

September 17, 2018

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Wek'èezhii Land and Water Board
#1, 4905-48th Street
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 3S3

RE: Jay Project Measure 6-5 Traditional Knowledge Based Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation Reporting – Submission of Summary Reports and Posters for TKEG Meetings

Dominion Diamond Ekati ULC (Dominion) is pleased to provide the following posting for the Jay Project (Project) as per the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB)'s *Report of Environmental Assessment and Reasons for Decision* (REA) Measure 6-5: Traditional Knowledge based Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation regarding the development of Traditional Knowledge Elder's Group (TKEG). This measure states the following:

Dominion will fund a Traditional Knowledge Elders group drawn from Aboriginal organizations that participated in the EA. This group will:

- *advise on the construction and operation of the Jay road, esker crossing and waste rock management area egress ramps that limit impacts to caribou*
- *monitor caribou reactions to the Jay road use, esker crossing and waste rock storage area egress ramps in coordination with existing caribou management authorities*
- *report on the results of monitoring to Dominion, IEMA, regulators and Aboriginal organizations that participated in the EA*
- *recommend mitigation based on monitoring results*
- *recommend a contingency plan for the esker crossing if monitoring indicates that the road through the esker is a major barrier to caribou movement*

This Traditional Knowledge group will be in place prior to construction, throughout operations and closure.

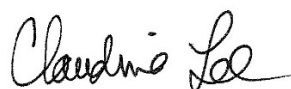
As per Section 8.2 of the TKEG Terms of Reference, the TKEG allows the posting of a Summary Report and Summary Poster from each meeting, once it has been reviewed and approved by the

TKEG themselves. The following meetings have been approved by the TKEG for submission to the MVERIB and the Wek'èezhii Land and Water Board and to be posted on their respective public registries: January 2017, April 2017 and September 2017. These documents are attached with the meeting minutes removed, as they have not been approved for release to the public or for posting on the registries. Note that Dominion previously submitted information from TKEG meetings in 2016¹.

In brief in 2017, four meetings of the TKEG were held, two at the Ekati Mine (April and September 2017) and two in Yellowknife (January and December 2017). The summary report and poster for the December 2017 meeting has yet to be approved for distribution and will be publicly posted once approval by the TKEG has been obtained. Topics of discussion included Jay Fisheries Project and Fish-out, TK Framework, caribou monitoring programs, air quality and dust suppression, and the culture camp.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (403) 910-1933 Ext. 2401 if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Claudine Lee, M.Sc., P.Geol.
Head of Environment
Dominion Diamond Ekati ULC

Attachments:

- January 2017 TKEG Poster and Meeting Summary Report
- April 2017 TKEG Poster and Meeting Summary Report
- September 2017 TKEG Poster and Meeting Summary Report

¹ Available at
http://reviewboard.ca/upload/project_document/EA131401_DDEC_Traditional_Knowledge_Elders_Group_measure_6-5_.PDF

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ELDERS GROUP

MEETING SUMMARY: WINTER 2017



The third meeting was held on January 23-24, 2017 in Yellowknife. During the meeting, the TK Elders Group:

- Reviewed information on the Jay Fisheries and Fish-Out Project
- Continued the discussion on the Jay Road construction and design, including the esker crossing and caribou crossing
- Reviewed TKEG recommendations on the use and location of the cultural camp
- Reviewed and approved the TK Framework
- Finalized the Terms of Reference

The next meeting will be held on April 26-27, 2017 at the Ekati Diamond Mine.



Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation
Workshop Summary Report

Traditional Knowledge Elders Group

January 23-24, 2017



Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....2

Introduction 3

Workshop Overview..... 3

1.0 Inclusion of Youth 3

2.0 TKEG Terms of Reference 3

3.0 Jay Fisheries Project and Fish-out 4

4.0 Traditional Knowledge Framework Presentation 6

5.0 Review of Jay Project-Road Design, Construction, Esker Crossing, Caribou Crossings..... 6

6.0 TKEG Invitees..... 6

7.0 Culture Camp Location 7

8.0 Publication of Meeting Summaries 8

9.0 Next Meeting Location Selection 8

Appendices 9

Introduction

From January 23-24, 2017, Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation (DDEC) hosted the third Traditional Knowledge Elders Group (TKEG) meeting in the Katimavik Room "B" at the Explorer Hotel, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The TKEG was formed in response to Measure 6-5 (Traditional Knowledge-based caribou monitoring and mitigation) of the Report on Environmental Assessment (REA) for the Jay Project. The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board prescribed the formation of a Traditional Knowledge Elders Group to provide specific Traditional Knowledge (TK) input into the design and operations of the Jay Project (Project) to further mitigate impacts on caribou. The TKEG shall serve in an advisory role. The TKEG input will include the Project, but may be applied to the Ekati Mine site to further mitigate impacts on caribou, water, land, air and fish as outlined in the TKEG Terms of Reference.

This workshop is the third of the TKEG and is intended as a forum to provide information on the Jay Fisheries project and Fish-out, continue discussion on the Jay Road construction and design, and to provide information to the group to make recommendations.

The workshop began with an opening prayer from Louis Zoe in the Tlicho language.

A list of attendees, and slides of presentations are included as appendices

Workshop Overview

1.0 Inclusion of Youth

The TKEG talked about the youth and having them present at these meetings. The group discussed bringing the youth to the proposed Culture Camp and how they can be included in future TKEG workshops. Many Elders requested that their youth be brought to the TKEG meetings. DDEC replied that it would be impossible to accommodate this request because of large numbers of people that may be required to attend the meetings. However, DDEC invites Elders and youth to participate in the DDEC Annual Community Caribou Engagement at Ekati and invites IBA students participate at Ekati annual site tours.

Action Item: DDEC will hire 12 IBA students this summer to conduct the 2017 seed reclamation project. IBA youth will be invited to the cultural camp to be held in the fall of 2017.

2.0 TKEG Terms of Reference

Prior to finalizing the TKEG Terms of Reference, the group discussed the appropriate number of meeting that should be held each year and their location. The group determined that four meetings per year would be appropriate and that two of those meetings should occur at the Ekati mine site. The group also agreed that additional meetings could be held if it was determined necessary.

Action Item: The number of meetings per year was accepted as written in the revised ToR: a minimum of four per year, two meetings per-year at the Ekati Diamond mine, and two meetings within the TKEG representative communities, and if warranted, additional emergency meetings can be called. The TKEG emphasized they should meet during the caribou migration periods for observational purposes.

3.0 Jay Fisheries Project and Fish-out

Claudine Lee gave a presentation regarding the fisheries authorization project that DDEC is submitting to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. This project is to meet the Fisheries Act requirements for the loss of fish and the area where DDEC is going to be building the dike and mining the Jay kimberlite pipe.

As part of the Jay Project DDEC had to come up with an offsetting project which is a requirement under the Fisheries Act. It needs to cover two key components that are connected but are separate from each other. The first one that will happen will be the offsetting project. DDEC has done a bit of work and are looking at a project that will account for the loss of fish in habitat and this one is a project that covers some requirements that Fisheries & Ocean's needs. The second part of it is the actual fishing out of the area where the Jay dike is and what is done with that fish. That part of the project is still up for discussion. DDEC is engaging with all of its IBA communities and is requesting that the TKEG provide input and direction on specific things like what DDEC should do with the fish, and how they should run a camp, where would a camp should be.

Under the Fisheries Act there is a requirement to offset the loss of fish and fish habitat because of the Jay Project. DDEC is building a dike and will have to remove those fish so there will be a loss of some fish. DDEC has to calculate how much that is and then we have to do another project to make up for that loss. And so that's what this project will be.

For the Lynx Project which was one small pipe, DDEC has been working with Lutsel K'e on improving an area where pike go from Great Slave Lake to their spawning stream. That's one example of a project that DDEC has done. Lynx was small so that project was small. Jay is much bigger so this project is much bigger. But offsetting is a word that is used in the fisheries authorization so that's where the terminology comes from.

In 2014 Dominion did some engagement and went around to a number of communities and asked for suggestions on types of projects that people from within the community with expert knowledge and traditional knowledge thought might be good as potential projects. DDEC looked at a couple of them and the one that had the most information and that stood out was the suggestion from the YKDFN on Coney, Inconnu in the Yellowknife River. There's some traditional knowledge available already that says that the Coney and the whitefish lived there at one point but the Coney never returned to that area probably in the 30's or 40's. Probably the most likely reason is because the commercial fishery of Coney in Great Slave Lake at that time. Being a small population of fish that always go back to the exact same spot where they were hatched and having a really, really long life before they become adults didn't help. It takes them maybe 8 years before they are adults so that population disappeared. At the time the Coney were an important traditional fishery. The plan is to reintroduce Coney into the Yellowknife River as part of the offsetting for the Jay Project.

The approach for the reintroduction of Coney into the Yellowknife River, it's an egg program – it's not moving little hatched eggs or fingerlings, it's taking eggs and hatching them in the stream in the rapids so that they can come back to that stream when they are adults and lay their eggs. Coney always go back to the same place they were born so if DDEC can get the eggs to hatch there, then we can assume they are going to come back to the same location and therefore help replace the population that was lost in the 1940's. We're going to do this by putting in some egg trays. The plan would be to go to another area where there are Coney, collect ten females and take those eggs. Each female should have about one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand eggs, fertilize them and then they are going to put them in trays where the eggs will be safe, no predators can get in, but once they hatch they can get out. Then DDEC can go back and open up the trays and see how many eggs have hatched.

The plan is to do this in the fall when they normally come up and lay their eggs and then check on them in the spring to see if they've hatched. If they haven't or if there's an issue, DDEC can make an adjustment for the next year. The eggs will come from a couple of places, that's still to be worked out. One of them is the Lac La Marta River area in the Tlicho area so we would have to do some work with the Tlicho groups and the Tlicho Government if that was to be the case and get permission. There's also the opportunity to use the Slave River, there's some fish there. So that's still to be determined. If you have some ideas on that or some comments on what you think would be best, DDEC definitely would like to hear that on where they might get these fish for the eggs. .

How will DDEC know if this project is going to work? The first thing is, did the eggs hatch, yes or no. That's the first thing that will be looked at. Now to increase the likelihood of success for this project, DDEC will be doing this egg program for five years. That means a total of two million fish or two million eggs so that the Coney have the best chance of returning. If there is something like predators, water temperature, water level, all the things that are impacting fish, fishing, access. If something happens in one year, there's still the potential for success over the other years. Once DDEC knows that the eggs have hatched, then they will be looking for juveniles, small guys in the stream. If they see that, it means that they haven't all been eaten by other bigger fish, they have connected to that area where they were hatched and there's a good chance that when they are big enough they'll come back from Great Slave Lake to that stream, to that rapid area, and lay their own eggs. Coney take a long time to become adults and come back. DDEC will be monitoring this over a number of years and probably up to eight, or nine, or ten years looking for adults to come back.

It is a very long program because of how long it Coney takes to become adults and because this hasn't been done in the north before. DDEC wants to be able to change its plan and make it better if needed. We have five years of putting eggs into the Tartan Rapids in the Yellowknife River and then the years after that we'll be looking for and monitoring for juvenile fish and adult fish. Now, hopefully, the first year of fish are eggs that are hatched there will come back as juvenile and adults.

DDEC is still looking for other suggestions for potential fish offsetting projects from the IBA communities.

Action Item: Dominion to provide more detailed information on the proposed Jay Project Fish Out and Water Licence process.

4.0 Traditional Knowledge Framework Presentation

The TKEG reviewed the first draft of the Traditional Knowledge Framework and were satisfied with the content and that the framework will be “a living document” that can be reviewed periodically as needed to adapt to changes for the inclusion of TK for environmental decision making. As recommended, included under Values of the Environment, “Value of the environment is their livelihood. Take a great importance to preserve their environment to continue their traditional way of life.”

The TKEG indicated that the TK Framework may lead to an agreement with the local Aboriginal organizations concerning the appropriate use of their TK. DDEC informed that the TK Framework can be used as a basis for a starting point for an agreement with their Aboriginal governments and it will be up to them how they want to proceed. Also, the TKEG recommended that DDEC look at other past community based TK research studies that were done by the regional Aboriginal groups.

5.0 Review of Jay Project-Road Design, Construction, Esker Crossing, Caribou Crossings

A presentation was given to the TKEG that described the monitoring completed and the results of the 2016 Wildlife Effects Monitoring Program (WEMP), including an overview of the methods of each monitoring program. The discussion covered Caribou, Wolf, Grizzly bear, Wolverine, Fox, Raptors, Upland breeding birds and Rare/Uncommon species. The TKEG was particularly interested, the presence of caribou on site, their behavior and the effectiveness of caribou crossings along Sable road. The TKEG requested that some photos from the motion triggered camera monitoring be presented at the next meeting.

Following the WEMP discussion, a review of Caribou Road Mitigation Plan (CRMP), the objectives and the mitigation proposed to reach these objectives was presented to the TKEG for discussion. The TKEG indicated that they would like to have more information on the effectiveness of the crossing recently constructed along the Sable road.

Action Item: Dominion to provide photos of the established caribou road crossings and research information on past caribou studies from other agencies.

6.0 TKEG Invitees

Claudine Lee informed the group that people are interested in what this group is doing and that DDEC has received requests from staff and various groups to observe. Some Chiefs have also asked if they can come and observe. DDEC was interested to hear what the TKEG thought about allowing people to observe their meetings. With the understanding that anyone external invitee would be an observer only to the process and would not attempt influence the group.

The TKEG do not have any issues with requests or inviting different leaders, councilors, or committee members to the meetings.

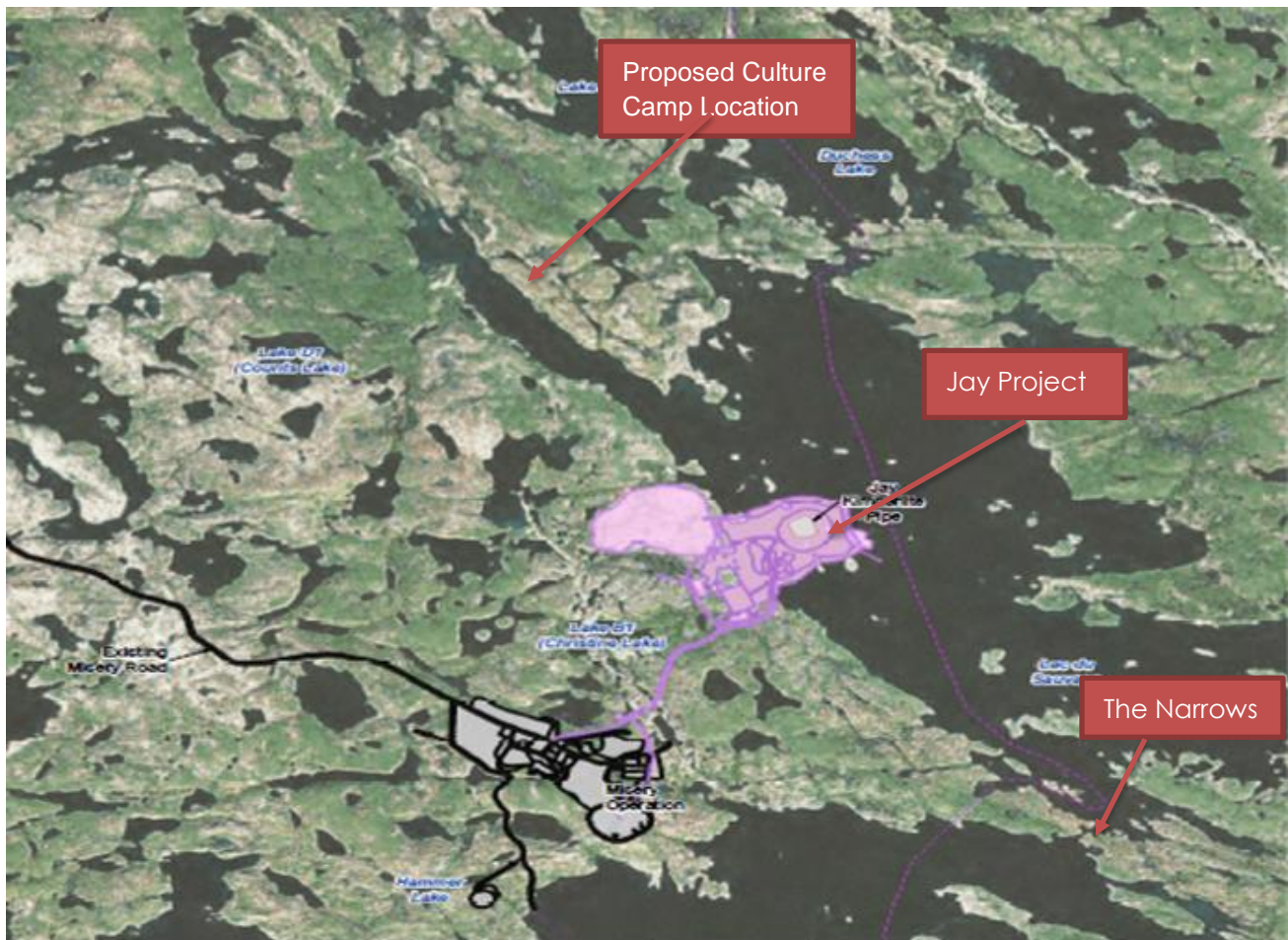
Action Item: The TKEG does not have any issues with requests or inviting different leaders, councilors, or committee members to the TKEG meetings. They have to understand that they are observers to the process.

7.0 Culture Camp Location

Charles Klengenberg brought forward the recommendation, which was suggested by the 2016 Community Caribou Engagement participants, for the location of the On the Land Camp on the west side of Lac du Sauvage. It was recommended by the Community Caribou Engagement participants that the location of any camps should not be located in proximity to the Narrows. The TKEG agreed with the recommendation.

Lawrence Mercredi: I really look forward to this camp and having our first gathering there. If I could suggest that we have some traditional food like caribou and moose and perhaps even some bison that we could all enjoy. Thank you.

Action Item: The TKEG accepted the Culture Camp location as recommended by the 2016 Community Caribou Engagement participants.



8.0 Publication of Meeting Summaries

The group discussed whether the meetings summaries from the TKEG workshops should be made public. There was a request from within the group to share this information with their communities and in particular the youth. The group had no issues with the publication and distribution of the meeting summaries from the first two Traditional Knowledge Elder's Group meetings. At the next meeting, for the third meeting, an approval will be granted before it goes out.

Action Item: The TKEG agreed that a tracking system should be implemented to follow up on their recommendations which can be reported back to the Elders and their communities.

9.0 Next Meeting Location Selection

The Traditional Knowledge Elders Group has selected the end of April 2017 as the next meeting date. The meeting will be held at the Ekati Diamond Mine.

Appendices

| TKEG Meeting #1 – June 17, 2016 | | |
|--|---|--|
| Item | Recommendation/Action | Status |
| Honorarium for Alternatives | DDEC to discuss and determine if an honorarium is appropriate for the alternatives representing groups/communities with only one representative. | Complete. Included in the updated Terms of Reference Section 2.0 Membership and Section 7.1 Honoraria. |
| TK Monitoring Program | Lauren King (with the LKDFN) will put together some information on the TK monitoring program, like that which exists at Gahcho Kue. | Completed Oct 2016 TKEG Mtg. Presentation provided. |
| TK Use Protocols | Representatives to provide DDEC with appropriate protocols for TK use. At the next working group meeting, all TK protocols should be reviewed and a common understanding agreed to how this group will record and share the TK. | Completed. TK Protocols were shared with DDEC. |
| DDEC TK Protocols | DDEC to prepare to share their own TK protocols for review and discussion. | Completed. TK Protocols discussed in Jan 2017 meeting. |
| Terms of Reference | DDEC will revise the Terms of Reference and distribute it to all groups for review. | Distributed Oct 2016 and Jan 2017 meeting. Packages and finalized in Jan 2017 meeting. |
| Resource Support Person | DDEC to prepare a job description for the Resource Support Person. | Complete, Distributed Oct 2016 meeting package. |
| Meeting Preparation | DDEC will provide the report, notes of the meeting, revised Terms of Reference, job description, and the draft agenda for next meeting for the participant's review. | Complete. Distributed Oct 2016 meeting packages. |

| TKEG Meeting #2 – October 12-13, 2016 | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Item | Recommendation/Action | Status |
| Terms of Reference | The wording in the ToR under 1.0 Purpose “but may be applied” was agreed to be amended to say “will include the Jay Project but could extend to the Ekati mine site”. | Complete. Added to ToR. |
| Terms of Reference | It was agreed that in the ToR, 2.0 Membership, the term served would be two years plus to incorporate the idea of continuity. The term served could be renewed by the organizations that appointed them without limit. | Complete. Added to ToR. |
| Terms of Reference | In the ToR, 5.1 the title of ‘Resource Staff Person’ was agreed to be amended to ‘Facilitator’. | Complete. Added to ToR. |
| Co-facilitators | DDEC will now arrange the contracts and hire the chosen co-facilitators. | Completed in Sept 2016 |
| Audio-Recordings | DDEC provide the Elders with copies of the audio-recording of the workshop. | On-going |
| Audio-Recordings | DDEC will provide Elders with an audio-recording of the June meeting, if one exists. | On-going |

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| Reports | DDEC provide the Elders with both hard copies and digital copies of the reports and the poster. | Distributed as part of Jan 2017 meeting package from the Oct 2016 meeting. Reports and poster for the Jan 2017 meeting to be provided in Apr 2017 meeting. |
|---------|---|--|

| TKEG Meeting #3 – January 23-24, 2016 | | |
|---|--|--|
| Item | Recommendation/Action | Status |
| Number of Meetings | The number of meetings per year was accepted as written in the revised ToR: a minimum of four per year, two meetings per-year at the Ekati Diamond mine, and two meetings within the TKEG representative communities, and if warranted, additional emergency meetings can be called. The TKEG emphasized they should meet during the caribou migration periods for observational purposes. | Completed. Added to Terms of Reference in Jan 2017 meeting. |
| TKEG Meeting Summary Reports | Add to future meeting agendas, a review and approval of the TKEG meeting summary reports and minutes. | On-going. Included in each agenda. |
| Jay Project Fish Out and Water Licence process. | Dominion to provide more detailed information on the proposed Jay Project Fish Out and Water Licence process. | On the agenda for April 27, 2017. |
| Tracking System | The TKEG agreed that a tracking system should be implemented to follow up on their recommendations which can be reported back to the Elders. | Presented April 26, 2016. Included in each agenda. |
| Traditional Knowledge Framework | The TKEG reviewed the Traditional Knowledge Framework and were satisfied with the content and that the framework will be “a living document” that can be reviewed periodically to adapt to changes for the inclusion of TK for environmental decision making. It was recommended to include, under Values of the Environment, “Value of the environment is their livelihood. Take a great importance to preserve their environment to continue their traditional way of life.” | Reviewed and approved Jan 2017. |
| TK Research Study | The TKEG recommended that Dominion look at other past community based TK research studies that were done by the regional Aboriginal groups. | Present to TKEG Report: Review of Past and Current TK Projects |
| TKEG External Participation | The TKEG does not have any issues with requests or inviting different leaders, councilors, or committee members to the TKEG meetings. They have to understand that they are observers to the process. | Reviewed and approved January 24, 2017. |
| Cultural Camp Location | The TKEG accepted the Culture Camp location as recommended by the 2016 Community Caribou Engagement participants. | Reviewed and approved January 24, 2017. DDEC submitting Land Use Permit application for Culture Camp use and location as directed by the TKEG. |



Jay Project Fisheries Authorization

Traditional Knowledge Elders Group
January 23, 2017



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Required by Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

Offsetting project for loss due to Jay Project

Two parts:

- 1) Offsetting project
- 2) Fish-out of Lac du Sauvage





Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting

Traditional Knowledge holders indicate that both Inconnu (Coney) and Whitefish once lived and reproduced in the Yellowknife River.

Coney were an important traditional fishery.

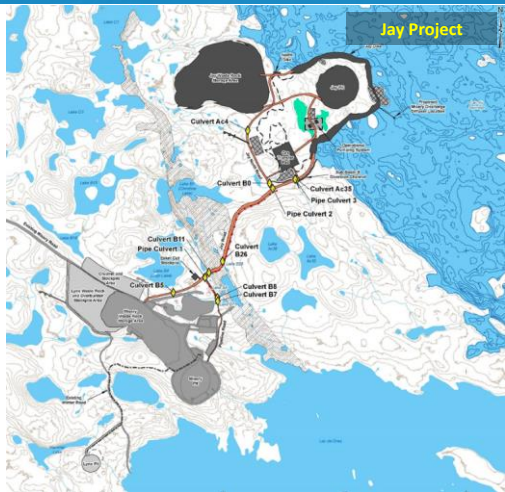
Whitefish continue to thrive in the Yellowknife River today, but Coney disappeared in the mid 1900s.



Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting

Reintroduce Coney into the Yellowknife River as the fisheries *offsetting* for the Jay project.

Replace the amount of fish lost from an area as a result of development.





Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting - Baseline Studies

DDEC has been collecting data from the Yellowknife, Cameron and La Martre rivers to better understand how we could help re-establish the population of Inconnu in the Yellowknife River every year since 2014:

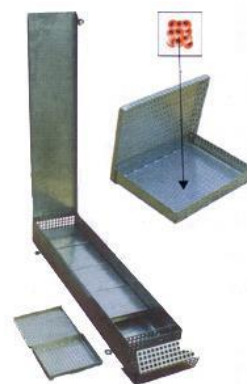
- Habitat (flow levels and speed, river bottom characteristics, water temperature, etc.)
- Spawning locations and timing
- Egg locations



Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting - Approach

DDEC will try to reintroduce Coney in the Yellowknife River by transferring eggs from other Great Slave Lake Coney populations:

- Collect eggs from Coney that are spawning in the Slave or La Martre River
- Fertilise eggs on site
- Transport eggs to Tartan Rapids
- Release and place eggs at good locations for incubation
- Place some eggs in egg trays to understand hatching success.





Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting - Monitoring

After the eggs have been released, monitoring will be conducted to ensure that the program is meeting the requirements of the Offsetting Plan:

- the number of eggs and where they are located
- how many eggs survive to hatch

Additional studies will look for juvenile and adult fish after the eggs have hatched.



Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting - Schedule

Egg transfer and monitoring will take place over and 8 – 10 year period.

The program will be adjusted each year based on learnings from the previous years.

There will be many opportunities for community involvement in egg transfer and monitoring programs!

| Year | Offsetting | Monitoring |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Year 1 (Pilot) | Egg Transfer | habitat, egg |
| Year 2-4 | Egg Transfer | habitat, egg, juveniles |
| Year 5 | Egg Transfer | as needed |
| Year 6-7 | as needed | as needed |
| Year 8-9 | - | adults |
| Year 10 | - | as needed |





Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting – Next Steps

DDEC will submit the Jay Project Fisheries Offsetting Plan to DFO in March of 2017

Investigate other ideas for fisheries offsetting that might compliment or provide a contingency for the Inconnu project, including local fish habitat enhancement projects.



Jay Project – Fish Out

DDEC will need to remove fish from within the diked area once construction is finished.

Based on what we've learned from studies in Lac du Sauvage and other northern mining projects, we expect:

- around 6,100 fish
- most fish < 30 cm long
- mostly Lake Trout and Lake Whitefish

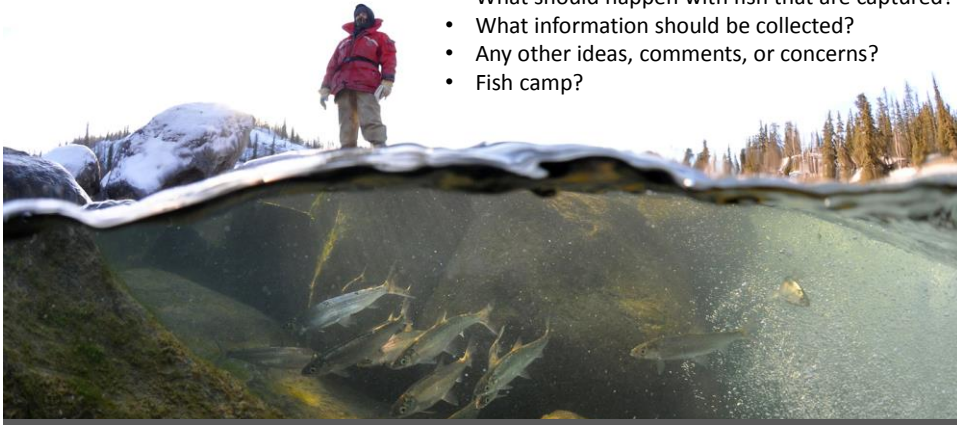




Jay Project – Fisheries Offsetting – Fish-out

DDEC is interested in hearing your ideas:

- What should happen with fish that are captured?
- What information should be collected?
- Any other ideas, comments, or concerns?
- Fish camp?



Comments/Feedback?



Thank you!





Traditional Knowledge Framework



Purpose

Measure 7-1: TK Management Framework of the Report on the EA of the Jay Project...

...intended to mitigate the Jay Project's and the Ekati Diamond Mine's

Impacts to Traditional use areas...

- Land
- Water
- Air
- Wildlife
- Aquatic Life



Purpose



...to describe the protocols for...

- Collecting
- Storing
- Managing
- Using Traditional Knowledge



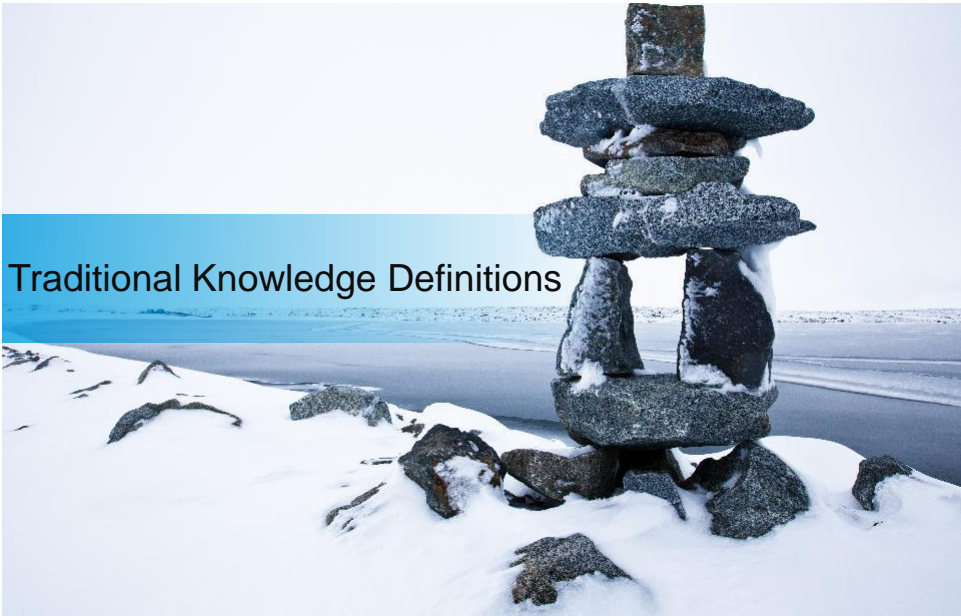
Purpose

Dominion Diamond recognizes the importance of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge...

The Company is committed to assisting Aboriginal communities to share their oral and recorded Traditional Knowledge...

Traditional Knowledge will be incorporated when planning for and making decisions about land, water and air and will extend to closure and post closure.





Traditional Knowledge Definitions



DOMINION
DIAMOND

5



MVERB Definitions of TK

1. Knowledge of the Environment:
2. Knowledge about use and management of the Environment:
2. Values of the Environment:



DOMINION
DIAMOND

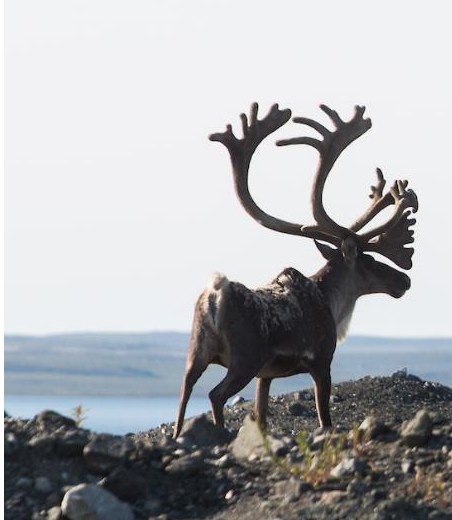




Free, Prior & Informed Consent



Free, Prior and Informed Consent



The United Nations identifies the need for free, prior and informed consent when engaging with Aboriginal people.

Dominion Diamond must be clear concerning the intended purpose of the Traditional Knowledge project.

Informed consent usually requires some form of documented statement or oral agreement with the Aboriginal group.



Traditional Knowledge & Science



Traditional Knowledge & Science

DDEC 1997 Environmental Agreement

GNWT-Summary of Best Practices for Applying TK





Traditional Knowledge Protocols



Aboriginal Group Traditional Knowledge Protocols



Dominion Diamond will abide by any impacted and affected Aboriginal groups Traditional Knowledge Protocols.



Intellectual Property

- The Traditional Knowledge and the data resulting from the Project shall be the property of the Aboriginal group and its members.
- Project Traditional Knowledge and data, including, but not limited to, oral, disclosure, visual disclosure, written documentation, spatial data, electronic data and images.
- Traditional Knowledge will only be used for the specific project for which it was gathered and will not be shared without the consent of the participating Aboriginal groups.



DDEC Reporting and Communication

- Will report back to the Aboriginal groups the results of any Traditional Knowledge reports in a timely and appropriate manner and format.
- Will provide oral communications in both English and the Aboriginal language.
- Will translate reports into the Aboriginal languages.
- Will have appropriate review and approval by the participating Aboriginal groups prior to releasing any reports.
- Will provide copies of all reports to the participating Aboriginal group for the use and benefit of their respective membership.
- Will report on an annual basis on how Traditional Knowledge influenced Jay Pipe decision making.





The DDEC Traditional Knowledge Framework is a living document and will be reviewed periodically with a view to revise as need.



Next Steps



TK Framework Next Steps

- Establish TK Framework Working Group – 3-4 TKEG Representatives
- DDEC will finalize the TK Framework with outlined.
- Review by TKEG finalized TK Framework



17



“If you take the time to listen, you will hear Traditional Knowledge”

Thanks/ Masi Cho/ Quana



18





Ekati Wildlife Effects Monitoring Plan and Caribou Road Mitigation Plan 2016



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2016 WEMP Wildlife Monitoring

- Caribou
- Wolf
- Raptors
- Upland breeding birds
- Grizzly bear
- Wolverine
- Fox
- Rare/uncommon species



Caribou Monitoring

- Aerial Surveys to restart in 2017
- Incidental observations
- Road surveys
- Collared caribou
- Zone of Influence
- Caribou behaviour
- Camera trapping
- Long Lake Containment Facility



2016 Caribou Monitoring



- Caribou were observed at Ekati from early August until January
- CRMP was implemented across Ekati this summer
 - Many short and longer duration road closures
 - Reduced speed limits
 - Delivery of Presentation
 - Site wide notification

CRMP Objectives

- Avoid and minimize the risk of caribou and other wildlife mortalities from vehicle traffic
- Avoid and minimize the barrier effect of the Jay and Misery roads (and all other Ekati mine roads) to caribou movement and migration
- Limit the effect of sensory disturbance from roads and traffic on caribou behaviour



CRMP Procedures

- Caribou and all wildlife will always have the right-of-way on all roads
- Drivers that encounter a caribou will contact the Environment Department through dispatch and follow the speed limit guidelines outlined in the CRMP unless otherwise advised
- Speed limits will be reduced when caribou are present
- Environment Technicians will be dispatched to monitor traffic and provide caribou safety





Caribou Crossing Sable Road



Camera Monitoring

- Scan and focal sampling
- Completed every year, depending on the presence of caribou observed at site
- Triggered at Level 3 in the CRMP





Camera Trapping

- Camera traps will be deployed at the esker crossing and other crossings along the Jay roads

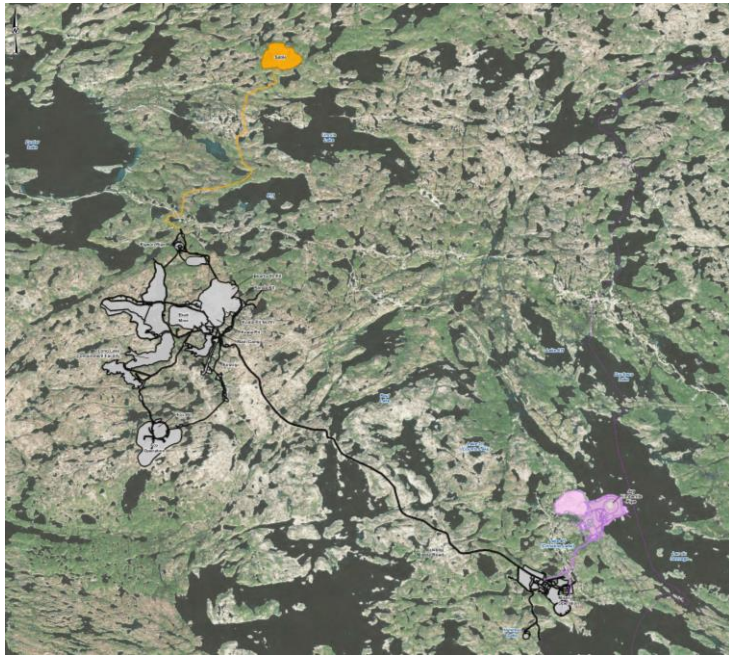


Community Involvement and Traditional Knowledge 2016

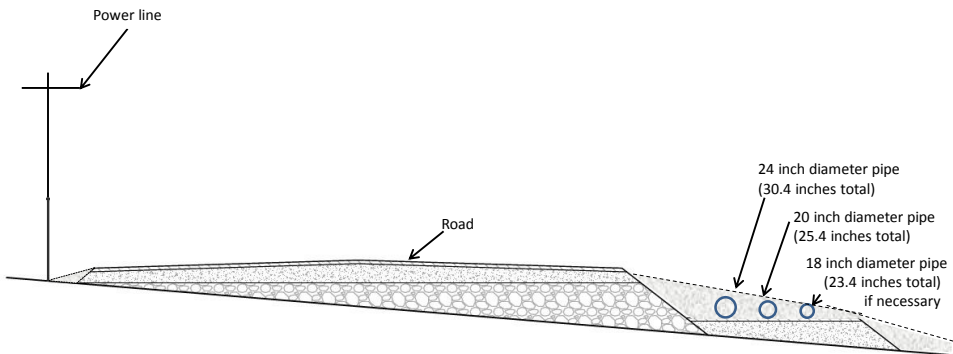


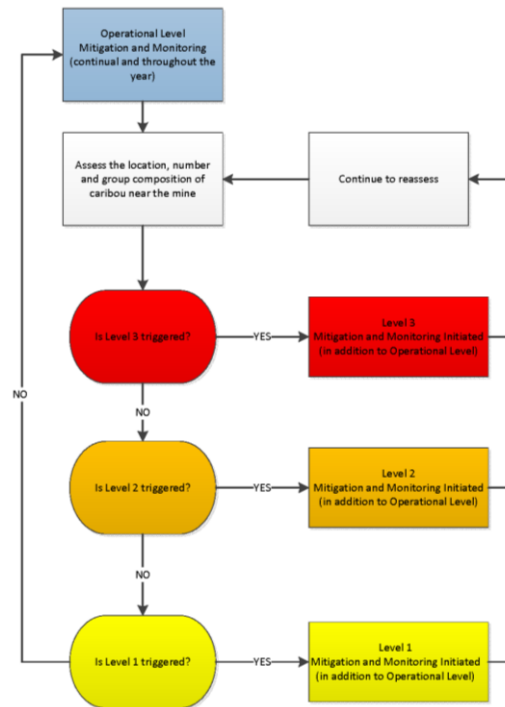
Caribou Crossings:

- Wider
- Some need to be longer and at less of an angle
- Increased small material at the edge of the crossing so that material isn't so big
- Fanned out where they meet the tundra
- Move crossing away from boulder field
- Add a crossing along a corner
- Come back in the summer



Cross Section of the Jay Road







Questions?

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ELDERS GROUP

MEETING SUMMARY: SPRING 2017



The fourth meeting was held on April 26-27, 2017 at the Ekati Diamond Mine. During the meeting, the TK Elders Group:

- Discussed traditional fishing methods to be incorporated in the Jay Project Fish-out
- Reviewed Jay construction schedule
- Continued discussion on the Jay Road construction and design, caribou crossings, and the road crossing at the Misery Esker
- Received a presentation about the Community Caribou Engagement Program at the Ekati mine
- Engaged in conversations about the Ekati Caribou Monitoring Programs and discussed the 2016 results
- Toured the Sable, Lynx and Misery Pits

The next meeting will be held in August at the Cultural Camp at the Ekati mine.



Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation

Workshop Summary Report

Traditional Knowledge Elders Group

April 26-27, 2017



Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 2. Presentations and Discussions | 2 |
| 2.1. Ekati Caribou Monitoring Programs | 2 |
| 2.2. Community Caribou Engagement at the Ekati Diamond Mine | 3 |
| 2.3. 2017 Construction and Monitoring Summary | 4 |
| 2.4. Jay Project Fish Out | 6 |
| 3. Site Tours | 9 |
| 3.1. Misery Pit, Jay Road and Jay Crusher | 9 |
| 3.2. Sable Tour | 11 |
| 4. Summary and Next Steps | 12 |
| 4.1. Summary | 12 |
| 4.2. Next Steps | 12 |

Appendix A – Agenda

Appendix B – Meeting Notes

Appendix C - Caribou Monitoring 2016 Presentation

Appendix D – Community Caribou Engagement at the Ekati Diamond Mine, Presentation

Appendix E – 2017 Construction and Monitoring Summary, Presentation

Appendix F – Jay Project Fish Out

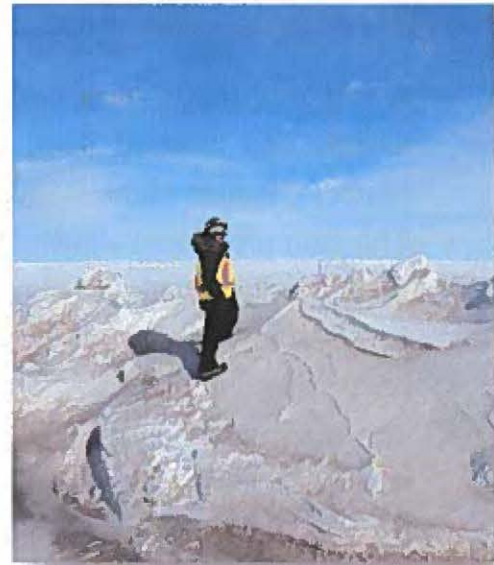
1. Introduction

Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation (DDEC) hosted a Traditional Knowledge Elders Group (TKEG) meeting on April 26 - 27, 2017 at the Ekati Diamond Mine. The TEKG was formed in response to Measure 6-5 (Traditional Knowledge-based caribou monitoring and mitigation) of the Report on Environmental Assessment (REA) for the Jay Project. The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board prescribed the formation of a Traditional Knowledge Elders Group to provide specific Traditional Knowledge (TK) input into the design and operations of the Jay Project (Project) to further mitigate impacts on caribou.

This is the fourth TKEG workshop and was held at the Ekati Diamond Mine. The visit was comprised of workshops and discussions on the Caribou Monitoring Programs, the Jay Project Construction and Fish out, and site tours of the Misery Pit, proposed location of the Jay Road, Jay Crusher, Sable Road and the ice core dam. A brief summary of the discussions and a list of action items are included in section 2 and 3 of this report.



Tour of the Misery Pit, Lawrence Mercredi NSMA, April, 2017



Tour of the proposed Jay Road, Rosemarie Meyok, KIA, April, 2017

2. Presentations and Discussions

2.1. Ekati Caribou Monitoring Programs

Harry O'Keefe presented an overview of the Ekati caribou monitoring programs that were completed in 2016. Monitoring consisted of incidental observations, road surveys, camera trapping and caribou observation surveys. The results of the monitoring and an overview of the caribou presence were provided.

DDEC added new methods for monitoring caribou in 2016. Collar caribou data for the zone of influence was included using a new technology called geo-fencing. As well, the powerline that runs along the Misery Road was energized for the first time in 2016. Specific monitoring was set-up to see how the caribou reacted.

A copy of the presentation can be found in Appendix C and detailed notes of the discussions and talking points can be found in the meeting notes in Appendix B.

Summary of Discussion and Questions:

- A series of maps were presented that showed the marked locations of caribou sittings and collared data, where are the caribou crossing locations over the roads in relation to the location of the caribou? A better map will be provided.
- The data presented showed the caribou movements during the fall migration, will DDEC collect data for the spring migration and if there is cooperation and information sharing with Diavik? Yes, there is additional monitoring that is happening and there is information sharing between DDEC and Diavik.
- The map of the collared caribou tracked using the geo-fence show the caribou did not cross the road at all does DDEC know why? The map only shows one caribou; DDEC does not know why it did not cross the road. It looks like the animal never came within 1km of the road.
- There are still concerns about the size, slope and grade of crush on the roads of the caribou crossings. DDEC tried to time the visit for when the snow was gone and the crossings were visible.
- How many of the 21,000 caribou observed in 2016 crossed over one of the roads at the mine? It is hard to provide a good answer. As the caribou move through the area some cross the road and then back track and go back across the road.
- How many caribou crossings are there on the Sable Road? There are 14 crossings.

- Will DDEC be putting cameras on the esker for the Jay Road? Yes.
- How long do vehicles have to stop and wait when a caribou is on the road? Vehicles have to stop and wait until the caribou is 100m off the road.
- Is it possible to slope all of the shoulders on the Sable and Jay Road so they are safer for caribou? No, the Sable road design cannot be changed and the Jay Road will have infrastructure that will not allow this to be possible for the whole road.

Action Items

1. DDEC will create a map that merges the location of the caribou sightings with the caribou crossings and show it to the group.
2. DDEC does not know how many caribou still travel to the island. Diavik does its own report and may have this information. DDEC will get this for the TKEG and share it at the next meeting.
3. DDEC will provide a better map that shows the caribou crossings and the monitoring cameras on the Misery Road.
4. DDEC will look at this in more detail on how key structures of the roads can be left and not ripped up.

2.2. Community Caribou Engagement at the Ekati Diamond Mine

Charles Klengenbergs provided a summary report of the Ekati's Diamond Mine Community Caribou Engagement Programs. A booklet of the 2016 activities is available for review and short videos of key programs were shown for reference. Prior to 2011, engagement with the IBA communities was limited. Since 2011 Community Engagement Programs have become more progressive to involve youth and Elders and include:

- participation in wildlife effects monitoring
- participation in surveys
- travel with Environmental Technician on incident report call outs
- assist with waste bin surveys – looking at waste to make sure it doesn't attract wildlife
- conducted air quality community engagement tours. There were a lot of questions from communities about what DDEC was doing for air quality programs there is a big concern about the dust generated by the mine. In response to this concern, people from the communities came to the mine site to

see first-hand how air quality is monitored at the mine, this included looking at the dust fall canisters that are used to monitor air quality.

DDEC approaches to Aboriginal engagement are based on 2 core principles:

- respect, listening and sharing
- involve in the planning and decision making process.

A copy of the presentation can be found in Appendix D and detailed notes of the discussions and talking points can be found in the meeting notes in Appendix B.

Summary of Discussions and Questions:

- How far away from the mine site does dust fall? DDEC monitors dust 1km and 20km away from site.
- In the video of the fish sampling, plugs from the fish are taken out by the tail, are there any samples taken from the belly of the fish? Are there belly samples done on large bodied fish during the fish outs? White fish are very sensitive and usually do not survive the live sampling, belly samples are done on the white fish. During a fish out, a percentage of the fish are sent away for a full analysis.
- The video of the caribou crossing through the mine site, did the caribou notice environmental monitors? Yes, the caribou looked up at the team but did not react and kept moving.
- During the road crossings did the monitors observe a difference in group size and how the caribou acted? Yes, a large herd of animals just kept following the leader and did not show caution; smaller heard or single animals appeared to be more cautious.

Action Items:

- The TKEG will review air quality monitoring, and visit a monitoring station during the next site visit.

2.3. 2017 Construction and Monitoring Summary

Claudine Lee gave a short presentation about the Jay Road Design, the proposed 2017 construction schedule and planned monitoring. The presentation was prepared in response to questions from the January 2017 TKEG workshop. Key questions the presentation addressed include:

- What the construction activities will be happening?

- When the activities will happen?
- How will DDEC manage the risks to the animals, fish, plants and other elements of the environment?

As the presentation wrapped up Claudine asked for TKEG's input on:

- the schedule
- the construction activities and proposed timing
- suggestions for how monitoring should be done

A copy of the presentation can be found in Appendix E and detailed notes of the discussions and talking points can be found in the meeting notes in Appendix B.

Summary of Discussions and Questions:

- Where does the material for the crusher come from? It comes from the waste rock from the Lynx Pit.
- How long is the Jay Road? Approximately 7 Km
- Are the structures to be used for the construction temporary and will they be moved once construction is complete? Yes, the buildings are temporary but they will be there for as long as the crusher is running.
- The Elders appreciated the questions that asked for their input, but felt they needed more time to review and think about the material before they could provide responses. DDEC acknowledged this and will follow-up with the group to seek more input.
- The information provided is good; DDEC will do a good job. The Dene people have always eaten traditional food like the caribou. Caribou crossings are very important; DDEC should consider other types of surfaces for the crossings, like concrete or chip seal to make sure it the surface does not wash away.
- According to the schedule the crusher will shut down in July, how can TKEG see it operating? If the crusher is not running during the next visit, DDEC will take a video of the operations to show TKEG.
- Is there dust suppression material that can be used to keep the dust down? Yes, DDEC piloted a project last year using a new product called EnviroKleen. It is a synthetic based product that does not harm the environment; it worked well.
- Has DDEC ever considered running the powerlines underground? Yes, but the risk was too employee safety was too big. The best option was to build the line above ground.

- Can the group stay in a camp on the land instead of being in the buildings during the next visit? Yes.
- How safe are the roads during the summer when it rains? Roads are very safe.
- What is the proposed timeline for construction on the Esker? July. Will the TKEG be able to see it during the next trip? No, DDEC can consider holding the next workshop in July, although the caribou will not be migrating during that time and the Culture Camp will not be ready.
- How much flexibility is there in the construction schedule? What would happen if the entire Bathurst Caribou herd migrated through the area and stopped construction? There is flexibility; November 10 is the date the schedule is proposed to be complete, that allows for a few extra weeks in the fall. Whatever is not completed can be finished in the spring of 2018 June is an optimal time to start construction as the pregnant cows will be on the calving grounds.
- Will rock hauling occur during the caribou migration? Yes, but a Caribou Road Management Plan will be in effect to help protect the caribou. The same plan was used for the construction of the Sable Road and it worked well.
- The best way for TKEG to understand how the caribou act is to be on site when they migrate through. The next visit should be scheduled for when the caribou are migrating.

Action Items

1. DDEC will show map of the Jay Road alignment at the next meeting.
2. DDEC will provide maps to show locations of caribou crossings and proposed berms.
3. Claudine Lee will talk to the team about the crusher timeline, if it is not while the TKEG is on site, she will propose a video be taken that shows how it works.
4. DDEC will provide more details and data on dust fall at site.
5. DDEC will provide results of the EnviroKleen pilot project at the next TKEG meeting.

2.4. Jay Project Fish Out

Claudine Lee gave a presentation on the Jay Project Fish Out. Fisheries compensation program has 2 parts:

- Part 1 -how will DDEC replace the fish that was lost,
- Part 2- how will DDEC handle the fish out.

This is a follow-up presentation that is a result of discussions from the last meeting. DDEC is providing more details on how they will complete the fish out. Some of the Elders saw a fish out at Gahcho Kue. DDEC wants input from the TKEG on to the following questions:

- How will DDEC complete the fish out?
- What should happen with the fish once caught?
- What do people want to know about the fish that are caught?
- How should the communities and TK incorporated into the fish out?

A copy of the presentation can be found in Appendix I and detailed notes of the discussions and talking points can be found in the meeting notes in Appendix A.

Summary of Discussion and Questions:

- If the fish can be transferred to other places in Lac du Sauvage that would be the best, if not they should be frozen and sent to the communities.
- The fish that is packaged and sent to the communities isn't always the best quality and is often wasted.
- What was the response from the communities that received fish from previous fish outs? Overall the response was good.
- It was recommended that DDEC ask the communities what they would prefer, not just the members of the TKEG. If the communities are satisfied, that is where the fish should go. Communities were asked during DDEC's last community tour. At that time, people were concerned about the loss to the fish habitat. However, if the habitat had to be lost, they would prefer to see the fish go to the communities.
- Nets can be used to move the fish, but they cannot stay in the lake overnight. For the fish to survive, the nets must be pulled out the same day.
- Hire people from the communities to help with the fish out.
- An Elder that participated in a fish out with DeBeers said that program measured each fish, took a sample of the flesh and the fin, checked if the fish had any scabs or abnormalities. A TK person worked with the biologist during the fish out.
- There is concern that if the fish are put back in the lake, other areas will become over populated and affect the health of the population.

- Final comment stated that everyone has good intentions for saving the fish, but in reality catching and moving the fish causes stress and affects the health of the fish. Lac du Sauvage is a big deep lake, the quality of the fish will be better than previous fish outs. The best option is to catch and freeze the fish and distribute it to the different communities.

Action Items:

1. Follow-up with the TKEG about the fish-out and make a final decision on what to do relocate the fish or harvest and distribute to the communities.

3. Site Tours

3.1. Misery Pit, Jay Road and Jay Crusher

Site tours were held to give the Elders an opportunity to observe the operations at the Misery Pit, see the proposed alignment of the Jay Road and look at the Jay Crusher. Led by Shaun Hook, Superintendent Sabel Project, the TKEG was taken to two different spots to view the Misery Pit. Employees with DDEC were available to answer questions and describe the operations.

Summary of Discussion and Questions:

Misery Pit

- There was a lot of discussion about the dust monitoring, how it works where the location of the stations. DDEC employees explained how the dust monitoring stations worked and how often they are checked and the filters replaced.
- Kimberlite was observed in the walls of the pit. The Elders wanted to know why? The Kimberlite is left for stability; the wall had been pushed back to take more of the rock, but to make the pit deeper the walls could not go back further.
- How much more deeper will they go? How much longer will the pit be open? Two more benches will be dug; each bench is approximately 30 m. That will be another 1.5 to 2 years of pit life.
- How many trucks are operating in the pit? On the day of the visit there were about 7 trucks. The number of trucks is not as important, the excavator must stay busy.
- How far do the birds and their nest have to be away from the blasting? For



TKEG Misery Pit Tour, April 2017



TKEG Misery Pit Tour, April 2017

ravens it is 100ft; for hawks it is 250 ft; for falcons it is 200ft.

Proposed Jay Road

- Where will the road alignment be? A general description of the route was provided. DDEC has a map of the alignment that can be shown to the TKEG.
- How many caribou crossings will be on the Jay road? The road will be 70% caribou crossings. The only places without crossings are where berms are required. The Mine Safety Act and supporting regulations have specific requirements for how the berm can be built.
- Will the road go through the Esker? Yes, but in a place that was determined by Elders during the Environmental Assessment Processes.
- How did they know that there was a deposit at the Jay site? The company has always known about it, the kimberlite pipes were identified during the original exploration.



TKEG Jay Road Tour, April 2017



TKEG Jay Road Tour, April 2017

Jay Crusher

- Do they use the waste rock for crush? Yes.
- Rock going through the crusher, is water used to reduce dust? Will there be a washing system for the rock going through the crusher (remove the nitrate from the blasting)? Yes there is a dust suppression process that is part of the system. Two water tanks are part of the system and spray the rocks going through.
- Where will DDEC store the rock during the construction of the Jay Project? Most



Jay Crusher, April 2017



of it will be stored right on site. There is a series of conveyor belts that move the rock, as the areas fill up; they will pull back on using the conveyors until the whole area is full.

Discussions after the Tour

- Dust was observed during the site tour, this is still a concern.
- The powerlines make a lot of noise when the wind blows, would still like to see results of monitoring program to understand how the caribou react.
- Elders were not able to see the caribou crossings, it would be nice to see them so we understand what they look like.

Action Items

1. During the next visit dust stations can be part of the tour.
2. Provide a map that shows the alignment of the Jay Road

3.2. Sable Tour

A site visit was held to show the Elders the Sable Road & Operations. Currently, EKATI is not mining the Sable Pit; the tour also included a stop at the frozen core dam.

Summary of Discussion and Questions:

- Thermal siphons, what type of area does this infrastructure cover and how does the piping lay underground? The pipes are horizontal and as a result covers a lot more ground. A representative from DDEC explained how the filtration works and the processes for the eventual return of the water, as clean water back to the environment.
- How does DDEC identify Archaeological sites and what happens when you find it? The whole area was done when the mine was staked, but we went back when the road when it and checked it again. DDEC has policies, if something is found all work stops and the information is taken care of and properly logged.
- In the past there were a lot of trappers on the tundra. Everyone lived by hunting and trapping. People would die out on the tundra and they would be buried in the eskers, there are also fox and wolf dens in the eskers. It is important that DDEC watch what they are doing because there could be burial grounds in an esker. If anything is found, DDEC should let the TKEG know. When we give you

advice and you do a good job, we are very happy.

4. Summary and Next Steps

4.1. Summary

John Bekale provided a quick summary of what was discussed. The TKEG wanted to see the caribou but unfortunately it was too cold and the animals were not traveling through the site. Key things the group talked about seeing in the next visit include:

- powerlines
- crusher
- dust control and monitoring
- wanting to see the caribou crossing

Seeing all of these things will not be possible during the next visit because TREG will be at the Culture Camp in August. It was suggested that a smaller group visit the mine site in July so that people will be able to see more things. Being at the Culture Camp will be good, but it will not give the group a chance to see everything. This suggestion was received well and DDEC is open to the idea. The TKEG agreed that a smaller group will come in July to see the crusher, the powerlines and the construction activities.

4.2. Next Steps

The TKEG agreed that the next full group meeting will be another site visit and will be held at the Culture Camp in late August. Topics for review and discussion will include:

- dust reports on how to mitigate and how far the dust goes
- caribou crossings
- report on from the smaller group that attend the July visit.

One more meeting will be held this year in one of the IBA communities.

Action Items

1. Each group must determine who they are going to send for the July visit. Only 1 person can attend from each community.
2. Each selected TKEG representative must let DDEC know what their commitments are during the July.
3. DDEC to include chart of incidental sightings for caribou to help plan the best time for the next trip. Proposed date is the week of August 21st to 25th, 2017
4. Each group must confirm no other events are happening during the dates of the

proposed August visit.

5. DDEC to get some traditional food for the trip (reindeer meat from Inuvik) to eat there and have some other traditional foods. One youth from each group will be invited to come; each community will have to determine who that person is.

The workshop wrapped up at approximately 4:00pm. With acknowledgements and thanks from all the parties, the workshop ended with a prayer from Antione Michael with the Lutsel'ke First Nations.

Appendix A: Workshop Agenda



Traditional Knowledge Elder's Group (TKEG) Meeting #2 Agenda

Date: April 26-27, 2017
(Location: Ekati Diamond Mine)

Background and Workshop Objectives

As per Measure 6-5: Traditional Knowledge-based caribou monitoring and mitigation of the Report on the Environmental Assessment for the Jay Project, Dominion Diamond will establish a Traditional Knowledge Elders Group (TKEG) drawn from Aboriginal organizations that participated in the EA to provide specific Traditional Knowledge (TK) input into the design and operations (including closure) of the Jay Project ("Project") to further mitigate impacts on caribou.

The TK input will include the Project, but may be applied to the Ekati Mine site to further mitigate impacts on caribou, water, land, air and fish.

The TKEG shall serve in an advisory role.

This workshop is the fourth of the TKEG and will be held at the Ekati Diamond Mine. This visit to the mine site will be comprised of workshops and discussions on the Caribou Monitoring Programs, Jay Fishout, and Jay Construction. Site tours will be held for the Misery/Lynx/Sable Pits.

Below is the updated agenda.

This workshop is part of Dominion Diamond's ongoing Jay Engagement Process.

The facilitator will prepare a report on the results of the session and share it with participants, communities and interested parties.

**AGENDA Travel Day to Ekati Diamond Mine
Tuesday April 25, 2017**

| Time | Agenda Item | Comments | Responsibility |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 4:30-5:00 pm | Check in for Ekati Charter at BBE | BBE is located at: 100 McMillan Street Yellowknife, NT X1A 3T2 | Charles |
| 5:15-6:15 pm | Fly to Ekati | | |
| 6:15- 6:45 pm | Site Safety Orientation | Review of site muster stations. Room allocations. | Charles/Rebecca/Nick |
| 6:45 pm | Dinner | Dinner in Ekati cafeteria | |

**AGENDA Day 1 Ekati Diamond Mine
Wednesday, April 26, 2017**

| Time | Agenda Item | Comments | Responsibility |
|------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 8:00-8:30 am | Breakfast | Breakfast in Ekati cafeteria | |
| 8:30-9:00 am | Welcome | Welcome to participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening Prayer - Roundtable: Introductions/Groups they Represent - Observers to identify themselves. - Sign In (necessary for proper recording of the Workshop): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Name o Organization o Contact Information | Iris and John |
| 9:00-9:30 am | | Review and Approval 2017 Minutes | Iris/John |
| 9:30 am -9:45 am | Break | | |
| 9:45-11:45 am | Presentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ekati Caribou Monitoring Programs • Motion Camera Photos • Community Caribou Engagement Program | Harry/Laura |
| 12:00-1:00 pm | Lunch | Lunch in Ekati Cafeteria | |
| 1:00-1:30 pm | | PPE Allocation | Charles/Rebecca/Nick |
| 1:30-4:30 pm | Site Tour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery Road/Powerlines/Crossings • Lynx Pit • Jay Crusher • Misery Pit | Charles |
| 5:30 pm | Dinner | Dinner in Ekati Cafeteria | |
| | | | |

AGENDA Day 2 Ekati Diamond Mine
Thursday, April 27, 2017

| Time | Agenda Item | Comments | Responsibility |
|----------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 8:00-8:30 am | Breakfast | Breakfast in Ekati Cafeteria | |
| 8:30-9:15 am | Follow Up | Follow up to the Misery Site Tours | Iris/John |
| 9:15-10:00 am | Presentation | Jay Construction Project Discussion items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jay Road Design • Construction and Operation | Harry |
| 10:00-10:15 am | Break | Lunch in Ekati Cafeteria | |
| 10:30-12:00 pm | Site Tour | Tour of Sable Road & Operations | |
| 12:00-1:00 pm | Lunch | Dinner in Ekati Cafeteria | |
| 1:00-1:30 pm | Follow Up | Follow Up to the Tour of Sable Road Tour | Iris/John |
| 1:30-2:30 pm | Presentation | Jay Project Fish Out | Claudine |
| 2:30-2:45 pm | Break | | |
| 2:45-4:00 pm | Summary | Summary of discussions Next meeting/location | |
| 5:00 | Check in for flight | Ekati | Charles |
| 5:30-6:30 | Fly to Yellowknife | | |
| | | | |

Appendix B: Meeting Notes

Meeting Notes are removed for final reporting submissions and public postings

Appendix C: Caribou Monitoring 2016, Presentation



Caribou Monitoring 2016



Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation

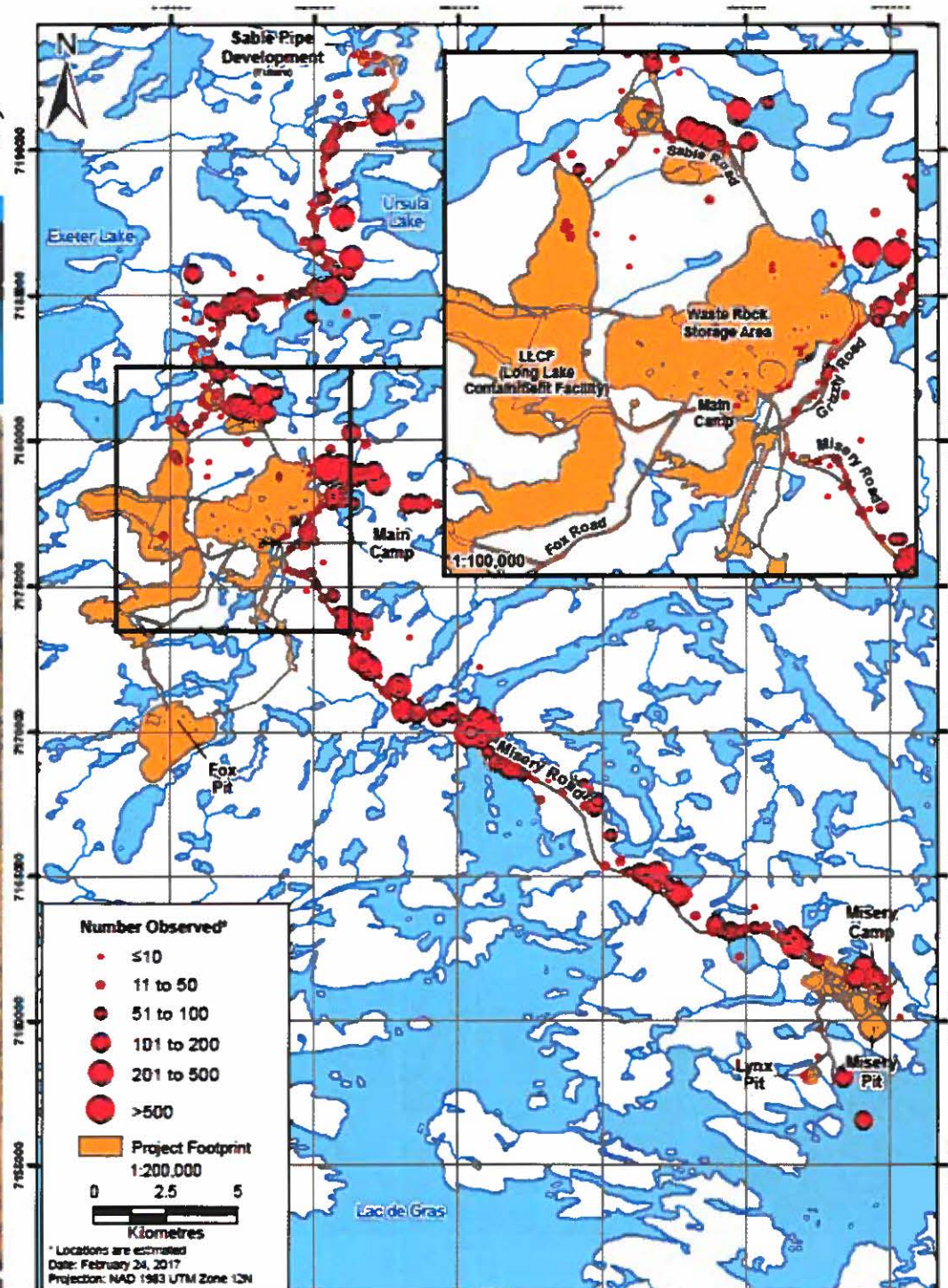
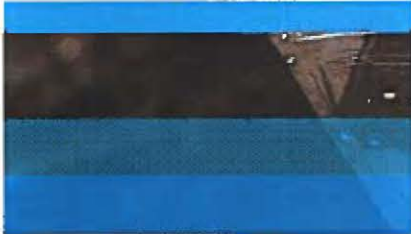
- Incidental observations
- Road surveys
- Collared caribou
- Long Lake Containment Facility
- Zone of Influence
- Caribou behaviour
- Camera trapping
- Powerline



Caribou Presence



- Caribou were observed at Ekati from early August until January 2017
- Estimated 21, 695 caribou observed
- 75% of caribou were observed between November and December 2016
- 19% during the summer
- Less than 10 individuals observed through spring migration, calving and post calving periods
- Beverly caribou overlap with Bathurst range



observed at Ekati from
January 2017

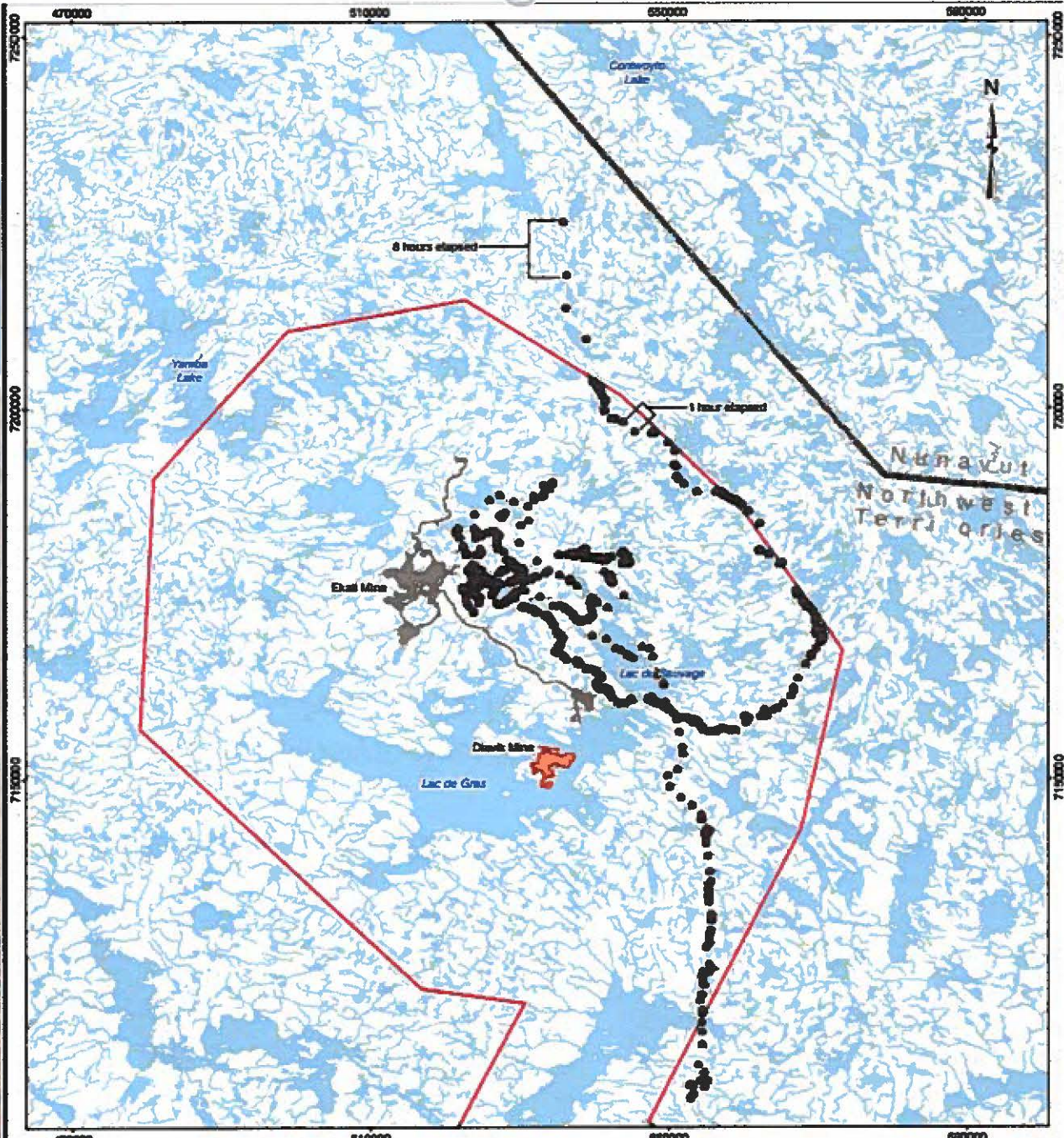
caribou observed

caribou observed between
January and February 2016

caribou

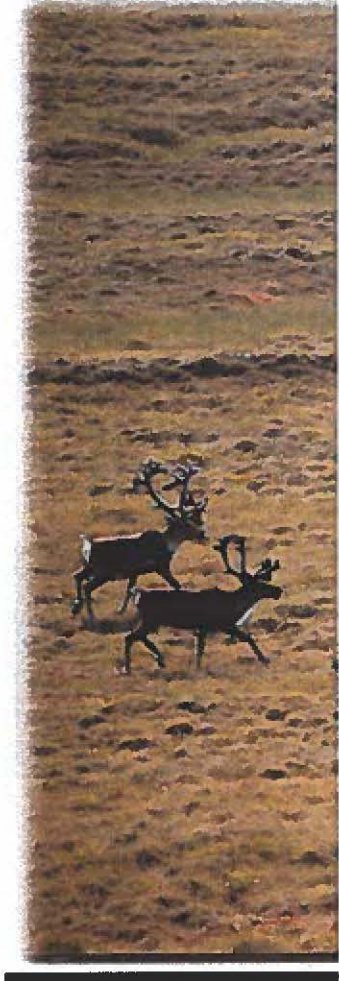
caribou observed
during calving and post

comparison with Bathurst



LEGEND
 ● CARIBOU GPS LOCATION (NOVEMBER 3 - DECEMBER 30)
 — TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY

20 0 20
 SCALE 1:250 000
 KILOMETRES



Ekati from
 2017
 observed
 moved between
 2016
 observed
 calving and post
 in Bathurst

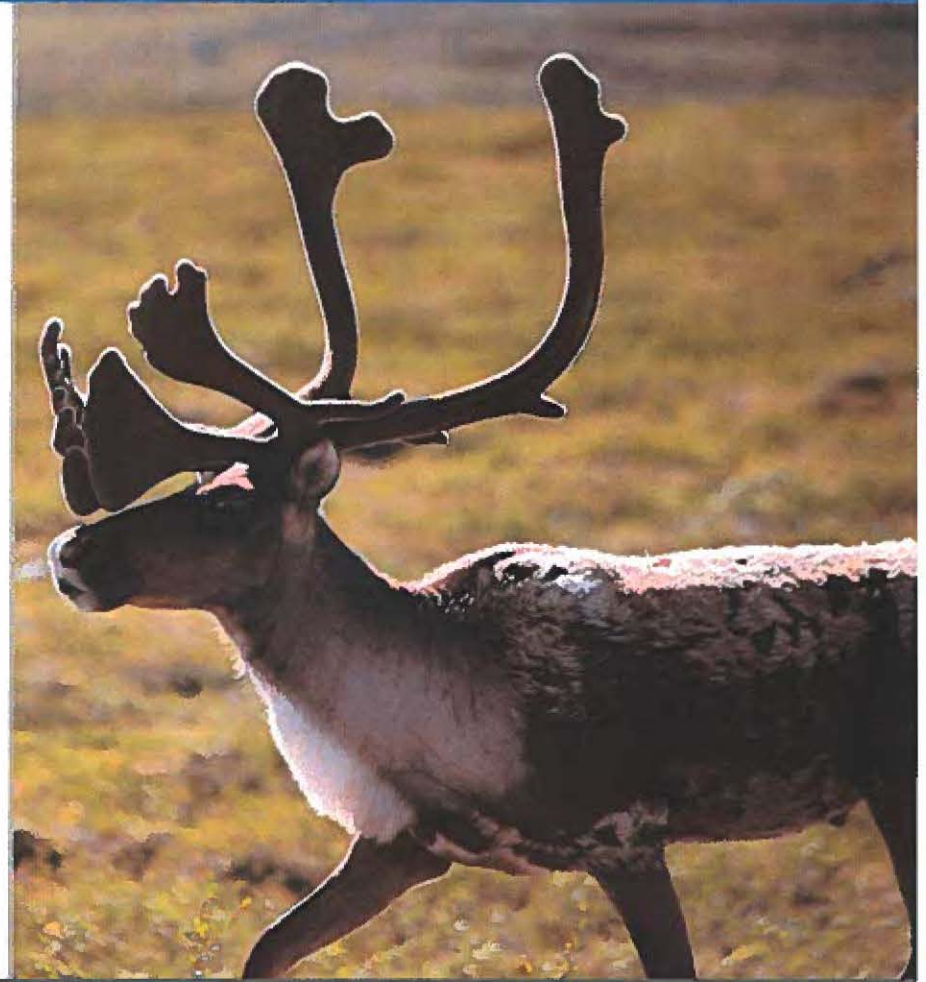
Powerline Monitoring

Construction Monitoring:

- Completed 399 powerline surveys over 90 separate days from March – August 2016
- VEC species identified on 8% of surveys including 3 caribou observations
- No negative wildlife-powerline interactions occurred during construction.

Powerline energized September 2016

- Caribou Detected on 35 of 77 day in 2016
- 785 Caribou detected between Nov 20 and Dec 31
- Majority of caribou observed feeding or walking
- Caribou did not display signs of stress in response to the powerline



Behaviour Monitoring

- During 2016 34 focal surveys and 30 Scan Surveys were completed





LLCF Monitoring

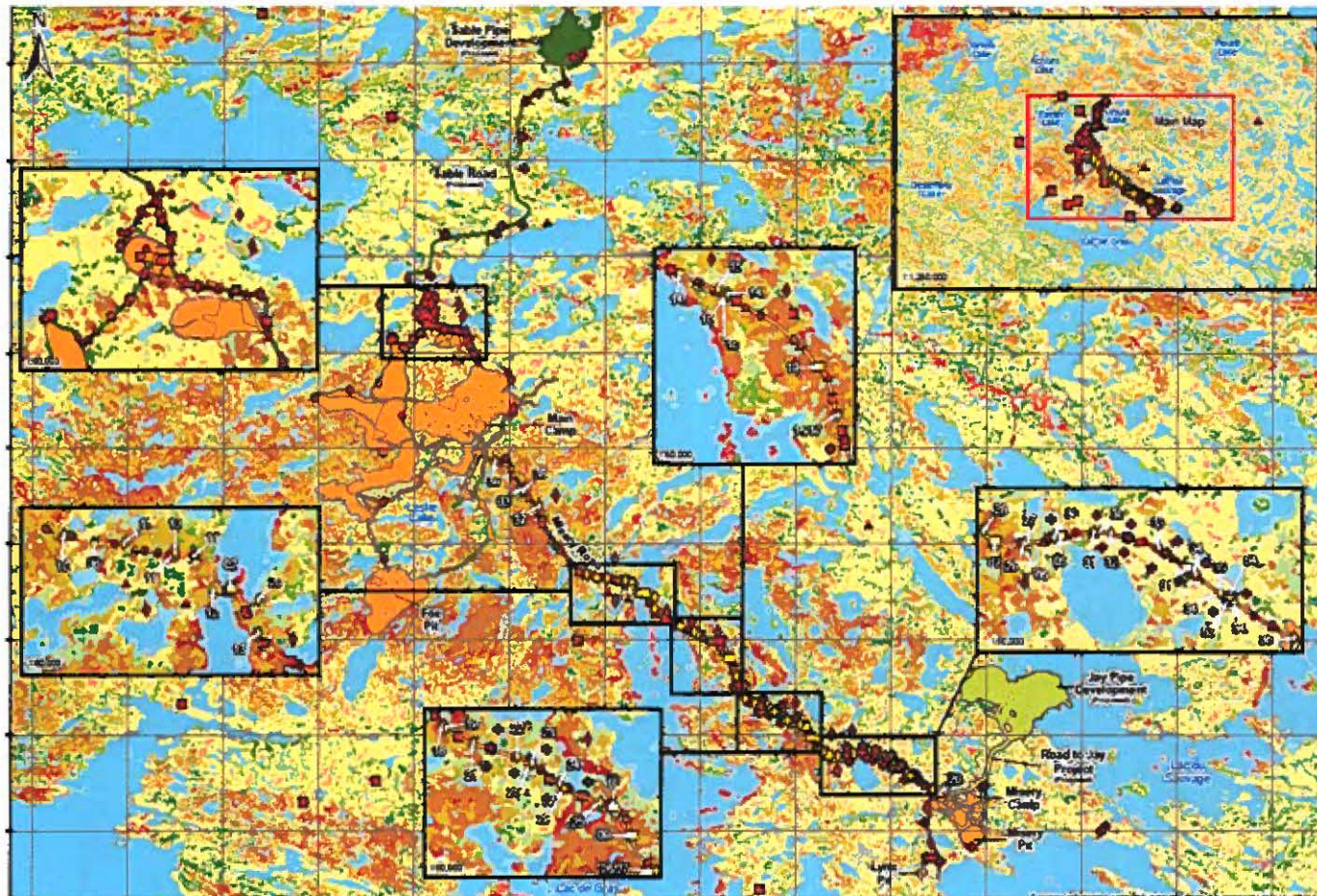


Camera Monitoring

- Behaviour Observations
- Test Permeability Of Road
- Monitor Mitigations to Ensure they are Effective



Historical Camera Deployment



Motion Triggered Camera Monitoring



Crossing/crossed road
(Misery Road camera # 54, August 1, 2015)



Investigating camera
(Misery Road camera #5, October 26, 2011)



Running on / off road
(Misery Road camera # 53, July 27, 2015)



Foraging near road (red circle)
(Misery Road camera # 48, August 1, 2015)

Road and Mitigation Monitoring

2016-08-19 1:19:31 PM M 1/4 ● 21°C



2016-08-19 1:19:31 PM M 1/4

● 21°C



CM60

RECONYA

2016-08-19 1:19:32 PM M 2/4

21°C



CM60



2016-08-19 1:19:33 PM M 3/4

21°C



CM60

RECONYA

2016-08-19 1:19:34 PM M 4/4

21°C



CM60

RECONYX

2016-08-19 1:19:36 PM M 1/4

21°C



CM60

RECONYA

2016-08-19 1:19:37 PM M 2/4

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CM60

RECONYX

2016-08-19 1:19:38 PM M 3/4

● 21°C



CM60

RECONYA

2016-08-19 1:19:39 PM M 4/4

21°C



CM60

RECONYA

2016-08-19 1:19:40 PM M 1/4

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RECONYX

2016-08-19 1:19:41 PM M 2/4

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2016-08-19 1:19:42 PM M 3/4

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2016-08-19 1:19:43 PM M 4/4

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2016-08-19 1:19:53 PM M 1/4

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2016-08-19 1:19:55 PM M 2/4

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2016-08-19 1:19:56 PM M 3/4

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2016-08-19 1:19:57 PM M 4/4

21°C



CM60

RECONIX

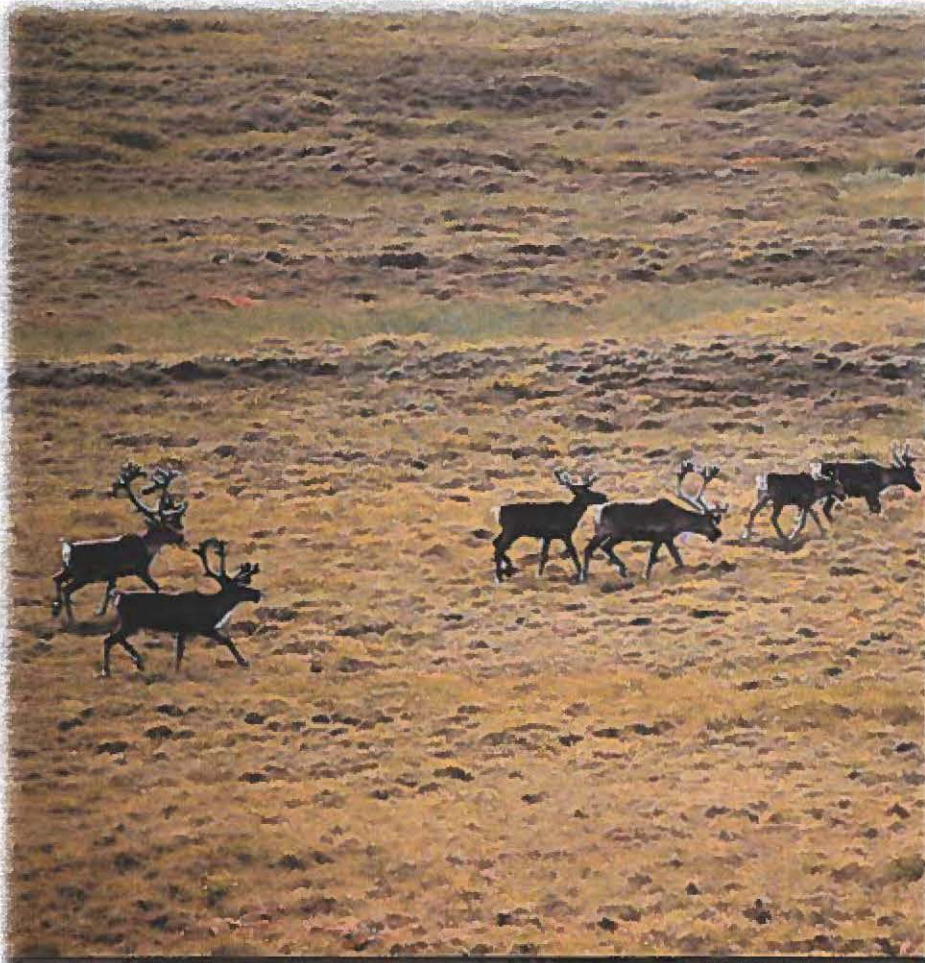
Caribou Road Mitigation Plan

Objectives

- Avoid and minimize the risk of caribou and other wildlife mortalities from vehicle traffic
- Avoid and minimize the barrier effect of the Jay and Misery roads (and all other Ekati mine roads) to caribou movement and migration
- Limit the effect of sensory disturbance from roads and traffic on caribou behaviour



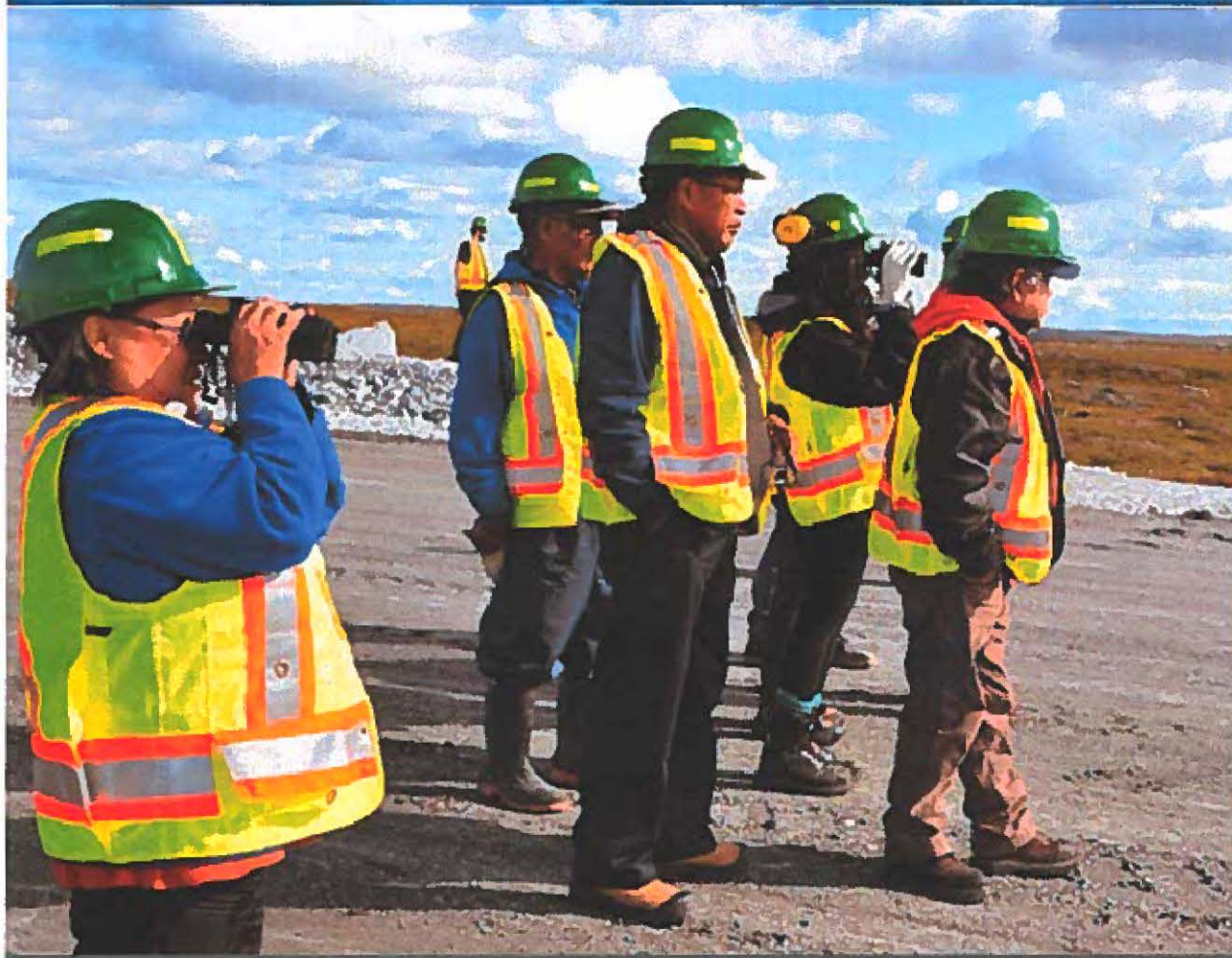
2016 Caribou Road Mitigation Plan



CRMP was implemented across Ekati this summer

- 25 Individual reports of caribou near roads
- Resulting in 24 Red Alert Levels
- Many long duration road closures (more than 200 person day lost)
- Reduced speed limits
- Delivered Presentations
- Site wide notification

Community Involvement and Traditional Knowledge 2016



Caribou Crossings:

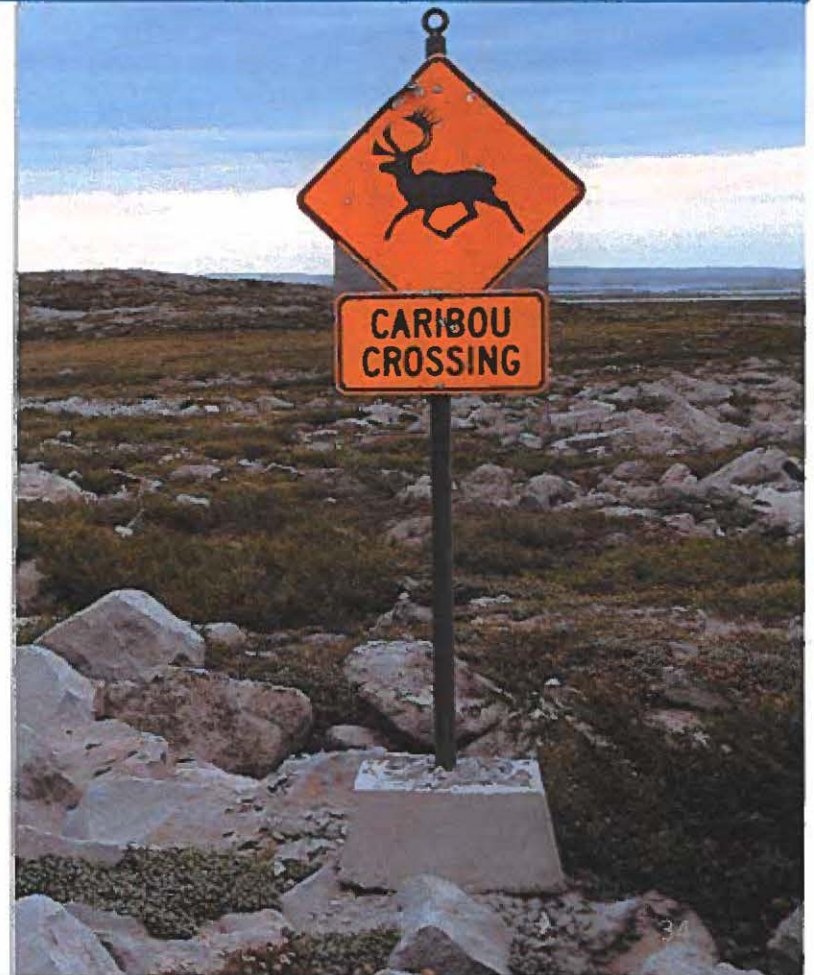
- Wider
- Some need to be longer and at less of an angle
- Increased small material at the edge of the crossing so that material isn't so big
- Fanned out where they meet the tundra
- Move crossing away from boulder field
- Add a crossing along a corner
- Come when there is no snow

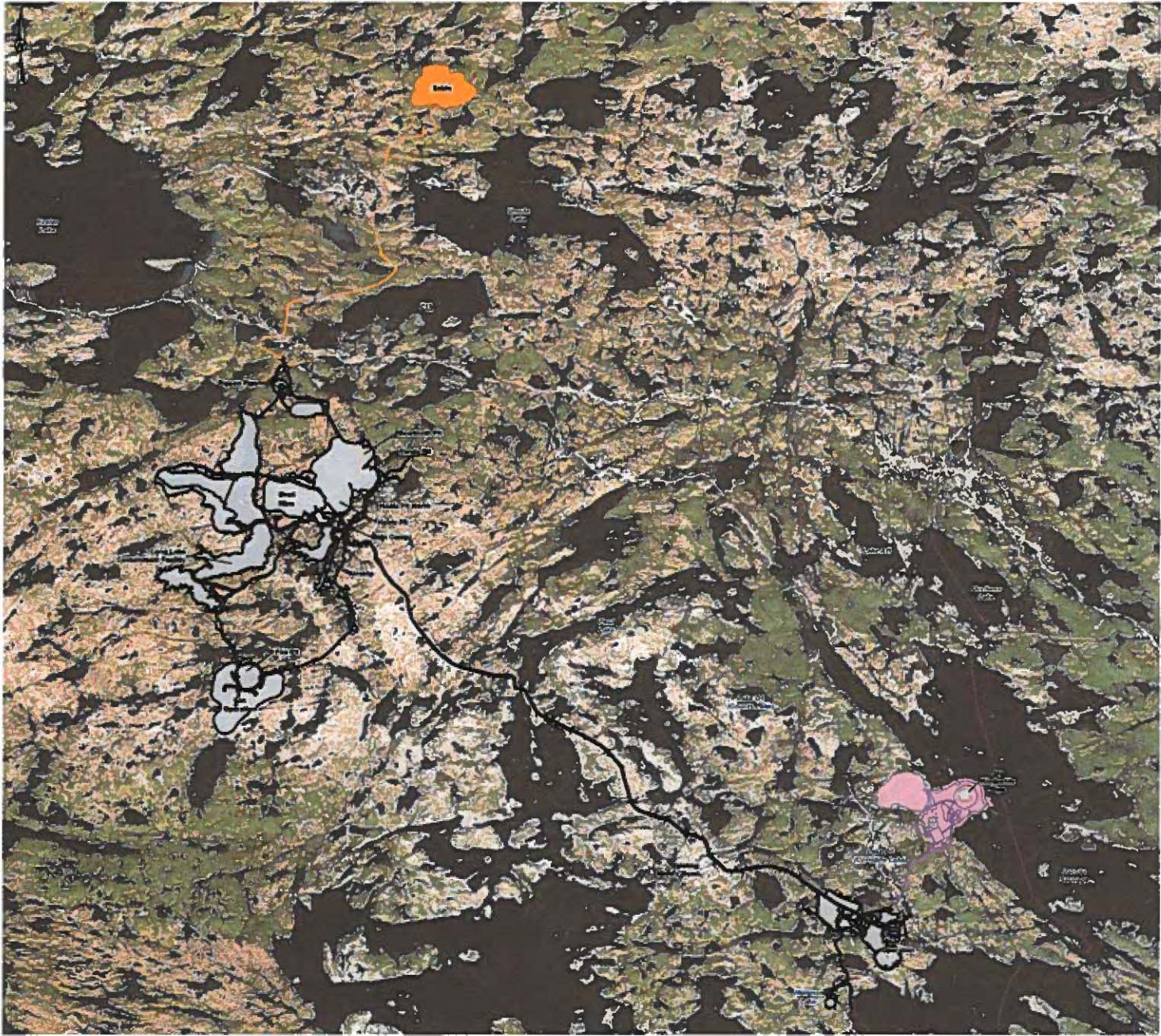
Questions



CRMP Procedures

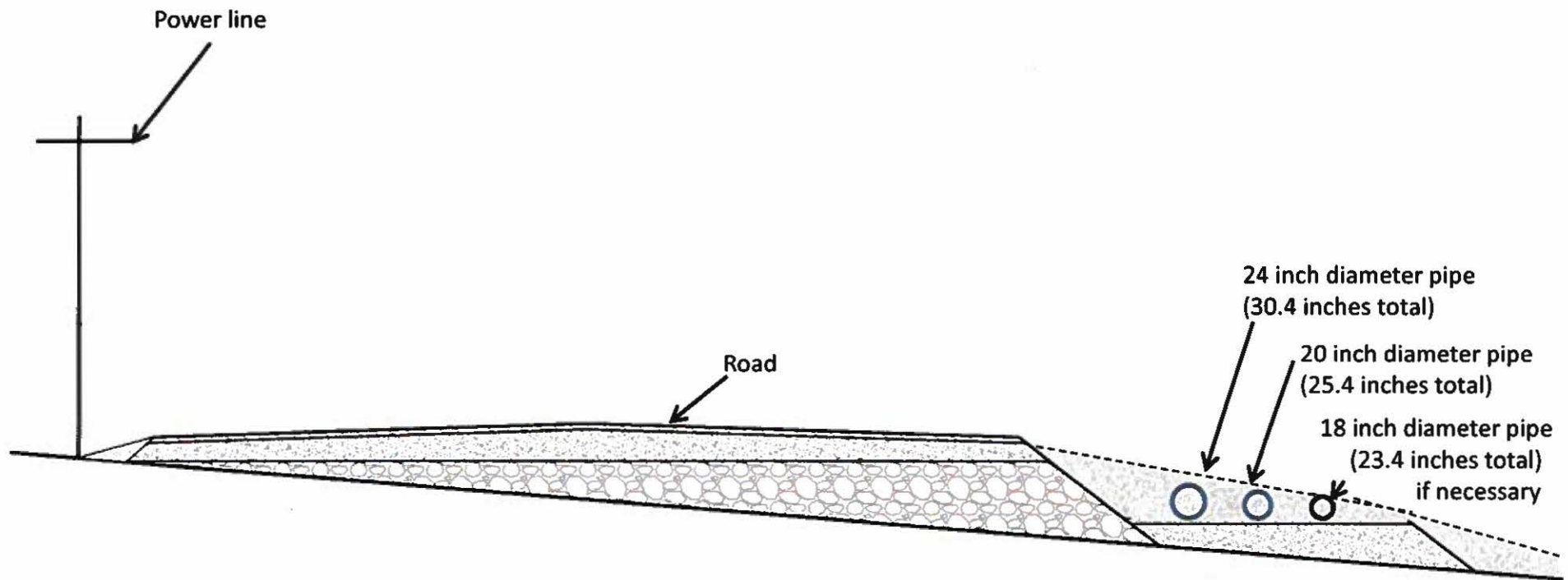
- Caribou and all wildlife will always have the right-of-way on all roads
- Drivers that encounter a caribou will contact the Environment Department through dispatch and follow the speed limit guidelines outlined in the CRMP unless otherwise advised
- Speed limits will be reduced when caribou are present
- Environment Technicians will be dispatched to monitor traffic and provide caribou safety



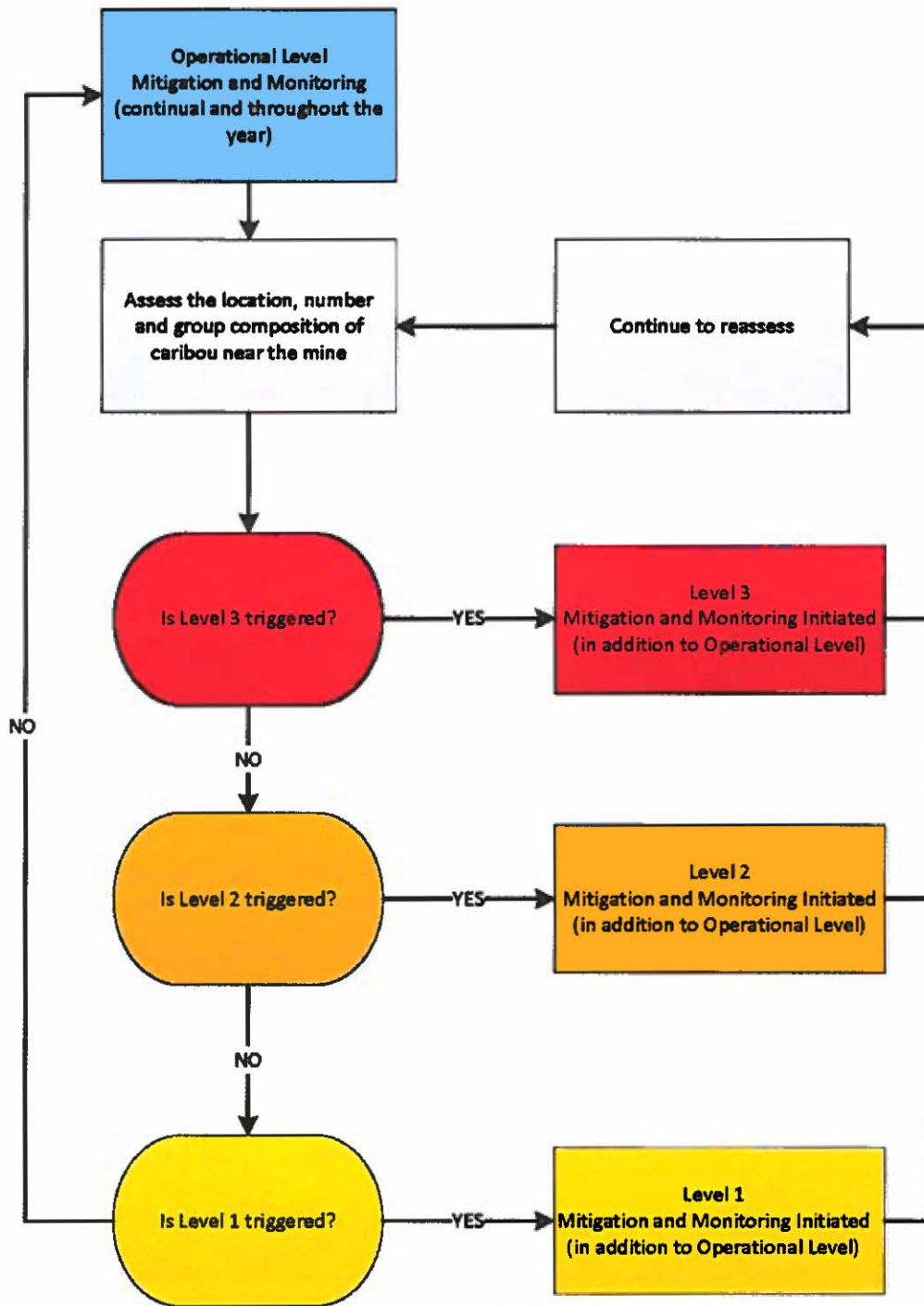




Cross Section of the Jay Road









Questions?

**Appendix D: Community Caribou Engagement at the Ekati Diamond
Mine Presentation**



Community Engagement at the Ekati Diamond Mine





Aboriginal Engagement

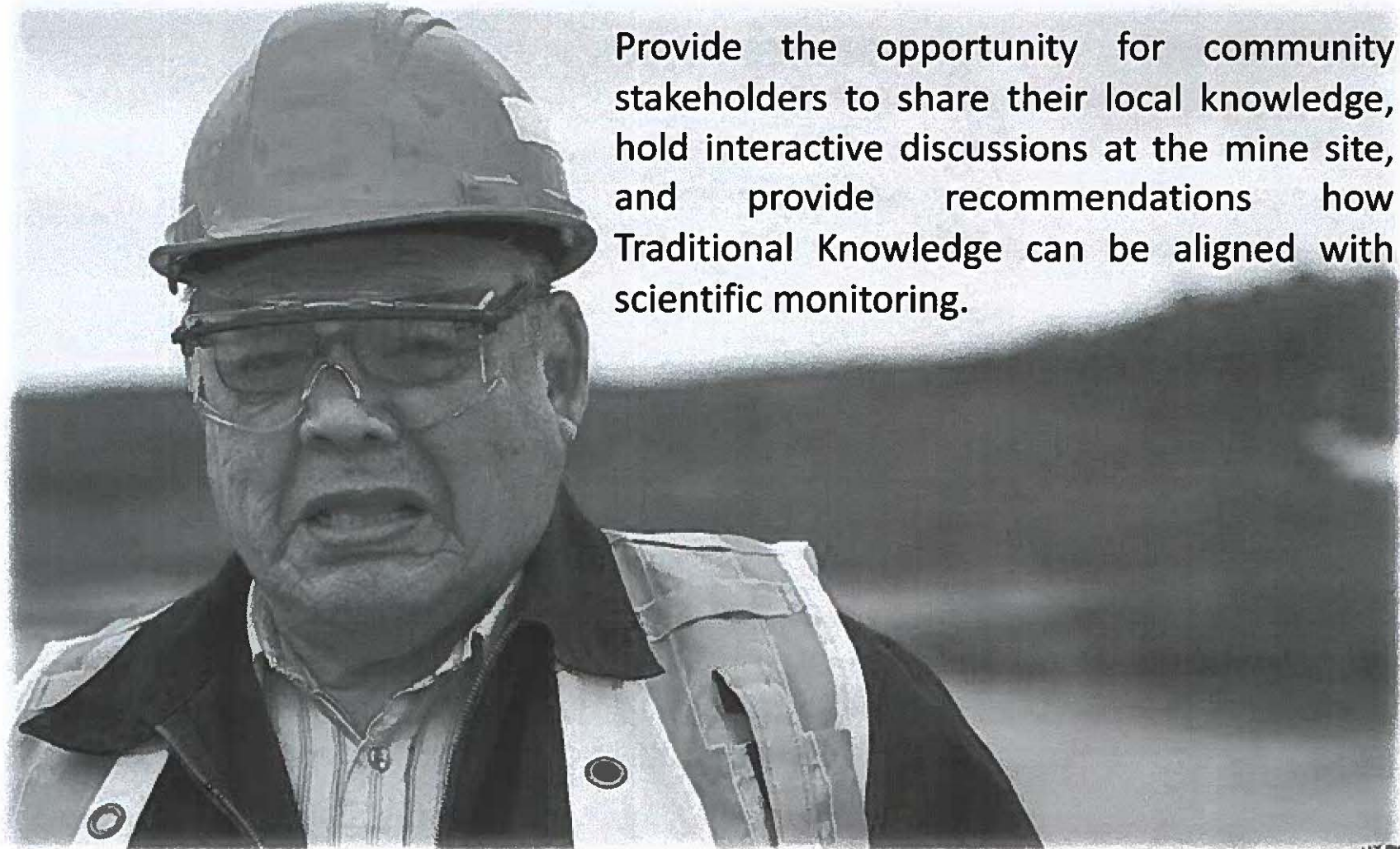


1997 Environmental Agreement

Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation shall incorporate all available traditional knowledge in the Environmental Plans and Programs and shall give all available traditional knowledge full consideration along with other scientific knowledge as the Environmental Plans and Programs are developed and revised



Our Approach to Aboriginal Engagement



Provide the opportunity for community stakeholders to share their local knowledge, hold interactive discussions at the mine site, and provide recommendations how Traditional Knowledge can be aligned with scientific monitoring.





Community Engagement Programs



Fish Outs



Air Quality



Aboriginal groups are concerned about the dust generated by the mine

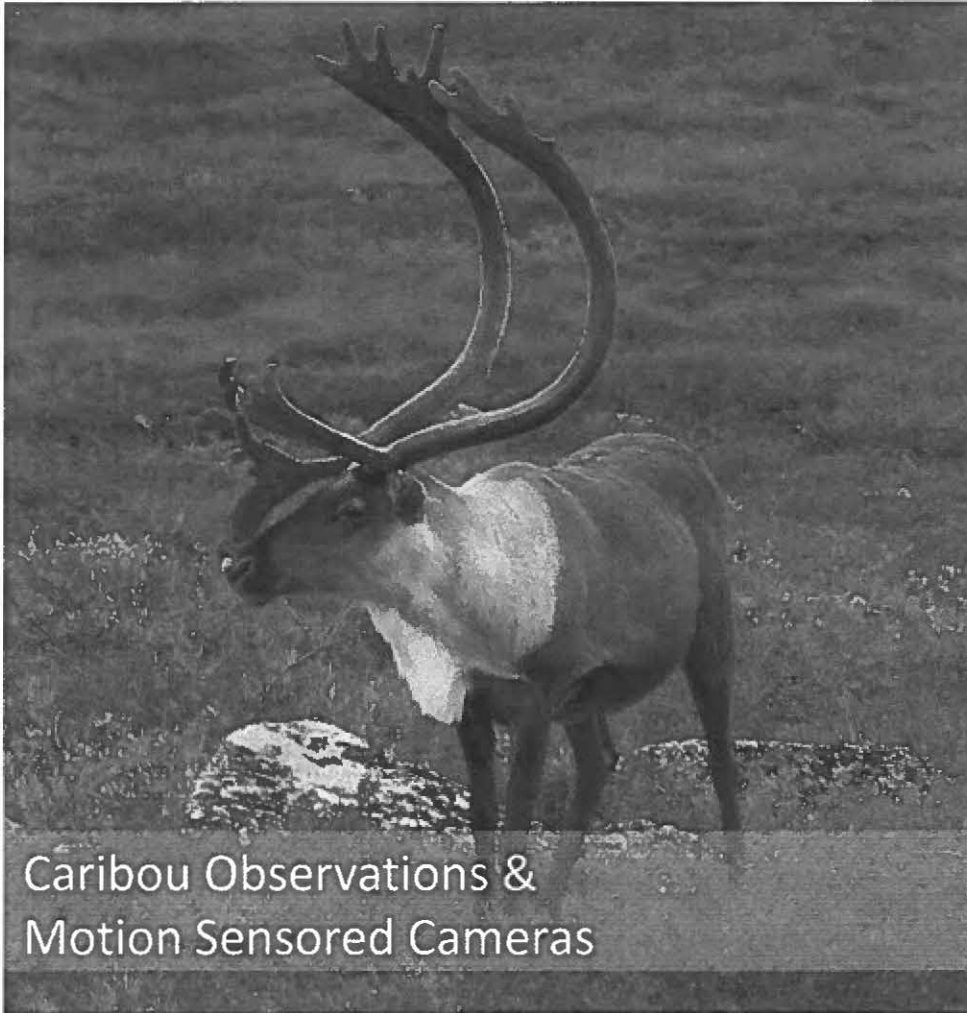


Freshet – Spring Melt



Aboriginal groups asked
“What is done with the water during the spring runoff ?”

Wildlife Effects Monitoring



Grizzly Bear DNA Program



Elders selected the sampling locations based on traditional use and knowledge of the land



Archeological Engagement



Reclamation Engagement

Traditional Knowledge and scientific information will both be used for vegetation research projects and waste rock storage areas to determine how this information may be used for future reclamation research plans.





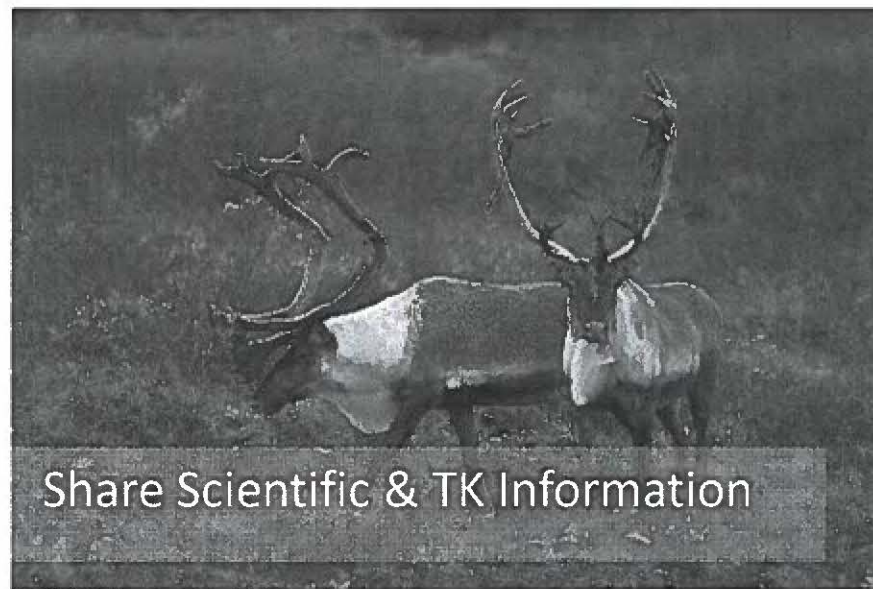
Ekati Community Caribou Engagement Program



Caribou Engagement



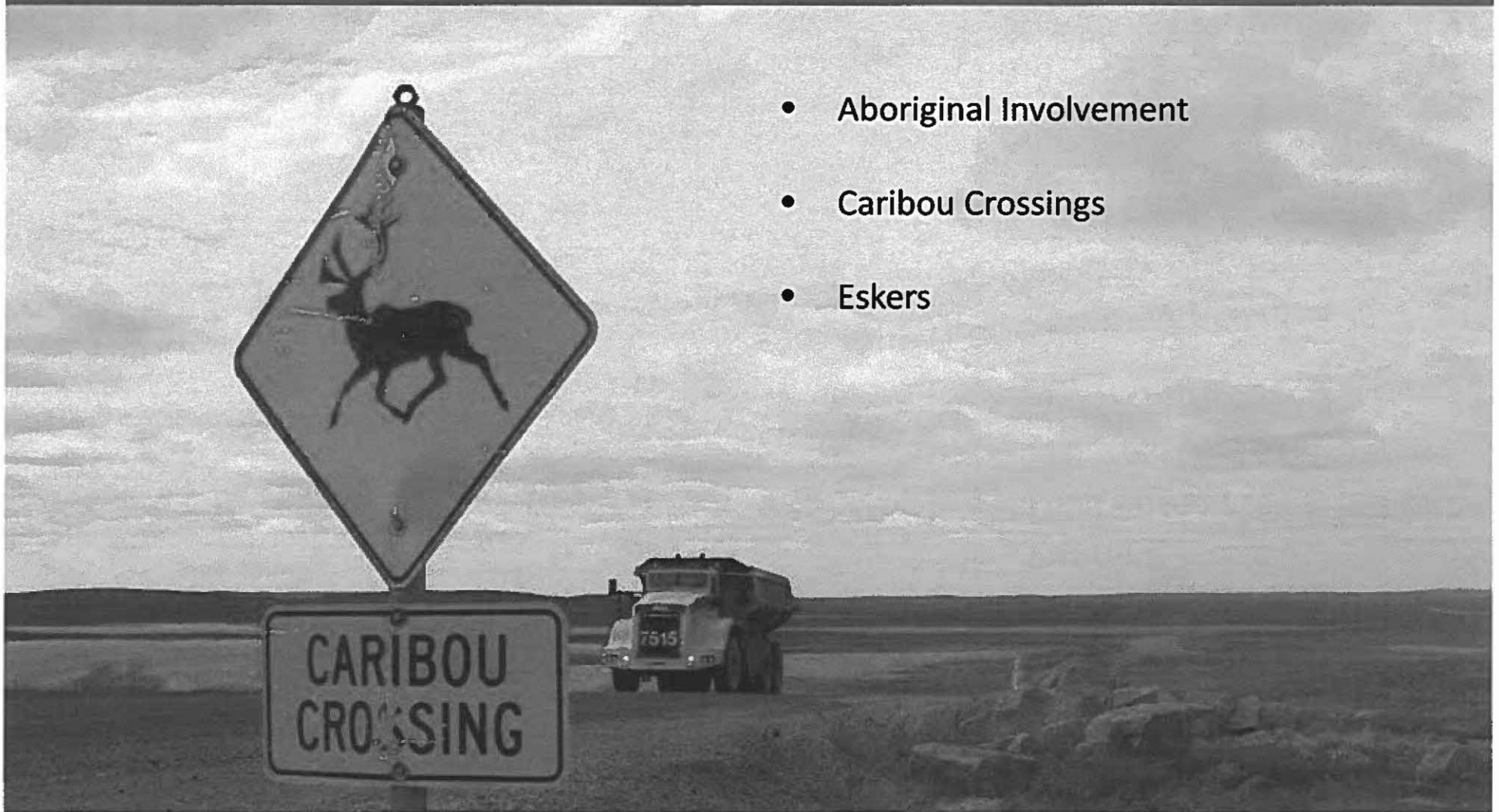
Document TK Perspectives



Share Scientific & TK Information



Caribou and Roads



- Aboriginal Involvement
- Caribou Crossings
- Eskers



Environmental Assessment – Jay Project



- Caribou and Roads Mitigation Plan
- Caribou Offset and Mitigation Plan
 - Funding
 - Dust suppression study
 - Progressive reclamation
 - WRSA ramps
- Convoys
- AQEMMP & Dustfall Standards
- TK Based Caribou Monitoring
- TK Management Framework
- Camp



Caribou Monitoring by Aboriginal Groups

Tlicho Boots on the Ground Monitoring

- Independent
- Dominion Diamond funding
- Collaborate with Inuit of Kugluktuk
- TK based rather than using scientific methods



“If you take the time to listen, you will hear Traditional Knowledge”

Thanks/ Masi Cho/ Quana



Appendix E: Jay Construction Project, Presentation



2017 Construction and Monitoring Summary

| Month | Activity |
|-----------|--|
| May | Start Jay Crusher |
| June | Crush Road Material, Start Jay Road Build, Wildlife Monitoring |
| July | Crusher Shut-down, Install Fold-Away, Jay Road Build, Culture Camp construction, Wildlife Monitoring |
| August | Continue Jay Road Build, Wildlife Monitoring |
| September | Complete Jay Road Build, Wildlife Monitoring |





May Construction

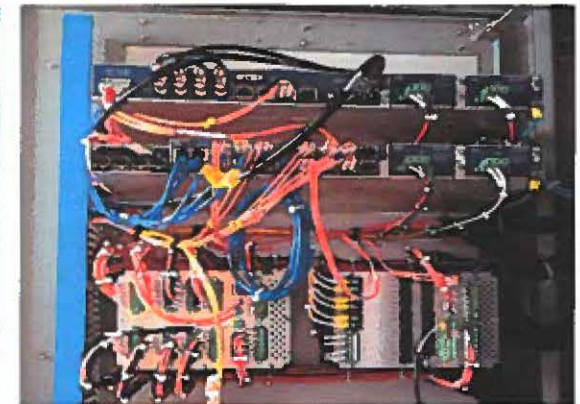
May 2017 Activities

Crush Pad Snow Removal and Site Preparation

Substation - Electrical and Platform Preparation

Crusher Start-up

Freshet Monitoring, Wildlife Monitoring



Substation Wiring



Crusher Commissioning





June Construction

June 2017 Activities

Crush Road Material

Culvert Material Preparation

Start Jay Road Build, with Caribou Crossings and Monitoring

Communication Tower Installation at Crusher

Wildlife Monitoring

Freshet and Culvert Monitoring



Road Build

Crusher and Conveyors





July Construction

July 2017 Activities

Crusher Shut-down and Clean-up

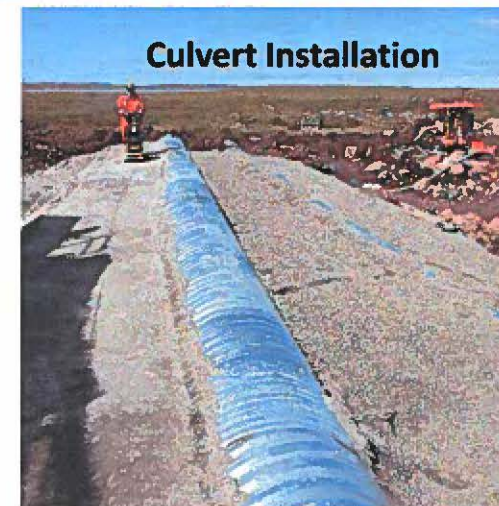
Construct Fold-Away Structure

Jay Road Build, with Caribou Crossings and Monitoring

Esker Cut Excavation and Monitoring

Water Culvert Installation, with Environmental Monitoring

Pipe Crossing Culvert Installation





August Construction

August 2017 Activities

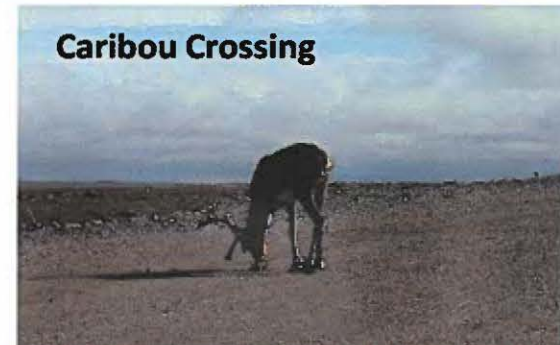
Jay Road Build, with Caribou Crossings

Water Culvert Installation, with Environmental Monitoring

Pipe Crossing Culvert Installation

Communication Tower Installation

Caribou Crossing



Installed Water Culvert





September Construction

September 2017 Activities

Water Culvert Installation, with Environmental Monitoring

Complete Jay Road Build

Site-Wide Clean-up

Equipment Demobilization to Ekati Staging Areas

Wildlife Monitoring



Telehandler at Ekati





Long Term Construction

| Construction Activity | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Crusher Operations | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Jay Road Build | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Temp Construction Camp | | ✓ | | | |
| Upgrades | | ✓ | | | |
| Dike Construction | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fish Out | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pipeline Construction | | | | ✓ | |
| Dewatering (after Fish Out) | | | | | ✓ |
| Start of Mining | | | | | ✓ |



Appendix F: Jay Project Fish Out, Presentation



Jay Project - Fish Out



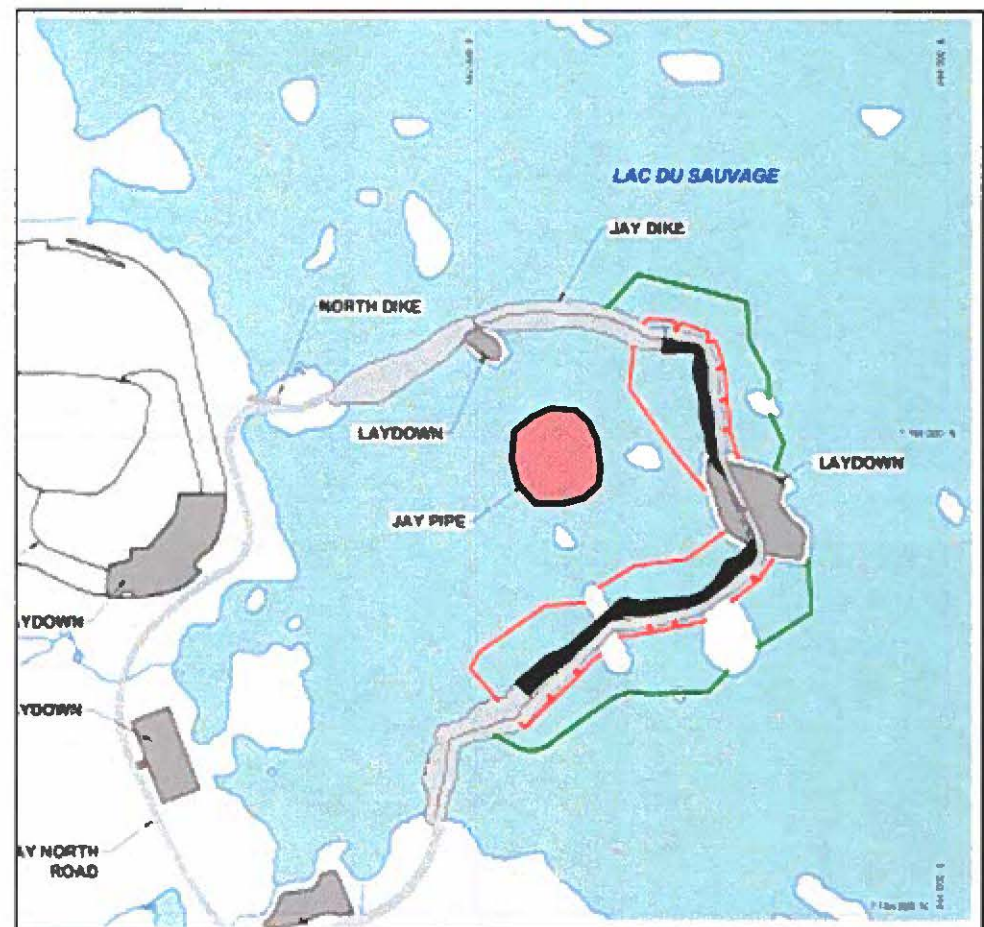


Jay Project – Fish Out

The Jay Pipe is located in Lac du Sauvage.

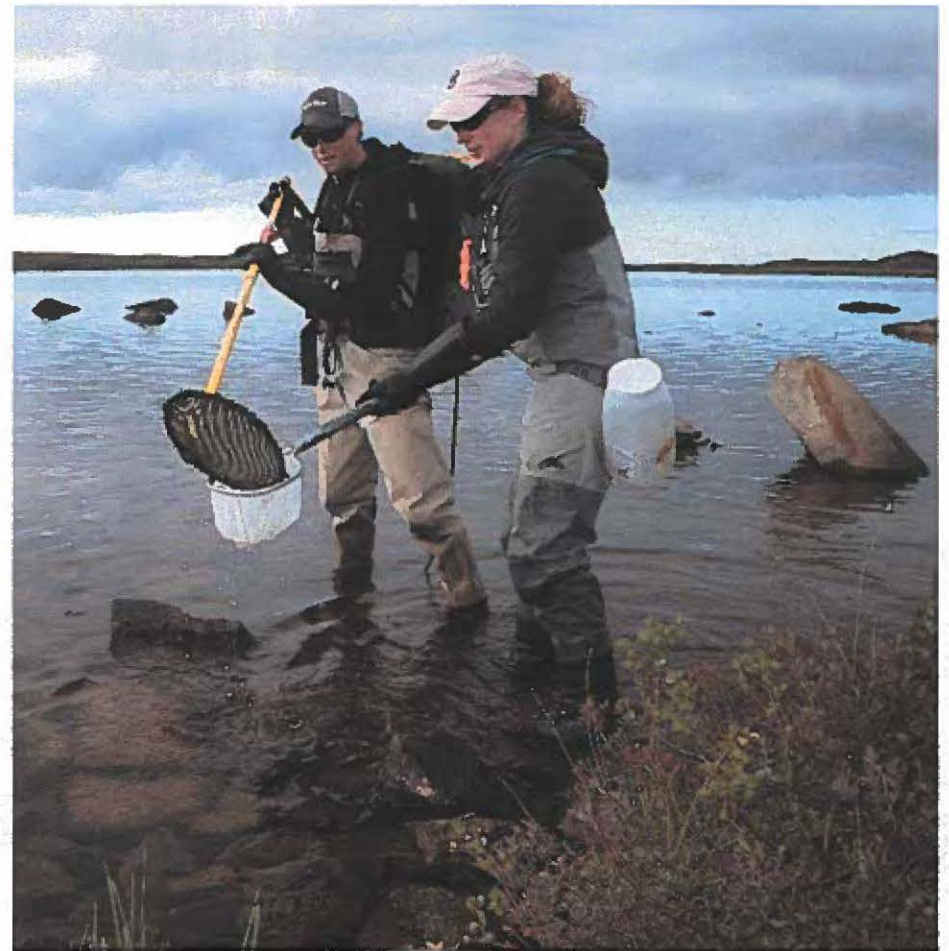
To access Jay Pipe, DDEC must Dewater part of Lac du Sauvage.

DDEC will build a dike from the western shore of Lac du Sauvage in 2019 and 2020.



Jay Project – Fish Out

Once dike construction has finished, DDEC will need to remove fish from within the diked area before Dewatering begins.





Jay Project – Fish Out

Based on what we've learned from studies in Lac du Sauvage and other northern mining projects, we expect:

- around 6,100 fish
- most fish < 30 cm long
- mostly Lake Trout and Lake Whitefish



Jay Project – Fish Out

DDEC is interested in hearing your ideas:

- what should happen with fish that are captured?
 - release to Lac du Sauvage?
 - distribute to communities?
- what information should be collected?
 - length, weight, age, sex...?
- any other ideas, comments, or concerns?





Comments/Feedback?





Thank you!



TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ELDERS GROUP

MEETING SUMMARY: FALL 2017



The fifth meeting was held on September 11-13, 2017 at the Ekati Diamond Mine. During the meeting, the TK Elders Group:

- Observed caribou crossing the Sable Road
- Reported on the visit to the Jay crusher in July
- Visited the Jay Road construction area to look at the caribou crossings and the road through the esker
- Learned more about the Ekati Reclamation and Closure Plan
- Discussed Traditional Knowledge, wildlife research, and the water and fish programs

The next meeting will be held on December 5-6 in Yellowknife.

