

Kennady Diamonds Glossary Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
Aboriginal	The descendants of the original inhabitants of North America. The Canadian Constitution recognizes three groups of Aboriginal people: Indians (First Nations), Métis, and Inuit (<i>Constitution Act 1982</i>).
All-season road	An all-season road is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport.
Ammonia (NH ₃)	A pungent, colourless, gaseous, alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen that is soluble in water, lighter than air, and can easily be condensed to a liquid by cold and pressure.
Bank Cubic Metre (bcm)	A cubic metre of rock or material in situ before it is drilled or blasted.
Barrenlands	The area of the Northwest Territories east of the Mackenzie River valley and north and east of the tree line characterized by a low rolling tundra landscape, continuous permafrost, and low densities of human settlement.
Baseline	Background or reference; conditions before Project development.
Baseline data	A quantitative level or value from which other data and observations of a comparable nature are referenced. Information accumulated concerning the state of a system, process or activity before the initiation of actions that may result in changes.
Bedrock	The solid rock (harder than 3 on Moh's scale of hardness) underlying soils and the regolith in depths ranging from zero m (where exposed to erosion) to several hundred metres.
Boreal Forest	The northern hemisphere, circumpolar, tundra forest type consisting primarily of black spruce and white spruce with balsam fir, birch and aspen.
Bulk sample processing plant	A portable processing plant located near the New Kelvin Camp for the physical processing of kimberlite ore to determine the grade and distribution of the diamonds present.
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	A colorless, odorless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	A colourless, odourless, toxic gas at standard conditions that is a product of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels.
Continuous permafrost	Permafrost occurring everywhere beneath the exposed land surface throughout a geographic region with the exception of widely scattered sites, such as newly deposited unconsolidated sediments, where the climate has just begun to impose its influence on the thermal regime of the ground, causing the development of continuous permafrost.
Country rock	The rock that surrounds a mineral deposit, igneous intrusion, or other feature.
Craton	Part of the Earth's crust that has been stable and little deformed for a prolonged period of time.
Dewatering	Removal of water from a natural waterbody by pumping or draining.
Diatreme	Middle unit of three distinct units into which geologists have divided kimberlites, based on their morphology and petrology.
Drift, glacial	All material moved by glaciers and by the action of meltwater streams and associated lakes.
Dyke	Sheet of rock that formed in a crack in a pre-existing rock body.
Ecoregion	Subdivisions of ecozones that are relatively homogeneous with respect to soil, terrain, and dominant vegetation.
Ecosystem	An integrated and stable association of living and non-living resources functioning within a defined physical location. A community of organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit. For the purposes of evaluation, the ecosystem must be defined according to a particular unit and scale.
Esker	A long, winding ridge of stratified sand and gravel believed to form in ice-walled tunnels by streams, which flowed within and under glaciers. After the retaining ice walls melt away, stream deposits remain as long winding ridges.
Feasibility Study	An evaluation and analysis of the potential of a proposed project, which is based on extensive investigation and research to support the process of decision making.
Fly-Rock	Material that is projected outside the declared danger zone by a quarry blast. Fly rock may be caused by poor blast design or unexpected zones of weakness in the rock.
Footprint	The proposed development area that directly affects the soil and vegetation components of the landscape.
Freshet	A sudden overflow of a stream caused by heavy rain or nearby thawing of snow or ice. Can be seasonal surface runoff associated with spring melt.
Giga-annum	The unit of 10 ⁹ or one billion years.

