



Mackenzie Valley
Environmental Impact Review Board

GLOSSARY OF TERMS Gwich'in

Benchmark area Recovery

Geologist Hydrocarbon

Legislation Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis

Introduction 3

Resource Management 5

Human Environment 65

Biophysical Environment 79

Mining Industry 119

Oil and Gas Industry 137

Index 161



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.



Thank you to the following interpreters, translators and Elders for their contributions to this insert of terminology:

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Jimmy Dillon

Dora Grandejambe

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Jonas Neyelle

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Legislation

Law

Notes:

Federal Legislation

Laws of the Canadian Government

Ishrit ts'at chit guudagwıdıı'è'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Territorial Legislation

Laws of the GNWT

NWT eenjit chit nııı kat
guudagwıdıı'è'
(Fort Macpherson)

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.

Nikhwīnan kak datthàk
guk'àndehnahtıı guudàgwıdıı'e'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Stewardship

Taking good care of resources, especially the land

Nan kak ejııch'ıı k'atr'ahnahtyah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Protection

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

Nan kak ejııch'ıı k'atr'ahnahtyah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Conservation

Wise use of resources so they are available into future

Yeendoo geenjit jiduu tthak k'atr'inahtuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Sustainable Development

Development that helps us now but will not hurt future generations

(i) Where development meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Jiduu juk t'atr'ahdahch'aa zraih
t'adohch'uu, yeendoo gweedhaa
niizhuk gwit'atr'ahdahch'aa eenjit
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Globalization

Increasing economic ties between countries around the world

Nan kak tthak tsèedhoh t'atr'ijahch'uh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and replenishes itself

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

Gwızhıı hàh guk'anaatih jì' jıdıı nan
ts'at t'atr'ıjahchuu nahnaazhıh
(Fort Macpherson)

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. K'ıınjik t'eeheedııjah kwaa
 2. K'ıınjik nahaazhıh kwaa
- (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Protected Areas Strategy

With it, communities can protect special areas from development

Nan agwehdeendał kwaa geenjit tr'ıılee
dagugwıdahtsıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Conservation Value

Showing the importance of protecting an area compared to other areas

Nan kak daguunch'uu gwik'ighè' guk'anuuti' gwinnidhan (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Values

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

Jidii gwiiyeendoo yinnjitr'igwich'il'ee (Fort Macpherson)

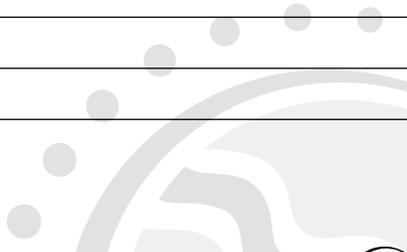
Notes:

Earth Cover Mapping

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

Zhee khyuu gwits'at gwinzhih gwank'oo tr'oonjii k'ighè' gwinzhih k'it te'dinthit'oo nichii gahtsih (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Ecoregion

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

① *There are 42 different ecoregions in the NWT*

Nan nihłnehch'ı' t'andıch'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Ecological Representation

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

Nan nihłnehch'ı' t'ııch'uu kak gwııtsal guk'anaatı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Core Representative Area

Small sample areas which do not have development

① *A core representative area is chosen from each of the 42 ecoregions in the NWT*

Nan nihłnehch'ı' t'ııch'uu kak gwııtsal tr'ıgwıınah'ın
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Benchmark Area

An area for research where development is not allowed

Nan kak gwitr'it gwaatsih kwaa goo gahdandaıı kat gwızhıt gugwınah'in guuveenjıt goo'auı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nan nihłnehch'ı' t'ıdich'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nan kak geetak gwızraıh tr'ıgwınah'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Simulation

Using a computer to predict what could happen

(i) The use of a computer or mathematical model to predict what will happen in the future

Iitsı adantł'oo k'ıghè' dagwiheenjaa
gık'ıgwaanjuı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Model (MARXAN)

A computer program that recommends what areas should be protected

(i) It takes information about the land and calculates the information

Iitsıı adantł'oo hàh nan kak
dagoonch'uu k'ıghè' nıjn
guk'atr'ahnahtyaa gahwiheedandauı
dııyahtsıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Hotspot

An area that has many values

(i) When special values are mapped, hotspots are areas on the map where many values overlap

Nan kak gwınlıt nıhı'ejuk gòo'auı
gahgwıdandauı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Boundary

A line that divides up areas

An gwinyaa'a11
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nan agwehdeendał kwaa
g1n1n1j1'tr'ahthat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Candidate Protected Area

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

Nan agwehdeendał kwaa geenjit
g1datr'1gw1j1łche11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Interim Protection

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

Ⓢ *This type of protection usually lasts 5 years*

1. Sruᑦ'ahshuk geenjit nan guk'anaatu
2. Ihleh geenjit nan guk'anaatu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Third-party Interests

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

Yeenuu gwits'at gwitr'it gwiltsaᑦ kat dagwidu'è' k'uighè' gwitr'it tr'igwihahsa guuts'an guunlih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Sponsoring Agency

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

Nan kak dagwiheeda'aa ts'at guk'ahnaatyaa geenjit chit kat dagwidu'è' gidu'inh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



<p>Protected Area An area that is protected by law from harm done by development</p>	<p>Nan agwehdeendał kwaa geenjit guk'anaatı (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Network of Protected Areas Many protected areas that are connected to each other</p>	<p>Anihk gwa'an nan nin hah eenjit guk'anaatı (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Management Plan A plan that says how they will manage the protected area</p>	<p>Nan k'atr'ahnahtyaa nits'oo t'atr'adahch'aa geenjit gısrunde'tr'ijahhıh (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Land Use Plan

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

Nits'òo nan t'atr'ahdahch'aa
gısrıınde'tr'ıjahlıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Mineral Potential

The chance they have of finding rich rocks in the area

Nành' gwıııchıı gwızhıt chıı daatl'oo
nıhıınehchı' gaguulıı
(Fort Macpherson)

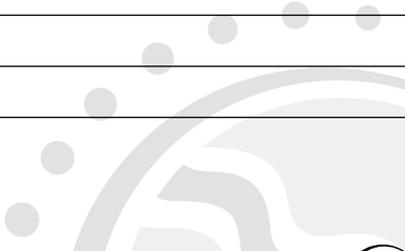
Notes:

Hydrocarbon Potential

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

Nành' gwıııchıı gwızhıt nan ghàı' ts'at
gas hàh gaguulıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Conservation Area / Zone

An area where development is not allowed

Nan gwıdraıı tr'ıhendał kwaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Special Management Area / Zone

An area partly protected but some development is allowed

Nan k'anaatıı gughoo duuleh gwıtr'ıt
t'agwaa'ıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Land Withdrawal

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

Nan gwıtr'ıt gwıch'ı' ıhłeh tr'ıguuntàn'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Prospecting Permit

Written permission to explore for rich rocks on the land

Nan zhit ejuch'uu katr'igwahnah'aa
gwi'dineht'ee'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Mineral Claim

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

Nan zhit chu daat'oo eenjit gũhè'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Crown Rights

Federal government lands

(i) Usually refers to surface or mineral rights.

Nan vidagwijiicheih kwaa usrits'at chit
kat geenjit k'adagugwidaadhat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Call for Nominations

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

Gwitr'it t'agwahah'aa kat nijin gwitr'it
gugwahahtsaa tagugwàhjih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Call for Bids

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

Gwitr'it t'agwahàa'aa geenjit
dagwàhchii guutr'iguuheetat geenjit
aguudahkat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Surface Rights

The right to work on top of the land

Nan kak gwitr'it t'igwaa'in geenjit
k'adagwidaadhat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Mineral Rights

Ownership of what is underneath that land

Nan t'eh ejìich'ìì eenjìt gwìts'àt
k'agwàadhat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Exploration Licence

Written permission to explore the land for oil or gas

Nan kak ejìich'ìì kàtr'ìntì
gwì'dìnehtł'èè'
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Ejìich'ìì atr'agwàh'aìì tr'ìguuheetanh
eenjìt dìnehtł'èè'
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Khan eenjit gwitr'it t'agwah'ii diinàn
t'atr'ahdahch'aa sridagugwidilii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Landowner

The ones who own the land

(i) This can be the government, aboriginal land claim organizations or individuals

Nan vits'an nilii kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Aboriginal Peoples

The descendants of the original peoples of Canada

Dıııjıı zhuh
(Fort Macpherson)

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.*

Nııkhàh tr’ııgııkhıı
(Fort Macpherson)

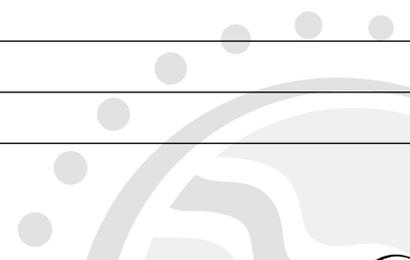
Notes:

Settlement Area

An area of the Mackenzie Valley with a settled land claim

Nan dııts’an nıııı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Settlement Lands

Lands that belongs to the land claim group

Nan dıts'an nııı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Early document outlining how a relationship will work

Tr'oochıt gwık'ıt gwıheelyaa
tr'ıgwıdınuuł'oo
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Access Agreement

Formal consent to carry out work on private lands

Ⓢ It is made between the developer and the owners of the land

Nành' kak gwıtr'ıt t'agwahah'aa
geenjıt łagwınaadhan gwıltsau
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Access and Benefit Agreements

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

Dınan kak gwıtr'ıt gwaatsıı gwıts'at
tsèedhoh dıts'an natr'ahahtsaa geenjit
gugwıdınuuł'oh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Royalty

Taxes on money made by a company from oil and gas

Khaıı atr'ıgwàh'arıı gwıts'at tseedhòh
dıts'an tr'ahtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Benefits Plan

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

Jıdıı dıts'an gwıhèelyaa
gısrıınde'tr'ıjàhıh
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nikhwinagò'ee ejùk gònlu
tr'igwinàh'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Development

Work carried out on land or water

① *This term is meant for projects that require a water licence or land use permit*

Nan ts'àt chuu kak gwitr'it t'agwaa'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Development Proposal

The plan for a development the company wants permission to do

Dagwiheedi'yaa geenjit
gısrunde'gıjahhıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Self-assessment

Looking at how your development will change things

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

D11gw1tr'it k'11ghè' dagwiheenjaa
gw1zh1t nagugw1naa'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Footprint

The amount of land the development will use

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

N1jin nan kak gw1tr'it deek'it goo'a11
(Fort Macpherson)

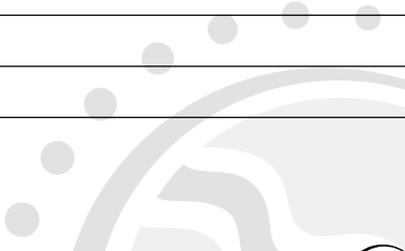
Notes:

Project Life Cycle Assessment

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

Gw1tr'it g1tr'1gw11'a11, gw1tr'it
t'1gwaa'in, ts'àt 1ndoo gw1nyaa'a11
gw1zh1t gugw1nah'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)

Studying how a way of life will change from new development.

Gwıtr'ıt gwıııchıı guk'ııghè' kaurk'ıt gwızhıt ejuk t'ıgwıııjıı gık'ıtr'aanjıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Gender-based Assessment

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

Gwıtr'ıt k'ııghè' dıııjıı, tr'ııııjoo häh nıhı'ejuk nıgwıııdaadhak gwızhıt tr'ıgwıııah'ııı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Troochıt tr'ıgwıııah'ııı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Spatial and Temporal Boundaries

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

Nijin gwa'an ts'at dahshuk geenjit
gwizhit tr'igwahnah'aa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Baseline Conditions

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

Gwitr'it gwunchu gitr'igwihee'aa
gwichih dinju ts'at nan danch'uu
geenjit gahgwiheedandau
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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

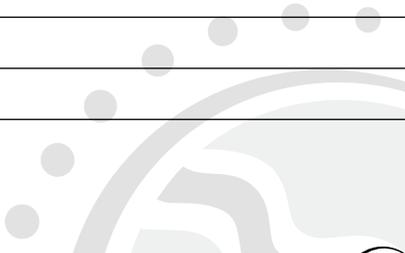
Primary Research

New information that is collected to answer a specific question

K'eejit geenjit nikhwah gwich'in kat
guuts'at gik'itr'ahaandal
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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



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

Jıdıı gık'ıtr'ıhaandal dınehtl'eh
zhıt adàı' nıtr'ıgwııınlıı gwats'at
gık'ıtr'aanjıı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nagwıdhat gwıınlıt gwızhıt nıts'òo
ejuk gwıııı geenjıt natr'ıgwınaa'ık
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

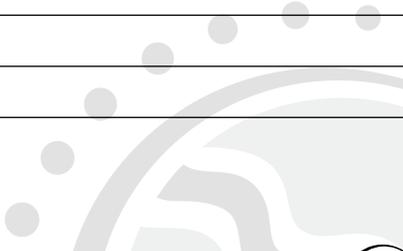
Trend

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

Nagwıdhat gwıınlıt gwızhıt ejuk
goonlıı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Etr'ehdichu k'inghè' gik'itr'aanjū
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nikwah gwich'in kat daginuu k'inghè' gah'udandau
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Key Informants

Important community people to talk to when researching changes

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

Kauk'it gwizhit gahdandau kat guutr'oodahkat
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Kaıık'ıt gwızhıt datthak nıhk'ıt
guutr'oodahkat
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nıızhuk kaıık'ıt gwızhıt gwıch'ın
k'ıghè' dagweedi'in' gahgıdandaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

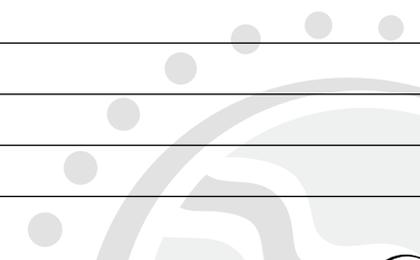
Notes:

Traditional Knowledge

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

Yeenoo nıts'oo tr'ıgwıındàı'
gahgıdandaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Community-based Assessment

The community does its own research

① *This can happen before any developments are proposed, or in response to a new development proposal*

Kaıık'ıt gwıts'át nııı kat jıdıı datthak
gık'gaanjih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Case Study

An example from experience somewhere else

Adàı' hee ihłat nành' kak gwıtoh
gwıchuudhat tr'ıgwınah'ınh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Valued Components

Things that are important to the community, family or person

① *For example: Caribou are often considered valued components by communities*

Kaıık'ıt gwızhıt jıdıı datthak
gwıt'ainjıtr'ıjáhch'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Ehdichu k'ughè' ejuk gweedhaa
gahgwıdandaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Kaıık'ıt gwızhıt t'ııch'uu kat
gwııyeendoo gwıjıııchıı guk'andeh
gahnahtyaa gıgıııııdhanh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

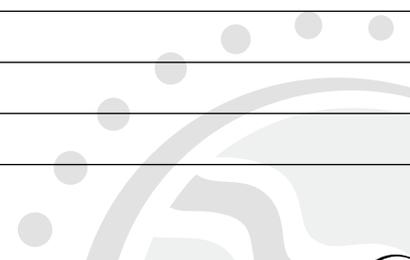
Determinants

Factors that make something happen; things that cause something

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

Ihłat guk'ughè' ejuk nıgwıdaadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Co-occurrence

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

① *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*

Neekat gwıdılıı gwızhıt gwıtr’ıt
t’gwaa’in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Induced

Caused by

Ihłat k’ıghè’
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Causal Factor

An activity that makes changes happen

① *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*

Ihłat guk’ıghè’ ejuk nıgwıdaadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Mental Mapping

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

Gwitr'it gwizhit nits'òo ejuk
 gwiheela gwiinidhan dinehtl'eh
 kak nitr'igwii'aii
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Matrix

A chart to show how things are connected

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

Dinehtl'eh kak gwitr'it k'ighè' nits'òo
 ejuk goonlii tr'igwinah'in
 (Fort Macpherson)

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

Gwitr'it gwinchii k'ighè' nits'òo ejuk
 nigwidaadhak
 (Fort Macpherson)

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

Gwitr'it k'ıghè' ejuk nıgwıdaadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Gwitr'it k'ıghè' ejuk nıgwıdaadhak
ànts'at chan ejuk nıgwıdaadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

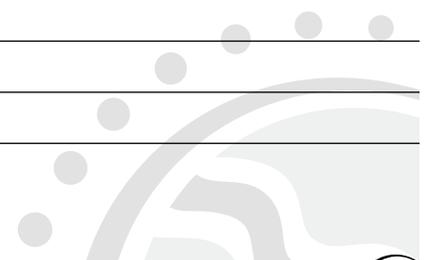
Perceived Risk

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

Gwitr'it gwıınchıı gwahaatsaa geenjit
khataınjitr'ıdızhıt
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Yaa'at ch'11'an guuvah goonl11 gaa
guuts'at tr'itr'11nj11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Intergenerational Equity

Protecting resources to share with future generations

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

J1d11 datthak yeendoo nikhwik'eejit
eenjit guk'atr'11aht11
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Yaa'at ch'11an goonl11 ejuk
natr'1gwahahtsaa g1tr'adhan
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Yaa'at ch'uuan goonluu ejuk
natr'igwahahtsaa g1tr'adhành' kwàh
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Ejuk gw1luu dagwàhch1u j1d1nuu
gw1zr1h
(Fort Macpherson)

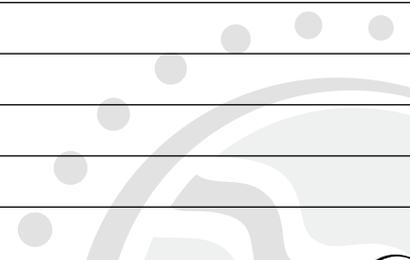
Notes:

Residual Impacts

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

... sreetr'igwiheelyaa gugoontr1u
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Juk drin gwitr'it t'agwaa'11 yeendoo
ihlat gwits'an tr'ahahtsaa
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Yeenoo gwits'at gwunlit ejuk godlit
gwizhit tr'igwinah'inh'
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Dahshuk duk'atr'ahnahtyaa gwizhit
tr'igwinahinh'
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Ejııch'ıı vit'eegwıadaadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Cost-benefit Analysis

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

Yeendoo gwıt'atr'ahdahch'ah geenjit
gwızhit tr'igwahnah'ah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Risk Analysis

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

Dagwıdı'm guk'ııghè' dagwiheenjaa
(Fort Macpherson)

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

① *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*

Gahkhwindaih kwaa jì' guk'agòhdai
srò'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Zero Tolerance

Strictly follow the rules; no second chances

Nits'òo tr'igwìdnuutl'oo gwìnjik
łoohàh akoo dıgwıheech'ah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

No Net Loss

Replace habitat you take from the fish with new habitat

① *A term found in Canada's Fisheries Act; it requires fish habitat replacement on a project-by-project basis.*

Łuk deek'it gwit'agıjahch'uu geenjit
k'it teeguwıı'ah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Proactive

Acting to make change before something bad happens

Gwıheezuu gwıchıh ejuk gugwahtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Adaptive Management

Always looking for better ways to work

Nıts'oo gwıtr'ıt gwaatsıı ejuk
natr'ıgwàhtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Polluter Pays Principle

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

Nıjın gwıtr'ıt t'ıgugwàh'ın
ndòo gwınyaa'aıı danh' srııtr'ee
gugwıhee'ah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Cultural Impact

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

① 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

Nits’òo tr’igwı̀ndàı’ ejuk
nıgwı̀daadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Economic Impacts

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

① Economic impacts include both impacts on wage and traditional economies

Tsèedhoh tr’ı̀daatsıı ejuk nıgwı̀daadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Dıınan kak gwı̀tr’ıt gwaatsıı gwı̀ts’at
tsèedhoh dı̀ts’an natr’ahahtsaa geenjit
gugwı̀dınuuł’oh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Compensation

Paying people affected by a bad change

Nan kak yaa'at ch'ıı'an gwılık geenjit
tsèedhoh dıts'an natr'ahtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Gwtr'ıt t'agwah'in kat, ısrıt ts'at chıt
hàh nihkhah gısrıunde'tr'ıjahıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Developer

The ones who want to do the work

Gwıtr'ıt t'agwàh'in kat
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nihl'ejuk geenjit dinehtl'eh
katr'igukhu
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nagwichoonyik gwınagò'ee nan, chuu
hah eenjit najilzhu kat
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Gwitr'it gwichih tr'oochit tr'igwinah'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Permit

Written permission to use land or water for a development

Nan, chuu hàh t'àtr'ìjahch'uu
gwi'dinehtl'èe'
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nan t'àhdahch'aa gwi'dinehtl'èe'
(Fort Macpherson)

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. Tshuu t'atr'ahdahch'aa
gwi'dinehtl'èe'
2. Chuu eenjit dinehtl'eh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Potentially-affected Community

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

Gwitr'it gwıııchıı k'ııghè' kaurk'it
duuleh ejuk gwiheelyaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Directly-affected Community

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

Gwitr'it gwıııchıı k'ııghè' kaurk'it ejuk
gwiheelyaa
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Gwitr'it gwıııchıı guk'ııghè' yaa'at
ch'ıı'an gòonlıı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Gwıtr'ıt gwııııchıı gwıts'at gwıııııııı
goonlıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Local Government

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

Kaıık`ıt gwııııhıt chıt nııı kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Referral

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

Gàhdàndaıı yahnah'yaa ts'an tr'ahtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Might

Something has a reasonable chance of happening

Duuleh akoo dıgwiheenjaa gòo akwaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Impact on the Environment

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

Gwıtr’ıt k’ıghè’ nıkhwınagò’ee
gwınlıt ejùk gònlih
(Fort Macpherson)

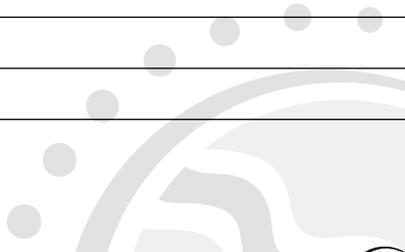
Notes:

Public Concern

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

Tthak ts’at ganıjı’tr’adhat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Environmental Assessment

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

Dıınagò’ee tr’ıgwınàh’in gwinjik
(Fort Macpherson)

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.

① *This board does environmental assessments and makes a recommendation to the Minister for developments*

Nàgwìchoonjik gwinagò’ee ejük
gòonlıı gwızhıt tr’ıgwınah’in eenjit
nıjılzhu kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Rules of Procedure

Rules to follow when the board does its business

Dagwıdeedakhan gwinjik gwıtr’ıt
t’ıgwaa’in
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Dinehtl'eh kak dagwihedi'yaa
nitr'igwii'a11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Public Registry

The place where they file the documents for the assessment

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

Gwitr'it geenjit dinehtl'eh tr'ahnah'aa
(Fort Macpherson)

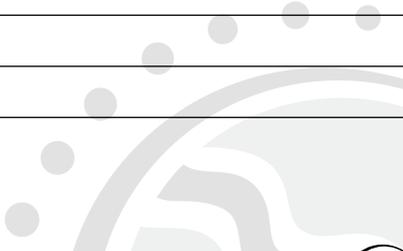
Notes:

Scoping

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

Y11njit tr'igw1nah'm
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Gùgwìnì'ee gwinjik gwitr'it t'igwaa'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Work Plan

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

Gwitr'it geenjit tr'ulee tr'igwahtsì
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Party

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

Gàhvìidàndaì' nìndhan kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Information Request

Written questions

Jɪdɪɪ gàhgwɪdandaaɪ gʷʷkàtr'ɪgɪkɪh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Expert Advisor

A trained and knowledgeable person who gives advice

Dɪnɪɪ gaonɪltyɪn gɪk'ɪdɪɪyahɪɪɪ
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Public Hearing

Meeting held with everyone to talk about the proposed development

Datthak nɪhɪtr'oodhɪlch'eɪh
(Fort Macpherson)

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

D1g1g1nj1k gw1ntł'adag1d11'a1h
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Likely

Something that has a better chance of happening than not happening

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

Gw1k'it gwiheelyaa gw1n1dhan
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Gw1tr'it k'11ghè' yaa'at ch'11'an goon11
łahch'11hah sreetr'1gw1heelyaa
(Fort Macpherson)

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.

① These are written in the Review Board's Report of Environmental Assessment

Nihłnehch'ı ganııjı'gadhat
gugwıdantł'oo
(Fort Macpherson)

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.

① The Review Board writes measures in its reports that developers, governments and other groups have to follow if the development goes ahead

Nıts'òo tr'ıgwıdınuuł'oo gwııjık
gwıtr'ıt gugwahahtsah
(Fort Macpherson)

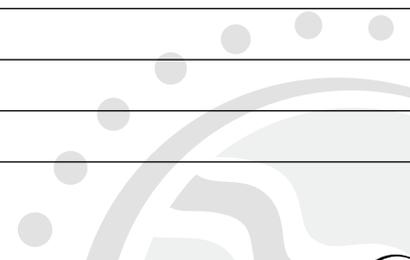
Notes:

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

Gwııııı nıkhwııagò'ee
natr'ıgwıııa'ın
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Cooperation Agreements

Written agreement to work together

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

G1sr11nde'tr'1jah11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Preliminary Information Package

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

J1d11 gwihèelyaa gw1yeech1h
g1k'1d11tr'āhnj11
(Fort Macpherson)

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

NWT gw1zh1t chuu eenj1t naj1lzh11 kat
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nikhwinagò’ee ejùk gòonlì gwìzhìt
geedoodìnaatanh’
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Participant

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

Gwats’at tr’ìnjìì
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Intervener

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

Dìnjìì uuhadahkat vits’an tr’ìgwìłtsaìì
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Panel Hearing

Public meeting with ones who sit on a panel

Nihh'ejuk geenjit jilch'e11 kat
tr'oodh1ch'eih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Responsible Authority

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

(i) A responsible minister could be the Minister of Environment if that department has to issue a license or permit for the proposed development.

Gwitr'it gwintl'agw1'a11 kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Responsible Minister

The government leader responsible for making the decision

Isrits'at chit nihh'ejuk geenjit nilu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



National Energy Board

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

Nan kak tthak khaıı nıhı'ejuk
t'ıdıch'uu eenjit gwats'at
k'adagwıdaadhat kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Regulatory Review

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

Dınehtł'eh gwıts'an ahtsıı kat srıts'at
nagıınaa'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Regulators or Regulatory Authorities

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

① *Usually government or land and water boards*

Dınehtł'eh gwıts'an ahtsıı kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Enforcement

Making people obey a law or rule

Dagwıdı̀'è' guguuhadhahch'aa
tr'ıgwąhtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Inspector

Person who makes sure the development is following the rules

Nan kak gwıtr'ıt t'agwah'in
guk'andehnahtı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Monitoring

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

Dągwıheedi'yaa guk'andehnaatıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Monitoring Agency

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

Guk'andehnahtıı Kat
(Fort Macpherson)

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.*

Gwitr'it guuzhik nan srinagilii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Reclamation

Fixing the land after a development is done there

Nan srinatr'ıııı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Site Reclamation

Restoring the area back to nature

Nıts'òo dagwıınc'h'ù' gwık'ıt
natr'ıgwàhtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nits'òo nihkhah datthak gwizhit
tr'igwindaii
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Gwitr'it goonlii neegwidaadhak
goghoo gwahaljih
(Fort Macpherson)

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. Nits'oo tsèedhoh gwits'at
gwiiyeendo tsèedhoh gwaatsih
2. Gwitr'it gwunchii gwits'at gwitr't
gwindoo gwilih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Labour Market

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

1. Gwitr'it goonlu gòo geenjit gaoniltin kwaa
2. Gwitr'it t'agwahah'aa geenjit gaoniltin goonlu gòo gwitr'it kwaa (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Employment Rate

The percentage of people who have jobs

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

Danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it t'agwah'in (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Participation Rate

The percentage of people who work or are looking for work

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

Danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it t'agwah'in ts'at danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it kantu (Fort Macpherson)

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")

Danyaanch'uu kat gwitr'it gıııııdhan
gòo gwitr'it gıgıdı'ınh' kwàh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Employee Retention

The ability to keep workers employed with your company

Gwitr'it t'agwàh'in kat nıızhuk gwitr'it
gwızhıt t'ıgıheech'aa gahgıdandah
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Tr'ıgwıhdıchıı k'ııghe' nıhk'ıt
tsèedhoh dàhchıı tr'ahtsıı gık'ıgwaanjıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Vocation

Job/career you are trained for

... geenjit gaonil'tyın
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Mobility

Ability to move from place to place

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

Nıjın gwa'án gwıtr'ıt goonlıı gwa'án
gwhiteegahdıdał
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

In-migration

New people moving to the community

Izhıı nánh' kak gwa'án gwıts'at dııjıı
nıkhwıkaıık'ıt nıgıııjah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Inflation Rate

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

Ejııch'ıı daatl'oo nıgwıdaadhak geenjıt
guk'andehtr'ınahıtı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Jıdıı gwııyeendoo vıt'ajahch'uu
dagwāhchıı dılıı guk'andehtr'ınahıtı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

Jıı NWT gwızhıt tsèedhoh dāhchıı
goonlıh
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Gwızhıt tr’ıgwınah’in k’ııghè’ nıts’oo
gugwındaıı gahgwiheedandaih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Subsistence Economy

Traditional economy

Nành’ gwıts’át adıtr’ıgwıdaandaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Harvesting

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

Nành’ gwıts’át adıtr’ıgwıdaandaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Life Skills Training

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

Drin tagwɪnyanch'uu gwɪɪzɪɪ
t'ɪgiheech'aa geenjɪt guguuvuunaatan
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Cultural Retention

Ability to keep culture strong

Yeenoo nɪts'òo tr'ɪgwɪɪndàɪ' ndòo
gwɪɪnɪnt'aɪɪ ɪdatr'ɪgwehdee'ah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Cultural Maintenance and Transmission

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

Ⓢ *This can happen by passing on traditions and knowledge between generations*

Yeenoo nɪts'oo tr'ɪgwɪɪndàɪ' ndòo
gwɪɪnɪnt'aɪɪ ɪdatr'ɪgwehdee'ah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Quality of Life

How good someone feels their life is

Nits’òo gwìndàih ìdì’in nìdadhan
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Population Health Model

Looking at all the things that make us healthy or sick

① *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*

Jìdìì datthak gwìnzìì k’ììghè’ srìì
tr’ìgwìndàìì
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Community Wellness

How healthy a community is

① *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.*

Nits’òo kànk’it gwìzhìt srìì tr’ìgwìndàìì
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Autonomy

Ability to make our own choices

Kheenjit sr1tr'1gw1heelyaa g1tr'adhan
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Dependency

Rely on others to survive

Izhuu k'11ghè' tr'1gw1nda11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Social Cohesion

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

Ka1k'it gw1zh1t n1ht'amj1g1j1ghch'uu
ts'at gw1nz11 n1khah guFort Macpher-
son
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Social Capital

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

Gahgwıdandaıı k'ııghè' kaıık'ıt gwıızhıt
gwıınzıı nıkhah tr'ıgwındaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Social Infrastructure

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

① *This includes, community agencies, services, and facilities and other social support measures necessary for adequate functioning of that community*

Gwıts'at tr'ıınjıı kat kaıık'ıt gwıızhıt
gwıts'at tr'ıgıııjıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

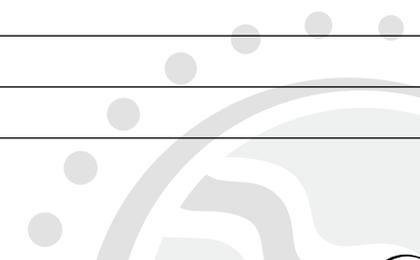
Capital

Things of value which can be used to make life better

① *Some examples include money, property, relationships, education etc*

Tsèedhoh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Heritage Resources

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

Y1'eenoo dàì' nìkhwìnagò'ee
nìhì'ejùk gòonlì guk'ànaatì
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Dìnjì nìhk'it dídìch'uu guutr'ìhdìchì
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Functional Literacy

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

Atr'idantl'oo ts'àt dìnehtl'eh kak
tr'ìgùkhì k'ìghè' gwìtr'it gwìnzì
tr'ìdì'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs)

Any illness or disease spread from person to person through sex.

Ts'ik 11zuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Incarceration

In prison; in jail

Zheh gwaazra11' jilch'e11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

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

① *Effects can vary from mild to severe, and can result in learning and behaviour problems*

Beeb11 ats'at zh1t guuzh1k kwanchu'
k'11ghè' gw11nz11 t'11nch'uh kwaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Core Need

Not being able to afford good enough housing

Gwııyeendoo zheh gwıınzıı
tr'ıheeda'aa gıtr'adhanh' kwah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Poverty Line

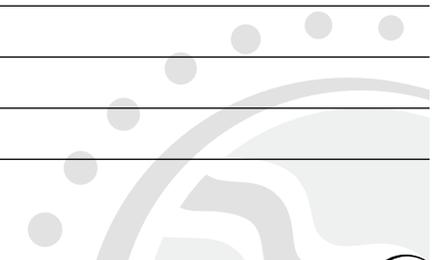
The amount of money someone needs to earn in a year to not be considered poor by the government

(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

Nagwıdadhat gwızhıt tsèedhoh dāhchıı
tr'ahtsıı k'ııghè' neesrıjāhch'uu
dııtr'oonuh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Notes:



Geology

Looking at the way rocks are made

Ye'eenoo gwits'at chii dàinich'uu
ik'idhijnii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Geologist

A person who studies the way rocks are made

Dijnii chii àhdàndaii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Geochemistry

Studying what the rocks are made of

Chii zhit tr'igwinah'ii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Geophysics

Studying how rocks act

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

Ch11 oo tr'igw1nah'11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Geophysical Survey

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

Nih1'ehdanh' ch11 tr'anah'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Samples

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

Ch11 ddhàk k'1ighe' kha11 d4h1e11
g1k'1gaanj1h
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Core

A piece of rock that comes from drilling and is tested

Chii tr'oonjii nàtr'inaa'ik geenjit
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Core Analysis

They study to find out what the rock is made of

Kaai eenjit chii nàtr'inaa'ik
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Permafrost

Ground that is always frozen

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

Nan t'eh gwithatan
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Active Layer

The ground on top of permafrost

Nan athatan dik
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Surficial Material

Things left behind on the land

Nan kak ijuch'ii ekhè'tr'oonuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Fossil

Animals or plants from the past trapped
in old rocks

Chii shik kak nin k'it tagwìltsı'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Erosion

Wearing away the land with water, ice or wind

Gwɪnthɪɪ
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Subsurface

Under the surface of the land

Nan t'eh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Stratification

Forming layers

① *The sequence of rocks on top of each other*

Chɪɪ nɪhk'èhdàk nɪɪ'ee
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Bedrock

The layer of solid rock underneath the ground

Nan t'eh chii lù' nni'èh
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Canada gwizhit chii shik nan t'eh
nni'ee
(Fort Macpherson)

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.

Chii nihhnehch'i' t'idich'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Indicator Minerals

Rocks that give hints that rich rocks might be found there

Ch11 dainch'uu k'11ghe' ch11 daatl'oo
atr'1gwah'ak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Kimberlite

The type of rock where diamonds are found inside

Ch11 drinh' va'oo ch11
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Ch11 lu'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Diamond

Valuable, very hard, clear rock

Chii drinh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Gold

Valuable yellow metal

Chii daatl'oo
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Arsenic

A poisonous metal in some rocks

Chii zhìt vaoguunuu gòonlih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Silver

Valuable white metal

Iitsii dagaii
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Theetrin
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Nickel

A shiny silver metal used to make steel stronger

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

Iitsii dagaii lu'
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Chii ts'at ijuch'ii istsii zhìt
vit'atr'ijahch'uu k'ighè' niidhah kwah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Lead

Soft, grey metal often used to make bullets

Iitsii gwiiyeendoo dilu' kwaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Iron

Metal that rusts

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

Nan zhìt istsii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Quartz

The white veins in the hard rock

Chii zhìt vich'uu dagaii

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Quarry

A place where they mine rocks above ground

Chii ddhak tr'oonjii deek'it

(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Chii drill

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Sulphurous Rock
Rocks containing sulfur

Ch11 zhìt gw1nahkhoo
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Sulphide Minerals
Sulphur in the rocks

Ch11 zhìt gw1nahkhoo
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Red Mud
Mud that is red

Ch11 hàh gw1tr'it gw1ts'àt ìuh ch'ik
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

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



Potash

A mineral used in fertilizer

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

Chii t̀òk łuh zhìt shìh geenjìt
vìt'atr'ìjahch'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Sheih ddhak chuu k'it dı́nch'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Sandstone/Mudstone

A rock made from sand that has hardened

Łuh ddhak / Sheih zhuu chii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Hydrology

Studying the way water moves

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

Chuu nıts’òo nınlauı gık’ıtraanjıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Water Balance

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

Chuu dahleıı gwıts’at nınlauı an ts’at
hanadalàıh
(Fort Macpherson)

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.*

Chuu tı’ıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Surface Water

Water on top of the ground

Nan dik chuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Ground Water

Water underground

Nan chù'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Porewater

Water inside rocks

Chii zhìt chuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Water Table

Where the top of the water is underground

Nan t'eh chuu nihk'yuu t'unch'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Spring

Water that flows up through the ground

Nan ts'at chuu khainlau
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Drainage Patterns

The way water flows to the big river

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

Chuu t'it nits'oo chuu ninnlau
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Runoff

Water that flows on the ground to a lake or stream

Nan kak chuu nınlalıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Tributary Streams

A small river that flows into a bigger one

Teechık han gwıts'at
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Ephemeral Streams

A creek that only has water flowing once in awhile

① *For example: The water flows in the spring or after a rain storm*

Teechık gwınjık geetak gwızraih chuu
nınlalıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Discharge

Measuring the water flowing through a river or stream

Chuu dagwahchii n̄inl̄āii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Dredging

Digging up the mud from rivers or lakes to make the water deeper

① *To clean, deepen, or widen waterways, underground water and underground mines with a machine designed to scoop or suck*

Iitsii v̄ah te'jahshit ts'at gw̄inchāa
tr'igwahts̄ii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Sediment

Mud loose in the water

Chuu zh̄it h̄uh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Fish-bearing Lakes

Lakes with fish in them

Łuk vàn
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Oligotrophic

A clear lake that does not have algae growing in it

Van zhìt chuu drinh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Eutrophication

A lake that has too many plants in the water

① *Too many plants take the oxygen away from fish to grow properly*

Teetsoo'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Benthic Invertebrates

Water bugs that live on the bottom of lakes

Chee gwitl'ak
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nin gwindaıı ts'at a'aa gwa'an
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Home Range

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

Nan dahchıı gwa'an nin gwindaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

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. Vadzaih gwıdı' nahaa'oo
2. Vadzaih yeedıı naa'al
3. Nın nahandıjaa
4. Nın yeenyuu naneedıdaa
(Fort Macpherson)

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. Nın nanandıdal dehk'ıt
2. V`ah gwıtr'ıt t'agwaa'in ihleh
k'`ahnaatyaa dehk'ıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Predator

An animal that hunts other animals to live

(i) For example: Wolves or eagles

Nın y`ukadı'ıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Prey

An animal that is hunted by other animals

(i) For example: Rabbits or caribou

Nin, nin yidhahkhaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Carnivores

Animals that only eat meat

(i) Such as wolves and bears

Nin nııı aa
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Dzhuıı choo nin tsal gidhaaghaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Passerines

Birds that sing

① *For example: Jays, blackbirds, finches, warblers, and sparrows*

Chja
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Shorebirds

Birds that live on the shore

① *For example: Sandpipers, plovers, or snipes*

Teevee gwijì'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Waterfowl

Birds that live on or near water

Chuu kak gwìnìn
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Ecology

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

Gwindaᑎ datthak ik'itr'aanjiᑎ
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Ecosystem

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

Gwandaᑎ datthak guunaguu'ee hah
datthak niht'ainjigjahch'uh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Ecological Integrity

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

Nan kak jidᑎ datthak gwıınzıı gòonliᑎ
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Ecological Process

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

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

Ejuk gweedhaa k'ıghè' nan kak ejuk t'ıgwınjık
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nın, gwınzhıh nıhınehch'ı' t'ıdıch'uu nıhah gwındaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Productivity

The ability of the land to grow things

(i) How well something uses the sun to grow

Dahjuk dee srıı hàh gwınzhıh nahshıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Vegetation Class

A group of plants that normally grow together

Gwınzhıh nıhı'ejuk t'ıdıch'uu shık
nıhah nahshıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Carrying Capacity

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

Nın ts'at gwınzhıh dagwahchıı dee nan
uunjıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Behavioral Response

The normal way the animals will react

Nın daheeda'ah
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Nin dıgıı dâı' danaanch'uu guunlıı ts'ât
danaanch'uu gwandâıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Mortality

The number of deaths in a group over a certain time

Nagwıdhat ihłak gwızhıt nın
danyaanch'uu kwah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Population Fluctuations

Changes in the number living in the group

Dınjıı dahłeıı ejuk t'ıgwınjık
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nin, gwınzhih h h kıı't gwııntı'oh
t'eenjaa
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nan ejuk t'ııjık
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nagwıdadhat gwıınleıı gwıızhit nan
ejuk t'ıdızhık
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Sustainable Threshold

The amount that it can take before it is damaged forever

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

Nin srıt'ınyanch'uu zrah
tr'ooheendal vıgwehdeenal kwaa eenjit
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Analysis

Studying the separate parts of the problem to find a solution

(i) Problems are made easier to fix by separating them into smaller parts and looking at each part separately

Jıdıı gahgwıdandıı gwııntsal
tr'ıgwahtsıı gwıındoo gahgwıheedandıı
geenjıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Probability

What they think the chance is it will happen

Akoo dagwıheenjaa gaonuu goo akwah
(Fort Macpherson)

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)

Nihkhan dagwɪnjik
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Iiteetl'at ehdɪchɪɪ
(Fort Macpherson)

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)

Ihdɪchɪɪ nɪhkhan tr'ɪhdɪchɪh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Analytical Detection Limits

The smallest amount of something that can be noticed

Dahahtsal danh' dee gik'itr'ahaandał
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL)

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

Agoondaih ıızuu k'ıghè'ejuk
t'ıgwınjık tr'oochıt gugwınah'ınh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Precipitate

Particles that form in liquid

① *A substance separated from a solution or suspension by chemical or physical change usually as an insoluble solid*

Chuu ts'at ıııch'ıı lu' dhıtsıı
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Dagwahchüü dee chuu duuleh guuheetanh’
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Ejüch’üü chuu zhìt nahdìlak
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nikhwinagoo’ee lát na’ah’ee
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Nikhwinagoo'ee gwa'àn Ijuch'11 tsal
uudok nahd1lak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Condensate

Liquid that separates from gas vapour

Teezraa ts'àt kha11 drinh
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Łuh hàh nahd1tr'ak k'11'it vàh
tr'1gwahts11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Fugitive Dust

Blowing dust from development

Gwıjat hàh nahdıtr’ak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Fly Ash

Ashes in the smoke

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

Łat zhıt łıts’ıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Emissions

Human made waste sent into the air, water or land

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

Ejıch’ıı ıızuu nıkhwınaguu’ee gwa’àn
t’ınjık
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Potential Acid Input (PAI)

The amount of acid that might go into the land, water, air and living things from development

(i) The guess of how much total emissions of harmful chemicals will be put into the environment

Agoondaih dagaᐅ ddhak duuleh gwatat t'ᐅᐅᐅᐅ
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Acid Rain

Harmful rain

Iᐅᐅᐅ'ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ t'ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

pH

Measuring to see if the solution is acidic or basic

(i) The pH scale is generally presented from 1 (most acidic) to 14 (most basic/alkaline).

Chuu zhìt eᐅᐅᐅ'ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Ejııch'ıı ıızuu nıkhwınaguu'ee gwa'àn
t'ınjik k'ııghè' gwıııdhaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Global Warming

The warming of the earth's temperature

Nan kak datthak gwıııdhaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Ambient Air Quality Parameters

Testing the air to measure the chemicals in it

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

Nıkhwınagoo'ee vıık'ııghè' tr'adızhak
dainch'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Meteorological Stations

Stations that record the weather

Vik'11ghè' n1ts'òo nagw11'ee
gahgw1danda11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Waste

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

Chuu 11zuu tr'ahts11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Toxic Waste

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

Gw1tr'it ts'àt vaogoonuu ekhè'
tr'oonuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Contaminants

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

Ijich'11 vik'11ghè' gw11zUU gw1111
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Hazardous Substance

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

Ijich'11 vaoguunuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Heavy Metal

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

Ch11 làt zhìt 11ts11 vaoguunuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Bioaccumulation

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

Chuu zhìt ejüch'ü üzüü tr'aa'aa
 gwiitagwünyaanch'üü gwüindoo
 gwüüinchüü nijàazhüü
 (Fort Macpherson)

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

Vaoguunuu dagwahchüü nan ts'àt nün
 guunjüü
 (Fort Macpherson)

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.

Agoondah üzüü daht'auü k'üghè' nün
 teenjüü gwühehkwhah
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Toxicity

The amount of poison something has

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

Ejııch'ıı vaoguunuu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Chronic Toxicity

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

Nıızhuk geenjit vaoguunuu ndıı
t'ııdıch'uu k'ııghè' dhàats'ık
(Fort Macpherson)

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)*

Ch11 ch1l'ee katr'1gw1nah'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Esker

A long skinny ridge made of gravel found on the land

She1h h1h ch'eedak geek'11 gw1ts'1k
gugwahts11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Drilling

Making holes in the land with a drill

V1h gaj1t11 h1h nan zh1t khagweed11
tr'1gwahts11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Borehole/Drill Hole

A drill hole to look for rocks

Nan zhìt y1'eezhak khatr'igwungyit
nan t'eh tthak tr'igwàhnah'aa geenjit
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Advanced Exploration Program

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

Ch11 n1ndeh g1jàh'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

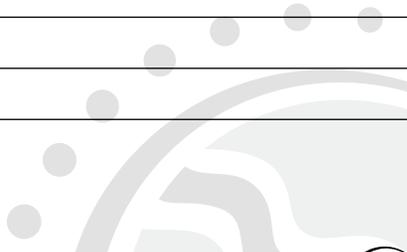
Ore

The rich rocks

Ⓢ *A mixture of minerals and gangue from which at least one of the minerals can be extracted at a profit*

Iitsii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Deposit

Place where there are enough rich rocks to start a mine

① A natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, in sufficient extent or degree of concentration to invite exploitation

Ch11 zhìt ej1uch'11 ch1l'ee
t'atr'ahdahch'aa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Possible Ore Reserves

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

Ch11 zhìt ej1uch'11 gaguul11
(Fort Macpherson)

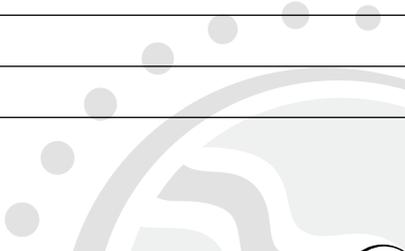
Notes:

Probable Ore Reserves

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

Ch11 zhìt gw11yeendoo ej1uch'11 gaguul11
guykagugwahnah'aa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Recovery

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

① The proportion or percentage of ore mined from the original seam or deposit

Jɪdɪ atr'ɪgwah'aɪɪ dagwahchɪɪ
tr'ooheendal
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Byproduct

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

Jɪdɪ kagugwɪnəh'ɪnh' kwaa
agugwəh'aɪh
(Fort Macpherson)

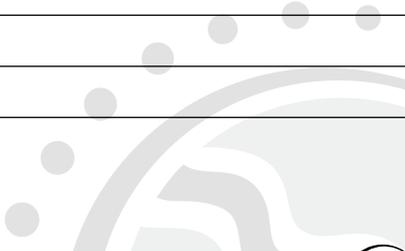
Notes:

Mine

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

Nan t'eh gwitr'it gwahtsii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Open Pit Mine

Mine by digging a big hole on top of the land

(i) A mine where excavation happens on the surface

Nan kak khagweedadhat gwizhit gwitr'it t'agwaa'in
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Underground Mine

Working underground to take out rich rocks

Nan t'eh gwitr'it t'agwaa'in deek'it
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Dragline

Big machine that scoops the rocks with a hanging bucket

Iitsu vah khatr'igwizhit
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Headframe

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

Nan zhìt gweedıı gwıdàıı tagwıdımılzhıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Shaft

An underground mine entrance that goes straight down

Nan zhìt gweedıı
(Fort Macpherson)

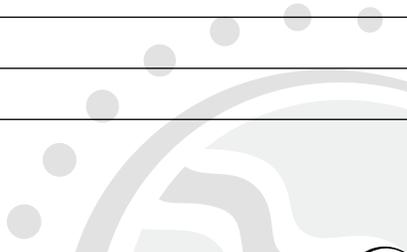
Notes:

Adit

The entrance to the underground mine that is not straight down

Nan t’eh hıgwıthı’ee gwıts’at
khagweedıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Crosscut

An underground tunnel that crosses the big tunnel in the mine

Nan zhìt gweedıı jıdıı kagugwınah'in
geenjıt ıımın ts'arıı nan zhìt gweedıı
nagugwahtsıh
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Chuu gwızhıınlanıı deek'ıt
(Fort Macpherson)

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

Nan zhìt gweedıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Sloughing

Rocks crumbling off walls

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

Neenjik gwııthh
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Nan t'eh chuı khatr'ıııı
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Vàh tr'ıgwahdoo
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Auger

A small drill to make holes in rock

Iitsıı vàh khatr'ıgugyıt hàh chıı
khatr'ıdnahshıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Jackleg

A drill that has its own stand

Chii eenjit vàh gajitii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Barricading

Blocking off the poisonous gas underground

Łat ıızuu ch'ı' gıhdatr'ıgwınyahtsııh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Berm

A barrier wall made of earth on the ground

Sheih ddhak hàh ttha galtsaih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Processing Plant

A building that harvests the rich rocks

Chii sritr'illi deek'it
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Flue Gas Desulfurization

They are taking sulphur out of the smoke

① *Any of several forms of chemical / physical processes that remove sulfur compounds formed during coal combustion*

Łat ghoo gwınahkhoo tr'oonjih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Baghouse

A filtering bag that collects smoke

Łat ıızuu vınjıt t’ınjık geenjıt goo’alıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Crusher

A machine that crushes rock into smaller pieces

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

Iıtsıı vâh chıı khatr’ıdıınahshıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Hydration

They are adding water to it

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

Chuu vızhıt t’ınjık
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Paste Technology

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

① *Technology where rocks and water are combined to form a thick liquid so that it can be pumped through pipes to a disposal site*

Chii nihtat giinlii jidii t'at giyahtsih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Slurry

Dirty water

① *Watery mixture of insoluble matter such as mud and lime*

Łuh chù'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Smelting

Melting rocks to separate out the metal

① *To melt or fuse for the purpose of separating and refining the metal*

Chii tr'inahkhoo k'inghè' iitsii tr'oonjii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Slag

Waste from melting rocks

Chii tr'inahkhoo ts'at chii tr'oonadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Effluent

Wastewater from the mine

Chuu 11zuiu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

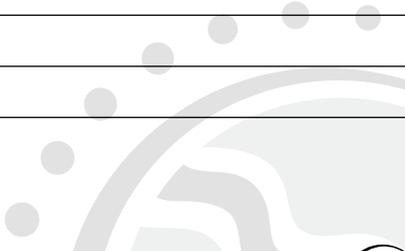
Ion Exchange

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.*

Chuu eh'ok chii kak srii tr'itr'igwii'aii
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Reverse Osmosis

Taking the salt out of water

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

Chuu gwɪnjɪt tr’ahanjał
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Iitsu chuu gwɪlɪ ahtl’yaa
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Łuh chù’ k’atr’inahtɪ deek’it
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Waste Rock

Left over rock after work is done

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

Chii tr'oonadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Chii drinh' vaoo chii ts'at chuu hah auh
vee t'at dhitsih
(Fort Macpherson)

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*

Gwitr'it t'agwaa'in gwits'at chii
tr'oonadhak
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Tailings Pond

The place where they will put the left over rocks and waste

Tajil̥tyin zhìt gwitr'it k'ìghè' ìzùu
ekhè'tr'oonuh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Leaching

Chemicals being “washed” out of rock by rain

Chin k'ìghè' chii ghoo ejich'ìi khana-
han
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Acid Mine Water

Water that is contaminated by rocks from the mine

Nan t'eh chii nihìnehch'ì' t'ìinch'uu
chù' ìzùu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Decommissioning

Closing the mine forever

① *As the act of permanently closing and removing the production facilities at a mine site*

Gwıtr'ıt deek'ıt gıhde'tr'ıdıchıı ts'ət
jıdıı tthak nıhk'ıt neetr'ıgwıı'alıh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Backfill

Rocks used to fill up the hole when mining is finished

Nan zhıt khatr'ıgwııgyıt gwızhıt ðuh
natr'ızhıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Cap

Something that protects the mine waste rock from the rain

① *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*

Gwınzıı nan hàh gwakak sırgugwıınlık
gwınjıt chin t'ıheenjah kwaa geenjit
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Western Canada Sedimentary Basin

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

Yukon, BC ch'eenji' ddhah khyuu nan ghàì', gas hàh gòonlìh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Permeable Rock

A rock that water can flow through

Chii nìit nìnlàih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Impermeable

Liquids can not flow through it

Gìhdagwìltsaih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Basement Rock
The oldest rocks underground

Nan zhìt chū
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Producers
Oil companies

Khān gwídnjì' kat
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Petroleum Rock
A rock that holds oil or gas

Chū ghoo duulèh khān atr'igwàh'aū
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Hydrocarbon
Different types of oil and gas

Khaḡḡ datthàk
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Petroleum
Black oil or natural gas

Nan ts'at khaḡḡ datthàk
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Gas
Vapors or fumes

Nan tʃ'at
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Natural Gas

Vapour gas burned for heat and power

Nan ts'at kha11 drinh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Natural gas that is made into liquid

Teezrah ts'at kha11 drinh' dh1ts11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Methane

Natural gas

Kha11 drinh tʃ'at
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Gasoline

Type of oil used for fuel

Kha11 drinh'

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Dry Gas or Lean Gas

Gas with no water in it

Kha11 drinh' tat chuu kwaa gugwàhtsih

(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Associated Gas

Gas that is with the oil underground

Notes:



Dissolved Gas

Natural gas that is liquid and mixed with oil

Nan zhìt khai nihtat t'innch'ùu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Oil

Black liquid from the ground

Nan ghài'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Sweet Oil or Gas

Oil or gas that does not have sulphur

Khai drinh' gwiiyeendoo tr'aatsanh'
kwaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Sour Gas

Smelly natural gas that has sulphur in it

Khaᐢᐢ dᐃᐢᐢh' tr'aatsanh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Dissolved Water

Water in the oil

Khaᐢᐢ tat chuu t'ᐢᐢᐢch'uu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Vibroseis

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

Nan kak ts'at chuu zhìt nits'òo
tadhaach'ik k'ᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ' chᐢᐢ tàdhi'ee danh'
khaᐢᐢ gaonùu
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Seismic Surveys

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

Nan kak ts'at chuu zhìt mts'òo
 tadhaach'ik k'ìghe' chuu tàdhì'ee danh'
 khaui gaonùu
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Air Gun

Tool that uses noise to see what is under the lake

Ejuch'u vik'ìghè' chuu zhìt
 tadhaach'ik
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Seep

Oil and gas that appears on the land by itself

Khaui khañhau
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Shallow Gas

Gas that is close to the surface

Nan dik gwıts'at nyahgwan khaıı
drınh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Viscosity

The thickness of the liquid

Notes:

Off Shore Drilling

Drilling for oil and gas in the ocean

Chee khaıı eenjıt khatr'ıgugyıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Off Shore Rig

A type of drilling structure used to drill in the ocean

Ìitsıı gwı̀nı̀dıı'ee chuu kak vàh gajı̀tıı
dàk oontàn'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Derrick

A large structure used to hold up a drilling rig

Vàh gajı̀tıı dàk oontàn'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Drill

A tool used for drilling holes

Nan zhìt vàh khatr'ıgugyıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Bit The tip of the drill that cuts the ground	Vàh gajìttı ghò' (Fort Macpherson)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
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Diamond Bit The tip of the drill is made of diamonds	Vàh gajìttı ghò' chıı drınh' hàh altsàıı (Fort Macpherson)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
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Drilling Mud A special liquid used for drilling	Khatr'ıgugyıt eenjıt ìh (Fort Macpherson)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
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Gas Detection Analyzer

Something that will notice when they find gas while they drill

Vik'ìghè' khaıı tı'at àhgwıdandaıı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Wellbore

The hole made by drilling

(i) Also called borehole or hole

Khagweedıgyıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Depth

How deep the oil is

Nan zhıt dahthee khatr'ıgugyıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Directional Drilling

They drill slanted underground

Vàh khatr'igugyit nihh'ejuk
 natr'aha'ak
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Wildcat

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

Tr'oochit khagweedıgyit
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Exploration Well

A well drilled to search for oil or gas

Khan atr'igwahah'aa eenjit
 khatr'igugyit
 (Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Dry Hole

There is not enough oil in the well

Khatr'igugyit zhìt khaᐅ ehdanh'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Delineation Well

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

Khaᐅ dāhᐅ khatr'igugyit gwik'ìghe'
gìk'ìtr'aanjᐅ
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Discovery Well

The first well they drilled and found oil

Tr'oochìt khaᐅ eenjit khatr'ìgwìgyit
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Flowing Well

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

Nan ghàì' t' àt k' ìghè' khai nìnlaih
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Well Control

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

Khagwahaadoh gwìch'ì'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Gusher

When the oil shoots out from the well

Nan ts' àt nan ghàì' khaadoo
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Blowout

Gas and oil that escapes too fast

Nan ts'at khaadh
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Blowout Preventor

A plug to stop it from escaping too fast

Nan ts'at khaadh gwich'ì'
vihdè'naanchùk
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Flare

It burns extra gas at the end of the pipe

Khan drinh' t'at ahk'an
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Field	Gwınlıt khaıı eenjıt khatr'ıgwııgyıt (Fort Macpherson)	Notes:
A place where they drill many oil and gas wells		_____

Oil Patch	Khaıı k'atr'ınahtıı deek'ıt (Fort Macpherson)	Notes:
A place with many oil wells		_____

Cubic Foot		Notes:
They count the amount of natural gas with this number		_____
① <i>It is the amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one foot long</i>		_____



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.

L1baazr11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Parts per Billion / Million

Number used to show how much is mixed in there

Dàgwàhch11 nihtat t'itr'1heelyaa
gàdaotijàadr1'
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



<p>Trap Underground rocks that hold oil or gas in it</p>	<p>Kha11 eenjit ch11 khyàh (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Reservoir A lake of oil or gas underground</p>	<p>Ch11 zhìt kha11 ts11 (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Potential The amount of oil and gas they think is in the area</p>	<p>Kha11 dàh1e11 gw1zhìt duulèh atr'agwahàh'aa (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Reserves The amount of oil and gas they know is in an area</p>	<p>Nan zhìt khai vàh gwìdandaì vàh tr'oo'aih kwaa (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Development Well A well drilled to take out the oil and gas they found</p>	<p>Khai jìltin gwìndu khatr'igugyit (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Injection Well A well they put liquid in to help get oil and gas out</p>	<p>Gì'gwàdhàn khai tr'ooheendal geenjit chuù gwìzhìt tr'injah (Fort Macpherson)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Well Completion

Making the well ready for taking out the oil and gas

Kha11 eenjit tr'11lee gw1ltsa11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Production

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

Kha11 11ts11 gw1zhah eenjit tr'11lee tr'ahs11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Compressor Station

A building that makes pressure to push gas through a pipeline

N1ts'òo kha11 n1nla11 gukandehnaht11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Flow Line

A pipe underground

Iitsii gwizhah zhìt khaui nìnlau
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Pipeline

A pipe that moves gas

Khaui drinh' eenjit iitsii gwizhah
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Oil Spill

Oil spilled on the land or water

Khaui najithìnjaa
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Land Farm

Where they clean the dirt after an oil spill

Łeuh ıızuu natr'adanjal ts'at srıtr'ıııı
deek'ıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Well Abandonment

They clean up, cap the well and leave it

Nan ghàı' deek'ıt gwıııııııııı
ekhè'tr'ıguunuu nan egwehdeendał
kwaa geenjıt
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Well Depletion

To use up all the oil or gas

Khaıı tthak tr'ıııııııııııııııııııı
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:



Gas Processing

They fix the gas so it can be used in machines

Kha11 dr1nh' nihk'yùu tr'oonj11
(Fort Macpherson)

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:



Index

A

Aboriginal Peoples 22
 Access Agreement 23
 Access and Benefit Agreements 24
 Acid Mine Water 134
 Acid Rain 113
 Active Layer 82
 Adaptive Management 42
 Adit 124
 Advanced Exploration Program 120
 Adverse Impacts 48
 Air Gun 144
 Alternative Energy Sources 43
 Ambient Air Quality Parameters 114
 Analysis 107
 Analytical Detection Limits 109
 Appropriate Indicator 33
 Area of Interest 13
 Arsenic 86
 Associated Gas 141
 Auger 127
 Autonomy 73

B

Backfill 135
 Baghouse 129
 Barrel 154
 Barricading 127
 Baseline Conditions 28
 Basement Rock 138
 Bedrock 84
 Behavioral Response 104
 Benchmark Area 11

Beneficial Impacts 49
 Benefits Plan 24
 Benthic Invertebrates 98
 Berm 128
 Bioaccumulation 117
 Biodiversity 103
 Bit 147
 Blowout 152
 Blowout Preventor 152
 Boom and Bust Cycles 65
 Borehole/Drill Hole 120
 Boundary 13
 Byproduct 122

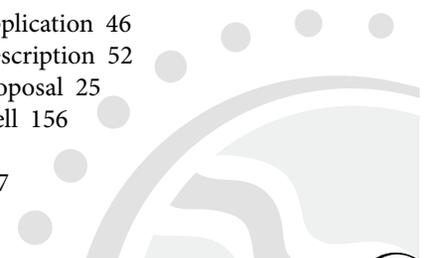
C

Call for Bids 19
 Call for Nominations 19
 Canadian Shield 84
 Candidate Protected Area 13
 Cap 135
 Capital 74
 Carnivores 100
 Carrying Capacity 104
 Case Study 32
 Causal Factor 34
 Chronic Toxicity 118
 Conservation Area / Zone 17
 Co-occurrence 34
 Cobalt 88
 Commitment 55
 Community-based Assessment 32
 Community Surveys 31
 Community Wellness 72
 Compensation 45
 Compressor Station 157
 Condensate 111
 Conservation 7
 Consultation 22

Consumer Price Index 69
 Contaminants 116
 Cooperation Agreements 57
 Copper 87
 Core 81
 Core Analysis 81
 Core Need 77
 Core Representative Area 10
 Cost-benefit Analysis 40
 Critical Load 117
 Crosscut 125
 Crown Rights 18
 Crusher 129
 Cubic Foot 153
 Cubic Metre 154
 Cultural Impact 44
 Cultural Maintenance and Transmission 71
 Cultural Retention 71
 Cumulative Effects 106
 Cumulative Effects Assessment 39

D

Decommissioning 135
 Delineation Well 150
 Demographics 75
 Dependency 73
 Deposit 121
 Depth 148
 Derrick 146
 Determinants 33
 Developer 45
 Development 25
 Development Application 46
 Development Description 52
 Development Proposal 25
 Development Well 156
 Diamond 86
 Diamond Bit 147



Diffuser 132
 Direct Impacts 36
 Directional Drilling 149
 Directly-affected Community 48
 Discharge 96
 Discovery Well 150
 Dissolved Gas 142
 Dissolved Water 143
 Dragline 123
 Drainage Patterns 94
 Dredging 96
 Drill 146
 Drilling 119
 Drilling Mud 147
 Dry Gas or Lean Gas 141
 Dry Hole 150
 Dust Suppressants 111

E

Earth Cover Mapping 9
 Ecological Integrity 102
 Ecological Process 103
 Ecological Representation 10
 Ecology 102
 Economic Impacts 44
 Ecoregion 10
 Ecosystem 102
 Effluent 131
 Emissions 112
 Employee Retention 67
 Employment Rate 66
 Endangered Species 106
 Enforcement 61
 Environmental Assessment 51
 Environmental Impact Assessment 25
 Environmental Impact Review 56
 Environmental Impact Study 58
 Ephemeral Streams 95

Erosion 83
 Esker 119
 Eutrophication 97
 Expert Advisor 54
 Exploration 119
 Exploration Licence 20
 Exploration Well 149
 Explosives 126
 Extraction 126

F

Federal Legislation 5
 Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder 76
 Field 153
 Fish-bearing Lakes 97
 Flare 152
 Flowing Well 151
 Flow Line 158
 Flue Gas Desulfurization 128
 Fly Ash 112
 Footprint 26
 Fossil 82
 Fragmentation 106
 Fugitive Dust 112
 Functional Literacy 75
 Futures Foregone 39

G

Gas 139
 Gas Detection Analyzer 148
 Gasoline 141
 Gas Processing 160
 Gender-based Assessment 27
 Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI) 70
 Geochemistry 79
 Geologist 79
 Geology 79

Geophysical Survey 80
 Geophysics 80
 GINI Coefficient 67
 Globalization 7
 Global Warming 114
 Gold 86
 Greenhouse Gases 114
 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 69
 Ground Truthing 43
 Ground Water 93
 Gusher 151

H

Habitat 98
 Hardrock 85
 Harvesting 70
 Hazardous Substance 116
 Headframe 124
 Heavy Metal 116
 Heritage Resources 75
 Home Range 98
 Hotspot 12
 Hydration 129
 Hydrocarbon 139
 Hydrocarbon Potential 16
 Hydrology 92

I

Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA) 44
 Impact Equity 37
 Impact on the Environment 50
 Impact Pathways 35
 Impermeable 137
 In-migration 68
 Incarceration 76
 Indicator 33
 Indicator Minerals 85



Indirect Impacts 36
 Induced 34
 Inflation Rate 69
 Information Request 54
 Injection Well 156
 Inspector 61
 Intergenerational Equity 37
 Interim Protection 14
 Intervener 58
 Ion Exchange 131
 Iron 88

J

Jackleg 127

K

Key Informants 30
 Kimberlite 85

L

Labour Market 66
 Land Farm 159
 Landman 21
 Landowner 21
 Landscape Unit 11
 Land Use Permit 47
 Land Use Plan 16
 Land Withdrawal 17
 Leaching 134
 Lead 88
 Legislation 5
 Lethal Concentration: 50% (LC50) 117
 Life Skills Training 71
 Likely 55
 Limits of Manageable Change 38
 Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) 140

Local Government 49
 Local Knowledge 31
 Longitudinal Research 29
 Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL) 109

M

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact
 Review Board 51
 Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board 46
 Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act 6
 Management Plan 15
 Matrix 35
 Mean 108
 Measures 56
 Median 108
 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 23
 Mental Mapping 35
 Meteorological Stations 115
 Methane 140
 Might 50
 Migration 99
 Mine 122
 Mineral 84
 Mineral Claim 18
 Mineral Potential 16
 Mineral Rights 20
 Mobility 68
 Mode 108
 Model (MARXAN) 12
 Monitoring 61
 Monitoring Agency 62
 Mortality 105
 Multiplier Effect 65

N

National Energy Board 60
 Natural Gas 140

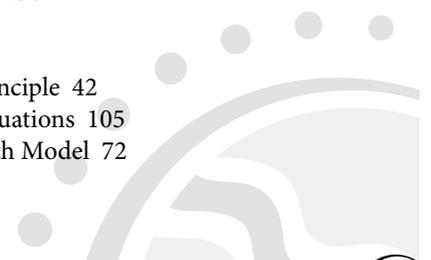
Network of Protected Areas 15
 Nickel 87
 No Net Loss 41
 Non-renewable Resources 8
 NWT Water Board 57

O

Off Shore Drilling 145
 Off Shore Rig 146
 Oil 142
 Oil Patch 153
 Oil Spill 158
 Oligotrophic 97
 Open Pit Mine 123
 Ore 120

P

Panel Hearing 59
 Participant 58
 Participation Rate 66
 Particulates 111
 Parts per Billion / Million 154
 Party 53
 Passerines 101
 Paste Technology 130
 Perceived Risk 36
 Permafrost 81
 Permeable Rock 137
 Permit 47
 Petroleum 139
 Petroleum Rock 138
 pH 113
 Pipeline 158
 Polluter Pays Principle 42
 Population Fluctuations 105
 Population Health Model 72
 Porewater 93



Possible Ore Reserves 121
 Potash 91
 Potential 155
 Potential Acid Input (PAI) 113
 Potentially-affected Community 48
 Poverty Line 77
 Precautionary Principle 41
 Precipitate 109
 Predator 99
 Preliminary Information Package 57
 Preliminary Screening 46
 Prey 100
 Primary Research 28
 Proactive 42
 Probability 107
 Probable Ore Reserves 121
 Processed Kimberlite 133
 Processing Plant 128
 Producers 138
 Production 157
 Production Licence 21
 Productivity 103
 Progressive Reclamation 62
 Project Life Cycle Assessment 26
 Prospecting Permit 18
 Protected Area 15
 Protected Areas Strategy 8
 Protection 6
 Public Concern 50
 Public Hearing 54
 Public Registry 52

Q

Qualitative Research 30
 Quality of Life 72
 Quantitative Research 30
 Quarry 89
 Quartz 89

Quicksand 91

R

Raptors 100
 Reclamation 62
 Reconnaissance 27
 Recovery 122
 Red Mud 90
 Referral 49
 Regulators or Regulatory Authorities 60
 Regulatory Review 60
 Renewable Resources 8
 Reproductive Fitness 105
 Reserves 156
 Reservoir 155
 Residual Impacts 38
 Resilience 37
 Responsible Authority 59
 Responsible Minister 59
 Reverse Osmosis 132
 Risk Analysis 40
 Royalty 24
 Rules of Procedure 51
 Runoff 95

S

Salvageable Materials 40
 Samples 80
 Sandstone/Mudstone 91
 Scoping 52
 Secondary Research 29
 Sediment 96
 Sedimentation Ponds 132
 Seep 144
 Seismic Surveys 144
 Self-assessment 26
 Settlement Area 22

Settlement Lands 23
 Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs) 76
 Shaft 124
 Shale 89
 Shallow Gas 145
 Shorebirds 101
 Significance 55
 Significant Discovery Licence 20
 Silver 87
 Simulation 12
 Site Reclamation 63
 Slag 131
 Sloughing 126
 Slurry 130
 Smelting 130
 Social Capital 74
 Social Cohesion 73
 Social Impacts 43
 Social Infrastructure 74
 Socio-economic Agreement (SEA) 45
 Socio-economic Environment 65
 Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) 27
 Sour Gas 143
 Spatial and Temporal Boundaries 28
 Special Element 11
 Special Management Area / Zone 17
 Sponsoring Agency 14
 Spring 94
 Staging Area 99
 Stewardship 6
 Stope 125
 Stratification 83
 Subsistence Economy 70
 Subsurface 83
 Suggestion 56
 Sulphide Minerals 90
 Sulphurous Rock 90
 Sumps 125
 Surface Rights 19



Surface Water 93
 Surficial Material 82
 Sustainability Assessment 39
 Sustainable Development 7
 Sustainable Threshold 107
 Sweet Oil or Gas 142

T

Tailings 133
 Tailings Pond 134
 Terms of Reference 53
 Territorial Legislation 5
 Third-party Interests 14
 Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) 110
 Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP) 110
 Total Suspended Solids (TSS) 110
 Toxicity 118
 Toxic Waste 115
 Traditional Knowledge 31
 Trap 155
 Trend 29
 Tributary Streams 95

U

Underground Mine 123
 Unemployment Rate 67

V

Valued Components 32
 Values 9
 Vegetation Class 104
 Vibroseis 143
 Viscosity 145
 Vocation 68
 Vulnerability 38

W

Waste 115
 Waste Rock 133
 Water Balance 92
 Waterfowl 101
 Water Licence 47
 Watershed 92
 Water Table 94
 Well Abandonment 159
 Wellbore 148
 Well Completion 157
 Well Control 151
 Well Depletion 159
 Western Canada Sedimentary Basin 137
 Wildcat 149
 Work Plan 53

Z

Zero Tolerance 41





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Recovery

Benchmark area

Hydrocarbon

Geologist

Cultural Retention

Legislation

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis