

Alistair MacDonald

From: Keith Marshall [kmarshall@katlodeeche.com]
Sent: August 8, 2007 2:27 PM
To: Alistair MacDonald
Subject: Traditional Knowledge Study-Public Hearings

Hi Allister,

On behalf of the Chief & Council of Katlodeeche First Nation and through this e-mail, I am informing you that the TK study s for public information and can be posted by your organization.

With respect to the Public hearings, KFN is taking the position that they wish to defer their comments on the need for these hearings until such time we meet with the Deninu K'ue First nation to discuss areas of interest regarding Tamerlane. This meeting will take place on Monday, August 13th, 2007. You will receive our response directly, subsequent to this meeting.

Tks

Keith Marshall
Chief Executive Officer
Katlodeeche First Nation



Katłódeèche First Nation

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June 13th 2007

David Swisher
Vice President
Tamerlane Ventures Inc.
441 Peace Portal Drive
Blaine WA 98230

Dear Mr. Swisher

Re: KFN Traditional Knowledge Study

On behalf of the Chief, Council and the Katlodeeche First Nation, please accept our thanks for the ongoing positive working relationship we share in the development and implementation of the pilot project in our traditional territory. We look forward to many years of sharing a positive and strong relationship.

Please find attached a copy of the Traditional Knowledge Study completed by KFN with respect to the PPPP being undertaken by Tamerlane Ventures Inc. With respect to the timing of the study, it was initiated while negotiations between Katlodeeche First Nation and Tamerlane were in its infancy stages, therefore the recommendations contained in the study were met or exceeded by Tamerlane and this information provided to the Council and the Katlodeeche First Nation community through documentation and community meetings.

For example, the TK study, on page 8 refers to Environmental Impact recommendations and the relationship between Katlodeeche First Nation and Tamerlane Ventures Inc. relating to the protection of the Environment. Recommendation states:

- KFN recommends that Tamerlane Ventures Inc. negotiates an Environmental Impact Agreement with KFN to address Environmental Impacts from the Pine Point Pilot Project and resulting development should the pilot project be successful.
-

Tamerlane Ventures Inc. in the MoU between their company and Katlodeeche First Nation clearly outlines in s.1.8; Environmental Policy & Ethics, their commitment to protecting the environment. It reads as follows:

- Tamerlane Ventures Inc. is committed to protecting the environment, health and safety of its employees, their families, their communities and the public. Protection will be ensured through compliance with all applicable laws. Tamerlane Ventures Inc. is dedicated to being a leader in environmental, health and safety matters through continuous performance improvement that benefits employees, the public and shareholders. To oversee efforts in this area, Tamerlane shall establish an Environmental Committee of the Board of Directors.

The Chief-Council and the Katlodeeche First Nation community have been assured by Tamerlane Ventures Inc. that all terms and conditions of this project have been met and are confident in their management of this project.

Please to not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions.

Mahsi Cho



Chief Alec Sunrise
Katlodeeche First Nation



KatloDeeche First Nation

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FAX

TO: *David James* FROM: CEO, Keith Marshall

FAX: *360-332-4652* DATE: *June 8 07*

RE: *T.K. Study* PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): *16*

URGENT FOR REVIEW PLEASE COMMENT PLEASE REPLY

COMMENTS: *Hi David
Did I say by Friday? Now that's serious.
Enjoy!*

THIS FAX WAS SENT BY:

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW: YES OR NO

PLEASE CONTACT THE ABOVE NUMBER, IF YOU REQUIRE MORE INFORMATION.

THANK YOU.



EAGLE EYE CONCEPTS

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KÁTLODÉECHE FIRST NATION TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT

Report

Introduction

The Kátlodééche Dene Goti has lived in this sub-arctic environment for time immemorial. Living on the Land (Denendeh) they had developed spiritual beliefs, values, knowledge and skills that the land taught them. Their daily relationship and interaction with the land and its resources enabled them to develop economic, social, environmental systems that were imbedded into their culture and language. By practicing these beliefs, values, knowledge and skills they developed their integrity as a people and applied this integrity to the fullest. Dene firmly believed that if they divert from integrity they and the Land would suffer. It is with integrity that the Dene thrived in this very harsh environment.

It is with integrity that the Dene interacted and related with Mother Earth. They developed knowledge and skills that they applied to harvest and gather food and other sustainable resources. These knowledge and skills were so fine tuned they thrived on the land. An elder once said:

"The Dene had such intricate knowledge that if they came on a set of moose tracks whether it is a day old or older the moose will be dead."

Another elder said

"When we ate our breakfast it was usually leftovers from the night before and our supper was still running around in the bush and still we ate that night."

The Kátlodééche Goti was in every way a thriving people when the Europeans arrived. Under their economic system every person in the family had a responsibility to ensure that the family lived well – even every child. In a sense every one was fully employed.

Elder Daniel Sonfrere once told the people when discussing the Treaty 8:

"We the Dene did not go to the treaty negotiations with hat in hand groveling before the treaty commission. It was they that came onto our land hat in hand wanting us to share our land and resources with them and share we did."

Today the Kátlodééche Dene still relies a great deal on the land to sustain them. They may not be 100% dependant on the land as their fore fathers were. New developed

knowledge and skills the Kátlodééche Dene adopted now enables them to participate in the modern economy. Although this new economic system is not fully effective where all are employed they participate in it because they have to. If some of the Kátlodééche Dene did not have their Dene traditional beliefs, values, knowledge and skills with which they still harvest and share food and other sustainable resources life will be difficult. The people still enjoy traditional food and still apply their traditional knowledge and skills to subsidize their incomes.

Many of the Kátlodééche Dene live their Dene Traditional ways but also apply English concepts and ways.

Tamerlane Ventures is proposing to pilot a Lead and Zinc Mine and wishes to use the Kátlodééche First Nation Traditional Territory. Should the pilot project prove successful, Tamerlane Ventures will develop additional mines in possibly 34 other sites. They hope to extract over the next 25 years approximately 70 million tons of resources.

The Kátlodééche First Nation has conducted a Dene Traditional Knowledge Assessment of the possible impacts of the Proposed Pine Point Project (PPPP). Kátlodééche First Nation members, Chief and Council have expressed concerns about possible impacts of the PPPP in the Kátlodééche First Nation traditional territory in connection with the environment, economic and social impacts of the PPPP on the Kátlodééche First Nation.

A Traditional Knowledge assessment was conducted utilizing two methods. A workshop was conducted with the KFN Dene Elders, and a Land Use and Mapping Research conducted with the KFN Dene trappers, hunters and fishermen.

TREATY EIGHT FIRST NATION

The Kátlodééche First Nation has lived in this area for time immemorial. They being a people of the land gained their culture from living on the Land (Denendehéh). They develop all their beliefs, values, knowledge and skills based on their interaction with Denendehéh. The Dene in this area thrived in this harsh sub-Arctic region using their traditional beliefs, values, knowledge and skills.

The social structures developed by the Dene were imbedded into their relationship with the land and everything on it, including the spirits, wildlife, plants, and other humans. The success the Dene enjoyed was based on being a people of integrity. They fully applied their beliefs, values, knowledge and skills and never diverted from them knowing they will suffer if they do.

Daniel Sonfrere: The Traditional lifestyle of the Dene was nomadic and they moved from one place to another according to the seasons and they used the land totally. They took a serious approach to their responsibility as stewards of the land. They humbly used the land and cautioned each generation about their use of the land. They encouraged each other to not abuse the land but to respect it. Their beliefs helped them to carry this forward to the following generations.

The Dene lifestyle has changed significantly. Today the younger Dene seem to be more money oriented and may agree to the development without giving serious thought to the negative impacts to the land and their community and to them as a people.

We the Elders sitting here have gained our Dene Traditional Knowledge by having lived our lives as Dene. We learned from our Elders about the land and were raised to believe in certain things and to live with integrity. We, by living on the land, experienced all the things we learned and heard of from our elders. The younger Dene and the new comers need to listen to us and learn just as we did. As they go through their lives and living on the land they will also experience the very things we have experienced.

We, the Kátlodééche First Nation Dene have used our Traditional Lands all around thoroughly. We used the land from here to the south side of the Buffalo Lake into Alberta.

