

APPENDIX 1E

COMMITMENTS TABLE

Table 1E-1 Summary of Commitments Made by Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation in the Jay Project Developer's Assessment Report

Section of the DAR	Commitment Description	Subject/Component
1	Introduction	
1.2.1 Corporate History	Dominion Diamond is fully committed to maintaining and advancing the principles and practices of sustainable development, while making best use of the resources mined. This commitment includes respect for the natural and social environments, sharing economic benefits, and diligently reducing adverse effects or outcomes resulting from mining. Dominion Diamond maintains a high standard of environmental stewardship throughout all phases of its operations. The Ekati Mine meets its environmental protection commitments through its Sustainable Development Policy and its comprehensive environmental management system, which is International Organization for Standardization (ISO) accredited (ISO14001:2004 certified).	Management
1.2.3 Corporate and Social Responsibility	The Ekati Mine has also made commitments to responsible Northern resource development and community development. These commitments are expressed through Impact Benefit Agreements with Aboriginal communities, and a Socio-Economic Agreement with the GNWT.	Management
1.2.3.1.1 Environmental Agreement	The Environmental Agreement also documents a range of guiding principles for work to be undertaken under the Environmental Agreement. These principles include adaptive management, full consideration of traditional knowledge (TK), and the precautionary principle. In the context of this report, precautionary is defined as "where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing reasonable measures to prevent environmental degradation" (MVLWB 2011a).	Management
1.2.3.2.9 Archaeology Monitoring Program/ Archaeology Management Plan	The Archaeology Monitoring Program and Archaeology Management Plan will be reviewed for the Jay Project and updated to incorporate the Jay Project if necessary during the regulatory processes following completion of the EA process.	Monitoring / Management
1.2.3.2.11 Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan	As a stipulation of the Water Licence and Environmental Agreement, an Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP) has been developed with input from regulators, Aboriginal people, and stakeholders in the Project (WLWB 2014). The ICRP incorporates reclamation activities and objectives that describe how reclamation will be completed and documents the performance standards to be met at closure. The Ekati Mine ICRP is an all-inclusive plan that addresses all reclamation obligations at the Ekati Mine, and which was approved by the WLWB in 2011. Annual reclamation progress and ICRP updates are reported to the WLWB annually.	Monitoring/ Management
1.2.3.2.11 Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan	The ICRP would be expanded to incorporate the Jay Project during the Water Licence issuance processes following Environmental Assessment. The plan for future reclamation research would be reviewed at that time and updated as necessary to reflect the Jay Project.	Management / Reclamation
1.2.3.3 Corporate Policies	Our various corporate policies, codes of practice, plans, and commitments are written to ensure directors, officers, and employees (collectively "employees") of Dominion Diamond Corporation and its subsidiary and affiliated companies understand the importance placed on governance and ethical conduct overall. Similarly, it helps our security holders, customers, suppliers, and competitors know what to expect from the Company.	Management
1.2.3.3.2 Sustainable Development	Dominion Diamond is committed to operating in a sustainable manner and with the utmost integrity to enhance the positive economic, environmental, and social impacts of its business while maximizing the resources it mines. This commitment is guided by the principles of social responsibility, environmental stewardship, and economic sustainability. Our <i>Sustainable Development Policy</i> (Appendix 1C) aligns with the two international standards, ISO 14001 and the Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHSAS) 18001, as well as expectations defined in the Towards Sustainable Mining initiative published by the Mining Association of Canada (MAC). As a member of MAC, the Company is committed to following MAC policies and programs.	Environmental Management/ Sustainable Development
1.2.3.3.3 Environmental and Social Responsibility	Dominion Diamond's Sustainable Development Policy governs how the business is run in terms of Environmental and Social Responsibility by confirming the commitment to Zero Harm to employees and people of the North, protection of the environment, continuous improvement, compliance with laws and regulations, community engagement, and respect.	Health and Safety/Management
1.2.3.3.5 Health and Safety	At Dominion Diamond, we believe people are our most important asset. That is why we are fully committed to the health, safety, and well-being of our employees, and to establishing strong, lasting, and respectful relationships with the people and communities with whom we work.	Health and Safety/Management
1.2.4 Performance Record	Environmental performance has been a focus for the Ekati Mine since operations began in 1998. For the first 16 years of operation and continuing through the current plan to extend mine life extension, Dominion Diamond will continue to maintain this focus. Experiences during operations have provided positive opportunities for lessons learned. Dominion Diamond's Sustainable Development Policy (Appendix 1C) outlines our commitment to Zero Harm to people, protection of the environment, continuous improvement, compliance to laws and regulations, and community engagement and respect. Dominion Diamond has recently developed an integrated Health, Safety and Environment Management system around these principles and to meet the requirements under ISO 14001 of which we are certified and OHSAS 18001 of which we will be going through the certification process this fall.	Health and Safety/Management
1.2.4.1 Trends in Hydraulic Spills During Operations	Based on the data evaluation, the volume of each individual spill is consistent with and the number of spills is proportional to the number of pieces of heavy equipment in use around the Ekati Mine. These observations suggest that the number of spills may again increase from current levels during construction of the Jay Project when the number of pieces of heavy equipment in use at the Ekati Mine will increase. Dominion Diamond will look to build on this preliminary evaluation to identify improvements/modifications to spill prevention mechanisms that are currently in place. This operational optimization is anticipated to be pursued through current operations programs and, if necessary, regulatory permitting of the Jay Project after completion of environmental assessment.	Environmental Management
1.3.3.2 The Future of the Ekati Mine	The Project will maintain benefits flowing from the Ekati Mine for 10 or more additional years (i.e., to at least 2029) based only on open-pit mining. Underground mining of the deeper portions of the Jay pipe would extend mine life further into the future.	Socio-economics
1.4.1.3 Jay Project Regulatory Process	Most of the facilities and activities related to mining of the Jay pipe have already been subject to EA and approval. For example, new processing facilities, processed kimberlite containment facilities, or camp facilities are not required as part of the Project. There are no newly proposed mining methods associated with this application; the socio-economic benefits of the Ekati Mine will be extended 10 or more years with Project approval. The instruments of environmental management and monitoring currently in use at the Ekati Mine will be expanded to include all aspects of the Project. Dominion Diamond will be required to engage with regulatory authorities as they complete detailed engineering and other designs for the Project, including plans for mitigation, environmental control features, and the amendment of Ekati Mine monitoring plans.	Monitoring /Environmental Management / Engagement

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Section of the DAR	Commitment Description	Subject/Component
1.4.2.1 Surface Leases	Eight surface leases are currently in place for the existing operations at the Ekati Mine (Map 1.4-1). These leases do not cover the area around Lac du Sauvage where the new development for the Project will occur. Therefore, one or more new surface lease(s) will be sought for the Lac du Sauvage area in conjunction with this Project application as required by the <i>Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations</i> .	Permitting
1.4.2.1 Surface Leases, Table 1.4-2	A surface lease will be required for the necessary developments in the Lac du Sauvage area beyond the boundaries of the current surface leases A Type A Land Use permit will be required for the Jay Project for the open pits and access roads, runoff and water diversion structures, and other activities. A Fisheries Authorization will be required for the dike construction, fish-out, and dewatering of a diked area of Lac du Sauvage, and construction and operation of the Jay Pit.	Permitting
1.4.2.4 Fisheries Authorizations	The Project will result in effects to fish and fish habitat through the construction of the dike in Lac du Sauvage, and the dewatering and fish-out within the diked area. An Authorization under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> is being sought to provide for such activities within Lac du Sauvage. Dominion Diamond will continue to work with DFO on the details of the offsetting requirements for the Project.	Fisheries Authorization/ Environmental Management
Section 2	Project Alternatives	
2.2.2.2 Geochemistry	Kimberlite and processed kimberlite have a low potential for acid generation, owing to the abundance of carbonate minerals in these materials. However, they are capable of leaching metals in neutral pH conditions including aluminum, arsenic, copper, nickel, and iron (regional dataset) and cadmium, copper, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, sulphate and silver (Jay pipe dataset). These materials will be handled and stored in accordance to existing management practices at site. The regional dataset indicated that granite may have the potential for leaching metals (aluminum, copper, arsenic, cobalt, and nickel), but samples collected from the Jay pipe had a low metal leaching potential. Granite will be handled, used, and stored in accordance with existing management practices at site. Metasedimentary rock is known to contain trace concentrations of sulphide minerals, with occasional concentrations up to 2% to 5%. Diabase dykes are classified as magnetic or non-magnetic. Diabase dykes contain trace concentrations of sulphide minerals, including pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite, and magnetic diabase dykes contain the iron mineral magnetite. Thus, the metasedimentary rock is classified as potentially acid generating (Annex VIII). Further, this material is capable of leaching metals (aluminum, arsenic, copper, cadmium, iron, nickel, silver and zinc) in neutral and acidic conditions. This material will be handled and stored in accordance with the Jay Project Description, which is consistent with existing management practices at site.	Geochemistry
2.2.2.4 Archaeology/Traditional Land Use	Dominion Diamond recognizes the significance of traditional land use activities and the connections local communities maintain with the Lac de Gras area, and will work with the communities to balance the traditional and present-day land uses so that the cultural connections can be maintained for future generations.	Traditional Land Use
2.5.1.2.3 Environmental Considerations	Areas requiring wildlife crossings will be identified and designed as part of the pre-feasibility engineering design work. A combination of sources will be used to identify the wildlife crossings, including: collared caribou Global Positioning System tracking data, visible evidence of historical caribou tracks, vegetation and landform information, observations, and site experience of Ekati environmental staff, biologists, Traditional Knowledge (where available), and advice obtained from Elders and IBA community members.	Caribou/Wildlife
Section 3	Project Description	
3.2 Project Overview	Coarse processed kimberlite will continue to be stored in the existing waste rock storage areas (WRSAs), while FPK will be deposited in the existing Koala and Panda open pits and associated underground workings. The FPK slurry from the processing plant will be transported via slurry pipelines, as currently conducted at site.	Design
3.2 Project Overview	The design of these facilities and activities uses approaches that have been successfully implemented at the Ekati Mine and other northern mines. The existing Ekati Mine environmental monitoring, management, and mitigation programs will all be expanded to incorporate the activities proposed for the Jay Project. As stated in Section 1, the Project maximizes the use of the existing infrastructure to reduce the environmental footprint.	Design
3.2.1.3 Closure	Reclamation of some existing facilities that have no operational value will proceed during the Project. This will include, for example, Cells A, B, and C of the LLCF. Reclamation of other existing facilities will proceed upon completion of the Project. This will include, for example, the Ekati main camp and processing plant.	Reclamation
3.2.1.3 Closure	Active closure will occur after the completion of mining, and is currently scheduled to take place over four years starting in 2030. This will include removal of site infrastructure and disposal of materials, either on-site or off-site as appropriate. Water will be pumped from the Misery Pit to the bottom of the Jay Pit, and the diked area will be back-flooded with water from Lac du Sauvage. Roads and the Sub-Basin B Diversion Channel will be decommissioned. The Misery, Panda, and Koala pits will be covered with a freshwater cap.	Reclamation
3.2.1.3 Closure	Once monitoring has shown that water quality within the diked area is suitable, the dike will be breached and the isolated portion of Lac du Sauvage will be reconnected. The Misery Pit will be allowed to overflow to Lac de Gras once water quality is suitable.	Environmental Monitoring
3.2.1.3 Closure	Monitoring will continue until it is shown that the site meets all regulatory closure objectives. Version 2.4 of the Ekati Mine Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP) was approved by the Wek'èezhì Land and Water Board (WLWB) in November 2011 (BHP Billiton 2011) and is anticipated to be updated to incorporate the Project as part of future regulatory processes.	Environmental Monitoring
3.3.2 Geochemical Conditions	Kimberlite and processed kimberlite have a low potential for acid generation, owing to the abundance of carbonate minerals in these materials. However, they are capable of leaching metals in neutral pH conditions including aluminum, arsenic, copper, nickel, and iron (regional dataset), and cadmium, copper, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, sulphate, and silver (Jay pipe dataset). These materials will be handled and stored as described in this Project Description, which is consistent with existing, approved management practices at the Ekati Mine.	Environmental Management
3.3.2 Geochemical Conditions	Granite will be handled, used, and stored as described in this Project Description, which is consistent with existing, approved management practices at the Ekati Mine.	Environmental Management
3.3.2 Geochemical Conditions	Metasedimentary rock is known to contain trace concentrations of sulphide minerals, with occasional concentrations of 2% to 5%. Diabase dykes are classified as magnetic or non-magnetic. Diabase dykes contain trace concentrations of sulphide minerals, including pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite, and magnetic diabase dykes contain the iron mineral magnetite. Thus, the metasedimentary rock is classified as potentially acid generating (Annex VIII). Further, this material is capable of leaching metals (aluminum, arsenic, copper, cadmium, iron, nickel, silver, and zinc) in neutral and acidic conditions. This material will be handled and stored as described in this Project Description, which is consistent with existing, approved management practices at the Ekati Mine.	Environmental Management
3.4.1.4.3 Lynx Pit	Water quality monitoring conducted for the reclamation program will be completed to verify that in-pit water quality is suitable for release before overflow.	Environmental Monitoring

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3.5.8.9 Monitoring and Maintenance	The environmental monitoring programs developed during operations will be used as the basis for post-closure monitoring. Monitoring of water quality within the previously diked area is anticipated. Monitoring during closure will be designed to track reasonably foreseeable post-closure contamination pathways, and to allow for the identification of any specific post-closure monitoring to address potential effects through adaptive management.	Environmental Monitoring
3A	Mine Water Management Plan	
1.0 Introduction	The MWMP will be reviewed and updated as the Jay Project proceeds into detailed design, construction, operations and closure, and as additional information becomes available from field investigation programmes and monitoring activities.	Engineering
3.1 Definitions	Minewater will need to be managed and monitored prior to discharge to the environment.	Environmental Monitoring
3.4.1.1 Turbidity Management during Dike Construction	Measures will be implemented to monitor and control the areas over which elevated levels of TSS may occur during dike construction.	Environmental Monitoring
3.4.1.1 Turbidity Management during Dike Construction	During the first summer of construction (summer 2016), turbidity curtains will be installed and anchored to islands and spot locations on the lakebed surface. During the summer of 2017 and 2018, turbidity curtains will be installed on both sides of the dike within Lac du Sauvage to limit the area potentially impacted by high levels of TSS generated by construction activities:	Mitigation
3.4.2 Operations Phase	Water quality monitoring will be conducted during the Jay Project operations stage to confirm water quality estimates and to develop and implement adaptive management strategies, as required.	Environmental Monitoring
3.4.2.1 Jay Waste Rock Storage Area	The toe of the Jay WRSA will be constructed a minimum of 100 m from Lac du Sauvage and a minimum of 30 m from all other waterbodies and streams so as to allow for attenuation of seepage and to provide space for construction of seepage management infrastructure, if required. Seepage runoff from the Jay WRSA will be monitored as an extension of the existing Ekati Mine monitoring program, leading to implementation of adaptive management responses if necessary.	Environmental Monitoring
3.4.2.3 Haul Roads	The roads will be constructed of non-potentially acid generating, non-metal leaching waste rock from mining operations. Dust suppression measures will be applied as appropriate to active haul roads following practices established at the Ekati Mine.	Design / Mitigation
3.4.2.5 Lynx Pit	During the early years of the operations stage, water quality in the Lynx Pit will be monitored. When water quality in the Lynx Pit is proven to be suitable, discharge from the Lynx Pit to Lac de Gras will occur through a natural outlet in accordance with the established Lynx Pit closure and reclamation plan.	Environmental Monitoring / Reclamation
3.4.3 Closure and Post-closure Phase	Following completion of back-flooding, and upon confirmation that the water quality within the diked area is suitable, the Jay Dike will be breached and waters will be allowed to mix with the remaining portion of Lac du Sauvage. Dike breaching will occur at a few locations to 2 to 3 m below the average lake water level or to the original lakebed. During excavation of the dike breaches, silt curtains or other sediment/turbidity mitigation measures will be utilized where necessary to reduce risks to water quality. Also, excavated material will be locally placed for potential use by fish in the littoral areas of the dike. Water management during the post-closure phase will mainly consist of water quality monitoring as part of the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) for the Jay Project.	Reclamation / Environmental Monitoring
4.1 Water Management Design Basis	The Sub-Basin B Diversion Channel (Section 4.3) will be designed to divert the 1:100-year rainfall on snowmelt peak flow from the reporting catchment area, estimated based on the regional water balance (Dominion Diamond 2014a, Annex X), while providing 0.3 m of freeboard.	Design
4.10 Additional Water Management Considerations	The collection of surface minewater and open pit minewater will apply appropriate and cost-effective engineered solutions to minimize soil erosion, sediment entrainment, and seepage loss of collected water from the facilities. In areas where fine to coarse grained soils are encountered overlying weathered to intact bedrock, design measures will be taken to limit soil erosion and seepage losses from the drainage channels and collection sumps using natural means supplemented with engineered solutions. In areas where the soil and/or bedrock are of sufficiently low permeability to limit seepage losses, drainage measures will consider erosion protection and sediment control measures only. In areas where the soil and/or bedrock permeability is comparatively high, additional measures will be considered to limit seepage losses from the water control structures.	Design / Mitigation
4.10 Additional Water Management Considerations	Environmental monitoring of the water control system field performance will be carried out during the regular collection of groundwater and temperature data and annual geotechnical site inspections completed as part of the environmental monitoring program. Results of the data collection and site inspections will be used to assess and improve where necessary the field performance of the water control structures.	Environmental Monitoring
5.1 Closure Back-flooding	During next stages of the development of the Jay Project, additional modelling will be carried out for the proposed closure back-flooding procedure to better define the water transfer rates. In particular, the modelling will indicate whether reduced transfer rates will be required at certain times to limit impacts on the downstream hydrological regime during low flow periods, and also the likelihood that increased transfer rates are possible during freshet periods or during high flow periods. The modelling will be conducted with support from fish and fish habitat specialists to identify strategies that could be implemented to reduce impacts of the closure back-flooding to key components, such maintenance of fish passage, rate of change in water depths from late summer to winter, and changes to extension of lake surface area (due to changes in water level).	Environmental Management
5.4 Buildings, Roads, and Infrastructure	The reclamation of these facilities will be carried out following procedures described in the existing approved ICRP. Roads will be finally decommissioned once they are no longer required for post-closure monitoring and maintenance. Access roads will be re-graded to promote natural drainage, and culverts will be removed. Reclamation of pads will be completed after the above ground structures have been removed, and an environmental site assessment has been completed where appropriate (i.e., known hydrocarbon or other spills). Revegetation may be completed in areas with physical characteristics suitable to establish and support vegetation, as required. Power poles, pipelines, and pumping systems will be reclaimed by removal for salvage or disposal at the existing Ekati on-site landfills, in accordance with existing Ekati waste management strategies.	Reclamation

