



Mackenzie Valley
Environmental Impact Review Board

GLOSSARY OF TERMS North Slavey

Recovery

Benchmark area

Geologist

Hydrocarbon

Legislation

Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis

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Diverse languages and cultures in the North mean interpreters and translators have an important and challenging job.

Whether it's explaining what's been said or what's been written, superior translation is essential to ease understanding and ensure good decision-making.

The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board strongly believes in expert translation.

Keeping people in the know, in a language they understand, means proposed developments and the resulting effects on the surrounding environment and people are clear.

By building the capacity of interpreters and translators, communities, industry, government and regulators can be confident that what is being communicated has been accurately translated.

Since 2002, the Review Board has held five terminology workshops for the Mackenzie Valley aboriginal languages of Chipewyan, Dogrib, Gwich'in, North Slavey and South Slavey.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, the Protected Areas Secretariat and the Government of the Northwest Territories provided their support for these educational seminars.

At the workshops, translators discussed English words and ways to explain them in their aboriginal language. The result is this glossary of terms, a guide that contains English concepts and ideas and their aboriginal-language equivalents.

This glossary provides translations of terminology for the biophysical environment, the oil and gas industry, the mining industry, the human environment and the resource management system.

The translations included in this glossary may require further revisions depending on how the words are used during interpretation and translation.

Because the Review Board has not been able to work with and record each dialect, translators are encouraged to speak to elders and community experts for translations for which they are unsure. The glossary provides spaces for interpreters and translators to write in their own translations, correct errors, or add general notes.

And because translators were unable to complete entire lists of words for some entries, the English is also provided.

This glossary can also be downloaded from the Review Board's website, in the Reference Library, at mveirb.nt.ca.



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Legislation

Law

Notes:

Federal Legislation

Laws of the Canadian Government

1. Dırı néné ts'í k'áowe dewe ɾɾá (Tulita)
2. Dene ɾɾá ts'ó k'ágewe kelıke (Délıne)
3. Hı́dé sǫ́barále k'ónékukəyə ɾɾá kəhsı dagháre neh hé tıch'áda hek'éyadıgódı gha dúle k'ınagokeɾa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Territorial Legislation

Laws of the GNWT

1. ɾelúgu néné k'e gots'ę k'áowe ɾɾá (Tulita)
2. Areyoné ɾɾá elekécha ǫt'e (Délıne)
3. Júhdá hı́néne k'áhowe k'ónékukəyə ɾɾá kəhsı dagháre neh hé t'ıch'áda k'ek'éyadıgódı gha dúle k'ınagokeɾa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act

Law that says both government and aboriginal people will work together to protect the Mackenzie Valley land, water, air and living things.

Neh hek'eyedihódi gha ʔeʔá
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Stewardship

Taking good care of resources, especially the land

Notes:

Protection

The things important to the area's value will remain safe from development for many years

1. Dárewá ne weʔo gots'é ne k'égodí gha (Tulita)
2. ɪdó gogha asóo dech'á bek'éts'edí (Délne)
3. Dádéhwá neh weʔo gots'é bek'égúdi gha beríʔedéʔ'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Conservation

Wise use of resources so they are available into future

1. Denecho ke náuweré ahsí ʔaode ch'á bek'égodí (Tulita)
2. Idú gogha gode gots'é (Délíne)
3. Ts'ıduwe ʔaríwíné/ ts'ıduwe ʔeʔá dagháre t'áhsı lahot'e k'ets'uhsıle gogha kek'éyədıgódı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Sustainable Development

Development that helps us now but will not hurt future generations

① *Where development meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*

1. Ahsí t'áh edákáts'eda herecho zọ t'áh ats'et'ı (Tulita)
2. Eghálats'eda got'á ts'e réwhé, gon-ezó batást'tı gah (Délíne)
3. Nıwá gúdı gogha hıdú k'édéhshai hé zọ gálats'eyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Globalization

Increasing economic ties between countries around the world

Notes:



Renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and replenishes itself

(i) For example: Wood products, fur-bearing animals and fish

1. Nę k'e ahsı naneshe hé dúle nats'etsı (Tulita)
2. Ası nets'ı ageŋı dúle naneshı gha dúlé (Délıne)
3. Neh k'e yerı bek'ęyadıgódı gháré xáré raręyə/rabegúlə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Non-renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and cannot be replenished once taken

(i) For example: Oil and gas, and minerals

1. Ahsı nats'etsı ghá dúé hé naneshéle (Tulita)
2. Ası ne ts'ə ageŋı yet'á nagetı gh-agéŋóle (Délıne)
3. Neh k'e yerı du xáré rabegúlə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Protected Areas Strategy

With it, communities can protect special areas from development

1. Nę k'ęts'edı gha sáá nígots'ęŋá (Tulita)
2. Né ası de ch'á gode h'ólé (Délıne)
3. Kóta godagháré neh káyet'ə hek'ęyadıgúdı gha ęelehé ęeghálats'eyed (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Conservation Value

Showing the importance of protecting an area compared to other areas

1. Dáyé ahsí ɫə nə ts'ílɫ t'áh
gok'éts'udí gha (Tulita)
2. Netséwe ch'á nek'éts'edí gha
bet'aréʔa (Délina)
3. Judáhyá neh sóʔagoréht'e gogha
got'óts'edéhʔa gháré gots'éhʔóné
kek'áyoɔdígúɔ gha ʔagots'íhwə
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Values

The important and useful things for the land, water, air or living things

1. Nə k'e ahsí bet'áoréʔá góhɫ t'áh
gok'éts'edí (Tulita)
2. Dene nené hé dene náoweré hé
bet'aréʔá t'á yek'ekénagenetə
(Délina)
3. Dene ʔaríwíné (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Earth Cover Mapping

Satellite pictures of plants, put together to make a map of a large area

1. Hídé gots'ə nə k'e ahsí neshe
t'éhíchu (Tulita)
2. ɪdá gots'ə erihlé kéhchu (Délina)
3. ʔit'ó dáhet'e yáriyə gogha hídé yát'a
gots'ə neh ʔedihtl'é híshu
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Ecoregion

A big area with its own type of land, water, weather and living things

(i) There are 42 different ecoregions in the NWT

1. Ne nechá de ahsí ló káreʔa góhłı (Tulıta)
2. Ne ts'ę asıı deʔóne náke k'e k'énakenete (Délıne)
3. Júhdá hı́néne, neh yerı bek'e góhłı ʔeleyedá kádeʔá dı horéno ʔó rákə kádeʔá (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ecological Representation

A sample of the big areas of land that are protected for research and monitoring

1. Areyóne asıı k'e k'énageneté ke (Délıne)
2. Neh kádeʔá ʔareyóne ʔehk'á hek'ýədıgúdı gogha neh sóʔadéhsha k'e k'ınakeruhta gha kákeyıla (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Core Representative Area

Small sample areas which do not have development

(i) A core representative area is chosen from each of the 42 ecoregions in the NWT

1. Ne súarécho k'e ahsí káreʔa góhłı k'ek'ınats'eneta (Tulıta)
2. Ası góts'ıʔa Neka hé neyı yeké k'énagenete ası yets'ó ageʔı (Délıne)
3. Lánı neh bek'e ʔagát'ıle begháre neh dáyıt'e kodúya gogha lahot'e bech'árut'e gha híshu (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Benchmark Area

An area for research where development is not allowed

1. Ne ghálaeda ke yeghádenetę t'áh eyı eghálats'edále (Tulita)
2. Ne k'égedí ası gogırá gha dání ne náıda yek'e k'énagenetı (Délıne)
3. Lání neh bek'e ıagát'ıle begháre neh dáyıt'e kodúya gogha neh hek'óodeyọ ke kıgá kodúhsha gha gáıedurete (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Landscape Unit

A small area with a one type of land

(i) Usually a place where you would see a certain type of rock, soil and terrain

1. Ne ech'arııt'e k'áawehıa (Tulita)
2. Nekárıla areyone ełét'ele (Délıne)
3. Neh sóıadéhsha k'e fı, ıeht'é, hé dábóodát'ı dagháre neh kádeıá keyagowę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Special Element

Something special that only exists in a few places

(i) For example: Hot springs, cliffs where falcons build their nests, whooping crane breeding habitat, and early open water areas

1. Yé duıwa zọ ne k'e ahsı lé hııı zọ yágóhıı (Tulita)
2. Lane ne bek'é asıı yágóhıı (Délıne)
3. Derııuwanı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Simulation

Using a computer to predict what could happen

① *The use of a computer or mathematical model to predict what will happen in the future*

1. Satsóné t'á ahsí hets'erehta t'áh hıdó dágóht'e gha sı bek'éorejọ satsóné gozhá (Tulıta)
2. Satóné goyát'a areyóné gode kéchu gháré dágót'e yek'egereshọ (Délıne)
3. Neh hé k'ınagow'e dagháré sasóné godə shıyalə, hé t'áhsı hudéta gháré ɾedawere gódı hé dágóht'e gha rágots'ulə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Model (MARXAN)

A computer program that recommends what areas should be protected

① *It takes information about the land and calculates the information*

1. Satsóné nẹ k'e gogodı híchu (Tulıta)
2. Satsóné goyá t'á ne hé godı chelele erıhtlé k'éts'dı gots'ẹ bet'áots'et'e gha wela (Délıne)
3. Sasóné godə híhshu k'e godə rıáts'éle gháré judáhyó neh hek'éyədıgódı gha got'ódéɾa keyagowẹ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

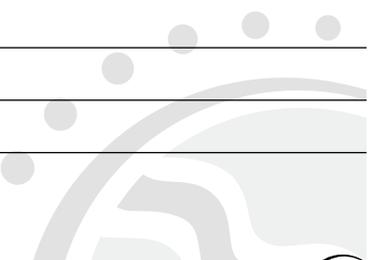
Hotspot

An area that has many values

① *When special values are mapped, hotspots are areas on the map where many values overlap*

1. Dáyé nẹ k'e sure ahsı gha got'áorehɾá (Tulıta)
2. Láne asıı gots'élı surı yek'égedı ségeɾı (Délıne)
3. Neh ɾedıhtl'e k'e judáhyó sóɾagoréht'e gogha got'óts'édehɾa (gódı/dene) Keyaots'ehwẹ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Boundary

A line that divides up areas

- 1. Déyé tł'uh mıt'ı (Tulıta)
- 2. İdéyé tlu nıtu (Délıne)
- 3. Tł'uh mıt'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Area of Interest

A special area that a community wants to have protected from development

(i) These areas of interest are identified using the Protected Areas Strategy process

- 1. Dayé ne k'e eghálats'eda ch'á gok'ékedı (Tulıta)
- 2. İde ne bet'árá?á sıı dagechu ghagó?óle (Délıne)
- 3. Benéné?ııı judóhyé neh hek'éyadıgúdı kenıwe hek'ınadı?ekehwe (dene gozá/dene herágo?á) (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Candidate Protected Area

An area that the community has passed resolutions to protect using the Protected Areas Strategy

- 1. Dene k'aowe dayé ne k'éguhdı bek'e godı níkenı?o (Tulıta)
- 2. Areyone kóta godı negení?o (Délıne)
- 3. Benéné?ııı k'áhowe hııı ke kede?e?á hé xədə kəhsı judóhyé neh hek'éyadıgúdı gha xədə we?o (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Interim Protection

The things important to an area's value will remain safe from development for a short time

(i) This type of protection usually lasts 5 years

1. Súaréwá gots'í né k'éts'edí (Tulita)
2. Yak'e eghálageda (Délina)
3. Hıdú gogha neh hek'égúdı gha berı́edéł'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Third-party Interests

A person or company that the law says has the right to do work on that area of land

1. Dene kóyí ɾeɾa ts'eɾóné dene néné k'e eghálakeda gha dúle (Tulita)
2. Dene hóyí n e kereké ke t'á t'ı gha dúle (Délina)
3. Hóyí dene ke du benénéɾı́ıle ke denózo neh k'e xálakedúda gha ɾeɾá dagháre kugha godákádénıto (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Sponsoring Agency

A government that has the power to protect and manage protected areas

1. K'áowe ke ahsı́ gok'e dene gha eghálakeda (Tulita)
2. ıdó gogha dene ts'é nágedı gha eɾa gok'e kerékw'ı (Délina)
3. ɾeyı K'áhoweı ke kedeɾeɾá hé neh kek'éyadıkádı haı k'ú w'ıla dene k'áhowé ke w'ıla hıdó gogha ɾekáɾagóht'e kehé k'ınagokuɾa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Protected Area

An area that is protected by law from harm done by development

1. Ne ts'íwı ch'á gok'éts'e dı (Tulita)
2. Ne asıı dech'á eʔá beghahólı (Délıne)
3. Neh káyet'ø hek'éyədıgúdı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Network of Protected Areas

Many protected areas that are connected to each other

1. Ne eʔeootø bek'éts'udı gogha (Tulita)
2. Ne ʔehdı tıch'ádı asøa dech'á gode welé (Délıne)
3. Neh lehúto (tʔ'uh hé neh lékeréya) bek'éyədıgúdı gha híshu (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Management Plan

A plan that says how they will manage the protected area

1. Ahsı bek'éé eghálats'uda dek'eréhtł'é gháré á ne k'éts'edı gok'e eghálakeda (Tulita)
2. Areyøné léhé gok'éts'edı godı gétse (Délıne)
3. ʔeyı menı godagháré ʔeʔá yáhıı hé køta gogha ʔefe døhw'ı ʔeyı ne híshu dá bek'éyədıgúdı ʔelehé kesóridagokedéhʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Land Use Plan

On paper, it is written what activities are allowed on the land

1. Dáni ne k'e eghálats'ena (Tulita)
2. Daní ne k'e atset'ı goghálats'edake (Délne)
3. Dá neh het'óts'edéwóh?a gha radá xədə ts'əhsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mineral Potential

The chance they have of finding rich rocks in the area

1. Kwe déti tahkó (Tulita)
2. Kwe déti góhı sıı (Délne)
3. Lání fə déti góhli kedaratı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Hydrocarbon Potential