New Comers

The new people came into KFN Traditional Lands and began to interact with us. They took a totally different approach to land use and how they related with the land, the wildlife, and each other. Many like the missionaries and RCMP worked and lived among the Dene and seemed to have integrity when interacting with the Dene. The Dene began to see problems in their relationship with the New Comers after they signed the Treaty 8.

They firmly believed that the treaty was a friendship treaty. They had negotiated over a six-day period at two negotiation sessions in 1899 and 1900. In 1899 they refused to sign the treaty and returned to their respective hunting grounds for the winter. The following summer they gathered again in Fort Resolution to negotiate once more. They negotiated and raised issues that they thought would be written into the treaty. They did not know that the document they were signing was written in Ottawa prior to the Treaty Commission leaving Ottawa with the instructions that they are not to change anything in the document and to have the Indians sign it as it is.

On the third day of the second negotiations session in 1900 the Dene still were refusing to sign the Treaty. They had up to this point raised many issues and concerns that the Treaty Commissioner agreed were to be addressed in the treaty. As a final plea the Indian commissioner told the Dene,

“As long as the sun rises in the east and sets in west and the rivers flow and the grass grows what we agreed to here will never be broken by the queen.”

The Dene was and still are a people of integrity - what they say they will live by. They signed Treaty 8 based on this belief. They could not see the Government of Canada going against their word and what was said by the Treaty Commissioner.

One of the greatest concerns the Dene expressed was the loss of their way of life on the land. Being a people of the land they could not see how they can live without the land. The land was their life line and provided for their every holistic need. So when they negotiated they raised these concerns and the Treaty Commissioner agreed by saying that,

“ The Dene way of life will never be interfered with.”

He wrote this as part of his report to the Minister of Indian Affairs but it was not written into the treaty. The Dene being a people of integrity could not fathom anyone with no integrity and lived according to the treaty they negotiated. This was documented by the Judge Morrow in the 1970s. The Dene had no idea that they had released, surrendered and ceded all lands in Canada by signing the Treaty 8.

The Elders raised this issue in the Workshop. They were very concerned that their way of life was interfered with in every way. The Cominco Pine Point Mines is one example of this interference with the Dene way of life. Although the mine operated on KFN Traditional lands the KFN did not benefit in any way from the project. That and other development going on, on KFN land, interfered in every way on the KFN way of life. Canada broke their word that they made at the negotiations of Treaty 8 and the signing. This broke the Dene Social system down and the Dene began to struggle, as they were slowly removed from the land. Today the KFN live as refugees away from their land with all the negative social impacts from having lost their Dene beliefs, values, knowledge and skills. Most of the people have not crossed that cultural bridge and have adopted the English Culture and Language. However this is quickly changing where on the Hay River Reserve the children graduating annually have no Dene Culture nor speak the Local Dene Language.

This is a direct result of the interference in the way of life of the KFN Dene. The KFN Dene has social impact issues that affect every part of their being. It is with this that KFN enters into the Social Impact issues of the PPPP.

KFN Consulted and Consent

As the Kátłodééche First Nation who has signed Treaty Eight on July 1900, the KFN is entitled to be consulted and they have to give their consent to allow the Pine Point Pilot Project to go ahead.

Delegation of Fiduciary Responsibility for Environmental Issues and Land and Water:

The Department of Indian Affairs has the fiduciary responsibility to ensure that they protect the KFN and its traditional lands and water and the resources and the environment. The Department of Indian Affairs has taken this fiduciary responsibility and delegated it to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board when it comes to addressing Environmental Issues. The MVEIRB has further delegated land and water issues to the Mackenzie Valley Lands and Water Board. The KFN was not consulted on

the establishment of the MVEIRB nor the MVLWB and KFN has not given its consent to allow the Department of Indian Affairs to delegate environmental issues to the MVEIRB and subsequently for land and water issues to the MVLWB.

Recommendations

1. KFN recommends that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs reviews its fiduciary responsibility for the Environment with KFN and negotiate an agreement on the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Review board and how it will apply to KFN traditional lands.
2. KFN recommends that it obtain a legal opinion on the delegation of fiduciary responsibility by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to the MVEIRB.

