



Mackenzie Valley
Environmental Impact Review Board

GLOSSARY OF TERMS South Slavey

Recovery

Benchmark area

Geologist

Hydrocarbon

Legislation

Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis

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Mining Industry 119

Oil and Gas Industry 137

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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Joanne Snowshoe

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Dora Blondon

Douglas Dillon

Jimmy Dillon

Dora Grandejambe

Judy Kochon

Edith Mackeinzo

Mabel Martin

Alphonsine McNeely

Jonas Neyelle

Lucy Ann Yakeleya

South Slavey

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Elizabeth Hardisty

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Fred Tambour

Joe Tambour



Legislation

Law

Medaxáde ehth'ı góʔo
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Federal Legislation

Laws of the Canadian Government

Samba nélee godiht'ee ghadé gok'eodi
(South Slavey)

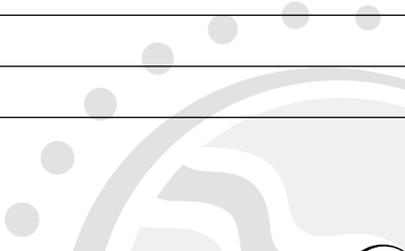
Notes:

Territorial Legislation

Laws of the GNWT

Golı ndéh gha keogedéh ndéh k''éhodé
(South Slavey)

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.

Ndéh k'e gonezų góꝑ gha edihtł'é hólı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Stewardship

Taking good care of resources, especially the land

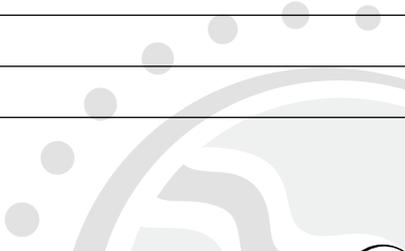
Notes:

Protection

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

Ats'óts'ę ts'ęh mek'éodé
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Conservation

Wise use of resources so they are available into future

- 1. Met’ah ts’éndá yundáa gogha mek’eodí
- 2. Yundáa gogha ahsíi met’aots’edehthi k’édí
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Sustainable Development

Development that helps us now but will not hurt future generations

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

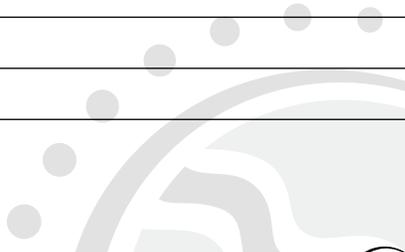
Yundaa met’ahodedhi gha duh meke?odih
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Globalization

Increasing economic ties between countries around the world

Notes:



Renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and replenishes itself

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

- 1. Nee k’eh t’ahsú edenanízheh
- 2. T’ahsú nénezheh
(South Slavey)

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. Nee k’eh t’ah sí ede na nezheh ilę
- 2. T’ahsú nanızheh ilę
(South Slavey)

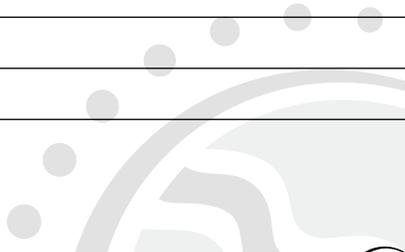
Notes:

Protected Areas Strategy

With it, communities can protect special areas from development

- 1. Nde xóts’ųųtóó k’ehs’endíh
- 2. Ndeh xóts’ųųtóó
- 3. T’así xóólı ch’a nde k’ehs’endíh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Conservation Value

Showing the importance of protecting an area compared to other areas

Gondí neheh chọ ndéh t'áhogedihthí
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Values

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

- 1. Ndeh gha ehthh'ı táh ts'enı?a
- 2. Ndéh t'ah ts'enı?a Dene náodhée
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Earth Cover Mapping

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

Shaat'ah ndéh edihth'éh íichu
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Ecoregion

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

(i) There are 42 different ecoregions in the NWT

Ahsíı kadéh̄a ndéh nech'aa k'eh megulı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Ecological Representation

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

Notes:

Core Representative Area

Small sample areas which do not have development

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

Ndéh sughácho k'eh Ahsíı kadéh̄a k'etsenehta mıgulı (South Slavey)

Notes:



Benchmark Area

An area for research where development is not allowed

Ndéh mek'eh keots'ent'á gondı t'ahsıı
mek'eh hıle ıle
(South Slavey)

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

Ndih ełech'ąą kadehza
(South Slavey)

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

Nee ch'áaxóot'ı
(South Slavey)

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

Sats’o t’ah tahsıı éts’ehıı eghaelanda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Model (MARXAN)

A computer program that recommends what areas should be protected

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

- 1. Sats’ó náwoh deondıh ndéh k’éts’endıh gha gondı
- 2. Sats’ó gondıh natsı́ hele
- 3. Sats’ó medá gháade meghaladaZ
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Hotspot

An area that has many values

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

- 1. Ndéh ídzáh nıde ode t’ahsıı ıq elet’eh thela égodaat’ı
- 2. Ndéh gondıh?’eh ehek’eh thela
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Boundary

A line that divides up areas

Ndéh k'eh tluh k'éóthet'1
(South Slavey)

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

Koe ndéh k'éodí gha ndéh gíhchu
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Candidate Protected Area

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

Iláa déráhdéh ndéh gíhchu
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Interim Protection

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

(i) This type of protection usually lasts 5 years

Due gogha gok'édí
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Third-party Interests

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

Edegha nádaohthe gha gotah nełah
(South Slavey)

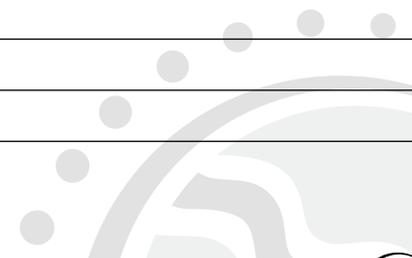
Notes:

Sponsoring Agency

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

Edéh k'éxhǫdih gha náxǫe heh tthe
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Protected Area

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

Iláa ndé kenhdi
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Network of Protected Areas

Many protected areas that are connected to each other

Ndéh exots'edih ehłénıla
(South Slavey)

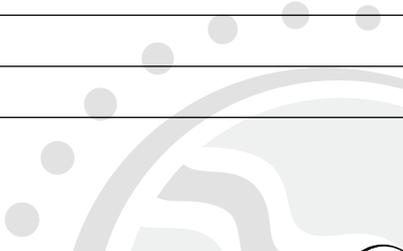
Notes:

Management Plan

A plan that says how they will manage the protected area

- 1. Ndéh k'éodih gha seegóodlá
 - 2. Ndéh ts'ihchu exořets'ehndih
- (South Slavey)

Notes:



Land Use Plan

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

Ndéh t'ahodedhı gha segódlá
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Mineral Potential

The chance they have of finding rich rocks in the area

tthe détı gogha nezı keodat'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Hydrocarbon Potential

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

Ełeh thetl'ıı gúıılı leondıh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Conservation Area / Zone

An area where development is not allowed

Ndéh mekeh ahsíi xóleh ch'a thane nító (South Slavey)

Notes:

Special Management Area / Zone

An area partly protected but some development is allowed

Ahsíi ghááde ndéh k'eh táhsíi xoxéh (South Slavey)

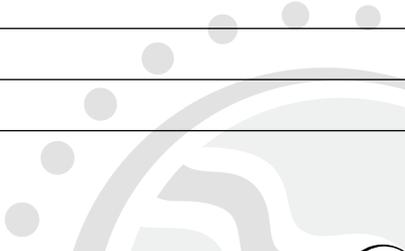
Notes:

Land Withdrawal

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

T'ah tsíi hołel ch'a ndéh niáts'edíi chų (South Slavey)

Notes:



Prospecting Permit

Written permission to explore for rich rocks on the land

Tthe keaneta gha edihtł'éh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Mineral Claim

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

Ndéh góı̄chu gha satsó náthemza
(South Slavey)

Notes:

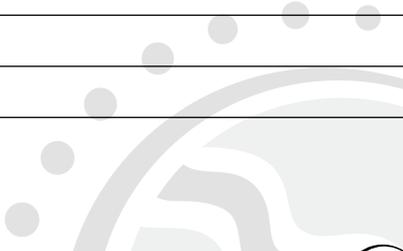
Crown Rights

Federal government lands

(i) Usually refers to surface or mineral rights.

