

**Attachment 7**

**Community Engagement Plan and Implementation Update**

# Gahcho Kué Project Community Engagement Plan and Implementation Update

November 21, 2012 to September 24, 2013



**DE BEERS**  
GROUP OF COMPANIES

November 2013

**Gahcho Kué Project**  
**Community Engagement Plan and Implementation Update**  
**November 21, 2012 to September 24, 2013**

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Dated November 1, 2013

## Plain Language Summary

De Beers Canada Inc. (De Beers) is planning to build the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine (Mine) in the Northwest Territories (NWT), which will be the fourth diamond mine and De Beers' second diamond mine in the Northwest Territories. The Gahcho Kué Project (Project) is located approximately 280 kilometres (km) northeast of Yellowknife, NWT, at Kennady Lake. To undertake mining, Kennady Lake will be isolated and dewatered to allow safe access to the ore bodies, which are located under Kennady Lake. The mine will develop three open pits to mine the ore during its operation, which is expected to last 11 years. The three pits, called Hearne, 5034, and Tuzo pits, will be mined in sequence, and will be up to 650 metres wide and 300 metres deep. At closure, two of the mined-out pits will be backfilled, and the lake will be refilled, which will take approximately 8+ years. When water quality in the refilled Kennady Lake is acceptable, it will be reconnected to the downstream watershed

This Community Engagement Plan and Implementation Update (Plan) is part of the ongoing life of Mine engagement and builds on the engagement reflected in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) on December 23, 2010, and the subsequent community engagement updates provided during the Environmental Impact Review (EIR) process to the MVEIRB on June 13, 2012 and November 20, 2012.

The Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) ***Engagement Guidelines for Applicants and Holders of Water Licences and Land Use Permits*** (Guidelines) issued on June 1, 2013 have been reviewed and this engagement report complies with those guidelines, while also conforming to De Beers' policies for working with Aboriginal Communities and its Sustainable Development Policy. This Plan provides an update regarding De Beers' continued community engagement activities, conducted in support of the Project, carried out between November 21, 2012 and September 24, 2013. As noted in the MVLWB Guidelines, this Plan provides an update on (a) Written Notifications, (b) Annual Community Meetings, (c) Annual Summer Site Visits and (d) Workshops and provides a proposed life of Project/Mine engagement plan that explains how De Beers will continue to work with Aboriginal Parties to adaptively manage based on input provided through the engagement activities.

Since the submission of the update to the MVEIRB in November 20, 2012, De Beers has undertaken key engagement activities, which are detailed in this Plan. Where confidentiality provisions between the company and Aboriginal parties have been established for some of the engagement, this report does not cover the content of those discussions. Aboriginal and public engagement activities reported on in

the time period covered by this submission have been focused primarily on engaging Aboriginal Parties during the EIR process. Specifically, these included the following:

- A two-day workshop with regulators and Aboriginal Parties regarding the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (AEMP) on March 25 and 26, 2013.
- Public/Community Workshops held in eight communities between May and June 2013 (see Table 1).
- Five Summer Site Workshops which included an opportunity for roundtable discussion on concerns, suggestions and questions about the Project. Discussions were focused on the planned Pioneer Land Use Permit application, the overall mine plan, the fish-out and the AEMP as well as a visit to Kirk Lake, which is a proposed cultural and traditional monitoring location (see Table 2).
- Discussions with negotiators representing six Aboriginal Parties on developing and finalizing of a process agreement that established the way forward to negotiate Ni Hadi Yati. Ni Hadi Yati was introduced at the Project EIR Public Hearings in December 2012 as a forum to address Aboriginal concerns regarding the Project and as a mechanism for the inclusion of traditional knowledge to better inform monitoring and management plans.
- A series of confidential negotiations with negotiators representing six Aboriginal Parties to establish Ni Hadi Yati aimed towards concluding the Ni Hadi Yati Agreement.
- Negotiation and successful completion of a Socio-Economic Agreement for the Project with the Government of the Northwest Territories.
- A series of confidential negotiations with between De Beers and six Aboriginal Parties to establish Project Cooperation Agreements that enable the Aboriginal Parties to position themselves for employment, business and training opportunities and that establish a framework to work together over the life of the Project.

Table 1 outlines when the public community workshops took place.

**Table 1: De Beers Public and Community Visits (Spring 2013)**

Date	Location	Aboriginal Group	Number of Delegates
May 24, 2013	Fort Resolution	Deninu Kué First Nation (DKFN)	27
May 25, 2013	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA)	13
May 29, 2013	N'Dilo	Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN)	7
June 3, 2013	Wekweètì	Tłı̨chǫ̨ Government	4
June 4, 2013	Gamètì	Tłı̨chǫ̨ Government	25
June 5, 2013	Whatì	Tłı̨chǫ̨ Government	45
June 6, 2013	Behchokǫ̨	Tłı̨chǫ̨ Government	80
June 12, 2013	Hay River	Northwest Territory Métis Nation (NWTMN)	19

Note: Meetings in Łutsel K'e were held on May 27 and May 30, 2013 to discuss Snap Lake Mine. Although opportunities were provided to the LKDFN to discuss the Gahcho Kué Project, discussion with LKDFN was limited by LKDFN to the Snap Lake Mine (see Section 5.2.2).

De Beers has forwarded this record of engagement to all six Aboriginal Parties, offering an opportunity for them to meet further with De Beers to ensure continuing dialogue regarding the Project.

Table 2 outlines when the site visit/workshops took place.

**Table 2: Gahcho Kué Site Workshops (Summer 2013)**

Date	Location of Origin	Aboriginal Group	Number of Delegates
August 7, 2013	Hay River	Northwest Territory Métis Nation	9
August 8, 2013	N'Dilo	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	10
August 10, 2013	Yellowknife	North Slave Métis Alliance	10
August 12, 2013	Fort Resolution	Deninu Kué First Nation	5
August 28, 2013	Behchokǫ̨	Tłı̨chǫ̨ Government	4

Discussion in these site-based workshops (Table 2) was generally along Project themes (Table 3).

**Table 3: Gahcho Kué Site Workshops Discussion Topics (Summer 2013)**

<b>Water and Fish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effects of dewatering Kennady Lake on the downstream environment;</li> <li>• Fish-out program; and</li> <li>• Potential effects of water quality on fish and wildlife.</li> </ul>
<b>Reclamation and Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lake recovery after closure;</li> <li>• Mine water treatment options; and</li> <li>• Reclamation security bond.</li> </ul>
<b>Wildlife</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine roads designed to support wildlife and caribou crossing; and</li> <li>• Current wildlife monitoring programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Land Use Permit for pioneering earthworks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General overall support for the pioneering earthworks activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine plan and configuration (e.g., pits, process kimberlite, mine rock, dykes, construction camp, airstrip);</li> <li>• Dewatering plan and monitoring downstream environment;</li> <li>• Closure plan for the existing cutting containment facility;</li> <li>• Review of landfarm soil project; and</li> <li>• Input on proposed Kirk Lake as a cultural camp, traditional monitoring and fish tasting location.</li> </ul>

While De Beers has provided the same opportunities to engage with the Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN) as it has provided to the other five Aboriginal Parties, throughout the period of time reflected in this Plan, the community's leadership has declined opportunities for a public meeting and site workshop made available by De Beers. Furthermore, in public meetings held by De Beers in Łutsel K'e on May 27 and 30, 2013, LKDFN leadership advised community members not to speak with De Beers about the Project. While this has been disappointing for De Beers, the company has and will continue to make these opportunities available. De Beers has actively encouraged the LKDFN leadership to reconsider their position so that De Beers can keep them apprised of the Project as well as seek their input and guidance. De Beers has advised the LKDFN that it will continue to include them in the opportunities it creates for future engagement.

De Beers acknowledges that the contribution of neighbouring communities is very important to the development of our Project. We thank the Aboriginal Parties for making leaders, staff and community members available to engage in discussion with us toward ensuring responsible and sustainable development of the Mine.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

De Beers Canada Inc. (De Beers) has prepared this Community Engagement Plan and Implementation Update (Plan) for the Gahcho Kué Mine (Mine) submission to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) and has provided this Plan directly to representatives from the Aboriginal Parties that participated in the annual engagement activities. The Aboriginal Parties include the Deninu Kué First Nation (DKFN), Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN), North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA), Northwest Territory Métis Nation (NWTMN), Tłjchq Government (Tłjchq), and the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN).

The Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) *Engagement Guidelines for Applicants and Holders of Water Licences and Land Use Permits* (Guidelines) issued on June 1, 2013 have been reviewed and this Plan complies with those guidelines while also conforming to De Beers' policies for working with Aboriginal Communities and its Sustainable Development Policy. This Plan provides an update regarding De Beers' continued community engagement activities, conducted in support of the Project, carried out between November 21, 2012 and September 24, 2013. As noted in the MVLWB Guidelines, this plan includes

1. Written Notifications,
2. Annual Community Meetings,
3. Annual Summer Site Visits, and
4. Workshops.

The proposed life of Project/Mine engagement plan explains how De Beers will continue to work with Aboriginal Parties to adaptively manage based on input provided through the engagement activities. The implementation update shows how De Beers has executed this Plan from November 21, 2012 to September 24, 2013.

This Plan is a follow-up to De Beers' **Gahcho Kué Project Community Update – May 16, 2012 to November 20, 2012** (De Beers 2012), and **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)** Section 4, Community, Regulatory, and Public Engagement, dated December 2010 (De Beers 2010). It describes De Beers' community engagement activities that have occurred since the previous update (November 20, 2012)

and covers the time period from November 21, 2012 to September 24, 2013. It is formatted to describe specific activities with each Aboriginal Party separately in chronological order for ease of review.

Over the period covered by this update, De Beers has focused its efforts on building and maintaining positive relationships with Aboriginal Parties. This includes opportunities for Aboriginal Parties to hear from De Beers on advancements in the Project and to share their Traditional Knowledge (TK), guidance and advice. De Beers has offered public community workshops and site-based workshops that provided communities with opportunities to share their own unique perspectives, including how to incorporate their TK into the Mine. This process of continuing to engage the communities will be ongoing as the Project moves forward. To support this ongoing engagement and relationships, this report includes a proposed life of Project/Mine engagement overview that outlines how De Beers will work with Aboriginal Parties over the life of the mine and adapt engagement activities over time.

## 2. ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

### 2.1. Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Workshop, March 25 and 26, 2013

De Beers hosted a workshop on March 25 and 26, 2013 in Yellowknife, NWT to discuss the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) for the Mine. It was an opportunity for government regulators and Aboriginal Parties to meet with De Beers and provide input as the AEMP is being developed.

Attendees included representatives from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB), NSMA, the NWTMN, the YKDFN, DKFN, and Tłı̨chǫ as well as De Beers and the company's consultant, Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder). The incorporation of TK, a review of the Mine, lessons learned from other AEMPs, and a discussion on the components of the AEMP were the key themes covered. Each topic involved a presentation and a group discussion.

### 2.2. Community Meetings, May to June 2013

De Beers sent written requests on April 15, 2013 to the Aboriginal Parties requesting an opportunity to hold public meetings in their communities, to discuss both the Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Mine. These meetings were open to all members of the communities and, capacity funding was provided to enable active participation and involvement of Elders and Youth, as they have expertise, important knowledge and unique perspectives to share. De Beers also confirmed it would fund the costs associated with meeting expenses (e.g., hall rental, sound system, interpreters, and refreshments).

These letters were followed up with telephone calls to confirm dates available during May or June 2013 with the following Aboriginal Parties:

- DKFN (Fort Resolution);
- NSMA (Yellowknife);
- LKFN (Łutsel K'e);
- YKDFN (N'Dilo);
- Tłıchǫ Government (Wekweètì, Gamètì, Whatì, Behchokò); and
- NWTMN (Hay River).

#### 2.2.1. Public and Community Meetings (Spring 2013)

De Beers representatives from four departments attended each community meeting to allow for open conversations on a broad range of Snap Lake and Gahcho Kué Mine topics including socio-economic, business, human resources and environment of the Snap Lake and Gahcho Kué mines. Specifically, De Beers' representation included at least one delegate from Human Resource, Business Development, Community Relations, and Environment and Permitting.

Topics that De Beers planned to address with each community included:

- Human Resource initiatives for NWT Resident and Aboriginal employment and training;
- Business Opportunities;
- Environmental and Permitting Overview;
- Closure and Reclamation Plan (CRP); and
- AEMP.

These public meetings were also structured to enable more detailed engagement on the AEMP, Wildlife, and the Fish-out and discussion regarding a possible location for future fish tasting with Elders.

The following table reflects the meeting dates with each Aboriginal Party and the location of the community meeting.

**Table 4: Public and Community Meetings (Spring 2013)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>
May 24, 2013	Fort Resolution (DKFN)
May 25, 2013	Yellowknife (NSMA)
May 27, 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Łutsel K'e (LKDFN)
May 29, 2013	N'Dilo (YKDFN)
May 30, 2013	Łutsel K'e (LKDFN)
June 3, 2013	Wekweèti (Tłıchq Government)
June 4, 2013	Gamètì (Tłıchq Government)
June 5, 2013	Whatì (Tłıchq Government)
June 6, 2013	Behchokò (Tłıchq Government)
June 12, 2013	Hay River (NWTMN)

In each community, De Beers displayed a 3-D Gahcho Kué Mine table-top model of the Project that illustrated the Project in its present and future states. Additionally, De Beers posted maps illustrating the geographical location of the Project comparatively to other communities and mines. Other posters illustrated the waterways of the surrounding geographical area. Copies of presentation materials were made available to attendees. These presentations can be found in Appendix D.

The format of each community meeting varied based on the interest and attendance at each community meeting. Some public meetings began with De Beers presenting updates on the various aspects of the Project followed by open conversation about opportunities, addressing any questions or concerns.

Where public meeting attendance was low, those meetings were presented in an 'open house' format with De Beers' representatives individually engaging with each participant based on participant interest.

Questions, comments, and concerns raised by the communities and the responses by De Beers are outlined further in this report in each specific community section.

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<sup>1</sup> May 27 and May 30, 2013 Snap Lake only focuses presentations and discussions.

### 2.3. Summer Site Visits/Workshops, August to September 2013

De Beers invited each of the Aboriginal Parties to participate in workshops at the Project site during the summer of 2013. The invitation to participate in these site-based workshops was extended to community leaders. Upon receiving confirmation of interest in participating and confirmation of available dates, De Beers coordinated the details and logistics of the site workshops with the respective community representatives.

Building on the 2012 site visits and the 2013 spring community meetings, the overall purpose of the summer site-based workshops was to allow participants to see the site for themselves and to show how the site will change over time with construction, operation and closure activities. Walking on the land, boating on the water and flying over the site following downstream provide participants the opportunity to see, in a holistic way, the overall development plan as well as mitigation and monitoring plans. Moreover, the site workshop provided De Beers with the opportunity to provide updated information about the Mine as well as to explain the upcoming early earthworks or pioneer Land Use Permit application. As stated during the visit, the early earthworks activities are necessary to enable De Beers to utilize the 2014 winter road to ready the site for construction. The presentation regarding the pioneer scope of the work is provided in Appendix F.

The site workshops also provided an opportunity for participants to share their knowledge and provide guidance to De Beers on the overall mine plan and monitoring activities. The site workshop was designed to view the Project from three (3) perspectives:

- From the Air, via helicopter – an aerial overview of the Gahcho Kué Mine was provided along with an explanation of the expected changes to air, land and water. This enabled participants to see first-hand the lake levels, shoreline, flows to the watershed as well as an opportunity to land at Kirk Lake, and discuss this location as a proposed future cultural site.
- From the Land – De Beers' representatives lead a walk from site along the shoreline of Kennady Lake up a small hill to a weather station. This provided an opportunity to see and discuss the approximate location of the three proposed open pits and Mine development plans. Maps were brought along and consulted throughout the walk. Participants enjoyed picking berries along the walk. The delegates returned to site by walking past and discussing the cuttings containment facility, the land farm and some of the current equipment on site in lay down areas.

- From the Water, via boat – on Kennady Lake workshop participants were shown the locations of the three (3) kimberlite deposits and they discussed the expected changes to Kennady Lake that will occur during construction, operation and closure. Participants were also offered the opportunity to fish as part of the boat tour and this was facilitated through an amendment to the scientific collection licence issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) for the baseline aquatic programs.

By offering all three (3) perspectives, De Beers believes that all participants gained a better understanding of the Project and were therefore in a better position to share their input and guidance on several key components of the Mine including: dewatering plan and mitigation/monitoring of the downstream environment; the fish-out program; lake recovery after closure; mine roads designed to support wildlife and caribou crossing; pioneer earthwork activities and related permits; and the selection of Kirk Lake as a proposed cultural site, traditional monitoring and fish tasting location, and other topics.

Capacity funding for these site-based workshops was made available to all the Aboriginal Parties so that they could arrange for the inclusion of Elders, members of their lands and environment committees and/or other experts who could, on the community's behalf, bring their unique knowledge and experience to the site-based workshops. De Beers also funded all travel and accommodations to bring representatives from their communities to the float plane pick-up point for departure to the Project site.

These site workshops enabled more detailed engagement on AEMP, Wildlife, the Fish-out and a proposed future cultural site where the annual fish tasting will be carried out as part of monitoring activities.

Questions, comments, concerns and suggestions raised by the communities and the responses by De Beers are outlined further in this report in each specific community section.

### 2.3.1. Site Visit Agenda and Participants

The agenda for each site workshop required one (1) full day at the site. Generally, each workshop agenda included the following:

- Check in at float plane base for pick up by De Beers;
- Flight to the Project site;
- Safety Orientation and Welcome Breakfast;
- Introduction and Overview of the Project (including the planned Land Use Permit application for pioneering earthworks);
- Workshop – Activities Session # 1 (Site Surface Review & Berry Picking/Review of Mine Plan and Fish-out by Boat with Licensed Fishing, or Aerial Overview by Helicopter);
- Lunch;
- Workshop – Activities Session # 2;
- Refreshment Break;
- Workshop – Activities Session #3;
- Refreshment Break;
- Fish filleting and examination of fish along with summary of the day's activities and discussion; and
- Return Flight from Gahcho Kué to home community/Yellowknife float plane base.

Generally, at least four (4) representatives of De Beers attended each site workshop including the Project Permitting Manager, Superintendents of Permitting, and Site Manager. Community liaison staff as well as a dedicated note taker was also in attendance at most of the workshops. Interpreters were also present at site workshops when necessary.

Questions, comments, concerns and suggestions raised by the communities and the responses by De Beers are outlined further in this report in each specific community section, along with the names of attendees to the community meetings and site workshops.

The presentation offered at the beginning of the workshop is included in Appendix E of this Report.

### 2.4. Ni Hadi Yati Background

As background, De Beers submitted a draft Terms of Reference for an Adaptive Management Advisory Committee (AMAC) in May 2012 as part of the EIR process. In response, the Akaitcho Dene First Nations

and the Tłıchǵ Government jointly considered and discussed De Beers' proposal and developed an alternative for De Beers' consideration, based on their respective views and needs. De Beers met with the two groups and discussed a new way of working together and agreed to work with the Akaitcho Dene First Nations and Tłıchǵ Government to more fully develop an alternative concept to AMAC that was mutually satisfactory. De Beers did so on the understanding that any alternative would have to include all six Aboriginal Parties for De Beers to move forward with an alternative.

De Beers and the Akaitcho Dene First Nations as well as Tłıchǵ Government representatives met on five occasions between October and November 2012, to advance a new collaborative model.

On Wednesday December 5, 2012 during the Gahcho Kué public hearing, an innovative joint presentation from the Akaitcho Dene First Nations, Tłıchǵ Government and De Beers was made regarding a new proposed collaborative forum that would provide a meaningful way for Aboriginal Parties to participate in the ongoing development and review of monitoring and management plans as well as review of data generated from those plans and a means to incorporate traditional knowledge. The Forum proposed was called Ni Hadi Yati, a Chipewyan name which in English translates to *Words that Watch the Land or People Watching the Land Together*.

#### 2.4.1. Ni Hadi Yati – Purpose

The concept of Ni Hadi Yati is to enable Aboriginal parties to have the capacity to participate with De Beers in the holistic environmental stewardship of the Project. It is an opportunity to build on collaborative relationships, increase efficiency in regulatory processes, and provide more opportunity to consider TK in the monitoring and management plans including the data generated from those plans.

De Beers' commitment to advance Ni Hadi Yati acknowledges that Aboriginal Parties have limited technical resources to effectively participate in the development and review of environmental management and monitoring plans and reports. Ni Hadi Yati aims to resolve these issues in a coordinated manner for the Project and enables increased collaboration with Aboriginal Parties in the environmental performance of the Project.

Ni Hadi Yati was developed to improve trust among parties, increase meaningful participation in environmental management and monitoring, and bring improved efficiency in the fulfillment of mandates by the regulatory authorities.

#### 2.4.2. Ni Hadi Yati – Process Agreement and Negotiation

Since the conclusion of the MVEIRB public hearing in December 2012, De Beers has remained committed to the development of Ni Hadi Yati. Toward that end, De Beers has been working diligently and collectively with the Aboriginal Parties to advance this initiative.

Specifically, in January 2013 De Beers invited the Aboriginal Parties to participate in a meeting to map a path forward for the establishment of Ni Hadi Yati. DeBeers also engaged both the NWTMN and NSMA in the first quarter of 2013 to confirm their interest in participating in the Ni Hadi Yati Agreement.

The Aboriginal Parties selected their negotiators for Ni Hadi Yati and provided confirmation of their negotiating team (the “Negotiators”) to De Beers on April 23, 2013. Discussions between De Beers and the Negotiators to establish a process agreement that commenced on April 25, 2013. The process agreement included funding from De Beers for the Aboriginal Parties to support the negotiation of Ni Hadi Yati, the terms of the negotiation, including the timeframe for the negotiation and the scope of what will be included in Ni Hadi Yati. The process agreement was signed by De Beers on July 12, 2013 and each of the six Aboriginal Parties signed the process agreement shortly thereafter.

To date, De Beers and the Negotiators have held a number of negotiation sessions and the negotiations remain on track as per the process agreement.

#### 2.5. Socio-Economic Agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)

Negotiation of a Socio-Economic Agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) for the Project commenced on December 10, 2012 following conclusion of the MVEIRB Public Hearing for the Project.

The Agreement establishes how the GNWT and De Beers will work together to maximize the beneficial opportunities and to minimize, manage and mitigate potentially negative impacts arising from the Project. It sets out various measures designed to ensure that the socio-economic commitments of De Beers made during the EIR, and other measures to minimize negative socio-economic impacts resulting from the development and operation of the Project, are implemented.

Following a number of negotiation sessions between De Beers and the GNWT, and then followed by a series of meetings between GNWT and each of the Aboriginal Parties, the Socio-Economic Agreement (SEA) was signed by De Beers and the GNWT in Yellowknife on June 28, 2013.

### 3. COMMUNITY AGREEMENTS

De Beers has entered into negotiations for community agreements with each of the Aboriginal Parties. These agreements, termed community agreements or impact benefit agreements are intended to establish a clear framework for both De Beers and the communities to work together over the life of the Project. The agreements are intended to assist the communities in positioning themselves to take advantage of the employment, business and training opportunities that the Project provides. These agreements will also enable communities to work with De Beers to mitigate potential negative socio-economic impacts of the Project.

De Beers signed the first community agreement on July 5, 2013 with the North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA). De Beers continues to advance negotiations with the other five Aboriginal Parties. While the company views these negotiations an important part of its engagement regarding the Project, the negotiations are confidential and thus the details regarding the content of these negotiations are not included in this engagement report.

### 4. COMMUNICATION LOGS

A summary of De Beers' key communications with Aboriginal Parties including emails, telephone calls, letters, and meetings is contained in logs in Appendix B of this Report.

### 5. COMMUNITY SPECIFIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

#### 5.1. Deninu Kué First Nation

As described above and detailed in Appendices B, C, D and E, DKFN representatives participated in the following engagement opportunities:

- AEMP Workshop (March 26 and 27, 2013)
- Community Meeting (May 24, 2013)
- Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop (August 8, 2013)

The following section provides additional detail to the engagement opportunities between the DKFN and De Beers as well as specific input provided by DKFN representatives.

#### 5.1.1. Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Workshop, March 25 and 26, 2013

Presentations were given by De Beers and Golder on general approaches taken to monitor aquatic environments and assess potential impacts during construction and mining (see Appendix C). A general introduction to the Gahcho Kué AEMP was then presented. During this presentation, the various phases of the AEMP were discussed and contrasted with AEMPs for other mines. Specifically, the contrast between monitoring activities during construction/ dewatering and operations were discussed. Next, the various components of the AEMP were presented along with pertinent baseline data collected to date. Specifically, hydrology, water quality, sediment quality, lower trophics, and fish were discussed. Some of the key points presented were the need to monitor water quality, hydrology and small bodied fish as early indicators of any aquatic impacts. Lastly, the potential for special studies and the adaptive management response framework were introduced for discussion.

Detailed presentations made by De Beers at this session can be found in Appendix C of this document.

#### 5.1.2. DKFN Community Meeting/Workshop, May 24, 2013

On April 15, 2013, De Beers emailed a letter to Chief Louis Balsillie, DKFN; Patrick Simon, Manager Lands & Environment, DKFN; and Rosy Bjornson, Resource Management Coordinator, DKFN, describing De Beers' proposed 2013 Community Engagement. The letter outlined that in building upon the 2012 community engagement opportunities, De Beers would like to continue the conversation on both the engagement plans for the Snap Lake Mine and the Project. The letter noted that during the 2012 engagement activities, De Beers received a number of inquiries from community members regarding opportunities for employment, training, scholarship programs and business opportunities with the company as well as regarding environmental matters. In addition, De Beers offered to provide capacity funding to enable active participation and involvement of community elders or experts. De Beers encouraged the participation of elders and youth as they have expertise, important knowledge and unique perspectives to share.

De Beers proposed a May 2013 Update Workshop to be held in Fort Resolution the week of May 21 to 30, 2013. De Beers proposed to provide a general update in the morning on employment and business opportunities, scholarships and training opportunities. The afternoon session would address environment topics by both the Snap Lake Mine and Gahcho Kué Environment staff with a specific focus on AEMP and Conceptual Closure and Reclamation Plans (CCRPs). Community input received at these meetings would be taken into consideration as De Beers continually refines the AEMP and CCRP.

On May 24, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives travelled from Yellowknife, NWT to Fort Resolution, NWT to engage the DKFN membership in discussions regarding both the Snap Lake Mine and the Project.

A total of twenty-seven (27) DKFN delegates were in attendance and the engagement opportunity allowed for a combination of presentations, demonstrations and open discussion opportunities.

Some discussion themes that emerged in this workshop include:

- DKFN concern with GNWT and an approach to engagement that is initiated through the Hamlet Council of Fort Resolution, with De Beers providing clarification regarding the SEA and the separate roles of GNWT, DKFN, and De Beers;
- DKFN concern regarding accessibility of the NWT Mine Training Society in Fort Resolution;
- DKFN concern regarding their community preparedness for business opportunities which led to a discussion about joint venture opportunities and small business workshops as well as clarification from De Beers regarding how NWT and Aboriginal business are given extra points in De Beers' bid evaluation process; and
- DKFN concern that there is no employment coordinator in the community and that DKFN lacks human resources to support job advertisements that are being issued by De Beers and others for opportunities at the mines.

De Beers' presentation material from this workshop, along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this report.

### 5.1.3. [Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop, August 8, 2013](#)

Following the May 2013 community workshop, De Beers proposed to host a Gahcho Kué summer site workshop and suggested DKFN select a date from within the window of August 19 to August 30, 2013. The Gahcho Kué workshops would focus on having community members visit the proposed AEMP monitoring locations including reference locations, demonstration of monitoring equipment in the field to explain how sampling is completed, fish tasting, berry picking, as well as visiting closure and reclamation locations. De Beers explained that this would be an opportunity for community visitors to come with company representatives onto the land to discuss monitoring plans and so De Beers could seek guidance and input into these plans by the community. De Beers explained that input from community members during these workshops would be taken into consideration in designing the

monitoring plans including any recommendations on how Traditional Knowledge could inform and improve De Beers' monitoring plans. The window of dates proposed by De Beers was not one that worked for the DKFN, and so August 12<sup>th</sup> was confirmed for the site workshop.

On August 12, 2013 five (5) delegates from the DKFN travelled from Fort Resolution to the Project site.

Following the safety orientation, De Beers delivered a presentation that addressed the objectives of the visit, a brief project introduction, the Project status and an overview of the site visit activities. The intended objectives of the day included:

- Continue an ongoing conversation to refresh community understanding of the Project.
- Provide an updated on the status of the proposed Project, including Project timelines and how those timelines relate to the regulatory timelines for the Project.
- Tour the site to see how the site is with current infrastructure and grow community understanding of where the Project infrastructure will be located and how the site will be managed once in construction and operations.
- Seek input on how De Beers should plan fish tasting and other monitoring programs, including how to incorporate Traditional Knowledge into these monitoring programs.

De Beers reviewed the timeline of the Project and where in the regulatory process the Project was. De Beers explained that the Decision Report for the Environmental Impact Review (EIR) had been issued by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board on July 19, 2013 and that the company was awaiting Ministerial review and approval. De Beers explained that a positive Minister's Decision on the EIR was the prerequisite for the MVLWB to accept an application from De Beers for the Land Use Permit and Water License that De Beers will need in order to construct and operate the mine. De Beers expressed hope that a positive Minister's Decision on the EIR would be received by September 2013. De Beers also explained that the company had begun to submit key draft reports to the MVLWB in May 2013. While the permitting phase of the regulatory process could not be initiated by the MVLWB until after the Minister's positive EIR Decision, De Beers' reports and management plans which would be reviewed as part of the permitting phase were already being posted to the MVLWB website. De Beers noted this provided communities with an extended opportunity to review these draft plans and reports in advance of the permitting phase being initiated.

De Beers explained that the exploration camp at Kennady Lake had supported the development and advancement of the Gahcho Kué Project since the early 1990s and that the camp was now dated and lacked the equipment and infrastructure necessary to support full construction of the Project. De Beers explained that in order to be positioned for full construction in the summer of 2014, De Beers would need to utilize the 2014 winter road season to deliver construction equipment and supplies to the site. For this delivery to occur, De Beers noted the necessary site roads and laydown area would need to be created in advance of the 2014 winter road to be able to receive and store materials. De Beers explained the scope of the pioneering activities generally as the following:

- Limited site roads and laydown area to accommodate the 2014 winter road delivery.
- Quarrying, including explosives use and storage to obtain material for roads and laydown area.
- Establishment of a construction camp to house additional workers required.
- All-season pioneer airstrip to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply.
- Storage for fuel required to operate equipment and facilities during the pioneering work.

Questions and/or suggestions that arose from this presentation came primarily from Chief Balsillie. The Chief suggested it would be nice if De Beers could supply fish from Kennady Lake for an event in Fort Resolution on August 23, 2013. Although it was not possible to achieve this in 2013, De Beers plans to include providing fish to the community during the fish-out.

The Chief also asked about the re-stocking of the fish once the mine was closed. De Beers explained that re-stocking would occur naturally and over time as there are no current plans to reintroduce fish at this time with the consideration of not wanting to disturb the natural ecology.

The Chief expressed disappointment that not all of the members who had signed up to attend this site workshop had joined with the community delegation. He noted that by not coming, seats made available by De Beers had been empty on the plane to site and these could have been made available to others from the community who would have liked to participate in this site visit. He explained that by attending these types of visits, people could see firsthand what De Beers is doing on site and what the company is planning and that the visits by community members help offset incorrect rumours that can circulate amongst the community by those who may be missing some important information. De Beers acknowledged his comments and noted that the company will have other opportunities for the community to visit in future.

A delegate asked for more information about the Kennady Lake dewatering plan. De Beers reviewed the 3-D Gahcho Kué Mine model including the dewatering plan with consideration to dyke placements in response.

Following this presentation, the delegates were informed of the logistics for the site based activities that were arranged for the day and delegates were then divided into three groups to rotate through each activity for the balance of the day.

#### *5.1.3.1. Site Surface Review with Berry Picking*

This tour left from the Exploration Camp and followed along the shoreline of Kennady Lake, up a small hill to a weather station while participants discussed the approximate location of the three proposed open pits and other points of interest. Maps were brought along and consulted throughout the walk. Participants were invited to pick berries along the walk. There was disappointment expressed that cranberries were not quite ready to be picked. The delegates returned to site by walking past and discussing the cuttings containment facility, the land farm and some of the current equipment on site that are currently in laydown areas.

During the walk, there was further discussion regarding the pioneer work and related Land Use Permit and comments suggested general support from the DKFN members for this approach.

#### *5.1.3.2. Review of Mine Plan and Fish-out by Boat with Licensed Fishing*

Following a boat safety briefing, this tour left from the site dock in a motorized fishing boat. Delegates were taken around Kennady Lake. Discussion in the boat centered on some key features of the proposed mine plan such as the fish out, the location of the pits, the dyke areas, the type of fish in the lake and the flow of water. The delegates were invited to fish using a fishing rod during the tour.

Comments and suggestions that came forward from DKFN members during the boat tour included:

- DKFN would like to be involved in the fish-out of Kennady Lake.
- Employment opportunities should be vetted through Chief and council to distribute to their people to ensure that everyone is aware of the opportunities.
- The DKFN hold a culture camp in August annually and this is the main summer event at which fish from Kennady Lake would be welcomed.

- DKFN suggested a fish drying operation would be good at site and that this would require spruce poles and a structure such as a teepee to house them and that spruce was the appropriate wood to produce smoke for drying the fish.
- DKFN members were impressed by the quality of the lake trout, especially the flesh colour and texture.
- Burbot eggs are very good to eat when boiled and this should be considered during the fish-out.
- Fish carcasses from the fish-out can be used by trappers to bait traps.

#### *5.1.3.3. Aerial Overview*

Following a helicopter safety briefing, this tour left from the site helicopter pad and flew to particular interest points around site including marked points for the proposed air strip, ore processing plant, explosives storage and accommodations buildings. The helicopter then flew downstream, enabling an overview of the water flows. The helicopter landed at Kirk Lake, a proposed cultural camp site for future fish tastings, monitoring and cultural events. Upon return, the helicopter tour also included viewing of Lake N11 into which some of the Kennady Lake water will be displaced. Proposed dyke areas were also included in the tour.

#### *5.1.3.4. Filleting and Fish Examination*

The final activity on site at the end of the day, prior to closing remarks was one in which the delegates gathered in a screened tent next to the site dock on the shoreline of Kennady Lake to filet some of the fish that were caught that day. They also performed an informal fish inspection together with De Beers. During the filleting, delegates were invited to share any closing remarks about their experiences at the site or to bring forward any questions that remained. The following summarizes the remarks provided:

- DKFN would like to come back to the Gahcho Kué site;
- DKFN members had enjoyed their visit and were pleased with what they have seen and heard;
- DKFN members enjoyed fishing at Kennady Lake and would like to return again to fish or even to come back in the winter to see caribou;
- the site at Kirk Lake would make a good cultural camp location; and
- the food provided by De Beers at the camp was enjoyed by all.

Closing remarks by De Beers included expressed gratitude for taking the time for the delegates to travel to Gahcho Kué to see the Project site and to hear about the plan personally. De Beers committed that these types of opportunities will continue throughout the life of the mine.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop, along with a list of attendees can be found in Appendix E of this report.

## 5.2. Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation

As described above and detailed in Appendices B, C, D and E, LKDFN representatives participated in the following engagement opportunities:

- AEMP Workshop (March 26 and 27, 2013)
- Public Meeting (May 27 and 30, 2013)

The following section provides additional detail to the engagement opportunities between the LKDFN and De Beers as well as specific input provided by LKDFN representatives.

### 5.2.1. Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Workshop, March 25 and 26, 2013

Presentations were given by De Beers and Golder on general approaches taken to monitor aquatic environments and assess potential impacts during construction and mining (see Appendix C). A general introduction to the AEMP was then presented. During this presentation, the various phases of the AEMP were discussed and contrasted with AEMPs for other mines. Specifically, the contrast between monitoring activities during construction/dewatering and operations were discussed. Next, the various components of the AEMP were presented along with pertinent baseline data collected to date. Specifically, hydrology, water quality, sediment quality, lower trophics, and fish were discussed. Some of the key points presented were the need to monitor water quality, hydrology and small bodied fish as early indicators of any aquatic impacts. Lastly, the potential for special studies and the adaptive management response framework were introduced for discussion.

Detailed presentations made by De Beers at this session can be found in Section 2.1 and Appendix C of this document.

### 5.2.2. Public Community Meeting/Workshop, May 27 and 30, 2013

On April 15, 2013, De Beers emailed a letter to Chief Dora Enzoe, LKDFN; Mike Tollis, Manager Lands & Wildlife, LKDFN; and Graeme Drew, Senior Administrative Officer, LKDFN describing De Beers' proposed 2013 Community Engagement. The letter outlined that in building upon the 2012 community engagement opportunities, De Beers would like to continue the conversation on both the engagement plans for the Snap Lake Mine and the Project. The letter noted that during the 2012 engagement activities, De Beers received a number of inquiries from community members regarding opportunities

for employment, training, scholarship programs and business opportunities as well as environmental matters.

De Beers proposed a May 2013 De Beers Update Workshop to be held in the communities the week of May 21 to 30, 2013. This community workshop would be open to the public. De Beers proposed to provide a general update in the morning on employment and business opportunities, scholarships and training opportunities. The afternoon session would address environment topics by both the Snap Lake Mine and Gahcho Kué Environment staff with a specific focus on AEMP and CCRPs. Community input received at these meetings would be taken into consideration as De Beers continually refines the AEMP and CCRP plans.

On April 18, 2013, De Beers received a letter from Mr. Tollis in response to the community engagement invitation. This letter outlined concern that the proposed community visit workshop of one day for the suggested list of topics would not provide sufficient time to adequately address the issues. It was suggested by Mr. Tollis that the workshop be extended to three days. There was also a request to clarify De Beers' invitation for 'site workshops' and 'site visits' as "the First Nation would send different representatives to workshops than to site visits." The letter went on to request that future site visits incorporate snow machines for the youth to travel on the land, instead of flying to site. Additionally, the letter outlined a need to "formalize the relationship" between the collection and use of "traditional knowledge held by experts in Łutsel K'e." Further, Mr. Tollis expressed a willingness to "be open to collaboratively developing an agreement to formalize our relationship in terms of sharing our traditional knowledge with De Beers." In addition, concern was expressed for capacity funding reimbursement occurring following engagement sessions as the community of Łutsel K'e hosts numerous engagement activities throughout the year with various developers "to the point where a significant amount of funds is outstanding and waiting on invoice payment at year-end." Mr. Tollis noted that LKDFN was open to discussing the payment options further with De Beers. The conclusion of the letter requested to add an agenda item to the community workshop that allows for a meeting with the Wildlife Committee to formalize an engagement strategy for the 2013 year. De Beers arranged a teleconference with Mr. Tollis and Mr. Graeme Drew, Senior Administrative Officer in response.

On April 25, 2013 De Beers engaged in a telephone call regarding the upcoming community workshop with LKDFN representatives, Mike Tollis and Graeme Drew. After a review of the general community workshop approach and agenda, it was agreed that De Beers would offer a two (2) – day workshop in

Łutsel K'e focused only on updating the community regarding implementation of the Snap Lake Impact Benefit Agreement, discussing Snap Lake Mine & Gahcho Kué Project Employment, Training, Scholarships and Business opportunities (May 27, 2013) and Snap Lake Mine and Gahcho Kué Permitting and Environment (May 30, 2013). It was agreed that De Beers would send a draft agenda for the two (2) – day workshop as well as a description to Chief and Council in advance. De Beers noted it would await information from LKDFN that was being developed by LKDFN on a TK sharing agreement. De Beers offered to advance the capacity funding to LKDFN prior to the community workshops and to work with Mr. Tollis to finalize the budget for these to take place in the community so that the funds could be processed by De Beers in advance and released early. It was agreed that De Beers would follow up with Mr. Tollis to finalize the site workshop dates. De Beers also suggested that a separate technical meeting at the Gahcho Kué Project site could be held through Ni Hadi Yati discussions.

On May 7, 2013 De Beers emailed Mike Tollis the draft agenda for the upcoming community workshop scheduled for May 27, 2013 and May 30, 2013.

On May 15, 2013 De Beers received a letter from Mike Tollis in response to the draft agenda sent on May 7, 2013. The letter stated that in light of the LKDFN's position, as stated in the closing statements to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board, the LKDFN position on the Project remained unchanged. LKDFN expressed they wanted to see progress towards improved environmental and socio-economic performance at Snap Lake Mine for their members. The letter expressed an interest to fully engage with De Beers in the upcoming community workshops on Snap Lake Mine only and LKDFN requested that "all engagement for the Gahcho Kué Project in the community cease until such time that significant progress is made towards operating a sustainable mine at Snap Lake." De Beers proceeded with a focus on Snap Lake Mine, in order to address community concerns and in hope that this would open discussion opportunities for the Project. It was then agreed that one day would be required to cover the reduced agenda and that the date of May 27, 2013 would be acceptable to LKDFN.

On May 26, 2013, De Beers emailed Mike Tollis and Florence Catholique, LKDFN, an updated draft agenda for the May 27, 2013 meeting confirming in the agenda that topics would focus on Snap Lake only.

On May 27, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives travelled from Yellowknife, NWT to Łutsel K'e, NWT to engage the LKDFN membership in discussions regarding Snap Lake Mine. The Chief opened the

meeting by advising the community members that they were not to speak to De Beers about the Gahcho Kué Project during this meeting and advised all members to stay focused on Snap Lake. The community was not able to complete all activities planned by De Beers within the scheduled day so De Beers agreed to return to Łutsel K'e to complete the workshop on May 30, 2013. The details of these two days are not included in this engagement report, as they are specific to Snap Lake Mine. Details on the information shared regarding the Snap Lake Mine will be provided in the Snap Lake Engagement Plan and Implementation Update separately.

### 5.2.3. Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop

On July 3, 2013, De Beers sent a letter to Chief Dora Enzoe, LKDFN. The purpose of the letter was to request that the Chief reconsider the community's decision to decline De Beers' offer for opportunities to engage in conversation with De Beers regarding the Project. The letter also summarized De Beers' recent engagement with the community regarding the Snap Lake Mine, including a visit by a delegation with the Chief to the Snap Lake Mine site on June 20, 2013. De Beers noted that the company had provided information and had discussed the environmental and socio-economic performance of the Snap Lake Mine specific to LKDFN's concerns both in the community on May 27 and May 30 and had shown first hand all of the improvements made to water management infrastructure and systems at the Snap Lake Mine during the June site visit. De Beers sought confirmation that this would now clear the way to discuss the Project.

De Beers also acknowledged the position and decision made by Chief and Council was to not support the Project and suggested this should not prevent LKDFN and De Beers from engaging in meaningful conversations about the proposed Project. De Beers expressed that the company continues to value the input of the LKDFN leadership and community members as the Project's development is continuing to advance. De Beers also expressed concern that the unintended consequences of LKDFN's decision to disengage with De Beers would be that Project concerns which community members may wish to express would not be given an avenue for discussion with De Beers. As well, the community would be left behind in terms of information, dialogue and understanding of the Project and furthering its avenues for working with De Beers to shape the Project would be minimized as well.

In closing, De Beers urged the LKDFN to reconsider and provide De Beers with the opportunity to share the same information the company had shared in May with all other Aboriginal groups regarding the

Project and the company extended a repeated invitation to attend both the Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Project sites.

On July 16, 2013, De Beers sent a letter to Mike Tollis regarding finalizing the community site-based workshops at Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Project site. This included a reminder that capacity funding for the attendance to either or both of these visits would be provided to assist the Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation to involve their Elders or other experts. The letter restated due to time restrictions and clearance planning, De Beers encouraged LKDFN to respond with a proposed date suitable to attend each site.

The LKDFN chose not to participate in the Project site activity. It also has not further engaged with De Beers on the summer site activities undertaken with all other communities at the Snap Lake Mine.

### 5.3. North Slave Métis Alliance

As described above and detailed in Appendices B, C, D and E, NSMA representatives participated in the following engagement opportunities:

- AEMP Workshop (March 26 and 27, 2013)
- NSMA Community Meeting (May 25, 2013)
- Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop (August 10, 2013)

The following section provides additional detail to the engagement opportunities between the NSMA and De Beers as well as specific input provided by NSMA representatives.

#### 5.3.1. Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Workshop, March 25 and 26, 2013

Presentations were given by De Beers and Golder on general approaches taken to monitor aquatic environments and assess potential impacts during construction and mining (see Appendix C). A general introduction to the AEMP was then presented. During this presentation, the various phases of the AEMP were discussed and contrasted with AEMPs for other mines. Specifically, the contrast between monitoring activities during construction/dewatering and operations were discussed. Next, the various components of the AEMP were presented along with pertinent baseline data collected to date. Specifically, hydrology, water quality, sediment quality, lower trophics, and fish were discussed. Some of the key points presented were the need to monitor water quality, hydrology and small bodied fish as early indicators of any aquatic impacts. Lastly, the potential for special studies and the adaptive management response framework were introduced for discussion.

Detailed presentations made by De Beers at this session can be found in Appendix C of this document.

### 5.3.2. North Slave Métis Alliance Meeting/Workshop, May 25, 2013

On April 15, 2013, De Beers emailed a letter to Bill Enge, NSMA President and Eric Binion, Regulatory Analyst, NSMA, describing De Beers' proposed 2013 Community Engagement. The letter outlined that in building upon the 2012 community engagement opportunities, De Beers would like to continue the conversation on both the engagement plans for the Snap Lake Mine and the proposed Gahcho Kué Project. The letter noted that during the 2012 engagement activities, De Beers received a number of inquiries from community members regarding opportunities for employment, training, scholarship programs and business opportunities as well as environmental matters.

De Beers proposed a May 2013 De Beers Update Workshop to be held with the NSMA the week of May 21 to 30, 2013. De Beers proposed to provide a general update in the morning on employment and business opportunities, scholarships and training opportunities. The afternoon session would address environment topics by both the Snap Lake Mine and Gahcho Kué Environment staff with a specific focus on AEMP and CCRPs. Community input received at these meetings would be taken into consideration as De Beers continually refines the AEMP and CCRPs.

On May 25, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives met with NSMA delegates in Yellowknife, NWT to engage the NSMA membership in discussions regarding both Snap Lake Mine and the Project.

A total of thirteen (13) NSMA delegates were in attendance and the engagement opportunity allowed for a combination of presentations, demonstrations and open discussions.

Some themes that emerged from this workshop include:

- An interest in seeing more NSMA De Beers employees moving into more senior management positions.
- Questions regarding freshwater intake in Kennady Lake.
- Ways to improve how De Beers and the NSMA work together to develop and offer basic job training.
- Circulation of regular Business Registry updates to keep NSMA members informed.

Detailed De Beers' presentations from this workshop, along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this report.

### 5.3.3. Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop, August 10, 2013

On April 15, 2013, De Beers emailed a letter to Bill Enge, NSMA President and Eric Binion, Regulatory Analyst, NSMA, describing De Beers' proposed 2013 Community Engagement.

Following the May 2013 NSMA workshop, De Beers proposed to host a Gahcho Kué summer site workshop and suggested NSMA select a date from within the window of August 19 to August 30, 2013. The Gahcho Kué workshops would focus on having community members visit the proposed AEMP monitoring locations including reference locations, demonstration of monitoring equipment in the field to explain how sampling is completed, fish tasting, berry picking, as well as visiting closure and reclamation locations. De Beers explained that this would be an opportunity for NSMA members to come with company representatives onto the land so De Beers' staff and the NSMA delegates could discuss monitoring plans as well as seek the guidance and input into these plans by the NSMA.

De Beers explained that input from NSMA members during these workshops would be taken into consideration in designing the monitoring plans including any recommendations on how Traditional Knowledge could inform and improve De Beers' monitoring plans.

On August 10, 2013, ten (10) delegates from the NSMA travelled from Yellowknife to the Gahcho Kué Project site.

Following the safety orientation, De Beers delivered a presentation that addressed the objectives of the visit, a brief project introduction, the Project status and an overview of the site visit activities. The intended objectives of the day included:

- Continue an ongoing conversation to refresh NSMA members understanding of the Project.
- Provide an update on the status of the proposed Project, including Project timelines and how those timelines relate to the regulatory timelines for the Project.
- Tour the site to see how the site is with current infrastructure and grow community understanding of where the Project infrastructure will be located and how the site will be managed once in construction and operations.
- Seek input on how De Beers should plan fish tasting and other monitoring programs, including how to incorporate Traditional Knowledge into these monitoring programs.

De Beers reviewed the timeline of the Project and where in the regulatory process the Project was. De Beers explained that the Decision Report for the Environmental Impact Review (EIR) had been issued

by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board on July 19, 2013 and that the company was awaiting Ministerial review. De Beers explained that a positive Minister's Decision on the EIR was the prerequisite for the MVLWB to accept an application from De Beers for the Land Use Permit and Water License that De Beers would need in order to construct and operate the mine. De Beers expressed hope that a positive Minister's Decision on the EIR would be received by September 2013. De Beers also explained that the company had begun to submit key draft reports to the MVLWB in May. While the permitting phase of the regulatory process could not be initiated by the MVLWB until after the Minister's positive EIR Decision, De Beers' reports and management plans which would be reviewed as part of the permitting phase were already being posted to the MVLWB website. De Beers noted this provided communities with an extended opportunity to review these draft plans and reports in advance of the permitting phase being initiated.

De Beers explained that the exploration camp at Kennady Lake had supported the development and advancement of the Project since the early 1990's and that the camp was now dated and lacked the equipment and infrastructure necessary to support full construction of the Project. De Beers explained that in order to be positioned for full construction in the summer of 2014, De Beers would need to utilize the 2014 winter road season to deliver construction equipment and supplies to the site. For this delivery to occur, De Beers noted the necessary site roads and laydown area would need to be created in advance of the 2014 winter road to be able to receive and store materials. De Beers explained the scope of the pioneering activities generally as the following:

- Limited site roads and laydown area to accommodate the 2014 winter road delivery.
- Quarrying, including explosives use and storage to obtain material for roads and laydown area.
- Establishment of a construction camp to house additional workers required.
- All-season pioneer airstrip to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply.
- Storage for fuel required to operate equipment and facilities during the pioneering work.

The questions that were raised following this presentation were regarding how the cuttings containment area worked and how it was managed. De Beers explained how the cuttings containment area worked and provided this explanation at the cuttings containment area as part of the site surface review activity. This included showing where the cuttings pond was located, where the drill cuttings go, and explaining how the surrounding eskers are used for containment. An explanation regarding how De Beers is proposing to close and cover it and the process for approval of this work was also outlined.

There were also questions about the lake sediment after drainage and De Beers explained how sediment will be placed in separate piles near the proposed rock piles.

Following this presentation, the delegates were informed regarding the logistics for the site-based activities that were arranged for the day and delegates were then divided into three groups to rotate through each activity for the balance of the day.

#### *5.3.3.1. Site Surface Review with Berry Picking*

This tour left from the exploration camp and followed the shoreline of Kennady Lake, up a small hill to a weather station while participants discussed the approximate location of the three proposed open pits and other points of interest. Land maps were brought along and consulted upon throughout the walk. Participants were invited to pick berries along the walk. The delegates returned to site by walking past and discussing the cuttings containment facility, the land farm and some of the current equipment on site that are currently in lay down areas.

During the walk, there was further discussion regarding the pioneer work and the related Land Use Permits.

Feedback from NSMA Members during the site surface review included:

- Walking the site helped to form a better understanding of the overall mine plan.
- NSMA members were supportive of pioneer work and of De Beers obtaining the Land Use Permit that would be required to advance the pioneer work.
- Encouraged De Beers to think about and construct mine roads so that they promote caribou crossing, and take into consideration boulder sizes in this construction.
- Stated preference that there would be some form of water treatment in place as part of the Project Plan.

#### *5.3.3.2. Review of Mine Plan and Fish Out by Boat with Licensed Fishing*

Following a boat safety briefing, this tour left from the site dock in a motorized fishing boat. Delegates were taken around Kennady Lake. Discussion in the boat centered on some key features of the proposed mine plan such as the fish out, the location of the pits, the dyke areas, the type of fish in the lake and the flow of water. The delegates were invited to fish using a fishing rod during the tour.

Comments and suggestions that came forward from NSMA members during the boat tour included:

- Fish from the fish-out could be used during their National Aboriginal Day Fish Fry in Yellowknife as this feeds many community members.
- NSMA would like De Beers to coordinate with their membership for the fish-out so that specific employment opportunities could be targeted and they would like consideration for capacity funding for this.
- The Métis often chant when fishing.
- NSMA would like to see De Beers include youth and elders together in the fish-out.
- NSMA would like to see De Beers consider drying the fish on site and acquiring the appropriate equipment to do so.
- The fish caught in Kennady Lake look to be in good health.
- NSMA members noted that Kennady Lake is very shallow and the delegates supported the dewatering and fish out proposed strategies.

#### *5.3.3.3. Aerial Overview*

Following a helicopter safety briefing, this tour left from the site helicopter pad and flew around particular interest points around site included marked points for the proposed air strip, processing plant, explosives storage and accommodations buildings. The helicopter then flew downstream enabling an overview of the water flows. The helicopter landed at Kirk Lake, a proposed cultural camp site for future fish tastings, monitoring and cultural events. Upon return, the helicopter tour also included viewing of Lake N11 into which some of the Kennady Lake water will be displaced. Major proposed dyke areas were also included in the tour.

Some additional topics of discussion during the helicopter tour included:

- Support for Kirk Lake to be used for future water monitoring, cultural centre, fish tasting, berry picking, medicinal and traditional plant studies, and wildlife monitoring.
- East Lake looks like a good reference lake site.
- Supportive of dewatering plan.
- Supportive of continued engagement.
- Realization as to why water treatment is not needed.

#### 5.3.3.4. *Filleting and Fish Examination*

The final activity on site at the end of the day, prior to closing remarks was one in which the delegates gathered in a screened tent next to the site dock on the shoreline of Kennady Lake to filet some of the fish that were caught that day. They also performed an informal fish inspection together with De Beers. During the filleting, delegates were invited to share any closing remarks about their experiences at the site. The following summarizes the remarks provided:

- The fish flesh and skin tone look very healthy which means that the lake is healthy.
- The delegates now have a firm understanding of the water flow around this area.
- The day was very informative.
- The site activities were more interactive this year compared to last year and this change was helpful and appreciated.
- The activities were well organized and provided generous opportunities to learn a lot about the Project area and how De Beers plans to get it back to a similar state to how it is now after closure of the mine.
- This trip was one of the best trips in terms of information provided and activities when considering a number of trips to this Project and other mine sites in the past and encouraged De Beer to continue this kind of meaningful consultation.
- Firm belief that there should be a water treatment plant and that De Beers needs to ensure that the water is clean upon closure.
- Expression that De Beers should aim to do better than just achievement of water licence parameters set in the permitting phase if possible.
- Suggested a 3-D (topographical) map would be a better tool to see the elevations of the site more clearly.
- Sufficient information has been provided and evaluated and delegates are comfortable that De Beers should be able to move forward with this Project.
- For a first trip to Gahcho Kué, one delegate was very pleased with the plan presented and discussion.
- Concern was expressed about the need to ensure that roads are constructed for quarrying with best practices and caribou migration and protection in mind. Once the roads are built they are high and caribou need to get on and off the roads safely. Other mines have made the mistake of building big boulders on the roads to deter wildlife. The animals should be allowed to cross the

roads wherever they choose and big boulders prevent crossing. De Beers should apply learning from other mines as they construct the roads.

- NSMA members were satisfied with the dykes.
- Appreciative of the consultation process by De Beers at all levels so far.

#### 5.3.3.5. *Gahcho Kué Model Demonstration*

Once the surface tour, aerial overview and boat trip were completed, the NSMA delegates gathered in their original meeting room to review the full 3-D Gahcho Kué Mine model and De Beers staff led them in a discussion and demonstration regarding the dewatering plan with consideration to dyke placement.

Closing remarks by De Beers included expressed gratitude for taking the time for the delegates to travel to Kennady Lake to see the Project site and to hear about the plan personally. De Beers committed that these types of opportunities will continue throughout the life of the mine.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop, along with a list of attendees can be found in Appendix E of this Report.

## 5.4. Northwest Territory Métis Nation

As described above and detailed in Appendices B, C, D and E, NWTMN representatives participated in the following engagement opportunities:

- AEMP Workshop (March 26 and 27, 2013)
- NWTMN Meeting (June 12, 2013)
- Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop (August 7, 2013)

The following section provides additional detail to the engagement opportunities between the NWTMN and De Beers as well as specific input provided by NWTMN representatives.

### 5.4.1. Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Workshop, March 25 and 26, 2013

Presentations were given by De Beers and Golder on general approaches taken to monitor aquatic environments and assess potential impacts during construction and mining (see Appendix C). A general introduction to the AEMP was then presented. During this presentation, the various phases of the AEMP were discussed and contrasted with AEMPs for other mines. Specifically, the contrast between monitoring activities during construction/ dewatering and operations were discussed. Next, the various components of the AEMP were presented along with pertinent baseline data collected to date.

Specifically, hydrology, water quality, sediment quality, lower trophics, and fish were discussed. Some of the key points presented were the need to monitor water quality, hydrology and small bodied fish as early indicators of any aquatic impacts. Lastly, the potential for special studies and the adaptive management response framework were introduced for discussion.

Detailed presentations made by De Beers at this session can be found in Appendix C of this document.

#### 5.4.2. Northwest Territories Métis Nation Meeting/Workshop, June 12, 2013

On April 15, 2013, De Beers emailed a letter to Gary Bailey, NWTMN President; Tim Heron, Environment Manager; and Earl Jacobson, NWTMN Executive Director, describing De Beers' proposed 2013 Community Engagement. The letter outlined that in building upon the 2012 community engagement opportunities, De Beers would like to continue the conversation on both the engagement plans for the Snap Lake Mine and the proposed Project. The letter noted that during its 2012 engagement activities, De Beers received a number of inquiries regarding opportunities for employment, training, scholarship programs and business opportunities as well as environmental matters and that the company would cover these topics.

De Beers proposed a May 2013 De Beers Update Workshop to be held with the NWTMN the week of May 21 to 30, 2013. De Beers proposed to provide a general update in the morning on employment and business opportunities, scholarships and training opportunities. The afternoon session would address environment topics by both the Snap Lake Mine and Gahcho Kué Environment staff with a specific focus on AEMP and ICRPs. NWTMN input received at these meetings would be taken into consideration as De Beers continually refines the AEMP and CCRPs.

On June 12, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives travelled to Hay River, NWT to meet with NWTMN delegates from Hay River, Fort Resolution and Fort Smith to engage the NWTMN in discussions regarding Snap Lake Mine and the Project.

A total of nineteen (19) NWTMN delegates were in attendance and the engagement opportunity allowed for a combination of presentations, demonstrations and open discussion opportunities.

Some discussion themes that emerged from this workshop include:

- Interest in Kennady Lake fish movement and fish tracking.
- Consideration to keep specialized employment opportunities in the North.

- Lack of underground mine training by the NWT Mine Training Society in Hay River.
- The mining environment at site may affect some Aboriginal workers as it is 'institutional' and may remind some of residential school experiences – this should be considered in the design of future mines.
- Acknowledgement that the NWTMN has difficulty competing with other Aboriginal businesses that have already had the support of previous mines and Impact Benefit Agreements to establish their businesses and a need for help in business development.
- Concern that waste rock piles may affect the wildlife with on example being the piles scaring the caribou away.
- The zone of influence of the Gahcho Kué Project should be extended to include the roads around the mine site.
- Interest in learning about the monitoring site locations and techniques.
- How securities are held for closure and reclamation and due diligence is undertaken to ensure corporations can meet the security requirements.
- Interest in learning more about the Project timelines, the mine's life and reclamation plans.
- Advised that De Beers needs to carefully consider how the construction of its roadways can be user-friendly for animals and caribou and regarding the importance of ensuring caribou and other wildlife can cross roads easily.

De Beers presentations from this workshop along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this Report.

#### 5.4.3. Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop, August 7, 2013

Following the June 2013 NWTMN workshop, De Beers proposed to host a Gahcho Kué summer site workshop and suggested the NWTMN select a date from within the window of August 19 to August 30, 2013. The Gahcho Kué workshops would focus on having community members visit the proposed AEMP monitoring locations including reference locations, demonstrating monitoring equipment in the field to explain how sampling is completed, fish tasting, berry picking, as well as visiting closure and reclamation locations. De Beers explained that this would be an opportunity for NWTMN delegates to come with company representatives onto the land so De Beers staff and the NWTMN delegation could discuss monitoring plans and so De Beers could seek guidance and input into these plans by the community. De Beers explained that input from community members during these workshops would be taken into

consideration in designing the monitoring plans, including any recommendations on how Traditional Knowledge could inform and improve De Beers' monitoring plans.

On August 7, 2013, nine (9) delegates from the NWTMN travelled to the Gahcho Kué Project site.

Following the safety orientation, De Beers delivered a presentation that addressed the objectives of the visit, a brief Project introduction, the Project status and an overview of the site visit activities. The intended objectives of the day included:

- Continue an ongoing conversation to refresh NWTMN understanding of the Project.
- Provide an updated on the status of the proposed Project, including Project timelines and how those timelines relate to the regulatory timelines for the Project.
- Tour the site to see how the site is with current infrastructure and grow NWTMN members' understanding of where the Project infrastructure will be located and how the site will be managed once in construction and operations.
- Seek NWTMN input on how De Beers should plan fish tasting and other monitoring programs, including how to incorporate Traditional Knowledge into these monitoring programs.

De Beers went on to review the timeline of the Project and where in the regulatory process the Project was. De Beers explained that the Decision Report for the Environmental Impact Review (EIR) had been issued by the MVEIRB on July 19, 2013 and that the company was awaiting Ministerial review and approval. De Beers explained that a positive Minister's Decision on the EIR was the prerequisite for the MVLWB to accept an application from De Beers for the Land Use Permit and Water License that De Beers will need in order to construct and operate the mine. De Beers expressed hope that a positive Minister's Decision on the EIR would be received by September 2013. De Beers also explained that the company had begun to submit key draft reports to the MVLWB in May. While the permitting phase of the regulatory process could not be initiated by the MVLWB until after the Minister's positive EIR Decision, De Beers' reports and management plans which would be reviewed as part of the permitting phase were already being posted to the MVLWB website. De Beers noted this provided communities with an extended opportunity to review these draft pan and reports in advance of the permitting phase being initiated.

De Beers explained that the exploration camp at Kennady Lake had supported the development and advancement of the Gahcho Kué Project since the early 1990s and that the camp was now dated an

lacked the equipment and infrastructure necessary to support full construction of the Project. De Beers explained that in order to be positioned for full construction in the summer of 2014, De Beers would need to utilize the 2014 winter road season to deliver construction equipment and supplies to the site. For this to occur, De Beers noted the necessary site roads and laydown area would need to be created in advance of the 2014 winter road to be able to receive and store materials. De Beers explained the scope of the pioneering activities generally as the following:

- Limited site roads and laydown area to accommodate the 2014 winter road delivery.
- Quarrying, including explosives use and storage to obtain material for roads and laydown area.
- Establishment of a construction camp to house additional workers required.
- All-season pioneer airstrip to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply.
- Storage for fuel needed to operate equipment and facilities during pioneering work.

Following this presentation, the delegates were informed regarding the logistics for the site-based activities that were arranged for the day and delegates were then divided into three groups to rotate through each activity for the balance of the day.

#### *5.4.3.1. Site Surface Review with Berry Picking*

This tour left from the exploration camp and followed the shoreline of Kennady Lake, up a small hill to a weather station while participants discussed the approximate location of the three proposed open pits and other points of interest. Land maps were brought along and consulted upon throughout the walk. Participants were invited to pick berries along the walk. The delegates returned to site by walking past and discussing the cuttings containment facility, the land farm and some of the current equipment on site that are currently in laydown areas.

Some additional topics of discussion during the site surface review included:

- A review of the technology used by the drillers to determine the temperature underground and the water flow.
- NWTMN members suggested that rock piles be taller instead of wider so that the piles would remain inside one watershed.
- NWTMN members expressed an understanding of winter road constraints and expressed general support for the proposed pioneer work.
- NWTMN members expressed satisfaction regarding the land farm soil project.

- There was some concern expressed regarding closure of the mine and the need for De Beers to ensure the land could be used by future generations after mining was finished.
- NWTMN sought clarification regarding the financial securities that are required of De Beers by government for closure and reclamation, how the amount is set and what the government does to ensure proper closure procedures occur.
- NWTMN members noted that there are improved requirements by government today on mines than there were in past mines, such as the Giant Mine and they valued this.

#### *5.4.3.2. Review of the Mine Plan and Fish Out and Licensed Fishing*

Following a boat safety briefing, this tour left from the site dock in a motorized fishing boat. Delegates were taken around various areas of Kennady Lake. Discussion in the boat centered on some key features of the proposed mine plan such as the fish out, the location of the pits, the dyke areas, the type of fish in the lake and the flow of water. The delegates were invited to fish using a fishing rod during the tour. Fish caught in the morning were cooked for lunch so that the delegates could taste Kennady Lake trout.

Comments and suggestions that came forward from NWTMN members during the boat tour included:

- Support of the proposed downstream monitoring plan.
- Confirmation that the timing for a planned fish-out in early summer is good timing.
- NWTMN would like to see De Beers involve youth.
- NWTMN members suggested De Beers could consider using commercial fisherpeople from Hay River for the fish-out.
- NWTMN members expressed support for the dewatering plan.
- NWTMN members appreciated the opportunity for a visual fish inspection and indicated their observations were the fish were healthy and good quality fish.

#### *5.4.3.3. Aerial Overview*

Following a helicopter safety briefing, this tour left from the site helicopter pad and flew around particular interest points around site including marked points for the proposed air strip, processing plant, explosives storage and accommodations buildings. The helicopter then flew downstream, enabling an overview of the water flows. The helicopter landed at Kirk Lake, a proposed cultural camp site for future fish tastings, monitoring and cultural events. Upon return, the helicopter tour also included viewing of Lake N11 where some of the Kennady Lake water will be displaced into. Major proposed dyke areas were also included in the tour.

Some additional topics of discussion during the aerial overview included:

- NWTMN members liked the idea that Kirk Lake to be used for future water monitoring, cultural centre, fish tasting, berry picking and wildlife monitoring.
- NWTMN members enjoyed seeing muskox (some for a second year in a row).
- Kirk Lake view provides various elevation vantage points and NWTMN members liked this.
- General support for the pioneer work to proceed, including the airstrip and winter road.
- General support for dewatering approach, but expressed concern with flooding during the dewatering of Kennady Lake and the need for De Beers to manage water flows to avoid flooding.
- Support for East Lake as a reference lake (outside of the watershed).

#### *5.4.3.4. Filleting and Fish Examination*

The final activity on site at the end of the day, prior to closing remarks was one in which the delegates gathered in a screened tent next to the site dock on the shoreline of Kennady Lake to filet some of the fish that were caught that day. They also performed an informal fish inspection together with De Beers. During the filleting, delegates were invited to share any closing remarks about their experiences at the site or to bring forward any questions that remained. The following summarizes the remarks provided:

- NWTMN members were appreciative of the land and vegetation information presented.
- The monitoring information that was shared was thorough and appreciated.
- A request for a movie or photos of this site workshop to be shared with other NWTMN members would be nice to have.
- NWTMN would appreciate copies of the maps used and queried whether any photographs from the fish filleting would be made available.
- Some NWTMN members noted that this Project will be very good for the economy and that the NWT Economy needs a boost.
- Comments were received regarding the impressive cleanliness and care taking of the Project site.
- The fish in Kennady Lake are healthy and tasted very good.

#### 5.4.3.5. *Gahcho Kué Model Demonstration*

Once the surface tour, aerial overview and boat trip were completed, the NWTMN delegates gathered in their original meeting room to review the full 3-D Gahcho Kué Mine model and De Beers staff led them in a discussion and demonstration regarding the dewatering plan with consideration to dyke placement.

Closing remarks by De Beers included expressed gratitude for taking the time for the delegates to travel to Gahcho Kué to see the Project personally and the invitation and commitment that these types of opportunities will continue throughout the life of the mine.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop, along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix E of this report.

### 5.5. Tłı̨chǫ Government

As described above and detailed in Appendices B, C, D and E, representatives for the Tłı̨chǫ Government and/or citizens from Tłı̨chǫ communities participated in the following engagement opportunities:

- AEMP Workshop (March 26 and 27, 2013)
- Kwe Beh Working Group Meeting (April 3, 2013)
- Community Meetings:
  - June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013 – Community of Wekweètì
  - June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013 – Community of Gamètì
  - June 5, 2013 – Community of Whatì
  - June 6, 2013 – Community of Behchokǫ
- Kwe Beh Working Group Meeting (June 24, 2013)
- Gahcho Kué Site Workshop (August 8, 2013)

The following section provides additional detail to the engagement opportunities between the Tłı̨chǫ Government and De Beers as well as specific input provided by Tłı̨chǫ Government representatives and Tłı̨chǫ citizens.

#### 5.5.1. *Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Workshop, March 25 and 26, 2013*

Presentations were given by De Beers and Golder on general approaches taken to monitor aquatic environments and assess potential impacts during construction and mining (see Appendix C). A general introduction to the AEMP was then presented. During this presentation, the various phases of the AEMP were discussed and contrasted with AEMPs for other mines. Specifically, the contrast between

monitoring activities during construction/dewatering and operations were discussed. Next, the various components of the AEMP were presented along with pertinent baseline data collected to date. Specifically, hydrology, water quality, sediment quality, lower trophics, and fish were discussed. Some of the key points presented were the need to monitor water quality, hydrology and small bodied fish as early indicators of any aquatic impacts. Lastly, the potential for special studies and the adaptive management response framework were introduced for discussion.

Detailed presentations made by De Beers at this session can be found in Appendix C of this document.

#### 5.5.2. Community Meetings/Workshops, June 3 to 6, 2013

On April 2, 2013, De Beers emailed a letter to Sonny Zoe, Chairperson of the Kwe Beh Working Group for the Tłıchǵ Government describing De Beers' proposed 2013 Community Engagement. The letter outlined that in building upon the 2012 community engagement opportunities, De Beers would like to continue the conversation on both the engagement plans for the Snap Lake Mine and the Project. The letter noted that during the 2012 engagement activities, De Beers received a number of inquiries from community members regarding opportunities for employment, training, scholarship programs and business opportunities as well as environmental matters.

De Beers proposed a May 2013 De Beers Update Workshop to be held in the Tłıchǵ communities the week of May 21 to 30, 2013. The community workshops would be open to the public. De Beers proposed to provide a general update in the morning on employment and business opportunities, scholarships and training opportunities. The afternoon session would address environment topics by both the Snap Lake mine and Gahcho Kué Environment staff with a specific focus on AEMP and CCRPs. Community input received at these meetings would be taken into consideration as De Beers continually refines the AEMP and CCRPs.

On April 3, 2013, the Permitting Manager for the Project and other De Beers staff met with the Kwe Beh Working Group to update them on the Project and to discuss De Beers' suggested engagement for 2013 and De Beers request to proceed with community meetings in the Tłıchǵ Communities. The community engagement approach and dates were agreed upon and De Beers was advised to proceed with community meetings between June 3 and 7, 2013.

Between June 3 and 6, 2013, De Beers representatives travelled to Wekweèti, NWT; Gamèti, NWT; Whatì, NWT; and Behchokǵ, NWT to meet with various Tłıchǵ Government community members.

#### 5.5.2.1. *Wekweèì*

On June 3, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives travelled to Wekweèì, NWT to host a public meeting for Tłıchǵ Government delegates and members of the public to discuss both the Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Project.

A total of four (4) Tłıchǵ citizens and/or Tłıchǵ Government delegates were in attendance. Due to low attendance, the De Beers representatives decided to forego the formal presentation format and instead created an interactive opportunity for the attendees to look at and discuss posters, maps, mine models and displayed information.

Some themes that emerged from this community meeting include:

- Questions about the construction of the proposed mine such as the length of time for each phase of the mine (Construction, Operations, Closure), the height, slope and coverage of the rock piles.
- How the fish-out plan for Kennady Lake would be implemented.
- Concerns regarding the residue from blasting and the possibility that it can get into local water sources was raised in the context that this has been a concern for the Tłıchǵ at other operating mines.
- Concern over caribou populations and their decline.
- Interest in receiving funding for a drug and alcohol workshop to support the Community Government.

De Beers presentations from this workshop were made available on printed copies in the community for discussion with attendees. These, along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this report.

#### 5.5.2.2. *Gamèì*

On June 4, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives travelled to Gamèì, NWT to host a public meeting for Tłıchǵ Government delegates and/or members of the public to discuss both Snap Lake Mine and the Project.

A total of twenty-five (25) Tłıchǫ citizens and/or Tłıchǫ Government delegates were in attendance and the engagement opportunity allowed for a combination of presentations, demonstrations and open discussion opportunities.

Some themes that emerged from this workshop include:

- Appreciation of the jobs that the Project will generate and that for the young generation employment is the best way to help them, but seeking what are the job opportunities of those who have good life experience, but not a lot of formal education.
- Proximity to families is important and while jobs at the mine provide opportunities, they also separate those employed from their families and sometimes for those with young families, maintaining long-term employment is difficult so De Beers should place importance on giving a second chance to youth from small communities.
- De Beers should look for ways to help with on-the-land programs for youth that link them to their elders, language and culture.
- Some youth raised in the small communities will be less likely to apply on or retain mine jobs due to lack of opportunity to apply their own traditional knowledge on the job.
- Interested in better understanding securities and the mine closure process.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop, along with a list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this report.

#### *5.5.2.3. Whatı*

On June 5, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives travelled to Whatı, NWT to host a public meeting for Tłıchǫ Government Delegates and/or members of the public to discuss the Snap Lake Mine and the Project.

A total of forty-five (45) Tłıchǫ Government delegates and/or members of the public were in attendance and the engagement opportunity allowed for a combination of presentations, demonstrations and open discussion opportunities.

One Tłıchǫ citizen requested that if there was time, to screen a 15-minute animated movie created by Tłıchǫ youth. The movie, co-created by University of Alberta students and the Tłıchǫ, described the history of the Tłıchǫ from a story that occurred in 1772 that has been passed down through generations

using oral story telling. This was the first time the movie had been screened in Whatì and there was great pride in being able to show this to the community. De Beers' staff members were delighted to have this opportunity and enjoyed the video presentation along with the community members present.

Some general questions regarding the content of the material presented by De Beers were asked as well some inquiries on employment opportunities and wildlife monitoring.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop, along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this Report.

#### 5.5.2.4. *Behchokò*

On June 6, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives travelled to Behchokò to host a public meeting with Tłıchq Government delegates and/or members of the public to discuss the Snap Lake Mine and the Project.

A total of eighty (80) Tłıchq Government delegates were in attendance and the engagement opportunity allowed for a combination of presentations, demonstrations and open discussion opportunities. It is important to note that although eighty (80) delegates signed into the workshop, only a select few remained in attendance for the full duration of activities throughout the day. Many Tłıchq citizens expressed they had come to have a brief opportunity to meet with De Beers' representatives, or to speak with specific representatives privately regarding the hand delivery of their resumes, or ask for business advice, etc. De Beers' Human Resources and Business Development staff were pleased to do so and made themselves available.

Some themes that emerged from those who attended include:

- Interest in learning more about the materials used in blasting.
- Interest in the depth of the water in Kennady Lake.
- Wanting to understand the Project status and timelines.
- Interest in understanding how grease/oil spills on the land are cleaned up by De Beers when they occur.
- Interest in understanding the fish-out plan at Kennady Lake.
- Concern that there will be flooding on the land due to Kennady Lake dewatering, with reference to Snare Lake Hydro Dam and the rising water in that experience).

- Questions about the status and process for negotiating an Impact Benefit Agreement for the Project.
- Concern that appropriate securities need to be held as part of Project closure planning.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop, along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this Report. De Beers also attended a meeting with the Kwe Beh Working Group on June 24, 2013 in Yellowknife and provided an update regarding the meetings held in the communities, outlined a summary of the discussions held in the communities, discussed scheduling the summer site workshop and discussed some of the logistical items related to planning a successful visit.

#### *5.5.2.5. Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop, August 28, 2013*

Following the June 2013 community meetings, De Beers proposed to host a Gahcho Kué summer site workshop and suggested the Tłı̨chǫ Government select a date from within the window of August 19 to August 30, 2013. The Gahcho Kué workshops would focus on having community members visit the proposed AEMP monitoring locations including reference locations, demonstrating monitoring equipment in the field to explain how sampling is completed, fish tasting, berry picking, as well as visiting closure and reclamation locations. De Beers explained that this would be an opportunity for community visitors to come with company representatives onto the land so De Beers staff and the community delegation could discuss monitoring plans and so De Beers could seek the guidance and input into these plans from Tłı̨chǫ citizens.

De Beers explained that input from Tłı̨chǫ citizens and Tłı̨chǫ Government delegates during this workshop would be taken into consideration in designing the monitoring plans including any recommendations on how Traditional Knowledge could inform and improve De Beers' monitoring plans. The date of August 28<sup>th</sup> was agreed to by the Tłı̨chǫ Government.

Although De Beers anticipated approximately 8 to 10 representatives, on August 28, 2013, four (4) delegates from the Tłı̨chǫ Government were available to travel from their respective communities to the Project site.

Following the safety orientation, De Beers delivered a presentation that addressed the objectives of the visit, a brief Project introduction, the Project status and an overview of the site visit activities. The intended objectives of the day included:

- Continue an ongoing conversation with the Tłıchǫ Government and Tłıchǫ citizens to refresh their understanding of the Project.
- Provide an updated on the status of the proposed Project, including Project timelines and how those timelines relate to the regulatory timelines for the Project.
- Tour the site to see how the site is with current infrastructure and grow Tłıchǫ citizens understanding of where the Project infrastructure will be located and how the site will be managed once in construction and operations.
- Seek input from the Tłıchǫ representatives on how De Beers should plan fish tasting and other monitoring programs, including how to incorporate Traditional Knowledge into these monitoring programs.

De Beers explained that the exploration camp at Kennady Lake had supported the development and advancement of the Project since the early 1990s and that the camp was now dated and lacked the equipment and infrastructure necessary to support full construction of the Project. De Beers explained that in order to be positioned for full construction in the summer of 2014, De Beers would need to utilize the 2014 winter road season to deliver construction equipment and supplies to the site. For this delivery to occur, De Beers noted the necessary site roads and laydown area would need to be created in advance of the 2014 winter road to be able to receive and store materials. De Beers explained the scope of the pioneering activities generally as the following:

- Limited site roads and laydown area to accommodate the 2014 winter road delivery.
- Quarrying, including explosives use and storage to obtain material for roads and laydown area.
- Establishment of a construction camp to house additional workers required.
- All-season pioneer airstrip to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply.
- Storage for fuel needed to operate equipment and facilities during pioneering work.

Following this presentation, the delegates were informed regarding the logistics for the site-based activities that were arranged for the day.

#### *5.5.2.6. Site Surface Review with Berry Picking*

This tour left from the exploration camp and followed the shoreline of Kennady Lake, up a small hill to a weather station while participants discussed the approximate location of the three proposed open pits and other points of interest. Maps were brought along and consulted throughout the walk. Participants

were invited to pick berries along the walk. The delegates returned to site by walking past and discussing the cuttings containment facility, the landfarm and some of the current equipment on site that are currently in laydown areas.

During the walk, there was further discussion regarding the pioneer work and related Land Use Permit. There was general understanding of the winter road constraints and support for the Land Use Permit for pioneer earthworks. Discussion also included an explanation for the technology used by the drillers to determine the temperature underground and the water flow.

#### *5.5.2.7. Review of the Mine Plan and Fish Out and Licensed Fishing*

Following a boat safety briefing, this tour left from the site dock in a motorized fishing boat. Delegates were taken around Kennady Lake. Discussion in the boat centered on some key features of the proposed mine plan such as the fish-out, the location of the pits, the dyke areas, the type of fish in the lake and the flow of water. The delegates were invited to fish using a fishing rod during the tour.

Some additional topics of discussion during the boat tour included:

- June 21, July 28 and August 4 of 2014 are dates where the Tłıchǫ have events that would require fish for community events. The provision of the fish from a fish-out of Kennady Lake would be appreciated and appropriate for these events.
- Drying the fish as a preservation method is something the Tłıchǫ citizens would like to see happen.
- The Tłıchǫ Government has a community training program for youth with elders out on the land which creates the opportunity for the sharing of TK. It would be ideal to involve those individuals involved in that program in the fish-out. One of the delegates from the Tłıchǫ Government Implementation Office noted she would follow up with De Beers to explore how to incorporate this into the planned fish-out.
- Questions as to how De Beers is incorporating TK into the grizzly bear monitoring and tracking.
- Recommendation to use 5.5 inch nets for the fish out, instead of 5.0 inch nets.

#### *5.5.2.8. Aerial Overview*

Following a helicopter safety briefing, this tour left from the site helicopter pad and flew to particular interest points around site including marked points for the proposed air strip, processing plant, explosives storage and accommodations buildings. The helicopter then flew downstream enabling an

overview of the water flows. The helicopter landed at Kirk Lake, a proposed cultural camp site for future fish tastings, monitoring and cultural events. Upon return, the helicopter tour also included viewing of Lake N11 into which some of the Kennady Lake water will be displaced. Major proposed dyke areas were also included in the tour.

Some additional topics of discussion during the helicopter tour included:

- Support in using Kirk Lake as a cultural area.
- Discovery of lithic scatters around the eskers in the Kirk Lake area.
- The importance of doing some archeological work in the Kirk Lake area prior to continued use or changes to the land.
- Sharing of knowledge regarding how people would have hunted caribou from around Kirk Lake by look at the island formations and crossing points. It was explained that the caribou would have been hunted from the water as they crossed it. As a consequence, there are likely many arrowheads in the area.
- Tłıchǫ citizens noted that people wouldn't have camped on the eskers due to wildlife exposure.

After the completion of the activities, delegates were invited to share any closing remarks about their experiences at the site or to bring forward any questions that remained. The following summarizes the remarks provided:

- Visitors enjoyed the barrens, helicopter and cultural camp location, noting it was very pleasant and nice.
- This day at site brings up some emotions that come with the fond memories of being on the land.
- The more visitors get to see of the Project, the better the trip is and this was a good visit.
- There was appreciation expressed to De Beers for the planning of this visit.
- Visitors really enjoyed the approach to have a helicopter perspective, perspectives from the water and from being on the land.
- Suggestion that De Beers do site visits next year, but during warmer weather – perhaps late June or early July 2014.

Closing remarks by De Beers included expressed gratitude for taking the time for the Tłı̨chǫ delegates had taken to travel to Kennady Lake to see the Project personally. De Beers also committed that these types of opportunities will continue throughout the life of the mine.

#### 5.5.2.9. *Gahcho Kué Model Demonstration*

Once the surface tour, aerial overview and boat trip were completed, the Tłı̨chǫ delegates gathered in their original meeting room to review the full 3-D Gahcho Kué Mine model and De Beers staff led them in a discussion and demonstration regarding the dewatering plan with consideration to dyke placement.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix E of this Report.

### 5.6. Yellowknives Dene First Nation

As described above and detailed in Appendices B, C, D and E, representatives from the Yellowknives Dene First Nation participated in the following engagement opportunities:

- AEMP Workshop (March 26 and 27, 2013)
- Community Meeting (May 29, 2013)
- Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop (August 8, 2013)

The following section provides additional detail to the engagement opportunities between the Tłı̨chǫ Government and De Beers as well as specific input provided by Tłı̨chǫ Government representatives and Tłı̨chǫ citizens.

#### 5.6.1. *Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Workshop, March 25 and 26, 2013*

Presentations were given by De Beers and Golder on general approaches taken to monitor aquatic environments and assess potential impacts during construction and mining (see Appendix C). A general introduction to the AEMP was then presented. During this presentation, the various phases of the AEMP were discussed and contrasted with AEMPs for other mines. Specifically, the contrast between monitoring activities during construction/dewatering and operations were discussed. Next, the various components of the AEMP were presented along with pertinent baseline data collected to date. Specifically, hydrology, water quality, sediment quality, lower trophics, and fish were discussed. Some of the key points presented were the need to monitor water quality, hydrology and small bodied fish as

early indicators of any aquatic impacts. Lastly, the potential for special studies and the adaptive management response framework were introduced for discussion.

Detailed presentations made by De Beers at this session can be found in Appendix C of this Report.

#### 5.6.2. Community Meeting, May 24, 2013

On April 15, 2013, De Beers emailed a letter to Chief Edward Sangris, YKDFN Detah; Chief Roy Erasmus Sr., YKDFN N'Dilo and Shannon Gault, Director Lands & Environment YKDFN, describing De Beers' proposed 2013 Community Engagement. The letter outlined that in building upon the 2012 community engagement opportunities, De Beers would like to continue the conversation on both the engagement plans for the Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Project. The letter noted that during the 2012 engagement activities, De Beers received a number of inquiries from community members regarding opportunities for employment, training, scholarship programs and business opportunities with the company as well as regarding environmental matters. In addition, De Beers offered to provide capacity funding to enable active participation and involvement of community Elders or experts and De Beers encouraged the participation of Elders and Youth as they have expertise, important knowledge and unique perspectives to share.

De Beers proposed a May 2013 De Beers Update Workshop to be with the YKDFN during the week of May 21 to 30, 2013. This community workshop would be open to all YKDFN members. De Beers proposed to provide a general update in the morning on employment and business opportunities, scholarships and training opportunities. The afternoon session would address environment topics by both the Snap Lake Mine and Gahcho Kué Environment staff with a specific focus on AEMP and CCRPs. Community input received at these meetings would be taken into consideration as De Beers continually refines the AEMP and CCRPs.

On April 25, 2013 the Permitting Manager and the YKDFN Director of Lands & Environment discussed the request and it was agreed that the community meeting would be held in N'dilo.

On May 29, 2013, a team of De Beers' representatives met with YKDFN delegates in N'Dilo, NWT to engage the YKDFN membership in discussions regarding both the Snap Lake Mine and the Project.

A total of seven (7) YKDFN delegates were in attendance. Due to low attendance, the De Beers representatives decided to forego the formal presentation format and instead created an interactive

opportunity for the attendees to look at and discuss posters, maps, mine models and displayed information.

Some themes that emerged from this community workshop include:

- Interest in learning about the dyke placements around Kennady Lake during mining operations.
- Concern for Project site to return to its 'natural state' after closure.
- Clarification and purpose of reference lakes.
- Monitoring of water levels.
- Spill monitoring and treatment.
- Concern was raised that caribou may not return to mine site areas.

De Beers' presentation material made available during this workshop and the list of attendees can be found in Appendix D of this Report.

### 5.6.3. Gahcho Kué Site Visit/Workshop, August 8, 2013

Following the May 2013 YKDFN community workshop, De Beers proposed to host a Gahcho Kué summer site workshop and suggested YKDFN select a date from within the window of August 19 to August 30, 2013. The Gahcho Kué workshop would focus on having YKDFN community members visit the proposed AEMP monitoring locations including reference locations, demonstration of monitoring equipment in the field to explain how sampling is completed, fish tasting, berry picking, as well as visiting closure and reclamation locations. De Beers explained that this would be an opportunity from YKDFN community visitors to come with company representatives onto the land so De Beers' staff could discuss the monitoring plans and so De Beers could seek the guidance and input from YKDFN community representatives.

De Beers explained that input from community members during these workshops would be taken into consideration in designing the monitoring plans, including any recommendations on how Traditional Knowledge could inform and improve De Beers' monitoring plans. The window of dates proposed by De Beers was not one that worked for the YKDFN, and so August 8<sup>th</sup> was confirmed for the site workshop.

On August 8, 2013, ten (10) delegates from the YKDFN travelled to the Project site.

Following the safety orientation, De Beers delivered a presentation that addressed the objectives of the visit, a brief Project introduction, the Project status and an overview of the site visit activities. The intended objectives of the day included:

- Continue an ongoing conversation with YKDFN members to refresh their understanding of the Project.
- Provide an updated on the status of the proposed Project, including Project timelines and how those timelines relate to the regulatory timelines for the Project.
- Tour the site to see how the site is with current infrastructure and grow YKDFN understanding of where the Project infrastructure will be located and how the site will be managed once in construction and operations.
- Seek input from the YKDFN representatives on how De Beers should plan fish tasting and other monitoring programs, including how to incorporate TK into these monitoring programs.

De Beers explained that the exploration camp at Kennady Lake had supported the development and advancement of the Gahcho Kué Project since the early 1990s and that the camp was now dated and lacked the equipment and infrastructure necessary to support full construction of the Project. De Beers explained that in order to be positioned for full construction in the summer of 2014, Dew Beers would need to utilize the 2014 winter road season to deliver construction equipment and supplies to the site. For this delivery to occur, De Beers noted the necessary site roads and laydown area would need to be created in advance of the 2014 winter road to be able to receive and store materials. De Beers explained the scope of the pioneering activities generally as the following:

- Limited site roads and laydown area to accommodate the 2014 winter road delivery.
- Quarrying, including explosives use and storage to obtain material for roads and laydown area.
- Establishment of a construction camp to house additional workers required.
- All-season airstrip to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply.
- Storage for fuel needed to operate equipment and facilities during pioneering work.

Following this presentation, the delegates were informed regarding the logistics for the site-based activities that were arranged for the day.

Some of the questions that were raised following this presentation centred on understanding why Kennady Lake needed to be dewatered to create the open pits for mining and reaching the kimberlite

ore bodies. De Beers used the mine plan model to further explain the dewatering process. There were also questions around the caribou activity that has been monitored at the Project camp site. There were also questions around the drilling programs and whether drilling was being done in winter. De Beers outlined drilling that has been ongoing since the 1990s and showed granite and kimberlite core samples that have resulted from the drilling.

Following this presentation, the YKDFN visitors were informed regarding the logistics for the site-based activities that were arranged for the day and then the delegates were divided into groups to rotate through each activity for the balance of the day.

#### *5.6.3.1. Site Surface Review with Berry Picking*

This tour left from the exploration camp and followed the shoreline of Kennady Lake, up a small hill to a weather station while participants discussed the approximate location of the three proposed open pits and other points of interest. Maps were brought along and consulted throughout the walk. Participants were invited to pick berries along the walk. The delegates returned to site by walking past and discussing the cuttings containment facility, the landfarm and some of the current equipment on site that are currently in laydown areas.

During the walk, there was further discussion regarding the site plans and interaction with the land. YKDFN representatives provided the following comments and observations:

- De Beers should take timing for best berry picking into consideration for future site visits.
- In YKDFN culture, adult males do not pick berries.
- There was a suggestion that De Beers consider moving the airstrip away from the proposed area to an area that is already disturbed, if possible.
- YKDFN members observed large tracks on the trail and discussed whether these were bear footprints.

#### *5.6.3.2. Review of the Mine Plan and Fish-out and Licensed Fishing*

Following a boat safety briefing, this tour left from the site dock in a motorized fishing boat. Delegates were taken around various areas of Kennady Lake. Discussion in the boat centered on some key features of the proposed mine plan such as the fish-out, the location of the pits, the dyke areas, the type of fish in the lake and the flow of water. The delegates were invited to fish using a fishing rod during the tour.

Some additional topics of discussion during the boat tour included:

- Suggestions to use YKDFN Elders and Youth during the fish-out.
- Recommendation that De Beers time the fish-out so that the distribution of fish to the communities can be done for significant cultural events such as National Aboriginal Day, the Annual Assembly of the Akaitcho and the Dene Assembly.
- Consider YKDFN commercial fishing opportunities.
- De Beers should consider planning for the community to fly in and fly out each day during the fish-out, if possible.
- Generally YKDFN members noted the shallowness of Kennady Lake.

### 5.6.3.3. *Aerial Overview*

Following a helicopter safety briefing, this tour left from the site helicopter pad and flew around particular interest points around site including marked points for the proposed air strip, processing plant, explosives storage and accommodations buildings. The helicopter then flew downstream, enabling an overview of the water flows. The helicopter landed at Kirk Lake, a proposed cultural camp site for future fish tastings, monitoring and cultural events. Upon return, the helicopter tour also included viewing of Lake N11 into which some of the Kennady Lake water will be displaced. Major proposed dyke areas were also included in the tour.

Some additional topics of discussion during the helicopter tour included:

- Support for Kirk Lake to be used for future water monitoring, cultural centre, fish tasting, berry picking, medicinal and traditional plant studies, and wild life monitoring.
- Discussion regarding whether it was best to use wall tents or a cabin at Kirk Lake in the future, with no particular option coming out as the preferred option.
- Recognition by YKDFN members that the Gahcho Kué Project is a joint venture and clarification being sought regarding the ownership of the joint venture.
- Feedback regarding the ability to visually monitor the rock piles from the Kirk Lake esker tops.
- Observations that Kirk Lake offered a good area for a boat launch.
- Observations that Dyke A is shallow and De Beers will need to have gravel for the road.
- Recommendations to De Beers that wildlife crossing areas need to be clearly planned and identified.
- Suggestion that De Beers needs to agree on an Impact Benefit Agreement financial solution if De Beers wants support for the Land Use Permit for pioneering earthworks.

#### 5.6.3.4. *3-D Gahcho Kué Mine Model Demonstration*

Once the surface tour, aerial overview and boat trip were completed, the YKDFN delegates gathered in their original meeting room to review the full 3-D Gahcho Kué Mine model and De Beers staff led them in a discussion and demonstration regarding the dewatering plan with consideration to dyke placements.

#### 5.6.3.5. *Filleting and Fish Examination*

The final activity on site at the end of the day, prior to closing remarks was one in which YKDFN delegates gathered in a screened tent next to the site dock on the shoreline of Kennady Lake to filet some of the fish that were caught that day. They also performed an informal fish inspection with De Beers. During the filleting, delegates were invited to share any closing remarks about their experiences at the site or to bring forward any questions that remained. The following summarizes the remarks provided:

- YKDFN representatives noted that commercial fishing nets are 5.5 inches in size, but they suggested the net size to use during the fish-out should be about 4.5 inches.
- YKDFN representatives requested an opportunity for winter visit where they could undertake ice fishing.
- Suggested that for future site visits, De Beers should let them set up a camp, set a camp fire, etc. and enable them to enjoy a 'shore lunch'.
- Noted that cranberries are ripe later in the season, and that they would appreciate coming later in the season for cranberries.
- Would like to see archaeology information incorporated into the walking tour, as it has been in previous site visits.
- It was acknowledged that the favourite moments included the filleting, the visit to Kirk Lake and seeing the eskers.

Closing remarks by De Beers included expressed gratitude for taking the time for the delegates to travel to Kennady Lake to see the Project site and to hear about the plan personally. De Beers committed that these types of opportunities will continue throughout the life of the mine.

De Beers' presentations from this workshop along with the list of attendees can be found in Appendix E of this Report.

## 6. FUTURE ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

### 6.1. Life of Mine Engagement

Life of Mine Engagement will be guided by De Beers' policies (Sustainable Development and Working with Aboriginal communities) and will generally include:

- An annual winter or spring visit to communities by the company to meet with communities regarding the Project.
- Annual summer site visits.
- Delivery to the Government of the Northwest Territories and release to the public of an annual report regarding the Socio-Economic aspects of the Project.
- Delivery to the six Aboriginal Parties annually a report regarding the Socio-Economic aspects of the Project, specific to their participation in employment, training and business opportunities.
- A minimum of quarterly meetings with Lands and Environment Staff of each of the six Aboriginal Parties.
- Four (4) meetings a year with Ni Hadi Yati or AMAC as an alternative.
- Ad hoc workshops as defined and agreed to be mutually acceptable based on input at forums such as Ni Hadi Yati, community meetings or other meetings with De Beers Management.
- Production of periodic publications that will provide the public with updates on the Project and an opportunity to provide feedback to De Beers regarding the information presented.

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CLOSING REMARKS

De Beers acknowledges that in the NWT, we are just one mining company among a number of companies that are continually seeking the time and commitment of Aboriginal Parties to engage in discussion regarding our planned activities. While De Beers provides capacity funding to each of the Aboriginal Parties for our engagement activities and we cover all costs associated with our meetings and visits, we acknowledge that it takes time and effort on the part of Aboriginal Parties to contribute to our conversations and to the development of our Project.

De Beers would like to express our appreciation and thanks to the Aboriginal Parties for working with us, for making staff available and for encouraging the contribution of community members. With their input, our Project is better and we not only value their time and advice, but also the friendships we have grown through our ongoing dialogue.

## 8. REFERENCES

De Beers (De Beers Canada Inc.). 2010. Environmental Impact Statement for the Gahcho Kué Project. Volumes 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 7 and Annexes A through N. Submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board, Yellowknife, NWT. December 2010.

De Beers. 2012. Gahcho Kué Project Community Engagement Update – May 16, 2012 to November 20, 2012. De Beers Canada Inc. Submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board, Yellowknife, NWT. November 2012.

## 9. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
AEMP	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program
AMAC	Adaptive Management Advisory Committee
CCRP	Conceptual Closure and Reclamation Plan
De Beers	De Beers Canada Inc.
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DKFN	Deninu K'ue First Nation
EIR	Environmental Impact Review
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
IMA	Interim Measures Agreement
km	kilometres
LKDFN	Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation
m	metres
Mine	Gahcho Kué Mine
MVEIRB	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
NSMA	North Slave Métis Alliance
NWT	Northwest Territories
NWTMN	Northwest Territory Métis Nation
Project	Gahcho Kué Project
Plan	Community Engagement Plan and Implementation Update
SEA	Socio-Economic Agreement
TK	Traditional Knowledge
YKDFN	Yellowknives Dene First Nation