DIAND Fiduciary Responsibility

As part of its fiduciary responsibility the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has the responsibility to ensure that the environment, land, water and its resources and the Dene are protected from any negative impacts due to resource or any other development.

Under the MVEIRB they request that the Resource Development Company in this case it is the Tamerlane Ventures do various environmental and wildlife studies directly impacted by the project, in this case the Pine Point Pilot Project.

It is the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs' Fiduciary Responsibility to ensure the studies carried out by Tamerlane Resources are challenged when necessary and meets standards. To ensure that the studies carried out are meeting standards KFN has to have the resources to conduct their own studies and to be able to decipher the Tamerlane Studies to ensure that they meet whatever standards that are set by the MVEIRB and MVLWB. It is the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs fiduciary responsibility to ensure that KFN has the required resources to be able to protect themselves and the environment, and land and water and the resources.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs also has fiduciary responsibility to ensure that the KFN's social and economic impacts from the Pine Point Pilot Project are mitigated to an acceptable level where the KFN feels that the Social and Economic impacts have been properly dealt with to its advantage.

Fiduciary Responsibility Recommendations

- a. KFN recommends that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs conduct a study on the Social Impacts of the KFN Dene based on the breaking of the Treaty Promise, "not to interfere in any way on the way of life of the Dene" made when the Treaty 8 was being negotiated. KFN will based on the results of this study develop a Program Plan to implement programs and services to address all recommendations to ensure that the KFN Dene regain their Dene Traditional beliefs, values, knowledge and skills and culture and language in order to reduce the negative social impacts of the KFN Dene.

- b. KFN recommends that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs provide financial resources to KFN to conduct its own environmental studies and to be able to decipher all studies Tamerlane Resources conducts and be able to respond to these studies with expertise and professionalism.
- c. KFN recommends that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs provide financial resources to enable KFN to prepare a Social Impact Plan to mitigate the Social Impacts of Pine Point Pilot Project to the level where KFN is satisfied that the Social Impacts are being dealt with to their advantage.
- d. KFN recommends that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs provides the financial resources to enable KFN to prepare an Economic Plan to mitigate the Economic Impacts of the Pine Point Pilot Project to a level where the KFN is satisfied that the Economic Opportunities have been fully analyzed and plans developed to take full advantage of the business opportunities by its own companies and those businesses owned by KFN members.
- e. KFN Recommends that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs provide the financial resources to enable the KFN to develop a Human Resource Study and to develop a Human Resource Plan to assist KFN members to develop the capacity to be able to take full advantage of the employment opportunities arising from the Pine Point Pilot Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Environmental Impact Recommendations

The following are the recommendations:

1. KFN recommends that Tamerlane Ventures negotiates an Environmental Impact Agreement with KFN to address Environmental Impacts from the Pine Point Pilot Project and resulting development should the pilot project prove successful.
2. Chemicals to be used to freeze a perimeter around the Pilot project to control water.
 - a. KFN recommends that a full study be conducted on the chemicals to be used and the long term effects of it on the land, water, wildlife and humans.
 - b. KFN recommends that a cumulative effects study be conducted on the chemicals to be used to freeze the perimeter of the mine to ensure that long term effects are clearly understood and the risks involved using these chemicals.

3. Water Flow Cumulative Effects

This area is rock based and in the spring or during heavy rainfall the water drains very quickly. The land holds very little water back. The water rushes to the Great Slave Lake via creeks and rivers. The water also accumulates in the swamps on the south shores of the Great Slave Lake (Dene Call it Elék'eh) via other drainage systems that do not flow out into the Great Slave Lake.

Waste Rock Storage

The PPPP will store the ore and any waste rock in piles for the project. The ore and waste rock storage will have residue of fine dust on them as they come to the surface from underground. Snow and rain will fall on these piles and the water will wash the residue of fine dust into the rivers and creeks and other drainage systems. This contaminated water will flow in the Great Slave Lake and also into the swamps on the south shore of the Great Slave Lake (Elék'eh).

The Elders in their workshop discussed the environmental impact of the Cominco Mines operation from the early 1960s to 1989. The Deninoo Koe (Fort Resolution) people have raised the issue of contamination of the Great Slave Lake and the fish adjacent to the Pine Pint Mines. This will also be an issue KFN is concerned with. What are the long term effects on the Great Slave Lake and the fish?

Elék'eh is a swamp that has beaver and muskrat and other wildlife and also is a nesting ground for the water fowl such as ducks, geese and swans.

- a. KFN recommends that a study be conducted on the Water Flow from this area. Based on the results of the study develop an Environmental Impact Plan to mitigate the harmful effects.
- b. KFN recommends that a Cumulative Study be done on the effects of residue of fine dust being washed into the Great Slave Lake and Elék'eh and the long term effects on the wildlife in Elék'eh and fish in the Great Slave Lake.
- c. The KFN Recommends that a study be conducted on the old railroad bed to determine if it is contaminated in any way and also to determine what the long term impacts the residue of fine dust will have on the highway.
- d. KFN Recommends that a monitoring program be implemented to determine if the PPPP is impacting the Great Slave Lake, Elék'eh, and all animals, fish and waterfowl and birds in the area for the life of the project and resulting development if the pilot project proves successful.

4. Buffalo River

A lot of the snow water and rain drains from this area into the Buffalo River and thus out into the Great Slave Lake. In the spring the cony (inconnu) and suckers make their spawning run up the Buffalo River. This is during the spring run off.

The Cony (inconnu) also make their journey back to the Great Slave Lake in the fall in early October.

- a. KFN recommends that a study be conducted to determine how much run off water flows into the Buffalo River and the cumulative impacts.
- b. KFN recommends that a study be conducted to determine the health of the fish in the Buffalo River during the spring run off before the project begins.
- c. KFN Recommends that more studies be conducted on the fish in the Buffalo River during spring run off after the project has begun to determine how the PPPP is impacting the fish.

5. Eagle Nesting Area

There is an Eagle Nesting Area near Melner Rapids and along the Great Slave Lake shore. The eagles nest in these areas to hunt and eat the abundant fish in the rivers and Great Slave Lake.

- a. KFN recommends that a study be conducted to determine exactly where the eagle's nest are located.
- b. KFN recommends that a study be conducted to determine the cumulative impacts on the Eagles and their nesting areas.
- c. KFN recommends that a monitoring program be implemented to determine if the PPPP is affecting the Eagles and their nesting areas.

6. Highway and Corridor

The PPPP will be extracting 1 million metric tons of lead-zinc ore over the course of 12-15 months from the pilot project mine. The bulk ore sample volume will be approximately 2,800 metric tons per day. This will be further processed and 800-1000 metric tons will be hauled out by truck. Tamerlane will use trucks with the capacity that will enable them to haul the ore in 25 truckloads to transport the ore to the railroad in Hay River. The traffic on the Highway to Fort Resolution and Fort Smith will increase significantly especially the first 48 kilometers. What will the cumulative impacts be on the highway?

- a. KFN recommends that a study be done on traffic today and the road conditions. A Projection of traffic once PPPP begins has to be conducted and cumulative impact study on the highway and maintenance.
- b. KFN also recommended that a law be passed by the Government of the NWT to have all trucks traveling on highways to travel at least 1 kilometer apart.
- c. KFN recommends that a contamination study be conducted on the Old Railroad bed to determine if it is contaminate due to the years of hauling raw ore over it.

- d. Do a study on finding ways to reduce the dust from the ore coming off of the trucks.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ISSUES

Kátodéché First Nation Social Impacts

Kátodéché First Nation has for time immemorial lived on its traditional lands. In the process of living on the land and living off of the land they developed their culture and their language. Their culture included every aspect of human existence and interaction. Thus they had developed spiritual and social structures, and economic, education and justice systems by which they lived. These structures and systems were developed with their traditional beliefs, values, knowledge and skills that they gained through their daily relationship with Mother Earth and all its resources including human interaction.

It was in this way that the Dene of the Kátodéché First Nation developed their social structure with which they lived in harmony together and with the land and its resources. This was the way it was, healthy social well being, when the first Europeans arrived on Denendéché.

Since the arrival of Europeans into KFN traditional lands the KFN Dene have been slowly losing their culture and thus their social well being. As discussed earlier in the document the relationship with the Europeans has weakened the KFN Dene to the point where they are now a dependant first nation, and it is into this situation that the Tamerlane Ventures and its Pine Point Pilot Project Proposal is being made.

Tamerlane is not responsible for this situation however the Government of Canada and subsequently the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has fiduciary responsibility for this situation. So the following recommendation made earlier is being repeated at this point:

- KFN recommends that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs conduct a study on the Social Impacts of the KFN Dene based on the breaking of the Treaty Promise, "not to interfere in any way on the way of life of the Dene" made when the Treaty 8 was being negotiated. KFN will base on the results of this study develop a Program Plan to implement programs and services to address all recommendations to ensure that the KFN Dene regain their Dene Traditional beliefs, values, knowledge and skills and culture; and language in order to reduce the negative social impacts of the KFN Dene.

In order to ensure that KFN starts from a healthy social position, when Tamerlane Ventures start the Pine Point Pilot Project, Canada must do everything within its powers to assist the KFN Dene to return to harmonic existence with each other, the new people and Mother Earth and her resources.

If this social upheaval is not dealt with the Pine Point Pilot Project Tamerlane Ventures is proposing will have a devastating impact on the KFN Dene. How will the KFN Chief and Council and Dene possibly prepare for the resulting social impact? They will require unlimited resources to be able to address the social impacts.

Social Impact Recommendations

- a. KFN recommends that Tamerlane Venture negotiate a Social Impact Agreement with KFN for the life of the Pine Point Pilot Project and resulting development should the Pine Point Pilot Project prove successful.
- b. KFN recommends that the Government of Canada and Tamerlane Resources provide Social Impact Benefits to KFN to prepare the community for the Social Impacts of the PPPP to try to mitigate these impacts.
- c. That the social Impact Benefits be ongoing for the life of the PPPP and the resulting longer term development should the Pine Point Pilot Project prove successful.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

The Kátlodééche First Nation are the Dene that have used the area where the PPPP will be situated. They are the primary occupants of this land. As Dene they established very strong economic ties with the Denendeheh (Land) and were totally dependant on the land. The elders spoke of this in their workshop.

Economic Dependency of the PPPP impacted areas

The Elders said:

See Daniel Sonfreres Opening Comments on page two (2)

Jim Lamalice: What Daniel said is all true. Our elders used the land by applying Land Use Methods that took into consideration every possible issue that may impact the land. They supported one another and ensured that they applied their knowledge to take care of the land. With integrity the Dene carried their values, beliefs, knowledge and skills and passed it forward to the following generations.

Daniel Sonfrere: I live in this area all my life. I hunted and harvested all animals in every area of our traditional area and in every season. It would be difficult to identify every place where I may have taken animals for food or other uses because I was everywhere on the land. All of us Elders here are the same. Just tell them that.

Jim Lamalice: All the elders here have hunted all their lives and have probably killed many moose and caribou. It would be difficult to show every site but we will show you some of the sites. One year the fur prices were not good so I stayed in Hay River to work

for the winter. I hunted along the Great Slave Lake southern shore for moose. That winter I harvested 8 moose. The first three moose was in the fall at High Point. Later in the winter I killed two at Birch Creek. A month or so later I got two moose at Twin Creek and later another at High Point. There were a lot of people living in the old village and I shared all the meat with the community.

Pat Buggins: In the summer we were traveling in the High Point area just northeast of it. We saw many young geese that were not in flight yet. When they get that big the mother geese take their young into the lakes and rivers for protection. The young geese we saw came from the nesting area in the Elek'eh. Elekeh is a muskeg area on the south shore of the Great Slave Lake and east of the Buffalo River. It is a good area for water fowl to nest and lay their eggs.

George Sibbeston: one summer we were hunting up the Buffalo River. We were at the islands in the river when we saw large amounts of young geese. These too were just learning to fly. There were so many that we heard them before we saw them. These too came off the Elek'eh to the east of the Buffalo River.

The Elders have no doubt used all their traditional lands to provide for their needs. They have shared their beliefs, values, knowledge and skills during the Elders Workshop. This is a clear indication how the Dene in the past have used the area where the PPPP is to be established and the surrounding areas that will be impacted by the project.

Land Use and Occupancy Mapping Research Study

A Land Use and Occupancy Mapping Research Study was also conducted with the present hunters and trappers and fishermen of the Kátlodééche First Nation. The study indicates with out a doubt that the Dene of the Hay River Reserve still uses this area for sustenance and economic well being. The impact of the project may have negative impact of this very wildlife rich area and reduce the economic dependence the KFN enjoy now.

Recommendations:

- a. KFN recommends that a Wildlife study be conducted on the area north of the Pine Point Mines to determine the impacts of the past mining operation, to determine the contamination and return of wildlife once the mine closed.
- b. KFN recommends that a strategy be developed to mitigate the Environmental Impacts of the PPPP that will include a monitoring process on an ongoing basis for the life of the project and resulting mining operations should the PPPP prove successful.

Economic Impact Issues

The Kátlodééche First Nation has a clear responsibility as stewards of the area where the PPPP is to be situated and the impacted areas. Their economic dependence on this area is still very strong and is the only area near the Hay River Reserve with such an abundance of wildlife. The risks of negative impacts are very high and could be detrimental to the

wildlife KFN is so dependant on. We have already experienced a mine operating on KFN Traditional Lands and aware of the negative impacts that are still very visible and still impacting the wildlife.

The KFN has strong economic ties to the land and they are still using the wildlife for sustenance. The KFN recognizes that they as stewards of the land are responsible for the land for future generations. Anything they do on or with the land has to be done with the future in mind. The Dene in their Fire Ceremony, the most powerful of ceremonies the Dene have, they give thanks to the Creator and their Dene Ancestors. They give thanks to the Creator for having created Mother Earth and everything on Her that they use. They also give thanks to their ancestors for having taken care of Mother Earth so that they today enjoy the resources in their daily lives. This is a reminder to us in the present that we too have to take good care of the Land today so that the future generations will have resources they can live off of.

Daniel Souffere: The Dene lifestyle has changed significantly. Today the younger Dene seem to be more money oriented and may agree to the development without giving serious thought to the negative impacts to the land and their community and to them as a people.

Jim Lamalice We have to look at how they will get approval to go ahead with the project. What ever the approval process is KFN will have to ensure it is to its advantage and ensure that the impacts are dealt with. We are responsible for the land to protect it for the future generations. We need to use our responsibility to ensure we protect the environment for them. Tamerlane has to respect us as the original land users. We cannot allow the newcomers to come and destroy the environment for our future generations. As a community we supported one another and that made us strong. This has to continue to ensure we protect the environment.

The elders in their workshop discussed the economic benefits to be gained from the mine.

Daniel Souffere: The Pine Point Mines was a messy fiasco. They created a lot of environmental, economic and social problems. When Tamerlane Ventures Ltd. starts up we have to ensure that all issues surrounding the project are dealt with properly to mitigate the impacts. We have to prepare our community and people so that they will benefit from the Project. However we cannot just give them our full support until we are sure it is environmentally safe and social and economic impacts are addressed to KFN's advantage.

George Sibbeston: There may be benefits from this project however to date all benefits goes to the KFN Band Office. The people in the community never see any benefits from what ever is given to the Band Office. This has to be changed.

Daniel Souffere: As I said earlier on the workshop this project can not be allowed to go ahead until the Treaty Lands Entitlement (TLE) is completed. We as KFN

have to settle this issue, before any projects are allowed to take place within our traditional lands. When we settle the TLE and we allow the project to go ahead we will receive benefits. However if we don't they will go ahead and Canada will get all the benefits (Royalties).

Ernest Martel: If KFN gets royalties the money can be used to support the young KFN Dene in their education. There are some young people going to school down south and it is difficult for them to make ends meet. The royalties can be used to help these young people.

Sarah Lamalice: There are many things that we can benefit from and will come from this project. We have to think about how our people can benefit from it. One thing is business. The young people can start businesses like garages for vehicle repairs and other businesses.

Ernest Martel: We have to ensure that the young people can get training to be able to work on the Project. We have to ask Tamerlane to train the young people to be able to develop capacity to work on the project.

George Sibbeston: In the past when the Pine Point mines was operating many people from Fort Resolution worked there at the mines. Very few of our KFN Dene worked with the mine at that time. This time KFN has to ensure that our people are the ones working at the mine.

Daniel Sonfrere: We have to participate in this project to ensure we will have a say on how it is done. We have to review the PPPP and support the positive things, and we need to stand up and take care of the negative impacts so that it will not affect anything for the future generations. We have to address these following issues:

- No support – to look at what we need to do to support the project
- Addictions Issues especially alcohol and drugs
- Children lack of or little respect
- Poor Dene and English Education
- Loss of culture and language
- Lack of parenting
- Poor participation

Economic and Business Recommendations

1. That the KFN Council be forceful in ensuring that the KFN Dene will receive as much benefits as possible from this Project.
2. KFN recommends that Tamerlane Ventures negotiate an Economic Impact Agreement with KFN to ensure that KFN has the opportunity to take full advantage of all business opportunities resulting from the Pine Point Pilot Project.

3. KFN recommends that Tamerlane Ventures under the Economic Impact Agreement will ensure that every business opportunity resulting from the Pine Point Pilot Project will be offered to the KFN or its members under the right to first refusal to all business opportunities.

Business Opportunities

1. KFN recommends that it has the opportunity to develop and conduct a Business Opportunities study on the PPPP.
 - Determine every business opportunity available from the PPPP
 - Determine whether the business opportunity can be done on an individual basis or as a group or as community.
 - An example of a group business opportunity is Truck Transportation. Individuals can own trucks and a group of them can set up a company that will access a trucking Transportation contract with Tamerlane and develop contracts with Individual truck owners to haul the ore.
 - An example of a community business will be to develop a staging area where the rail cars can be loaded with ore or a Tank Farm to provide fuel to PPPP.

Access to Capital for Small Business

2. KFN recommends that Aboriginal Business Canada or SINED fund a Community Small Business Loan Fund to assist KFN members with accessing business start-up funds when starting new businesses.
 - Increase participation in the economy
 - Loans for individual businesses
 - To operate as loan fund; Loans to be repaid.

Employment Opportunities

3. KFN recommends that it have the opportunity to develop and conduct a Human Resource Study of KFN and the PPPP.
 - Identify every job/position that will be available from the PPPP.
 - Determine the qualifications required to gain these jobs/positions and develop clear education or training paths for each position.
 - Determine the qualifications of all KFN workforce
 - Develop and Implement Group and Individual Training Plans to help the KFN Dene to be able to access the jobs/positions from the PPPP.
4. KFN recommends that based on the results of the Human Resource Study, negotiate an Employment Agreement with Tamerlane Resources.

- That every position at the mine will be open for the KFN members to access based on qualifications.
- That all positions will be accessed by KFN members through attrition and once a KFN member has the qualification the job will go to the KFN member with the qualifications.
- That trainee positions will be developed for as many positions as possible and that once the trainee completes the trainee program he/she will be given the position.

Summary

To ensure that KFN upholds to its responsibility as stewards of its traditional lands and waters in Denendeh all the above findings and recommendation have to be addressed. As KFN Dene they have to ensure that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs under its fiduciary responsibility ensure that the environment on KFN traditional land and water is kept up to safe and acceptable standards that will ensure resources for the future generations. If KFN believes that any project is detrimental to the well being of the environment and the land and water KFN will fully oppose any development that does not meet their standards. KFN will do everything within its power to protect the environment and the land and water for future generations. The future children are vital in this process. KFN will work to ensure that Impact Benefits Agreement are negotiated with Tamerlane Ventures to protect its Treaty Rights, people, lands and waters and the environment.

An Elder said in closing the elders workshop:

Sarah Lamalice: As Dene we have to keep our faith strong and to behave in humble and respectful ways. To keep in mind that we are not in control of anything, and that, that is God's responsibility. No matter how we may do things and plan in the end God will decide how it will happen. If we approach everything in this manner we will live happier and have more fulfilling lives. We need to show and tell our young people to learn this so they can have faith. Without faith we will struggle and suffer. We have to keep God's words and have integrity in our lives to ensure we always do the right thing. So let us pray for one another so that God will give us the strength to be able to teach these important things to the young people.