The chance they have of finding different types of oil and gas in the area

1. Tleh góhli láanı (Tulita)
2. İdú yé tle déti edaxo góhı sşonı (Délne)
3. Lání le góhli kederat'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Conservation Area / Zone

An area where development is not allowed

1. Dáyé nę k'ęts'edí sí dúé nę k'e ahsí gonechá kéots'eníwhı (Tulita)
2. ʔehdái nek'e get'ı góʔóle (Délíne)
3. Lánı neh dá bek'édıgúdı gha k'óne gogha xədə weʔo gú dúyé sǒba gha gok'e t'áhsı gálats'eyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Special Management Area / Zone

An area partly protected but some development is allowed

1. Nę k'e eghálakena gha dé gogha kede wela k'ęé á k'ınaokeʔa gha (Tulita)
2. Ne ʔédái zǒ yek'e eghálageda gha dúle (Délíne)
3. Dá neh hek'éyədıgúdı hé dá sǒba gha gok'e t'áhsı gálats'eyeda gha neh híshu (Fort Good Hope)

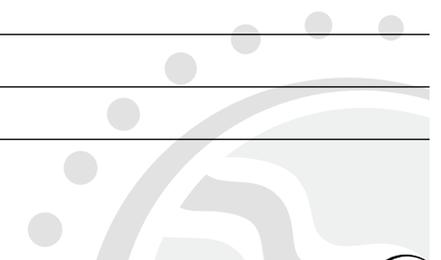
Notes:

Land Withdrawal

A selected area of land where development is not allowed right now

1. Súaréwále dé łaot'e nę dáedénıʔa (Tulita)
2. Neká kágıla nakerıw ı (Délíne)
3. Dánéhwá t'áhsı kesórıdaonét'ǒ gots'é neh yáts'ǒtǒ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Prospecting Permit

Written permission to explore for rich rocks on the land

1. Nę k'e t'ahsı káts'eneta gha erihł'é gogháqchu (Tulita)
2. Kwe détı kagenıwe gha erihłé gwáchu (Délıne)
3. Fə dótı hıka kenıwe gha ıedıhtł'é kugháhıshu (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mineral Claim

An area of land that a prospector or mining company has rights to

1. Nę súarehcho kııchu gha dechı neyía keekwı (Tulita)
2. Nets'échu gha erihłé gehtsı (Délıne)
3. Sasóné hé neh kıhshu keyagokehwe (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Crown Rights

Federal government lands

(i) Usually refers to surface or mineral rights.

K'áhowə néné
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Call for Nominations

The government asks where companies want do oil and gas developments on government land

Notes:

Call for Bids

The government asks for money to do oil and gas developments on government land

Notes:

Surface Rights

The right to work on top of the land

Nehk'e ɾeghálats'eyúda gha
deneghágót'ø
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Mineral Rights

Ownership of what is underneath that land

Nehká yerı góhlı bets'ę ııı ke
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Exploration Licence

Written permission to explore the land for oil or gas

Nehk'e ıeghálats'eyúda gha ıedıhtl'ę
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Significant Discovery Licence

Written paper that shows oil and gas was found and allows one company the right to do oil and gas developments there

Notes:



Production Licence

Written permission to take out the oil and gas

Notes:

Landman

The oil company person who speaks with landowners for permission to drill

Łe got'ine ke gha benéné ɁlɁ hé neh kesóridaonéhʔa hɁlɁ
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Landowner

The ones who own the land

Ⓢ *This can be the government, aboriginal land claim organizations or individuals*

Benéné ɁlɁke/neh yáhɔtɔ
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Aboriginal Peoples

The descendants of the original peoples of Canada

Dene wá
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Consultation

Seeking advice from aboriginal people before development goes ahead

① Usually refers to the “duty to consult” by the government, but is also sometimes used to include the responsibility of industry and other organizations to seek aboriginal advice.

T’áhsı ghálats’eyeda gho légots’ede
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Settlement Area

An area of the Mackenzie Valley with a settled land claim

Neh káyét’o kiesóridaonét’o
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Settlement Lands

Lands that belongs to the land claim group

Neh káyét'q ts'é káhowə
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Early document outlining how a relationship will work

Notes:

Access Agreement

Formal consent to carry out work on private lands

(i) It is made between the developer and the owners of the land

Xáré Dene nénék'e æghálats'eyuda
gokudəkə hagúni ælehé xədə kehsı
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Access and Benefit Agreements

Land access agreement required by law between the Dene and a company

Notes:

Royalty

Taxes on money made by a company from oil and gas

Neh ts'ę sǫba hęsı dene gháranǫwı
(North Slavey)

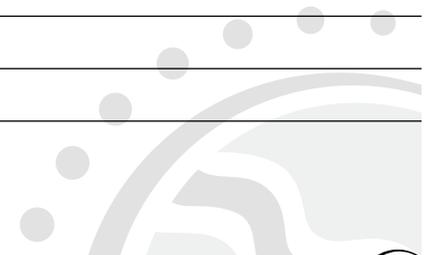
Notes:

Benefits Plan

A company's plan that is sent to the federal government and describes how the development will bring benefits

Yerı gálats'eyúda (dedı) radǎ dádúle
got'óts'edéhǝa gogha xǎdǎ ts'ehsı
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Environmental Impact Assessment

All the different instances a development proposal is looked at for possible bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

Yerı gálats'eyúda dǎdı gots'ıǵóné
dágǵht'e gha ts'enıwǵ gháré xǎdǎ
shıts'eyǎlǎ hagú dá goghálats'eyúda
ts'ǎdı gháré ǵelehé xǎdǎ ts'ehsı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Development

Work carried out on land or water

(i) This term is meant for projects that require a water licence or land use permit

Lánı ne dodı nıdé tuk'e ǵeghálats'eyeda
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Development Proposal

The plan for a development the company wants permission to do

ǵeghálats'eyúda gha ǵedıhtl'é kehıı
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Self-assessment

Looking at how your development will change things

(i) The developer usually does a self-assessment of its projects to prove that it will not harm the environment

1. Edek'e kénáts'enehta (Délíne)
2. Dene hé dágóꝞ gha
Ꝟredeghárats'eyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Footprint

The amount of land the development will use

(i) The land area occupied by the project, including all man made structures and any other land disturbances required to construct and operate the mine.

- Sóbfák'é góꝞ
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Project Life Cycle Assessment

Looking at how the development will set-up, operate and clean up

1. Asíı kégeníwhe wire asíı areyóné
ghá geda tláaxꝞ nezꝞ nagogeꝞé
(Délíne)
2. T'áhsı goghálats'eyúda were
gots'ę Ꝟaragót'e yítł'ą gots'ę
gok'ek'ínats'erehta
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)

Studying how a way of life will change from new development

1. Asíı goghálageda níde asíı begháré gúlú gok'ats'ewhı (Délıne)
2. T'áhsı gósha goghálats'eyeda gháré dá dene hé ʔedé rıgonówı gok'ek'ınats'erehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Gender-based Assessment

Studying to see if men will feel different changes than the women will feel from new development

1. Dání ts'ıku hé deneyu eghálageda níde asíı gogha gúlú agóht'e sóqıı (Délıne)
2. ʔeghálayıdá ʔek'óne dagháré ts'ókuwe hé denelıne da kugha ʔeleyedá ʔagóht'e gok'ek'ınats'erehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Reconnaissance

A first study of the area to learn a little bit about the rocks, land, water, air and living things that you can find there

1. K'ónı godı chıkéla t'á gok'éokerezhó (Tulıta)
2. Godı chegela tlá eyıı gháré ıde así yágóhı gots'é dágót'e yek'égereshó (Délıne)
3. Neh hekúʔekúhwı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Spatial and Temporal Boundaries

The time limit and size limit of an area that they will study

1. Ahsı́ k'e yudené hé dárehwá goghálats'eda sadze weꞑ (Tulıta)
2. Godı́ gode chegele gha karéwhá zꞑ sadzé hé goꞑ nı́dé yek'e eghálage-da (Délıne)
3. Judóhyó hé dánéhwá gogha t'ahsı́ gá kegokúhꞑa gha rı́gokéꞑa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Baseline Conditions

Information that describes the way the environment or people are today, before the new development happens

(i) Baseline conditions provide a benchmark against which to measure change; good baseline data could also identify strengths and weaknesses in the community

1. Ne hé dene hé dánı́ náts'edé sı́ı, ayı́ gúlú ıt'é nı́dé bek'éts'ereshe (Délıne)
2. ʔeghálayı́da héꞑegorı́wı́ were lánı́ dágyıt'e, kı́gharé hı́dó dá ʔedé rı́gonéwı́ kéꞑekúhdza gha gode shı́kəyələ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Primary Research

New information that is collected to answer a specific question

(i) This kind of research can be collected through observation, interviews, surveys, focus groups, and community meetings

1. Gode k'óne chets'ele (Délıne)
2. Xaré dene ts'ę godə shı́ts'əyələ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Secondary Research

Information gathered from reports to answer a specific question

(i) Secondary source data include existing reports, statistics and other forms of information that have been generated for other reasons

1. K'óne gode wele ts'e gode chets'ele (Délíne)
2. Gowere ʔedátl'e ts'ę godə shıts'əyələ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Longitudinal Research

Studies done over time on the same population, to identify patterns of change

(i) This type of research helps to separate naturally occurring change in society from change that will likely occur from a development

1. Dánét'ı xae yeghánageda (Délíne)
2. Sóʔaréht'e xai gok'énahta dá ʔedé k'ínagow'e kokedúhsha gha gok'e k'ínakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Trend

A pattern of change that is happening over the years

(i) An example of a trend is over the last ten years there has been a continual drop in suicides in a certain community

1. Hını dánéht'e xae gots'e gúlú agot'ı (Délíne)
2. Sóʔaréht'e xai gok'énahta dá ʔedé k'ínagow'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Quantitative Research

Research that describes the way something is by looking at the numbers

(i) An example would be the community has 3 community hunts a year, with an average of 25 caribou and two moose being harvested per hunt

1. Dánéht'e hııı gháré begho gots'ede (Délıne)
2. T'áhsı hudéta dagháré begodá shıts'áyələ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Qualitative Research

Research that describes the way something is, based on the opinions, behaviours and experiences of people

(i) An example would be the observation that the fall hunt includes everyone from the community, and the setting provides an opportunity for knowledge to be passed down between generations. It makes the community feel more unified

1. Gode chegele gháré begho gots'ede (Délıne)
2. Xáré begháts'eyıda dagháré begodá shıts'áyələ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Key Informants

Important community people to talk to when researching changes

(i) These people can be leaders, social workers, elders etc

1. Dene gha horıla nıde denelee ts'ė gots'edı (Délıne)
2. Kóta goghó t'áhsı konıhshó dakudeke (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Community Surveys

Asking the same questions to a number of people and recording their answers in order to understand some aspect(s) of their lives

(i) Different types of surveys include population, sample, random, stratified

1. Kóta gode chekele (Délíne)
2. Dene ts'ę xədə ts'íhshu (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Local Knowledge

Information about the past and present way of life for the community that can be known by both aboriginal and non-aboriginal long term residents

(i) For example: Social workers, teachers, and others who have been in the community for a long time may hold local knowledge

1. Dene náowéré táđíníto t'á kaní dene hįle (Délíne)
2. Lání nıwá deneta dene ts'ılı gháré kóta dágóht'e kots'enihsq (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge

Aboriginal knowledge about the people, the land, water, living things and the culture

Dene hek'egúʔa/ dene ʔaríwíné /dene goyá (North Slavey)

Notes:



Community-based Assessment

The community does its own research

Ⓢ *This can happen before any developments are proposed, or in response to a new development proposal*

1. Dene k'óta as'íı bet'á ré?a k'éts'edı s'ıı bek'e k'énat's'enehta gha gó?o (Délıne)
2. K'óta ?edahxáré ?edegha t'áhsı he-gokúh?a gha gok'ek'ek'ınakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Case Study

An example from experience somewhere else

Notes:

Valued Components

Things that are important to the community, family or person

Ⓢ *For example: Caribou are often considered valued components by communities*

1. As'ıı náhıne dene ts'ııle s'ıı bet'áts'ırıto (Délıne)
2. Yerı het'óts'edéh?a

Notes:



Indicator

Something that shows whether or not something is changing

(i) For example: The unemployment rate in a community is an indicator for economic well-being. Housing indicators are another type of indicator that will show if people can afford housing, if the houses are good enough and if there is enough houses

1. Ayí gúlú ɔt'e nídé bek'éts'eresheɔ (Délíne)
2. T'áhsı́ hudéta gháré dá ɾehdagonéwı́ keyagowę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Appropriate Indicator

The numbers that do the best job of describing and measuring the important changes in the community

(i) For example: If a community feels the unemployment rate in a community is the best indicator for economic well-being, then it will be an “appropriate” indicator

1. Ayí dene kóta gha bet'áréʔá sı́ı́ beghó gots'edı́ gha góʔɔ (Délíne)
2. ʔeyı́ kóta hét'ı́ yerı́ hé ɾedé rígonéwı́ gok'e k'ınats'erehta gha got'ódéʔa kədı́ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Determinants

Factors that make something happen; things that cause something

(i) Determinants of good health include good schooling and time on the land

Notes:



Co-occurrence

Showing that two things are happening at the same time, even though one might not be causing the other to happen

(i) For example: Increased drinking in a community can be shown to have changed in the time a new mine has been in existence. This does not necessarily mean that the mine caused drinking any more than the drinking caused the mine to open

1. Asíı náke agot'ı kúlú ełét'ele (Déline)
2. ʔeledudzıne ʔóhkııı ʔelehé k'ı́nagow'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Induced

Caused by

Notes:

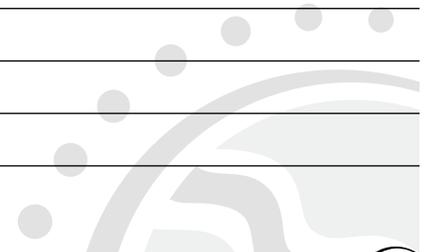
Causal Factor

An activity that makes changes happen

(i) For example: If a new road can be shown to contribute directly to population increases or increases in hunting access, it is a causal factor in that change

1. Asáa got'ı níde bedaʔaré agot'ı (Déline)
2. T'áhsı begháre ʔedé k'ı́nagow'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Mental Mapping

Drawing out thoughts using boxes and lines to show how a development's parts are connected to different impacts

1. Dáąts'e nıwe gháré godı lekáts'erele (Délıne)
2. Yerı ts'é káꞗedıts'əwı gok'erıts'enétl'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Matrix

A chart to show how things are connected

(i) A cause-effect matrix is a chart that allows us to show what different parts of a development cause changes to different parts of day to day life

1. Erıhtł'é k'e nezq sánadekerıtl'e (Délıne)
2. ꞗedıhtł'é k'e t'áhsı kehé dá ꞗelehgháré k'ınagow'e keyagowę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Impact Pathways

Showing the connection between parts of a development and its impacts on the people or the land

(i) For example: 2 week in/2 week out work schedules could be a pathway to potential family problems

1. Eghálaıda kénıwe nezq bek'éts'edıle níde nę hé dene ts'ıwı (Délıne)
2. ꞗeghálayıda ts'ıꞗóné t'áhsı ꞗelehgháré dá k'ınagúw'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Direct Impacts

Changes that happen specifically because of a new development

(i) For example: Increased job opportunities and increased levels of incomes for project employees

1. Eghálayida gháré bets'érone gúlú agot'1 (Délíne)
2. ?egháláyida godéwé ts'1?óné ?ala yeri kehé ?edé rígonów1 (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Indirect Impacts

Secondary changes that are caused after direct changes happen from a development

(i) These are sometimes called spin-off effects; an example of an indirect impact is increased business opportunities, or increased needs for particular services because of increased income from new jobs at a mine

1. H1né ts'e gúlú agot'1 agúja (Délíne)
2. ?egháláyida godéwé ts'1?óné gózə yeri kehé ?edé rígonów1 (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Perceived Risk

Peoples' concerns about risks from a development, whether the risk is likely to happen or not

(i) For example: The public's perceived risk of flying in an airplane is often higher than driving, even though driving statistically is more dangerous

1. Dene as11 asáade ch'á yeghə náadekewe (Délíne)
2. T'áhs1 gálat's'eyúda hé ?edahxə gon1wə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Impact Equity

The idea that those most likely to suffer from bad changes should also get to share equally in the good changes from a new development

(i) For example: Making sure that if a family has to pay higher costs for groceries because of a new development that there is a higher incomes to offset the rise in prices

1. Asíı areyónę łıht'ę ełéręht'ı gha góꞑ (Déline)
2. ʔareyónę légodéhshá got'óts'edéwóhꞑa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Intergenerational Equity

Protecting resources to share with future generations

(i) This concept is linked to sustainable development and conservation

1. Hıdó gots'edı gha ełéhé gonezó negots'éꞑá gha (Déline)
2. Hıdó yéde yet'ódéwóhꞑa gha neh k'e t'áhsı hek'égódı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Resilience

The ability of people, animals or the environment to recover from or resist bad change

(i) For example: When a community is able to keep its language strong despite modern influences because they invest in language programs

1. Así dene, tıch'adı, nę hé nezó yegodı gha sóꞑı (Déline)
2. Yerı dzá ꞑahęt'e kólı goteyáts'adóde (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Vulnerability

Things that might make it more likely for people, animals or the environment to experience bad change or not take advantage of good change

(i) For example: If a community has low levels of basic education, that makes it difficult to get jobs in new developments that require high school educations

1. Asíı yágodí yet'a keríwı gha nátséle (Délíne)
2. Kuwına dá k'ínagúw'e ts'é rats'eséle (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Limits of Manageable Change

The most something should be allowed to change before it becomes too late to stop or fix it

(i) For example: A community or government may decide that in order to maintain access to health services, there will be a nurse for every X number of people in the community; if the population grows beyond this, more nurses would be required

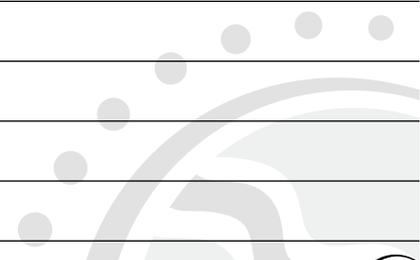
1. Gúlú agode ch'á sedagots'ele gha góʔq (Délíne)
2. Dádéhshó ʔats'ənót'ı were dúle sóʔaragots'ələ kots'enihsq (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Residual Impacts

Amount of impact (bad change) left over after we try to fix them

Notes:



Futures Foregone

What would have to be given up in the future in order to take advantage of development today

① *For example: The loss of river recreation and traditional land use after the building of a dam*

1. Ełéhé gode tséts'ele gháré bek'é eghálats'eda gha dúlú (Délne)
2. Hıdú yerı gálats'eyúda k'éyıhxa hıdó gogha t'áhsı ıeleht'ágots'edéıø (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Cumulative Effects Assessment

Studying all the changes from developments, that have happened or will happen to the land, water, air or living things over many years

Dá k'ınagow'e kéts'edódı gha (North Slavey)

Notes:

Sustainability Assessment

Looking at whether a development will change people's future ability to live a good life, not just trying to avoid too many bad changes

1. Hıdó gots'edı gha edegha nezø nots'ı ıa (Délne)
2. Sú hıdó nıwı gogha dene hé gonezó gówóıa gogha goghárats'eyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Salvageable Materials

Things they can reuse

① *For example: Materials or equipment recovered from the dismantling or demolition of the plant, buildings or structures, which can be removed from the site and re-cycled or re-used in another location*

T'áhsı dúle bet'óragots'edéhʔa
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Cost-benefit Analysis

Studying to see if something is worth doing after balancing what it will cost what will be gained

1. Ası bet'áts'eréʔá gha sǝŋı (Délıne)
2. Sú súde got'óts'edéhʔa gha gogháts'eyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Risk Analysis

Studying what might happen and how big a change it will bring

ʔedahxǝ dúle ts'enıwǝ gú gálats'eyeda
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Precautionary Principle

A belief that when the possible bad change is unacceptable, we should stop it from happening even if we aren't sure it will happen

(i) For example: Even if there is only a small chance that teenage suicide rates will go up because of a new development, action still needs to be taken to avoid that from happening

1. Asáa gode ch'á ʔełeghɔ dats'eréʔɔ (Délne)
2. Kots'enihshóle kólí dzá ʔagudə ts'enıwə kexóht'e dugáts'eyıdı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Zero Tolerance

Strictly follow the rules; no second chances

Notes:

No Net Loss

Replace habitat you take from the fish with new habitat

(i) A term found in Canada's Fisheries Act; it requires fish habitat replacement on a project-by-project basis.

Luge ts'enı yerı rıts'enıʔɔ k'ét'á rırats'éʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Proactive

Acting to make change before something bad happens

Notes:

Adaptive Management

Always looking for better ways to work

- 1. Gots' éᑦᑎé gonezᑦ asıı goghálageda gha goka kenıwe (Délıne)
- 2. Gots' éhᑦᑎe gonezᑦ t' áhsı goghálakeyúda gokakədóᑦı (Fort Good Hope)

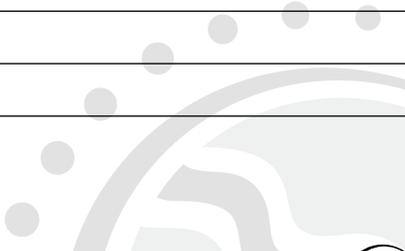
Notes:

Polluter Pays Principle

A belief that a company is responsible for fixing bad changes that its operations cause

- 1. Edık' é eghálageda gha góᑦᑦ (Délıne)
- 2. ᑦedek' é sóᑦaragots' óᑦı gha góᑦᑦ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Alternative Energy Sources

A way to make power from things that replenish

① *Energy sources that are not yet commonly used, such as wind power, solar power, hydrogen power*

1. Sa, nihtsi, eʔélecho ts'ę k'arihk'ó hetle (Tulita)
2. Tle rék'ó dátí dúle nihts'ę t'á, tu t'á k'ola ídíkóné tats'et'ı dúle (Délne)
3. Nihts'ı, sadó hé ʔeʔélé ts'ę ʔídik'óné (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ground Truthing

Researchers going back and talking to the community to confirm whether their study's results are correct

1. Asıı gokíʔá ke góta k'áju danagok-erehke asıı ekw'I ɔt'e gha (Délne)
2. T'áhsı goghɔ godə shıts'eyéla sú ʔəhw'I ʔahet'e ghɔ daraʔukedehke (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Social Impacts

Changes to the way people live as individuals, families or communities

1. Areyóné dene edogeredí gúlú agújá (Délne)
2. Gowere goyedá dene ts'ııı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Cultural Impact

Something that affects a community's values, beliefs or spiritual objects/places

(i) The relationship with the land and time on the land, the ability to harvest wildlife and other resources, and the maintenance of traditional language, inter-generational relationships, laws and way of life

1. Asíı kóht'eré dene náowéré gúlú agújá (Délíne)
2. T'áhsı kexóht'é gowere goyedá dene ts'ııı ghó káyedıts'eyı?a (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Economic Impacts

Changes to the way people make a living and share their resources

(i) Economic impacts include both impacts on wage and traditional economies

1. Gúlú sóba ts'ereťs'ı (Délíne)
2. Gowere goyedá ts'ę sóba ts'áhsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA)

Contracts between developers and aboriginal communities that promise to provide certain benefits to communities from a new development in exchange for them supporting the development

1. Asáa agode ch'á gode we?ó gha gó?ó (Délíne)
2. Dene néné k'e ?eghálakeyúda k'éyıhxa yerı dene ghádéwowı gha ?elehé xədə káhsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Compensation

Paying people affected by a bad change

1. Asáa gújá nídé deneke gots'é náakehdí gha góʔo (Délíne)
2. T'áhsı k'éyihxa dene ts'é ráʔyáđı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Socio-economic Agreement (SEA)

Agreements between developer, government (and possibly other groups) that ensure commitments are implemented

(i) Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement are SEAs that include the ability to monitor the changes in a community

1. Gode léhé gets'e síı lek'ékenıwı gha góʔo (Délíne)
2. Dá ʔeghálats'eyudá ts'adı goxədə hek'égúđı gha ʔelehé xədə yákıhsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Developer

The ones who want to do the work

Menı t'áhsı ghálayúda hadı (North Slavey)

Notes:

Development Application

A form filled out to ask for official permission for a development

(i) A developer submits this application when it needs a land use permit or water licence for a development

Lámi nek'e ʔeghálak'eyúda gha ʔedihl'é kudákə
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

The ones who sit on a board and give written permission for developments

(i) This board does preliminary screening and issues the licences and permits for developments

1. Tú hé ne ʔene gha gok'é keríhk'w1 (Délíne)
2. Neh hé tu k'e ʔeghalats'eyuda gha ʔedihl'é deneghákələ gha kedéhw'1 (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Preliminary Screening

A quick, first look at a proposed development to decide if it should be studied more

(i) Usually done by the land and water boards to decide if the development application should be sent to environmental assessment before issuing a licence or permit

1. Tákwe yeghákeda (Délíne)
2. ʔala kígháyuda gogha ʔakeyíla (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Permit

Written permission to use land or water for a development

ʔeghálats'eyúda gha ʔedıhtl'é
denegháheshu
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Land Use Permit

Written permission to use the land for a development

(i) The permit outlines what specific activities can and cannot take place

1. Nehk'e yerı dúle ghálakeyeda gha xədə dátl'e hesı kugháheshu
2. Nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyúda gha ʔedıhtl'é

Notes:

Water Licence

Written permission to use water for a development

(i) A license permitting the use of waters or the deposit of waste, or both

1. Tuhé ʔeghálats'eyúda gha ʔedıhtl'é kugháheshu
2. Tuhé ʔeghálakeyúda gha ʔedıhtl'é
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Potentially-affected Community

A community that needs to be studied to see if a new development might change it

1. Kóta eghálaıda kekeníwhe asıı begháré gúlú agodagha sỏnı (Délıne)
2. T'áhsı gỏsha goghálats'eyeda kexỏht'é lánı kỏta ʔedahxỏ ʔedé rıgonéwı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Directly-affected Community

A community that a new development will most likely change for the good or bad

1. Goghálaıda kekeníwhe nıde dúlú begháré gúlú agode gha (Délıne)
2. ʔegháleıdá gỏsha goghá nıwále kỏta gỏʔỏ kexỏht'e kúhé ʔedé rıgonéwı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Adverse Impacts

Effects from a new development that make life worse

(i) Also known as negative impacts; for example, people having to leave their families for work

1. Eghálaıda bek'ỏne kékenéwhı nıde láhtare bet'á dene gha goreyı (Délıne)
2. ʔegháleıdá godéwé kexỏht'é yerı kehé dúle hıʔỏné gỏʔỏ ʔagỏt'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Beneficial Impacts

Effects from a new development that makes life better

(i) Also known as positive impacts. An example is more income for families

1. Aláida híniwe híde bet'á nezó
goderewís (Délíne)
2. ?eghálayída godéwé kexóht'é yeri
kehé gonezó gó?ó ?agót'ı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Local Government

Leaders of an official city, town, hamlet or charter community

Kóta gogha ?efedów'ı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Referral

A decision to take a closer look for possible bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

Sure kíghálayúda gogha láhtakıdérá
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Might

Something has a reasonable chance of happening

1. Edáhgho (Délíne)
2. ʔedahxq rágudı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Impact on the Environment

Changes to the land, water, air or living things from a development

Nehk'e ʔedé k'ínagow'e
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Public Concern

People's concerns about possible bad changes the proposed development will make to the land, water, air or living things

1. Asıı ghq nádekewe (Délíne)
2. Deneke goghq ráʔedıʔekewe
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Environmental Assessment

Looking at a proposed development to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

1. Surí nezọ yesánáyakeht’e tláaxọ yek’e eghálageda (Délíne)
2. Kuríʔenétl’e ke dene wina t’áhsı hé híʔóné rígodéwowíle ch’á xədə kehsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

The ones who sit on a board and look closely at proposed developments to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things.

(i) This board does environmental assessments and makes a recommendation to the Minister for developments

1. Nę hé tú goghá eghálageda gok’eríkw’ike (Délíne)
2. Dene wina dágóht’e kek’éyedihədı gha gok’edéhw’ı (Fort Good Hope)

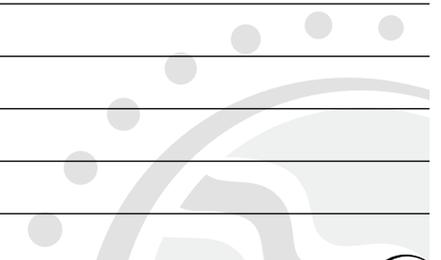
Notes:

Rules of Procedure

Rules to follow when the board does its business

Dá ʔeghálats’eyúda gha ʔedıhtl’é hehsı (North Slavey)

Notes:



Development Description

Written details of what the development will be like and the changes it might have on the land, water, air or living things

1. Eghálats'úda gha erihł'é ts'ehts'e (Délne)
2. ʔeghálats'eyúda gha lahot'e ʔedihł'é ts'əhsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Public Registry

The place where they file the documents for the assessment

(i) This registry is available to the public to see

1. Ayı eghálats'eda erihł'é wela (Délne)
2. Yeri gálats'eyúda goʔedihł'é dene gha wela (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Scoping

They are deciding what parts of the development they should look at most carefully

T'əhsı ghálats'eyúda (North Slavey)

Notes:



Terms of Reference

Instructions to the company on what to write about when describing their proposed development and its possible changes to the land, water, air or living things

ʔedihl'é bedágharé ʔeghálats'eyeda
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Work Plan

The schedule for the way they will look at the proposed development

Dádéhwá ʔeghálats'eyúda gha
deneghágót'q
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Party

People or organizations who sign up to be a part of studying the proposed development

Yerı dáwodlə goghq ráʔediʔeweı ke
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Information Request

Written questions

Wayı t'áhsı ghọ kots'edúhsha gha xədə
huts'edákə
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Expert Advisor

A trained and knowledgeable person who gives advice

T'áhsı gá gáhurétọ dene ghame xədə
hehsı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Public Hearing

Meeting held with everyone to talk about the proposed development

Dene dáyenıwẹ goghọ gots'udə gogha
léts'edə
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Commitment

A public promise to do something

(i) *For example: During an environmental assessment, a developer promises to hire an environmental monitor when doing its work, that is called a commitment*

1. Dáts'edilé bek'é eghálats'eda gha góʔq (Délíne)
2. Dene xədá hek'éts'ádi (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Likely

Something that has a better chance of happening than not happening

(i) *More than 50% of the time it will happen*

1. Edaxq sóqni (Délíne)
2. ʔeká ʔagodə gha rágudi (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Significance

A large amount of bad change that needs to be minimized because it will probably happen to an important part of the environment

(i) *The Review Board must consider the significance of likely adverse impacts of a development in its Report of Environmental Assessment*

1. Asú hile ts'eʔóné gúlú dzá agóht'1 t'á yeghálageda gha góʔq (Délíne)
2. K'éts'ene dzá k'ínaguw'e goch'á k'ínagots'eʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Suggestion

An idea by the Review Board to fix bad changes the development will make. These ideas do not legally need to be followed.

(i) These are written in the Review Board's Report of Environmental Assessment

1. Beghᑭ náduᑦs'ewe (Délíne)
2. ʔedahxᑭ t'ahsá ʔagudə ch'á ʔeghálats'eyeda gha ʔagókəᑦᑦ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Measures

Written rules that will stop or lessen the developments bad changes to the land, water, air or living things. These rules are legal and must be followed.

(i) The Review Board writes measures in its reports that developers, governments and other groups have to follow if the development goes ahead

1. Asáa gode ch'á bek'é k'é nagots'eʔa gha góʔᑭ (Délíne)
2. T'ahsá ʔagudə ch'á ʔeghálats'eyúda gha ʔeʔá həsı (Fort Good Hope)
3. Hıʔóné rıgodewówıle gha xədə hehsı

Notes:

Environmental Impact Review

A special panel of people looking at a proposed development in more detail to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things

1. Ne hé eghálats'eda hé asáa gode ch'á yeghánakédá gha góʔᑭ (Délíne)
2. Kurıʔenétł'e ke dene wına dá t'áhsı hé hıʔóné rıgodewówı gogha goghárakeyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Cooperation Agreements

Written agreement to work together

① *For example: Set up for the Joint Impact Review of the Mackenzie Gas Project*

ʔefehé ʔeghálats'eyuda gha ʔelehé xədə
ts'ehsı(kehsı)
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Preliminary Information Package

A written document that gives the plan for how the JRP will look at the pipeline

Gokedúʔaı were dá ʔeghálakeyúda gha
ʔedıhtl'é kehsı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

NWT Water Board

The ones who sit on a board and give written permissions for using water for developments in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Júhdá hı́nénék'e tu gha gok'e déhw'ı/
ʔerákə nénék'e tu gha gok'e déhw'ı
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Environmental Impact Study

The company looks to see how its development will change the land, water, air or living things and what can be done to stop bad changes

Notes:

Participant

Ones who share their views or concerns during an impact assessment process

Gots'edə gha denezə ʔat'ɪ
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Intervener

People or organizations who sign up to be a part of examining the proposed development during a Panel Review

Fene ghame daʔudehke
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Panel Hearing

Public meeting with ones who sit on a panel

T'áhsı́ gha beríʔenétl'eı́ ke dáts'enıwę
gokúwóhʔo gha denets'ékedéhw'ı́
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Responsible Authority

The part of government that must protect that part of the land, water, air, or living things from bad changes

① *A responsible minister could be the Minister of Environment if that department has to issue a license or permit for the proposed development*

Bedágharé ʔagot'ı́ / bedágharé
k'ı́nagowe ke
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Responsible Minister

The government leader responsible for making the decision

K'áhwe gha beríʔenétl'e
(North Slavey)

Notes:

National Energy Board

The ones who sit on a board and make decisions about oil and gas developments

Łe gá ʔeghálats'eyeda gha gok'e dehwi ke
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Regulatory Review

Looking at the development so they can write up the written permissions

ʔeghálats'eyúda gha ʔedıhtl'é deneghákələ ghárákeyeda
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Regulators or Regulatory Authorities

The ones who give written permission for developments on the land or water

Ⓢ *Usually government or land and water boards*

Nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyúda gha ʔedıhtlé deneghá kələ
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Enforcement

Making people obey a law or rule

1. ?e?e k'éta k'ínaots'e?a (Tulita)
2. E?a we?o síi bek'éta k'énats'e?a gha gó?o (Délne)
3. ?e?á k'éhtá ?ats'út'e gha gok'e k'inakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Inspector

Person who makes sure the development is following the rules

Yerí ghálats'eyeda k'e k'ínarehta (North Slavey)

Notes:

Monitoring

Keeping track of changes that are happening to the land, water, air or living things

1. Asíi ghánakéda (Délne)
2. (?areyóné kéré) Nehk'e dá k'ínagow'e k'e k'ínats'erehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Monitoring Agency

The group whose job it is to watch for and report bad changes

1. T'áhsá ᖃagudə ch'á gok'e k'ínarehta ke (Fort Good Hope)
2. Asíı k'ek'énakénehta (Délıne)

Notes:

Progressive Reclamation

They fix the land, water, air and living things while they work

Ⓢ *It is a type of reclamation that is done during the construction and operation phases of a mine prior to final closure.*

Sóbařák'é ᖃeghálakeyeda hagú lăhk'uwe neh sóᖃaᖃı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Reclamation

Fixing the land after a development is done there

Neh dáyıt'e gok'éhtá sóᖃaragokóhı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Site Reclamation

Restoring the area back to nature

Gowere neh dáyt'e gok'é ʔaragots'ulə
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:



Socio-economic Environment

What life is like for the community or person

(i) Includes economic activity, social relations, well-being and culture

1. Dání areyóné asíı t'á gots'erédı (Délıne)
2. Kóta ʔareyóné kéhé dák'ınagúw'e dagháré dene hé dá góʔo (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Boom and Bust Cycles

A cycle where a strong economy or big development project creates lots of money and jobs for a short period of time, followed by a period of little money and few jobs

1. Łáhtare sǫba t'á dene gha eghálaıda t'á hórıla (Délıne)
2. ʔıhlá gots'é sǫba hé ʔeghálayıda hııo yıtł'ą lá dódı ʔagót'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Multiplier Effect

How money or jobs boost the economy and create more money and jobs

(i) This can be jobs or income; an example of the multiplier effect is when a mine creates 10 high paying jobs, which then causes an additional 15 other jobs outside of the mine to be created by other businesses

1. Eghálaıda dánéht'e gháré sǫba k'énatł'e (Délıne)
2. ʔeghálayıda dáréht'e dagháré sǫba k'ınatł'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Labour Market

The number of people available and willing to work compared to the number and type of jobs available

1. Eghálaıda dánéht'e gháré dene hédekenítł'e (Délıne)
2. Dene dáréht'e dúle ʔeghályeda hé ʔeghálayıda dáreht'e kugha góhlı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Employment Rate

The percentage of people who have jobs

① *For example: Of 100 working age people, if 50 are working, and the rest are not working, the employment rate is 50%*

1. Dene dánéht'e eghálaıda gháré (Délıne)
2. Dene dáréht'e ʔeghálayıda k'e yádóhw'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Participation Rate

The percentage of people who work or are looking for work

① *For example: Of 100 working age people, if 50 are working and 25 are looking for work, the participation rate is 75%*

1. Dene tanı ts'óʔóné eghálageda hé tanı ts'ó eghálaıda kakenıwe (Délıne)
2. Dene dáréht'e ʔeghályeda hé dene dáréht'e ʔeghálayıda hıka yenıwe (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Unemployment Rate

The percentage of people who want to work in the wage economy and are willing and able to work but don't have jobs

(i) For example: Of 75 people participating in the economy, if 19 can't find work, the unemployment rate is 25% (If you don't have a job, and you aren't looking for one, you aren't considered "unemployed")

1. Dene eghálaıdale kúlú eghálaıda kanıwe (Délıne)
2. Dene dáréht'e ıeghálalııda hıka yenıwe, kólı kugha ıeghálalııda húle (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Employee Retention

The ability to keep workers employed with your company

1. Dene gha eghálagedake sıı nezó gok'éts'edı (Délıne)
2. Gonezó ıeghálalııda hek'éts'údı gha k'ınagots'era (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

GINI Coefficient

A number showing whether people in a community have similar or different incomes

(i) A zero means that everyone makes the same amount of money; a 1 would mean that one person made all the money

1. Dene lee ts'óóné sşba ıı hetsı gháre kşta dııt'e bek'éts'eresşı (Délıne)
2. ıudıtalı gháre lánı kşta sú ledéshşó dene ts'é ráııyódı keyagowę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Vocation

Job/career you are trained for

Notes:

Mobility

Ability to move from place to place

① *Workers are mobile if they have high skills; they have many work options*

Notes:

In-migration

New people moving to the community

Notes:



Inflation Rate

A number showing whether things are getting more expensive because there is too much money chasing too few goods and services

1. Asíı k'éʔóné détı at'ı (Délıne)
2. Sú t'áhsı gots'éhʔóné ʔagodədəhtı hıka gok'e k'ınakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Consumer Price Index

A number that shows how the price of common things that people buy has changed

① They calculate this number by looking at the cost of a “bundle of goods” families buy over a certain period of time

1. Łée xae dene asíı náıdı gháre yek'é kereshq (Délıne)
2. Sóʔadéhwá gots'é gowá yerı het'óts'edéhʔa dá ʔeleyedá ʔadədəhtı ʔat'ı gok'e k'ınakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The cost of all the products made and services offered in a region

1. Dene neńé ts'ę sǒba kehts'e kúlú asíı dene ts'é at'ıle (Délıne)
2. Sǒba hé dá k'ınagúw'e gok'e k'ınakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI)

Numbers that measure money, environment, culture and health to show how good life is for a group of people

① *These indicators look at how damaging the environment costs the government money to fix and compares that to the profits that the development will create. The difference shows whether “progress” or positives actually happen because of the development*

1. Dene neṅé hé dene eṛá hé dene gots’edí así sǫba yetáakereta láaít’e (Délíne)
2. T’áhsí gǫsha ghálakeyída ts’ę sǫba dádéhsha kǫhsí hé yerí síyíwe sóṛarawodlǫ ts’ę sǫba dádéhsha k’oyíwe ɾehlegháré kíghárayeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Subsistence Economy

Traditional economy

Notes:

Harvesting

Hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering berries and other plants as an aboriginal right

1. Tích’ádí hé ne k’e wela síí bet’á gots’edí (Délíne)
2. Bǫkíné gots’udí gha neh k’e bíkaṛagot’í (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Life Skills Training

Teaching someone skills that help them do well in day-to-day life

Notes:

Cultural Retention

Ability to keep culture strong

Notes:

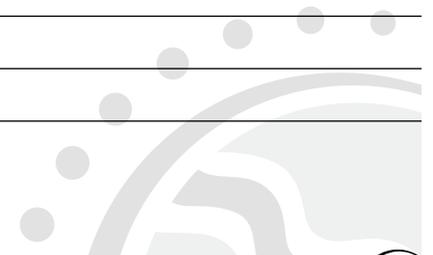
Cultural Maintenance and Transmission

Making sure the traditional values and way of life of a cultural group stay strong

(i) This can happen by passing on traditions and knowledge between generations

1. Dene náowéré náts'etó ts'ıwı gha góʔq (Déline)
2. Dene ʔaríwıné ráwose gha k'ınagots'eʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Quality of Life

How good someone feels their life is

1. Dene dáɬ't'e gháré nezó dekeredı (Délıne)
2. Dáhdéhshó ɾədənı dene ts'ııı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Population Health Model

Looking at all the things that make us healthy or sick

(i) People who have a higher level of education and higher incomes usually are healthier. In this model, it is believed that health is not just about air, water and food quality and physical safety

1. Dene bekwéta gonezó nıde dene beghá laıdá nátsıe (Délıne)
2. T'áhsı ɾareyóné hé dene hé dá góɾo dagháre dá ts'əyódı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Community Wellness

How healthy a community is

(i) To be healthy isn't just medical health. It includes a person's link to nature, sense of community, strong cultural identity, level of addictions, etc.