Ndéh gots'ę kaodhe gots'ę
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Call for Nominations

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

T'aa eghálaidée azhíí ndé ts'ę agende
ghq kágógedi
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Call for Bids

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

Mek'eh soomba níts'įǰá
(South Slavey)

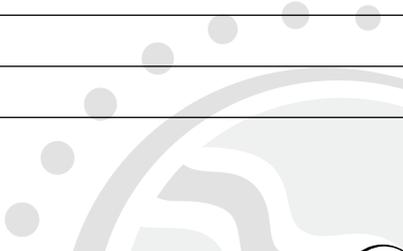
Notes:

Surface Rights

The right to work on top of the land

Ndéh daa eghálaeda edihtł'ę
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Mineral Rights

Ownership of what is underneath that land

Ahsíí ndeh zhí tthelá ts'é k'aodée
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Exploration Licence

Written permission to explore the land for oil or gas

1. Edihł'é medaxáde k'ets'eneta
2. Tłe kágeneta gha edihł'é gq̄q̄chu
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Significant Discovery Licence

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

Tłe gúʔq̄ gha edihł'é gq̄q̄chu
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Production Licence

Written permission to take out the oil and gas

Eghálaeda gha edihl'é gqochu
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Landman

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

Tle Dene ndeh hutyó ts'é gogende
(South Slavey)

Notes:

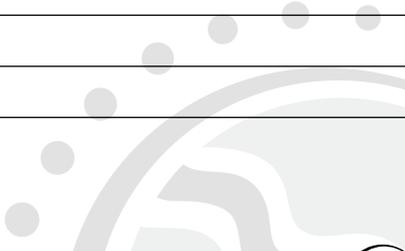
Landowner

The ones who own the land

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

Dene mendée hutyó
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Aboriginal Peoples

The descendants of the original peoples of Canada

Góhdlı ndé ts'ę Dene kéle
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Consultation

Seeking advice from aboriginal people before development goes ahead

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

Ehtah yáots'inde
(South Slavey)

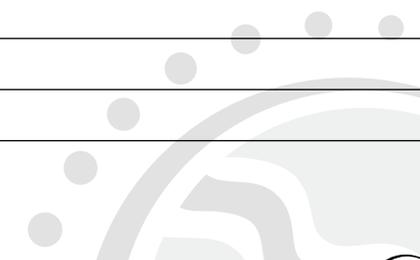
Notes:

Settlement Area

An area of the Mackenzie Valley with a settled land claim

Ndéh gúchú
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Settlement Lands

Lands that belongs to the land claim group

Ndéh meseeníyaets'ıtı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Early document outlining how a relationship will work

Notes:

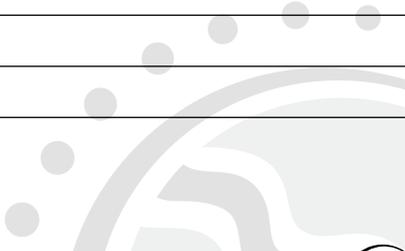
Access Agreement

Formal consent to carry out work on private lands

Mé nde k'e eghálaeda edihtł'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:

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



Access and Benefit Agreements

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

Notes:

Royalty

Taxes on money made by a company from oil and gas

T'asíi hots'utóq ts'eh Soomba hetaa ts'elé
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Benefits Plan

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

Ediht'é dat'é met'áodedhı gha
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Environmental Impact Assessment

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

Ndéh k’e dágoat’úú hésií gháts’ında
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Development

Work carried out on land or water

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

Nde hé tu chu k’eh eghálaeda
(South Slavey)

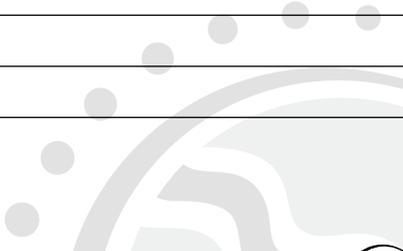
Notes:

Development Proposal

The plan for a development the company wants permission to do

Azhíí ghálaeda gha edıhtł’é k’eh thela
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Self-assessment

Looking at how your development will change things

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

- 1. Edets'ėhk'eh gogháts'enda (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Edek'áts'enah ta (Hay River)

Notes:

Footprint

The amount of land the development will use

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

- Ndéh t'áh ats'at'ı́ moódat'ı́h (South Slavey)

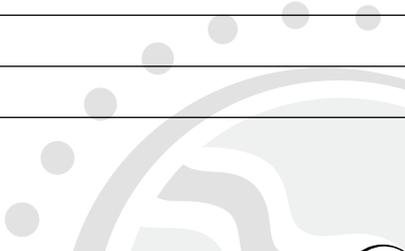
Notes:

Project Life Cycle Assessment

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

- 1. T'ahsı́ k'ónı xohłéh, séé melqh gots'ė megháts'enda (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Ahsı́ xohłéh dhę megháts'enda (Hay River)

Notes:



Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)

Studying how a way of life will change from new development

1. T'ahsú k'óni xohléh gha dehsee dene zhéegededíh gha kegúúzáh (Fort Simpson)
2. ʔahs'íú ts'égghó dene gulí náts'endéh meghaets'enda (Hay River)

Notes:

Gender-based Assessment

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

1. T'ahsú k'óni xohléh gha nidé,dáóndíh denelí chu, ts'éélí chu goch'ągodétsı gha kegúúzáh (Fort Simpson)
2. La ts'égzó denezho/ts'elı gulí aget'ı (Hay River)

Notes:

Reconnaissance

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

1. Atthe gok'eats'énéhtq góghq ts'eda gha
2. Alą gok'eats'éné't'a (South Slavey)

Notes:



Spatial and Temporal Boundaries

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

Dáodéhtah odí t’ahsıı ghalaenda
gha gó?o
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Baseline Conditions

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

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

1. T’ahsıı nechá xohléh godheh, dene chu, nee chu goxéh dágúht’e gondı íıchu (Fort Simpson)
2. Deondıh gothę edets’enda (Hay River)

Notes:

Primary Research

New information that is collected to answer a specific question

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

1. Séé su t’ahsıı k’eats’enehta t’áh ká meghoh t’ahsıı k’ónı egots’edííráh gha ot’e (Fort Simpson)
2. Dagots’edekę ts’e?o ahsıı k’ónı ełéts’ełe (Hay River)

Notes:



Secondary Research

Information gathered from reports to answer a specific question

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

1. Edihł'éh k'eh zhats'ehtı gháádé meghq̄ keots'edíí'áh (Fort Simpson)
2. Mek'éodej̄o gha meghq̄ edihł'é k'eh yeats'etı (Hay River)

Notes:

Longitudinal Research

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

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

1. Sáodéhthah gots'ę t'ahsı́ k'eaneta t'áh sı́ ęlek'ée agoot'ı gha goghágenda (Fort Simpson)
2. Edánıt'e xayee holı ʔó adédhą́ yagenda (Hay River)

Notes:

Trend

A pattern of change that is happening over the years

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

1. Sáanéht'é xaye gots'ę ęlek'ée agoot'ı (Fort Simpson)
2. Súghanét'ę xayie zhíe gúlı́ agot'ı (Hay River)

Notes:



Quantitative Research

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

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

- 1. T’ahsı́ ets’edehtáh ghááde t’ahsı́ k’eaneta (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Edánét’ı́ holı́ gha goghóts’enda (Hay River)

Notes:

Qualitative Research

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

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

- 1. Dene zheghoh dágeedı́ ghááde t’ahsı́ k’eaneta (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Edáts’edı́ ghaedé mendáıt’ı́ k’ets’eneta (Hay River)

Notes:

Key Informants

Important community people to talk to when researching changes

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

- 1. T’ahsı́ ghoh zháogedı́hsho dené (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Dene gok’endı́ ts’edézá keh (Hay River)

Notes:



Community Surveys

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

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

1. Kóę gó?o gotah t’ahsú ghoh keots’edúú?áh gha nıde dene dagots’edehkeh (Fort Simpson)
2. Azhoo koét’ah dagoets’edeke (Hay River)

Notes:

Local Knowledge

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

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

1. Dene thah ezhi nágunde t’áh hotié ezhi gó?o goghoh keogedıhsho ot’e (Fort Simpson)
2. Yundée chu duh chu kóét’ah deondıh nets’endéh k’éots’endzı (Hay River)

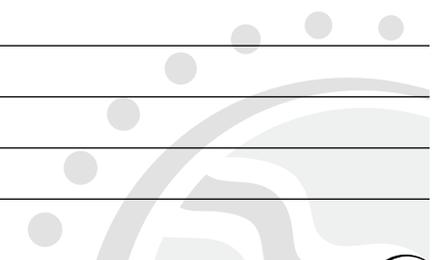
Notes:

Traditional Knowledge

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

Dene náhodheé (South Slavey)

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*

1. Kóę góꝝ edets'ęhk'eh azhíi séé gogha met'áhodéꝝá azháqt'e egogeedíꝝáh (Fort Simpson)
2. Azhíi met'ah gots'edı ts'edıchá (Hay River)

Notes:

Case Study

An example from experience somewhere else

Notes:

Valued Components

Things that are important to the community, family or person

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

1. Kóę góꝝ dene gogha t'ahsıı met'áhodéꝝá azháqt'e (Fort Simpson)
2. Met'aots'edıtha holı ghats'endá (Hay River)

Notes:



Indicator

Something that shows whether or not something is changing

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

1. Met'áh t'ahsú gúúlíh adandíh ets'íhdzáh (Fort Simpson)
2. Gúlu agonda megots'edí (Hay River)

Notes:

Appropriate Indicator

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

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

1. Kótah gúúlíh aodandíh azhí gháádé t'ahsú ets'edehtáh gha súh ət'e (Fort Simpson)
2. Keot'ah endanęte gúlu agot'ı́ gha keogedı (Hay River)

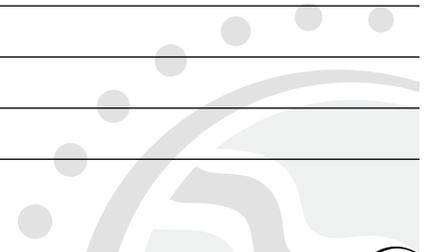
Notes:

Determinants

Factors that make something happen; things that cause something

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

Notes:



Co-occurrence

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

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

1. T’ahsín ɔkɪ ɛlɛgháádé at’ɪ
(Fort Simpson)
2. Eghádé agot’ɪ kó kíɪ ɛlét’e hɪle
(Hay River)

Notes:

Induced

Caused by

Notes:

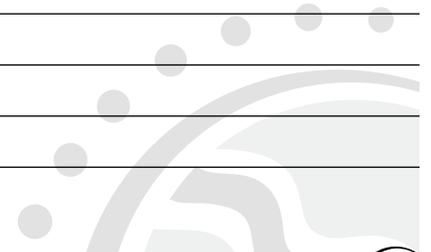
Causal Factor

An activity that makes changes happen

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

1. Azhíɪ séé mets’ɛhɔ́h t’ahsáagot’ɪh
(Fort Simpson)
2. Mets’egó gúlíɪ ɔagot’ɪ (Hay River)

Notes:



Mental Mapping

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

1. T'ahsín xólı mets'ehʔóh dáágoot'ı, menazets'enidé dek'edaał'éh (Fort Simpson)
2. Edáets'enıdhę ts'enetł'é (Hay River)

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

1. T'ahsín xólı ts'ehʔóh dágúht'e edıhtł'éh k'eh moodaat'ı (Fort Simpson)
2. Edíłt'eh k'eh ahsín ełáenéla (Hay River)

Notes:

Impact Pathways

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

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

1. T'ahsín xohléh gha odı gonıgóıhthı gha (Fort Simpson)
2. Gúlıı agot'ı ełáenéla (Hay River)

Notes:



Direct Impacts

Changes that happen specifically because of a new development

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

1. T'ahsín k'óni xólí ts'ehzóh gúúlih agoot'íh (Fort Simpson)
2. Tahsín ts'íqó gúlíi agot'í (Hay River)

Notes:

Indirect Impacts

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

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

1. T'ahsín k'óni xólí ts'ehzóh gonáh chu t'ahsín kádekéh (Fort Simpson)
2. Mets'író chu gúlíi agot'í (Hay River)

Notes:

Perceived Risk

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

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

1. T'ahsín xohléh gha ghoh dene nígededíh (Fort Simpson)
2. T'ahsín gho naeníts'ídhe (Hay River)

Notes:



Impact Equity

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

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

1. T’ahsú k’oni ts’eh dene azhoh elegháádé zhets’eh t’ahsú edegenenih (Fort Simpson)
2. Ełénét’e ahsú ehndats’ę rá (Hay River)

Notes:

Intergenerational Equity

Protecting resources to share with future generations

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

1. Nee k’eh t’ahsú ełenahch’á gúúłı, yundah ts’ę gogha mek’éodih (Fort Simpson)
2. Yundah gogha ahsú k’éts’endí (Hay River)

Notes:

Resilience

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

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

1. T’ahsú zhágóındih dzáagodandih goteh egededéh gha dúle agııt’e (Fort Simpson)
2. T’ahsú yágúondí dúlee yéh genda (Hay River)

Notes:



Vulnerability

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

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

- 1. T’ahsú zhágóíndíh gotah gúúlíh ago-dándíh ts’é nágetse íle (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Yet’áh gendá gha nágetse híle (Hay River)

Notes:

Limits of Manageable Change

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

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

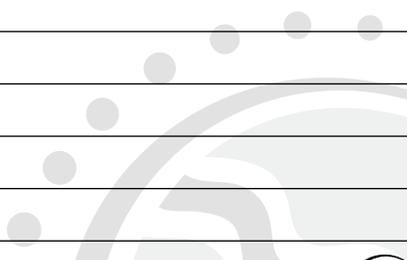
- 1. Sáodenéht’é gots’é zoh gúúlíh agon-deh gha (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Edáodacho dúlee nıots’edízá (Hay River)

Notes:

Residual Impacts

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

Notes:



Futures Foregone

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

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

1. T’ahsú xólú dúh dzene met’áhodedhı t’óh, gok’éhxa yundah ts’é azhıı ets’edetsı gha sóondı (Fort Simpson)
2. Yundah dágonđıı gha holıı (Hay River)

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

Ndéh k’eh ahsú ló ghálaeda (South Slavey)

Notes:

Sustainability Assessment

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

1. Yundah ts’é dene dáóndıh gogendıh gha gok’eagenehta (Fort Simpson)
2. Yundaa agha gonezıı gogháts’enda (Hay River)

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*

Ahsíí dúle met'áh anats'et'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Cost-benefit Analysis

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

1. Godétı́ gha xó sı́ı k'ála mets'enıdhe goghagenda (Fort Simpson)
2. Desée met'áots'edethı́ gha hét'ıı (Hay River)

Notes:

Risk Analysis

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

Ká sỏndı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Precautionary Principle

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

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

1. Meghoh ts'enej1 t'áh dugoats'endí (Fort Simpson)
2. Dúé hédékó edenúdzá híle (Hay River)

Notes:

Zero Tolerance

Strictly follow the rules; no second chances

Notes:

No Net Loss

Replace habitat you take from the fish with new habitat

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

Ahsí nets'edechu kó metł'ąą nįats'įráh (South Slavey)

Notes:



Proactive

Acting to make change before something bad happens

Notes:

Adaptive Management

Always looking for better ways to work

Ahsíi héghots'eda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Polluter Pays Principle

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

1. Eghálaꝛeda kágedáꝛa nee tsíjogehthi níde senaogedleh gha zoh góꝛq (Fort Simpson)
2. Edetl'áá senígots'é ꝛah (Hay River)

Notes:



Alternative Energy Sources

A way to make power from things that replenish

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

1. T'ahsín dèh dúe t'ahsín etl'eh
2. Tleh ohthane th'ahsín etleh t'áh agooti'ı

Notes:

Ground Truthing

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

1. T'ahsín gok'eagenehta dené, síı ehtth'ı agıllá gha gots'ogehthe (Fort Simpson)
2. Dene ahsıı k'enetá ts'é etth'e koet'ah gots'eh daogedé (Hay River)

Notes:

Social Impacts

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

1. Dene edegedendah gúúlıh adandıh (Fort Simpson)
2. Łáą náts'edé gòh gúlıı agot'ı (Hay River)

Notes:



Cultural Impact

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

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

1. Dene gonáodhe gohthę agoot'ı (Fort Simpson)
2. Dene gonáodhe gúlıı at'ı (Hay River)

Notes:

Economic Impacts

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

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

1. Dáóndıh saámba ts'edetsı gúúlıh adındıh (Fort Simpson)
2. Gúúlı saámba ts'edetsı (Hay River)

Notes:

Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA)

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

1. T'ahsıı xohléh ts'ádats'edındıh ık'éhxa t'ahsıı gots'ę at'ı (Fort Simpson)
2. Ełéh senıdaots'ę dęzı (Hay River)

Notes:



Compensation

Paying people affected by a bad change

1. Gogohthé gúúlíh níodédhé nídé ezhi gha góts'ozéndíh (Fort Simpson)
2. Tsíhoídhe ghq góts'oendí (Hay River)

Notes:

Socio-economic Agreement (SEA)

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

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

1. Ełexéh edíhtł'éh gehtsı gháádé eghálagenda (Fort Simpson)
2. Goyatı goagénéęo hésıı k'egızhée ghaíle (Hay River)

Notes:

Developer

The ones who want to do the work

Soomba gha edíhtł'é hetsı helı (South Slavey)

Notes:



Development Application

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

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

Edihtł'é medaxáde agot'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

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

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

Ndéh chu tu chug gha dene gedéth'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

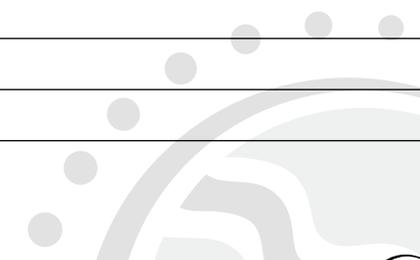
Preliminary Screening

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

Xıdı ahsıı ghats'eda
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Permit

Written permission to use land or water for a development

Edihtł'é medaxáde ndéh k'eh eghálats'enda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Land Use Permit

Written permission to use the land for a development

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

Edihtł'é daxáde ndéh k'eh eghálaeda
(South Slavey)

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. Edihtł'é megháde tu ats'eᑕ
2. Tu ghálaeda gha edihtł'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Potentially-affected Community

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

1. Kóǵé góʔǵ sǵǵ gogohthę agondeh gha goghágenda (Fort Simpson)
2. Ahsǵı hoǵé ts'egǵǵ koǵét'ah gulı agonda gothe (Hay River)

Notes:

Directly-affected Community

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

1. T'ahsǵı k'ónı xóǵı ts'ęhǵǵh kóǵé góʔǵ gúǵıǵh agondeh gha (Fort Simpson)
2. T'ahsǵı ts'ǵǵǵ koǵét'ah gulıı yégededı (Hay River)

Notes:

Adverse Impacts

Effects from a new development that make life worse

Ⓢ *Also known as negative impacts; for example, people having to leave their families for work*

1. T'ahsǵı xóǵı ts'ęhǵǵh dzáagot'ǵı (Fort Simpson)
2. Ndak'e godezhé deghaodedhe (Hay River)

Notes:



Beneficial Impacts

Effects from a new development that makes life better

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

- 1. T’ahsín xólı ts’ehʔóh gogha nezı kéodaat’ı (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Gonezı gha gúlıl agot’ı (Hay River)

Notes:

Local Government

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

Kótah k’aodée keh (South Slavey)

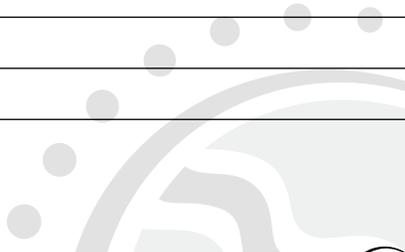
Notes:

Referral

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

Ahsín nıts’ıá xqo méghots’eda (South Slavey)

Notes:



Might

Something has a reasonable chance of happening

- 1. Edahghoh (Fort Simpson)
- 2. T'axq (Hay River)

Notes:

Impact on the Environment

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

Ndéh gúlı ande
(South Slavey)

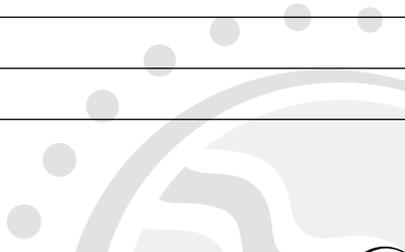
Notes:

Public Concern

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

Azhqo dene kagonde hothę genıdhę
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Environmental Assessment

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

Súgháthaa ahsíi ghats'eda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

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

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

Dené ladá dhaa déth'ı́ ahsíi ghq
gogedéth'q
(South Slavey)

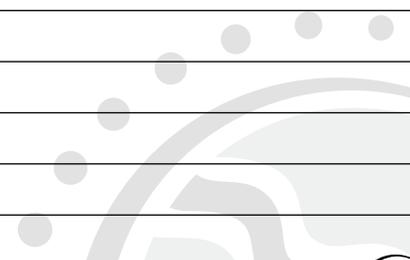
Notes:

Rules of Procedure

Rules to follow when the board does its business

Ladá dhaa detth'ı́ edihł'é getsı́ ghádé
agot'ı́
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Development Description

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

Azhíí ghálaeda hésií edihł'é k'eh nít's'ile
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Public Registry

The place where they file the documents for the assessment

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

Azhq̄ gogha edihł'éh k'éhodí k'éh
(South Slavey)

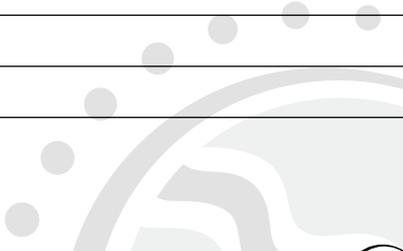
Notes:

Scoping

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

Ahsíí kéots'eníthı dhęh mats'enda
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Terms of Reference

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

Megháde eghálaeda gha edihł'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Work Plan

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

Edáondíí gonezų eghálaeda hólí
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Party

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

Edágot'ıı hésiıı ghq gogende t'áh
légehdé
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Information Request

Written questions

Dagoets'edeke datl'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Expert Advisor

A trained and knowledgeable person who gives advice

Dene guzhóq gonde
(South Slavey)

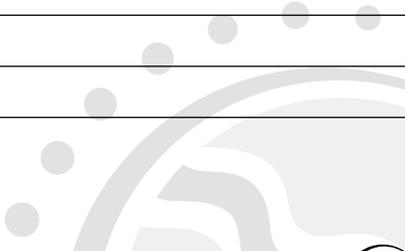
Notes:

Public Hearing

Meeting held with everyone to talk about the proposed development

Azhóq gots'edéhtth'q
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Commitment

A public promise to do something

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

1. Dezhaatié goghágeniᓃᓃ (Fort Simpson)
2. Yatı goats'ęᓃᓃ (Hay River)

Notes:

Likely

Something that has a better chance of happening than not happening

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

1. Xoh gothę (Fort Simpson)
2. T'axᓃ gothę (Hay River)

Notes:

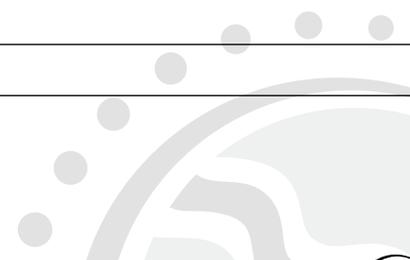
Significance

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

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

1. T'ahsı́ xólı́ ts'ęᓃᓃh úúł'íé dzáagondeh godheh zhéghᓃlagenda gha góᓃᓃ (Fort Simpson)
2. Gúlı́ senagots'ęᓃı́ (Hay River)

Notes:



Suggestion

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

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

1. Séénaogudleh għoh agógeedi (Fort Simpson)
2. Ahsíi menaets'enjdhę (Hay River)

Notes:

Measures

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

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

1. Edihłt'éh gháádé dzáagondeh ch'á agogíhthę gha góꝛꝛ (Fort Simpson)
2. Edihłt'éh agáádé ɹats'et'ı (Hay River)
3. Ndéh k'eh dzágonde ch'á gondı níts'ıꝛá

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

See tháá ahsíi méghɔts'eda (South Slavey)

Notes:



Cooperation Agreements

Written agreement to work together

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

Dene soomba gots'ę ehłéghálaıdée
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Preliminary Information Package

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

Gondı edıhtł'é mendáedı gots'enda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

NWT Water Board

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

Tu gha k'aodée
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Environmental Impact Study

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

Dzágút'e dhèh gondı nats'etsı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Participant

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

Amı́ gots'ándı hésı́ı
(South Slavey)

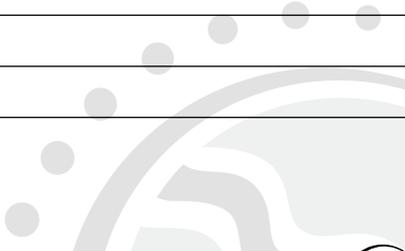
Notes:

Intervener

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

Tanı́e theda dagoedehke
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Panel Hearing

Public meeting with ones who sit on a panel

Ahsíi móots'eníthi dhèh megho
gots'ende
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Responsible Authority

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

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

K'ahodhe gotł'ąą ts'ę agot'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Responsible Minister

The government leader responsible for making the decision

Ndedhé K'ahodée
(South Slavey)

Notes:



National Energy Board

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

K'aodée got'áodézá gha
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Regulatory Review

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

Gonezų gha ahsíi gháts'enda
(South Slavey)

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*

K'ahodée godaxáde ndéh k'eh eghá-laeda
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Enforcement

Making people obey a law or rule

T'ahsú k'éats'útt'e gha góʔq
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Inspector

Person who makes sure the development is following the rules.

Dené theda hésií goghq yatı theʔq
ts'edétth'q
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Monitoring

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

Gúli ʔagot'ı k'ats'eneta
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Monitoring Agency

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

Amíı gúıı agot’ı keokedíh
(South Slavey)

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.

Ndéh k’ęę níats’ııı’ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Reclamation

Fixing the land after a development is done there

Ndéh k’ęę anats’edle
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Site Reclamation

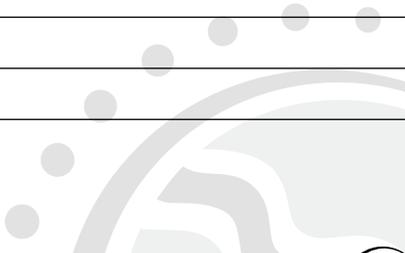
Restoring the area back to nature

K'ée anaots'edleh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:



Socio-economic Environment

What life is like for the community or person

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

1. T'ahsú azhoh t'áh dáóndíh edets'edendah (Fort Simpson)
2. Gonagóóthé t'áá gots'endíh (Hay River)

Notes:

Boom and Bust Cycles

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

1. Xone ét'1 eghálaɁeda lɔ anagot'íh (Fort Simpson)
2. Godɔ chá guílé ts'é ndéh agúhja (Hay River)

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. Saámba t'ááts'é saámba nadedídléh (Fort Simpson)
2. Saámba edek'eh saámba nadetsɁ (Hay River)

Notes:



Labour Market

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

1. Eghálažeda kazhažetı xó kéenéht'é íle (Fort Simpson)
2. La edaí chọ ghaadé eghálaídé (Hay River)

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%

1. Dene íé dílatth'ę hono ts'ęh dágenéht'é eghálažeda gııtó (Fort Simpson)
2. Aíé dílatth'é hono ts'ę dene édánét'e la hıtoq (Hay River)

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%

1. Dílatth'ę hono ts'ęh dágenéht'é dúh eghálagenda, gots'ęh dágenéht'é eghálažeda kágenetse (Fort Simpson)
2. Edánét'e la keneta gots'eh la mets'ę (Hay River)

Notes:



Unemployment Rate

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

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

1. Dene k'íe dilatth'ę honq ts'ęh dágenét'ę eghálagundá egeenıdhe xó gogha eghálareda híle (Fort Simpson)
2. Dene egháodá ganıdhe kq la mets'e híle (Hay River)

Notes:

Employee Retention

The ability to keep workers employed with your company

1. Amıı gogha eghálats'ęnda, k'éndah gok'ęgendıh (Fort Simpson)
2. Enats'ıt'a ch'á gok'ęhodé (Hay River)

Notes:

GINI Coefficient

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

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

1. Egedehtáh gháádé sıı dene eléenéht'ę saámba gehtsı ęgodaat'ı (Fort Simpson)
2. Koę t'ah néts'edé amıı saámba hetse (Hay River)

Notes:

Vocation

Job/career you are trained for

Notes:

Mobility

Ability to move from place to place

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

Notes:

In-migration

New people moving to the community

Notes:



Inflation Rate

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

1. Egedehtáh gháádé saámba ło k'etł'éh t'áh t'ahsín déťí agúújá égoodaat'ı (Fort Simpson)
2. Ahsíı dek'ıřı kó dété (Hay River)

Notes:

Consumer Price Index

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

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

1. Azhíı łąłı nářendíh ąt'e, sáodéthah zheghořenda gháádé dágodéhtí keogeedıhsho (Fort Simpson)
2. Ahsíı náendíı díé shu ts'ę shu at'ı (Hay River)

Notes:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

1. Odı góřo t'ahsín ts'ehtsı, t'ahsín nářendíh dáodéhtí ąt'e (Fort Simpson)
2. Edáodacho gha ahsíı gháts'enda (Hay River)

Notes:



Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI)

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

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

1. T’ahsú nezu, t’ahsú dzóot’e ts’é saámba k’egodh1 goghágenda (Fort Simpson)
2. Gonezu ts’é dzágút’a k’eh noets’ehndé (Hay River)

Notes:

Subsistence Economy

Traditional economy

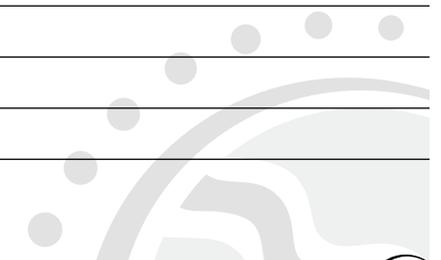
Notes:

Harvesting

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

1. T’ahsú kazets’eniðhe (Fort Simpson)
2. Ndeh k’eh ahsú kats’eniðha t’áots’edáh zá (Hay River)

Notes:



Life Skills Training

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

Notes:

Cultural Retention

Ability to keep culture strong

Notes:

Cultural Maintenance and Transmission

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

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

- 1. Dene gonáodhe thah mek'êts'yúndíh gogha łatazedezhe (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Yundaá gogha dene gonáhodhee nezu mek'êts'endé (Hay River)

Notes:

Quality of Life

How good someone feels their life is

1. Dágodenéhzú gots'endíh
(Fort Simpson)
2. Deodih gonezu gots'edí holi
ghats'edá (Hay River)

Notes:

Population Health Model

Looking at all the things that make us healthy or sick

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

1. T'ahsú azhoh edeetáh t'áh
dáodenéhzú dene edégededíh
goghágenda (Fort Simpson)
2. Gonezu ehta náts'edé (Hay River)

Notes:

Community Wellness

How healthy a community is

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

1. Kóé goxéh tsííne góʔo
(Fort Simpson)
2. Got'ah nezú goʔó (Hay River)

Notes:

Autonomy

Ability to make our own choices

Notes:

Dependency

Rely on others to survive

Notes:

Social Cohesion

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

- 1. Ełet'áhots'edehzáh (Fort Simpson)
- 2. Ełet'áts'enǰá t'ah ehta náts'edé (Hay River)

Notes:



Social Capital

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

1. Ełets'edezhíh t'áh náts'etse (Fort Simpson)
2. Ełets'edęchá t'ah ehtaa náts'edé (Hay River)

Notes:

Social Infrastructure

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

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

1. Dene gots'áodi gha eghálareda zhágúhłı (Fort Simpson)
2. Met'ah gonezu nets'ę goꝛó (Hay River)

Notes:

Capital

Things of value which can be used to make life better

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

1. T'ahsıı met'áhodéꝛá xáts'ehzha t'áh nezı gots'endíh (Fort Simpson)
2. Ahsıı met'aots'edethe meghaade gots'ędí (Hay River)

Notes:

Heritage Resources

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

Yundeé dágoat'ı́ı́ hésiı́ı́ k'éots'edezhq
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Demographics

The characteristics that describe a group of people

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

1. T'ahsı́ı́ egedehtáh t'áh dene ghq
t'ahsı́ı́ keogı́ı́háh (Fort Simpson)
2. Edeht'éh k'eh ahsı́ı́ hutá móodat'ı́ı́
(Hay River)

Notes:

Functional Literacy

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

1. Łáah t'áh edıhtł'éh egots'edıhshq
t'áh dúle met'áhots'edehthı́ı́
(Fort Simpson)
2. Dzene tanét'aa azhı́ı́ edáts'eı́ı́
ets'edetł'e edehtł'e k'eh yats'eti
k'éots'edazhq (Hay River)

Notes:

Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs)

Any illness or disease spread from person to person through sex

Notes:

Incarceration

In prison; in jail

Notes:

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

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

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

1. Bebía choh theda t'oh kótúé t'áh tsíjdhe (Fort Simpson)
2. Bebía choh ts'ehda kótúé t'áh tsíts'ehthi (Hay River)

Notes:



Core Need

Not being able to afford good enough housing

1. Kóę nezų ts'edet'ı gha dúwé (Fort Simpson)
2. Koę gonezų xáts'eřų gha dué (Hay River)

Notes:

Poverty Line

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

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

1. Łíé xaye saámba dánéht'é ts'ehtsı gháádé á dene saámba et'ı le k'ęę goředetáh (Fort Simpson)
2. Etuts'enét'ı k'éh gutá (Hay River)

Notes:

Notes:

Geology

Looking at the way rocks are made

Zhǫ́ǫ gotthée gháts'enda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Geologist

A person who studies the way rocks are made

K'agenehta dené
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Geochemistry

Studying what the rocks are made of

Tthê mezhíh keandhta
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Geophysics

Studying how rocks act

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

Tthe dáamodat'ı k'eaneta
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Geophysical Survey

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

Tthe ch'adı gha dz'úhdzáh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Samples

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

Tthe daxáde tle edánét'e
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Core

A piece of rock that comes from drilling and is tested

Tthe edáondíí gha meghágoeda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Core Analysis

They study to find out what the rock is made of

Tthe tah tle káts'eneta
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Permafrost

Ground that is always frozen

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

Tthe tené
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Active Layer

The ground on top of permafrost

Ndeh gotem daa
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Surficial Material

Things left behind on the land

Tahsıı tóné ndéh k'eh niníítł''íh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Fossil

Animals or plants from the past trapped
in old rocks

The k'eh edatł'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Erosion

Wearing away the land with water, ice or wind

1. Azhoh got'áh nágózah
2. Ahsíí t'ah nágózah
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Subsurface

Under the surface of the land

Ndéh gozhíh gok'eanehtha
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Stratification

Forming layers

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

Tthe k''álé ełek'eh dahthela
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Bedrock

The layer of solid rock underneath the ground

1. Ndéh tǵ'ah tthe nínıǵa
2. Ndéh zhǵh thek'éh
(South Slavey)

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

Tthe k'eǵtheǵá móodat'ǵ
(South Slavey)

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.

Tthe ek'échia kádeǵa
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Indicator Minerals

Rocks that give hints that rich rocks might be found there

Tthe megháadé tthe déti egúúzá
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Kimberlite

The type of rock where diamonds are found inside

Tthe dezhí zhí tthe ejaa
(South Slavey)

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*

Tthe dezhí
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Diamond

Valuable, very hard, clear rock

Tthe lu
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Gold

Valuable yellow metal

Sq̄q̄mba dettho1
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Arsenic

A poisonous metal in some rocks

Tthe zhí naídí1 ɫ̄n̄ɫ̄
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Silver

Valuable white metal

Satsó dek'alih
(South Slavey)

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

Satsóq detsili
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Nickel

A shiny silver metal used to make steel stronger

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

Satsó met'áh ahsíí nezú holé
(South Slavey)

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*

Tthe sats'óq héde
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Lead

Soft, grey metal often used to make bullets

Sooxení
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Iron

Metal that rusts

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

Satsó dezhi
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Quartz

The white veins in the hard rock

Tthe k'a

(South Slavey)

Notes:

Quarry

A place where they mine rocks above ground

Tthe nádadedhı́ légele

(South Slavey)

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*

Tthe ká

(South Slavey)

Notes:



Sulphurous Rock
Rocks containing sulfur

Elé tthee
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Sulphide Minerals
Sulphur in the rocks

Tthe tah elé
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Red Mud
Mud that is red

Tthe nádadedh1 detsil1
(South Slavey)

Notes:

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



Potash

A mineral used in fertilizer

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

Ahsíi ełénezhe
(South Slavey)

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*

Eleh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Sandstone/Mudstone

A rock made from sand that has hardened

Tha dezhí
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Hydrology

Studying the way water moves

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

Tu neda k'eogedihsho
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Water Balance

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

Tu edánét'ę k'etl'éh ?udzáh
(South Slavey)

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.*

Tu dhąą ndé yáthela
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Surface Water

Water on top of the ground

Ndeh dah tu thelá
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Ground Water

Water underground

Ndeh go tu
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Porewater

Water inside rocks

Tthe tah tu
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Water Table

Where the top of the water is underground

Ndéh gotúé
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Spring

Water that flows up through the ground

Nde zhí gots'ę tu kaílı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Drainage Patterns

The way water flows to the big river

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

Gondíh gots'ę tu delı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Runoff

Water that flows on the ground to a lake or stream

Dea yánlǐ
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Tributary Streams

A small river that flows into a bigger one

Deha ts'ę tagáh kadéłǐ
(South Slavey)

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*

1. Deha k'éh gǝrǝshádhe anagoot'íh
 2. Meghátazetthe
- (South Slavey)

Notes:



Discharge

Measuring the water flowing through a river or stream

Tu dánádétse nlih
(South Slavey)

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*

1. Tu tlah gohtl'eh kágoh
2. T'ek'adlu
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Sediment

Mud loose in the water

Gohtl'e míré
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Fish-bearing Lakes

Lakes with fish in them

Łue tu

(South Slavey)

Notes:

Oligotrophic

A clear lake that does not have algae growing in it

Odi łue túé thekq

(South Slavey)

Notes:

Eutrophication

A lake that has too many plants in the water

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

Eghokí lq due

(South Slavey)

Notes:



Benthic Invertebrates

Water bugs that live on the bottom of lakes

Tu tł'ah gotehtsá
(South Slavey)

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

Odı t'ahsıı endáa
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Home Range

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

1. Godı t'ahsıı enda k'eh
2. Godı golqah edendad
(South Slavey)

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

T'ahsúí nadédéh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Staging Area

A place where many birds land together to rest during migration

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

1. Det'onę nadeshıı k'e
2. Nats'ę déshıı k'eh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Predator

An animal that hunts other animals to live

(i) For example: Wolves or eagles

Golqę etthę ohshetıh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Prey

An animal that is hunted by other animals

(i) For example: Rabbits or caribou

Golq̄a t'ahs̄i zh̄ika aenidhe
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Carnivores

Animals that only eat meat

(i) Such as wolves and bears

Golq̄a ēlet'áh endah
(South Slavey)

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

Det'on̄i k'ada?a t'ahs̄i k'a?enidhe
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Passerines

Birds that sing

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

Chụah zhá?ijl káda?a
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Shorebirds

Birds that live on the shore

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

Dụah tambáh nadéh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Waterfowl

Birds that live on or near water

Det'one kade?a
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Ecology

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

T'ahs í zhagóandíh egots'edí?ah
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Ecosystem

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

1. Ndéh k'eh t'ahsíi azhoh e?et'áenda endah
2. Ndéh heh ?íé ?ats'ı́ t'ẹh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Ecological Integrity

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

Nee k'eh t'ahsíi azhoh xéh gonezu go?o
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Ecological Process

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

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

1. Ndéh xéh ch'áagot'ı
2. nándégodhe
(South Slavey)

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

Ndéh sazecho k'eh t'ahsıı ełenahch'á
guúıı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Productivity

The ability of the land to grow things

(i) How well something uses the sun to grow

Sadee kone t'ah dáode nęhzu
edets'enda
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Vegetation Class

A group of plants that normally grow together

It'óq ełegáh shánehsheh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Carrying Capacity

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

Dáodéhthah t'ahsı́ ezhi endah gha
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Behavioral Response

The normal way the animals will react

Golqá t'ahsı́ ts'ę gogı́ı zhq
(South Slavey)

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*

T'ahsɪɪ elegeɔets'I t'ah zhagɪɪnda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Mortality

The number of deaths in a group over a certain time

Sadéhtah gozhíh hich'adíh gondíh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Population Fluctuations

Changes in the number living in the group

T'ahsɪɪ dáneth't'e enda?edéh
(South Slavey)

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

T'ahsú endah hyle adandih
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Fragmentation

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

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

Ndéh gúlú ats'eleh
(South Slavey)

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

Hútl'í agot'ı t'áh ndéh ts'ıts'ethı
(South Slavey)

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

T'ahsúı ı odıı dheh dádéthah
meghálats'enda
(South Slavey)

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

Ashíı ghoh agúht'e egots'edíızah
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Probability

What they think the chance is it will happen

Edahghoh t'ahsıı gondah olıı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Mean

The average of a series of numbers

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

1. T'ahsú azhoh ets'edehtáh gots'eh t'ahsú gháádé lahts'its'edhah (Fort Simpson)
2. Edáonét'ee gháádé (Hay River)

Notes:

Median

The middle number in a series of numbers

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

1. T'ahsú azhoh ets'edehtáh ts'eh gotani the?o á neets'edíchu (Fort Simpson)
2. Tanje the?o (Hay River)

Notes:

Mode

The most common number in a series of numbers

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

1. T'ahsú ets'edehtáh gháádé odíníh edetáh lólíh met'ah agoot'í á ot'e (Fort Simpson)
2. lait'u ets'edehtá t'ah ats'et'í (Hay River)

Notes:



Analytical Detection Limits

The smallest amount of something that can be noticed

Daodąts'elıa t'áh tahsı́ mek'éodejǫ
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL)

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

Ahsı́ met'áh gúlı́ kéodat'ı́
(South Slavey)

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*

Tu dezhı́ hílé
(South Slavey)

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

Ahsíí dezhí tu tah ǫt'e
(South Slavey)

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

Tu tah ts'etene k'edle
(South Slavey)

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

Danét'e ahsíí yat'a gotsíé hílé
(South Slavey)

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*

T'ahsú t'ene daꝑedheh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Condensate

Liquid that separates from gas vapour

Tle ts'ę ahsú kádejú
(South Slavey)

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*

Gotł'éh mbę cj'a tu zhek'ehagehꝑı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Fugitive Dust

Blowing dust from development

Gotl'éh mbée
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Fly Ash

Ashes in the smoke

Łe tah lémbee
(South Slavey)

Notes:

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

Emissions

Human made waste sent into the air, water or land

Yat'a t'ahsín łnı t'ah tsígodhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

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



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

Ahsíí danét'e t'ené yet'áh gots'ę hílé
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Acid Rain

Harmful rain

Łe ts'ę ch'q ch'ilé
(South Slavey)

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).

Tué zhíe ahsíí k'aets'ehda
(South Slavey)

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*

T'ahsú ledé dazedeh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Global Warming

The warming of the earth's temperature

Ndéh nadhíh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Ambient Air Quality Parameters

Testing the air to measure the chemicals in it

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

Ndéh godhah met'áh ta'ejíh
dádenéhazú
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Meteorological Stations

Stations that record the weather

Mehaád nándé godhe k'eodejɔ
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Waste

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

Ahsíí met'áh tu ts'ídhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Toxic Waste

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

Ahsíí ch'ilé tah naídıí łııı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Contaminants

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

Naídíi lı́ı́ ahsı́ı́ tsı́ı́deh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Hazardous Substance

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

Naídíi tı́ı́ı́ móneji
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Heavy Metal

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

Tthe dzóot'ee neké gogha nezı́ı́ híle
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Bioaccumulation

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

Tahsú ełeghō shézhe t’áh tsíhodhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Critical Load

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

Ⓢ If they pass this level, things will never be the same again

Ahsú met’áh tsíhodhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Lethal Concentration: 50% (LC50)

A number to show how poisonous something is.

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

Naídı tıng nats’e t’áh tanje tıch’adı
ıqódeh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Toxicity

The amount of poison something has

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

Ahsíí dámódejíi
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Chronic Toxicity

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

Naidíi łını yáelenızhe
(South Slavey)

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)*

Tthe nezū káts'eneta
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Esker

A long skinny ridge made of gravel found on the land

Ehda nitheza
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Drilling

Making holes in the land with a drill

Ndé goghaets'edéde
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Borehole/Drill hole

A drill hole to look for rocks

Tthe káoneta k'éh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Advanced Exploration Program

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

Tthe azhᑭ ts'ᑭ mats'enda
(South Slavey)

Notes:

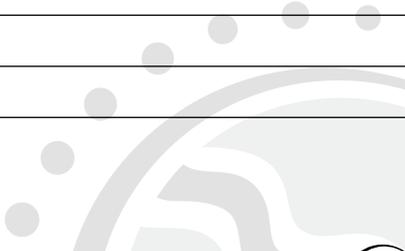
Ore

The rich rocks

① *A mixture of minerals and gangue from which at least one of the minerals can be extracted at a profit*

Tthe mé satsᑭ ho'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Deposit

Place where there are enough rich rocks to start a mine

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

Tthe nezų lq
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Possible Ore Reserves

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

Tthe mek’eanetq gháadé dúle meįka
aets’eniđhe
(South Slavey)

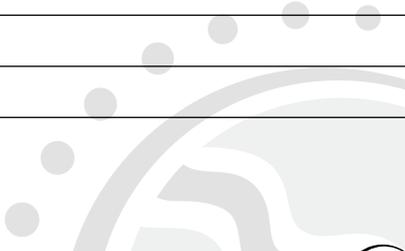
Notes:

Probable Ore Reserves

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

Tthe déti gúúlį láagodát’į
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Recovery

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

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

Mets'ę danét'e tthe nezu ats'edídla
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Byproduct

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

Tthe gothąą
(South Slavey)

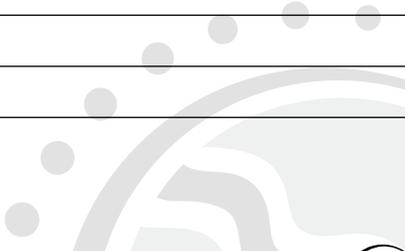
Notes:

Mine

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

Odı ahsíí káts'eneta
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Open Pit Mine

Mine by digging a big hole on top of the land

(i) A mine where excavation happens on the surface

Ndéh gozhíodágé
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Underground Mine

Working underground to take out rich rocks

Ndéh gozhíe k'éogózá
(South Slavey)

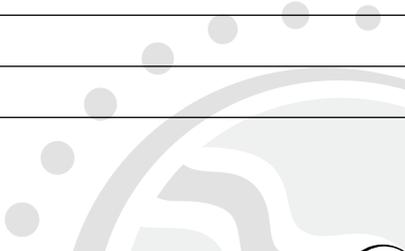
Notes:

Dragline

Big machine that scoops the rocks with a hanging bucket

Satsó méh Ndeh náots'ech'u
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Headframe

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

Godáı̄tq̄q̄ k'éh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Shaft

An underground mine entrance that goes straight down

Odı̄ tu ch'ılé k'éhondı̄ı̄
(South Slavey)

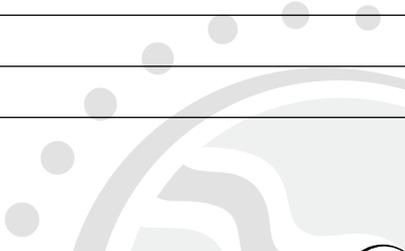
Notes:

Adit

The entrance to the underground mine that is not straight down

Ndeh gozhı̄ gı̄ra kéodét'ı̄
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Crosscut

An underground tunnel that crosses the big tunnel in the mine

Talá gozhi gořá
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Sumps

A hole to collect run-off water

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

Tu lémi k'é
(South Slavey)

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

Ndéh zhih kágoagé
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Sloughing

Rocks crumbling off walls

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

Tthe t'áh tsíne názah
(South Slavey)

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*

Ndéh zhih tthe káts'ele
(South Slavey)

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*

T'asíi méh tthe nák'éh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Auger

A small drill to make holes in rock

Met'áh ndé gozhi dídea
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Jackleg

A drill that has its own stand

Satsó met'áh gozhíodíde náı̄za
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Barricading

Blocking off the poisonous gas underground

Ahsí medáedé̄zha
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Berm

A barrier wall made of earth on the ground

Gohtl'e t'áh méh hóli
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Processing Plant

A building that harvests the rich rocks

Eghálaeda k'éh gózo
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Flue Gas Desulfurization

They are taking sulphur out of the smoke

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

Elée ledé húle ats'ezi
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Baghouse

A filtering bag that collects smoke

Menı́dá ahsı́ı at'ıı tehı́je
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Crusher

A machine that crushes rock into smaller pieces

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

Met'áh tthe nádededhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Hydration

They are adding water to it

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

Gha tu dezhı́ ts'etł'ı́
(South Slavey)

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*

Ahsíí n̄ts'ędét'áh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Slurry

Dirty water

① *Watery mixture of insoluble matter, such as mud, lime.*

Tu dezhí
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Smelting

Melting rocks to separate out the metal

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

Tthe ts'edíłı ts'ę satsó ats'ełı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Slag

Waste from melting rocks

Tthe hedíli ts'ę ahsíi ch'ilé aola
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Effluent

Wastewater from the mine

Tu ch'ilé
(South Slavey)

Notes:

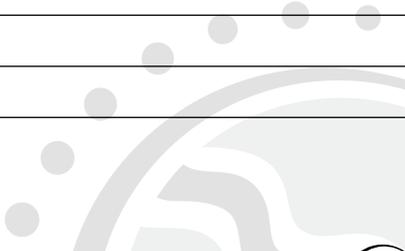
Ion Exchange

Using electricity to clean the water

Tu seets'eleh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

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.*



Reverse Osmosis

Taking the salt out of water

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

Tu ts'ę dedhaa ats'eᑕ
(South Slavey)

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*

Satsó met'áh tu ch'ilé kázení
(South Slavey)

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*

Gotł'éh t'oleh naładethł k'éhodih
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Waste Rock

Left over rock after work is done

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

Tthe ch'ile
(South Slavey)

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*

Tthe t'áts'at'ú aúlah
(South Slavey)

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*

Tthe káts'edeth k'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Tailings Pond

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

Tu ɥɥɥ k'éh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Leaching

Chemicals being “washed” out of rock by rain

Choh t'ah tthe nádíe kálɥ
(South Slavey)

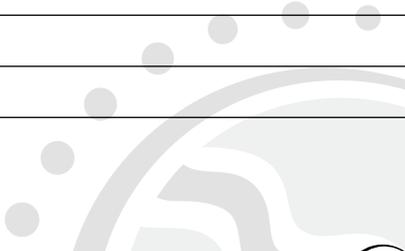
Notes:

Acid Mine Water

Water that is contaminated by rocks from the mine

Ndeh gozih tu ch'ilé
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Decommissioning

Closing the mine forever

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

Ndéh k'e eghálaeda hésiᑭᑭ senaots'edleh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Backfill

Rocks used to fill up the hole when mining is finished

Ahsíᑭ káoneta kéníots'itł'í
(South Slavey)

Notes:

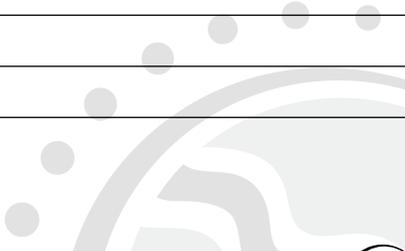
Cap

Something that protects the mine waste rock from the rain

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

Naídíᑭ ᑭᑭᑭ dáets'edédeh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Western Canada Sedimentary Basin

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

1. Canada godáne k’eh Ndéh gozh̄h ełeh ło theđl̄
2. Canada godáne keh Gondí ełeh ło ḡl̄ (South Slavey)

Notes:

Permeable Rock

A rock that water can flow through

Tthe nında tu at’ıı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Impermeable

Liquids can not flow through it

T’ahsı́ d̄je megha detł’ıı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Basement Rock
The oldest rocks underground

Ndeh goshíé tthe
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Producers
Oil companies

Dene ahsíi kágeneta keh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Petroleum Rock
A rock that holds oil or gas

Odíi tle gúli hésií tthe ghádé
mek'éodejǫ
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Hydrocarbon

Different types of oil and gas

Tġe dedó

(South Slavey)

Notes:

Petroleum

Black oil or natural gas

Ndéh gotġee hēsġġ kádeza

(South Slavey)

Notes:

Gas

Vapors or fumes

Tġe tsġ

(South Slavey)

Notes:



Natural Gas

Vapour gas burned for heat and power

Ndéh gotłée dék'óq
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Natural gas that is made into liquid

?á tle naílé
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Methane

Natural gas

Tle ts'į hésií łendíle
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Gasoline

Type of oil used for fuel

Ndeh gotł'ee
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Dry Gas or Lean Gas

Gas with no water in it

Tłe t'áh tu káts'ehl'í
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Associated Gas

Gas that is with the oil underground

Tłe ełek'e dathetł'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Dissolved Gas

Natural gas that is liquid and mixed with oil

T̄e datuh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Oil

Black liquid from the ground

T̄e dedó
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Sweet Oil or Gas

Oil or gas that does not have sulphur

T̄e ɫek'oḡ
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Sour Gas

Smelly natural gas that has sulphur in it

T̄le t'áh elée
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Dissolved Water

Water in the oil

Tu t'áh t̄le
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Vibroseis

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

Tthe zhí náetheth'ę ts'údzáh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Seismic Surveys

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

Tthe zhí náetheth'ę ts'údzáh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Air Gun

Tool that uses noise to see what is under the lake

Nęts'í tthk'í tųéé ahsí nadétth'í
hózhá
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Seep

Oil and gas that appears on the land by itself

Ndeh got'ee kátl'í
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Shallow Gas

Gas that is close to the surface

Ndeh daá ts'éxqo tle thet'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Viscosity

The thickness of the liquid

Gonezuu yánıı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Off Shore Drilling

Drilling for oil and gas in the ocean

Ndeh ch'á tle káets'ededehı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Off Shore Rig

A type of drilling structure used to drill in the ocean

Ndeh ch'á tle gha satsó náíṛa
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Derrick

A large structure used to hold up a drilling rig

Tle gha satsó náíṛa
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Drill

A tool used for drilling holes

Godeh
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Bit	Mégozhíots'edíde lq Theꝛq (South Slavey)	Notes:
The tip of the drill that cuts the ground		_____

Diamond Bit	Méh tthe náts'edededhı (South Slavey)	Notes:
The tip of the drill is made of diamonds		_____

Drilling Mud	Gotł'ee met'áh gozhíots'édíde (South Slavey)	Notes:
A special liquid used for drilling		_____



Gas Detection Analyzer

Something that will notice when they find gas while they drill

Nde daa satsó met'áh tle káoneta
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Wellbore

The hole made by drilling

(i) Also called borehole or hole

Ts'ataá gozhíadéde
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Depth

How deep the oil is

Edáodéhjii
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Directional Drilling

They drill slanted underground

Satsó k’o éxoníʔa
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Wildcat

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

Sée atthe gha gozhíots’edídedhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Exploration Well

A well drilled to search for oil or gas

Tle hésiı́ gha gozhíodádedhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Dry Hole

There is not enough oil in the well

Gozhíagodé?á gógg
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Delineation Well

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

Tle thet'1 gha gozhíahodédedhi
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Discovery Well

The first well they drilled and found oil

atthe gozhíots'edíde
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Flowing Well

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

Ndéh gozhíe gots'ę tle kámı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Well Control

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

Ahsíí dek'é ch'á mehoets'endı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Gusher

When the oil shoots out from the well

Tle xáde káedehk'é
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Blowout

Gas and oil that escapes too fast

Kádek'é

(South Slavey)

Notes:

Blowout Preventor

A plug to stop it from escaping too fast

Ahsí menídláa ch'á mots'ehndi

(South Slavey)

Notes:

Flare

It burns extra gas at the end of the pipe

Satsó k'o ló kó dékó

(South Slavey)

Notes:



<p>Field A place where they drill many oil and gas wells</p>	<p>Odı tle káoneta k'éh (South Slavey)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Oil Patch A place with many oil wells</p>	<p>Odı tle káoneta (South Slavey)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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<p>Cubic Foot They count the amount of natural gas with this number <i>Ⓢ It is the amount of gas that fits in a box with all sides one foot long</i></p>	<p>Łlé goké aecho (South Slavey)</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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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*

Azhq̄q ts'ę̄ taɪ goké aecho
(South Slavey)

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.*

Líbarí
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Parts per Billion / Million

Number used to show how much is mixed in there

Danét'e meta ats'eh̄ɪ mets'edeta
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Trap

Underground rocks that hold oil or gas in it

Tthe t'aa leh huyó
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Reservoir

A lake of oil or gas underground

Tthe zhí tle thethl'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Potential

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

Danet'ee holı genıdhę
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Reserves

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

Dáedédedhı tle hésıı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Development Well

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

Tle gúlıı medhąą gozhíadédedhı
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Injection Well

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

Met'áh tle kámı gha tu
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Well Completion

Making the well ready for taking out the oil and gas

Ts'ataá met'áh ats'et'ı́ gha tué k'éh
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Production

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

Satsó k'o gha tle ts'ataá agı́lá
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Compressor Station

A building that makes pressure to push gas through a pipeline

Koé satsó kó k'eh theꞤ ahsı́ı detł'ı́ı
hoendi
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Flow Line

A pipe underground

Satsó k’o eláɁa
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Pipeline

A pipe that moves gas

Satsó k’o mezhí t̄e detł’í
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Oil Spill

Oil spilled on the land or water

T̄e naładétł’í
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Land Farm

Where they clean the dirt after an oil spill

Ndéh denᓃdá ts'edehtl'í
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Well Abandonment

They clean up, cap the well and leave it

Dumáts'indí
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Well Depletion

To use up all the oil or gas

Húle gots'é mat'áh ats'et'ı
(South Slavey)

Notes:



Gas Processing

They fix the gas so it can be used in machines

Tle łats'ets'ehtł'íi
(South Slavey)

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:



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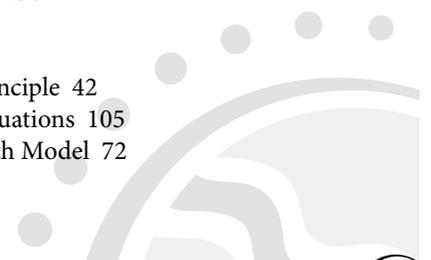
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Recovery

Benchmark area

Hydrocarbon

Geologist

Cultural Retention

Legislation

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis