



Mackenzie Valley  
Environmental Impact Review Board

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS Tlicho

Benchmark area Recovery

Geologist Hydrocarbon

Legislation Cultural Retention

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis

Introduction . . . . . 3

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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, Tlicho, 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](http://mveirb.nt.ca).



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

## **Chipewyan**

Jonas Adams

Sarah Basil

Ann Biscaye

Bertha Catholique

James Marlow

Leona Poitras

## **Tlicho**

John Drygeese

Grace Mackenzie

Margaret Mackenzie

Violet Mackenzie

Michel Paper

Mary-Rose Sundberg

## **Gwich'in**

Eleanor Firth

William George Firth

Bertha Francis

Sue Look

Joanne Snowshoe

Mary Teya

## **North Slavey**

Irene Betsidea

Dora Blondon

Douglas Dillon

Jimmy Dillon

Dora Grandejambe

Judy Kochon

Edith Mackeinzo

Mabel Martin

Alphonsine McNeely

Jonas Neyelle

Lucy Ann Yakeleya

## **South Slavey**

Phillip Constant

Sarah Gargan

Elizabeth Hardisty

Alex Tambour

Fred Tambour

Joe Tambour



**Legislation**

Law

Ndègotłeh naàwo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Federal Legislation**

Laws of the Canadian Government

1. Sòmba nààledq nàawo-dettah
  2. Ndèts'ò k'àowodè nàawo-Rae
- (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Territorial Legislation**

Laws of the GNWT

Edzanè gha ndèts'ò k'àawo nàawo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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.

Edzanèk’e naàwo ghàà ndè hoìdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Stewardship**

Taking good care of resources, especially the land

Ndè hots’ihdì gha goòla  
(Tlicho)

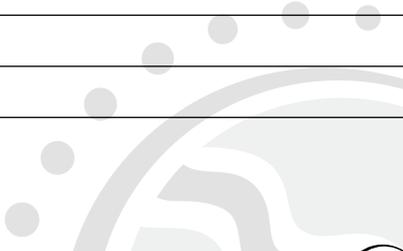
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**Protection**

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

Ndè hots’ihdì gha goòla  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Conservation**

Wise use of resources so they are available into future

Wek'enàhots'ehà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sustainable Development**

Development that helps us now but will not hurt future generations

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

1. Wet'à edets'eeda ha dîle
  2. Wet'à edakats'ede ha dîle
- (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Globalization**

Increasing economic ties between countries around the world

Hazhə nee gha  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Renewable Resources

Something that comes from the land and replenishes itself

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

Ndè gots'ò t'asìi nadeshe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Non-renewable Resources

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

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

Ndè gots'ò t'asìi nadeshe-le  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Protected Areas Strategy

With it, communities can protect special areas from development

1. Ndè wexoìdì gha eghàlahoda
  2. Nààwo weghà ndè wexoìdì
- (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Conservation Value**

Showing the importance of protecting an area compared to other areas

Ndè wet'aà t'à wexoìdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Values**

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

Done nàawo wet'aà wexoìdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Earth Cover Mapping**

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

Yat'a ts'ò, It'qa dehshe ndè enìhtl'è  
ìichì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Ecoregion**

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

*(i) There are 42 different ecoregions in the NWT*

Ndè necha ełek'èch'ahot'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Ecological Representation**

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

Ndè tsıwı ch'àà wexoıdı  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Ndè ìichı tsıwı ch'àà denahk'e wexoıdı  
(Tlicho)

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**Benchmark Area**

An area for research where development is not allowed

Ndè wegodı weghà asıı wexè ìidza  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Ndè necha-le ełek'ech'ahot'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Ndè ełek'èch'ahot'ı  
(Tlicho)

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## 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*

Satsq wet'à nadq asıı wek'èho?o  
(Tlicho)

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## Model (MARXAN)

A computer program that recommends what areas should be protected

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

1. Weghà edı ıt'qa dehshe wegat'ı  
2. Model (MARXAN)  
(Tlicho)

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## Hotspot

An area that has many values

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

Ndè ełek'èch'ahot'ı denahk'e wet'a?à  
(Tlicho)

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**Boundary**

A line that divides up areas

Tł'1 nawhet'1  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Ndè wexoìd1 gha ìich1  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Candidate Protected Area**

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

Ndè wexoìd1 gha ìich1 nàawo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

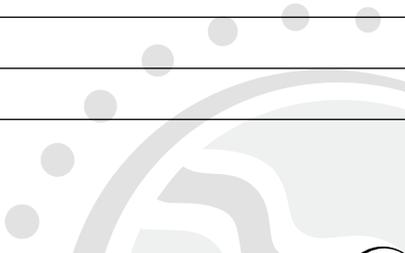
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**Interim Protection**

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*

Sıghàwa ts'ò ndè wexoìdı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Third-party Interests**

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

Taè t'à geekw'e t'à gıyatı naèta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sponsoring Agency**

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

Nààwo ghà k'ehogera  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

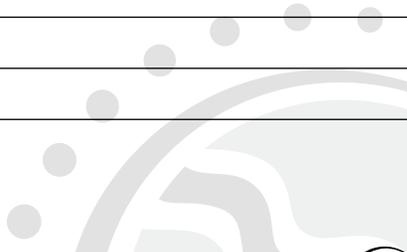
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**Protected Area**

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

Ndè wexoìdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Network of Protected Areas**

Many protected areas that are connected to each other

Elets'adats'edì t'à ndè wexoìdì nàawo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Management Plan**

A plan that says how they will manage the protected area

1. Ndè ìichì wexoìdì  
2. Enjhtl'e ghà ndè wexoìdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

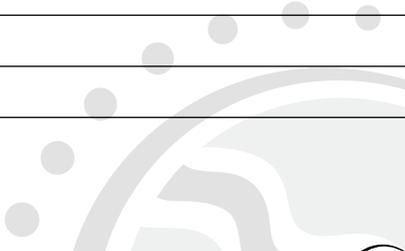
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**Land Use Plan**

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

Edàànı ndè k'e eghàlats'eda ha  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Mineral Potential**

The chance they have of finding rich rocks in the area

Sòmba kwe dètì gòh̄ takò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Hydrocarbon Potential**

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

T̄e, dètì gòh̄ tahkò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Conservation Area / Zone**

An area where development is not allowed

Idaa gogha ndè ìichì wek'èhodi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Special Management Area / Zone**

An area partly protected but some development is allowed

Ndè ìichì edààni wek'e eghàlahoda ha òìle  
(Tlicho)

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**Land Withdrawal**

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

1. Ndè ìichì wek'e eghàlahoda ha-le
  2. Ndè ehtò
- (Tlicho)

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**Prospecting Permit**

Written permission to explore for rich rocks on the land

Enᑎhtł'è ghà ndè ìichı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Mineral Claim**

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

Ndè ìichı (Sòmba kwe)  
(Tlicho)

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**Crown Rights**

Federal government lands

① *Usually refers to surface or mineral rights.*

Ndè ndèts'ò k'aàwo naàwo tł'a wheᑕᑕ  
(Tlicho)

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**Call for Nominations**

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

Laà gha ası ts'eèke  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Call for Bids**

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

- 1. Laà k'è sɔmba nèt's'èza
  - 2. Sɔmba t'à laà gha edets'ehdza
- (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Surface Rights**

The right to work on top of the land

Ndè kah ts'ò k'ats'edè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

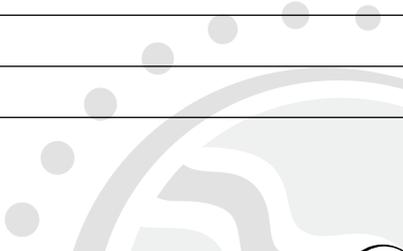
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**Mineral Rights**

Ownership of what is underneath that land

Ndè gotł'a ts'ò k'ats'ede or ndè gotł'a gotł'à wheʔo (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Exploration Licence**

Written permission to explore the land for oil or gas

- 1. T'ası hats'eta
- 2. Tłeh hàts'eta laà nıhtł'è (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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

Sınıhots'ıʔa gha laà nıhtł'è (Tlicho)

Notes:

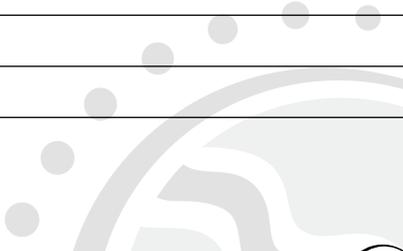
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**Production Licence**

Written permission to take out the oil and gas

Tłeh hohlè gha laà nıhtł'è  
(Tlicho)

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**Landman**

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

1. Tłeh gha dı xè ndè xè sìgohıı
  2. Tłeh gha ndè xè sìgohıı dı
- (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Landowner**

The ones who own the land

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

Ndè ts'ııtı naàwo  
(Tlicho)

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**Aboriginal Peoples**

The descendants of the original peoples of Canada

Ḏone s̱ẖ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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.*

E̱lex̱e̱ gots’edo/e̱leyatı ts’edı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Settlement Area**

An area of the Mackenzie Valley with a settled land claim

Nḏe̱ ìcẖì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Settlement Lands**

Lands that belongs to the land claim group

Ndè sùdlà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**

Early document outlining how a relationship will work

Ełek'èats'ıwq/ełek'èhoòts'eèra naawo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Access Agreement**

Formal consent to carry out work on private lands

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

Enhtł'è t'à ndè k'e eghàlahòda gha yatı hohlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

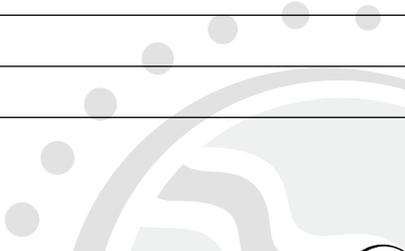
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**Access and Benefit Agreements**

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

Goxè ndè sùdlà k'èha gots'àzeèdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Royalty**

Taxes on money made by a company from oil and gas

Ndè gotl'a t'à sɔmba hohlè  
(Tlicho)

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**Benefits Plan**

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

Sɔmba hohlè t'à gots'àgedì naàwo/  
ndèts'ò k'aàwodeè, la t'à sɔmba hohlè  
naawo t'à, edaanì dɔ ts'àgedì gha yatì  
getsì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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

Edaanì laà t'á ndè xèidí ghọ elexè gots'edo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Development**

Work carried out on land or water

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

Ndè k'e laa hohlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Development Proposal**

The plan for a development the company wants permission to do

Ndè k'e laà hohlè gha yatı hohlè  
(Tlicho)

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## Self-assessment

Looking at how your development will change things

① *The developer usually does a self-assessment of its projects to prove that it will not harm the environment*

Whacho edenaawo hageeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Footprint

The amount of land the development will use

① *The land area occupied by the project, including all man made structures and any other land disturbances required to construct and operate the mine.*

Sòmbak'è gokèèk'èè  
(Tlicho)

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## Project Life Cycle Assessment

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

Edajwa gots'ò haanì goòʔo ha  
(Tlicho)

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**Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)**

Studying how way of life will change from new development

Nexè edəəgode-le wexdədɪ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Gender-based Assessment**

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

La t'ə dɔzhɪ ts'əko gɪxè ładɪ hoðɔɔ  
agojə  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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

Dakwełə asɪɪ wedanata  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

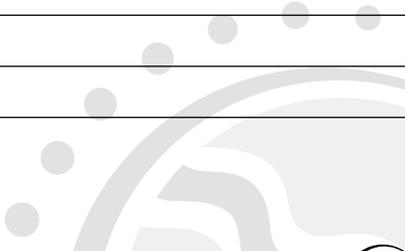
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**Spatial and Temporal Boundaries**

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

- 1. Dawhàà gots’ò asıı wedanàts’eta ha dıle
- 2. Sadze ìzhi (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

La/naawo wexè hòewı kwe wendà-nahòeta (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Gndı/Nawo hàts’eta (Tlicho)

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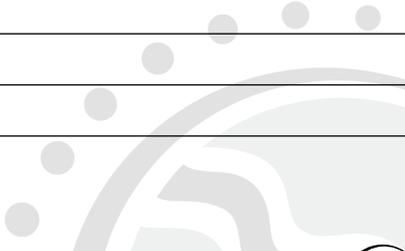
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**Secondary Research**

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*

Asìl dek'etl'è wenaawo hàts'eta  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Sąwaà tąąt'e t'asìl wexòedı t'à  
wexııdzà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Łagwa ładı anagoòt'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

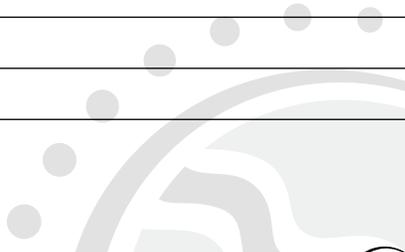
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**Quantitative Research**

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*

Asìl nàetà wenaawo hageta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**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*

Edàanì hoò?o ha s11 wexàts'èta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Key Informants**

Important community people to talk to when researching changes

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

Amìl wets'ò hòelì ts'ò gogende  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**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*

Ḏone ḏaẕè̱ke  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Ḏone edenaawo k'è̱zẖo  
(Tlicho)

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**Traditional Knowledge**

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

W̱haeḏo nà̱awo  
(Tlicho)

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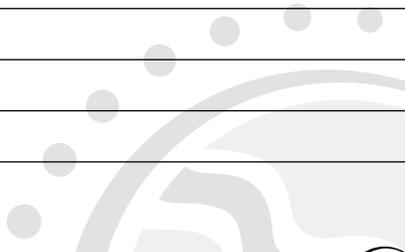
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**Community-based Assessment**

The community does its own research

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

Kòta edegha asìi hageeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Case Study**

An example from experience somewhere else

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wek'èhòdzò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Valued Components**

Things that are important to the community, family or person

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

Asìi naawo kòta gha wet'azà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Asìl ladi at'ì t'à wek'èhòdzò  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Asìl gìgha wet'a'à wexòedi  
(Tlicho)

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**Determinants**

Factors that make something happen; things that cause something

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

T'asìl ts'ìrò at'ì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Co-occurrence**

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

① *For example: Increased drinking in a community can be shown to have changed in the time a new mine has been in existence. This does not necessarily mean that the mine caused drinking any more than the drinking caused the mine to open*

Asìl nàke ełeghàà agoot'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Induced**

Caused by

Wets'ıhı?ò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Causal Factor**

An activity that makes changes happen

① *For example: If a new road can be shown to contribute directly to population increases or increases in hunting access, it is a causal factor in that change*

Asìl wets'ı?ò hagoot'ı  
(Tlicho)

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**Mental Mapping**

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

Edàanì asìì hazhò ełexèxììdì ha wegoòt'ı (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Nıhtı'è weghàà edàanì t'asìì wexììdì ha sıı wek'èhodzò (Tlicho)

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**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*

Ełek'èda wexììdì (Tlicho)

Notes:

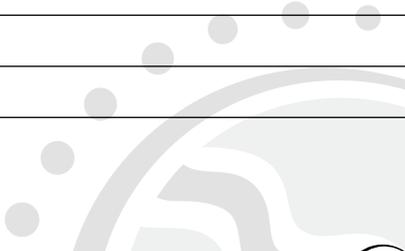
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## Direct Impacts

Changes that happen specifically because of a new development

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

Asìi hohlè t'à goxiìdi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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*

Asìi hohlè t'axo goxiìdi  
(Tlicho)

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## 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*

T'asì ghq nanìts'edè  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Hazhō ełexèt'e wet'ànhòts'ehzà  
(Tlicho)

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**Intergenerational Equity**

Protecting resources to share with future generations

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

Įda gogha wek'èts'èdì  
(Tlicho)

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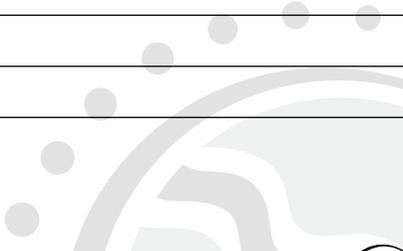
**Resilience**

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*

Asìl dezhi xò wetets'eèdè  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Asìl dezhi t'à wetets'eèdè haàdi  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Ìka whì-le gokwe asìl nezì-le sìl  
sìnats'eh?ì  
(Tlicho)

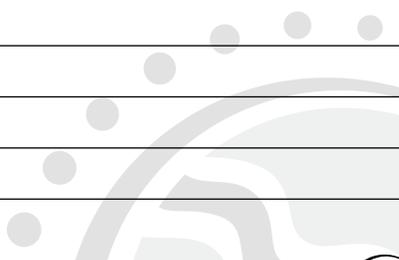
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**Residual Impacts**

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

Edeèghàà sìdla-le  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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## 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*

D11 dzeè ayì ghalats'èda t'à ıda gha  
wedets'eètsı  
(Tlicho)

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## 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

T'ası ndè xèıdı ha wedanagetah  
(Tlicho)

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## 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

ıda ahsı ıla d11 dzeè laanı goxè hoò?qa  
gha wek'ahoòta  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

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**Cost-benefit Analysis**

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

Ahsī asii wet'aæà ha wek'aèta (Tlicho)

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**Risk Analysis**

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

Ndè gotleh hàgeta (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

T'asagodech'àà wegho dadaàgeèdi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Zero Tolerance**

Strictly follow the rules; no second chances

Wech'àot'q  
(Tlicho)

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**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.*

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**Proactive**

Acting to make change before something bad happens

Dɔne gha nàdahowho/nàhots’ehdè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Adaptive Management**

Always looking for better ways to work

Nààwo gèèhdza hagèèta  
(Tlicho)

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**Polluter Pays Principle**

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

Edèk’è senàgogehɔ̀  
(Tlicho)

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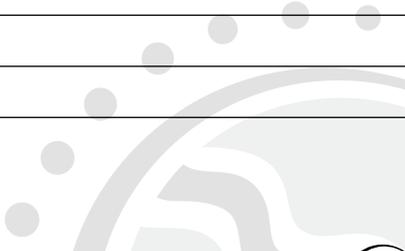
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**Alternative Energy Sources**

A way to make power from things that replenish

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

T'asii ładı wet'à ìidıkò hohlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Ground Truthing**

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

Ahsì gondı/naawo ehkw'ı lıı ha kòta  
dagogehke  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Social Impacts**

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

Edàani dणे edegeèda gık'èzhq-le ajà/  
edàani dणे edegeèda ładı at'ı  
(Tlicho)

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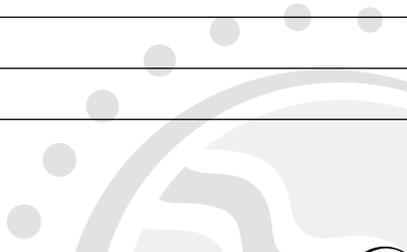
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**Cultural Impact**

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

*① The relationship with the land and time on the land, the ability to harvest wildlife and other resources, and the maintenance of traditional language, inter-generational relationships, laws and way of life*

Edàanì dōne naawo xè ladı at’ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Economic Impacts**

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

*① Economic impacts include both impacts on wage and traditional economies*

Edàanì sōmba gok’iitł’ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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

IBA, la hohlè k’èha gots’àzeèdi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

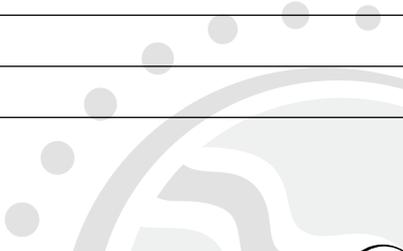
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**Compensation**

Paying people affected by a bad change

T'asagoòdzà t'à k'èha gots'àzeèdi  
(Tlicho)

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**Socio-economic Agreement (SEA)**

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

*① Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement are SEAs that include the ability to monitor the changes in a community*

Sqmba hohlè ha yatı hohlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Developer**

The ones who want to do the work

Amù wetł'ah laà hohlè ha  
(Tlicho)

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**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*

Ndè eyits’ò tì t’a eghàlats’èda gha enhtl’è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**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*

Mackenzie Valley ndè eyits’ò tì gha k’àdee  
(Tlicho)

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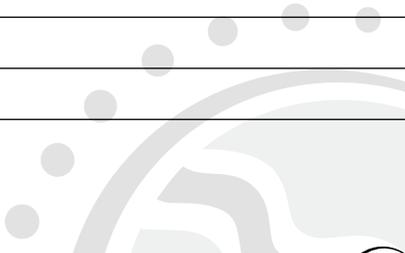
**Preliminary Screening**

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*

Laà nhtl’è gòòchì kwe nhtl’è k’aetah  
(Tlicho)

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**Permit**

Written permission to use land or water for a development

Laà en̄htł'è  
(Tlicho)

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**Land Use Permit**

Written permission to use the land for a development

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

Ndè k'e eghàlats'eda gha laà n̄htł'è  
(Tlicho)

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**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. Tı t'à eghàlats'eda gha en̄htł'è  
2. Tı n̄htł'è  
(Tlicho)

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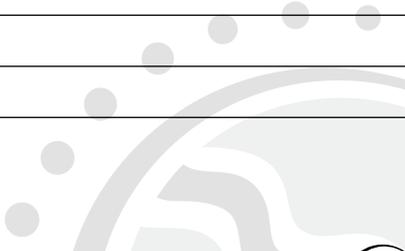
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**Potentially-affected Community**

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

Ahsì kòta wexèidı ha hõõnı  
(Tlicho)

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**Directly-affected Community**

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

La ts'ı̀òò kòta ładı ajà  
(Tlicho)

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**Adverse Impacts**

Effects from a new development that make life worse

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

Asıı ładı at'ı t'à goxııdı  
(Tlicho)

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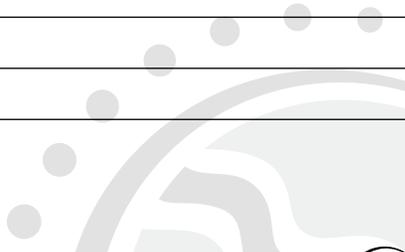
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**Beneficial Impacts**

Effects from a new development that makes life better

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

Asìl wet'á hots'ehwhı ha goxııdı  
(Tlicho)

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**Local Government**

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

Kõta k'ádeef  
(Tlicho)

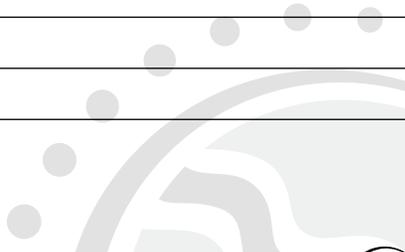
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**Referral**

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

Nıhtł'è wek'anohotah  
(Tlicho)

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**Might**

Something has a reasonable chance of happening

Edahxq tahkò  
(Tlicho)

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**Impact on the Environment**

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

Laà t'à ndè xèrìdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Public Concern**

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

Kòta asì ghq nanìdede  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

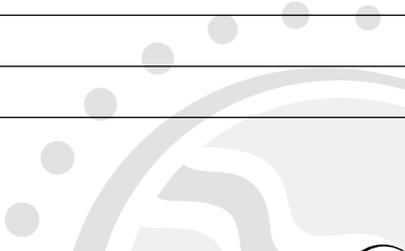
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**Environmental Assessment**

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

Ndè xèìdì ch’ àà wedanahotah naàwo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board**

The ones who sit on a board and look closely at proposed developments to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things.  
① *This board does environmental assessments and makes a recommendation to the Minister for developments*

Mackenzie Valley ndè xèìdì ch’ àà naàwo ghàà eghàlagèda gha k’ àdee  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Rules of Procedure**

Rules to follow when the board does its business

Naàwo eghàlats’ eda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**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

Edaanì laà hohlè gha nıhtł'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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**Public Registry**

The place where they file the documents for the assessment

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

Enıhtł'è whela k'èè  
(Tlicho)

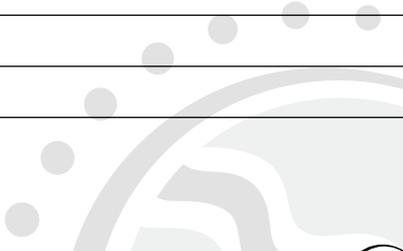
Notes:  
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**Scoping**

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

Laà wedanats'etah  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**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

Enḡhtł'è weghàà eghàlahòda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Work Plan**

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

Enḡhtlè weghaà eghàlahòda gha  
(Tlicho)

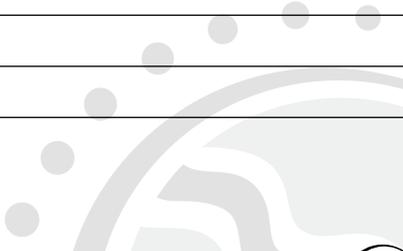
Notes:  
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**Party**

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

Amì gixè̀ìdì ha sù ndè ghọ gogede  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Information Request**

Written questions

Godı ts'ek'e  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Expert Advisor**

A trained and knowledgeable person who gives advice

Naàwo k'èzòdò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Public Hearing**

Meeting held with everyone to talk about the proposed development

Kòta done xè łegehdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Deyatı goghàgeza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Likely**

Something that has a better chance of happening than not happening

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

Edahxq sqomı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**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*

Asıı nezı-le sıı sıatsız'ehzi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Suggestion**

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

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

D11 haanì wets'ìdzà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Measures**

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

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

Esagodech'àà naawo ghàà eghàlahòda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**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

Ndè xè1d1 ha wedanahotah  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Cooperation Agreements**

Written agreement to work together

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

Ełexè eghàlats'èda yatı ts'ehtsı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Preliminary Information Package**

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

Laà wèhoiwì kwe nıhtł'è hohlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**NWT Water Board**

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

Edzanèk'e gha tı gha k'àde  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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

Ndè xèıdı ch'aà wegho godı nagehtsı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Participant**

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

Done xè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Intervener**

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

Ndè ghō dazehke dō  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

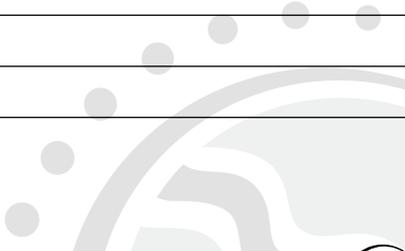
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**Panel Hearing**

Public meeting with ones who sit on a panel

Kòta łegehdì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Responsible Authority**

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

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

K'àde wetł'a hò?ò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Responsible Minister**

The government leader responsible for making the decision

Ndèts'ò k'aàwodee wetł'a hò?ò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

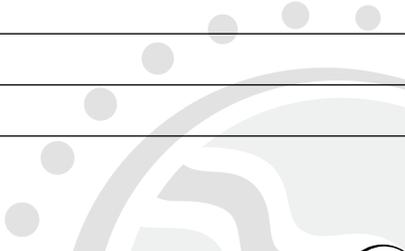
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**National Energy Board**

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

Canada gha tleh gha k'ade  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Regulatory Review**

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

Laà n̄htł'è hohlè gha wek'anahotah  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Laà n̄htł'è hohlè gha k'ade  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Enforcement**

Making people obey a law or rule

Nààwo wek'ezats'it'e ha hoʔo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Inspector**

Person who makes sure the  
development is following the rules

Asì k'aehtadʔ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Monitoring**

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

Wehoidi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Monitoring Agency**

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

Notes:

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**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.*

Notes:

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**Reclamation**

Fixing the land after a development is done there

Ndè sinaàꞗ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Site Reclamation**

Restoring the area back to nature

Ndè sɪnàʔɪ  
(Tlicho)

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Notes:

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## Socio-economic Environment

What life is like for the community or person

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

Sq̄mba hohłè t'à edàanì d̄one gixè  
hohò?o  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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

Hq̄otsa sq̄mba hohłè eyitł'ahq̄ dāwhìdì  
anàhòt'ł  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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*

D̄one t'ò sq̄mba łq̄ hohłè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Labour Market**

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

Ahsì dọ la xeètłọ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Employment Rate**

The percentage of people who have jobs

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

Dọne edàatłọ laètọ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Participation Rate**

The percentage of people who work or are looking for work

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

Dọne edàatłọ la hàeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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")*

Dḡne edàatłḡ laèḡ-le  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Employee Retention

The ability to keep workers employed with your company

La gha dḡ k'ègeèḡ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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*

Hazḡ ełexèt'e sḡmba hohlè wexḡedı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Vocation**

Job/career you are trained for

La gha hoghàgoòhtq  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Mobility**

Ability to move from place to place

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

K'ehots'ehwho  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**In-migration**

New people moving to the community

Dq ładł gotageède/gots'òtaèdè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Inflation Rate**

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

Asìl edànìhtì at'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Consumer Price Index**

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

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

Asìl edàetì wexoèdı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

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

Sqmba k'ètł'q t'à sqmba edets'etsı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI)**

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

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

Asìl t’á goxè edę goòzọ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Subsistence Economy**

Traditional economy

Ndè k’e edets’eèda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Harvesting**

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

Dechìnnì deghàlats’eda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Life Skills Training**

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

Edegeèda ha hoghàweètq  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Cultural Retention**

Ability to keep culture strong

Naawo ts'ìtq  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Dqne naawo ts'ìtq  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Quality of Life**

How good someone feels their life is

Edàanì edets'eèda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Done edàanì endaa s11 wek'aeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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.*

Kòta nezì gixè hoòzò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Autonomy**

Ability to make our own choices

Edegha naawo ts'ehtsı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Dependency**

Rely on others to survive

Wet'àhoòts'ehzà/wet'q edeèts'eda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Social Cohesion**

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

Ełexeta edets'eèda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Social Capital**

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

Dɔne nezɪ ɛlexè eghàlàede t'à gɪnaawo  
natso  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

K'aadè git'à nezɪ hoðʔɔ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Capital**

Things of value which can be used to make life better

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

Asɪɪ wet'à eghàlats'èda goht'ɔ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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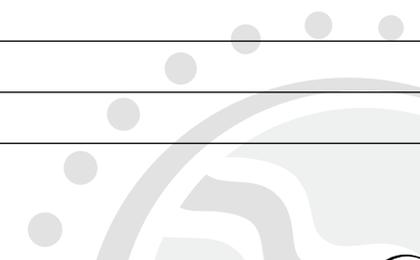
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## Heritage Resources

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

Whaedq naàwo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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*

Ilè dq kaza nàeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Functional Literacy

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

N̄htł'è k'ets'eèzhq  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs)**

Any illness or disease spread from person to person through sex

Ełexèts'ehk'è t'à tada goxìdi/ełexè  
ats'et'ı̄ tada/ełet'àts'et'ı̄

(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Incarceration**

In prison; in jail

Dɔ wedàetɔ

(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Kòtì tada t'à dɔelı̄

(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Core Need**

Not being able to afford good enough housing

Asìl dets'eèdlı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Sqmba ıq gha eghàlats'eda-le t'à dı  
eteet'ı k'èè naità  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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Notes:

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**Geology**

Looking at the way rocks are made

Kwè naàwo

Tlichò

Notes:

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**Geologist**

A person who studies the way rocks are made

1. Kwè kaeta dọ

2. Kwè naàwo k'ezọ dọ  
(Tlichò)

Notes:

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**Geochemistry**

Studying what the rocks are made of

Kwe wenaèdì ghàdetọ

(Tlichò)

Notes:

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## Geophysics

Studying how rocks act

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

Sòmba kwe kaʔà ghàdetò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Geophysical Survey

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

1. Kwe kaʔà wenaèdì wedanats'eta
  2. Kwe ìdìkò wets'ò elì
- (Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Samples

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

Ndè gotleh gha wek'aeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Core**

A piece of rock that comes from drilling and is tested

Kwè naedo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Core Analysis**

They study to find out what the rock is made of

Kwè naedo k'àeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Permafrost**

Ground that is always frozen

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

Notes:

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**Active Layer**

The ground on top of permafrost

Ndè kanagoyı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Surficial Material**

Things left behind on the land

1. Ndè goka whatsq edeghàlada  
(whaat'à lanì)
2. Asıı ndè ka ʔàila  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Fossil**

Animals or plants from the past trapped  
in old rocks

Kwè xıhshq  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Erosion**

Wearing away the land with water, ice or wind

Edeghàlada t'a nààzha  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Subsurface**

Under the surface of the land

Ndè gotl'a  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Stratification**

Forming layers

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

Kwe ełekadawhela  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Bedrock**

The layer of solid rock underneath the ground

Ndè gotl’a kwe nįza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Canadian Shield**

The large area of rock that spreads out from Hudson Bay

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

1. Canada k’ezhı kwe edèdlı nįza  
2. Kwe nèè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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.*

Notes:

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**Indicator Minerals**

Rocks that give hints that rich rocks might be found there

Weghà sòm̄ba kwe wegoit'à  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Kimberlite**

The type of rock where diamonds are found inside

Notes:

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**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*

Kwe dezhì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Diamond**

Valuable, very hard, clear rock

ʔeja kwe, kwe sade,  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Gold**

Valuable yellow metal

Kwe dekwo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Arsenic**

A poisonous metal in some rocks

Kwe wenaèdì naèdìḷ edèèdlḷ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Silver**

Valuable white metal

Sòmba dego  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Sòmba kwe dekwo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Nickel**

A shiny silver metal used to make steel stronger

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

Notes:

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**Cobalt**

Shiny white-silver metal they find in rocks with nickel

Satsq kwe sahx<sub>1</sub> lààn<sub>1</sub>  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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

**Lead**

Soft, grey metal often used to make bullets

Notes:

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**Iron**

Metal that rusts

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

Notes:

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**Quartz**

The white veins in the hard rock

Notes:

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**Quarry**

A place where they mine rocks above ground

Kwegwì k'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Kwe t'qa  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sulphurous Rock**  
Rocks containing sulfur

Dege lò lààni Kwe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sulphide Minerals**  
Sulphur in the rocks

Dege lò lààni Kwe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Red Mud**  
Mud that is red

Ehtł'è dek'ò  
(Tlicho)

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.*

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**Potash**

A mineral used in fertilizer

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

Notes:

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**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*

Ehtł'ètòò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sandstone/Mudstone**

A rock made from sand that has hardened

Notes:

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**Hydrology**

Studying the way water moves

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

T1 k'etl'ò nààwo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Water Balance**

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

T1 edàtlò haètł'1 xè edàtlò k'ehòw1  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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.*

T1 ełetałł  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Surface Water**

Water on top of the ground

Ndè k'a ti whetã'i/dehtsoa  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Ground Water**

Water underground

Ndè gotl'a ti k'etl'ò/ndè goti  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Porewater**

Water inside rocks

Notes:

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**Water Table**

Where the top of the water is underground

T1 t'à eghàlats'eda nıhtl'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Spring**

Water that flows up through the ground

Ndè gotì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Drainage Patterns**

The way water flows to the big river

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

Tıdèè ts'ò edààni tı nılı/Edààni tı nılı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Runoff**

Water that flows on the ground to a lake or stream

Eèk'ò dègotì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Tributary Streams**

A small river that flows into a bigger one

Tì/Dehtsòà elexèts'ò nìlì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Sì tat'e tì nìlì anat'ì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Discharge**

Measuring the water flowing through a river or stream

T1 datlq dexeatl'i wexe iidza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Dredging**

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

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

Nde gotl'a ndekwe hageezq / Eht'e  
kagò t'à ndè gotl'a ndè deko agehzi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sediment**

Mud loose in the water

Eht'etii  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Fish-bearing Lakes**

Lakes with fish in them

Ł1we tì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Oligotrophic**

A clear lake that does not have algae growing in it

Tè n̄hts'ı n̄tso t'à ıt'qa dek'aꞤ dehshe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Eutrophication**

A lake that has too many plants in the water

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

Tıyü, dlaa dehshe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Benthic Invertebrates**

Water bugs that live on the bottom of lakes

Tehtsa kaʔa  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Habitat**

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

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

Tıts'adı edı nàde nèè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Home Range**

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

Tıts'adı wenèè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Migration

When groups of living things move from one place to another

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

1. Tıts'adı nadezàh
2. Detqcho naèdè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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.*

Łanqde  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Predator

An animal that hunts other animals to live

*(i) For example: Wolves or eagles*

Tıts'adı nàazhe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Prey**

An animal that is hunted by other animals

*(i) For example: Rabbits or caribou*

Tıts'adı ededı t'à eda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Carnivores**

Animals that only eat meat

*(i) Such as wolves and bears*

Tıts'adı bò edè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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'qcho  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Passerines**

Birds that sing

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

Cḥja  
(Tlic̣ho)

Notes:

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**Shorebirds**

Birds that live on the shore

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

1. Cḥja nets'â-le  
2. Taba cḥja  
(Tlic̣ho)

Notes:

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**Waterfowl**

Birds that live on or near water

Det'q̣ cḥih  
(Tlic̣ho)

Notes:

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## Ecology

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

Ndè k'e asì hazhó eda wedanahota  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Ecosystem

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

1. Ndè k'e asì hazhó elexè eda  
2. Ndè xè ɬè ts'ɬɬ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Ecological Integrity

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

Ndè hotɪ eda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Ecological Process

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

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

Ndè edeghàlada nààwo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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*

Ndè k'e t'asii datlq eda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Productivity

The ability of the land to grow things

*(i) How well something uses the sun to grow*

Sadè kò wet'à asii eda  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Vegetation Class**

A group of plants that normally grow together

It'qa kaʔà elexè dehshe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Carrying Capacity**

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

Sıghàıwa ts'ò wet'ats'eet'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Behavioral Response**

The normal way the animals will react

1. Tıts'adı edàanı k'èhoʔa
2. Asııı ts'ıʔq tıch'adı k'ehòdeh ładı at'ı

Notes:

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## 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*

Tıts'adı nadeèzhe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Mortality

The number of deaths in a group over a certain time

Edatłq ełade naètà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Population Fluctuations

Changes in the number living in the group

1. Asıı datłq ładı at'ı
  2. Asıı dàà at'ı, asıı dek'aı at'ı
- (Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Endangered Species**

Living things that are in danger of disappearing

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

1. Tıts’adı wets’aèt’q
2. Tıts’adı wek’ehode ch’àà wets’aèt’q  
(Tlıcho)

Notes:

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**Fragmentation**

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

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

Ndè naèhdq/ndè ładı aja  
(Tlıcho)

Notes:

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**Cumulative Effects**

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

T’ası ndè xèıdı ha  
(Tlıcho)

Notes:

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## 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*

1. Dawhaà gots'ò wet'à edeèts'eda
2. Ha dîle  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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*

- Deʔo asìi wedanats'eta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Probability

What they think the chance is it will happen

- Hagode ha tahkò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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)

eleètłq nàetà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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

Ełek'èda nàetà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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)

Ełek'ètłq nàetà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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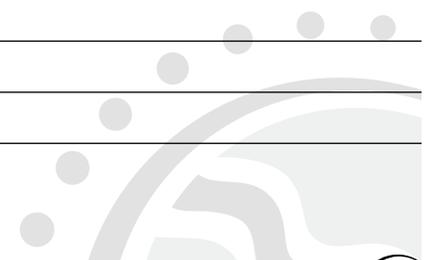
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**Analytical Detection Limits**

The smallest amount of something that can be noticed

Asii necha-le kò wegoit'à  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL)**

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

Notes:

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**Precipitate**

Particles that form in liquid

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

Notes:

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**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*

T1 asìl Datłq wets'ò ìhlè ha dì-le  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

T'as1 ats'ò daele  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP)**

The total amount of particles floating in the air

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

T'as1 atsò k'eets'1  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Particulates

Dust or particles in the air

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

1. Asıı daèle
2. Asıı wegat'ı-le k'ewech'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## Condensate

Liquid that separates from gas vapour

Tlehtsı tlehts'ıtłè ihlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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## 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*

Wet'a Ehtł'e daèdı sıgehı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Fugitive Dust**

Blowing dust from development

Ehtł'è daèdɪ/ehł'è k'ezets'ɪ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Fly Ash**

Ashes in the smoke

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

Tłehtsɪ ta łozhàà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Emissions**

Human made waste sent into the air, water or land

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

Łotsɪ\łozha daèdɪ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Notes:

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**Acid Rain**

Harmful rain

Ndè gots'ò nàedıı́ yat'a ts'ò at'ı́ sıı  
naàtl'ı́  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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).*

Notes:

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**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*

Yat'a, Tłetsı daèle wet'à deʔo gòkò  
agot'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Global Warming**

The warming of the earth's temperature

Ndè k'e deʔo gòkò agodade  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Ambient Air Quality Parameters**

Testing the air to measure the chemicals in it

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

Ndè wemə ɲhts'ı wexoıdı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Meteorological Stations**

Stations that record the weather

Weghà mọht'a edagọht'e wek'èjọ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Waste**

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

T1 chù  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Toxic Waste**

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

Naedı́ch`ìì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Contaminants**

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

Naèdìḷ kàʔa  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Hazardous Substance**

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

Naèdìḷ wets'àhodzì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Heavy Metal**

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

Notes:

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**Bioaccumulation**

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

T1 yì as11 eledè t'á naèd11 deʒo nààtso at'1  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Critical Load**

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

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

Weʒo gots'ò nafaètl'ì ha-le  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Lethal Concentration: 50% (LC50)**

A number to show how poisonous something is.

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

Notes:

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**Toxicity**

The amount of poison something has

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

Naedi ?edanaetso  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Chronic Toxicity**

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

Naediłı t'à goxoza ragot'ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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)*

Sats'ò kwe hageetah  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Esker**

A long skinny ridge made of gravel found on the land

Whaat'àà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Drilling**

Making holes in the land with a drill

Ndè yìgùide  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Borehole/Drill Hole**

A drill hole to look for rocks

Sqmba kwe ìichı gha ndè nageede  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Advanced Exploration Program**

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

Sqmbak'è daanı wegàt'ı ha  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Notes:

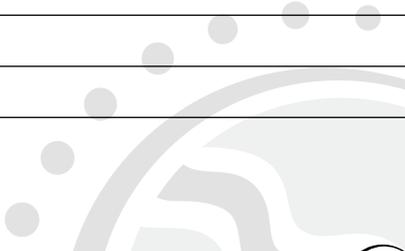
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**Deposit**

Place where there are enough rich rocks to start a mine

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

Sq̄mba kwe whetl'1  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Possible Ore Reserves**

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

Edak'q̄ as11 gq̄h̄  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Probable Ore Reserves**

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

As11 gq̄h̄ takò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Recovery**

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

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

Satsq edatłq ìichı ha dı-le  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Byproduct**

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

Sómba kwe kàza wegoit'àà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Mine**

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

Notes:

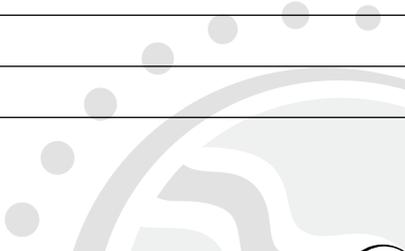
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**Open Pit Mine**

Mine by digging a big hole on top of the land

① *A mine where excavation happens on the surface*

Notes:

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**Underground Mine**

Working underground to take out rich rocks

Ndègotł'a sòmbak'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Dragline**

Big machine that scoops the rocks with a hanging bucket

Wet'à ehtł'e kago  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Headframe**

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

Notes:

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**Shaft**

An underground mine entrance that goes straight down

Ndè gotł'a ts'ò gòza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Adit**

The entrance to the underground mine that is not straight down

Ndè gotł'a goyigòza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Crosscut**

An underground tunnel that crosses the big tunnel in the mine

Ndè gotl'a (nòò) gòrà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

T1 eht'o  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Kwe yìigozà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Sloughing**

Rocks crumbling off walls

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

Kwe \ ehtł'è whatsò nàtl'ìì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Satsò kwe hazhè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Kwe naèk'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Auger**

A small drill to make holes in rock

Kwe naede  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Jackleg**

A drill that has its own stand

Notes:

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**Barricading**

Blocking off the poisonous gas underground

Goʔà k'è ʔenegèhzdè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

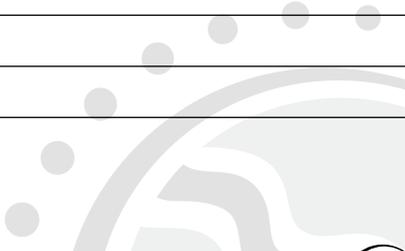
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**Berm**

A barrier wall made of earth on the ground

Dakaa hołè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Processing Plant**

A building that harvests the rich rocks

Notes:

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**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*

Degelò làànı haèwı ch'à yìihchı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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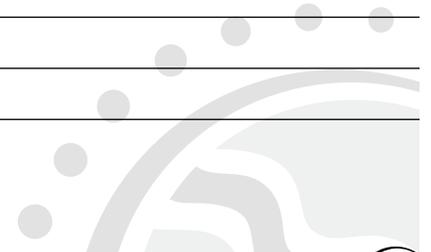
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**Baghouse**

A filtering bag that collects smoke

Ło ch'ìnatskò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Crusher**

A machine that crushes rock into smaller pieces

① *Used to reduce materials such as ore, coal, stone, and slag to particle sizes that are convenient for their intended uses*

Satsq wet'à kwe naède  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Hydration**

They are adding water to it

① *The chemical combination of water with other substances. Water becomes part of the resulting chemical compound*

Notes:

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**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*

Notes:

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**Slurry**

Dirty water

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

Ehtł'è tìi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Smelting**

Melting rocks to separate out the metal

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

Sq̄mba kwe gihwhı t'à satsò gihchìi  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Slag**

Waste from melting rocks

Satsò kwe weghàzek’ò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Effluent**

Wastewater from the mine

T1 ch’ìì nàlàètl’ò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Ion Exchange**

Using electricity to clean the water

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

Notes:

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**Reverse Osmosis**

Taking the salt out of water

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

T1 wen1dàà etł'1 t'à t1 s121  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

T1 xaètòò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Ehtł'ètù whetł'ì k'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Waste Rock**

Left over rock after work is done

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

Kwe (gw1) ch'ìì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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*

Notes:

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**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*

Ehtł'ètł ts'ł  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Tailings Pond**

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

Naedihch`i elaitl`o k`èè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Leaching**

Chemicals being “washed” out of rock by rain

Kwe wenaèdi t1 ts`ò ìlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Acid Mine Water**

Water that is contaminated by rocks from the mine

Sombak`e ts`q t1 ch`11  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Decommissioning**

Closing the mine forever

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

Sɔmbak'è wets'ɔdaèt'ɿ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Backfill**

Rocks used to fill up the hole when mining is finished

1. Kwewa  
2. Kwe naedo  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Cap**

Something that protects the mine waste rock from the rain

① *A cover is usually made of clean soils or clay that prevents rainwater from seeping through soil and causing contaminants in the soil to flow into groundwater*

Wedaniɔɔ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Western Canada Sedimentary Basin**

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

Canada k'ezhı dàà ts'one tle kažà gòłı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Permeable Rock**

A rock that water can flow through

Kwè ghaewhì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Impermeable**

Liquids can not flow through it

Weghàiwì-le  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Basement Rock**  
The oldest rocks underground

Ndè gozhì kwè nı̀ʔa  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Producers**  
Oil companies

Ndè gotłeh/tłeh ehtsı́ dı́  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Petroleum Rock**  
A rock that holds oil or gas

Kwè ndè gotłeh wets'òelı́  
(Tlicho)

Notes:  
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**Hydrocarbon**  
Different types of oil and gas

Ndè gotlèh kàza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Petroleum**  
Black oil or natural gas

Ndè gotlèh kàza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Gas**  
Vapors or fumes

Tlèhtsítlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Natural Gas**

Vapour gas burned for heat and power

Tłehts'ıtłeh  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)**

Natural gas that is made into liquid

Ndè gotłeh tłehts'ıtłè ıłe  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Methane**

Natural gas

Tłehtsı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Gasoline**

Type of oil used for fuel

Tlèhts'itlè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Dry Gas or Lean Gas**

Gas with no water in it

Tlèh ededlì ìchì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Associated Gas**

Gas that is with the oil underground

Tlèh ka tlèhtsì daedì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Dissolved Gas**

Natural gas that is liquid and mixed with oil

1. Ndè gotlèh wenłhts'ı
2. Tłehtsı hädewì  
(Tlıcho)

Notes:

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**Oil**

Black liquid from the ground

Tłeht'ö  
(Tlıcho)

Notes:

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**Sweet Oil or Gas**

Oil or gas that does not have sulphur

Tłeh łekqa  
(Tlıcho)

Notes:

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**Sour Gas**

Smelly natural gas that has sulphur in it

Tłeh dèts'ǵ  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Dissolved Water**

Water in the oil

Tłeh tah tı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Vibroseis**

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

Satsq ekw'q t'à ndè gotłeh hàgeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Seismic Surveys**

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

Satsq ekw'q t'à ndè gotleh hàgeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Air Gun**

Tool that uses noise to see what is under the lake

Njhts'1 kwik'1 t'à t1 yì ed1 ihdza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Seep**

Oil and gas that appears on the land by itself

Ndè gotleh hàwhì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Shallow Gas**

Gas that is close to the surface

Ndè kah ts'ò nıwà le tlehtsı gòhı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Viscosity**

The thickness of the liquid

Ndè gotleh det'ò t'à elexèiht'e  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Off Shore Drilling**

Drilling for oil and gas in the ocean

Tı t'á tleh hàgeta  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Off Shore Rig**

A type of drilling structure used to drill in the ocean

Tłehwe tı yì nàǰa  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Derrick**

A large structure used to hold up a drilling rig

Tłehwe nàǰa  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Drill**

A tool used for drilling holes

Wet'à ndè yugùide  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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<b>Bit</b>	Gode lq wheʔq (Tlicho)	Notes:
The tip of the drill that cuts the ground		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____

<b>Diamond Bit</b>	Kwè golı gode lq wheʔq (Tlicho)	Notes:
The tip of the drill is made of diamonds		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____

<b>Drilling Mud</b>	Ehtł'èti t'à ndè yì gùde (Tlicho)	Notes:
A special liquid used for drilling		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____



**Gas Detection Analyzer**

Something that will notice when they find gas while they drill

Tlèh n̄edi/wet'à tleh gòt'à  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Wellbore**

The hole made by drilling

*(i) Also called borehole or hole*

Ndè goyù gòzà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Depth**

How deep the oil is

Ndè gozhù gots'ò edagowha n̄zà  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Directional Drilling**

They drill slanted underground

Tłehwe nı́łza gots'ǫ degoza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Wildcat**

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

Ndè gotłeh while  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Exploration Well**

A well drilled to search for oil or gas

Tłeh hàgede  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Dry Hole**

There is not enough oil in the well

Tłehwe yì tleh while  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Delineation Well**

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

Ndè gozhì tleh whekq wexèidza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Discovery Well**

The first well they drilled and found oil

Tłeh wegòt'q  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Flowing Well**

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

N̄hts'ı t'à t̄eh n̄l̄ı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Well Control**

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

T̄ehwè edehk'e ha wehoidı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Gusher**

When the oil shoots out from the well

T̄eh hadehk'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Blowout**

Gas and oil that escapes too fast

Ṯehts̱ hadehk'è  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Blowout Preventor**

A plug to stop it from escaping too fast

Ṯeh hadehk'è ch'àà wedagede  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Flare**

It burns extra gas at the end of the pipe

1. Ṯehwe dèk'ò  
2. Ṯehts'ìlò wek'ek'ò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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<p><b>Field</b> A place where they drill many oil and gas wells</p>	<p>1. Ndè k'è tleh hàgeta 2. Tleh hageta k'èè (Tlicho)</p>	<p>Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
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<p><b>Oil Patch</b> A place with many oil wells</p>	<p>Ndè gotleh hàgeta k'èè (Tlicho)</p>	<p>Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
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<p><b>Cubic Foot</b> 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>Ìè gokè ts'ò tleh xèidza (Tlicho)</p>	<p>Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
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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*

Ī̀è echı́ ts'ò t̄eh xèı́dza  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**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.*

Lı́barı  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Parts per Billion / Million**

Number used to show how much is mixed in there

T'ası́ ełetah wexè ts'ı́hdzà (leèmq̄z̄o)  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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<b>Trap</b> Underground rocks that hold oil or gas in it	Ndè gotł'a ndè gotłeh whehtq (Tlicho)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
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<b>Reservoir</b> A lake of oil or gas underground	Ndè gotłeh whehtq (Tlicho)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
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<b>Potential</b> The amount of oil and gas they think is in the area	Ndè gotłeh gòłq ha tahkò (Tlicho)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
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<b>Reserves</b>	Ndè gotleh whehtq (Tlicho)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
The amount of oil and gas they know is in an area		

<b>Development Well</b>	Tlehwe najra ts'q dezo tleh ichi (Tlicho)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
A well drilled to take out the oil and gas they found		

<b>Injection Well</b>	Wet'a tleh haiwi agehzi (Tlicho)	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
A well they put liquid in to help get oil and gas out		



**Well Completion**

Making the well ready for taking out the oil and gas

Ndè gotłeh gha thehwè hohłè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Production**

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

Ndè gotłeh hohłè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Compressor Station**

A building that makes pressure to push gas through a pipeline

Tłehwe gha satsq etłekò  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Flow Line**

A pipe underground

Tłehwe łets'ò nì?a  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Pipeline**

A pipe that moves gas

Tłèhts'itlè gha tłèhwè  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Oil Spill**

Oil spilled on the land or water

Tłeh elaitł'ì  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Land Farm**

Where they clean the dirt after an oil spill

Notes:

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**Well Abandonment**

They clean up, cap the well and leave it

Wedę adlà

(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Well Depletion**

To use up all the oil or gas

Tłeh wek'ehojwo

(Tlicho)

Notes:

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**Gas Processing**

They fix the gas so it can be used in machines

Tlèh dèdlı̀ ìchì/tlèh sìzı̀  
(Tlicho)

Notes:

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Notes:

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Notes:

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Recovery

Benchmark area

Hydrocarbon

Geologist

Cultural Retention

Legislation

Boom and Bust Cycles

Migration

Copper

unemployment rate

Core Analysis