1. Dáni kóta nezó góɾo (Délıne)
2. Kóta gonezó fəts'ehla (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Autonomy

Ability to make our own choices

Notes:

Dependency

Rely on others to survive

Notes:

Social Cohesion

How close people feel to each other and how well they live with one another

1. Ełéhé náts'edí dání dene ɤełets'e nageɤa (Déline)
2. Jílá ɤelehé dene ts'ıłı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Social Capital

The relationships between people, their skills, and the cultural values among a group of people that make them strong

1. ʔelets'éd náts'edı gháré náts'etse (Délíne)
2. Yerı bet'óts'edéhʔa gháré jílá ʔelehé dene ts'ııı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Social Infrastructure

Services offered in the community to make it strong or promote community wellness

(i) This includes, community agencies, services, and facilities and other social support measures necessary for adequate functioning of that community

1. Dene kóta eghálageda elets'e nágedı bet'á nats'etse (Délíne)
2. Kóta t'áhsı ʔareyóné hé gonezó gówóʔa gha ʔeghálats'eyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Capital

Things of value which can be used to make life better

(i) Some examples include money, property, relationships, education etc

1. Ası bet'a hálats'ereda nezó bet'éts'edı (Délíne)
2. Yerı bet'óts'edéhʔa gháré dene hé gonezó góʔó (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Heritage Resources

Important things or places that show the history and culture of people

Ts'ı duwe gózá goꝛedıhtl'é hek'égodı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Demographics

The characteristics that describe a group of people

① *For example: age, sex, education levels, income are all used to show how people compare to each other - economically, socially and culturally*

1. Dene kerıhta (Délıne)
2. T'áhsı kádeꝛá hodúya gha dene hudéta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Functional Literacy

Being able to read and write well enough to do everyday activities

1. Dene gha góꝛo nídé dzene néht'é ets'eretł'é hé erıhtł'e kegots'ede (Délıne)
2. Dzıne got'óréht'é yéhé xáladúda k'édéhsha gha ꝛedıhtl'é gáhuréto (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs)

Any illness or disease spread from person to person through sex

Notes:

Incarceration

In prison; in jail

Notes:

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

When the development of an unborn baby is affected because the mother drank alcohol while pregnant

(i) Effects can vary from mild to severe, and can result in learning and behaviour problems

1. Bebí chọ weda, ʔegedo níde yet'a hıdo ts'ıwı (Délıne)
2. Ts'ódane k'é ʔets'edọ níde bəbí goxóht'é sıhəwı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Core Need

Not being able to afford good enough housing

1. Idú goghá hare kó dene ts'e gha dúlú náı́t'I gorít'ı́ t'á (Délı́ne)
2. Dene hétadat'ı́ kexóht'é kóé dene hédéhsha dene ghánówı́le (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Poverty Line

The amount of money someone needs to earn in a year to not be considered poor by the government

(i) In Canada as a whole in 2004, a rural family of 4 with income of less than \$26,015 didn't have to pay income taxes, as they were considered to be below the poverty line

1. Lée xae sɔ́ba dánéht'e ts'esı́ gháré dene sɔ́ba ɛ́tetáhkerehta (Délı́ne)
2. Sɔ́ba sóʔaréht'e k'éts'ets'ene ts'əhsı́ níde dene hétadat'ı́ k'é dene hudéta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Notes:



Geology

Looking at the way rocks are made

Fə k'e k'ínats'erehta
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Geologist

A person who studies the way rocks are made

Fə hé ʔeghálayeda ghə gáhuréto
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Geochemistry

Studying what the rocks are made of

1. Kwe beyí gháedekenetə Ayí bets'ílí ka (Tulita)
2. Kwe dáít'e gha geʔídzá (Délíne)
3. Fə kádeʔá (godó) yerí beta góhli k'ek'ínakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Geophysics

Studying how rocks act

① *For example: Whether the rocks are magnetic, radioactive or how well they transfer electricity, etc.*

1. Kwe káreʔa héidzá (Tulita)
2. Kwe areyóné ełehchá kwe káreʔa ts'élı (Délıne)
3. Fə godə gá ʔeghálats'eyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Geophysical survey

Studying the land to see what is underground based on how the rocks act

1. Kwe narihdı k'ets'eneta (Tulita)
2. Kwe ch'á edíkóné bets'ó gólę (Délıne)
3. Fə godá héʔekúhdza gháré yerı góhlı kokenıhshə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Samples

Studying chips of rocks from drilling to check for oil and gas or rich rocks

Neh kego ts'e fəwá ıe hıka kık'édı (North Slavey)

Notes:



Core

A piece of rock that comes from drilling and is tested

Fə kɪhshu
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Core Analysis

They study to find out what the rock is made of

Bodúyaɪ gha fə kɪhshu
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Permafrost

Ground that is always frozen

① *A permanently frozen layer below the surface in cold regions of a planet*

Tew'éné
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Active Layer

The ground on top of permafrost

1. Ne ka nagoye (Délíne)
2. Neká hetę ragoghı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Surficial Material

Things left behind on the land

1. Kwe ka tárıhzá/Ts'enakare ne k'e ayı yáwela (Tulita)
2. Ts'eneka gok'e eghálageda, kwe gotse gokwelé bérat'ı (Délíne)
3. Ts'enehka neh dágé yerı yáwela (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Fossil

Animals or plants from the past trapped in old rocks

Fəsó
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Erosion

Wearing away the land with water, ice or wind

1. Nę edeghálaeda t'á náızá (Tulita)
2. Nenáıda gháré ne gúlú atı ęde (Délıne)
3. Tu, w'éné, gots'ę nihts'I hé neh héza (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Subsurface

Under the surface of the land

1. Nę yıé (Tulita)
2. Neht'a (Délıne)
3. Neht'á/néyıge (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

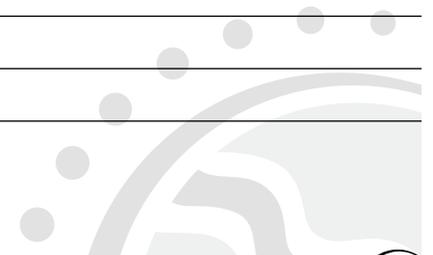
Stratification

Forming layers

① *For example: the sequence of rocks on top of each other*

1. Kwe karé łek'e dawela (Tulita)
2. Kwe łekadé dawela (Délıne)
3. Fə ıelehk'éré yádéla (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Bedrock

The layer of solid rock underneath the ground

1. Nẹ yíi kwe n11ᗪa (Tulita)
2. Kwe tén1ᗪa (Délíne)
3. Fə nᓄyᓄ n1ᗪa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Canadian Shield

The large area of rock that spreads out from Hudson Bay

(i) It is the plateau area of Canada that extends south and east from Hudson Bay. It contains some of the oldest rocks on Earth, and is rich in minerals

1. Canada k'ézhi kwe néné dén1ᗪa (Tulita)
2. Dúhdá elégu néné gots'ẹ Hudson Bay gots'ẹ kwe shᓄ hé kwe det'1 xágól1 (Délíne)
3. Canada góyᓄ Fənéné (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mineral

Rocks are made of these

(i) A substance, which may or may not be of economic value, and it occurs naturally in the earth.

Sasónéfó káyádeᗪá
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Indicator Minerals

Rocks that give hints that rich rocks might be found there

1. Kwe déhtı góhlı begháré beyagowę (Tulita)
2. Nek'e kwe gotı gháré kwe détı góhı yek'égereshó (Délıne)
3. Fə ɾelehé begóhlı dagháré fə dátı heyagowę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Kimberlite

The type of rock where diamonds are found inside

Fə beta fəhıkone góhlı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

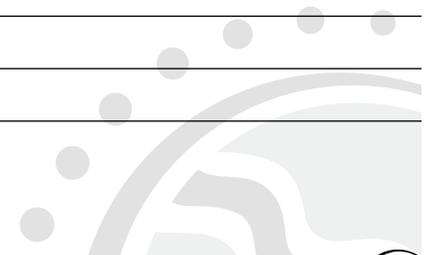
Hardrock

Rocks that are very hard

① *Minerals or rock (such as quartz, copper, zinc, uranium) which can be mined only by blasting and drilling*

Fə dáyı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Diamond

Valuable, very hard, clear rock

1. Kwe dek'ale déti (Délne)
2. Fə h̄kone/degai dótɪ
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Gold

Valuable yellow metal

- Sóbafə defo dótɪ
(Fort Good Hope)

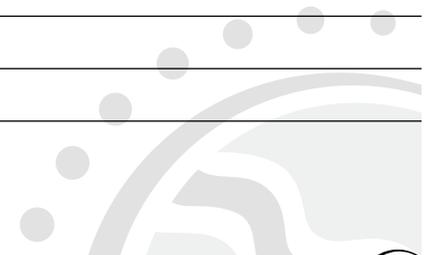
Notes:

Arsenic

A poisonous metal in some rocks

1. Náridíłne xaré kwe tah góh̄ɪ
(Délne)
2. Ráidíłne xaré fəta begóh̄ɪ
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Silver

Valuable white metal

Sasóné deba / dek'ale
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Copper

A reddish metal that is softer than most metals

(i) A common metal that can be molded and is good for high heat temperatures and electricity

1. Satsóné dehkwoe (Délne)
2. Sosóné defo (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Nickel

A shiny silver metal used to make steel stronger

(i) A silver-white metal that can be molded and is strong.

Sasóné béhé t'áhsı́ ts'əhsı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Cobalt

Shiny white-silver metal they find in rocks with nickel

① *A shiny silver-white metal that occurs with iron and nickel and is used to make steel stronger*

1. Satsóné deyí hénaréhtse yet'á asíı yágíhtsı́ (Délíne)
2. Sosóné dáyı hé ráse hé t'áhsı́ yákıhsı́ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Lead

Soft, grey metal often used to make bullets

Sasóné béhé fewa ts'áhsı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

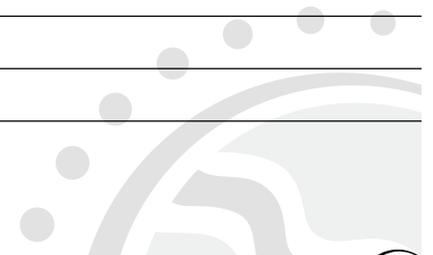
Iron

Metal that rusts

① *A metal found in rocks and looks dark brown from rust.*

Sasóné
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Quartz

The white veins in the hard rock

Fə dek'ale bek'e rahsayídı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Quarry

A place where they mine rocks above ground

Fewá káyək'é
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Shale

Flat rocks that break apart

① *A rock formed by the joining of clay, mud, or silt, having a smooth structure and made of minerals*

Fət'ale
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Sulphurous Rock
Rocks containing sulfur

Fəséné fǎ
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Sulphide Minerals
Sulphur in the rocks

Fəséné ts'ę sǒbafǎ
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Red Mud

Mud that is red

① *It is red because of the iron in the rocks.
It is made from heating and processing
rocks that has gold, arsenic etc.*

Sǒbafǎ ghálakeyída gots'ę ǎehtl'é
dek'o gháǎegoyéwe
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Potash

A mineral used in fertilizer

① *Any of the potassium salts, such as potassium chloride*

Fə tákədóy1 gháré kíhé t'áhs1 yárúyə
gha ʔehtl'é ta ʔak1yəhʔ1
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Quicksand

Wet sand that you sink in when you step on it

① *Sand that has a lot of water mixed in it and cannot support the weight of anything that steps in it*

ʔehtl'ét'óré
(North Slavey)

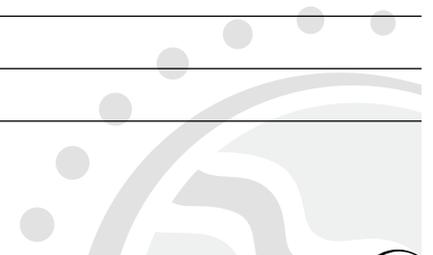
Notes:

Sandstone/Mudstone

A rock made from sand that has hardened

Wasəfə
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Hydrology

Studying the way water moves

① *The science of water, its properties, and movement over and under the land*

1. Ne k'e tu dani k'ekeneta (Tulita)
2. Tu dait'e keidza goghaldida (Deline)
3. ?areyone tu ga koduya gogha gok'e k'inats'erehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Water Balance

Measuring the amount of water going in and out of a place

1. Tu daret'e k'inali he daret'e k'ehowi (Tulita)
2. Tu ketata at kulú netse he ikwe nelí atí bet'á tu két'áa atí (Deline)
3. Tu ?eht'á radéht'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

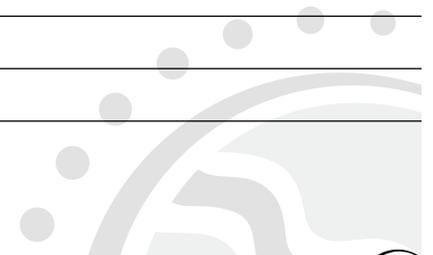
Watershed

Water in the area that drains into rivers and streams

① *The area of land drained by a river/stream and its tributaries. Also a body of water and the land that drains into it.*

Neh dadéshsa ts'e tu shiyóli
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Surface Water

Water on top of the ground

1. Ne ka tu dayawela (Tulita)
2. Tu dawela (Deline)
3. Tu dayawela (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ground Water

Water underground

Noyə gots'ə tu káyówı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Porewater

Water inside rocks

Notes:



Water Table

Where the top of the water is underground

Nehká tuwətl'ı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Spring

Water that flows up through the ground

Tu káyıı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Drainage Patterns

The way water flows to the big river

① *The pattern of water flows that drains into a watershed*

1. Dánı ne k'e tu wetə ts'ı nıı/Tu wetə ts'ə k'éarelı (Tulıta)
2. Qdéyé tu detlé gots'é nıı (Délıne)
3. Tu hísha ts'é dá tu káyádólı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Runoff

Water that flows on the ground to a lake or stream

Tuyáwəłı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Tributary Streams

A small river that flows into a bigger one

1. Tu ełets'ı níıłı (Tulıta)
2. Łııdlı (Délıne)
3. Nıłıné deho ts'ę káyádółı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ephemeral Streams

A creek that only has water flowing once in awhile

Ⓢ *For example: The water flows in the spring or after a rain storm*

1. Dehya k'éárelı dezhá (Tulıta)
2. Dehtsele (Délıne)
3. Tu hé nıłıné beghátadefa
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Fish-bearing Lakes

Lakes with fish in them

1. Lue tué (Tulita)
2. Łue tué (Délíne)
3. Lugetúé (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Oligotrophic

A clear lake that does not have algae growing in it

1. Tu bet'a ahsí yánízhele hé be lué nezq (Tulita)
2. Tu tsíwe t'á asíi neshéle (Délíne)
3. Tu dayáwela túyə du t'áhsí yáríyále kólí luge yəkíné hájı gha gonezq (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

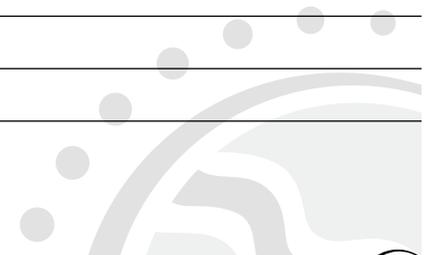
Eutrophication

A lake that has too many plants in the water

Ⓢ *Too many plants take the oxygen away from fish to grow properly*

Dla
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Benthic Invertebrates

Water bugs that live on the bottom of lakes

1. Yué tu yí nę t'a lue tetsá/gowíre góhłı/nádé (Tulita)
2. Tehts'á, łue kanı ch'á kára?a nets'éle tuts'élı yágóđı (Délıne)
3. Tugohwéré tutł'a rádø (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Habitat

The type of land, water or air that an animal lives in

(i) *For example: Woodland caribou have boreal forests as their habitat*

1. Dáyé tıch'áadı néné (Tulita)
2. Íde tıch'áde godı (Délıne)
3. Neh dágóhłı dagháre góđı bøkø góhłı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Home Range

The area that an animal normally lives in and uses to find food

1. Dáyé tıch'áadı béré gha gonezø (Tulita)
2. Tıch'áadı gobéré lane gogha góđı bebére góđı gháre nakere?áh (Délıne)
3. Góđı judáhyé bebéré góhłı dagháre gúhyé ?at'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Migration

When groups of living things move from one place to another

(i) The regular seasonal movements of birds and animals to and from different areas

1. Hae taonét'e tıch'ádı nınaʔá/narehʔá /Det'one níanede/naedenedé (Tulıta)
2. Tıch'ádı nareʔá (Délıne)
3. Gódı hé det'one radéhʔa/raréde (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Staging Area

A place where many birds land together to rest during migration

(i) Note: this word is also used in connection with industrial developments as in “staging sites” for equipment.

1. Det'one lénanéde k'é / Ahsı t'áh eghálats'ena lénats'ele k'é (Tulıta)
2. İdúyé tıch'ádé k'énaʔá gots'ę shéye hé k'éráʔa góʔı (Délıne)
3. Det'one ʔarát'ə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

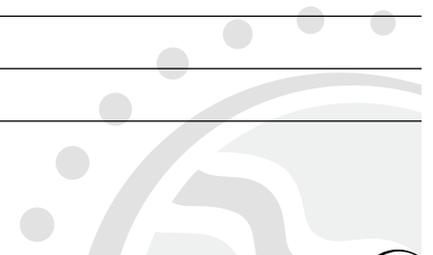
Predator

An animal that hunts other animals to live

(i) For example: Wolves or eagles

1. Nárezé t'áh yeda (Tulıta)
2. Tıch'ádı lálekehđı gháre gokedı (Délıne)
3. Góhwere (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Prey

An animal that is hunted by other animals

(i) *For example: Rabbits or caribou*

1. Beka náts'ezé (Tulita)
2. Tıch'ádı ghọ shégye t'á gobéré hıle (Délıne)
3. Gódı góhwere béré hııı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Carnivores

Animals that only eat meat

(i) *Such as wolves and bears*

1. Tıch'ádı bé hedé (Tulita)
2. Díga hé sah bé tıch'ádı láhde gháré yeghọ shéye (Délıne)
3. Góhwere (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Raptors

Birds that only eat meat

(i) *Birds (such as falcons, hawks, eagles, or owls) that have feet with sharp talons or claws adapted to prey and a hooked beak for tearing flesh*

1. Det'óne cho (Tulita)
2. Tatsıa, det'onecho gots'ó béhtsı kanı (Délıne)
3. Det'one dedá, dekegóné hé t'áhsı wəhxə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Passerines

Birds that sing

(i) For example: Jays, blackbirds, finches, warblers, and sparrows

1. Chĩa nets'эле k'áreʔa (Tulita)
2. Chĩa ełechá káreʔa (Déline)
3. Shoʔoya (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Shorebirds

Birds that live on the shore

(i) For example: Sandpipers, plovers, or snipes

1. Dáhdya/chĩa (Tulita)
2. Daıdú síı kanı chĩa tłáne k'énaʔah (Déline)
3. Tubere goshoʔoyá (fere ʔeká ʔahet'eı) (Fort Good Hope)

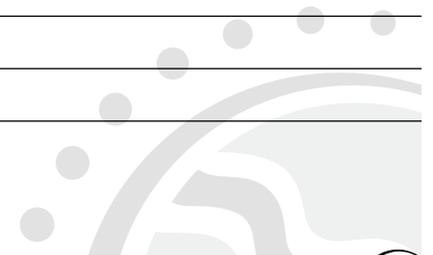
Notes:

Waterfowl

Birds that live on or near water

1. Det'one/chıho (Tulita)
2. Det'one (Déline)
3. Det'one (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Ecology

Studying how living things survive together on the land, water and air

1. Dánit'á ahsí ayoné yágúudí yek'enakeneta (Tulita)
2. Areyoné así yágodí yek'e k'énákenéhta (Délíne)
3. Yeri yágúudí, yeri yáriyə hé begozá k'e dá ʔehta begóhłı gá kots'edúhsha gha gálakeyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ecosystem

A group of living things surviving together with the land, water and air

1. Dá edire néné edegoredí (Tulita)
2. Ayí godí sıı ɛlet'á geréʔáh (Délíne)
3. ʔareyoné t'áhsı yágúudí ʔeləhkíné yágúudí (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ecological Integrity

Keeping living things healthy together with the land, water and air

1. Ne k'e ká ayoné ahsí nezó (Tulita)
2. Ne k'e así yágodí areyoné alezí eghálaıda (Délíne)
3. Sóʔadéhwa gots'é yeri neh k'e góhłı ʔedahxaré ʔedək'ódi (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Ecological Process

Natural events that change the land, water, air or living things

(i) For example: Fire, wind, floods or insect infestations

1. Nę k'e k'ínadígowe sí nágotse (Tulita)
2. Ne k'e asıı areyóné t'a nę godı (Délıne)
3. Neh raruyə gha ɾedeghálayeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Biodiversity

Many different living things on the land, water or air

(i) Often talked about when measuring how many different types of plants and animals live in an area

1. Nę k'e t'ahsı edáhrétłə godı (Tulita)
2. İt'ó hé tıch'adı ełech'á káreɾa góthı ne dáıt'e gháre eyı náidé (Délıne)
3. ʔıt'ó hé góđı kádeɾá lánı ɾehta góhlı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

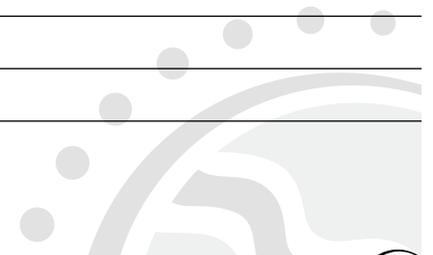
Productivity

The ability of the land to grow things

(i) How well something uses the sun to grow

1. Ashı sadé t'áh yedah (Tulita)
2. Sadé kénıdı t'á ası yánıshé (Délıne)
3. Dádéhshó sadákóné het'óts'edéhɾa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Vegetation Class

A group of plants that normally grow together

1. ʔit'ó lání ełehéyámizhé (Tulita)
2. Tıch'adı eléhé lána k'énaʔá debéré kagenıwe (Délıne)
3. ʔit'ó hé ts'u kádeʔá lání ʔelehé yáırıə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Carrying Capacity

The number of living things that can survive there before there are too many of them

1. Tıch'adı dánét'e náde gha dúle / Ne ahsı ade were (Tulita)
2. Hıdó whá gogha nıde asıı tıch'adı shéye dáhk'é naneshe gha sóonı (Délıne)
3. Neh sıhəwı were gódı dáréht'e dúle yek'e rádə (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Behavioral Response

The normal way the animals will react

1. Tıch'adı ahsı ch'á ejirehtła (Tulita)
2. Asıı náwekw'ı gháre tıch'adı yechá at'ı Eghálageda chá yeʔone aket'ı (Délıne)
3. (North Slavey) Gódı bəwına dák'ınagow'e dagháre k'ınagoʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Reproductive Fitness

Measuring the chances that the babies will grow to be adults

① *How many babies are born and survive to the age where they can have their own babies*

1. Tıch'ádı dúle naedenezhe (Tulıta)
2. Ası bek'óne naneshe k'énét'é zọ bet'a ʔehlek'étlá naneshe (Délıne)
3. Gódı rıgolə beya dáréht'e gódı k'ek'ınakerehta (dá gódı yágúhlə k'égharé gúdí nıde gódı) (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mortality

The number of deaths in a group over a certain time

1. Godı harehwı k'ek'ınakeneta (Tulıta)
2. Łée xá tánéht'é tıch'ádı dánéht'e łádé (Délıne)
3. Gódı xadəwı k'e k'ınakerehta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Population Fluctuations

Changes in the number living in the group

1. Ahsı edáréhtłə gúlú at'ı (Tulıta)
2. Ası ts'eretá k'énats'enete gha kúlú łáhtare gúlú at'ı (Délıne)
3. Gódı/dene dáréht'e hé ʔedé k'ınagow'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Endangered Species

Living things that are in danger of disappearing

(i) A species present in such small numbers that it is at risk of extinction

1. Tıch'ádi/ıııı k'ájene ełét'e wıle araade (Tulıta)
2. ıdú gogha hıde tıch'adı eıehdáı wıle darade (Délıne)
3. Gódı lahot'e dubodéwóle begho ıagodadı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Fragmentation

From development, the forest is separated into smaller patches that are not as healthy

(i) It is man-made process of reducing size and connectivity of habitats on the land or water

T'áhsı gháre neh ıehdanéwe (Fort Good Hope)

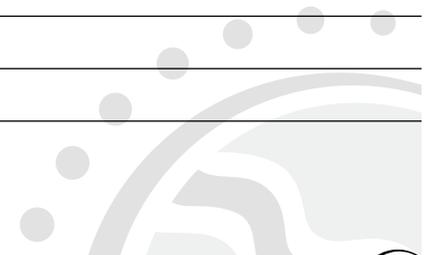
Notes:

Cumulative Effects

All the changes to the land, water, air or living things over the years that happened in the past, present or future

1. Hıdó nıde ne ke eghálageda dúlı asıı ıııı bet'á ts'éwı (Délıne)
2. T'áhsı sóıareht'e kexoht'e werets'é ıedé ıagodá gha (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Sustainable Threshold

The amount that it can take before it is damaged forever

① *For example: the maximum amount of harvesting that can be done over a long period of time without harming the population*

1. Dárehwá gots'í t'ahsı níorétsı (Tulita)
2. Tıch'adı láts'ıdé sí beqts'ede gha góʔq (Délıne)
3. Dádéhwá t'áhsı lahot'e bek'odúwı were dúle bet'óts'edéhʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Analysis

Studying the separate parts of the problem to find a solution

① *Problems are made easier to fix by separating them into smaller parts and looking at each part separately*

1. Ahsı taets'ıhle bek'e ets'enehta bek'éots'eruyá gha /Ahsı neʔséle k'ek'ınats'eneta (Tulita)
2. Gode holı géchu gha yeahá geda (Délıne)
3. Súré t'áhsı kehé dágóht'e kokedúh-sha gogha kıtáyáʔelé gú súré kıghárayeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Probability

What they think the chance is it will happen

1. Kagude gha tahkó (Tulita)
2. Edaxo gha sóqı (Délıne)
3. Rágudı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mean

The average of a series of numbers

(i) For example, if the ages of the children are 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, the mean age is 5.66 (51 years divided by 9 children)

1. Dánéht'e hegerehtá gháré akehꞤe (Délíne)
2. T'áhsı́ hudéta gháré gots'éhꞤóné dágóht'e gōka kenıwę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Median

The middle number in a series of numbers

(i) For example, if the ages of the children are 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, the median age is 4 (the middle number of all the numbers) This helps avoid having the extremely large families or small families from influencing the data too much

1. Tanı́ gots'ę Ꞥéhná yegerehtá (Délíne)
2. Tadə Ꞥudíta (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Mode

The most common number in a series of numbers

(i) For example, if the ages of the children are 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, the mode age is 2 (the number 2 appears the most)

1. Ꞥudáta ts'ę xáhwere t'áhsı́ léréht'e (Fort Good Hope)
2. Dene łq gháré goláretá (Délíne)

Notes:



Analytical Detection Limits

The smallest amount of something that can be noticed

1. Ahsí łóle kó bets'eʔóné ahsí begúht'á (Tulita)
2. Areyóné asíı netsíle kúlú yeghá geda gha dúle (Délíne)
3. T'áhsı dádóhts'íne t'áhsı taʔáya gháre beyagowę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL)

The smallest amount of something that needs to be there to make changes to the living things.

Ráidıłııı ts'ıʔóné neh ʔedę ʔadę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Precipitate

Particles that form in liquid

Ⓢ *A substance separated from a solution or suspension by chemical or physical change usually as an insoluble solid*

Notes:



Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The total amount of solid particles mixed in water

(i) The total amount of dissolved substances, such as salts or minerals, in water remaining after water has evaporated

T'áhsı́ dáréht'e dúle tu yehúto
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The total amount of solid particles floating in the wastewater

(i) The concentration of total suspended material in a water body

Tuta t'áhsı́ dayele
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP)

The total amount of particles floating in the air

(i) The fraction of airborne particulates that will remain airborne after their release in the atmosphere

T'áhsı́ goló gots'é yát'a bek'ınarəhts'ı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Particulates

Dust or particles in the air

① *Small liquid or solid particles in the air like dust, pollen, spores, soot, smoke or spray*

1. Ahsí daedu (Tulita)
2. Así areyone bekénatsí (Délne)
3. Gohw'élé begháts'eyedále
bek'ínarəhts'1 (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Condensate

Liquid that separates from gas vapour

1. Łe nihts'1 ts'ę łe dek'ale (Délne)
2. Łe nihts'1 tú (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Dust Suppressants

Ways to keep the dust from spreading in the air

① *Products and techniques used to minimize dust emissions from unpaved roads and unpaved shoulders of paved roads*

1. Gotł'é yáreyo ch'á K'élú k'e ahsí
ake ʔı (Tulita)
2. Góhk'élé k'énatsı ch'á k'úlúk'é asıı
akehʔe (Délne)
3. Ló ch'á tɔlugá t'áhsı ʔakəhʔı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Fugitive Dust

Blowing dust from development

Ló hek'ínarəhts'ı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Fly Ash

Ashes in the smoke

① *The finely divided particles of ash suspended in gases resulting from the combustion of fuel.*

Łe k'ets'ədəhlələréta ló
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Emissions

Human made waste sent into the air, water or land

① *Pollutants going into the environment (such as car exhaust, chemicals, sewage)*

1. Goleré ne, yáta gots'ı at'ı (Tulıta)
2. Denemoné asıı areyone be'tá tle dék'ó hıda bek'é nats'e (Délıne)
3. T'áhsıleré yát'a ts'é ıat'ı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Greenhouse Gases

Gases in the Earth's air that trap the sun's heat

*(i) Gases which stop the sun's radiation (heat) from leaving the earth's atmosphere
These gases increase the global temperature*

1. Tłeh léré kóné nę k'é yewedí (Tulita)
2. Tłeh dék'ó belere (Délíne)
3. Łehlérédę sadó kéʔenıdı derı néné k'ę begówélé hewóhdı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Global Warming

The warming of the earth's temperature

1. Nę k'éʔone gókó araade ts'sʔoné k'are gúlú agot'ı (Tulita)
2. Dıre derenék'e denemone gokó adarade t'á asıı areyone golú bérat'ı aja (Délíne)
3. Derı néné goráwı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ambient Air Quality Parameters

Testing the air to measure the chemicals in it

(i) The quality of the air in the surrounding area

1. Łayé bet'á ts'eji netsı hé dágóht'e (Tulita)
2. Eyı láné daye sıı dąıt'e yekéhdza (Délíne)
3. Lánı gowına bet'aré ts'ójı hé dágóht'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Meteorological Stations

Stations that record the weather

1. Begháré kare elú, gókó héidzá
godak'é (Tulita)
2. Yét'a k'édí h̄le dáhk'é (Délíne)
3. Yát'a godó sh̄kəyələ dahk'é
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Waste

Left-over materials that could damage the land, water, air or living things

Tu ts'ídé / T'áhs̄l̄ hé tu síhəw̄l̄
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Toxic Waste

Materials left over from development that are very bad for the land, water, air or living things

T'áhs̄l̄ bech'órej̄l̄ / t'áhs̄l̄ h̄ne
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Contaminants

Things that can have bad effects on air, water, land or living things

1. Bet'á asíł tsíwı (Délne)
2. Yerı béhé t'áhsı sıwı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Hazardous Substance

Harmful chemicals that can stay for a long time in the land, air, water or living things

Ráidıłmı bech'órəjı
(Fort Good Hope)

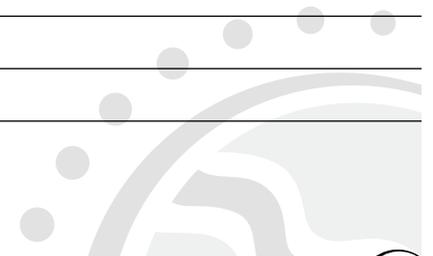
Notes:

Heavy Metal

Metal that is poisonous to the land, water, air or living things.

Sasónéřó kádeřá héhlá béhé t'áhsı
síhəwı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Bioaccumulation

Chemicals that build up inside living things when they eat other living things that have the chemicals inside them

1. Tu yí ayí yágódí yáts'íá ts'ę nárídíłne ʔóne at'í (Délne)
2. Tuyí yerı yágúdı xalədédə ts'ę ráídíłmı ʔóné ʔat'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Critical Load

The important amount of harm that the land, water, air or living things can take.

(i) If they pass this level, things will never be the same again

1. Nárídíłne tu tah goʔó nátse chóle t'á asíł tsíwı chóle (Délne)
2. Tuta ráídíłmı duk'éréht'éle hé du t'áhsı síyáwíle (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

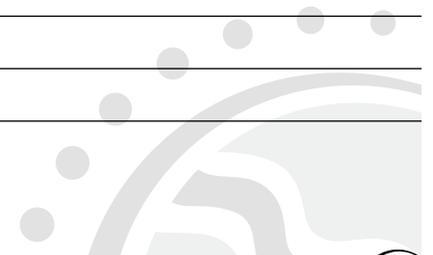
Lethal Concentration: 50% (LC50)

A number to show how poisonous something is.

(i) LC stands for “Lethal Concentration”. Scientists measure the number of animals that die from a certain amount of something.

- Ráídíłmı ráse hé gódı tadə ts'ę yek'é xadəwı gha (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Toxicity

The amount of poison something has

① *The ability for a material to cause adverse effects in a living organism*

T'áhsı́ dádéhshó beta ráídı́hı́ góhı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

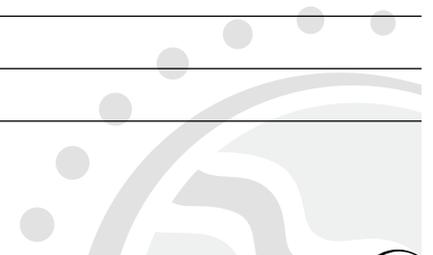
Chronic Toxicity

Bad changes will happen to the land, water, air and living things from a chemical for a long time

1. Wháá nárídı́ı́ne ghá ats'et'ı́ nı́dé denekwétah gha nezóle (Délı́ne)
2. Nı́wá ráídı́hı́ ghá ı́ats'et'ı́ ts'ę ı́éyaı́ dene ı́áhı́ (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Notes:



Exploration

They are looking for rich rocks

① *mineral deposits and the work done to prove or establish the extent of a mineral deposit (alternative words: prospecting and subsequent evaluation)*

Sasónéfá h̄ka k'ínakerehta
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Esker

A long skinny ridge made of gravel found on the land

ɾewá
(North Slavey)

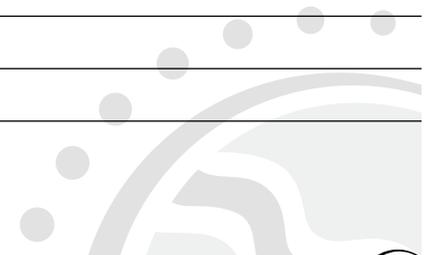
Notes:

Drilling

Making holes in the land with a drill

Neh kede/kego
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Borehole/Drill Hole

A drill hole to look for rocks

1. Hı́yú kwe yíi dekeríde gháré kwe dáıt'e bek'éts'erezhó (Délíne)
2. Sóbafó hı́ka lá hı́yúwé níwá neh/fó kede (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Advanced Exploration Program

Big work done to understand whether there is enough minerals to make a mine

1. Nẹ́ ka kwe yíi ayíi góhı́ hé dágóht'e surí kekerushá gogha goghálakeda (Délíne)
2. Radá nehká sóbafó hé dágóht'e kokedúhsha gha goghálakeyeda (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ore

The rich rocks

(i) A mixture of minerals and gangue from which at least one of the minerals can be extracted at a profit

Sasónéfó
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Deposit

Place where there are enough rich rocks to start a mine

(i) A natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, in sufficient extent or degree of concentration to invite exploitation

1. Kwe yí kwe dáít'e wetl'ı dahgharé yeka kenıwe (Délıne)
2. Fə dáhet'e wətl'ı dagháre sóbafó dágóhlı beta góhlı keyagowę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Possible Ore Reserves

They have studied the rocks and think it might be possible to mine them for money

1. Ahsı détı góhlı tahkó (Tulıta)
2. Kwe kákehtlé yeghágeda gháre edaxo ası yet'ákerıwı gha (Délıne)
3. Fə k'óne kık'áwódı gháre ıedahxo bets'e sóba həsı kenıwe (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Probable Ore Reserves

They have studied the rocks and think it is probably a good idea to mine them for money

1. Ahsı détı góhlı láanı (Tulıta)
2. Kwé ghágeda gháre dé'tı nezó ke nıwe níde yeka goghalageda (Délıne)
3. Fə k'óne kık'áwódı gháre dúle bets'e sóba həsı kenıwe (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Recovery

The amount of rich rocks that is possible to get out, compared to how much is actually there

(i) The proportion or percentage of ore mined from the original seam or deposit

Radá sǒbafǒ dǎréht'e gots'ę kǐhshu gha sǒni kenıwę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Byproduct

Other minerals taken from the ground, not counting what you want to mine

1. Kwe yǐ kǎraʔa gokǐhʔá (Délıne)
2. Sǒbafǒ kǎdeʔá gǒzǎ heyágokǐhʔa (Fort Good Hope)

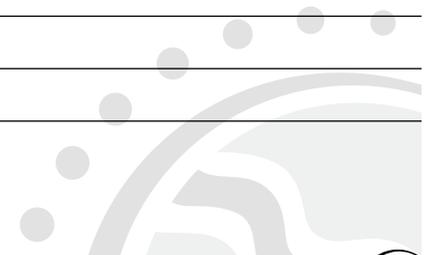
Notes:

Mine

A place where they find rich rocks and dig them out of the earth

Sǒbafǒk'ę (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Open Pit Mine

Mine by digging a big hole on top of the land

① *A mine where excavation happens on the surface*

Nehdágé sóbafák'é góꞗꞗ
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Underground Mine

Working underground to take out rich rocks

Nehká sóbafák'é
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Dragline

Big machine that scoops the rocks with a hanging bucket

Sasóné béhé ꞗehtl'é/fə rɪrɑꞗíhgo
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Headframe

The structure that sits over the entrance to an underground mine shaft

Sóbafák'é yunágodé?a gok'égóhsı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Shaft

An underground mine entrance that goes straight down

Sóbafák'é w'iyúwé ts'é yúnágodé?a
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Adit

The entrance to the underground mine that is not straight down

1. Nę yıı gots'ę nóné ts'é goré?á
(Délne)
2. Sóbafák'é none gots'ę yunágodé?anı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Crosscut

An underground tunnel that crosses the big tunnel in the mine

1. Asíł kakenıwı ts'ę nōne goréʔa (Délne)
2. Judenı t'áhsı hıka ʔakenıwę ts'ę nónéts'ę yúnágodéʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Sumps

A hole to collect run-off water

(i) The bottom of a shaft, or any other place in a mine that is used as a collecting point for drainage water

Tu lékéhtl'e k'é (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Stope

The empty space left underground after the rocks are mined out

(i) A cavern underground in a mine that is formed as the ore is mined in successive layers

Neh ká góhsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Sloughing

Rocks crumbling off walls

① *The slow crumbling and falling away of rocks, gravel, sand from a natural or manmade structure.*

Fə / ʔehtl'é xaré tádetl'e
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Extraction

They are taking the rocks out of the ground at the mine

① *The process of mining and removal of ore from a mine*

Sǫbafǎ (nýǎ gots'ǝ) káyǎ
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

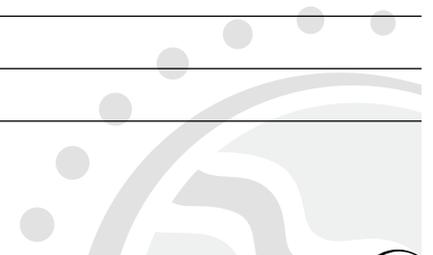
Explosives

Things that blow up rocks

① *Any rapidly combustive or expanding substance. The energy released during this rapid combustion or expansion can be used to break rock*

Kíhé fə yákedíhk'e
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Auger

A small drill to make holes in rock

- 1. Béhé neh ts'ede hé fəwá w'ila kádéhtl'e (Fort Good Hope)
- 2. Bet'á nə yíi ts'eríde síi eyi yet'á wha kákehtl'e (Délíne)

Notes:

Jackleg

A drill that has its own stand

Fəts'ede k'ínats'eʔa (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Barricading

Blocking off the poisonous gas underground

- 1. Nə yíi tlehłne goderíhk'é ch'á godákerewe (Délíne)
- 2. Łehłını ch'á gots'ene gokedáʔekedewe (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Berm

A barrier wall made of earth on the ground

1. Asíı ts'ę ne nékehtı'é, kwe hé wha hé t'á kehtı (Délıne)
2. Fə/ɤehtı'é hé fı kəhsı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Processing Plant

A building that harvests the rich rocks

Sóbařá sóřařık'é
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

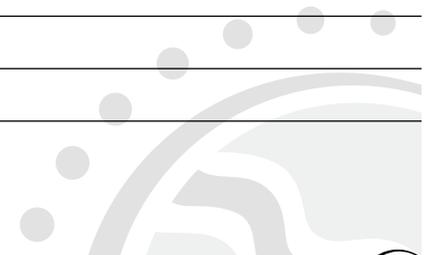
Flue Gas Desulfurization

They are taking sulphur out of the smoke

Ⓢ *Any of several forms of chemical / physical processes that remove sulfur compounds formed during coal combustion*

Fəléřé dék'ə bet'á yát'a síguwı ch'á kıléřéta bech'órəřı húlé řakəhı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Baghouse

A filtering bag that collects smoke

1. Kweyúwé t'á tleh ts'íhdé ats'ehꞑı́
yát'a ts'ígowı́ ch'á (Délı́ne)
2. Yát'a síguwı́ ch'á lehts'íhdé yúdé
duw'ı́ gha ꞑagokəhꞑı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Crusher

A machine that crushes rock into smaller pieces

(i) *Used to reduce materials such as ore, coal, stone, and slag to particle sizes that are convenient for their intended uses*

1. Satsóné yet'á kwe tákereshu
(Délı́ne)
2. Sasóné béhé fə káyádeꞑá tádáyı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

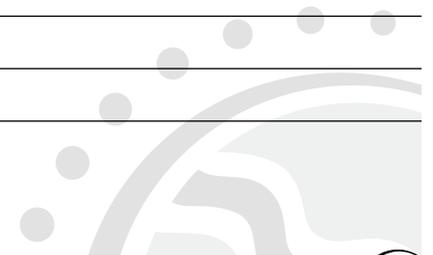
Hydration

They are adding water to it

(i) *The chemical combination of water with other substances. Water becomes part of the resulting chemical compound*

T'áhsı́ gogha t'áhsı́ ta tu ꞑaꞑı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Paste Technology

Adding water to the rocks so they can be pumped through a pipeline

(i) Technology where rocks and water are combined to form a thick liquid so that it can be pumped through pipes to a disposal site

Fə hıt'ore gú ʔats'əhʔı hagú
godéts'edéhtl'e
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Slurry

Dirty water

(i) Watery mixture of insoluble matter such as mud and lime

ʔehtl'étú
(North Slavey)

Notes:

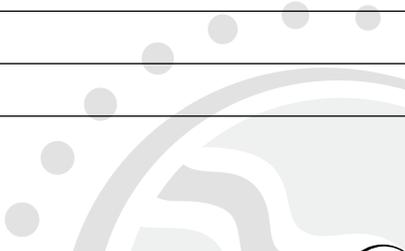
Smelting

Melting rocks to separate out the metal

(i) To melt or fuse for the purpose of separating and refining the metal

Sasónéʔ hıka fə kerıhw'a
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Slag

Waste from melting rocks

Sasónéfé keríhw'a ts'ę fá ghá?eyéle
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Effluent

Wastewater from the mine

Tuch'ílé/tuts'íhdé
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Ion Exchange

Using electricity to clean the water

① *Treatment alternative which removes metals, ammonia and chlorides beyond conventional technology; used especially for softening or demineralizing water, the purification of chemicals, or the separation of substances.*

Tuta t'áhsı húlé ?ats'əh?ı
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Reverse Osmosis

Taking the salt out of water

① *A method of obtaining pure water from water containing a salt*

Tuta t'áhsı́ húlé ʔats'əhʔı́
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Diffuser

Machine that sprays out water

① *Sprays out the water so that it is less concentrated when released into a receiving body of water*

Tu kádéhyo
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

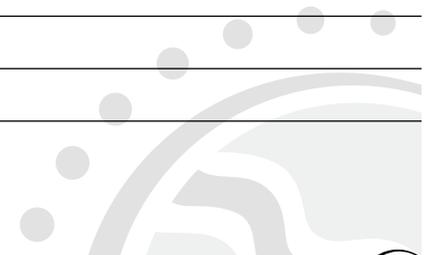
Sedimentation Ponds

A lake where waste water is cleaned

① *Ponds where mine water is sent so that biological processes reduce nutrient concentrations and contaminants are prevented from being transported off-site*

ʔehtl'étú hek'égódı́ k'é
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Waste Rock

Left over rock after work is done

① *Rock containing no ore but removed in the course of mining operations*

Fə gháʔegoyéwe
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Processed Kimberlite

Left over rocks from a diamond mine

① *A manufactured material comprising a blend of water, gravel, sand and silt to clay sized particles derived from the mining and processing of kimberlite*

Fə h́kone ts'ə fə gháʔegoyéwe
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

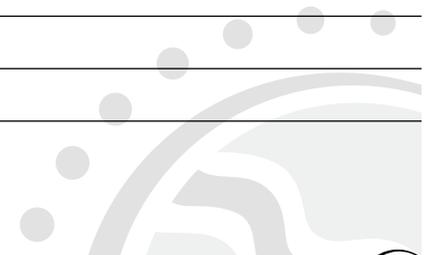
Tailings

Waste rocks after the rich rocks are mined out

① *Finely ground particles of ore deposited as waste after processing by a mill or smelter*

Sóbafo ghálakeyeda ts'ə fə
gháʔegoyéwe
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Decommissioning

Closing the mine forever

(i) As the act of permanently closing and removing the production facilities at a mine site

- 1. Kwe yí ɛloat'e godaretí hé ale dágóit'é lé k'é tánakele gha (Délne)
- 2. Sóbafók'é lahot'e godáʔekedótí (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Backfill

Rocks used to fill up the hole when mining is finished

- 1. Kwe yí asíı góhııle nıde kwe goyíı nakehtı'é (Délne)
- 2. Judenı neh dígokedııla fəch'ıle rırakéhtı'e (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Cap

Something that protects the mine waste rock from the rain

(i) A cover is usually made of clean soils or clay that prevents rainwater from seeping through soil and causing contaminants in the soil to flow into groundwater

- 1. Bedá kádınıʔo (Délne)
- 2. Sho ch'á gokedáʔenéʔa/ gokedáʔenótı'ı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:



Western Canada Sedimentary Basin

The area of land in western Canada that has a lot of oil and gas underground

1. Canada k'ézhi hıdą ts'ek'e tleh déti góhı (Tulıta)
2. Hııdąą Canada areyone tle déti gots'élı (Délıne)
3. Canada góyö júhnainéné le káde?á góhı (Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Permeable Rock

A rock that water can flow through

Fə begháyáwəlı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Impermeable

Liquids can not flow through it

T'áhsı bedó ?at'ıle
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Basement Rock
The oldest rocks underground

Nehká fə
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Producers
Oil companies

Łe got'ine
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Petroleum Rock
A rock that holds oil or gas

Fə betl'a ƛe wetl'ı
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Hydrocarbon

Different types of oil and gas

Nehyə gots'ə ɛ kádeʔá
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Petroleum

Black oil or natural gas

ɛ káyádeʔá
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Gas

Vapors or fumes

1. ɛ nihts'ɪ
2. ɛ dek'ale
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Natural Gas

Vapour gas burned for heat and power

Łe nihts'í / Łe
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Natural gas that is made into liquid

Łe nihts'í łe dek'ale rakıyəhsı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Methane

Natural gas

Łe nihts'ı
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Gasoline

Type of oil used for fuel

Łe dek'ale

(North Slavey)

Notes:

Dry Gas or Lean Gas

Gas with no water in it

Łe ta tu húléráya

(North Slavey)

Notes:

Associated Gas

Gas that is with the oil underground

Nehká łe dezene da łe nihts'I

(North Slavey)

Notes:



Dissolved Gas

Natural gas that is liquid and mixed with oil

Nehká ʔe dezene ta ʔe nihts'1
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Oil

Black liquid from the ground

ʔe dzene
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Sweet Oil or Gas

Oil or gas that does not have sulphur

ʔe dugoʔó bəsí heyagowę
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Sour Gas

Smelly natural gas that has sulphur in it

Łe bəsıráse

(North Slavey)

Notes:

Dissolved Water

Water in the oil

Łe dezene ta tu wətl'ı

(North Slavey)

Notes:

Vibroseis

Using sound, they study to find oil or gas under the ground

ʔədíré héʔekúhdza gháré łe hıka

k'ınakerehta

(North Slavey)

Notes:



Seismic Surveys

Using sound, they study to find oil or gas under the ground

ʔadíré héʔekúhdza gháré ʔe hɪka
k'ínakerehta
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Air Gun

Tool that uses noise to see what is under the lake

Túyə ʔadíré héʔekúhdza gha sasóné
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Seep

Oil and gas that appears on the land by itself

ʔe káyówɪ
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Shallow Gas

Gas that is close to the surface

Nehdágé ts'é nídu ɫe wətl'ɪ
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Viscosity

The thickness of the liquid

ɫe dádedéhtɔ gháré
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Off Shore Drilling

Drilling for oil and gas in the ocean

ɫe hɪka tehtl'ə/tutl'a nekego
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Off Shore Rig

A type of drilling structure used to drill in the ocean

Túyə ɪe hɪka nekugo gha gok'ɛ́ góhsɪ
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Derrick

A large structure used to hold up a drilling rig

Nehkegonɪ bek'ɛ́ góʔə
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Drill

A tool used for drilling holes

Nehkego
(North Slavey)

Notes:



| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Bit The tip of the drill that cuts the ground</p> | <p>Behé nehts’ego bek’á (North Slavey)</p> | <p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
|---|--|---|

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|--|---|---|
| <p>Diamond Bit The tip of the drill is made of diamonds</p> | <p>Nehts’ego beka wóza ch’á fəhikənewá beka déla (North Slavey)</p> | <p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
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|---|---|---|
| <p>Drilling Mud A special liquid used for drilling</p> | <p>Nehts’ego gha ʔehtl’étú (North Slavey)</p> | <p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
|---|---|---|



Gas Detection Analyzer

Something that will notice when they find gas while they drill

Łe heyagohwę gosasóné
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Wellbore

The hole made by drilling

(i) Also called borehole or hole

nekedego dahk'é
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Depth

How deep the oil is

hıyúwé dánehwá neh ts'ego
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Directional Drilling

They drill slanted underground

lóodet'enı gots'ę ʔehná nóné ts'ę
nehkego
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Wildcat

The first well drilled in the area where no oil has been taken out yet

lánı ʔala nehkego
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Exploration Well

A well drilled to search for oil or gas

wáyı ʔe hıka neh kego
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Dry Hole

There is not enough oil in the well

Łe lahot'e káyetl'ı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Delineation Well

A well drilled to see the how much oil and gas is below the ground

Sóragoréht'e bekego gháré łe dahk'é
dágodéhsha konyo
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Discovery Well

The first well they drilled and found oil

Łe hegút'q ʔala neh kego
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Flowing Well

A well drilled where the oil and gas flows out by itself

Łe ʔedahxáré káyihli
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Well Control

The way they prevent the oil or gas from flowing out too quickly

Káʔedúhk'e goch'a bek'ínats'əhdi
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Gusher

When the oil shoots out from the well

Xáréʔədi łe dezene hekáʔedéhk'e
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Blowout

Gas and oil that escapes too fast

Łe hekáʔedéhk'e
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Blowout Preventor

A plug to stop it from escaping too fast

Łe hekáʔedúhk'e goch'á bekedá ʔeʔo
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Flare

It burns extra gas at the end of the pipe

Łe gháʔegoyéwe k'eʔekedehlo
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Field

A place where they drill many oil and gas wells

Judemı ıe hegút'q godahk'é
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Oil Patch

A place with many oil wells

Judemı ıe góhıı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Cubic Foot

They count the amount of natural gas with this number

Ⓢ *It is the amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one foot long*

Notes:



Cubic Metre

They count the amount of natural gas with this number.

① *Amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one meter long*

Notes:

Barrel

They count the amount of oil with this number

① *They are not counting real barrels. Instead, they are measuring how much oil there is in total. One barrel is the same as saying 42 US gallons.*

Łe líbarí
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Parts per Billion / Million

Number used to show how much is mixed in there

Dáreht'e kítawóhtl'e heʔekúhdza
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Trap

Underground rocks that hold oil or gas in it

Náyə ɫə fə gots'eneɯeʔə
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Reservoir

A lake of oil or gas underground

Láni náyə ɫə wətl'ɪ
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Potential

The amount of oil and gas they think is in the area

ɫə dáréht'e gots'é yɪɫɪ guɪɯə
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Reserves

The amount of oil and gas they know is in an area

Kákíyéhtl'e gots'é néhyə ɫe wetl'ı
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Development Well

A well drilled to take out the oil and gas they found

K'óne ɫe hegút'ə godáhk'é gowına ɫe
hıka waynehkego
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Injection Well

A well they put liquid in to help get oil and gas out

Nəhyə tu rakúhtl'e gogha nehkego
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Well Completion

Making the well ready for taking out the oil and gas

Łe kákúhtl'e gha rígot'q
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Production

They pump up the oil, and get it ready to send through a pipeline

Łehwə gá dútl'ı gha sóraya
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Compressor Station

A building that makes pressure to push gas through a pipeline

Notes:



Flow Line

A pipe underground

ʔéhná gots'ę begá lehwádéwé ts'ę le
yétl'e
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Pipeline

A pipe that moves gas

Łehwó
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Oil Spill

Oil spilled on the land or water

Łe kéhítl'ı
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Land Farm

Where they clean the dirt after an oil spill

Neh sóʔarats'əhʔl godahk'é
(Fort Good Hope)

Notes:

Well Abandonment

They clean up, cap the well and leave it

Neh kagok'é dughágoýídl
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Well Depletion

To use up all the oil or gas

lahot'e bek'egots'əhwl
(North Slavey)

Notes:



Gas Processing

They fix the gas so it can be used in machines

Łe sóꝛáya
(North Slavey)

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:



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Recovery

Benchmark area

Hydrocarbon

Geologist

Cultural Retention

Legislation

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis