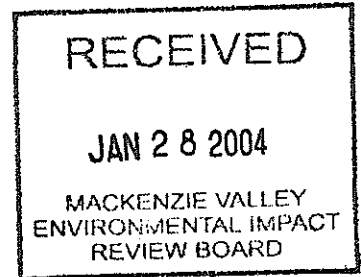


**YELLOWKNIVES DENE FIRST NATION LAND & ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC MEETING-DRYBONE BAY AND WOOL BAY
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 02, 2003
DETTAH COMMUNITY HALL**

COUNCIL PRESENT

Chief Darrell Beaulieu, N'dilo
Chief Richard Edjericon, Dettah
Councilor Alfred Baillargeon, Dettah
Councilor Cindy Allen, N'dilo
Councilor Roy Erasmus Jr., N'dilo
Councilor Fred Sangris, N'dilo
Councilor Jimmy Beaulieu, Dettah
Councilor Mary Rose Sundberg, Dettah



MEMBERS PRESENT

Rachel Crapeau
Judy Charlo
Cathy Sangris
Eileen Liske
Helen Tobie

OTHER PERSONS PRESENT

Chief Archie Catholique, Lutsel K'e
Paul Boucher, Deninu K'ue, Negotiator
Ernie Cambell, RWED
Tom Andrews, Prince of Wales Heritage Center
Greg Empson, Consultant
Max. Braden, Consolidated New Shoshone Enterprises
Bob Patterson, Snow Field Resources
Lawrence Stevenson, Consolidated Goldwin
Graham Gill, Diamonds North
Paul Cowley, North American General Corporation
Rick Hewes, EBA Engineering
Mr. Azzolini, Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
Joe Handley, MLA
Liza Enzoe, Lutsel K'e
Ernest Boucher, Lutsel K'e
Lena Drygeese, Interpreter

Rachel Crapeau:

Welcomed the members to the meeting and invited Councilor Alfred Baillargeon to say the opening prayer.

Alfred Baillargeon:

Reminded the people of the war and that everyone needs to respect each other and proceeded with the opening prayer.

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Rachel Crapeau: (translation)

Stated that everyone had come to the meeting to express their feelings on what is happening in Wool Bay and Drybone Bay and that the mining representatives were present to explain what the companies would be doing on the land. She went on to say that research was done by the L&E committee and pointed out the map that was used. She explained that the Chiefs and Council were on hand to support the members at the meeting and mentioned that the people from Lutsel K'e would have a chance to express their concerns also. A concern was that the areas in question were used by members for hunting and trapping purposes and that some members had lived there. She then introduced Greg and asked him to speak.

Greg:

Pointed out the maps around the room and stated that the mining companies representatives were present to explain to the members what their plans are for the area around Drybone Bay and Wool Bay. One of the companies present has already received a permit from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Environment Board to do some exploration work. He stated that the members could ask questions of the companies and then they would be asked to leave and the meeting would proceed, giving the members a chance to speak freely. The comments from the community would give the Chiefs and Council a chance to make a decision before they advise the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board how they feel they want these permits to proceed. He invited the representatives from the mining companies to come up and do their presentations. He introduced Mr. Braden from New Shoshone Enterprises to speak first.

Mr. Braden:

Thanked everyone for the opportunity to speak about their activities at Drybone Bay and why the company is applying to the MVL&WB for a new land use permit to continue the program. He explained that he has been working with the company in conjunction with the recently finished drill program and gave a history of his past involvement with the G-10 claims. New Shoshone's intention now as it is optioned from Mr. David Smith of the Yellowknife, the Drybone pipe is to conduct further drilling to try and prove up an economic kimberlite ore body. They plan to do this over two and up to five years depending on the success of each part of the program – they want to work from mid-June to the end of September this summer and start up again some time in January until the end of March. The results of drilling will determine how much further work they will want to do and decide where the new work will take them. They want to work out of the existing tent frame camp that is at Drybone that has been there for about a year.

Greg:

Asked what drilling equipment would be moved to the site and the number of people working there.

Mr. Braden:

Responded that they would use a diamond drilling rig, similar to the one used in February, probably take it by barge and work with it by moving it by helicopter. The number of people would be probably four people on the drill rig, a geologist and possibly a helper, in the event that they camped, there would be a cook, a camp attendant and more helpers.

Greg:

Asked if the company had previously sought the assistance of any First Nation personnel in identifying any sensitive archaeological sites or other sites that could be affected by the program.

Mr. Braden:

Responded that they previously worked through the Prince of Wales Heritage Center for that information.

Greg:

Asked if there were any further questions for Mr. Braden.

Fred Sangris:

Identified himself as a trapper and Councilor from N'dilo. Asked who New Shoshone is owned by and where it is operating from.

Mr. Braden:

Responded the company is based out of Vancouver and the principles are people that for the most part have been involved in the exploration business for a better part of their lives. It was formerly called Consolidated Shone and it's been changed to New Shoshone Ventures.

Fred Sangris:

Asked who is the principle holder of the property the company is drilling on.

Mr. Braden:

Responded that David Smith is the principle holder of Yellowknife. He added that the money that New Shoshone spends on the property earns them an interest in it, but he doesn't recall what the percentages are, but that he could get the information.

Alfred Baillergon (translation):

Stated that the community has to speak out because it is their land, and the companies are coming in without informing the community and destroying the land. He also expressed a concern about the gravesite being destroyed and that the mining companies cannot come in and take over the land. He stated that the companies have to inform the Chief and Council of any activities. He stated that the companies have to come and talk to the community and then the community could tell the companies how they feel about it. He stated that they could not treat the community like a dog being tied up. He stated that the area was being used for traditional purposes and the mining companies come in and act like no-one had ever lived in the area before – this is not right. He wanted to know how the companies were going to repay the community and that all the companies are interested in is the money.

Michel Paper (translation):

Stated that before the white people came the land was good, the water was fresh, lots of animals. He also stated that he used to work for 25 cents an hour, he was twenty one at the time, and the white people came and they used to be scared of the Dene, and the Dene were scared of the white people. He said that a lot of people have died from pollution caused by Giant Mine and Con Mine. He asked that the mining companies keep the community informed of activities on the land so that they could work together and respect each other. He stated concerns regarding the water quality and how the fish will get sick and die and so will the people. He asked that the companies help the community by giving them money. He urged the mining companies to respect the land.

Jimmy Beaulieu:

Asked that the mining companies be allowed to speak first, and then questions could be asked.

Greg:

Introduced Bob Patterson of Snow Field Resources.

Rachel Crapeau:

Invited the two gentlemen of Diamonds North to come up to make their presentation after Mr. Patterson.

Bob Patterson:

Introduced himself and thanked everyone for the opportunity to discuss their plans in order to reach an accord and understanding with each other to progress together. Snow Field Development Corporation was incorporated in 1987, based out of Vancouver and in the mining exploration business. It was registered in the Northwest Territories to do business and been involved for one year pursuing exploration in the Drybones area. Initially Snow Field entered into an agreement with Diamonds North with respect to the G-10 one, two three and five mineral claims. They also entered into a further option agreement in August with David Smith with respect to some other claim areas - Drybone two and four that claims further to the east. During the past few months they initiated a diamond drill program and completed it at the end of February to the east of Drybone Bay. Currently about to commence, in conjunction with the Diamonds North mineral claims, a further diamond drill program on the G-10 one two three and five mineral claim. It is the company's intention to respect the interest of the community in endeavoring to undertake the exploration and will seek the community's advice with respect to cultural sites and if they see any area that concerns the company, it will be immediately reported to the community to seek the opinion on how the deal with them. The current exploration program will go on for approximately six weeks and come to an end. In the summer, some surface sampling which doesn't really involve any disturbance of the properties. Later in the year, next year, to the east on the Drybone four property they would expect to obtain a land use permit that would allow them to do further diamond drilling in that area. Asked if there were any questions.

No questions.

Greg:

Introduced Diamonds North.

Mr. Gill:

Thanked everyone for the opportunity to provide information on potential plans for the G-10 one, two and three mineral claims. Stated that Diamonds North started last year in May, was spun off from an older company incorporated in 1986 called Commander Resources. In order to get a better market value for the diamond assets the new company was created. Explained that as part of the permitting process, before the company goes on the land, they look at ways that exploration can be conducted to pick the best ways for company, the communities and land and wildlife they can come up with. This involves community consultation which is part of why they are here. They have written several letters to a number of First Nation communities with respect to the G-10 one, two three and five mineral claims, they have contacted Prince of Wales Heritage Center to find out about cultural sites. An agreement has to be signed with the Heritage Center so that the information cannot be divulged to other outsiders. The program is tailored around the culturally significant sites. He stated that he could see from the maps that there are more sites and it helps him to see where they are relative to these claims in the areas where the company proposing to do some work in the very near future. Initially, the company would do some ground magnetic surveying to enhance some airborne magnetic targets that were flown in the past. This would involve grid establishment, flagged grids through the bush taking some magnetic readings and from that data the company would decide how and where they might drill. In their permit, they are looking at drilling twelve hundred to sixteen hundred meters in about eight holes, there's more than eight spots on the map but these are just target or anomalies, they are not saying they would drill all of them. The drilling would likely start quite quickly, probably four to six weeks in duration which would take them through April, just into May. It will be very low impact, helicopter supported, so no roads or trails will be cut to access drill pads. All equipment, fuel, timbers would come out of site when done, inspectors would come in to look at the ground after completion. They have asked a member of the community to act as an observer to come out before, during and after the drilling to see how the company is operating.

Greg:

Introduced Mr. Stevenson from Consolidated Goldwin

Mr. Stevenson:

Explained that Consolidated Goldwin has been around for twelve years involved in mining exploration and some directors of the company have lived and worked in the NWT for a lot of their career involved in staking. The company has applied for a permit to do a limited amount of drilling this year – it's out on the lake. The company would be involved in drilling west of Drybone Bay, one site is five hundred meters off the shore to the north and the other is five hundred meters to the west of Hump Island. Both areas are prospective - the Drybone Bay kimberlite is diamondiferous, there are few diamondiferous kimberlites in the world, it has the potential of being an economic deposit. There are probably thousands of kimberlite pipes in the world, only hundreds of them are diamondiferous, in only tens of these are productive. We are in the top 10% by having a diamondiferous kimberlite in this area. The potential here is very high. Because the company is on the lake, they won't have to set up a camp. The drill will go in and drill eight holes, about twelve hundred to fifteen hundred meters and will take four to six weeks. They have one other property to drill – in the Heame Channel located on land. There is no activity in this area. Any time they have come across any archeological site, they have made an effort to make sure it remained intact. He assured the members that the procedures are non-intrusive.

Greg:

Asked if the proposal was to drill on the lake, underwater.

Mr. Stevenson:

Responded affirmatively stating that the drill would go through the ice and into a casing into the rock

Greg:

Asked how many feet of water.

Mr. Stevenson:

Responded maybe ten, fifteen feet.

Greg:

Asked if they were proposing to drain the lake.

Mr. Stevenson:

Said no, this would not have any impact at all.

Greg:

Introduced Paul Cowley from North American General Corporation

Mr. Cowley:

Introduced himself and stated that he is a geologist who respects the wilderness. Assured the members that he has a good reputation and would not want to make any compromises. He stated that North American General Corporation is one year old and he is the Vice President and director of the company. The company only has the one property in the Wool Bay area covering a single anomaly located in Wool Bay off the shoreline in and around a little island. The company would do a very brief diamond drilling program on the lake, because of the proximity, they would take advantage of an ice road, so no camp. This is a first pass so it's a good opportunity to talk to the community before anything happens. The program would involve two or three diamond drill holes around the island. The duration of the program is about four days. The equipment would be a long year thirty eight and a skidder to move it between sites

and would not need to have a fuel stored on site. A tidy tank would be used to bring fuel in on a daily basis. The drilling that produces the core also produces rock chips. There is a system that will be used called a polydrill which strains out the cuttings and recycles the water. Those cuttings can then be moved off the site. He said that he would be on site to ensure the quality of work. Everything would be removed from the site at the completion with nothing left. He said that the Prince of Wales Heritage Center has been contacted and that there are no known archaeological sites, but the company wants the community to let them know if there is any that they know of.

Greg:

Stated that would conclude the presentations and asked the members to ask their questions. If there were no questions, the presenters would be asked to leave.

Alfred Baillergeon:

Asked that the presenters leave so that the members could discuss the issue. Stated that the exploration would have an impact on the land.

Jimmy Beaulieu(translation):

Expressed concerns about the quality of the water, the land would be impacted. Suggested that the elders be consulted as to the history of the land. Went on to state that the mining companies say that members would be the first to be hired, but that white people are hired first. Urged the mining companies to maintain good communications with the communities. He went on to say that he does not recall anyone coming to the community to inform the members of the exploration that was taking place, Drybone Bay and Wool Bay is like the National Park where the members go hunting. He stated that it would have been really nice if the mining companies had come to the community before they started the exploration. He went on to state that BHP has hired too many people from down south and that he hopes that this won't happen again. He urged the elders to stand up and speak.

Patrick Charlo:

Agreed with what Jimmy Beaulieu had to say about Ekati. He stated that maybe 10% of the people are aboriginal and the rest are from down south and it was hard to see people getting dismissed just for missing a plane. He went on to say that in the past there were no cat trails in the Drybone area, but now when he goes out on the land there are cat trails everywhere. There is a lot of snowmobile activity north of Dettah. Furs are being stolen - that's a lot of impact. He stated with spring coming there will be members going out on the land. He asked how many kimberlite pipes are in the area and how deep they are. He also asked if there is money put aside for clean up. He stated that he has seen the amount of waste rock at Ekati and expressed the concern that there is not enough room at Wool Bay for the waste rock. Same thing with Drybone Bay - that pretty well comes up to Moose Bay which is another traditional hunting ground. The waste rock will destroy most of the land there. Once the mine is shut down, that's permanent.

Greg:

Summarized the questions of as follows:

- 1) How many pipes are in the area?
- 2) Any money available for clean up if there should there be spillage on closing?
- 3) What plans have been made for any waste rock piles that have been created?

Mr. Gill:

Responded on behalf of Diamonds North as follows:

- 1) Three known kimberlites at this point – they are geophysical targets, the company has no idea if they are kimberlite pipes – the only way to find out is to drill them
- 2) Money - Diamonds North does progressive reclamation, so if the company is working in one area and about to move to another they make sure the first site is cleaned up before the company moves on. Yes, there is money set aside for that. There is money in the budget to clean up any loose ends at the end of the project.
- 3) Can't comment on that – preliminary exploration only.

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The government has strict regulations on preparation for waste materials and reclamation plans and there's usually a large reclamation bond which ensures that clean up will be done.

Rick Hewes:

Introduced himself as a biologist with FBA Engineering working with BHP, DeBeers and Diamonds North. He stated that it is only exploration that is taking place and it is very uncertain whether any particular kimberlite that will be economic to mine will be found. If there were one to be found there is a great deal of review process, public consultation, benefits agreements, all kinds of things to ensure that if a project were to proceed it would be done carefully, the environment would be protected and the benefits would be generated particularly for the communities closest to the property and the north in general.

Rachel Crapeau:

Recognized the following speakers: Fred Sangris, Judy Charlo, Cindy Allen, Mary Rose Sundberg, Cathy, Rick, Liza Enzoe, Isadore Tsetta.

Fred Sangris:

Stated that he and his partner Muskrat Dundee have taken some furs out of the area. He went on to say that the Prince of Wales does not have 100% knowledge of the archeological sites in the area and that the people have better knowledge. He went on to say that if anyone does disturb an area that they are not supposed to be in, specifically a spiritual site, they will be approached and removed, because the members do protect their land. He went to state that since the mining companies have been in the area for quite some time, that this is the first time he has seen the mining companies publicly coming to the communities because they need to consult with the people. Akaiteho people do have treaty rights to the land. He asked the mining companies to look at the maps on the wall and stated that the maps indicated the traditional use areas which are still in use to this day. The Crown has to consult with any activity that is happening on the land because there is a treaty. He reminded the mining companies that there are a number of spiritual sites, burial sites and villages in the area. He stated the mining representatives present at the meeting are senior officials who said that work would be performed efficiently, environmentally in a very safe environment but he has a very hard time believing that because the representatives are senior people and the companies have people out in the field that may not be saying the same thing. He asked how the companies are going to work with the people in the field and how they are going to take care of the environment, is there a company policy that they are not to cause an environmental disaster. He went on to state that the people are not working with, and not supporting the MVLWB and that the legislation went through only because of the Sahtu and Gwich'in Land Claim. It was forced upon us. We are not working with the MVLWB, we have opposed it at our General Assemblies and put out resolutions and motions not supporting it. If the mining companies receive a go ahead from the MVLWB, the MVLWB will be in violation of our treaty rights and they will probably be challenged. He reminded everyone in

the case of a Labrador community when a company went ahead, the community showed up. He cautioned the mining companies that the community will be watching.

Rachel Crapeau:

Introduced Chief Edjericon.

Chief Rick Edjericon: (verbatim)

Mahsi Rachel. I would like to start off the evening and welcome everyone to our community of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation here in Dettah and the home of the Akaitcho Territory. I'd like to acknowledge Chief Beaulieu from N'dilo that's here, my colleague and also my band councilors that are all here and I'd also like to acknowledge the Chief from Lutsel K'e that's here and representatives from Deninu K'ue and also the Elders that are here from Lutsel K'e and outlying communities. I would like to welcome you to our community and Mahsi for coming. I'd like to also recognize, we also have our negotiation team, here all my negotiators and all yours are all here and I'd like to say thank you to the companies that are here for coming here to give us a presentation on what you guys are talking about in the Drybone Bay area. I just want to say a few words and let you know that I think that when you really take a look at what's happening here in Akaitcho Territory. Sometimes I think you know when Canada was born you know the aboriginal people were here first. We have a treaty that was signed in 1900 in Fort Resolution the Elders had said that we always have to protect the treaty. And the famous words that they use and they keep telling us is as long as the sun shine, the river flows and the grass grows the treaty will be there and it's strong and powerful today. One comment I want to mention is that when you take a look at Canada as a whole the whole Canada one time used to be Northwest Territories then around 1905 that's when they started breaking up into provinces. Not too long ago Nunavut was also broken away from the Northwest Territories and what do we have left? We don't have very much. You know, whenever I take a look at whatever happened in 1990 when the big play in terms of diamond mine was discovered, people were flying around in choppers, dropping stakes all over. I'm afraid that even here in Dettah maybe this place is already staked, I'm concerned about that. Do I have to move out of here? It seems like companies and developers that are coming in, they have greater control over land in our own homeland. That's something that I'm very concerned about. Sometimes I think about when we were in Lutsel K'e a couple of weeks ago a lot of the Elders that are here tonight have said in that community that we must protect the land. It seems that whenever we been in constant struggle and battle here in Akaitcho Territory the last three and a half years we've spent a lot of time and energy trying to protect our land and I'm very happy to hear that our resolution with our neighbor tribes, the Dogribs are now pretty well complete. We went to court with the Mackenzie Valley in regards to Patterson to protect our land. You know whenever we take a look at what happened at BHP I think we learned a lot here in the north. I remember the day when we were told we had sixty days to negotiate an IBA agreement with BHP. That's unheard of. When they put a gun to our head and said you have to do it. It's not the best agreement that we came up with but I tell you, I learned something from it. I think we all did. But it's unfortunate that agreement was a template for other companies that are coming in now. I think it's time that people will have to understand that in our Territory we have a process that's ongoing and people have to understand that and respect that. We're in a process called a Treaty Entitlement process and what it means that we're getting Canada to implement the Treaty that we already have. We're not giving up any land and we're not giving anything away, we're only going to implement what's ours already. Sometimes I think about Giant Mine across the bay here, a number of months ago if you take a look at what happened at Giant Mine they were in our communities saying that they were going to clean this thing up - I never seen nothing yet. Did a lot of studies, consultants come in, they say it's going to cost a few hundred million dollars to clean that mess up. It's in our own back yard, right here and they can't even make a decision whether or not they should take it right out of there, that arsenic. They're talking about freezing it but I don't know. I don't think you all understand that. Do we all have a vision for a hundred years from now? What's it going to be like here in the Northwest Territories? In ten years from now at our rate that we're going right now, were companies

are coming in and stake land, by the time we finish our process, what's left for us to claim in our area? We have a huge land in our Territory, but this is where all the action is, in Akaitcho Territory. Not too long ago in our Treaty Entitlement process we signed a Political Accord with the Government of the Northwest Territories, we signed an Interim Measures Agreement with the Government of Canada, Government of the Northwest Territories. I don't know how strong that is if companies are going to continue to come in and select land beneath our feet before our process is complete. I wonder even if we get something done in the next six or seven years, what's left here for us. People are coming in, they have more rights, getting permits. I wonder about that sometimes. I'm going to think a hundred years ahead. Who is going to be here? Our kids are going to be here and their kids are going to be here. There's a war going on today, you know I think about that every day. I pray for world peace. Sometimes we're all fighting amongst ourselves, for what? Even today you take a look at different parts of the world, people are fighting over land. That's the most important thing to us, it's land. I'd like to see the Government of Canada continue on and get this thing resolved right away before any more companies could come in and take away what's left of our land. I know that some of our local hunters just went hunting the other day, they just got back. It seems like they just go further and further. We have to fly in a plan to find out where they all are because there's a couple mines already out there are disrupting the migration of the caribou. We have to go further, further out now. But the mining that we're talking about is in our own back yard, right here and we have concerns about that. There's a lot of things that's happening here in the north, we talk about devolution, Government of Canada wants to transfer powers to the Northwest Territories. We talk about the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline happening around us, mining companies are coming in, there's so much things happening, but yet we still have a process that needs to be complete. I don't want to be no longer a First Nation to be considered as third world condition because the United Nation had said that out of 174 countries and Canada was the best place to live. Yet on the same formula, we're considered sixty fourth over all. I don't know how much more jobs we could have for our people in our community because they're already working out there. It seems like, I don't know, I'm really concerned. My message here today is that we understand what's happening, we understand the process you also have to go through to get these permits and everything off the ground to get to the development stage, we know where things are at in the whole thing. But I got to tell you something right now, in Lutsel K'e over a week ago, all the Chiefs had got together, the Elder had told us protect the land and that's exactly what we're going to do, we have to, not for me, it's for the kids to come. I think it's important we finish off this agreement because Akaitcho is used to going to court and that's what sometimes you have to do to protect your rights. Even the Government of the Northwest Territories I think about, sometimes they charge our people for hunting along the corridor. We don't recognize that government, they got laws that infringe on our Treaty rights but we challenge it and we win. Mackenzie Valley, Patterson Sawmill, same thing. So I think it's important that in closing is that I'm going to listen to my Elders as a Chief and protect the land. I think we have to take a look at starting slowing down development until certain things are done because I tell you this, if we don't do that, then what am I going to have for our kids to come. What's left of our land? Am I going to live at Giant Mine across the bay here? Am I going to build a hundred houses over there for my people? It's not safe. I was charged sixty thousand dollars because I put some gravel in the water over there and yet that bay is all polluted. When have one of the fresh water lakes in the world here in the Drybone Bay area. In fifty years from now, even earlier, that water is going to be fresher then and be worth more than diamond, gold itself. Everybody's going to want our water. So, Rachel, that's all I'm going to say but I want to take this opportunity once again to thank everybody for coming and to listen to me. Mahsi cho.

Rachel Crapeau:

Mentioned the following names of the people who worked in Drybone Bay: Alexis Potfighter, Joe Charlo, Alexis Crapeau, Joseph Fishbone, Isadore Sangris, Joe Martin, Isadore Tsetta, Morris Sangris, Alexis LaCorne, Modeste Sangris, James Sangris, Philip Crapeau, Philip Goulet, Edward LaCorne, Antoine Liske. She introduced Judy Charlo.

Judy Charlo: (translation)

Stated that there used to be a lot of people travel to Wool Bay and that wherever there are gravesites, it is the community's land. She went on to say that the Drybone Bay and Wool Bay area and even through the channel, there used to be houses. She also stated that all burial sites have to be respected, even by the members. She said that there used to be crosses marking burial sites that might have been removed by white people. She stated her concern with the mining companies going on the land without consulting the community. She went on to say that the area has always been used for traditional use – hunting and trapping and now the companies are coming in and destroying the land. She also stated that she is concerned for the kids.

Rachel Crapeau:

The order of speakers: Cindy Allen. Mary Rose Sundberg, Cathy, Liza Enzoe, Isadore Tsetta, Chief Archie Catholique and Paul Boucher.

Cindy Allen:

Introduced herself as Councilor for the community of N'dilo and thanked everyone for coming to talk to the community and told the mining companies that she hoped they would come back again because she did not feel a one time visit would fulfill their obligation to the communities. She reassured the community members that there is something they can do, because the companies need the permission of the communities to go on the land. She stated that the community wants more than just an IBA – an equity share, which is more than just a few dollars. She also wants some clarity from the Mackenzie Valley Impact Review Board on the process because one company received a permit without talking to the community. She said she was glad to see so many community members at the meeting and that the members should attend future council meetings.

Greg:

Explained that the permitting process from the MVLWB is fairly long and involved process and he has a copy of the permit with him. He suggested that they sit down after the meeting and go through the process.

Cindy Allen:

Suggested that brief explanation be given to the people present rather than a private briefing with herself would be more helpful because the community was not consulted.

Rachel Crapeau:

Said that the process would be discussed after the mining representatives left the meeting and then invited Mary Rose to speak.

Mary Rose Sundberg: (translation)

Introduced herself as a Councilor from Dettah. She stated her concern over the impact on the water and the land and the fact that the community was not consulted. She urged the companies to consult with the community before proceeding with development plans. She stated that the money is not as important as the land. She also said that the MVLWB is issuing permits right at the community's back door without consulting the community. There are still many things that have to be discussed with the community.

Rachel Crapeau:

Introduced Cathy Sangris.

Cathy Sangris:

Thanked everyone for coming to the community. Stated that she looked into the eyes of the officials and all she saw was dollar signs. She advised the officials that they cannot touch the land until permission has been obtained from the members. She went on to say that Caucasians cannot dig and claim what they want. She stated that she will be heard because this is the member's land and territory. She stated her concern over the fact that a company had already obtained a permit without consultation and now wants to take another step. She thanked the MLA for coming to the meeting, saying that she was glad to see him at the meeting because he does listen to his constituency. She ended by saying that enough is enough and she does not want any companies in the area where she goes for berry picking because the community has to be consulted first.

Rachel Crapeau:

Introduced Isadore Tsetta.

Isadore Tsetta:

Stated that there are not many Elders left. He asked why the land is being destroyed and stated that other companies made promises that were never kept. His concern is that the place where the mining companies are going to drill is where the members used to set nets and that the area is an historical site. He went on to say that even if the community says no, the companies will still go ahead. He suggested that further public meetings be held. He also expressed his concern over the arsenic that is stored in the ground.

Rachel Crapeau:

Introduced Liza Enzoe from Lutsel K'e

Liza Enzoe: (translation)

Stated that she has been to Ekati and it doesn't look good there. She stated her concern that people are coming from down south and staking out the land and there is no consultation. The Government has no right to tell people that they can go on another person's land and work. The Government people only come once a year to give treaty and they don't know how the people are struggling. The Government has broken their own promises, they are supposed to be watching the land, but with all the companies coming on the land, it cannot survive. She went on to say that the caribou migration is not going the way it should because of Ekati. She stated the area – Drybone Bay and Wool Bay is the area where the people hunt and trap. The money that will come out of the mines will go to the Government, not the Dene people. The companies are always promising good things, but it never happens. If the Dene people are not going to benefit from this, she does not want it to go ahead. She suggested that the land be frozen so it wouldn't be touched by any companies at all. She urged that further consultation is necessary.

Rachel Crapeau:

Introduced Chief Archie Catholique from Lutsel K'e and stated that Paul Boucher would speak after the Chief and then Eileen Liske.

Chief Archie Catholique:

Introduced himself as Chief from Lutsel K'e. He mentioned the treaty that was signed in 1900 and that the people have respected the treaty but the other side of the table has not. He pointed out the map on the wall which indicates traditional use. He urged the companies to consult with the Chiefs and the communities and have respect for the communities. He stated that he will stand up for what he believes in.

Rachel Crapeau:

Introduced Paul Boucher, then Eileen Liske.

Paul Boucher:

Introduced himself from Deninu K'ue. Stated that people from Deninu K'ue also have traditional lands north of the lake. The Elder say protect the land for future generations yet to be born. He asked the companies if they went to Deninu K'ue to talk to the people. His concern was the pollution of the water. The four things that are dear to his heart: 1) Treaty – the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act legislation violates the Treaty. He advised the companies that if permits are obtained from the Government they will be challenged and used Patterson Sawmill as an example. He went on to say that trappers had to come back to the community and let the people know that the companies were on the land and that is a sign of no respect for the community. He then used Pine Point as an example of how the Government manages land – they put a bunch of holes and left pollution there. In contrast, the land that has been looked after by the Dene is still in original condition. He also stated that the companies cannot say there will be no pollution. He asked the companies how they are going to protect the Treaty, water, land and way of life and further, how did the company get the permit, was there consultation with the Yellowknives or did the company go through the back door just like always.

Rachel Crapeau:

Introduced Eileen Liske.

Eileen Liske:

Stated she has a lot of concerns about the exploration. As a young person she sees the future as pretty sad. She has been to a lot of meetings and has visited the two existing mines. She also wants to know what is going to happen when the mines shut down – who is going to clean up the mess. She also expressed concern that the First Nation members hold low jobs at the mines, and the members are not given any chance, also there is a lot of prejudice. She is really against whatever is going to be taking place, the money is not an issue.

Rachel Crapeau:

Stated that the Q&A session was at an end. She invited Rick Hewes to speak.

Rick Hewes:

Stated that he has been in the environmental protection business for thirty five years in the north. He also stated that he felt that he and the companies were under attack at the meeting. He then went on to say that diamond mining does not involve harmful chemicals, it uses water to separate diamonds from rocky material. He reassured the people that there may never be a diamond mine, it will depend on many things one of them is that the community will have to be in a position to support a diamond mine and before that can happen enough exploration work has to be done to determine if there is a possibility of a diamond mine ever existing. He stated that he has had great difficulty in arranging meetings between the companies and the communities. Not because the companies haven't tried to come to consult but because of other reasons beyond their control. He said the companies do recognize the need for consultation, not only before activities begin but throughout the course of any activities that take place. He said the companies are trying to follow the processes that need to be satisfied. Every company that wants to come onto the land, they make submissions and the submissions are sent to the communities, the communities have the opportunity to respond not only to the documentation but to the request from companies to come and visit and consult. In relation to the permit that has been issued, one of the biggest things that the company was very concerned about was that to make sure that any sites to be drilled upon were sites that were acceptable to the community. The company involved indicated a desire to have somebody from the community come as a representative to inspect every potential site before any activity took place to make

sure they were okay, to make sure they weren't interfering with the cultural or heritage site and if they were, to move them to a better location. The company wants more inspections as the drilling proceeds to make sure that the procedures are being carried out properly and that any and all environmental concerns are dealt with. After the drilling is complete, company representatives will go to the site and make sure everything is acceptable to the community representative. He stated that everyone, even the Caucasians are concerned about protecting the environment, no-one wants any harm to come to the land, the wildlife, or the lake, or the water, or the fish or the air or any archeological or cultural sites. It would be bad for business. He ended by saying that the companies would like the support of the communities.

Rachel Crapeau:

Thanked Rick and asked if there were further comments from the companies.

Paul Cowley, North American General Resources:

Stated that he wanted to address four things in particular, first the company wants to do the right thing in terms of proper respect and communication with the First Nations. The company sent out letters in December to eight different communities and representatives of First Nations asking for permission to conduct the program. The company has been trying to communicate about their ideas to get some interaction. He stated that this meeting was a great start for the whole thing. He also stated that the company is required in their permits to provide a detailed spill contingency plan that addresses all potential risks and the method of dealing with it. Regarding the concern about senior officials ensuring all promises are kept at the site, he will be present for the duration of the program. He said that he was not aware of the site at Wool Bay and wants more details regarding this.

Rachel Crapeau:

Thanked Mr. Cowley and introduced Ernest Boucher from Lutsel K'e.

Ernest Boucher: (translation)

Stated his concern that if something happens in the area, the people will be affected. He also pointed out what happened at Giant Mine. He explained that the people from his community use the route to get to Yellowknife and hunt, if there's a mine right in the middle of the route, what's going to happen? He expressed concern that the mining companies would say that they cannot be around the area where the companies are going to drill in the lake. He also said that there was the possibility of oil spills from the machinery used to do the drilling and that the oil will go into the bay and the ducks will be eating the oil, he does not want that to happen. He went on to say that Ekati mine is affecting the caribou he does not want to see the wildlife suffering. He expressed the concern that the mining companies are going further north all the time. He stated that the Government is giving out licenses and permits without consulting the Dene leaders. The government is not following the Treaty.

Rachel Crapeau:

Thanked Mr. Boucher. She noted that David Smith did not attend, perhaps he got sick because he realized he was supposed to attend. She mentioned the fact that the people sounded very angry and that she was not surprised at this because Drybone Bay and Wool Bay are very dear to the community's heart. She introduced Helen Tobie.

Helen Tobie: (translation)

Stated that she moved to Dettah from Drybone Bay when she got married and that they lived off the land and always looked after the land. She is concerned that the land will be destroyed and the water will be polluted. She gave a history of how her family would travel as far as Fort Reliance in order to survive. She went on to state that the people have to pay for water and housing. She also stated that the children are having a hard time getting jobs because the mines are bringing people from the south to fill positions

as far as from the United States. The mines pay for airfares to transport employees from the south, but they can't even pay for water for the community members. The native people have been here longer, and the mining companies should consult with the members before they use the land.

Rachel Crapeau:

Stated that this was the first meeting, and reminded the companies that the community also has meetings with other people that need to be attended, and the Giant Mine clean up is taking up a lot of time. She went on to say that she has concerns too, but as co-facilitator she would not express them. She stated that the Chief and Council and the Elders need time to think things over, so nothing would be decided that evening. She also stated that it is not just a Yellowknives Dene First Nation concern, it also concerns Lutsel K'e and Deninu K'e. She introduced Chief Darrell Beaulieu.

Chief Darrell Beaulieu: (verbatim)

I'd just like to thank everybody, the proponents of these projects to come out and try to explain what they are doing in terms of exploration and everybody else that came and expressed some concern or made some recommendations or suggested further dialogue. Like any other project I guess that's going to be happening and just about anywhere in Canada there's processes in place. Some of those processes may not be perfect and some of the processes could be a little clearer. I think you've heard some concerns tonight that there has been some experience here with some of the processes of the Federal Government has in place. You know, I see Brent in the crowd and I know how many concerns he has about DIAND and their processes their legislation and regulation. I think now Brent, after working a couple of years with him that he knows what we go through as First Nations where legislation is selectively applied. So, we have to keep that in mind that maybe that's what happened here to some of your companies, that you were selectively applied by these regulations. I don't know. But you heard the messages, some were very clear some were people expressed their views, you know that some were emotional because the land is very, very close to everybody here, especially the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. We've experienced those things as you said through Giant, through Con and we've done minimum forty preliminary environmental assessments on mines in the Slave geological province already in the last six years and made recommendations for clean up. To date, I think we cleaned up one. So, you can see the track record that's being laid out there. So, it's very, very important that the regulations that you maybe understand and the processes that the Akaitcho peoples understand and are developing in terms of consent and consultation that the communication has got to be very, very clear. We have to understand each other. I don't think anybody said "No, we don't want to work with you." I think the clear message is that there needs to be communication and there needs to be understanding. You know, I sat there and listened all night and I think a few people are listening because this is not going to be our last meeting. Listening is key. I don't know what you're going to walk out with tonight and go home to your hotel rooms or go back to Vancouver tomorrow and what your emotions are going to be and you say "Well, those damn people, you know, they're going to make my life harder for me." I don't think that's the intent. I think the intent is to make it clear and to be able to work together. The reality of it is, it is business, somebody said that, the guy from the Wool Bay project I think. It's a business process and for the Yellowknives Dene First Nation it's a very, very serious business because we're talking about land, we're talking about the negotiations and the Akaitcho process because everything that happens out on the land is put forward before the Akaitcho process is being finalized. So, whether you realize it or not, through the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act and other similar legislation, you are being utilized as companies to undermine the negotiations. It's clear. So, I think it's very important that you also understand where we're coming from and you heard that, maybe some people said it in different ways. You know, there's a treaty in place, a lot of people don't understand what that Treaty is. I want to explain it just briefly. It wasn't a surrender of anything, the whole understanding of that Treaty was to share the land and resources and those are key words, underline them, to share the land and resources and the Elders have always told us that's what the Treaty is about. And it works for both parties. When they say we're Treaty people, that's

true, but then the British Crown subjects are also a treaty, so you're a treaty too. So, we've got to look at it that way and it's a sharing and that's what the Akaitho people mean by co-existence. That this whole negotiations isn't about moving people away from what they want to do, it's about co-existing and to co-exist effectively we've got to lay out these processes that we both understand. I think it's very, very important as much as you want us to help you. I think part of the message tonight is that you have to help the people from the Akaitho Territory to settle these outstanding issues. I've sat on industry's side also and I understand the process. I've been in the industry for many number of years and it's important to understand each others goals and objectives. I think part of the discussion in the future is going to be to clarify that and I think the message is that we're going to need some help here too. Maybe the message from industry, I've worked with the Chamber of Mines to get to the Minister of Indian Affairs, to get to the Prime Minister, whoever in the hell is out there in Ottawa, because they live in their own world, we all know that. I think industry knows that too. We have to live together up here and you have to help us and move ahead because there's going to be some positive discussion moving in our lives here. Some of the people talked about the historical mining practices and some of the cumulative effects, not only in the Slave geological province but I think there was a little bit of research done on what the prospects of exploration and potential mining along this Great Slave Lake and I believe there's about not only the five here, but about four or five other companies that has interests very near here. So, the First Nation is not only, you know, responding to yours but there's going to be, as Rachel indicated, further people indicating that they want to have meetings with us and Rachel is only one person. So, when you mention that you tried to have meetings in the community, we're dealing with multi-national and volumes and volumes and volumes of technical data. So I think, don't be put aside if you can't have a meeting when you want to. With that I thank you for coming and I thank everybody else for expressing their concern because I think it's very positive when people speak emotionally because they really care about what they're talking about. With that, thank you.

Rachel Crapeau:

Thanked Darrell. Stated that the observers would be Angus Martin, Leo Betsina and Lawrence Goulet and that she would contact Mr. Gill regarding that the next day. She added that the companies would be hearing from the YKDFN on the decision of the Chiefs and Council.

Narcisse:

Asked whether the drilling would take place on the ground or in the lake at Wool Bay.

Rachel Crapeau:

Responded that some drilling would be done on the water and some on the ground. (it was clarified by someone that all is on water in Wool Bay).

Narcisse:

Explained that where he was raised – in that area and trapped as far as Francois Bay. He also mentioned the pollution in Yellowknife and how he would like to see it cleaned up.

Rachel Crapeau:

Requested that Narcisse attend a meeting to follow so that his concerns could be recorded. She thanked the companies for attending.

The companies left the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.

 *** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

ST. TIME	CONNECTION TEL/ID	SENDER NAME	NO.	MODE	PGS.	RESULT
01/28 16:25	DFO-YK 669 4940		3208	B'CAST ECM	2	OK 00'41
01/28 16:26	GNWT-RWED Policy 873 4021		3208	B'CAST G3	0	NG 00'08 0 #012
01/28 16:27	NWTMETIS N 18678722772		3208	B'CAST ECM	2	OK 00'43
01/28 16:28	Deh Cho FN 1 867 695 2038		3208	B'CAST ECM	2	OK 00'25
01/28 16:29	Ka'a'Gee Tu FN 1 867 825 2002		3208	B'CAST ECM	2	OK 00'23
01/28 16:30	West Point FN 1 867 874 2486		3208	B'CAST ECM	2	OK 00'24
01/28 16:30	Mandell Pinder 1 604 681 0959		3208	B'CAST G3	2	OK 00'52
01/28 16:32	DIAND South Mack 669 2720		3208	B'CAST ECM	2	OK 00'27
01/28 16:33	Deh Cho Land Use 1 867 699 3166		3208	B'CAST ECM	2	OK 00'23
01/28 16:39	1 867 669 4940		5531	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'41
01/28 16:43	416 863 5149		5532	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'32
01/28 17:28	PARAMOUNT RES. 4 403 264 9206		5533	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'20
01/29 04:19			5534	AUTO RX G3	1	OK 01'04
01/29 05:57	403 229 4435		5535	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'38
01/29 08:36			5536	AUTO RX ECM	5	OK 00'50
01/29 09:10	16046810959		3209	TRANSMIT G3	3	OK 01'24
01/29 10:25	LEONARD COLISIMO 18679522679		3210	TRANSMIT ECM	8	OK 03'10
01/29 13:33			5537	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'29
01/29 14:52	1 867 669 4940		5538	AUTO RX ECM	4	OK 02'00
01/29 16:10	867 695 2665		5539	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'20
01/29 16:20	8676692701		5540	AUTO RX ECM	2	OK 00'28
01/29 16:24	PARAMOUNT RES. 4 403 264 9206		5541	AUTO RX ECM	4	OK 00'48
01/29 16:46	Hay RiverDene 18678743229		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 01'37
01/29 16:48	MVLWB 873 6610		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 03'04
01/29 16:52	Paramount 1 403 264 9206		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 01'57
01/29 16:54	NEB-TB/JK/LVH 1 403 292 5876		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 03'25
01/29 16:58	DFO-YK 669 4940		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 04'56
01/29 17:04	GNWT-RWED Policy 873 4021		3211	B'CAST G3	0	NG 00'08 0 #012
01/29 17:04	NWTMETIS N 18678722772		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 03'25
01/29 17:08	Deh Cho FN 1 867 695 2038		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 01'40
01/29 17:10	Ka'a'Gee Tu FN 1 867 825 2002		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 01'47
01/29 17:12	West Point FN 1 867 874 2486		3211	B'CAST ECM	11	OK 01'40

01/29 17:15	Mandell Pinder 1 604 681 0959	3211	B'CAST	G3	11	OK	04'04
01/29 17:19	DIAND South Mack 669 2720	3211	B'CAST	ECM	11	OK	02'02
01/29 17:22	Deh Cho Land Use 1 867 699 3166	3211	B'CAST	ECM	11	OK	01'38
01/29 19:52	WALLBRIDGE 867 920 7389	5542	AUTO RX	ECM	1	OK	00'36
01/30 08:26	MVLWB 873 6610	3212	B'CAST	ECM	18	OK	07'20
01/30 08:34	DFO-YK 669 4940	3212	B'CAST	ECM	18	OK	12'03
01/30 08:47	GNWT-RWED Policy 873 4021	3212	B'CAST	G3	0	NG	00'08
01/30 08:47	YDFN 873 5969	3212	B'CAST	G3	0	NG	00'33