kennady Lake remain adequate, and we understand the importance of ensuring fish that live in waters nearby can continue to thrive.

Some of the options currently being considered include:

- Raising water levels in lakes west of Kennady Lake
- Widening top bench of mine pits where they extend onto land
- Construction of habitat enhancement features 



DURING THE FIRST PHASE OF DEWATERING TO ALLOW FOR MINING, CLEAN WATER WILL BE PUMPED EAST THROUGH THE NATURAL OUTLET OF KENNADY LAKE AND TO THE NORTH THROUGH LAKE N11.

To lower the lake, water will be pumped north to Lake N11 and east through the natural outlet of Kennady Lake. Water will be discharged only when it meets water quality criteria set during the water licensing process by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board. Water discharge will be controlled and monitored to ensure downstream flow does not erode the banks of streams.

used, we will recycle and reuse treated water in the process plant. Sewage and greywater will be treated on site and the effluent can be used in the process plant or pumped into the Water Management Pond. Solids will be disposed appropriately.

During construction, operations and closure, an Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program will allow De Beers to verify and report on the status of water and aquatic life around Kennady Lake. Through the many monitoring plans, De Beers will be able to adapt its mitigation measures to address issues that may arise.

Once mining is complete, it will take eight or nine years for Kennady Lake to refill. De Beers plans to pump water from Lake N11 to enhance natural refilling. The Water Management Pond



TECHNICIANS FROM GOLDER ASSOCIATES WORK INSIDE A TENT SET UP ON THE ICE OF KENNADY LAKE TO COLLECT A WATER SAMPLE THROUGH THE ICE, IN APRIL 2011.

Working with Communities - A Continuing Conversation

Over many years, De Beers has been talking with communities about the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine.

For us, it's about building and sustaining relationships with communities close to our projects. It's a two-way conversation where information is shared and common understanding is formed.

In fact, our first conversations with communities began in early 1998, to talk about exploration and environmental baseline studies, the winter road route to the project site and to help the communities understand employment opportunities.

We have brought a number of groups to Kennady Lake over the years, including visits by the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, Deninu Kué First Nation, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Tlicho Government and North Slave Métis Alliance as well as government regulators over the past two summers. More visits are planned this summer.

In anticipation of the Environmental Impact Review process, we brought

communities and regulators together in Yellowknife in October 2011 for a three-day introduction to the Environmental Impact Statement.

In February 2012, De Beers will visit with First Nations and Aboriginal groups at Open Houses and Workshops, which will include a project overview, information on our work to protect and monitor the land and wildlife, how we will protect and monitor the water and aquatic life and on identifying, understanding and valuing cultural landscapes.

Open Houses will also be held in Yellowknife, Hay River and Fort Smith in late Spring. All meetings will be advertised in advance.

Conversations with communities will continue beyond our open houses and workshops, and we encourage people to watch the De Beers Canada website (www.debeerscanada.com) for information updates and to register with De Beers to get on our mailing list (info@debeerscanada.com). 



THE NEW GLOBAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE DE BEERS FAMILY OF COMPANIES, PHILIPPE MELLIER, (LEFT) AND THE DE BEERS CANADA CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, JONATHAN OPPENHEIMER, EXAMINE A DRILL BIT DURING A VISIT TO THE PROPOSED GAHCHO KUÉ DIAMOND MINE SITE ON OCTOBER 3, 2011.



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EVERYONE IS WELCOME!

We will be in your community to talk about developing the proposed Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine located at Kennady Lake, about 80 km southeast of our Snap Lake Mine. We have a plan for the project, and we're interested in hearing your concerns and suggestions. We are committed to sharing project information and we welcome your comments.

Yellowknives Dene First Nation

Dettah, Chief Drygeese Centre
 Thursday, February 9
 9:30 am - 6:00 pm

Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation

Zah Lockhart, Community Hall
 Wednesday, February 15
 9:30 am - 6:00 pm

Tłı̨chǫ Government

Wekweètì, Community Hall
 Monday, February 13
 9:30 am - 6:00 pm

Whatì, Culture Centre
 Tuesday, February 14
 9:30 am - 6:00 pm

Behchokò, Culture Centre
 Thursday, February 16
 9:30 am - 6:00 pm

Gamètì, Community Hall
 Friday, February 17
 9:30 am - 6:00 pm

De Beers has also scheduled a meeting with members of the NWT Métis Nation in Hay River and is working to schedule meetings with the Deninu Kue First Nation and North Slave Métis Alliance.