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Granodiorite	A group of coarse-grained plutonic rocks intermediate in composition between quartz diorite and quartz monzonite.
Greenstone belt	Zones of variably metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic sequences with associated sedimentary rocks that occur within Archean and Proterozoic cratons between granite and gneiss bodies.
Groundwater	That part of the subsurface water that occurs beneath the water table, in soils and geologic formations that are fully saturated.
Hypabyssal	Applied to medium-grained, intrusive igneous rocks that have crystallized at shallow depth below the Earth's surface.
In situ	In place.
Kimberlite	Igneous rocks that originate deep in the earth's mantle and intrude the earth's crust. These rocks typically form narrow pipe-like deposits that sometimes contain diamonds.
Lichen	A simple slow-growing plant that typically forms a low crust-like, leaf-like, or branching growth on rocks, walls, and trees.
Lichens	Any complex organism of the group Lichens, composed of a fungus in symbiotic union with an alga and having a greenish, grey, yellow, brown, or blackish thallus that grows in leaflike, crustlike, or branching forms on rocks, trees, and other surfaces.
Mega-annum	The unit of 10 ⁶ or one million years.
Metal Leaching	Removal of metals by dissolution, desorption, or other chemical reaction from a solid matrix by passing liquids through the material.
Métis	People of mixed North American Indian-European descent.
Migmatite	Rock that is a mixture of metamorphic rock and igneous rock. It is created when a metamorphic rock such as gneiss partially melts, and then that melt recrystallizes into an igneous rock, creating a mixture of the unmelted metamorphic part with the recrystallized igneous part.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	One of the component gases of oxides of nitrogen, which also includes nitric oxide. In burning natural gas, coal, oil and gasoline, atmospheric nitrogen may combine with molecular oxygen to form nitric oxide, an ingredient in the brown haze observed near large cities. Nitric oxide is converted to nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere. Cars, trucks, trains and planes are a major source of oxides of nitrogen. Other major sources include oil and gas industries and power plants.
Outcrop	That part of a geologic formation or structure that appears at the surface of the Earth.
Overburden	Materials of any nature, consolidated or unconsolidated, that overlie a deposit of useful materials. In the present situation, overburden refers to the soil and rock strata that overlie kimberlite deposits.
Pacto	A green, waterless toilet with no environmental footprint.
Permafrost	Ground (soil or rock and included ice and organic material) that remains at or below 0°C for at least two consecutive years. Permafrost is defined on the basis of temperature. It is not necessarily frozen, because the freezing point of the included water may be depressed several degrees below 0°C; moisture in the form of water or ice may or may not be present.
Processed kimberlite	The residual material left behind when the processing of kimberlite has been completed to extract the diamonds.
Quarry	Location where lithic raw material is obtained.
Regional study area	Represents the area of study for the assessment of cumulative (combined) effects of the Project and other past, existing or planned developments.
Residual Effects	Effects that remain after mitigation has been applied.
Rock	Any naturally formed, consolidated or unconsolidated material, other than soil, composed of two or more minerals or occasionally of one mineral, and having some degree of chemical and mineralogical constancy.
Runoff	The portion of water from rain and snow that flows over land to streams, ponds or other surface waterbodies. It is the portion of water from precipitation that does not infiltrate into the ground, or evaporate.
Sedges	A grass-like plant with a triangular stem often growing in wet areas. Sedge wetland habitats are typically wet sedge meadows and other sedge associations of non-tussock plant species. Sedge species such as <i>Carex aquatilis</i> and <i>C. bigelowii</i> , and cotton grass (<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>) are the dominant vegetation types. Plant species occupy wet, low-lying sites where standing water is present throughout much of the growing season.
Seepage	Slow water movement in subsurface. Flow of water from man-made retaining structures. A spot or zone, where water oozes from the ground, often forming the source of a small spring.

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Slave Structural Province	Archean granite-greenstone terrane covering 190,000 km ² in the Northwest Territories of Canada.
Sulphide	A measure of the reduced species of sulphur, or S ₂ .
Supracrustal	Geology relating to rocks that overlie the basement rock of the crust
Talik	Zone of unfrozen ground that occurs beneath waterbodies. It originates mainly under deep lakes, rivers and other places where the mean annual soil temperature is above zero.
Thermistor	A device whose electrical resistance, or ability to conduct electricity, is controlled by temperature.
Traditional Knowledge (TK)	Knowledge systems embedded in the cultural traditions of regional, indigenous, or local communities. It includes types of knowledge about traditional technologies, the environment and ecology.
Traditional Land Use	The practices and traditions of land use and resource harvesting by regional, indigenous, and local communities.
Tree line	An area of transition between the tundra and boreal forest to the south.
Tundra	An area between the polar ice cap and taiga that is characterized by a lack of trees and permanently frozen subsoil.
Waterbody	An area of water such as a river, stream, lake or sea.
Watercourse	Riverine systems such as creeks, brooks, streams and rivers.
Watershed	The entire surface drainage area that contributes water to a lake or river.
Wildlife	Under the Species at Risk Act, wildlife is defined as a species, subspecies, variety or geographically or genetically distinct population of animal, plant or other organism, other than a bacterium or virus that is wild by nature and is native to Canada or has extended its range into Canada without human intervention and has been present in Canada for at least 50 years.
Winter road	Roads which are built over frozen lakes and tundra. Compacted snow and/or ice is used for embankment construction.