

**GAHCHO KUÉ PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**SECTION 4
COMMUNITY, REGULATORY, AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT**

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4 COMMUNITY, REGULATORY, AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Context

Section 4 provides an overview of the De Beers Canada Inc. (De Beers) community engagement activities in support of the Gahcho Kué Project (Project) dating back to the exploratory phase of the Project. The exploration arm of De Beers (Monopros Ltd.) began exploratory activities at Kennady Lake, Northwest Territories (NWT) in 1998. From the earliest phase of site exploration, Monopros initiated contact with the Akaitcho, Tłıchǫ, and Métis communities. From these activities and continuing through the preparation of the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Project, community, regulatory, and public engagement has been undertaken and documented. De Beers has endeavoured to maintain a dialogue with First Nation and Métis communities that may be affected by the Project. These discussions have set the stage for the comprehensive assessment and mitigation of biophysical and socio-economic effects.

4.1.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of Section 4 is to describe De Beers' approach to community, regulatory, and public engagement, and document the many engagement activities that have occurred, the results of this process, and plans for future engagement. Although this process is based fundamentally on De Beers' policy and principles, it also meets regulatory requirements, as described below.

In June 2006, the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) referred the Project to an Environmental Impact Review as per Section 128 (1)(c) of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA). Section 114 (c) of the MVRMA requires that concerns of Aboriginal people and the general public "be taken into account" in the Environmental Impact Review process and that comments from the public be considered and reported (Sections 114 (c), 117 (2)(c), and 134 (2) of the MVRMA). Demonstrated community and regulator engagement "as early as possible in the life of the development" (MVEIRB 2001) is an additional requirement under the environmental impact assessment process. This early engagement provides a forum for De Beers and community members to share information and address issues of concern, resulting in "better development design and a smoother approvals process" (MVEIRB 2004).

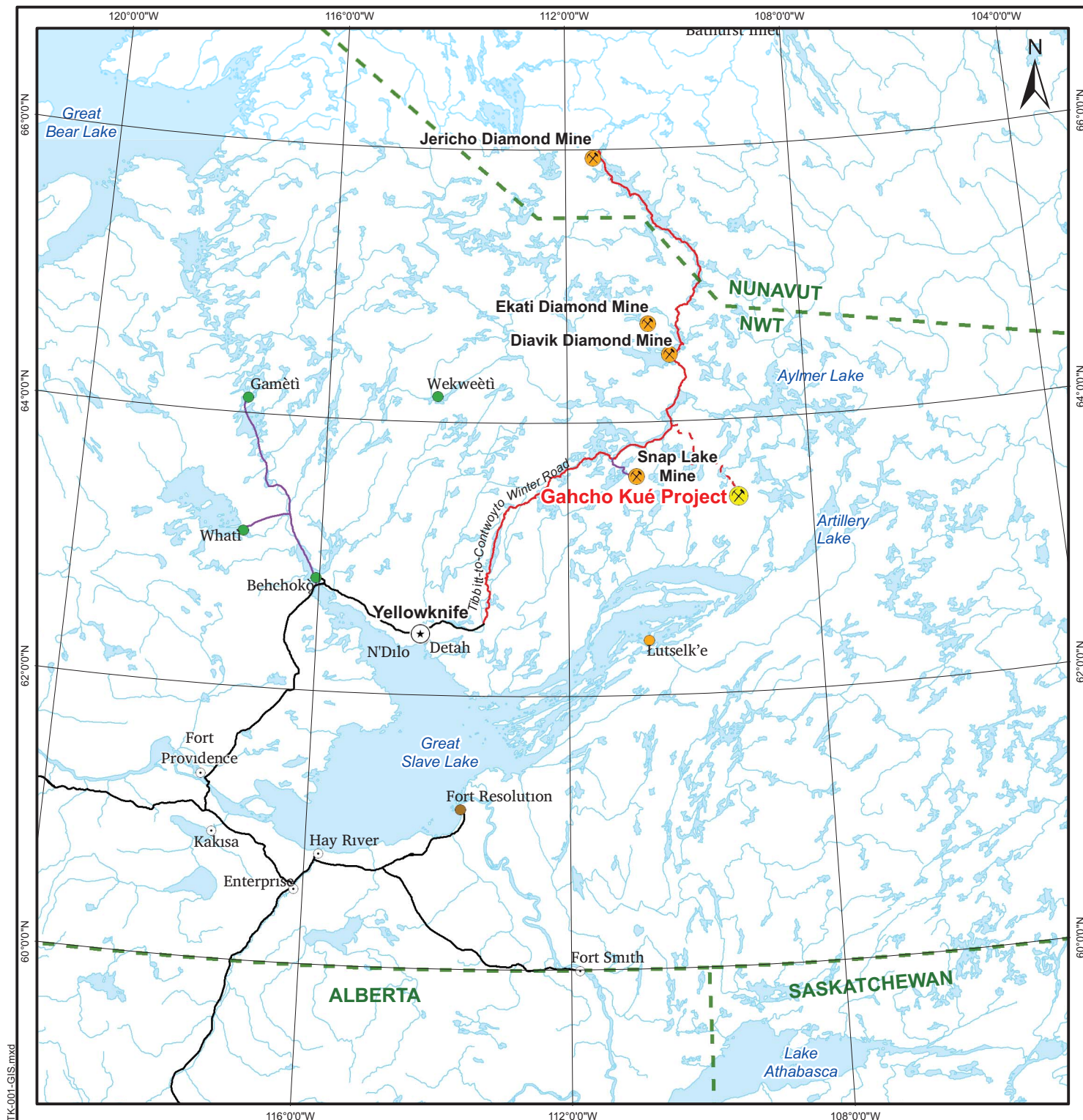
The *Terms of Reference for the Gahcho Kué Environmental Impact Statement* (Terms of Reference) issued by the Gahcho Kué Panel in October 2007 were developed using input from participants in an extensive scoping exercise conducted by the MVEIRB (2006). The key lines of inquiry, subjects of note, and areas of concern indicated in the Terms of Reference span the breadth of participants' biophysical, environmental, social, cultural, and economic concerns with regard to diamond mining generally in the NWT and the proposed Project in particular. The community engagement approach undertaken by De Beers focused on considering, understanding, and documenting these identified key areas of concern and then adapting the proposed Project's design to alleviate and mitigate these concerns.

4.1.3 Study Area

The study area for Section 4 is not an area in the usual sense in that it is not an area measured in hectares enclosed by a boundary. Instead, the study area for Section 4 consists of the Aboriginal communities located close to the Project (Figure 4.1-1, the Engagement Study Area). It also includes the City of Yellowknife where meetings with regulatory departments and agencies, and public meetings with NWT residents, generally occur. The following Aboriginal communities are included in the study area:

- Łutselk'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN);
- Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YDFN);
- Deninu Kué First Nation (DKFN);
- Tłıchǫ;
- North Slave Métis Alliance; and
- NWT Métis Nation.

In the Terms of Reference, the term "community" is defined as any potentially affected settlement, town, village, or city as well as any First Nation or Métis group within the Tłıchǫ and Akaitcho regions unless otherwise specified (Gahcho Kué Panel 2007). This section uses the term community to refer to the specified First Nations and Métis groups within the Tłıchǫ and Akaitcho regions.



LEGEND

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gahcho Kué Project | Winter Access Road |
| Existing Mine | Watercourse |
| Territorial Capital | Waterbody |
| Populated Place | Lutselk'e Community |
| Territorial/Provincial Boundary | Thcho Community |
| Highway | Yellowknives Dene Community |
| Existing Winter Road | Deninu Kue Community |
| Tabbitt-to-Contwoyto Winter Road | |

NOTES

Base data source: The Atlas of Canada
The North Slave Metis Community is not identified as a specific location..

GAHCHO KUÉ PROJECT

Aboriginal Communities Located Close to the Project

PROJECTION:
Canadian Lambert Conf. Conic

DATUM:
NAD83

Scale: 1:4,500,000
60 30 0 60
Kilometres



FILE NO:
E-TK-001-GIS

DATE:
December 22, 2010

JOB NO:
09-1365-1004

REVISION NO:
1

OFFICE:
GOLD-CAL

DRAWN:
CW

CHECK:
PT

Figure 4.1-1

4.2 ENGAGEMENT POLICY, PRINCIPLES, AND APPROACH

4.2.1 De Beers' Policies and Principles

De Beers' corporate policies and principles provide a framework for all of the engagement activities and communications materials used in the Environmental Impact Review process. These policies and principles also provide the foundation across more than a decade of First Nation, Métis, public, and regulatory engagement in support of the Project.

De Beers' *Working with Aboriginal Communities Policy Statement* (Section 1, Appendix 1.VI) is described as follows:

De Beers Canada acknowledges the status of Aboriginal people of Canada and their constitutionally entrenched rights. In working with Aboriginal people, De Beers Canada will ensure that this status and their rights are respected, and will work to strike a balance between those considerations and other economic, social, and environmental responsibilities.

Additionally, this statement articulates the principles that are applied in all of its activities and undertakings with Aboriginal people. De Beers believes that meaningful consultation and communication regarding activities, programs, and developments are necessary. Consultation forms the basis for relationships and De Beers' process is:

- **timely** (adequate notice; time to evaluate and respond);
- **informative** (sufficient detail and explanation to allow understanding);
- **comprehensible** (presented in an understandable manner);
- **ongoing** (process acknowledges feedback; reports on how used); and
- **responsive** (changes based on feedback where relevant/possible).

Accordingly, the community engagement program for the Project actively reached out to First Nations and Métis communities in the Engagement Study Area in a substantive meaningful fashion, in accordance with both the letter and spirit of the De Beers consultation principles.

De Beers' demonstrated commitment to these principles will continue throughout the life of the Project. De Beers has demonstrated this commitment at the Snap Lake Mine, where the company is building long-term relationships with the people of the NWT through engagement and ongoing communication.

4.2.2 Engagement Approach

The approach taken was to inform the potentially affected communities about the Project; to engage community members in a dialogue about the Project, their concerns and the Project's potential effects; and then to involve the communities in addressing the mitigation of those effects.

The community engagement approach included the following sequence, if possible:

- initiating a meeting with a community's leaders;
- engaging the community through community-based activities such as open houses and meetings;
- inviting community representatives to the Project site; and
- extending the engagement activities to include specific topics (e.g., traditional knowledge).

De Beers first contacted each community to arrange a meeting with their leadership. At these meetings, De Beers sought direction from the leaders on how to proceed with meaningful engagement of the community and to determine how and when community engagement should proceed. De Beers also hoped to secure support for a return to these communities to hold open houses, public meetings, and interviews.

The purpose of the community open houses and meetings was to ensure that the community had an opportunity to provide feedback. De Beers sought any information the community might be willing to share that would help the company understand the potential impacts of the Project so that the Project design and the impact assessment could be improved. The company also expressed an openness to return to the community on a number of occasions. The approach included taking community members to the Project site to explain the Project and show them the planned locations of Project components.

The Project has, over its development, incorporated a wide range of engagement activities, including:

- individual meetings with community leaders;
- community meetings;
- site visits;
- publication and mail out of newsletters;

- newspaper advertisements and articles
- radio interviews and advertisements;
- website updates;
- telephone interviews;
- preparation of a digital video disk (DVD); and
- Aboriginal language terminology workshop for interpreter-translators.

This multi-faceted approach allowed for the greatest degree of flexibility in the design of the engagement program. Communities were approached to determine how they wanted to be engaged, and to provide a variety of engagement options that are flexible and appropriate to each community's needs.

4.3 COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

4.3.1 Overview

This section has been organized chronologically to present summaries of the community engagement activities at key Project milestones, as follows:

- exploration and Project planning, 1998 to 2005;
- land use permit and water license application, 2005;
- MVEIRB scoping workshops, 2006;
- Terms of Reference release, 2007;
- community engagement activities, 2007 to 2008;
- community engagement activities, 2009 to 2010;
- public information campaign, 2010; and
- planned community activities, 2011.

These engagement activities, as indicated, are based on De Beers' Community Policy, NWT regulatory requirements, and community expectations. The multi-year community engagement effort supported exploration, Project design and mitigation, and environmental impact review activities, and are reported in Section 4. This effort was based on communicating the Project's technical, environmental, and socio-economic aspects and understanding First Nation and Métis community concerns and aspirations in regards to the Project.

4.3.2 Exploration and Project Planning, 1998 to 2005

The NWT First Nations and Métis groups included throughout this early stage of engagement were:

- Tłıchǫ communities of Behchokò, Gamètì, Whatì, and Wekweètì;
- Akaitcho communities of Yellowknife, N'Dilo, Detah, Łutselk'e, and Fort Resolution;
- North Slave Métis Alliance; and
- NWT Métis Nation.

The specific First Nations and Métis groups or organizations that were consulted in the exploration phase of the Project included:

- Dene of Łutselk'e (LKDFN);
- Dene of Fort Resolution (DKFN);
- Dene of Yellowknife, N'Dilo, and Detah (YDFN);
- Treaty 8 (Akaitcho) General Assembly;
- Tłıchǫ communities of Behchokò, Gamètì, Whatì, and Wekweètì;
- North Slave Métis Alliance; and
- NWT Métis Nation.

A chronological summary of the First Nation, Métis, regulator, and public engagement activities that occurred during exploration of the Kennady Lake ore bodies between 1998 and 2005 is provided in Table 4.3-1.

Table 4.3-1 Community, Regulatory, and Public Engagement Record, 1998 to 2005

Date	Group Engaged	Attendees	Purpose	Additional Information
15-Jan-98	Deninu Kué First Nation and Métis	4 Monopros/Chief and Community	Program information.	Want site visit; employment, training, business opportunity; protect environment; consult us.
23-Jan-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	3 Monopros/Chief and LEC	Program information.	Want site visit; employment, training, business opportunity; may want to supply hydro power; want community monitor, TK; protect environment; consult with us.
15-Feb-98	North Slave Métis Alliance	3 Monopros/3 NSMA officials	Program information.	Employment, business opportunity; NSMA explains purpose.
17 to 19-Mar-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	Monopros/Community (some visitors by plane and some by skidoo)	Update: winter program.	Protect environment; employment, business opportunity.
24-Mar-98	Deninu Kué First Nation and Métis	Monopros/Chief and Community representatives	Update: winter program.	Protect environment; employment, business opportunity.
25-Mar-98	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	4 Monopros/Dogrib Community representatives	Update: all programs.	More interested in Upper Carp than Kennady; employment opportunity wanted.
30-Mar-98	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/Chiefs and Council	Update: winter program.	Employment opportunity; consult with Detah, N'Dilo.
28-Apr-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 Monopros/Chief and LEC	Discuss hiring/firing difficulties.	Need dry camp policy; help our people succeed.
27-May-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 Monopros/1 JWEL/1 Lorax	Explain water quality program.	Take care of water; need summer site visit(s).
09 and 10-Jul-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	Monopros/Chief and Community representatives	Update: Summer program and Gerle program and land permit.	Gerle to keep Łutselk'e informed; Monopros to involve Elders, youth in studies, jobs?
15-Jul-98	Treaty 8 General Assembly	3 Monopros/1 De Beers/1 Gerle/ Treaty 8 chiefs	Invited to attend General Assembly session.	General comments: youth need involvement; Treaty 8 First Nations need meaningful jobs, partnerships.
20-Jul-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/1 Gerle/Chief and LEC.	Explain what Gerle is doing and its relationship to Monopros.	Gerle has to keep Łutselk'e informed of activities, meet Łutselk'e six conditions.
25-Aug-98	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Monopros/Community representatives	Update: Summer program and planned winter program.	What animals are in the area? Is there Dene employment? (Yes).
1-Oct-98	Deninu Kué Dene First Nation and Métis	Monopros/Community representatives	Update: Summer program and planned winter program.	Employment and community involvement; protect environment.

Table 4.3-1 Community, Regulatory and Public Engagement Record, 1998 to 2005 (continued)

Date	Group Engaged	Attendees	Purpose	Additional Information
7-Oct-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/1 Gerle/2 JWEL/Community	Update: Summer surveys and archaeological assessment.	Pollutants (effluent, emissions) could harm water, caribou; fencing?; employment, community involvement.
8-Dec-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 Monopros/1 SDS/Employment Officer	Interview potential driller's helpers.	SDS will train; this is good job opportunity
22-Dec-98	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/Chief and LEC	Discuss winter route, firearms.	No firearms in camp; water quality important: community investigating hydro; contractors should visit community
6-Jan-99	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/YK Dene LEC	Discuss winter access route.	Avoid Lake of Enemy; use several Elders to help
7-Jan-99	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/1 Nuna/YK Dene LEC	Show contractor preferred route.	YK Dene use of route and emergency aid; firearms ban near camp; Monopros to control route access.
12-Jan-99	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 Monopros/2 Nuna/Employment Officer	Nuna to discuss local hiring.	Opportunities exist beyond Monopros; Nuna will train.
10-Feb-99	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	Monopros/3 Community representatives	Observe workers, possible service-provider opportunities.	Service opportunities, such as equipment operator and fuel supply of interest to community
30-Mar to 3-Apr-99	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	Monopros/Community (some visitors by plane and some by skidoo)	Update: winter program.	How hazardous waste is handled; water quality, grey water, decanting (how regulated); jobs.
9-Apr-99	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	3 Monopros/YK Dene representatives	Discuss archaeological survey.	Do TK study of winter access route, as well as archaeological survey; avoid Lake of the Enemy.
10-May-99	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/2 EBA/Community	Update: spring caribou survey.	Protect environment; funds for social ills; Elders want jobs too; land claims should be settled.
7-Jun-99	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	2 Monopros/3 Dogrib officials	Program update.	Mining method (no mine plan yet); Dogrib workers, cos. are for hire; if going to mine, allow community sufficient time to review environmental data.
22-Jun-99	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	1 Monopros/1 JWEL/YK Dene LEC	Discuss archaeology canoe trip.	Archaeologist, YK Dene each to provide separate reports
23-Jun-99	North Slave Métis Alliance	1 Monopros/1 JWEL/1 NSMA official	Archaeological update.	Discussed planning for winter route survey.
19-Oct-99	North Slave Métis Alliance	2 Monopros/1 NSMA official	Project update and catering services.	Discuss catering services offered by NSMA.

Table 4.3-1 Community, Regulatory and Public Engagement Record, 1998 to 2005 (continued)

Date	Group Engaged	Attendees	Purpose	Additional Information
22-Oct-99	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	2 Monopros/Community	Exploration update, environment overview.	Protect environment, work with comm.
8-Nov-99	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	1 Monopros/1 JWEL/YK Dene LEC	Archaeological update.	Discussed winter route survey; YK Dene
9-Nov-99	North Slave Métis Alliance	1 Monopros/1 JWEL/2 NSMA officials	Archaeological update.	Why study wasn't more extensive. (No more funds).
17-Dec-99	Deninu Kué First Nation and Métis	2 Monopros/Chief and LEC	Exploration update, environment overview.	Protect environmental, water and air quality; cuttings, effluent handling; business opportunities and benefits for community
16-Aug-00	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 Monopros/LEC and Community	General program update (incl. Planned dyke repair, decant); winter plans. (Mtg. after with economic development officer, res. dir. on 2 possible J/Vs).	Protect environment by local "monitoring"; water quality/retention pond; decant; dyke condition and repair; spill contingency planning; another site visit should be planned; funds for caribou hunt; jobs; employment officer.
6-Nov-00	Deninu Kué First Nation and Métis	1 DBCE/1 JWEL/Chief and LEC and Métis representative; 5 students from Aurora College	Exploration, environment and archaeological update.	What about IBAs? when are De Beers executives visiting? want to be involved in environmental-baseline; should use their TK; training; environmental jobs.
6-Nov-00	North Slave Métis Alliance	1 DBCE/1 JWEL/3 NSMA officials	Exploration, environment, and archaeological update.	Can winter routes affect fish/fish habitat? (Reply provided: 04/XII/2000).
7-Nov-00	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	1 DBCE/1 JWEL/YK Dene LEC	Exploration, environment, and archaeological update.	Discussed surveys; how to become an archaeologist
8-Nov-00	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 DBCE/1 JWEL/ Łutselk'e Dene LEC	Exploration, environment, and archaeological update.	Involve more youth, Elders in studies; IBA's; hunting around mine site; tagging, hooks left after angling; water quality/retention pond; caribou eating cuttings; garbage observed in general area (not specified).
02-Feb-01	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 DBCE/ Łutselk'e Dene LEC	Meeting to discuss TK Project (i.e., preparation of a TK report for the Project), environment (update).	Confidentiality of TK Information; jobs.

Table 4.3-1 Community, Regulatory and Public Engagement Record, 1998 to 2005 (continued)

Date	Group Engaged	Attendees	Purpose	Additional Information
18-Apr-01	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	DBCE/ Łutselk'e Dene Community (15 visitors: Elders + youth by plane) – Site Visit	Update on winter programme and planned 2001 environmental programme.	Environmental management (cuttings on ice, containment pond); jobs for youth; opportunities for Elders.
02-Nov-01	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 DBCE/1 JWEL/1 EBA/ Łutselk'e Dene Community (14 total, many Elders) – Community Visit	Provide update on Gahcho Kué Project by means of an environmental and regulatory overview for 2001 and separate presentation on the archaeological, caribou, and avifauna programmes.	Involve more youth rather than Elders in field studies; caribou health; need more info about site components such as refuelling area, retention pond; protect Old Lady of Falls watershed; more intensive baseline required, surveys should have more community participation.
11-Dec-02	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 DBCE/1 EBA/ Łutselk'e Dene (LEC and Elders) – Community Visit	Exploration; environmental and archaeological update.	Involve a variety of/different LEC members on wildlife surveys, so others can gain experience; consider constructing roads that caribou are able to cross; consider fencing pits, to protect caribou. Exploration, mining probably responsible for changing animal movements, behaviours. Care should be taken in drilling from ice to clean up spills, safeguard water.
16-Apr-03	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	1 DBCE/ LEC Member	Discussion of Kennady Lake Water License renewal; exploration, environmental and archaeological update.	Maintain water quality during drilling so cuttings do not return to lake; continue to monitor water in Cuttings Containment Pond and at downstream SNP stations. Continue to consult with community. Continue caribou studies and hiring of youth for summer environmental studies. Involve a variety of LEC members in wildlife surveys so others can gain experience.
31-Jan-05	Community of Fort Smith	1 DBCE	Presentation to Community – Presentation of Gahcho Kué Project	
14-Mar-05	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation	3 DBCE	Public Meeting – Presentation of Gahcho Kué Project	

LEC = Land and Environment Committee; NSMA = North Slave Métis Alliance; TK = traditional knowledge; JWEL = Jacques Whitford Environment Limited YK = Yellowknife; De Beers = De Beers Canada Inc.; EBA =EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.; DBCE = De Beers Canada Exploration; IBA = Impact Benefit Agreement.

Community issues including employment and training, community wellness and family cohesion, impacts on caribou and fish, impacts on trapping, and impacts on traditional culture and language emerged across the historical engagement program. More specific recurring issues included Elder and youth involvement in environmental studies, and protection of water quality and watershed.

4.3.3 Land Use Permit and Water Licence Application

In November 2005, De Beers filed its land use permit and water licence applications with the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB). De Beers undertook an update on the Project that involved print, radio, television, direct mail, production and distribution of a DVD (in English, Tłıchǫ, and Chipewyan), public presentations, internet communications, and follow-up to responses from the public. This program was designed to ensure that communities were provided with information regarding the company's application, and the opportunity to discuss the Project with De Beers.

The following information activities were undertaken by De Beers as part of an external communications campaign in support of the applications filed with the MVLWB for the Project:

- A News Release was issued on November 29, 2005 and was posted on De Beers' website;
- An update presentation was provided to members of the Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce on November 29th. At this session, De Beers announced that the application had been filed with the MVLWB and approximately 75 copies of De Beers' "Information Sharing" newsletter were handed out to over 100 attendees;
- A public information campaign was implemented between December 1st, 2005 and March 12th, 2006 that provided details regarding the Project and the MVLWB application process. This campaign included the following elements:
 - In December 2005, the "Information Sharing" newsletter and a detailed Fact Sheet regarding the Project were mailed to approximately 120 stakeholders. Recipients included federal, territorial, municipal, and Aboriginal Governments, non-government agencies, business contractors, and business development organizations of NWT Aboriginal groups. The cover letter advised that an animated computerized disk (CD) presentation of the Project was available in English, Chipewyan, and Dogrib. Additionally, posters to publicize forthcoming community meetings were emailed to Community Band offices for posting as public meetings were confirmed with De Beers.

- In December 2005, a permitting update page for the Project was developed and uploaded to the De Beers Canada website. The “Information Sharing” newsletter was posted on the website, as was the application for permits to the MVLWB. In addition, the website was continually updated to reflect the progress of the Project.
- In January 2006, following completion of Aboriginal language translations and voice recordings, the CD was mailed to all band offices and to their respective Lands, Environment and/or Wildlife departments. This communications tool was selected for development based on community feedback that a CD or video in oral Aboriginal languages was more useful than documents translated and printed in Aboriginal languages.
- A radio, cable television, and network television advertising campaign was also implemented in January 2006. This program of ad spots ran until March 12, 2006. The Advertising Schedule is provided in Table 4.3-2, below. Ads were in English on Television, and in English, Chipewyan, and Dogrib on radio.

Table 4.3-2 Radio, Cable, and Television Advertising Placement Schedule for the Project Permit Applications, January through March 2006

Format / Station		Date / Frequency (2006)		
		January	February	March
Radio				
CKLW	English Ads	Ran twice daily on the 26th, 27th, 30th and 31st	Ran twice daily on the 1st through the 3rd, and the 6th through the 8th	
	Dogrib	Ran twice daily on the 30th and 31st	Ran twice daily on the 1st through the 8th	
	Chipewyan	Ran twice on the 30th and 31st	Ran twice daily on the 1st through the 8th	
CJCD	English Ads	Ran five times daily on the 26th and 27th, 30th and 31st	Ran five times daily on the 1st through the 3rd, and the 6th through the 8th	
Television				
Yellowknife – Cable TV		15-second spot ran 24 times daily on the 30th and 31st	15-second spot ran 24 times on the 1st through the 12th	
Rae – Cable TV			Ran up to 30 times per day on the 6th through 19th	
CBC North – TV			Ran three times per day on the 20th through the 28th	Ran three times per day on the 1st through the 5th
APTN – TV			Ran twice per day on the 27th through the 28th	Ran twice per day on the 1st through 5th Ran once per day on the 6th through the 12th

4.3.4 Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board Scoping Workshops, 2006

In the midst of the De Beers public information campaign in December 2005, the application was referred to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) for environmental assessment, and the MVEIRB established a series of scoping workshops in a number of communities in the spring of 2006 to engage communities in the assessment of the Project.

De Beers was an active participant in the MVEIRB community scoping sessions during March and April 2006. The company provided presentations about the Project at the scoping workshops in Yellowknife, Łutselk'e, Fort Resolution, Detah, and Behchokò, and at the technical and community scoping hearings in Yellowknife. De Beers was present to answer questions, was an active listener to all participants in the process, and ensured that in each session De Beers' staff was available for one-on-one discussions with participants and regulators during breaks. This provided opportunity for the company to answer questions or to provide clarifications where individuals had not had opportunities to get their questions answered from De Beers during workshop break-out sessions.

The range of social, environmental, and economic themes identified in the scoping workshops were similar to those that emerged from the De Beers Gahcho Kué community engagement program during the exploration and Project planning phases, 1998 to 2005. Community issues, including employment and training, community wellness and family cohesion, impacts on caribou and fish, impacts on trapping, and impacts on traditional culture and language emerged across the historical engagement program.

4.3.5 Terms of Reference Release, 2007

On June 1, 2007, MVEIRB released the *Draft Terms of Reference for the Gahcho Kué Environmental Impact Statement* (Draft Terms of Reference). These key lines of inquiry and subjects of note were then confirmed, modified, and in some cases added to in the final Terms of Reference released on October 5, 2007 (Gahcho Kué Panel 2007). The final key lines of inquiry and subjects of note captured the community issues identified in the MVEIRB scoping workshops.

De Beers increased community and regulator engagement activities to coincide with the release of the Draft Terms of Reference for Gahcho Kué EIS in June 2007, which continued to March 2008. These meetings included a discussion of the key lines of inquiry and subjects of note.

4.3.6 Community Engagement Activities, 2007 to 2008

4.3.6.1 Initial meetings with Community Leadership

De Beers initiated contact with community leaders at the end of May 2007 to re-introduce the Project, to ensure that the community leadership had a clear understanding of where the Project was in the regulatory and review process, and, finally, to obtain support and direction from the community leaders regarding how to proceed with meaningful engagement of their community. This included authorization to hold public meetings and open houses in their community.

De Beers' contacted Chiefs, Councils, and other community leaders in the Tłıchǵ, Akaitcho, and Métis communities to arrange meetings to secure support for open houses, public meetings, and site visits. (Table 4.3-3) The schedule for these introductory community meetings was as follows:

- June 26, 2007 – Yellowknives Dene First Nation
- July 3 and 21, 2007 – North Slave Métis Alliance, Yellowknife
- August 21, 2007 – Fort Resolution Métis Council
- August 26, 2007 – Whati community
- August 28, 2007 – Gamètì community
- August 28, 2007 – Wekweètì community
- September 18, 2007 – Tłıchǵ Chiefs site visit, Chief and Council site visit
- September 26, 2007 – Łutselk'e community

De Beers met with the Tłıchǵ Grand Chief, the Gamètì Chief, and the Wekweètì Chief to re-introduce the Project, and to seek permission and direction regarding the way forward to engage Tłıchǵ communities. A subsequent meeting was held in Behchokǵ on July 18 with the Chiefs of Whati, Gamètì, and Behchokǵ to find opportunities for community engagement in their specific communities.

Table 4.3-3 Initial Meetings with Community Leaders to Discuss Engagement, June 2007 to March 2008

Date	Community	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting
26-Jun- 2007	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	2 De Beers; Chief, Yellowknives Dene First Nation; Chief, N'Dilo; Other First Nations representatives were also in attendance.	Meeting in Yellowknife to provide update on the Project and to discuss how to proceed with engaging membership in discussion, as required following the release of the MVEIRB's Gahcho Kué EIS Terms of Reference.
3-Jul-2007	North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA)	1 De Beers; 1 Gartner Lee Limited; 3 NSMA.	As above, meeting in Yellowknife to provide update on the Project and to discuss how to proceed with engaging membership in discussion, as required following the release of the MVEIRB's Gahcho Kué EIS Terms of Reference.
21-Jul-2007	North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA)	5 De Beers; 3 Gartner Lee Limited; 5 NSMA.	As above, meeting with the NSMA Executive and Directors in Yellowknife to provide update on the Project and to discuss how to proceed with engaging membership in discussion, as required following the release of the MVEIRB's Gahcho Kué EIS Terms of Reference.
15-Aug-2007	Elders, interpreters and translators	3 De Beers; 4 Tłıchǫ language; 3 Behchokǫ; 1 Whati; 1 Detah; 1 N'Dilo; 4 Chipewyan language; 3 Łutselk'e; 1 Fort Resolution.	Terminology workshop - To ensure meaningful engagement with communities, a three-day terminology workshop was held to develop Tłıchǫ and Chipewyan terminology specific to the Project.
21-Aug-2007	Fort Resolution Métis Council	6 De Beers; 3 GLL; 4 Fort Resolution Métis Council.	Update on the Project, explanation of review process and introduction of consultants
26 – Aug- 2007	Whati	3 De Beers; 3 Golder; 2 AMEC; Community Public meeting in Whati.	Update on the Project, explanation of review process and introduction of consultants

Table 4.3-3 Initial Meetings with Community Leaders to Discuss Engagement, June 2007 to March 2008 (continued)

Date	Community	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting
28-Aug-2007	Gamèti	3 De Beers; 3 Golder; 2 AMEC; Community Public meeting in Gamèti.	Update on the Project, explanation of review process and introduction of consultants
28-Aug-2007	Tłıchǫ Government, Wekweeti	3 De Beers; 3 Golder; 2 AMEC; Community Public meeting in Wekweeti.	Update on the Project, explanation of review process and introduction of consultants
18-Sep-2007	Tłıchǫ Chiefs Site Visit	5 De Beers; 1 GLL; Grand Chief, Tłıchǫ Government; Chief, Wekweèti; Chief, Behchokǫ; Chief, Whati; Other Community Leaders from Behchokǫ.	Update on the Project and tour of the site
26-Sep-2007	Łutselk'e Dene First Nation Site Visit	5 De Beers; 1 GLL; Łutselk'e Chief and Council.	Presentation on the updated Project and tour of the site

De Beers = De Beers Canada Inc.; MVEIRB = Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board; EIS = environmental impact statement; NSMA = North Slave Métis Alliance; AMEC = AMEC Earth & Environmental; GLL = Gartner Lee Limited

De Beers was unsuccessful in securing an introductory meeting with the communities of N'Dilo and Detah, although meetings were held with YDFN leadership representatives, starting with a lunch meeting with the YDFN leadership in N'Dilo on June 26, 2007. Despite many attempts between June 2007 and February 2008, De Beers was unable to secure a meeting with the Chiefs and Council of the YDFN to discuss a mutually agreeable community engagement plan. As a result, De Beers was unable to set up open houses and meetings in N'Dilo and Detah, and there was no opportunity to host a site visit for the YDFN in 2007 at the Project site.

De Beers made numerous attempts to meet with the DKFN. Initially contact was made by telephone and a letter was sent in early September, 2007 requesting an opportunity to meet later in the month. Conditions stipulated by the DKFN for their involvement in organizing these meetings were not in keeping with De Beers' policy and practice in holding and funding similar meetings in other affected communities. Further communication efforts to engage the DKFN took place in November 2007 and January 2008. Despite these attempts, De Beers was unable to arrange a meeting with the DKFN leadership. However, De Beers remains willing to continue to attempt to meet with the DKFN and continues to communicate this to the DKFN. De Beers is open to providing information to the DKFN about the Project, should terms for meeting be agreed upon.

4.3.6.2 Community Meeting Planning and Methods

Following the introductory meetings in which De Beers obtained leadership support for community involvement, meetings were scheduled in the Tłıchǫ communities of Behchokò, Whati, Gamètì, and Wekweeti, and the Akaitcho communities of Łutselk'e and Fort Resolution. The program included community meetings and open houses.

The purpose for engaging communities was:

- to re-introduce the Project and inform them of the nature of the Project in some detail;
- to review the key lines of inquiry and subjects of note identified by the Gahcho Kué Panel (2007);
- to seek advice from communities, groups, and agencies on their concerns and ways to address any potential effects of the Project; and
- to better understand from communities their traditional and current use of the land in and around Kennady Lake and any impact that the Project would have on this use.

Project engagement activities were widely advertised in the communities in advance. Community meetings and open houses were advertised on CKLB Radio three times a day up to a week in advance of community meetings. These announcements were read in English, Tłıchǫ (Dogrib), and Chipewyan. Local and CBC radio public service announcements were also used to advertise the meetings. In all communities, arrangements were made through local contacts for announcements and posters to be displayed well in advance of the meetings. Most advertisements were posted in English and the community language. In some communities, local assistants advertised meetings by posting announcements in key areas (e.g., local stores, community halls, government offices, schools) and spreading event information by word of mouth.

De Beers provided a series of Project, regulatory process, and community issues storyboard panels or posters, and maps as informational backdrop at open houses. De Beers' communication materials for the Project also included community newsletters, and a one-page Project fact sheet. Information was also made available electronically upon request (see Appendix 4.I).

In the evening, meetings featured a narrated trilingual DVD presentation in Tłıchǫ (Dogrib), Chipewyan, and English, a PowerPoint presentation on the key lines of inquiry and subjects of note, as well as opportunities for questions, discussion, and comments.

Contracted interpreters accompanied the De Beers team, and simultaneous interpretation was available in all community open houses and meetings. De Beers' community liaisons provided a list of interpreter/translators who had participated in the Gahcho Kué Terminology Workshops, and this recent initiative was brought to the attention of the community contacts so that arrangements included, where possible, interpreter/translators familiar with the new terminology developed for the Project.

The objective of these activities was to engage communities in a dialogue around the social, economic, and environmental issues indicated as key lines of inquiry and subjects of note in the Terms of Reference. An issue management tracking system was used to collect all engagement information and comments in one searchable, online database.

Residents who were not First Nation or Métis were also welcomed to take part in the engagement program. The NSMA meeting in Yellowknife on December 19, 2007, which was restricted to NSMA members and staff, was the sole exception. Otherwise, all engagement program activities were advertised as open and inclusive, and all community perspectives were sought and documented during the various engagement activities described below.

4.3.6.3 Community Meetings and Open Houses

4.3.6.3.1 *Fort Resolution, August 21, 2007*

A community dinner and community meeting was held in Fort Resolution on August 21, 2007. The meeting included the Fort Resolution Métis Council as well as other members of the community.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Water Quality and Fish in Kennady Lake;
- Caribou;
- Carnivore Mortality;
- Long-term Biophysical Effects, Closure and Reclamation;
- Downstream Water Effects;
- Long-term Social, Cultural, and Economic Effects;
- Social Disparity Within and Between Communities; and
- Aboriginal Rights and Community Engagement.

Six members of the Fort Resolution Métis Council, and 11 other residents and one visitor attended the meeting. Six De Beers' representatives supported by an interpreter attended.

4.3.6.3.2 *Behchokò, October 1 and 2, 2007*

An open house, community dinner, and community meeting were held on the afternoon and evening of October 1, 2007 in the Behchokò community hall, Nishi Khon Court Room. An open house was also held the next morning to provide residents who were unable to attend the previous day the chance to learn about the Project and recorded their views.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Caribou;
- Social Disparity Within and Between Communities; and
- Family and Community Cohesion; and
- Employment, Training and Economic Development.

On October 1, 45 residents attended the open house (2 to 6 pm). Ten adults (five of whom were Elders) and 14 children attended the supper and community meeting (7 to 9 pm). Nine people attended the meeting on October 2. Seven Project representatives, with the support of a community interpreter, were present.

4.3.6.3.3 *Gamètì, October 23 and 24, 2007*

A community open house, community dinner, and community meeting was held at the Gamètì community hall from 4 to 9 pm on October 23, 2007. The sessions were originally planned for October 22, but were re-scheduled due to weather conditions, and the community was informed about the change. De Beers stayed overnight in Gamètì and was available the next morning for an open house.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Caribou;
- Downstream Water Effects;
- Aboriginal Rights and Community Engagement; and
- Air Quality.

Thirty-five residents attended the open house, while 25 adults and seven children attended the community dinner and meeting. Five people stopped by for information about the Project the next day. Six De Beers' representatives, supported by a community interpreter, were present.

4.3.6.3.4 *Wekweètì, October 29 and 30, 2007*

An open house, community dinner, and community meeting were held on October 29, 2007 at the Wekweètì Learning Centre between 4 and 9 pm. From 9 am until noon the next morning, community members also had an opportunity to obtain Project information, talk with the De Beers team, and have their views recorded.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Caribou;
- Long-term Social, Cultural, and Economic Effects;
- Downstream Water Effects ;
- Air Quality; and
- Employment, Training and Economic Development.

In total, thirteen adults attended the open house; nine, including the Chief, and a former Chief were from the community of Wekweètì and four were members of the Wek'eezhii Land and Water Board from Behchokò who were in the community. Seven people, including the current chief, attended the evening meeting. Six members of the De Beers team, supported by a community interpreter, were there.

4.3.6.3.5 *Whatì (November 16 and 17, 2007)*

An open house and community dinner and meeting was held on November 16, 2007 from 4 to 10 pm at the Whatì Community Cultural Centre. The open house was planned for November 15, and was rescheduled due to weather conditions. The community local assistant ensured that residents knew about this change via posters, radio, and announcements at the bingo session. The next morning, the De Beers representatives were available for a follow-up open house between 9 am and noon. The Whatì Community Director helped De Beers in setting up the open house and community meetings in Whatì.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Caribou;
- Long-term Social, Cultural, and Economic Effects;
- Family and Community Cohesion;
- Aboriginal Rights and Community Engagement;
- Air Quality;
- Permafrost, Groundwater, and Hydrogeology; and
- Employment, Training and Economic Development.

In total, approximately 30 residents attended the open house, while 20 residents took part in the meeting. About 10 people attended the follow-up open house on November 17. Six members of the De Beers team were present.

4.3.6.3.6 *North Slave Métis Alliance, December 19, 2007*

A dinner and meeting with the North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA) and invited membership was held on December 19, 2007 from 5 to 9 pm at Northern United Place in Yellowknife. The NSMA considered that one evening meeting was enough to address their main concerns.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Caribou;
- Long-term Social, Cultural and Economic Effects;
- Water Quality and Fish in Kennady Lake;
- Long-term Biophysical Effects, Closure and Reclamation;
- Tourism Potential and Wilderness Character;
- Employment, Training and Economic Development;
- Traffic and Road Issues;
- Aboriginal Rights and Community Engagement;
- Alternative Energy Sources;
- Demands on Infrastructure;
- Permafrost, Groundwater, and Hydrogeology;
- Employment, Training and Economic Development; and
- Air Quality.

Eight NSMA members, including four NSMA staff, attended the dinner and meeting in Yellowknife with three members of the De Beers team.

4.3.6.3.7 Fort Resolution, January 17 and 18, 2008

A community open house, dinner, and meeting was held on January 17, 2008 between 4 and 9:30 pm at the Antoine Beaulieu Community Hall in Fort Resolution. A follow-up open house was held the next morning for those who were unable to attend the previous evening. The Fort Resolution Senior Administrative Officer (SAO) assisted the De Beers team in setting up the open house and community meetings in Fort Resolution.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Caribou;
- Downstream Water Effects;
- Impacts on Great Slave Lake; and
- Employment, Training and Economic Development.

Fourteen community members attended the open house while nineteen attended the dinner and meeting. Six members of the De Beers team were present.

4.3.6.3.8 Łutsek'e, February 7 and 8, 2008

A community open house, dinner, and meeting was held on February 7, 2008 between 5 and 9 pm at the Łutsek'e Community Hall. A follow-up open house was held the next morning in the Łutsek'e Council Chambers between 9 am and noon, where the Gahcho Kué DVD was presented in the Chipewyan language. The Wildlife Lands and Environment Department of the Łutsek'e Dene First Nation assisted the De Beers team in setting up the open house and community meeting in Łutsek'e.

Key lines of inquiry and subjects of note of greatest concern were:

- Caribou;
- Employment, Training and Economic Development; and
- Aboriginal Rights and Community Engagement.

Twenty community members, including children, attended the open house, dinner, and meeting on February 7. The following day approximately 20 people came by the open house held in the Council Chamber. Six De Beers' team members, supported by a community interpreter, were present.

The meetings in Łutsek'e were originally planned to have taken place between October and December 2007. However, meeting protocol submitted by the Łutsek'e Dene First Nation to De Beers were not in keeping with De Beers' policy and practice in holding and funding similar meetings in other affected communities. Meetings with Łutsek'e were rescheduled a number of times as De Beers and Łutsek'e discussed and agreed upon the terms and conditions associated with public meetings and open houses. The Wildlife, Lands and Environment Department of the Łutsek'e gave the Project permission to hold the meetings on February 7 and 8, 2008.

4.3.6.3.9 Summary of Community Meeting, 2007 to 2008

Table 4.3-4 provides a summary of community meetings, their purpose, the level of participation, and the topics that were discussed.

Table 4.3-4 Community Meetings and Open Houses, August 2007 to February 2008

Date	Community	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting	Relevant MVEIRB TOR 'Key Lines of Inquiry' and 'Subjects of Note'
21-Aug-2007	Fort Resolution Community Meeting	5 De Beers Canada Inc.; 3 Gartner Lee Limited; 5 Fort Resolution Métis Council. 2 Elders 1 DKFN Band Councillor 1 Akaitho Screening Board 1 SAO, Settlement Council) 1 SAO DKFN 4 public 1 technician ; . Simultaneous interpretation into Chipewyan was provided.	Consultant and process introduction by De Beers	Water Quality and Fish in Kennady Lake Caribou Carnivore Mortality Long Term Biophysical Effects and Closure and Reclamation Downstream Water Effects Long Term Social, Cultural, Economic Effects Increasing Social Disparity Aboriginal Rights and the Interconnectedness of Issues
1-Oct-2007 and 2-Oct-2007	Behchokò Open House and Community Meeting	5 GLL; 2 Golder. 45 community residents attended Open House; 10 community residents attended meeting. 9 people attended the follow-up meeting on Oct. 2.	Gahcho Kué Project information and MVEIRB key lines of inquiry and subjects of note dialogue	Caribou Increasing Social Disparity Substance Abuse and Decrease in Family and Community Cohesion Training, Education and Promotion
23-Oct-2007 and 24-Oct-2007	Gamèti Open House and Community Meeting	4 GLL; 2 Golder. 35 adult community residents attended Open House. 25 adults and 7 children attended the meeting.	Gahcho Kué Project information and MVEIRB key lines of inquiry and subjects of note dialogue	Caribou Downstream Water Effects Air Quality Aboriginal Rights and the Interconnectedness of Issues
29-Oct-2007 and 30-Oct-2007	Wekweèti Open House and Community Meeting	4 GLL; 2 Golder. 13 adult community residents attended Open House, including Chief Charlie Football and former Chief Joseph Judas 7 adult community residents attended the meeting.	Gahcho Kué Project information and MVEIRB key lines of inquiry and subjects of note dialogue	Caribou Air Quality Long Term Social, Cultural, Economic Effects Downstream Water Effects Training, Education and Promotion
16-Nov-2007 and 17-Nov-2007	Whatì Open House and Community Meeting	4 GLL; 2 Golder. 30 community residents attended Open House, 20 community residents took part in the meeting Approximately 10 people attended the follow-up Open House on Nov. 17.	Gahcho Kué Project information and MVEIRB key lines of inquiry and subjects of note dialogue	Caribou Carnivores and other wildlife Airborne contaminants Effects on fish Employment with subcontractors, apprenticeship, training

Table 4.3-4 Community Meetings and Open Houses, August 2007 to February 2008 (continued)

Date	Community	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting	Relevant MVEIRB TOR 'Key Lines of Inquiry' and 'Subjects of Note'
19-Dec-2007	North Slave Métis Alliance	2 GLL, and 1 Golder. 8 NSMA members, including 4 NSMA staff, attended the dinner and meeting session in Yellowknife	Gahcho Kué Project information and MVEIRB key lines of inquiry and subjects of note dialogue	Caribou Long-term Social, Cultural and Economic effects Water Quality in Kennady Lake Long-term Biophysical Effects Aboriginal Rights and Community Engagement Groundwater and Hydrogeology Employment, Training and Economic Development
16-Jan-2008 and 17-Jan-2008	Fort Resolution Open House and Community Meeting	6 GLL. 14 community residents attended the Open House, 19 attended the meeting.	Gahcho Kué Project information and MVEIRB key lines of inquiry and subjects of note dialogue	Caribou Downstream Water Effects and Impacts on Great Slave Lake Training, Education and Promotion
7-Feb-2008 and 8-Feb-2008	Łutselk'e Open House and Community Meeting	6 Golder. 4 Łutselk'e elders 1 Councillor as. 1 interpreter 1 Community Wellness Worker 21 other community members, including children, attended the Open Houses, dinner, and meeting on Feb. 7. Approximately 20 people came by the Open House held in the Council Chamber on Feb. 8.	Gahcho Kué Project information and MVEIRB key lines of inquiry and subjects of note dialogue	Caribou Training, Education and Promotion

SAO = Senior Administrative Officer; DKFN= Deninu Kué First Nation; GLL = Gartner Lee Limited; De Beers = De Beers Canada Inc.; NSMA = North Slave Métis Alliance; Golder = Golder Associates Ltd.

4.3.7 Community Engagement Activities, 2009 to 2010

4.3.7.1 Meetings

Engagement activities were reduced in the second half of 2008 and 2009 due to the global economic downturn which resulted in activities on the Project being paused. Since then, engagement efforts have increased.

Beginning in March 2010, De Beers invited six Aboriginal groups to visit the Project site, where De Beers would present an update on the Project and provide a chance to see the proposed locations of the Project infrastructure. De Beers was able to host visits to the site for the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Tłıchǫ Government, Deninu Kué First Nation, and Łutselk'e Dene First Nation. The NWT Métis Nation and the North Slave Métis Alliance both declined the opportunity. The following is a summary of the communication and meetings that preceded the site visits.

4.3.7.1.1 North Slave Métis Alliance

The NSMA and De Beers made a number of attempts to schedule a visit to the Project site. On April 23, 2010, De Beers had a phone conversation with the NSMA, regarding possible dates for the visit. After De Beers followed up on April 30, May 3, and May 4, 2010, the NSMA was able to confirm that they would get proposed dates to De Beers on May 5. June 29 was selected for the site visit; however, NSMA cancelled the trip. A second visit was scheduled for September 25; however, the NSMA asked to reschedule for the following weekend. Unfortunately, the camp at the Project site was closing for the winter and the visit had to be postponed to 2011.

4.3.7.1.2 NWT Métis Nation

On May 20, 2010, the NWT Métis Nation selected July 21 for a visit to the Project site. On June 7, De Beers confirmed that they would cover all logistics for the site visit including picking up visitors from Hay River, Fort Resolution, and Fort Smith. On July 8, De Beers contacted the NWT Métis Nation to obtain details needed for the visit; however, on July 12, the NWT Métis Nation cancelled the visit. De Beers confirmed that it would continue to make information available and De Beers would continue to be available to meet with the NWT Métis Nation in the future.

4.3.7.1.3 Yellowknives Dene First Nation

Early Discussions, 2009

Between May 2009 and December 2009, De Beers continued to make attempts to advance discussions regarding community engagement and the incorporation of traditional knowledge for the Project with YDFN. This involved meetings and written correspondence between De Beers and the Chiefs, and De Beers and the YDFN's negotiator. In November 2009, both the YDFN and De Beers signed a letter of understanding that committed the YDFN to making an opportunity available by December 11, 2009 for De Beers to meet with the Elders Senate and with the community regarding the Project. These opportunities have not yet been made available to De Beers.

Following a meeting with the Chiefs and their legal counsel in October 2009, De Beers provided the YDFN with a written offer to undertake a Traditional Knowledge Study regarding the Gahcho Kué Project. To date there has not been a response from the YDFN

Meeting, April 26, 2010

During a meeting with two Chiefs on April 26, De Beers proposed dates for site visits to Snap Lake Mine and Kennady Lake. It was agreed that the visit to the Gahcho Kué site would be on June 7, 2010.

Meeting, September 10, 2010

A meeting was held between a YDFN Chief and De Beers. De Beers updated the Chief on the status of the EIS and planned submission in December. De Beers advised that it would like to meet with the Chief and Council in November and have a public meeting regarding the Project. De Beers would also like to move forward on the traditional knowledge study. De Beers stressed the importance to the Company of having an understanding from the community's perspective of traditional use of the land at Kennady Lake.. The YDFN is indicating the Project is in their traditional territory and is impacting traditional use, but the YDFN did not provide information to De Beers to help build the company's understanding of the potential impacts. The planned site visit date was moved to September 24, 2010 by mutual agreement.

Meeting, November 3, 2010

On November 3, 2010, De Beers held a meeting with the Chiefs to discuss the way forward on Gahcho Kué community engagement and to follow-up on the incorporation of traditional knowledge into the Project and De Beers' letter of December 2009 regarding a proposed traditional knowledge study. Based on that meeting, DeBeers understands that the form of community engagement and

the way forward for a traditional knowledge study still requires a meeting between De Beers and the Chiefs and Council, and that this will be scheduled by the YDFN at a time that is mutually agreeable. De Beers has indicated in writing that they are committed to a meeting.

4.3.7.1.4 Łutsek'e Dene First Nation

Meetings, March 22, 2010

A meeting was held between De Beers and the LKDFN. The LKDFN spoke of putting a process in place that will get community members more involved in environmental monitoring programs. De Beers encouraged the LKDFN to begin setting a date for the site visits to the Snap Lake Mine and Kennady Lake, the location of the proposed Gahcho Kué Project. An approach is being developed for community engagement and consultation related to these two Projects.

During a second meeting on March 22, 2010, between De Beers and the LKDFN, De Beers mentioned that a letter had been sent by De Beers to the Chief that includes an invitation for a site visit to Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Project. De Beers encouraged the LKDFN to identify a date as soon as possible and the LKDFN replied that a number of people had expressed interest. The Project is required to do community consultation and engagement, and this process starts with an information meeting with the Chief and Council; however, De Beers has received no formal response to requests for the meeting.

Meeting, June 30, 2010

On June 30, 2010, a meeting was held in Łutsek'e between De Beers and representatives of the LKDFN. Fourteen residents were present and another five joined the meeting at intervals.

De Beers presented information on both the Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Project and answered questions about the Project, including mine rock and mine water going into the lake, the location of the open pit in the lake, potential flooding from draining the lake, prevention of water contamination, and sewage. A member of the LKDFN stated that they want Łutsek'e people working at the Project so they know what is happening and can monitor the actions of De Beers. De Beers responded by offering several opportunities. A Wildlife Committee Member also emphasized that people in Łutsek'e have to be involved in the monitoring of wildlife. Another LKDFN member identified their largest concerns as the caribou migration, fish, and the open pits.

The traditional knowledge study that was completed by the LKDFN, but never provided to De Beers, was also discussed and LKDFN concerns about the delay

and quality of the report, and delays in invoicing De Beers were expressed. De Beers stated that the company needs a commitment from the LKDFN to follow-up on the study. A LKDFN member talked about the importance of the study and the need to come to a good conclusion. Another mentioned that there were people who used the area who we not include in the study.

Meeting, November 2, 2010

The meeting on November 2, 2010 with the Chief and De Beers was cancelled by the LKDFN. De Beers sent a letter dated November 8, 2010, to the Chief outlining the items that De Beers had hoped to discuss, particularly the Traditional Knowledge Study for the Project. Substantial work by the community with the assistance of the company brought the study to the final draft stage in 2007, and a few months later, the final draft was determined to be ready for submission to Chief and Council for release. It is still De Beers desire to have the study completed as originally planned and agreed to with Łutselk'e.

4.3.7.1.5 Deninu Kue First Nation

Meeting, February 4, 2010

An information meeting was held in Fort Resolution on February 4, 2010. De Beers provided an update on both the Snap Lake Mine and the Gahcho Kué Project. De Beers noted that it would like to meet with the community to get a better understanding of their use of the land. INAC acknowledged the frustration of the DKFN members and noted that many of the issues they were raising stem from frustrations associated with the lack of progress on a land claim.

Concerns were also expressed about the impact on water, cumulative impacts, and reclamation. De Beers acknowledges that there is a need for more community engagement with the DKFN on the proposed Project; however, ongoing disagreements regarding meeting funding protocol have made it challenging for the two parties to coordinate meetings.

Invitation to the Site, March 1, 2010

De Beers sent a letter to the Chief inviting a delegation, including the Chief and Council along with Elders and members of the Lands and Environment staff, to visit Gahcho Kué in June or July when the camp is temporarily open.

4.3.7.1.6 Tłıchǫ Government

Meeting, March 19, 2010

On March 19, 2010, the Tłıchǫ Government, confirmed the Project was located in a shared area with the Akaitcho Dene First Nation and that the primary user of that area was the YDFN. At that time, De Beers explained that the company wanted to ensure that it had a good understanding of any traditional land use and of any potential impacts the Project may have on the Tłıchǫ. The Tłıchǫ Government confirmed they would discuss this matter internally and would contact De Beers in the future regarding how to move forward on incorporating traditional knowledge.

Site Visit Planning, March to August, 2010

In a letter to the Grand Chief on March 1, 2010, De Beers invited a Tłıchǫ delegation including Chief and Council, along with Elders and members of the Lands and Environment staff to visit the Project site in June or July 2010 when the camp is temporarily open. The Tłıchǫ Government visited the Snap Lake Mine site but not the Gahcho Kué Project site in June. On August 17, 2010, the Tłıchǫ Government confirmed the Project site visit for September 23, 2010.

Meeting with Tłıchǫ Chiefs, November 3, 2010

The Chief Executive Council for the Tłıchǫ Government and Tłıchǫ Government staff met with De Beers in Yellowknife on November 3, 2010. The acting Grand Chief emphasized the importance of maintaining good relations by meeting regularly. De Beers indicated that it values their relationship with the Tłıchǫ Government. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss two important topics:

- the Snap Lake Mine land use application and the water licence renewal; and
- a Gahcho Kué traditional knowledge study and future agreement.

During the meeting, De Beers confirmed its interest in having a solid understanding of traditional use of the land in the vicinity of the Project, and followed up on how to move forward with incorporation of traditional knowledge (TK) for the Project. The Tłıchǫ Government confirmed that De Beers should proceed with meeting with the Project Manager who was undertaking a project to document Traditional Knowledge for the Tłıchǫ Nation. De Beers was advised to work out an arrangement on a TK study with the Project Manager that would meet both the Tłıchǫ Government's TK project mandate and De Beers' requirements for the Gahcho Kué Project. The meeting occurred in December 2010. The Tłıchǫ will provide De Beers with a suggested approach in 2011. De Beers remains committed to working with the Tłıchǫ to incorporate TK into the

Project and will continue to collect TK concerning the Tłı̨chǫ that is made available to it.

4.3.7.2 Project Site Visits

Visits to De Beers' Kennady Lake exploration camp are intended to provide guests with the opportunity to have an understanding of the activities that are occurring at the camp and what is being proposed for the mine. The itinerary for the visits included the following:

- Picking up the visitors in Yellowknife or their community and fly them to Kennady Lake;
- Welcome, Health and Safety Orientation and breakfast
- A presentation on and discussion of the Gahcho Kué Project;
- A tour around the exploration camp;
- A walking tour to view the elements of the proposed mine that can be seen from the ground such as the location of the Hearn, Tuzo and 5034 pits,
- Lunch
- Flights around Kennady Lake and downstream as far as Lake 410 as well as Lake N11; and
- Return the visitors to Yellowknife or their community.

The visits are intended to provide an overview of the proposed Project and let the guests see the surrounding the land and lakes that will be affected by the project from the ground and air. It is hoped that these visits enable the tour participants to better understand what is being proposed. The area covered in the visits includes Kennady Lake and the mine site and follows the routes where water will flow during the dewatering of Kennady Lake and operations. Interpreters were present for each visit and participated in the flights to translate for guest as needed. Outlined below is a summary of the visits that occurred in 2010

4.3.7.2.1 Łutsek'e Dene First Nation, July 2, 2010

Seven representatives of the LKDFN, including the Chief, visited the Project site on July 2, 2010. The purpose of the site visit was to help the LKDFN understand what De Beers is proposing and to let the LKDFN see for themselves how De Beers is managing the land they are currently using. After the morning presentations and discussion, the delegation was taken around the site by

helicopter to see the future locations of the proposed facilities, waste management areas, open pits, and airstrip. This was followed by a walking tour.

De Beers explained how the Project had changed since it was last discussed with the LKDFN: the footprint on land had been made smaller, the life-of-mine was relatively short, and the water management had changed. Golder Associates explained that about 12 to 14 years of wildlife, water, and vegetation data had been collected in the baseline. Community assistants from Łutselk'e have been helping in the wildlife and archaeology baselines. A fence around the processed kimberlite and a covering over it were suggested by Łutselk'e representatives to prevent the caribou from licking the processed kimberlite (i.e., as a salt lick).

Dewatering the lake and the fate of the fish were discussed. Concern was expressed about the introduction of contaminants into Kennady Lake and their effect on fish and downstream water when the lake is re-flooded. A member of the LKDFN also asked about residuals of ammonium nitrate and De Beers explained that there would be a residual in the short term. De Beers indicated that the company's goal was to be able to successfully close out the mine so that it does not harm future generations. The LKDFN member indicated that the LKDFN want to visit the Project before, during, and after the mine starts operation to see for themselves. Another member of the LKDFN explained that the LKDFN wanted people from their community working at the mine to serve as a watchdog.

A diesel spill at the site in 2007 was discussed. De Beers explained that the spill was correctly reported and one of the reasons the camp is open in 2010 is to continue to clean up and treat the soil. The delegation was shown the spill location and the treatment being used to remediate the soil. The Chief thanked De Beers for the visit and noted that he had been to the site two years previous and De Beers had made a lot of progress in cleaning up the site.

4.3.7.2.2 Deninu Kué First Nation, July 24, 2010

Seven participants from the Deninu Kué First Nation (DKFN) visited the Project site on July 24, 2010. After a presentation by De Beers, a site tour took place that included the locations of the proposed 5034 and Tuzo pits. Participants were then taken by helicopter to view the watersheds and the proposed scope of the Project. Opportunities for youth including relevant fields of study, this opportunity to see the site, and potential jobs were mentioned. Participants told De Beers that Kennady Lake is an ancestral place and suggested that people from the land should assist in monitoring.

During the course of the presentation, the site tour, and the helicopter tour, the following questions (Q) and concerns (C) were raised, and answers (A) provided:

- (Q) Are the vibrations monitored? (A) Yes vibrations and noise, etc. will be monitored.
- (Q) Are the migrations of birds monitored? (A) Migrations are monitored along with nesting, primarily of falcons and songbirds.
- (Q) A question was asked about places that the water flows. (A) The water will be contained within one watershed. Anything from the site will flow into the water management pond and from there into lakes and rivers.
- (Q) After the Project is done, will it go back to its original state or will there still be holes in the ground and open pits? (A) Two of the pits will be back-filled and the third will not. All three pits will be under water when the lake fills up.
- (Q) What happens to the sediment at the bottom of the lake during drilling in the winter? (A) All cuttings from drilling are collected and placed in a Cuttings Containment Area.
- (Q) Is there natural mercury and will it affect fish? (A) There was no mercury used in the process, so it was not a Project concern.
- (Q) How long will it take from the time of approval until they start mining? (A) About two years.
- (Q) How long is the mine life? (A) It is a twelve year mine.
- (Q) What would happen after the mine closed and will it be returned to its natural state? (A) It will be reclaimed.
- (Q) Is the water held back before it is released? (A) Yes, it will not be released until it meets the appropriate standards.
- (Q) Is the area you are putting the processed kimberlite into lined? (A) It will not be lined because the water and the containment will be at the same level at closure so there would be minimal flow between the two and no mixing.
- (Q) What will be the effect of spring thaw and runoff? (A) Processed kimberlite would be covered as the mining progressed which would keep the water off.
- (Q) How will they make the dyke so only water gets through and not the fines? (A) The nature of placing the material and the thickness of it will result in the filtering. There would be no lining.
- (Q) Who does the monitoring of land and water? (A) De Beers would be responsible. (Q) How high would the water level rise in Lake N11? (A)

Due to the draw down in Kennady Lake, it would never exceed more than a few centimetres.

4.3.7.2.3 Tłıchǵ Government, September 23, 2010

After an introduction by De Beers and an opening prayer by a member of the Tłıchǵ Government a Project overview was presented by De Beers. The presentation was followed by a walking tour and an aerial tour of Kennady Lake and the surrounding watershed and lakes by helicopter.

Discussions arose during the presentation. A Tłıchǵ Government speaker of the Assembly commented that the DVD that they saw should be taken to the people and presented in the Tłıchǵ communities. Also the company should spend more time in the communities so the Elders can ask questions. De Beers pointed out that the site visit was the starting point to discuss this with the leaders and, in the near future, De Beers will ask the Tłıchǵ Government for permission to travel to all the communities to do this presentation, which will be available in the Tłıchǵ language. Workshops are planned for next year.

The IBAs were discussed. Specifically, that Tłıchǵ communities are not given enough time to review and understand the agreement and are pushed to sign too quickly. Based on past experience, companies don't follow through once they get their permits. The Tłıchǵ people want to make sure that the land, water and animals are protected.

During the course of the presentation, the following questions (Q) and concerns (C) were raised, and answers (A) provided:

- (C) When you close off the lake and dyke it, this may create overflows and the dykes may stop the water from flowing to other parts. (A) The dykes will cause the clean water to flow away from Kennady lake. At closure, the dykes will be removed and it will flow back into Kennady Lake.
- (Q) Will this Project be an open pit or underground operation? (A) Open pit.
- (Q) Is the kimberlite located under the lake? (A) Yes.
- (Q) What is the plan for the Project? (A) A Project description is being prepared and will be filed with the EIS.
- (Q) Has the baseline data that has been previously collected already changed because of the current activity (noise and drilling) at the site and has that driven the caribou away? (A) There has been an effect on the baseline data but that is very limited.

- (Q) Which water will be put back in the pits and which water goes to the water management pond? (A) All the water will be put into the water management pond and once it meets the regulatory requirement, only then will it be put back into the pits or used to refill the lake.
- (Q) Will the mine rock pile be treated before it goes back into the water? (A) No.
- (Q) What types of fish are in Kennady Lake? (A) There are lake trout and whitefish in the lake, and grayling in a nearby watershed.
- (Q) Has the exploration camp been around since 1998 and has De Beers been in the Tłıchǫ communities to present and talk about the Project? (A) The camp has been closed for two years on care and maintenance.
- (Q) A question was asked about the quality of diamonds. (A) De Beers provided clarification on the type and quality of diamonds.
- (Q) Does the outcome of a feasibility study determine if the company will go ahead and build a mine? (A) If the Joint Venture believes the mine will make a profit, they will proceed.
- (C) De Beers should make sure that artifacts encountered at the mine are not touched and that the communities be told. (A) De Beers is governed by legislation, which requires them to contact the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre to report any archaeological sites. Any sites that are found are examined by an archaeologist.
- (Q) How will the water be diverted around Kennady Lake? (A) De Beers explained how the water would be drawn down.
- (C) The company needs to address how monitoring will be done. (A) De Beers will put a regular monitoring program in place.
- (Q) A question was asked about the dyke being built and how many feet will the water rise. (C) The impact on water levels is a concern. (A) De Beers does not expect the water levels to be higher than during the spring freshet. The water will be diverted to Lake N11, which is a large lake. When the dykes are removed, the water will flow back into Kennady Lake.
- (Q) What happens if the diamonds are not of good quality or they are low grade? (A) Companies only stop for two reasons: end of mine life and mining is not economical. De Beers also has to meet environmental commitments and that there has to be a plan in place for closure.
- (Q) Is there going to be a liner put in the water management pond? (A) No.

The visitors went on a walking tour guided by a De Beers representative who answered questions about the locations the kimberlite and Project components on the landscape.

4.3.7.2.4 Yellowknives Dene First Nation, September 24, 2010

Seven representatives of the YDFN, including the Chief, visited the Project site on September 24, 2010. After the company welcomed the visitors, a presentation on the proposed Project was given by De Beers.

During the course of the presentation the following questions (Q) and concerns (C) were raised, and answers (A) provided:

- (Q) Where is the Victor Mine and what is the closest community? (A) It is in Ontario and the closest community is Attawapaskat.
- (Q) How far is Gahcho Kué from Snap Lake and is there a winter road to Gahcho Kué? (A) Gahcho Kué is 80 km southeast of Snap Lake and there is no winter road into Gahcho Kué, but it has airstrip constructed on the ice.
- (Q) Is this an open pit mine? (A) Yes.
- (Q) Has the Closure and Reclamation Plan guided the feasibility plan? (A) Yes.
- (Q) Will clean water be put back into the pits? (A) Yes
- (C) If water is taken from other lakes, the water level will drop. (A) There will be minimal impact on the water levels because of the manner in which the water is put back.
- (Q) Water levels are down all over and this is creating concerns; if the water around the area went dry, what would that mean? (A) The water would be lowered and then put back in a way that would minimize changes in the level of the water.
- (Q) Have the water levels changed at all in Kennady Lake? (A) Baseline data was collected (but not available at the meeting); there hasn't been a dramatic change.
- (Q) How does De Beers know which way the water flows? (A) The answer is based on research and collection of baseline data. (Q) Will De Beers have to do fish sampling? (A) The proposed monitoring programs will be developed as the Project goes forward, but monitoring will be in place.
- (Q) Is this a fish-bearing lake? (A) Yes, and De Beers noted the type of fish that are present.

- (Q) Will fish be brought back to the lake? (A) Yes
- (Q) What about site access? (A) Plans include building an airstrip and a Winter Access Road from the [Tibbitt-to-Contwoyto] Winter Road.
- (Q) How many holes have been drilled? (A) De Beers did not have the number available for the meeting, but offered to get it. (Q) Have thermal heating and pellet heating been considered? (A) De Beers has a concern that thermal heating may melt the permafrost; the company is considering using waste heat.
- (C) The Chief saw caribou hurt themselves around mine sites. (Q) Are there any plans to fence the area? (A) No, there are currently no plans to fence the area, but there are plans to cover the waste rock piles as soon as possible. Fences can lead to other problems (e.g., predators can run their prey into the fences. (C) The Chief said that he did not want to see the animals going into the tailings.
- (Q) From what year has the baseline been kept? (A) Baseline data has been collected for at least three years.

In addition to the questions, there were other discussions, particularly about language. The Chief wanted the DVD to be in Weledeh dialect as well as Chipewyan and Tłıchǵ. De Beers indicated that it would talk to the chiefs about a meeting in the community and also determine resources available for a new DVD. The issue of traditional names was also mentioned. Traditional names should be used. It was suggested that the traditional names for both Aboriginal groups (Chipewyan and Tłıchǵ) be incorporated. De Beers is interested in getting this information as part of a traditional knowledge study. The Chief also recommended that De Beers should meet with the Chief and Council, then the Elders' Council, the Board of Directors of Det'oncho Corporation and then the public. De Beers agreed to follow-up with a request for a meeting.

De Beers reminded visitors that the Project is a Joint Venture and a decision has not been made by the Joint Venture partners on whether they will proceed with the Project.

Because of concerns about bad weather, the first group went out in the helicopter while the second group had lunch. Due to bad weather, the second group did not have an opportunity to go on the helicopter tour.

4.3.8 Public Information Campaign, 2010

A public information plan was developed to re-introduce the Project to the public just before the submission of the EIS to the Gahcho Kué Panel in December 2010. The schedule for radio, television, and newspaper advertising of the

Project and the availability of the DVD and Sharing Information Newsletter is provided in Table 4.3-5. The public has had a wide range of opportunities to become informed about the Project, including:

- Direct mail-out out of DVD about the Project (in English, Tłıchǵ, and Chipewyan) to about 150 key stakeholders;
- Direct mail-out of Sharing Information newsletter to about 150 key stakeholders and First Nation government offices;
- Insertion of Sharing Information newsletter in South Slave and North Slave editions of NWT News/North;
- Poster on the Project posted at Chamber of Mines office, First Nations government offices, and Community government offices;
- Newspaper advertisement (1/4 page, full colour) promoting availability of the DVD and Newsletter on NWT News/North;
- De Beers external web site update with links to the newsletter;
- Radio advertisements promoting availability of DVD and Newsletter on CJCD (English) and CKLB (Tłıchǵ, Chipewyan, and English); and
- Television advertisement promoting availability of DVD and Newsletter in NorthwesTel Cable Channel 6 and CBC North.

Table 4.3-5 Public Advertising Schedule, 2010

Media	Ad	Advertising		
		Insertion/Air Date and Frequency		
		October	November	December
NWT News/North, Circ. 8,575	¼ page full colour		Nov. 15, 22, 29	
CJCD	30 Second, English only		4x/day weekdays the week of Nov. 15, 22	
CKLB	30 second English, Tłıchǵ and Chipewyan		6x per day total 2x English 2x Tłıchǵ 2x Chipewyan Weeks of Nov. 15, 22	
NorthwesTel Cable Channel 6			Run for one month starting Nov. 15	Runs until Dec. 14
CBC North	30 second English		1x/day weeks of Nov. 22, 29	

4.3.9 Planned Community Engagement Activities in 2011

In 2011 De Beers will continue with its engagement approach and work to advance the discussions with communities about the Project, their concerns and the Project's potential effects, and then to involve the communities in addressing the mitigation of those effects. With the release of the Environmental Impact Statement the focus will be on the Key Lines of Inquiry and Subject of Note. Activities will include:

- community-based activities such as open houses and meetings
- inviting community representatives to the Project site; and
- extending the engagement activities to include specific topics

How these activities occur will depend on the communities and the direction provided by their leaders on how to proceed with meaningful engagement of the community and to determine how and when community engagement should proceed. De Beers is committed to continuing to engage with communities and providing opportunities for discussing the Project and the traditional used of the land and the environment in the vicinity of Kennady Lake. Engagement with Government Departments and Agencies

4.3.10 Meetings following Release of the Terms of Reference

De Beers' approach for engaging government departments and agencies is to meet with them to provide an overview of the Project and specific information to assist them in fulfilling their mandates as they relate to the project. This has included presentations, meetings and tours of the proposed mine site (Table 4.4-1). As with the communities, engagement activities with regulators were affected in the second half of 2008 and 2009 due to the global economic downturn. Following the recommencement of project activities and clarity from the Feasibility Study examining the execution of the Project, De Beers recommenced engagement efforts with government departments and agencies. This included planning to bring the responsible regulatory agencies and interested parties together in a workshop to provide an orientation to Environmental Impact Statement. This workshop will occur in 2011.

Table 4.4-1 Summary of Engagement with Regulatory and Resource Management Agencies, June 2007 to December 2010

Date	Department or Agency	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting	Location	Questions or comments
3-April-2007	DFO Meeting	3 De Beers AMEC E&E DFO	Purpose of the meeting was to update DFO officials on the Project. De Beers also provided a figure of hydrometric stations with detailed topography to DFO during the meeting.	Yellowknife	Questions and discussion concerned the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lake drainage strategy; monitoring and fisheries baseline information; proposed habitat compensation plan;
29-Aug-2007	DFO Site Visit	3 De Beers 3 Golder Associates 2 AMEC E&E 4 DFO	The purpose of the meeting was to update DFO officials on the Project description, baseline fisheries work, and proposed habitat compensation plan.	Project Site	Questions and discussion concerned the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lake drainage strategy; monitoring and fisheries baseline information; proposed habitat compensation plan; research on habitat restoration; another control lake; organic mercury; and freshet extension.
21-Sep-2007	Gahcho Kué Panel Site Visit	5 De Beers 2 GLL 2 Golder MVEIRB Panel: Executive Director Legal Counsel EA Officer Manager EA EA Officer 3 Board/Panel Member 2 Panel Member Chair MVEIRB/Panel Member	Project presentation, including figure of Project infrastructure given to the Panel during the site visit. Figures of the surrounding watersheds, the water quality study area, and the Bathurst Caribou Herd range, and fact sheets for vegetation, geology, soils, terrain, and wildlife were provided during the site visit.	Project Site	Questions were asked concerning the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airborne contaminants; Energy requirements and alternate sources of energy; Caribou herds affected by the project; Kimberlite deposits, acid generating rock; Diamond values; Mine life estimate; Stream realignment, water management, bathymetry, monitoring; Fish management, parasites; Wolf and bear dens; Use of ferro-silicon; Socio-economic issues, IBAs.

**Table 4.4-1 Summary of Engagement with Regulatory and Resource Management Agencies, June 2007 to December 2010
(continued)**

Date	Department or Agency	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting	Location	Questions or comments
28-Sep-2007	GNWT, EC, and INAC site visit	DBCE, GNWT, EC, and INAC	Project presentation and site visit.		Questions were asked concerning the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake draining strategy, • Effects to fish and the aquatic environment • wildlife
4-Oct-2007	EIS Workshop #1	<u>Regulators:</u> Canada 3 INAC; 2 DFO; 4 EC; GNWT; 3 ENR; 5 Industry, Trade and Investments (ITI); Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA); MSC; MVEIRB; MVLWB, Prince of Wales Heritage Centre (PWNHC), Education, Culture and Employment (ECE); <u>De Beers Permitting Team:</u> 7 De Beers; 3 Golder Associates; 2 Gartner Lee.	Purpose was to introduce the Project Team, provide a detailed update of the Project, and discuss the Project with the regulatory community.	Yellowknife	Questions of clarification on technical points in the presentations, e.g., draw-down flows; backfilling the mined-out pits, solid waste and sewage, design of the accommodation complex, alternative energy source, Winter Assess Road Route. A suggestion was made to allow participants to only come for the details that interest them in future workshops.
Dec-2007	INAC	1 1 De Beers 1 1 INAC	Update on progress to date of GK EIS	N/A	N/A

**Table 4.4-1 Summary of Engagement with Regulatory and Resource Management Agencies, June 2007 to December 2010
(continued)**

Date	Department or Agency	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting	Location	Questions or comments
8-Jun-2010	INAC	1 De Beers 2 Golder 9 INAC	Provide Project update and discuss environmental review process	Yellowknife	Questions and discussion concerned the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in the Project • future technical workshops; • building linkages with INAC and technical leads; • assumption that Project changes would not affect the terms of reference; and, • would the MPMO be involved.
8-Jun-2010	GNWT	1 De Beers 2 Golder 2 GNWT	Provide Project update and discuss environmental review process	Yellowknife	Questions and discussion concerned the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who would be required in future meetings; • socio-economic agreements; presentation of commitments statements; presenting management plans in the EIS, assumption that Project changes would not affect the terms of reference; and • new changes in legislation.
14-Jun-2010	EC	De Beers 2 Golder 4 EC	Provide Project update and discuss environmental review process	Yellowknife	Questions and discussion concerned the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workshop versus individual meetings; • use of the lake bed for processed kimberlite storage; • use of mined out pits; • re-filling Kennady Lake; • depth of ore bodies; and • distance to potential National Park boundary.

**Table 4.4-1 Summary of Engagement with Regulatory and Resource Management Agencies, June 2007 to December 2010
(continued)**

Date	Department or Agency	Attendees	Purpose of Meeting	Location	Questions or comments
16-Jun-2010	DFO	De Beers, 2 Golder 5 DFO	Provide Project update and discuss environmental review process	Yellowknife	Questions and discussion concerned the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future changes to legislation and policies; • lakes and dykes related to the Fine PKC Facility; • water diverted to other watersheds; • access (e.g., road crossing) effects; • effects of deep in-lake pits on in-lake flow dynamics and fish habitat; • adequacy of baseline information; • like-for-like habitat compensation; • DFO's duty to consult; and • a HADD authorization.

AMEC E&E = AMEC Earth & Environmental; DFO = Fisheries and Oceans Canada; De Beers = De Beers Canada Inc.; EA = Environmental Assessment; GLL = Gartner Lee Limited; IBA = Impact Benefit Agreement; GNWT = Government of the Northwest Territories; INAC = Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; ENR = Environment and Natural Resources (GNWT); ITI = Industry, Trades and Investments; MACA = Municipal and Community Affairs; MVEIRB = Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board; MVLWB = Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board; PWNHC = Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre; ECE = Education, Culture, and Employment; Golder = Golder Associates Ltd.; PKC = processed kimberlite containment; EC = Environment Canada

4.3.11 Meetings Leading to EIS Submission

4.3.11.1 Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

A meeting between Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and De Beers was held on June 8, 2010 to provide an update on the Project and discuss the review process. Five INAC staff attended the meeting, and about four others joined by telephone. De Beers presented an update of the Project. A number of questions were asked and answered by De Beers. Questions were related to the changes in the Project (e.g., changes in mining rate, life-of-mine), future workshops, identifying contact persons, and building linkages with INAC staff and technical leads so that they will be reading the EIS for confirmation, not discovery. The discussion of the review process, role of the Major Project Management Office and their possible involvement, and the participant list for future workshops.

4.3.11.2 Government of the Northwest Territories

A meeting between the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and De Beers was held on June 8, 2010 to provide an update on the Project and discuss future meetings, particularly who would be required. De Beers presented an update of the Project. Discussion included socio-economics, the review process, and whether new changes in legislation will apply to the Project.

4.3.11.3 Environment Canada

A meeting between Environment Canada (EC) and De Beers was held on June 14, 2010. De Beers presented an update of the Project. Project questions answered by De Beers included distance to the proposed National Park boundary, depth of ore bodies, timing of mine rock removal and opportunity to use mined-out pits, time to re-fill Kennady Lake, and effect of re-filling on water levels elsewhere. A workshop was discussed, and EC suggested that individual meetings might be a better approach. If there is a workshop, an agenda should be circulated so regulators only attend relevant sections. Use of the lake bed for the storage of processed kimberlite was discussed.

4.3.11.4 Fisheries and Oceans Canada

A meeting between Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and De Beers was held on June 16, 2010. De Beers presented an update of the Project. DFO reviewed future changes to legislation and policies, and indicated that they would be unlikely to affect the Project. A few questions related to the Project description were answered by De Beers.

A presentation on habitat compensation given by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was followed by questions and answers related to Lakes A1, A2 and A3 and Dyke C (all related to the Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment [PKC] Facility), water diverted to other watersheds, access effects (e.g., stream crossings), newly flooded areas, like-for-like habitat compensation, seasonal or permanent fish access to other lakes, effect of deep open pits on in-lake flow dynamics, water quality, and fish habitat (i.e., deep water habitat), and adequacy of baseline information. The discussion also included DFO's duty to consult related to other consultation efforts, especially the De Beers community engagement program. There was also a discussion regarding compensation options for the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction (HADD) of fish or fish habitat.

4.3.12 Future Workshops, 2011

In 2011, a series of issue-based workshops will be held in Yellowknife where De Beers will explain the key points in the EIS. Regulators will have an opportunity to discuss their topics in areas of interest with members of De Beers Project Team. Technical meetings with various individual agencies will also be held to discuss the Project.

4.4 REFERENCES

4.4.1 Literature Cited

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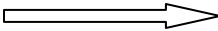
4.5 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CD	computerized disk
De Beers	De Beers Canada Inc.
DBCE	De Beers Canada Exploration
DKFN	Deninu Kué First Nation
DVD	digital video disk
EA	Environmental Assessment
EC	Environment Canada
ITI	Industry, Trades and Investments
EIS	environmental impact statement
GLL	Gartner Lee Limited
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
HADD	harmful alteration, disruption or destruction
IBA	Impact Benefit Agreement
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
LEC	Land and Environment Committee
LKDFN	Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation
MVEIRB	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
MVRMA	<i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i>
NSMA	North Slave Métis Alliance
NWT	Northwest Territories
PKC	processed kimberlite containment
Project	Gahcho Kué Project
SAO	Senior Administrative Officer
Terms of Reference	<i>Terms of Reference for the Gahcho Kué Environmental Impact Statement</i>
TK	traditional knowledge
YDFN	Yellowknives Dene First Nation

APPENDIX 4.I

COMMUNITY INFORMATION RESOURCES

Gahcho Kué Project advertising and publication schedule October-December 2010

Print Material/Website				
		Distribution/Release date		
Publication	Distribution	October	November	December
Sharing Information Newsletter ¹	Key stakeholders, First Nation government offices via direct mail (160)	Week of Oct. 18		
Sharing Information newsletter ²	Inserted into North and South Slave editions of NWT News/North	Nov. 1 and 8, 2010		
Sharing Information newsletter ³	Bundles mailed to community/First Nation governments offices to be available to public*	Week of Nov. 1		
Sharing Information newsletter	Handout to trade show participants at NWT Geoscience Forum		Nov. 16-18	
Sharing Information Project Description DVD ⁴	Mail out to key stakeholders (Avail in English, Tlicho and Chipewyan)		Week of Nov. 8	
DBC External Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - updated text and photo gallery - link to Sharing Information Newsletter 		Live Nov. 15, 2010	
Advertising				
		Insertion/Air Date & Frequency		
Media	Ad	October	November	December
NWT News/North, Circ. 8,575	¼ page full colour		Nov. 15, 22, 29	
CJCD	30 Second, English only		4x/day weekdays the week of Nov. 15, 22	
CKLB	30 second English, Tlicho & Chipewyan		6x per day total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2x English o 2x Tlicho o 2x Chipewyan Weeks of Nov. 15, 22	
Northwestel Cable Channel 6			Run for one month starting Nov. 15	Runs until Dec. 14

CBC North television	30 second English		1x/day week of Nov. 22, 29 - Northbeat	
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¹ 157 stakeholders were mailed copies of the Gahcho Kué Project Sharing Information Newsletter

² Public distribution of Gahcho Kué Project Sharing Information Newsletter via insertion in NWT News/North (select distribution of 5,684 copies): to Yellowknife (incl. Dettah & Ndilo), Behchoko, Gameti, Whati, Wekweeti, Hay River, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and Lutsel K'e

³ Bundles of Sharing Information newsletters were also distributed to a number of community organizations to be made available to the public:

Hay River

- Katlodeeche First Nation: 20
- Soaring Eagle Friendship Centre: 20
- The Town of Hay River: 25

Fort Smith

- NWT Metis Nation: 20
- Uncle Gabe's Friendship Centre: 20
- Salt River First Nation: 20
- Smith Landing First Nation: 20
- Town of Fort Smith: 25

Fort Resolution

- Deninu K'ue First Nation: 20
- Fort Resolution Metis Council: 20
- Hamlet of Fort Resolution: 20

Dettah/Ndilo

- YKDFN Dettah/Ndilo Band Office: 25

Lutsel K'e

- Lutsel K'e First Nation: 25

Tlicho Communities

- Community Government of Behchoko office: 25
- Community Government of Gameti office: 20
- Community Government of Whati office: 20
- Community Government of Wekweeti office: 20

Others

- NWT Chamber of Commerce: 20
- North Slave Metis Alliance: 15
- NWT Chamber of Mines: 10

⁴ 73 DVD copies of Gahcho Kué Project Sharing Information Project Description Video

Sharing INFORMATION

De Beers Canada Gahcho Kué Project

This is the second report to communities in the vicinity of the planned Gahcho Kué mine. It includes updates and refinements to the plans for Gahcho Kué first presented to communities in 2005.

De Beers has been working with the communities since then and we have listened to their advice.

De Beers has experience building and operating a mine in the Northwest Territories. The planned Gahcho Kué mine will be our second mine in the NWT and our third mine in Canada. Construction on Snap Lake Mine in the NWT began in 2005 and was completed in 2007. Our second mine, Victor, is located in Northern Ontario. Construction of Victor Mine began in 2006 and was completed in 2008.

De Beers is one of the owners of the Gahcho Kué Project. The proposed mine is a joint venture between De Beers Canada and Mountain Province Diamonds. De Beers owns 51% of this proposed mine and is the operating partner. This means De Beers will be responsible for building and operating the project, once it has the permits to proceed.

We are committed to building this new mine to high safety standards and with deep respect for the land.

In November 2005, De Beers applied for a Type "A" Land Use Permit and Class A Water License to construct and operate an open pit mine at Kennady Lake. We expect to file our Environmental Impact Statement later this year. A feasibility study on the project was completed in September 2010 and its acceptance by the joint venture partners is subject to final review and approval.

This newsletter provides a summary of our plans for Gahcho Kué, which incorporates recommendations received over the past four years.

As the Gahcho Kué Project moves forward, we will continue to work with communities. We want to explain our plans and hear any concerns you have with our plans, to ensure the mine is built safely and with due regard for the land.

ABOUT THE NAME

Exploration work in the Kennady Lake area started in the early 1990s. Diamonds were confirmed at the site in 1996. In 1998 the site name was changed to Gahcho Kué, the traditional Chipewyan name for the area. Gahcho Kué means "a place where there are big rabbits or hares".



Where Gahcho Kué is Located

The Gahcho Kué Project is located about 280 km northeast of Yellowknife and about 20 km above the tree line. It is south of Lac de Gras where the Ekati and Diavik diamond mines are located, and is 80 kilometres southeast of Snap Lake Mine in the Northwest Territories.

The Gahcho Kué mine would be located at Kennady Lake. Like Snap Lake, it flows into the Lockhart River drainage system. Kennady Lake is one of thousands of small lakes on the barrens, and at 793 hectares it is only about one per cent of the size of Lac de Gras, which is 76,274 hectares.

The closest communities to Kennady Lake are shown on the map to the right.

Like the other diamond mines, the site is remote and accessible by air, except in winter, when it can be accessed by a winter road in February and March. The winter road to the Gahcho Kué Project site will be a 120 km spur road that would follow the route of the winter road used during the exploration phase. It connects to the main Tibbitt to Contwoyto winter road.



KENNADY LAKE

Kennady Lake is one of thousands of lakes in the barren lands area of the Northwest Territories. It is an irregular shape, and stretches approximately four kilometers.



Gahcho Kué Project Timeline

Exploration, Conceptual Studies



1995 – 2003:

Prior to starting the project, extensive exploration work was done and conceptual studies were undertaken

The Kimberlite Deposit

Four kimberlite pipes have been discovered at Kennady Lake. Exploration has shown that three of these kimberlite deposits contain enough diamonds for an economic mine.

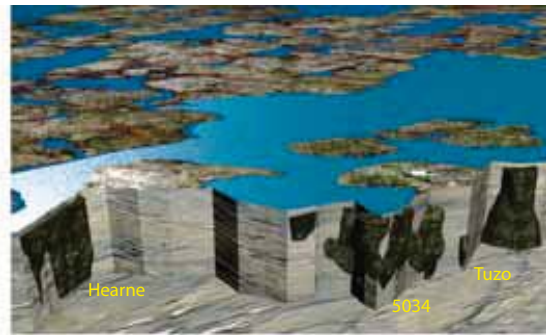
The three mineable kimberlite deposits have been named 5034, Hearne and Tuzo.

From our exploration work, we know the exact locations of the deposits, how big they are, and what shape they are.

We know that these deposits are steep-sided and occur mainly under the southern part of Kennady Lake, which is about eight metres deep on average. Currently sand, gravel, lake bottom sediments as well as granite cover the kimberlite pipes.

We also have learned more about the quality and quantity of diamonds in these three kimberlite deposits.

We expect it will take 11 years to mine these three kimberlite pipes.



WHAT'S A KIMBERLITE?

Kimberlite was formed by volcanic eruptions deep within the earth many millions of years ago. As molten rock moved through the earth's outer crust to the surface from deep below it changed to solid rock as it cooled. Often, kimberlites passed through regions that contained diamonds, and carried the diamonds with them to surface. Kimberlites are named after Kimberley, South Africa where diamonds were first mined from this grayish-green rock.

Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design

2004:

Project study work (geotechnical, hydrogeological, geological core drilling and engineering and environmental baseline studies)



Accessing the Kimberlite Pipes

Kimberlite pipes are generally cone shaped, and extend thousands of metres below the surface through the earth's crust. If the pipe reaches the top of the bedrock, then open pit mining is the preferred way to access the kimberlite.

At Kennady Lake, the kimberlite pipes do reach the top of the bedrock, but are located under the lake. To reach and mine the pipes for diamonds, the water level of Kennady Lake will need to be lowered and in some parts water will be completely drained.

Dykes will be used to manage the water in Kennady Lake. The first step will be to separate Kennady Lake into two smaller lakes at a narrows close to the future mine site by constructing a small dyke

(Dyke A). The eastern end of the lake will remain the same, while the water in the western end will be lowered to allow for mine development.

To lower the lake, clean water from Kennady Lake will be pumped to the watershed north of Kennady Lake and to natural lake outflows to the east.

Dyke A is a small dyke, approximately 450 metres long and 15 metres wide at the crest. It will serve as a causeway to access the mine's future airstrip on the south side of the lake.

As the water level is lowered, natural ridges on the lake bottom will be used to assist in the construction of additional dykes to separate the north and south basins of Kennady Lake.

The quality of water being removed from the south basin will be carefully monitored. When lake sediment

MANAGING THE WATER

Managing water at the proposed Gahcho Kué mine is important to De Beers. The plan for the proposed mine calls for careful monitoring and control of water quality during construction, operations and reclamation and closure. To lower the lake, clean water will be pumped to the watershed north of Kennady Lake and to natural lake outflows to the east.



Gahcho Kué Project Timeline

Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)



2005:

Project study work (study report, hydrogeological core drilling and studies, camp upgrade engineering)

Permitting and community engagement

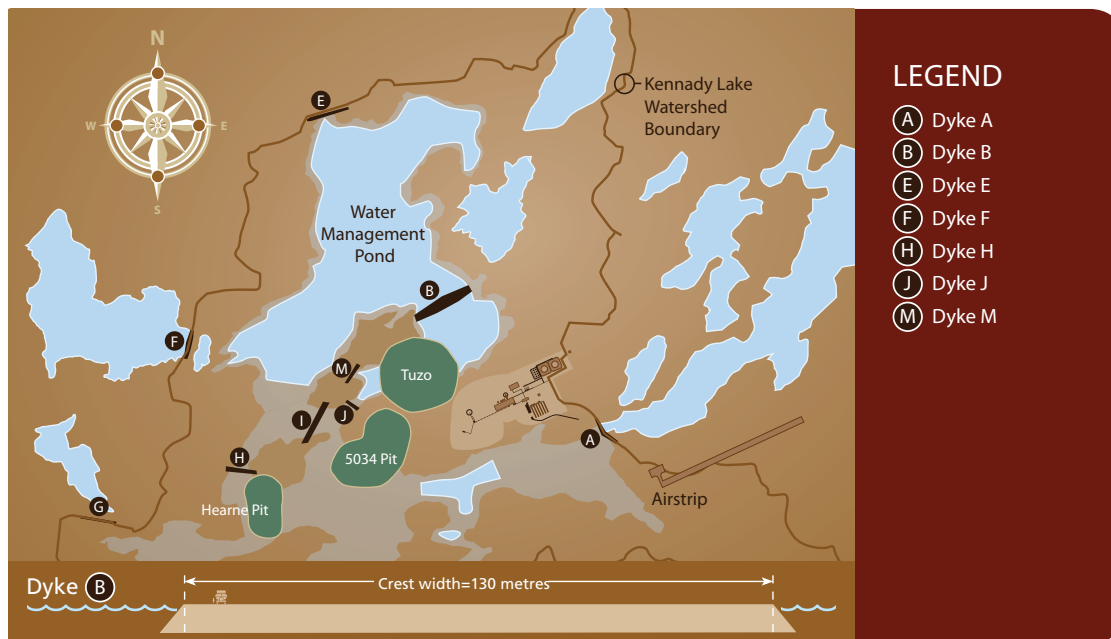
begins to show up in the water, flocculants will be added during pumping. The tiny grains of sediment and the flocculants will combine. This will cause the sediment to settle in the Water Management Pond.

The south basin will be almost completely dewatered to allow mining of the 5034 and Hearne kimberlite deposits. Dykes will be constructed around the lake to divert the streams that now flow into Kennady Lake. This will reduce the amount of clean water entering the mine area.

The existing site grade, as well as ditches, dykes, berms and ponds will control run-off from the developed areas of the mine. Run-off will be diverted to the Water Management Pond or to an empty pit. This run-off water might also be used in the process plant to recover diamonds.

DID YOU KNOW?

Flocculants are used in a variety of applications to bind small particles in water and cause them to sink. Their use will be closely monitored to ensure that they are not used to excess, ensuring that there are no possible hazards to the environment associated with their use.



Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)

2006:

Project Advanced Evaluation and Permitting Program work (resource large diameter drilling, resource and geotechnical core drilling, camp upgrade, environmental baseline studies)
Resource update and permitting and community engagement

2007:

Permitting and community engagement
Optimization Study Begins



Planned Mining Sequence

Following the completion of the assessment and permitting of the project, construction of the mine buildings and airport is expected to take two years. The first kimberlite pipe to be mined will be 5034. Rock that we remove to uncover 5034 will be used to create the mine site and to build dykes and roads. Rock not required for construction will be placed in the South Waste Rock Pile and, later on, in the West Waste Rock Pile.

The mine plan has been designed to progressively reclaim the land during operations to facilitate successful closure and reclamation. By mining the pits in sequence and using the waste rock to fill in the pits, we are able to reduce the surface space required for waste rock. This will also reduce the amount of time it will take for the land to return, as close as possible, to its original state and the lake to re-establish itself.

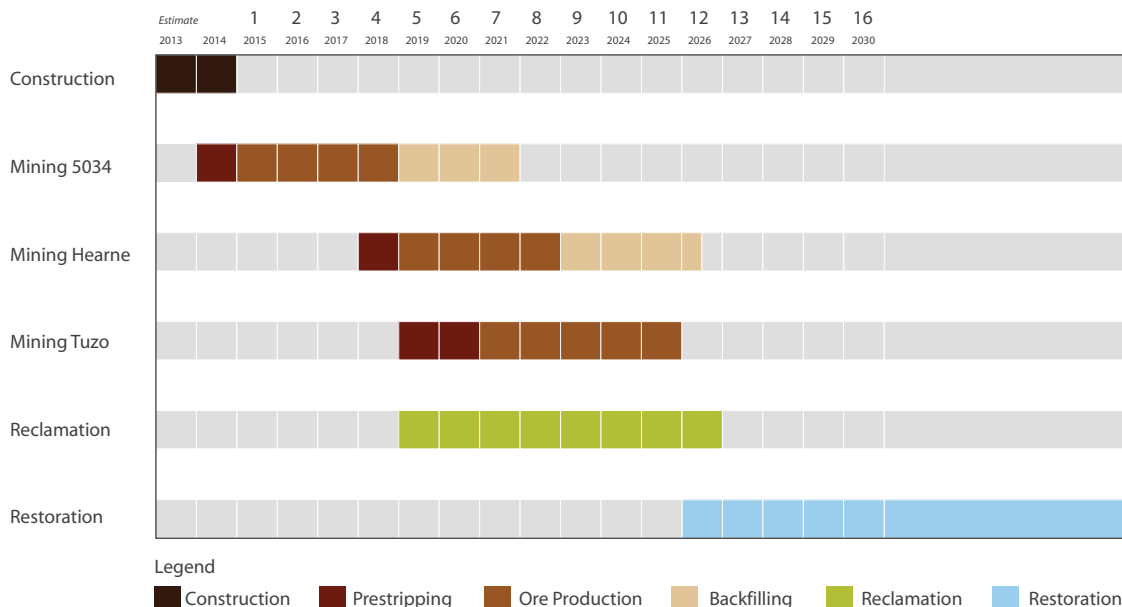
Construction

The construction period is anticipated to be two years. During construction, we will build an accommodations facility, process plant, maintenance shop and warehouse, fuel storage, airstrip, site roads and explosives storage and manufacturing facilities.

Operations

Year 1 Once the prestripping is complete, mining will start on the 5034 deposit.

Mining Sequence Timing for 5034, Hearne and Tuzo Pipes



Gahcho Kué Project Timeline

Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)

2008:

Permitting and community engagement
Optimization Study, revised plan
Detailed design and procurement – initiated

2009:

Project work delayed due to world economic situation
Feasibility Study initiated



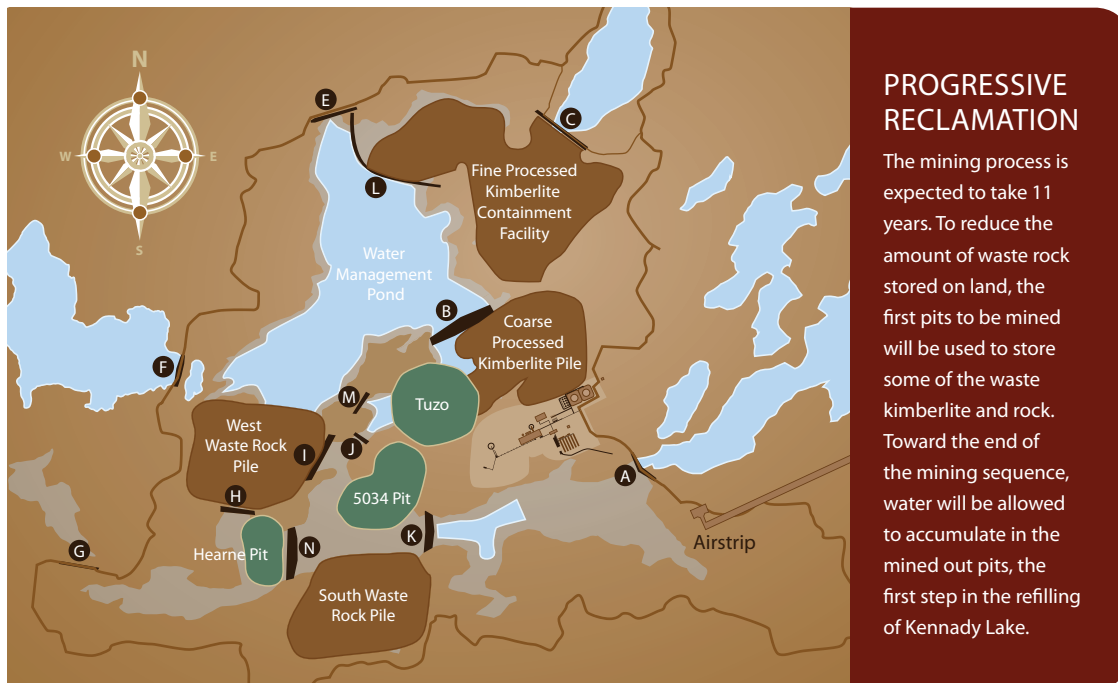
Year Four By year four, mining will have reached the deeper part of 5034 Pit. Work will have started on pre-stripping Hearne Pit. Progressive reclamation will begin, using coarse processed kimberlite and waste rock to cover the rock storage areas called Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility and Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile. Any ground water flowing into the 5034 Pit will be pumped into the Water Management Pond or the process plant.

Year Five By year five, work at 5034 will be complete and mining will have started on the Hearne Pit and on pre-stripping the Tuzo Pit. Now, waste rock and fine processed kimberlite will be deposited in the mined-out 5034 Pit. Groundwater from Tuzo and Hearne pits will be pumped into the Water Management Pond.

Year Six By year six, reclamation of the Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile will be complete. Reclamation will continue on the Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility.

Year Eight By year eight, the Hearne deposit will be mined out and fine processed kimberlite will be placed in the Hearne Pit. Groundwater from the Tuzo Pit will be diverted to the process plant. Water levels in Hearne and 5034 will start to rise.

Year Eleven By operation year 11, mining of Tuzo Pit will be complete and the Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility will be almost completely reclaimed.



Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)

2010:

Work to complete Environmental Impact Statement

Finalize Feasibility Study

Permitting and community engagement

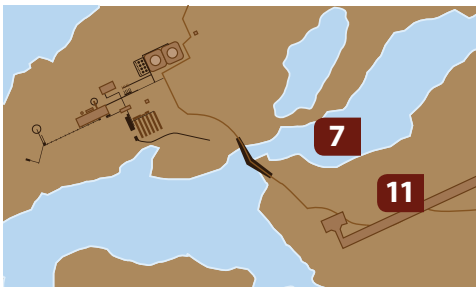
*We are currently here
on the schedule!*

What We Are Proposing to Build

Gahcho Kué will be situated in a remote location, typical of other isolated mine sites in the Northwest Territories. To house the 360 workers needed to operate the mine (and the 430 workers needed during construction) we will need buildings and services that you would find in any small northern community: accommodations, power, telecommunications, water treatment, waste disposal, roads, fuel storage, supplies storage and more.

The space we plan to use for these services and for all mining and processing operations is referred to as a footprint. Our goal is to include all needed services in as small a footprint as possible, so we minimize disturbance to the land in the area. We have been able to reduce the size of the footprint since our last newsletter.

Our new site layout ensures safe and efficient access to facilities for our staff and vehicles, both during construction and through operations. The site map on these pages explains the buildings and infrastructure we plan to construct on the site.

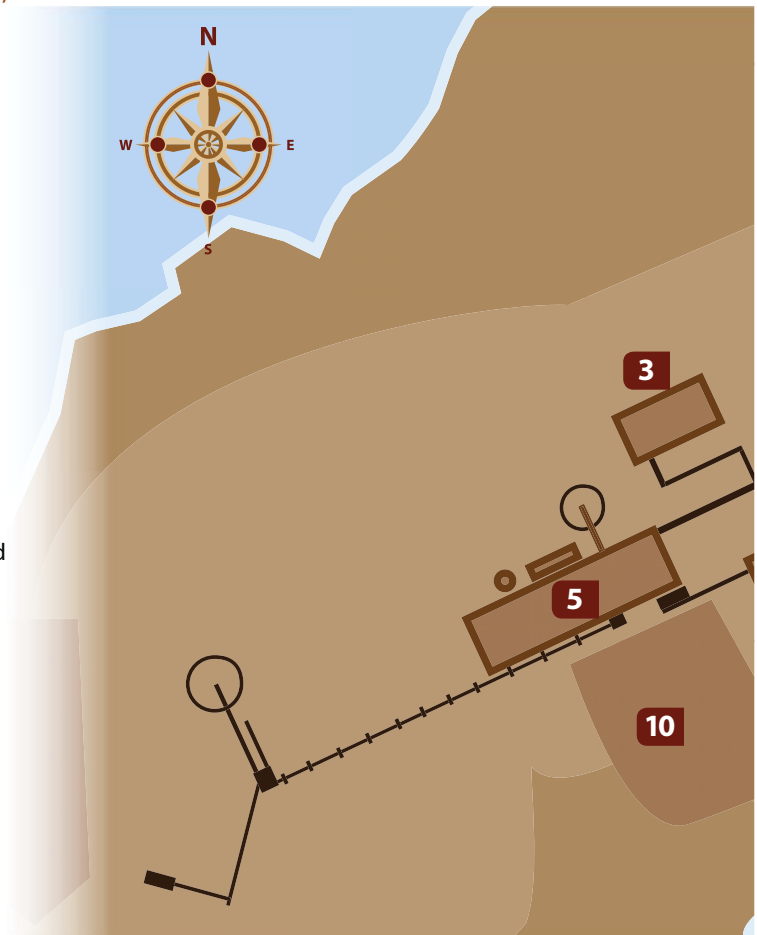


1 Power Generation

Our on-site, diesel-powered electric generators will meet all site needs. A waste heat recovery system will be used to heat other areas of the site. In addition to the main power plant, there will be standby/emergency power generators.

2 Employee Accommodation Complex

The complex will be built to provide private rooms for all employees needed on site during operations. During construction some 430 workers will be required and rooms will be shared. The dormitory wings will be connected to a central area with kitchen, dining, food storage and recreation facilities. This central complex will be connected to other buildings on site by ground-level heated and insulated utilidors.



Construction, Operations and Closure Timeline

Construction

In the first year of construction, site preparation and construction begins. The following will be started or completed in the first construction year.

- winter road (ongoing each construction year)
- Prestripping of 5034
- Dykes A, H, I and J
- airstrip
- Core infrastructure: including fuel storage tanks, power plant, accommodations complex
- pumping of lake water



3 Maintenance Complex

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

4 Sewage Treatment Plant

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

5 Process Plant

The process plant will be designed to process three million tonnes of kimberlite per year, or about 37 haul truck loads each day. The process building has two major areas. The first area will crush the kimberlite and break it down into a heavy concentrate so diamonds can be separated from the rock. The second area is the recovery plant. This is where x-ray and grease belt diamond recovery systems detect and separate diamonds from the kimberlite.

6 Administration Complex

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

7 Fresh Water Supply

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

8 Incinerator

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

9 Fuel Storage Facility

During construction, diesel fuel will be stored in eight prefabricated, 500,000 litre tanks. For ongoing operations, two 18-million litre tanks will be erected on site. All tanks will be located in lined containment areas that meet the standards for safety and environmental protection. The lined areas will be able to hold 110% of the volume of the largest tank in the event of a spill. Much smaller gasoline tanks will be located in the same area, while Jet-B fuel will be stored at the airstrip.

10 Site Road and Laydown Areas

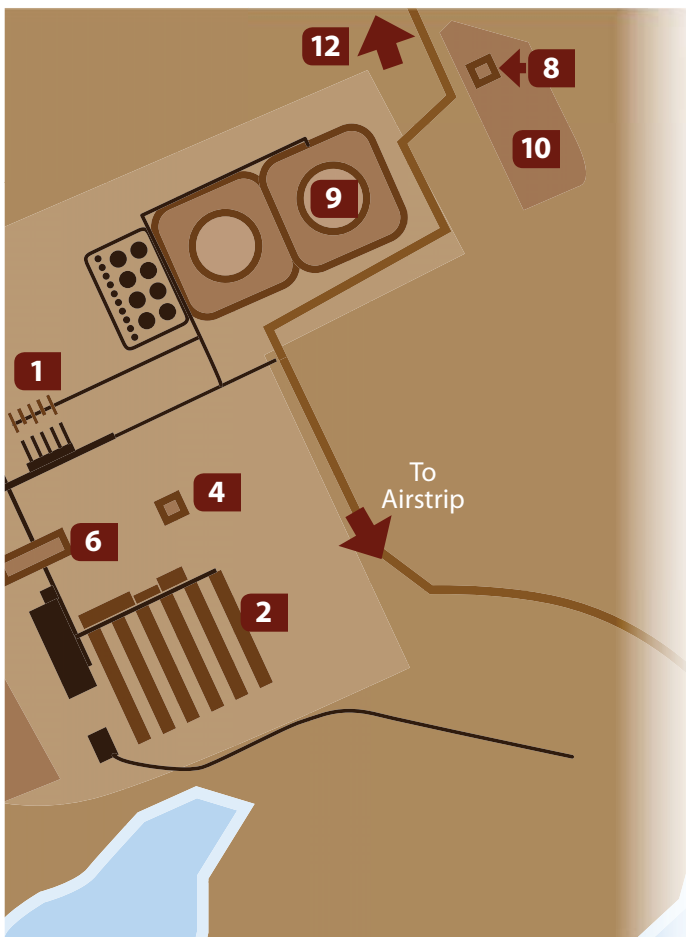
Each year, a 120 km winter access road will be constructed to bring supplies into the site. The access road follows a route we have used when needed in the exploration phase starting at approximately km 271 of the Tibbitt-Contwoyto winter road, near the north end of Mackay Lake. It connects to the Gahcho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

11 Airstrip

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

12 Other

The Ammonium Nitrate Storage, Bulk Emulsion Plant, and storage magazines are all situated approximately two kilometres north of the main plant site, at distances that meet the separation distance guidelines established by Natural Resources Canada.



Construction

In the second year of construction, these will be completed

- administration complex
- Ammonium Nitrate Storage building
- Process Plant
- Maintenance Complex and Warehouse
- Emulsion Plant
- Dykes C, F, G, K, L



Managing Water at Gahcho Kué

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

The process plant uses water to separate diamonds from kimberlite. To minimize the impacts of the project on the quantity of water in Kennady Lake we will recycle and reuse treated water in the process plant.

To manage and maintain water quality we plan to construct a number of facilities.

Runoff Collection Ditches and Berms

Ditches and berms will be constructed to divert run-off from developed areas. A system of pipes and pumps will be installed to move collected run-off to the Water Management Pond or to mined out pits.

WATER MANAGMENT POND

The water Management Pond will hold run-off from the mine site during the operation of the mine. Following the mine closure, water from the Water Management Pond will be used to refill Tuzo Pit.



Construction, Operations and Closure Timeline

Operations and Closure

Year 1

- Mining fully underway at 5034
- Construction of Dykes D, E, M
- Construction of on-land containment facilities for fine and coarse processed kimberlite

Year 4

- Mining reaches deepest part of 5034
- Work begins on prestripping Hearne pit
- Construction of Dyke B begins



1 Water Management Pond

This will be used to contain run-off from mine areas and water from the pits in the first few years of the mine.

2 Drinking Water

Fresh water will be obtained from the eastern end of Kennedy Lake and will be treated prior to distribution.

3 Sewage Treatment

Treated water from the Sewage Treatment Plant will be discharged into the Water Management Pond or reused in the process plant during operations. The quality of water discharged will be monitored to ensure it meets guidelines. Solids from the sewage treatment plant will be disposed of appropriately.

**WATER MANAGEMENT**

Management of water is a significant part of the plan for Gahcho Kué. Water will be pumped from the south part of Kennedy Lake to the north part to allow for mining, and drinking water will be taken from the eastern part of the lake.

Operations and Closure (continued)**Year 5**

- Work at 5034 complete
- Mining at Hearne underway
- Prestripping of Tuzo begins
- Waste rock and fine processed kimberlite placed into 5034 as part of progressive backfill and reclamation



Waste Management at Gahcho Kué

The Gahcho Kué waste management plan is built around the basics of reducing, reusing, and recycling. This will apply to everything from kitchen garbage and used motor oil, to chemicals and empty containers.

There are four major types of waste to be handled at Gahcho Kué. They are waste rock, processed kimberlite, solid waste and sewage.

Waste Rock forms the majority of waste at the site. It is the rock that has to be removed, in order to access the kimberlite. Some will be used for site construction, some will be stored on land in waste rock piles and the rest will be used to fill in the 5034 and Hearne pits.

There are two kinds of processed kimberlite: fine and coarse.

Fine ground kimberlite is created when diamonds are extracted. It will be sent as a slurry through a pipe to the Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility, and to the mined out pits.



GOOD TO KNOW!

No harmful chemicals are added to the kimberlite during processing. The rock at the Gahcho Kué site has very low sulfur levels, so the potential for acid generation from the waste rock is low. The project includes a plan to handle any rock that is potentially acid generating.



Construction, Operations and Closure Timeline

Operations and Closure (continued)

Year 6

- Begin progressive reclamation of Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile

Year 8

- Hearne pit mined out
- Fine processed kimberlite and ground water from Tuzo placed into Hearne Pit
- Mining on Tuzo under way



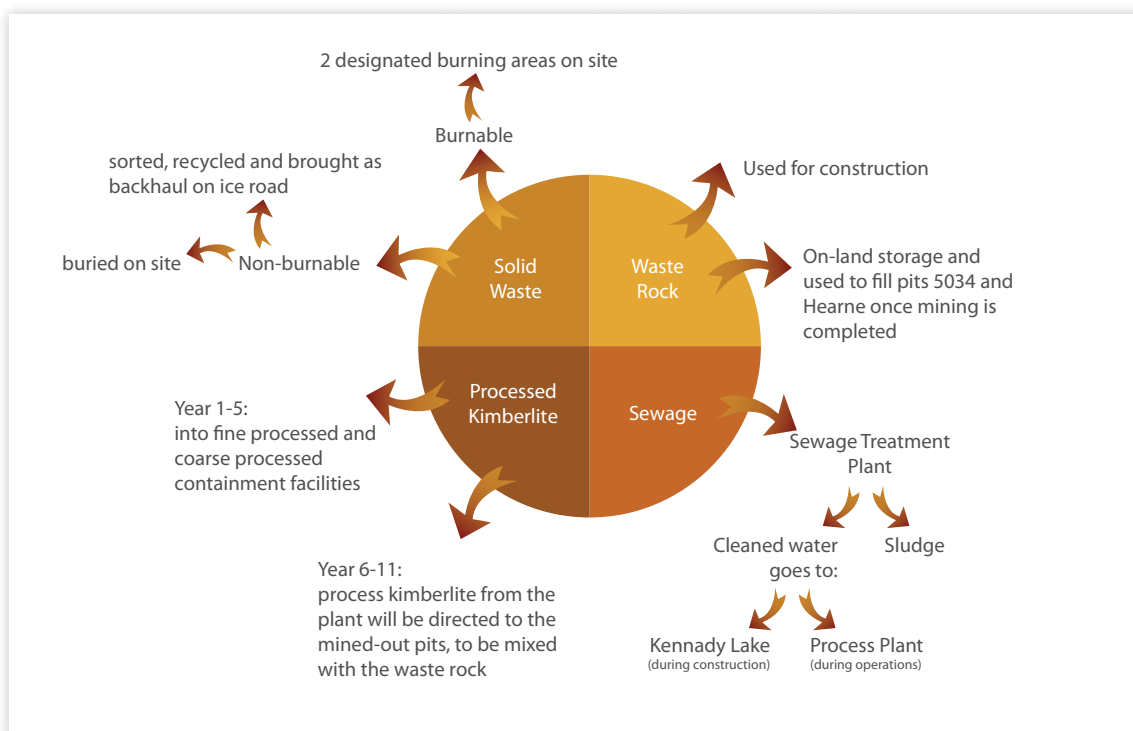
Coarse crushed kimberlite, which has a fine gravel-like consistency, will be trucked as a relatively dry material to the Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile, to be stored in a bermed area, and to the mined-out pits.

Solid Waste is divided into hazardous, burnable and non-burnable. Food waste and nonhazardous waste will be incinerated in an oil-fired incinerator. Larger items such as non-recyclable waste lumber will be incinerated in a designated burning area.

Other types of waste including hazardous waste will be separated for recycling and in some cases will be sorted on site, for backhaul return on the winter road to facilities that are equipped and licensed to handle hazardous wastes.

In the event of a spill, contaminated soil will be removed and treated at land farms. Substances that don't react chemically with other products such as steel will be buried in a Waste Rock Pile, or in the Coarse Processed Kimberlite pile.

Sewage will be treated in the sewage treatment plant. The cleaned water will be discharged into the Water Management Pond during construction and will be directed to the process plant during operations. Sewage sludge will have liquid removed and then be disposed of appropriately.



Operations and Closure (continued)

Year 11

- Mining of Tuzo is complete
- Dykes in northern and southern basins removed to allow Kennady Lake to refill
- Decommission explosives storage and manufacturing facilities

Year 12

- Decommission process plant and maintenance complex
- Remove main fuel storage tanks
- Decommission main power plant



Working with Northerners

The Gahcho Kué mine will employ approximately 360 people, with over half that number on site at any one time. De Beers will continue to support the development of a skilled northern workforce, working with government and other partners to provide a range of training programs.

De Beers is committed to training Northerners for mining and related jobs. Since commencing operations at our Snap Lake Mine, De Beers has supported 48 trainees in underground mining, trades and apprenticeships through partnerships with Aurora College, the Mine Training Society of the NWT and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

De Beers will also develop training programs specifically for the jobs at Gahcho Kué.

Based on the final draft of the Project Feasibility Study, the proposed Gahcho Kué mine is estimated to cost \$550-\$650 million to construct (in today's dollars) and its ongoing annual operating costs will be a significant contributor to the NWT economy. De Beers' NWT

LITERACY

De Beers' Books in Homes program began in 2003. Designed to help improve northern literacy, we have invested approximately \$500,000 in the program and given approximately 25,000 books to students in Aboriginal communities close to our NWT projects. In 2010, the program was extended to Deninu School in Fort Resolution, bringing the total number of schools to nine and number of students reached to 1,200. Other communities visited by Books in Homes are: Behchoko, Whati, Gameti, Wekweeti, Dettah, Ndilo and Lutsel K'e.



Gahcho Kué Project Timeline in Years

Operations and Closure (continued)

Year 13

- Remove accommodation complex
- Reclaim site roads
- Achieve interim closure status

Year 18

- Breach Dyke A
- Complete refilling of Kennady Lake
- Final demobilization from site



Business Policy ensures that Aboriginal and NWT businesses participate significantly in our northern projects. To date, De Beers has spent approximately \$1.5 billion to build and operate of our Snap Lake Mine, including \$1.05 billion with NWT companies, of which \$655 million was with Aboriginal companies or joint ventures. Northern businesses are well positioned to continue to provide competitive goods and services to the project and the company looks forward to building on the strong northern business relationships established at our Snap Lake Mine.

We will continue to staff a northern business development office to ensure that Aboriginal and Northern businesses understand our

business needs and can position themselves to offer us the goods and services we will require during the life of the project.

De Beers will also continue to support the secondary diamond industry in the NWT (local cutting and polishing of rough diamonds). De Beers will make available ten per cent (10%) by value, in economically cuttable categories, of rough diamonds from the Gahcho Kué Project, for sale to GNWT approved manufacturers who have successfully fulfilled the Diamond Trading Company's (DTC's) client selection criteria. The DTC is the sales and marketing arm of De Beers.



NWT BUSINESS REGISTRY

De Beers has a registry of northern businesses which identifies potential suppliers. This registry will be used to match to the needs of the Gahcho Kué Project with local suppliers of these goods and services. If you want your company listed in the registry, please contact Ken Smith, Superintendent of Materials Management, at (867) 767-8698 or e-mail ken.smith@ca.debeersgroup.com.

Closure (continued)

Year 18+

- Monitor post-closure conditions at Kennady Lake



Your Comments are Important

The Gahcho Kué Project was referred to Environmental Impact Review in 2006. Since then, work has been under way to develop the Environmental Impact Statement and a detailed Feasibility Study, both of which will be finalized later this year.

This past summer, we invited community groups to visit the project site and receive an update on what we are proposing. Over the coming weeks and months, we will continue to reach out to communities near the Gahcho Kué Project for people's opinions and ideas.

We welcome the opportunity to make improvements to our project, and invite you to tell us about any concerns you have and to provide suggestions for changes. We listened to your comments and used your suggestions when we developed the final plans for the Snap Lake Mine.

De Beers will review concerns that are raised by you individually, or through our community engagement process, with the intent of adjusting our plans for the project where possible.

For more information or to provide comments, contact:

Cathie Bolstad,
Director External & Corporate Affairs
Suite 300, 5102 - 50th Avenue, Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S8
or by email at:
info@debeerscanada.com

or visit our website at:
www.debeerscanada.com



ABOUT DE BEERS CANADA INC.

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

Snap Lake is our first Canadian mine. At all stages of planning and development for our Snap Lake Mine we incorporated Canadian mining experience as well as northern knowledge and expertise. In fact, as a result of discussions we had with Northerners, we made a number of improvements to the Snap Lake Mine. These included the location of our crushing facilities, suggestions for animal fencing, how we handle food waste, and there are many more examples.

We are approaching the design of the proposed Gahcho Kué Project with the same openness. We are incorporating the lessons we learned in the development of Snap Lake Mine. Respect, cooperation and conservation are values that have sustained Northerners for centuries. We share these values. The improvements Northerners help us to identify reflected in the Gahcho Kué Project, as they are at Snap Lake Mine.

Our corporate commitment to environmental excellence is reflected in our Sustainable Development Policy and in our Environmental Management System (EMS). Our EMS meets a very high internationally recognized standard, the International Standards Organization ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard. Working to this standard, our systems are designed to ensure legal compliance, pollution prevention and continual improvement of the management system.

We are the first diamond company in the NWT to certify our projects to this high set of standards, prior to construction. The Gahcho Kué Project is governed by an ISO 14001 Environmental Management System.

To ensure the ISO 14001 standard is being met, that the management system is being followed, and that opportunities for improvement are acted upon, De Beers conducts regular internal audits. As well, external audits are conducted on behalf of the ISO, to ensure our projects meet these high international standards.



October 22, 2010

File: C-093

Mr. Roy Erasmus
CEO
Deton Cho Corporation
PO Box 1287
Yellowknife NT X1A 2N9

Dear Mr. Erasmus:

Re: De Beers Canada's Proposed Gahcho Kué Project

I am writing to update you regarding our plans to develop the Northwest Territories' fourth diamond mine, the Gahcho Kué Project at Kennady Lake.

This letter and the enclosed newsletter will refresh your understanding about what we are proposing to build and operate. It will also provide you with some background on the regulatory history of this project and an outlook regarding the next steps that De Beers will be taking to move this project forward in the regulatory process.

As you are aware, the mine that we are proposing to develop is an open pit mine at Kennady Lake. Its location is about 280 kilometers northeast of Yellowknife and 80 kilometers southeast of our underground diamond mine at Snap Lake. The Gahcho Kué Project will be our second mine in the NWT and the fourth for the Northwest Territories.

The Gahcho Kué Project is a joint venture between De Beers Canada and Mountain Province Diamonds. De Beers has 51% ownership. As such we are the operator and we are responsible for taking the Project through permitting and then into construction and operations, upon receipt of permits to proceed from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board.

I have enclosed an information newsletter for you that we are planning to distribute in northern newspapers over the next few weeks as part of a campaign to refresh the public's understanding about this proposed project. This ensures you have the information that we are making available to the people in the NWT who live in communities close to the proposed mine.

In addition to the information in the newsletter, I would like to outline below the regulatory history of this project, because it has been some time since we first filed our application to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) for the permits required to proceed with construction and operation of the Gahcho Kué Project.

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DE BEERS CANADA INC.
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Regulatory Background:

In 2005 De Beers filed an application to the Mackenzie Valley Land & Water Board (MVLWB) for a Type A Land Use Permit and Type A Water License to construct and operate the Gahcho Kué Mine. Preliminary screening resulted in the Project being referred to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) for an Environmental Assessment.

In 2006, following a number of scoping workshops in Yellowknife, Dettah, Lutsel K'e, Ft. Resolution and Behchoko, as well as separate scoping hearings, the MVEIRB completed the Environmental Assessment. The MVEIRB issued an order that the Project proceed to an Environmental Impact Review. This process requires the establishment of an independent panel to review the Project.

In October 2007 the MVEIRB established Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Gahcho Kué Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is the detailed document that De Beers is required to submit for review. The TOR include "Key Lines of Enquiry" which are topics deemed to be of the greatest concern based on the scoping workshops and hearings in 2006. The TOR also included "Subjects of Note" which are topics also important, but not carrying the same priority as the Key Lines of Enquiry. De Beers has been working to complete the EIS since that time. Work has included ongoing environmental baseline studies, community engagement through meetings with leadership, site visits, open houses, data collection and data verification. In parallel to this regulatory work, De Beers has also advanced a number of other technical studies that have involved drilling, sampling and diamond analysis.

Late in 2008, as De Beers scaled back operations worldwide to address the economic downturn, the company also slow work on the Gahcho Kué Project and so the work to complete the EIS was delayed until 2010. The MVEIRB asked De Beers to provide 45 days notice in advance of submitting the EIS, and the company has confirmed we will do this.

Feasibility Study Finalization

In August 2009, De Beers and Mountain Province Diamonds contracted JDS Mining & Energy to undertake a Project Feasibility Study. The study was estimated to take one year and cost \$10 million dollars. The purpose of a Feasibility Study was to prepare a detailed cost estimate that addressed the Project Description, the permitting process and the plan for construction and operation of the mine, including capital investment, ongoing operating costs as well as the costs for progressive reclamation and successful closure.

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The draft final Feasibility Study was received by De Beers and Mountain Province Diamonds in early September this year. A thorough review of this Study is now underway to ensure that the proposed Gahcho Kué Study is sustainable.

Finalization of the Project Feasibility Study leads to a significant milestone for De Beers and Mountain Province Diamonds. Should the Project Feasibility Study deliver results such that the pre-agreed Rate of Return is met, then the partners will proceed with the Project, and that means the next step would be the submission of the EIS to the MVEIRB.

Anticipating the Feasibility Study results will be positive, De Beers is now finalizing the Gahcho Kué EIS. Completion of the EIS is on track for submission to the MVEIRB later this year, subject to the approvals of both Joint Venture Partners of the Feasibility Study.

Next Steps

It is important to De Beers that our proposed mine be built safely and with respect for the land and the people who live nearby. We want to make a variety of information available for you that are easy to understand and we want to ensure you have continued opportunities to ask questions, to provide comments or raise concerns with us.

In the near future, we will be sending you a DVD with an animation that shows what we are proposing to build. This DVD will provide information in English and some Aboriginal languages. If you would like to provide De Beers with any comments, or would like an opportunity to ask us questions about the information in this newsletter or about the project itself, please don't hesitate to contact me directly at 867-766-7325. We do have a toll free number for NWT residents, which is 1-888-762-7525.

Please contact Terry Kruger, Communications Coordinator, at 867-766-7327 or at terry.kruger@ca.debeersgroup.com if you would like to register on our website for periodic updates regarding the Gahcho Kué Project or to receive notice of other news items issued by De Beers Canada, Terry will be pleased to assist you.

Yours truly,



Cathie Bolstad
Director External & Corporate Affairs

Encl.





November 1, 2010

File: C095

Mr. Scotty Edgerton
Band Manager
Katlodeeche First Nation
PO Box 3060

Hay River Reserve NT X0E 1G4

Dear Mr. Edgerton:

Re: De Beers Canada's Proposed Gahcho Kué Project

Over the past few weeks, De Beers Canada has distributed copies of the enclosed "Sharing Information" newsletter to community leaders, First Nations, stakeholders as well as to the general public as an insert in the territorial newspaper, News/North. This information is being made available to provide a refreshed understanding of our proposed Gahcho Kué Project.

As you may be aware, the Gahcho Kué Project is a joint venture between De Beers Canada and Mountain Province Diamonds. As 51% owner, De Beers is the operator, responsible for taking the Project through permitting and then into construction and operations.

The proposed diamond mine is located at Kennady Lake, about 280 km northeast of Yellowknife and will be our second mine in the Northwest Territories, after our underground mine at Snap Lake.

We want to make sure as many people as possible have access to this information and hope that you are able to place the accompanying copies of the newsletter in a place where your members or the public can pick one up.

It is important to De Beers that our proposed mine be built safely and with respect for the land and the people who live nearby. We want to make every effort to make information available that is easy to understand and ensure that everyone has opportunities to ask questions, provide comments or raise concerns with us.

If you would like more information or have any questions, please contact me directly at 867-766-7325.

Yours truly,

Cathie Bolstad
Director External & Corporate Affairs

Encl.



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Newspaper Ad

Keep the Conversation Going

1/4 page full colour, ran in NWT News/North: Nov. 15, 22, 29



Let's Keep the Conversation Going...

De Beers Canada would like to develop a second diamond mine in the Northwest Territories. The Gahcho Kué Project is located 80 km southeast of our Snap Lake Mine.

Since 2005, De Beers has been working with communities and has listened to the advice they have provided. As Gahcho Kué moves forward, we want to explain our plans and hear any concerns you have so we can ensure the mine is built safely and with respect for the land.

We invite you to join in the conversation. Contact us to request a copy of our information package, including a DVD in English, Tłıchǫ and Chipewyan.

For more information:

De Beers Canada
Suite 300, 5102 – 50th Avenue
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S8

Tel: (867) 766-7303

Toll Free: 1-888-762-7525


E-mail: info@debeerscanada.com

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 **DE BEERS**
CANADA
GAHCHO KUÉ PROJECT

Cable TV Ad

Ran on Northwestel Cable Channel 6 from Nov. 15-Dec. 14, 2010



**Let's Keep the
Conversation Going...**

DE BEERS
CANADA
GAHCHO KUÉ PROJECT

Contact De Beers to request a copy of the Gahcho Kué information package, including a DVD available in English, Tłıchǫ and Chipewyan.

Tel: (867) 766-7303 Toll Free: 1-888-762-7525 E-mail: info@debeerscanada.com

De Beers Canada Radio Ad – Nov. 2010
Gahcho Kué Project Sharing Information – 30 seconds

To Air on CKLB – English/Tlicho/Chipewyan: Nov. 15-26, 2010
To Air on CJCD/Mix 100 Radio – English only: Nov. 15-26, 2010

De Beers Canada would like to develop our second diamond mine in the Northwest Territories.

As the Gahcho Kué Project moves forward, we want to explain our plans and ensure the mine is built safely and with respect for the land.

We invite you to join in the conversation.

To request a copy of our information package, including a DVD in English, Tłı̨cho, and Chipewyan, call toll free 1-888-762-7525 or go to our website debeerscanada.com