

APPENDIX I-C

Policies, Commitments and Procedures

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VIDEO TO THE COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY	CONTACT	LANGUAGE & # OF COPIES
Inuit		
Coppermine	Mayor Dave Havioryak Mr. R. Tologonak (Hunters & Trappers)	Inuunaqtun (2), English (1) Inuunaqtun (1), English (1)
Cambridge Bay	Mr. James Eetoolook (NTI) Mr. L. Aknovigak (Nunavut Impact Review Board) Mr. J. Evyagotailak (KIT)	Inuunaqtun (2), English (1) Inuunaqtun (1), English (1) Inuunaqtun (1), English (1)
Umingmaktok	Mr. Phillip Kadlun (Hunters & Trappers)	Inuunaqtun (1), English (1)
Treaty 8		
N'dilo	Chief Darrell Beaulieu	Dogrib (2), English (1), Chipewyan (1) New Mexico Visit (2)
Dettah	Chief Jonas Sangris	Dogrib (1), English (1) Chipewyan (1) New Mexico Visit (2)
Lutsel K'e	Chief Felix Lockhart	Chipewyan (1), English (1) New Mexico Visit (2)
Hay River	Mayor Jack Rowe Ms. Theresa Lafferty (NWT Library Services)	English (1) English (1)
Treaty 11		
Rae-Edzo	Grand Chief Joe Rabesca	Dogrib (1), English (1)
Wha Ti	Chief Charlie Jeremick'ca	Dogrib (2), English (1)
Wha Ti School	Peter Fenton, Principal	Dogrib (2), English (1)
Rae Lakes	Chief Henry Gon	Dogrib (2), English (1)
Snare Lake	Chief Joseph Judas Mr. Eddie Erasmus Mr. John B. Zoe Mr. Al Jamal	Dogrib (2), English (1) English (1) English (1)

COMMUNITY	CONTACT	LANGUAGE & # OF COPIES
Treaty 11		
Rae	Treaty 11 Band Council Ted Blondin	Dogrib (3)
Rae-Edzo, Chief Jimmy Bruneau School	Gerriann Donahue	Dogrib (2)
Rae-Edzo, Chief Jimmy Bruneau School	Jim Martin, Principal	English (3)
Rae-Edzo, Dogrib Divisional Board of Education	Dave Mathews, Coordinator of Schools	English (3)
Rae-Edzo	Mayor Marion	Dogrib (2)
Fort Resolution, Deninu Ku First Nation	Band Council (Norm Zigarlick, Exec. Dir.)	Chipewyan (3)
Fort Franklin, Deline Band Council	Chief Raymond Taniton	North Slavey (2), English (1)
Rae Lakes, Jean Wettrade Gamet School	Kyle Kelly, Principal	English (3)
Metis Nation		
Yellowknife	Mr. Gary Bohnet	English (2)
Fort Smith, NWT	Mr. George Kurszewski	English (1)
Hay River, NWT	Mr. Paul Harrington, Jr.	English (1)
Fort Simpson, NWT	Ms. Marilyn Napier	English (1)
Fort Resolution, NWT	Ms. Violet Beaulieu	English (1)
Fort Good Hope, NWT	Mr. McNeely	English (1)
Aklavik, NWT	Mr. Charlie Furlong	English (1)
Fort Providence, NWT	Mr. Richard Lafferty	English (1)
Fort McPherson, NWT	Mr. Frank Firth	English (1)
Norman Wells, NWT	Mr. Larry Tourangeau	English (1)
Fort Norman, NWT	Mr. Rocky Norweigan	English (1)
Inuvik, NWT	Ms. Dolly Carmichael	English (1)
Arctic Red River, NWT	Ms. Mavis Clark	English (1)
Rae-Edzo, NWT	Mr. Robert Sholto Douglas	English (1)

COMMUNITY	CONTACT	LANGUAGE & # OF COPIES
Metis Nation		
Yellowknife, NWT	Mr. Wally LaRoque	English (1)
Fort Liard	Mr. Charlie Hope	English (1)
Government		
GNWT	Hon. N. Cournoyea, Premier	English (1)
GNWT	Hon. Henry Zoc, MLA	English (1)
DIAND		English (5)
DFO		English (1)
Environment		English (1)
PMO/PCO		English (3)
NRCan		English (2)
Finance		English (1)
Interdepartmental Committee on Diamonds		English (1)
Yellowknife		
Prospects North	Ms. Jodi Woollam	English (1)
Municipal		
City of Yellowknife	Mayor David Lovell	English (1)
Town of Hay River	Mayor Jack Rowe	English (1)



April 28, 1995

BHP Diamonds
New Business Development
BHP Minerals

Chief Darrell Beaulieu
Yellowknives Dene Band
Box 2514
Yellowknife, NWT
X1A 2P7

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca
Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
P O Box 24
Rae-Edzo, NWT
X0E 0Y0

Joe Allen Evyagotailak
President
Kitikmeot Inuit Assoc
Coppermine, NWT
X0E 0E0

Chief Jonas Sangris
Yellowknives Dene Band
Box 2514
Yellowknife, NWT
X1A 2P7

Dr Marc Stevenson
University of Alberta
Old St. Stephens
8820-112 Street
Edmonton, AB
T6G 2E2

Gentlemen

Re: Traditional Knowledge and Environmental Impact Assessment

To the extent possible, the Proponent intends to give full and equal consideration to traditional knowledge in its Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the NWT Diamonds Project. We have already initiated studies to ensure that existing documented information relevant to this matter is incorporated in the EIS.

The success of gathering new information will depend to a large extent on the cooperation of the Dene and Inuit organizations in the study area. To facilitate your participation and cooperation, the Proponent has agreed to fund a two-phase study designed to identify indigenous concerns, address those concerns, and prepare a traditional knowledge baseline for use in future monitoring of environmental and socioeconomic impacts.

To this end, we are requesting that the parties captioned above agree to proceed on the following basis:

- BHP has secured the services of **Dr. Marc Stevenson** to serve as a coordinator/facilitator for the Traditional Knowledge portion of the EIS.
- The program will be divided into two phases.
- **Phase One** is ongoing and will consist of defining the roles of participating parties, and initiating consultations/workshops in the communities to document the environmental and socioeconomic concerns that First Nations and Aboriginal people might have with respect

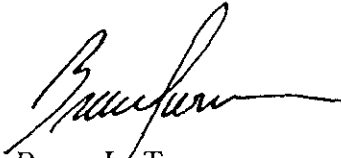
to the project. While some new traditional ecological/environmental knowledge may be collected in the process, the Proponent's main objective is to document indigenous concerns, as well as the bases of these concerns, so it can attempt to address them. The workshops will provide baseline information requested by various sections of the EIS guidelines from an indigenous perspective. Under current contractual arrangements with Dr. Marc Stevenson, and in cooperation with the appropriate First Nations and Aboriginal parties, indigenous people will be hired locally to assist in conducting the workshops.

Completion date: June 15, 1995

- **Phase Two**, although not required to satisfy the current EIS guidelines, is offered to the parties to assist them in preparation of a baseline of indigenous knowledge to facilitate future environmental and socioeconomic monitoring of impacts.
- **Phase Two** will be designed on the basis of information collected during **Phase One** and in consultation with the parties. The Dogrib Treaty 11, the Yellowknives Dene Treaty 8, and the Inuit will be contracted to work with Dr. Marc Stevenson to carry out this phase. The roles of native institutions such as the Dene Cultural Institute and Inuit Cultural Institute during this phase will be determined by the parties involved. **Completion date: December 31, 1996**
- BHP's funding commitment for the **Phase Two** program shall not exceed \$325,000.00 (Dogrib Treaty 11: \$100,000, Yellowknives Dene Treaty 8: \$100,000, Inuit: \$40,000, Project Coordination and Administration: \$85,000).
- Successful completion of **Phase One** according to the proposed schedule is a requisite for the initiation of **Phase Two**.
- Provided that the two phases outlined above were satisfactorily completed and agreed to by the participants, First Nations and Aboriginal firms would be considered to participate in future environmental monitoring work.
- The parties agree that all the information obtained during this program will be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed to each other nor to third parties during or after the program except for 1) that information which is gathered for **Phase One** or 2) by agreement of BHP and the native group who supplied their confidential information. Subject to the foregoing, each group will maintain their ownership and control of the information that they supply to the program.

After discussions with all the parties, BHP considers the above program fair, feasible and attainable. Please sign in the space provided below indicating your agreement and acceptance of this proposal, so that we may get the project formally underway.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bruce L. Turner', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Bruce L. Turner
Project Manager
BHP Diamonds Inc

Encl

BI T/3-95088 LTR bb

AGREED TO AND ACCEPTED THIS _____ DAY OR _____, 1995

By

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca
Dogrib Treaty 11 Council

By

Chief Darrell Beaulieu
Yellowknives Dene

By

Dr. Marc Stevenson
Anthropologist
University of Alberta

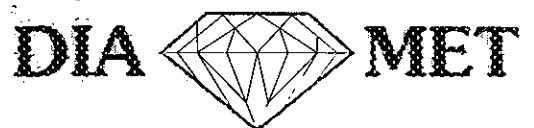
By

Chief Jonas Sangris
Yellowknives Dene

By

Joe Allen Evyagotailak
President
Kitikmeot Inuit Association

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP



INTRODUCTION

BHP Diamonds Inc. and Dia Met are partners in a NWT Diamonds Project located in the Lac de Gras area of the NWT. The partners are committed to developing and operating the mine, recognising the affirmative role the Dogrib people will play in its long-term success.

PURPOSE

BHP Diamonds Inc. and Dia Met scholarships are designed to encourage academic excellence within the impacted Dogrib communities in the NWT.

The scholarships will assist in preparing Dogrib people for future leadership roles within mining and other industries.

AWARD

- One scholarship of \$5,000 will be awarded annually to an existing university undergraduate or a student undertaking transferable academic studies at a college. The award to the successful student may be up to a total of \$20,000 over four years.
- The successful applicant will be selected by a committee comprising representatives from BHP/Dia Met and the Dogrib Nation Development Authority which represents the communities of Rae-Edzo, Snare Lakes, Rae Lakes and Lac La Martre.

ELIGIBILITY

Applicants must

- Be of Dogrib Treaty 11 ancestry
- Be interested and active in community affairs
- Be enrolled in a Canadian university or college in a course considered appropriate by the above mentioned selection committee

RECIPIENTS

- The successful recipient, if qualified, may be eligible for summer vacation employment at one of BHP/Dia Met's operations in the NWT.
 - In order to have the scholarship renewed each year the recipient must provide the results of his or her university examinations at the completion of that year. Continuation of the grant will depend on the results achieved.
 - The recipient may receive the grant for up to four years.
-

APPLICATIONS

Must be

(1) Received by May 31st,

(2) In writing and addressed to

Gerriann Donahue

Member, BHP/Dia Met Scholarship Committee

Dogrib Divisional Board of Education

Bag #1

Rae-Edzo, NT X0E 0Y0

Phone (403) 371-3053

Fax (403) 392-6377

(3) Accompanied by a one page letter in support of the student's application

(4) For further information contact Human Resource Manager, BHP Diamonds Inc , #1102,
4920 - 52nd Street, Yellowknife, NT X1A 3T1, Phone (403) 669-9292 or Fax (403) 669-9293

Please complete the details below and send with your application

Name: _____

Permanent Address: _____

Present Address _____

Phone _____ Messages _____

Undergraduate Major _____

Status ☐ 1st Year ☐ 2nd Year ☐ 3rd Year ☐ 4th Year

Total Credit Hours Completed _____

Grade Point Average _____

Dogrib Treaty # _____ or _____

Proof of Dogrib Ancestry _____

Community Activities _____

Are you interested in summer employment? Yes _____ No _____

BHP Diamonds
New Business Development
BHP Minerals
1102- 4920 52nd Street
Yellowknife, NWT
X1A 3T1
Tel (403) 669-9292
Fax (403) 669-9293



QUESTIONNAIRE

BHP/Diamet's Second Open House November 30, 1994

Please help us in determining how well we presented our information on the
NWT Diamonds Project. Your input is appreciated.

Did this open house improve your understanding of BHP's activities on the
NWT Diamonds Project?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Which elements of the presentation did you find provided helpful information?

☐ Poster Display

☐ Video

☐ Model

☐ Discussions

Do you have any suggestions, questions and/or concerns about the BHP/Diamet
NWT Diamonds Project that were not answered at this Open House? If so,
please write these below.

If you would like to receive brochures displayed at the Open House, please
indicate this below and write your name and address in the space provided.

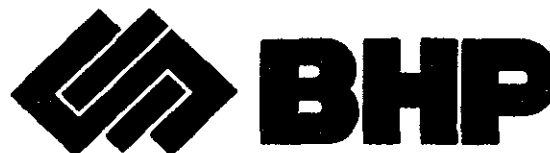
Name:

Address:

Postal Code:

Telephone:

BHP Minerals Canada Ltd
NWT Diamonds Project
1008 - 4920 52nd Street
Yellowknife, NWT
X1A 3T1
Tel (403) 669-9292
Fax (403) 669-9293



Please help us in determining how well we presented our information on the NWT Diamonds Project. Your input is appreciated.

Did this open house improve your understanding of BHP's activities on the NWT Diamonds Project?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Which elements of the presentation did you find provided helpful information?

☐ Poster Display ☐ Brochure
☐ Model ☐ Video
☐ Discussions

Would you be interested in attending similar open houses in the future?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you would like to receive brochures displayed at the BHP Open House, please check the appropriate box and write your name and address in the space provided. If you have further comments, please use the reverse side of this page.

☐ BHP Annual Report ☐ BHP At Work in the Environment
☐ BHP Commitment to the Environment
☐ Global Resource Review
☐ Other _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ Telephone: _____

Please drop off in box at door or mail to the attention of: Bruce Turner, Project Manager, BHP Minerals Canada Ltd, 1008 - 4920 52nd Street, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 3T1

**CANADIAN NEWS ARTICLES DISCUSSING
THE NWT DIAMONDS PROJECT
(BASED ON A MEDIA SCAN)**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER/ MAGAZINE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1994		
January 11	Calgary Herald	Territories Diamond Hunt Hot Spot
January 24	Northern Miner	BHP In High Gear At Lac De Gras Camp
May 27	Focus on Mining	Diamonds Draw BHP To The Far North
July 13	Globe and Mail	Dia Met On Fast Track For Go-Ahead On Mine
July 30	Saturday Star	Huge Diamond Discovery Sparks Rush To The North
July 30	Toronto Star	Wanted By All Sides: A Look Before The Leap
July 31	Toronto Star	Staking A Claim On Their Future
July 31	Toronto Star	Investors Want Drilling Results
August 1	Toronto Star	He Started Canada's Diamond Rush
August 5	Vancouver Sun	Huge Sell-Off Predicted In Canada Diamond Stocks
August 6	Vancouver Sun	Diamond Stocks Go Down The Tube As Assays Fail To Sparkle
August 6	Financial Post	\$500m Diamond Selloff
August 6	Calgary Herald	Disappointment Dims Diamond Sparkle
August 6	Montreal Gazette	Sparkle Gone From Diamond Shares
August 9	Financial Times	Commodities And Agriculture: Kennecott Under Attack Over Diamond Sampling
August 10	Financial Post	High Risks In Diamond Play
August 10	Financial Post	Diamonds' Glint Blinded Investors
August 26	Globe and Mail	Dogrib Sign Hydro Deal
August 26	Globe and Mail	Broken Hill Makes Pitch For Mine
August 27	Toronto Star	Diamond Test 'Disappoints' Again
August 27	Globe and Mail	BHP Moving Slowly On Diamond Mine
August 31	Yellowknifer	Diamond Hunters
September 3	Financial Post	BHP Moves From Down Under
September 5	News North	BHP Offers Scholarships To Dogribs
September 10	Financial Post	Arctic Diamond Rush Sparks Worries Over Fragile Environment
September 13	Province	Stock Could Be A Gem Or The Pits
September 26	Northern Miner	BHP Progressing Quickly At NWT Diamonds Project
September 28	Yellowknifer	No Need To Hurry Development, Says De Beers

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER/ MAGAZINE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
September 28	Financial Post	Federal Panel To Set Diamond Mining Rules
September 28	Globe and Mail	Natives Squeeze Diamond Play
Fall 1994	Mining Review	Diamond Play Shapes Up
October 1994	Northern News	Revisiting The Diamond Bubble
October 3	Northern Miner	Peripheral Players Slow Diamond Play
October 15	Calgary Herald	Northern Diamond Fever Fades
October 17	Toronto Star	Diamond Mines Still Predicted
October 25	Charlottetown Evening Patriot	Diamond Rush Irks Green Lobby
October 25	Edmonton Sun	Caution: Diamond Miners
October 25	Edmonton Sun	Diamond Stakes High
October 27	Hamilton Spectator	NWT Diamonds Rush Raises Concerns For Environmentalists
October 27	Hamilton Spectator	Diamonds In The Rough
October 27	Hamilton Spectator	BHP-Dia Met Ponder Mine
October 29	Le Soleil	Chuck Fipke Recherche Des Diamants Depuis 10 Ans
October 31	Le Devoir	L'homme Qui A Ouvert La Ruée Vers Les Diamants Canadiens
November 1994	Up Here	Finding Common Ground
November 1	Saskatoon Star Phoenix	Geologist's Hunch Proves Spectacularly Correct
November 1	Saskatoon Star Phoenix	Junior Firm With Australian Ties Leads Rush To First Mine
November 1	Saskatoon Star Phoenix	Diamonds Could Be NWT's Best Friend
November 1	Saskatoon Star Phoenix	Dene Elders Fearful Of Mining's Environmental Damage
November 4	Financial Post	Aber Shares Sparkle On Good Diamond Results
November 7	Northern Miner	BHP Sampling Diamond Field's Namibian Sea Concession
November 21	News/North	Diamond Hunter Looking For Gold
November 23	Yellowknifer	Diamond Review Panel To Be Named
December 2	Saint John Telegraph	Diamond Rush On In Northwest Territories
December 2	Saint John Telegraph	Rush Raises Concerns For Natives, Environmentalists
December 2	Saint John Telegraph	Mine Considered
December 3	Windsor Star	Diamonds...Forever

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER/ MAGAZINE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
December 3	Windsor Star	Environmentalists On Alert
December 10	Vancouver Sun	Ottawa Checking Diamond Mine Plans
December 12	Toronto Star	Federal Panel Set To Review Diamond Plan
December 13	Financial Post	Dia Met Sees Longer Mine Life
December 13	Globe and Mail	BHP, Dia Met Push Diamond Plans
December 13	Vancouver Sun	Dia Met, Partner Set To Expand Plans For Arctic Diamond Sites
December 13	News North	BHP Mine Review Begins
December 14	Yellowknifer	Industry, Environmentalists Split On Diamond Panel
December 14	Kitcher-Waterloo Record	Diamond Hunt Gathers Steam
December 14	Hamilton Spectator	Chief Diamond Staker Says More Gems On Way
December 14	Edmonton Journal	Dia Met Finds New Diamond Prospects
December 14	Victoria Times Colonist	BHP-Dia Met Finds Additional Kimberlite
December 14	Sarnia Observer	Diamond Finds Called Promising
December 14	Ottawa Citizen	Diamond-Mining Quest Looks Sparkling
December 14	Financial Times	Canadian Diamond Project Exceeding
December 14	Financial Times	BHP And Dia Met To Expand Diamond Mine
December 19	Northern Miner	BHP Updates Plan For Diamond Project
December 28	Yellowknifer	Road Application Denied
1995		
Dec/Jan	Worth	The Great Diamond Rush
January 95	Above & Beyond	Editorial On Diamonds
January 23	Northern Miner	Diamond News Roundup
January 25	Yellowknifer	Panel To Work In Public Only
Jan/Feb	Mining & Exploration News	Diamonds In The Snow
February	Canadian Jeweller	BHP/Dia Met Await Environmental Review
February 3	Yellowknifer	Diamond Panel Releases Guidelines
February 10	Yellowknifer	Committee's Road Recommendations Today
February 11	Financial Post	World Will Be Ready For New Canadian Diamond Mines
February 20	Globe and Mail	Diamond Cartel May Not Be Forever
	Report on Business	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER/ MAGAZINE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
February 22	Yellowknifer	Diamond Review Funding Announced
February 22	Yellowknifer	EARP Meeting Dates Set
February 27	Northern Miner	BHP Reports Improvement In Grade For Fox Pipe On NWT Diamonds Play
February 27	Penticton Herald	Diamonds A Man's Passion
February 28	Hub	BHP Diamond Mine Schedule For Scoping Meetings
February 28	Sarnia Observer	Geologist's Passion: Find Diamonds
March 95	Up Here	Letters: Can We Have It All?
March 1	Victoria Colonist	Obsessed With Diamonds
March 6	News/North	Trip Planned
March 6	Northern Miner	Diamond Issues Given Cool Hand By Investors
March 7	Toronto Star	NWT Leader Urges Resource Transfer
March 8	Financial Post	BHP Hopes To Develop NWT Mine With Dia Met
March 8	Toronto Star	BHP Plans First Diamond Mine In '97
March 13	Northern Miner	Canadian Projects Shine At PDAC Convention
March 13	Northern Miner	Around The World In Four Days
March 27	News/North	Grade Variance Makes Issue Complex
March 30	Financial Post	Northwest Territories Diamond Rush Revived
March 31	Yellowknifer	Behind The Times
April 3	News/North	Diamond Delays Cause Anxiety
April 4	Vancouver Sun	Diamond Mines Predicted For Canada
April 7	Yellowknifer	EARP Hears Business Support
April 11	Hub	YK Mining Forum: My, But Civil Servants Are Opinionated These Days
April 12	Yellowknifer	Legislate Diamond Promises
April 22	Globe and Mail	Giants Vying For Piece Of Bonanza
April 29	Globe and Mail	Look Beneath The Surface To Decide On Mining Plays
May 3	Yellowknifer	More Fun And Games Available
May 8	Financial Post	NWT Diamond Drilling Results Received As Less Than Sparkling
May 15	News/North	Celebrate Spring And Freedom
May 22	News/North	BHP Waits For Federal Decision



Finding Common Ground

Do diamonds offer solid economic benefits for Canada's North?

Can they be mined responsibly in our fragile environment?

These are the questions everybody's asking these days, and the answers will have a big impact on the Northern future.

A diamond mine on the tundra: it's a glittering prospect for the North and many people think we'll soon see the real thing.

The eyes of diamond-hunters and conservationists alike are keenly focused on "the Corridor of Hope" — the vast tundra region that sweeps north from Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Coast. It is here that many people believe Canada's first diamond mine will be found, qualifying our nation to join the world's most exclusive industrial club.

And it's here that a cloud of controversy looms.

Northerners are asking tough questions. They will judge any new mining development on the basis of its benefits to the people, and protection of the environment.

How a New Mexico coal mine is reclaimed

The goal is to restore the land to equal or better condition than before it was mined. In New Mexico, this means returning the land's usefulness for ranching. In Navajo lands, grazing has been a part of the ecosystem for hundreds of years, since Spaniards first came to the Southwest, bringing domesticated animals with them.

The reclamation process proceeds in several stages. First, the waste piles are shaped to the approximate terrain contour, then regraded and top-dressed with 15 to 30 cm of soil that was saved from before the mine went in.

The relaid soil is disk-cultivated to prepare a seedbed, then re-seeded with 17 varieties of native plants. It's mulched with hay so the seedlings can get established, irrigated for at least one year, and fertilized. The results have been gratifying, says environmental specialist Luci Davis. "In April, 1994, we put a herd of over 100 cattle onto some reclaimed areas. 500 acres are being grazed. Our seedlings have a better chance of surviving ...



Biologists working for BHP/Dia Met are the first to study the ecology of the tundra around its main site.

Working with the

Luci M. Davis has come a long way to Koola Camp from her ancestral home in the sun-baked New Mexico desert. As BHP Minerals' Environmental Specialist, she's here to look into what's needed to restore the land after it's been mined.

"People say there's very little you can do when you're going to ruin it forever," she says. "Well, I can take time to heal itself, but we can't just walk away from it."

Luci Davis has invaluable experience in not walking away.

She has successfully reclaimed Navajo grazing lands where open-pit coal mines had dug deeply into the earth. The Navajo reservation in New Mexico, where her family has grazed livestock for countless generations, overlies major coal deposits. When the Navajo Mine was opened, Davis and her people had to ask themselves the same question that now confronts Northern Denali: can mining be combined with traditional culture?

Not everyone on the reservation thought it could. "My parents were anti-mining. They didn't want to see the land disrupted," says Davis. And she certainly hadn't planned a career with the mine when she went to college. "I was raised in the traditional Navajo way of life: a livestock economy, and I wanted to learn how to improve our lifestyle," she says.

"We didn't have much. My parents had never seen the inside of a school. But my mother said to us, 'Stay in school.' In boarding school, they lined us up and we had to say what we wanted to be. All the other girls said 'nurse' or 'teacher.' When

they got to me, I said 'veterinarian.'"

The idea may have startled her teachers, but Luci ran with it and eventually got herself a BS in Animal Science. Instead of going on to become a vet, though, she earned her Master's in Range and Soil Science.

Davis joined the staff at BHP's Navajo Mine in 1991, to do environmental reclamation work. "A lot of what my grandparents taught about the value of the land is ingrained," she says. "They taught that everything in the environment is interrelated and connected. To solve a problem, you have to look at everything."

It took a while for her parents to accept Luci's job with BHP. "But now they admit the reclaimed areas look as if they were never mined," she smiles. "Mining is not going to go away. This was my opportunity to be part of the solution."

Seeking Northern solutions

Only a small amount of reclamation work has ever been done in the North. Davis is recovering research material to find out what's been tried and to help define what's lacking. She's conducting studies to determine exactly what is sensitive in the tundra environment. And she declares:

"You ask yourself, 'What does it need to focus on?' Then you identify your research team, lay out the research work, and begin to formulate a reclamation program."

Left: Reclaimed vegetation is monitored for species mix, density and vigour.





caribou. What do they like to eat, what's their habitat like? I can't see us coming back and putting in steep slopes, for instance. Let's work on gentle slopes, let's work on areas where caribou can have protection against the elements.

"It's not just going out there and spreading seeds and hoping they will grow. It's a long, drawn-out process."

Does Luigi Davis' work in the Southwestern desert have any real relevance in the North? The tundra is a cold contrast to that world in almost every way — except that both are semi-arid regions. "The tundra is very sensitive — and the desert is also very sensitive," Davis says. Armed with basic reclamation principles, her job now is to understand how reclamation needs to work in the Canadian Arctic. "You take the fundamentals, bring them up here, and work with it. That's what I bring here — the fundamentals — identifying the goals, laying out the research, doing the research."

"Different conditions are not that important. There are special conditions, notably the slow growth rates of vegetation. The desert is the same as tundra in that way. We have to really understand the vegetation. Harsh climate and the recent retreat of glaciers means self-development is very

poor. We're in a new arena, there's a lot of knowledge to be gained."

Another New Mexican environmental specialist came to Koala to visit Davis this summer. Together, the two scientists spent the whole day just walking, looking at the tundra, thinking about how to work with nature. "Looking at the soil, seeing what makes the plants tick, rather than taking the strictly scientific approach," Davis explains. "You can see where you have to come back and put some boulders in."

The area around the potential mine at Lac de Gras has five terrain types: lake bottoms, eskers, rocky uplands, boulder fields, meadow bottomlands. These require individual approaches to reclamation, and perhaps, innovative technology.

Soil and water are carefully analyzed.



Environment

Biotegrats from Koala, a Vancouver consulting firm, are working alongside Davis to collect baseline data as part of a comprehensive study of the ecosystem and the site. "The details of this research save BHP's paying attention," says Davis.

She plans to identify BHP's reclamation goals in terms of what native people of the region think is important. "They'll feel as their needs. They may say we're messing up their water, and their land. Then perhaps we could ask them to help us reclaim these areas."

"At Navajo Mine, the whole reclamation process is done by the Navajo themselves. Navajo contractors hire Navajo people, and they're involved in every stage. They're asked to come on with the ideas — what they would like to see back on reclaimed areas."

"That's what I would like to see here in the North. We need to get the native people involved, beginning in the planning stages."

There's positive work in corporate what's important to them, probably working the program around the caribou.

"You have to find out what's important to the

... now, because the animals' hoofs churn the crusty soil, water infiltrates better, and nutrients are carried back down.

"BHP has a lot to contribute to reclamation science. I'm confident we can rehabilitate at Koala. It'll be a challenge, but I feel the company has always been committed. You can see it in New Mexico."





Preserving Human History on the Tundra

Early in the life of the project, BHP/Dia Met hired archaeologists to survey the area for sites of historical and cultural significance. The archaeological team conferred with Dene elders and local communities, and a total of 34 sites were found. Five are ...

Reclaiming a Tundra Camp

This summer, Luci Davis totally reclaimed Mark's Camp, a small exploration site in a meadow bottomland at Keala. The cleanup was a summer project for three Arctic College students, Camilla Zoe, Bernice Francoise, and Berna Chocolate, working under Luci's direction. They collected garbage, removed the remnants of buildings, then fertilized half the land to see what would happen.

"There was visible re-growth," says Davis. "Hopefully it will re-establish itself. We didn't re-seed, because we lacked a native seed source. I asked Rescan to collect seeds this year."

Davis and the students also did a survey of the local plant species. They compiled an inventory: moss campion, Lapland rosebay, least willow, cloudberry, dwarf birch, andromeda, alpine bearberry, crowberry, mountain cranberry, Labrador tea, alpine azalea, and various grasses. The team collected specimens, mounted them and sent the display to Chief Jimmy Brunson School in Edza.

"Working with the girls took a lot of mutual understanding," smiles Davis. "I gave them a lot of time, talking school, careers, work ethics, independence."

Of course, the hope at BHP/Dia Met is that more young Dene will become interested in mining careers, whether from the environmental side or in other roles. "Right now, the Navajo Mine employs 73 per cent Navajo, lots of them college grads, engineers, computer specialists," says Davis. "There's a program to identify potential professionals and give them scholarships, plus a fostering program that combines summer work and scholarships."

BHP/Dia Met has also established a scholarship for young Northerners.

Bridging two worlds

The Navajo of the American Southwest and Northern Dene share ancient cultural ties.

They belong to the same Athapaskan language group, and many people say this suggests the two aboriginal nations were once one. Certainly the Dene have a place in Navajo folklore. "My parents used to talk about the Dene people," says Davis. "There is a story that we must never meet the Dene again. If we did, it would mean the end of the world."

"I didn't think a lot about them back then, but now I'm intrigued by those historical ties. There are similarities in our languages, and our legends. We both live off the land, we have a value system of being honest and of listening to elders."

The contrasts are striking, too.

"There are about 250,000 Navajo, many living off the reservation. We have a ranching economy and several well-developed communities. Each family in a community gets a grazing unit, and a permit from Bureau of Indian Affairs and the tribe. We raise sheep, horses, cattle, goats."

Dene traditional culture is centred on hunting, fishing and trapping. Their population is comparatively small — about 20,000, scattered over a much larger area in any communities established in the last century or so. The harsh Northern climate permits very little agriculture, except in the southern NWT.

Like many Dene today, Luci Davis finds it a challenge to live in two worlds. "There's a fine line between traditional life and the mainstream. You have to learn to balance the two. Communication has to consistently fluctuate between talking to elders, for instance, and talking to professionals. I'm lucky, I have my language and English, too."

Navajo was her first language, spoken at home. "Kids today are starting to lose their language, and as a result, schools are getting in to bilingual teaching."

That's also true here in the North.

The parallels between her culture and that of Northern Dene mean that Luci Davis can play a special role. "I want to be a link between Northern native people and BHP/Dia Met's management. They tell me what their concerns are, and I convey them to management. I feel good that BHP/Dia Met brought in a native person who can talk to people, but I don't want to have a company mentality. I want to take Dene concerns and work with them."

"BHP has learned a lot at Navajo mine. I feel confident they are fair."

BHP's Luci Davis brings North a strong background in mine reclamation.



BHP/Dia Met's camp on the Barrens. Koala Complex is a space-age exploration site. Below, Underground Supervisor Len deMott, right, in the Panda portal.

Making a Mine

There are diamonds in the Northwest Territories, in at least some of the hundreds of "pipes" of kimberlite that have been reported since the original Point Lake discovery in 1991. Over 10 years of detailed detective work, primarily by Dia Met Minerals founder Charles Fipke, led the original exploration team to the Slave geological province, where the diamond pipes were found.

Dia Met Minerals Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C., in partnership with Charles Fipke, Stewart Blusson and Australia's Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) Diamonds Inc. is still the acknowledged leader among the mining interests exploring the Barrens north of Yellowknife. They're gambling that diamonds of high enough quality and quantity to be worth mining will be discovered. But committing half a billion dollars to building a mine is not a decision any company makes lightly. So the BHP/Dia Met joint venture has undertaken an exhaustive sampling program, centred at Koala Camp, the most advanced exploration site. Initial bulk samples of 1,200 and 7,000 tonnes have been collected from Koala and Fox pipes, and sampling is going ahead on the Panda, and potentially the Misery, pipes. These are the most promising of the 26 kimberlite bodies so far reported on BHP/Dia Met's property; 16 of which have yielded diamonds.

Digging the Panda portal

Like almost everyone else at BHP/Dia Met's space-age Koala Camp in the middle of the stone-age Barrens, mining engineer Len deMott is working at top pace in an atmosphere that's electric with the excitement of discovery.

DeMott is a third-generation Northerner

whose grandfather staked claims on Great Bear Lake in the radium rush of the 1930s, and whose family tree includes three of the best-known Metis families in the Western Arctic.

He's in charge of the underground work that's being done in the Koala area, and he never forgets this land is still reluctant to yield its secrets. It has a seemingly inexhaustible stock of curves all ready to toss at those who seek its riches.

Take the soft spot in the Panda pipe, one of BHP/Dia Met's hot prospects in the search for Arctic diamonds. Panda pipe lies beneath a lake formed when the kimberlite, intruded upwards through a fissure in the earth, cooled and shrank. BHP/Dia Met determined its location by drilling from the lake's frozen surface in winter.

The company needed a 5,000 tonne sample of kimberlite for testing. The most efficient way to get that sample is to sink a diagonal decline — a drive-in mineshaft or portal — through the ore-body from the surface.

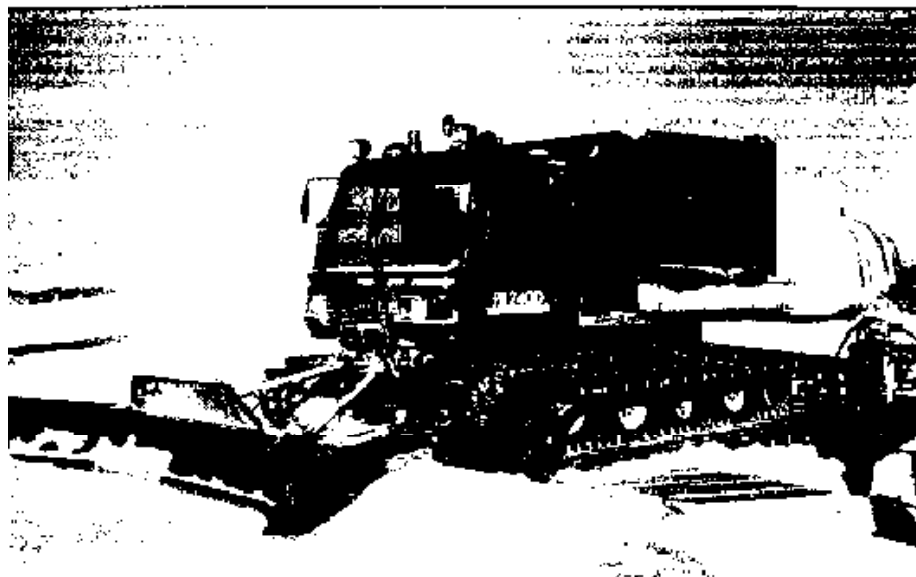
DeMott's crew got through the barrier of granite that surrounded the pipe. Then they hit that soft, wet spot in the kimberlite.

"All that water above insulates the ground below the lake," deMott explains. "Kimberlite, which is clay-based, is a lot softer than granite to begin with. We all know how to deal with soft ground: you support it with steel anchors, or spray the shaft with concrete to strengthen it. If the ground's wet, you drain it, or pump out the shaft."

But when the ground's soft and wet, and the water pressure's 140

— considered significant — a hearthstone, tent rings, a birchbark basket, and a stone food cache with a signal rock, all signs that nomadic hunters passed this way. There is no evidence of permanent occupation, say the archaeologists. BHP/Dia Met voluntarily diverted a proposed access road away from one of the sites. They're now protected by concrete bollards, put in place by the company.





Above: Winter can be bitter on the Barrens, but the work goes on. Below: Bridge Hill Ridge, in Australia.

pounds per square inch (a third again as powerful as the jet from a firehose) — well, you've got problems.

"We tried grouting first, drilling a series of holes 30 feet ahead of the decline, pumping them full of cement and drilling through the muck. That didn't work. Then we tried to shotcrete — spraying the back (roof) of the shaft with concrete. That didn't work either.

"Finally we tried using all three methods at once: grouting, shotcreting and steel sets. And that worked."

Mission accomplished — all the next time Len deMelt could well be the symbol of things to come in the North — the Metis boy who grew up on the trapline, then took advantage of the chances mining offered him to rise to management ranks. If all goes well, BHP/Dia Met hopes other Dene and Metis starting at Koala will recognize him as proof that mining holds a future for them, too, if they're prepared to work for it.

Len's grandfather, Ed deMelt, came North from New York in 1918. He swamped his canoe on the Hay River, lost everything but his pants, rifle and bedroll, and survived on wild onions and geese for the two weeks it took him to walk barefoot into Hay River settlement.

Sen deMelt, Len's dad, trapped on the Felson River for 10 years, drove Cat-trains across frozen Great Slave Lake, and worked on riverboats that plied the Mackenzie River system. Len was born in the Cop Mine hospital in 1946. When

he was 16, Norm Byrne loaned him to work as an expediter, staker, equipment operator, prospector and general dogbody in the field. He signed up at the Halesbury School of Mines in Ontario and went on to the University of Alberta, where he graduated with a degree in mining engineering in 1972.

Stints followed as chief engineer with Gulf Minerals in Saskatchewan, and as manager of the Cache Creek coal mine in Alberta. Len's family moved to Vancouver in 1984; he was mining silver underground at the Duthie mine in the B.C. interior when BHP/Dia Met hired him for the Koala project.

As a Metis who's made it to the top, deMelt has more than a passing interest in the young Dene and Metis who arrive at Koala Camp wondering if they, too

may have a future in mining.

"BHP has a tremendous reputation for environmental awareness," says deMelt. "And when it comes to hiring, qualified Northerners, particularly native Northerners, have priority on this project."

What's at stake for the company

The value of one diamond pipe could be billions of dollars. Stakes like that make a calculated risk worthwhile to diamond hunters. But mining is an industry studded with "ifs."

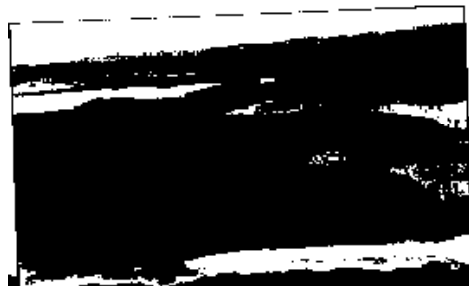
If the grey-black kimberlite Koala's 100 tonne-per-day bulk-sample plant is processing yields the right numbers, quality and grade of gem diamonds per tonne of kimberlite milled — and if the joint venture can obtain regulatory approval to go ahead, there could soon be 1,200 people on site, building a diamond mine.

Almost everyone in Koala Camp is confident the diamonds are there, in the closely guarded yellow drums of concentrate being shipped out to Nevada for final sorting.

Window of opportunity

Diamonds may be forever, but diamond mines certainly aren't. Some of the world's biggest and oldest diamond fields are playing out, and there just aren't that many of them.

That's one reason major producers are willing



The Mine that Became a Park

You'd never know Bridge Hill Ridge in New South Wales, Australia, used to be a minesite. This emerald green promontory overlooking a sparkling beach is now a part of the Myall Lakes National Park. The award-winning reclamation of 200 hectares on a 120 metre high

dune ridge was accomplished by a BHP subsidiary, Mineral Deposits Limited. They contoured the dunes to restore the original topography, respread the topsoil, and planted native seedlings.

After the company closed its iron ore operation at Goldsworthy in Western Australia, it completely rehabilitated the 174 hectare site, clearing off all equipment, plants and offices, and moving an...

... entire town. The Western Australian Department of Mines and Energy presented the company with its 1993 Special Minister's Award for Environmental Excellence.

BHP has also earned the Interstate Mining Compact Commission's National Reclamation Award, for work at the San Juan Coal Mine in New Mexico.

BHP's Island Copper Mine in British Columbia has won numerous awards for its environmental protection and reclamation programs.

to risk millions in exploring remote, expensive-to-reach areas like the Barrenlands in search of new diamond fields. The Canadian Arctic is not the only potential source of new diamonds, though. Diamond exploration is going on today all over the world, and, as BHP Dia Met puts it, "being the first to secure a market position is an important factor in the decision to proceed with project development."

In plainer English, the early bird gets the prize.

If the joint venture partners and the Environmental Review Panel that's expected to be appointed this autumn give the green light, the partners will tackle the development of an open-pit operation in the Panda pipe first, followed by the Misery pipe, and build a mill capable of handling 9,000 tonnes of ore per day.

By Year 10, the volume would increase to 38,000 tonnes daily, as more pipes are developed. If the projections hold up, that first mine could have a life in excess of 20 years, with 100 million tonnes of ore processed. New discoveries could extend the mine's life, or worsening conditions could shorten it.

What would 20 or 30 years of production mean to the North, in terms of jobs, government revenues, royalties and other benefits?

he company's investment so far

Sampling is a massive, expensive operation. BHP/Dia Met has already poured millions into Koala and outlying camps in an exploration area that covers about 60 sq km. The most distant of the sampling sites is at Misery Lake, 28 km from the main camp. In total, they've hauled about 7 million litres of fuel to power their exploration activities.

Koala Camp is itself a complex operation, with space-age infrastructure and flown-in equipment, people and supplies to keep it running. If development is approved, Koala will be replaced by an even larger camp nearby, on a flat area created by the quarrying of rock for a new, 2,000-metre all-weather airstrip that can handle aircraft as large as Boeing 737 jets.

Five pipes may eventually be mined. For now, these pipes are being thoroughly sampled to confirm their diamond content. At each of the pipes, kimberlite is excavated and trucked to Koala's processing plant. The ore is crushed to manageable size, then the diamond-bearing concentrates are separated by a series of screenings with water, which is cleaned and re-used. The operation requires no chemicals other than environmentally safe flocculants to clarify the process water.

By summer's end, 10,000 tonnes of kimberlite had been processed in the bulk-sampling phase. The drums of concentrate were locked and sealed, then shipped all the way to Reno, Nevada, where they'll be analyzed.

Leftover, crushed kimberlite is used around the camp — at the heli-pad and on road surfaces.

orking at Koala Camp

Koala can accommodate 180 people in a pinch, though it's designed for a 150-person crew. Another 55 people live in two exploration camps within a few kilometres of the base camp.

Koala Complex is ingeniously built of plywood, plastics and aluminum. The dining room, kitchen, sleeping quarters, meeting rooms and offices are sheltered by collapsible, plastic Weatherhaven tents with windows and doors you close with giant zippers. Outlying camps have portable huts on skids. There are tank farms and a quarry. Power is supplied by three diesel-fuelled sets of generators.

No guns, alcohol or drugs are allowed in camp. "We've got a real positive attitude at this camp," says safety officer Lyla Boisse. "We don't want it to change."



Above: Koala camp is powered by diesel generators. Below: Koala worker Alphonsus Apples, of Rae Lakes. Bottom: Even the processing plant is housed in collapsible plastic.





Keeping the old ways

Reno Camsell thinks a mine would be a good thing for the North and its people. He says it would provide jobs and opportunities for all kinds of people to meet one another. "It's like your house here," he says of life at Koala Camp. He spends his off work hours playing cards, talking to friends and watching movies. Many of the workers choose to sit in the hallway outside the front doors. The one week he's off per rotation allows Camsell to go hunting. "If our relatives need caribou meat, we give some to them. It's good, sharing caribou meat. You can keep the old ways. It depends on the people and how they work."

reaking stereotypes in the plant

Mardy Semmler works as a lab technician in the ore processing plant, training as she goes. "The most important job I do is measuring the moisture content on each of the rounds. I do size analysis on samples I take off the belt, and measure TSSs (Total Suspended Solids) in the water from the pond and the overflow to the clarifier building that they're pumping back into Larry Lake."

Mardy is Inupiat. She was born and raised in Inuvik, but lives in Yellowknife. Her ties to the traditional way of life are still strong. "You never lose it. You have to balance the two, working in a mine and the traditional way."

Mardy graduated from a two-year Renewable Resources program at Arctic College's Thebacha Campus in Fort Smith. She has firm convictions about the future path Northerners must take. "You can't be a hunter-trapper all your life. There's no money in it. The economy's dead. You've got to go where you can feed yourself. People should be putting in their resumes and fighting for jobs."

Native people should start their own businesses and get their own equipment in here. With land claims going through, aboriginal people have money. They can use some of it to get a foot in the door, and then build from that. "You can't fight the game. Play the game."

oint man at the airstrip

Amid the noise of Twin Otters and freight-carrying DC3s heading in and out of Koala Camp's 680-metre airstrip, Austin Clarke is an island of calm. As Braden-Burry Expediting's supervisor, his day starts at 7:00 a.m. He handles all the flights in and out of camp. First thing every day, he must collect weather data: visibility, ceiling, wind speed and direction, and altimeter readings. He faxes

the information to Yellowknife so the pilots can decide whether or not to make the trip. On the way in, they notify him when they're ten, then five minutes away. Austin makes sure the runway is clear, then gives the go-ahead to land.

Austin checks the flight manifests to find out who's arrived; he has to keep the commissary informed. Then he sorts all the freight, making sure the contents are in place, and takes care of all the paperwork. "It can get really stressful when a bunch of planes have come in and there are thousands of boxes. I've had up to 17 planes in there in one day."

Austin's mother, Evelyn Cook, is a broadcaster for the CBC Northern Service. She's the one who told me to do what I want to do my best. And my Dad's the one who works all the time. I guess that's why I always wanted to work."

Clarke started with Braden-Burry on April 1, 1994, just two days before his 23rd birthday. "When I first started, I was just a laborer, unloading planes with a forklift. Then they offered me an office job. I never thought I'd be doing that. They really brought me a long way from a labourer. Both BBE and BHP. Dia Met is pushing for natives. It's a beginning."

Braden-Burry says it plans to put Austin through an air traffic controller course. If the mine goes ahead, the lengthened runway will be handling 737s and Hercules. And Austin Clarke will be there to greet them.

e's in the driver's seat

Aidan Betsina works at Koala for Nuna Logistics hauling materials to the airstrip or to the crusher. His sister, Dianne, was working in the ore processing plant and urged him to apply when Nuna was looking for drivers.

Betsina has worked at Polaris Mine, driving trucks for Cominco. Though born of a Sheslay father and a Chipewyan mother, Aidan's only language is English. He hunts caribou in spring and summer. Betsina thinks people should keep bugging BHP, Dia Met until they get a job.

"That's how I got mine," he grins.

xperience does count

George Martin works in the ore processing plant, separating granite from kimberlite. "I've been working in mines for most of my life, since I was 16 or 17 years old. I've worked underground and on the surface, and operating." George is a Treaty 8 Dene who has three daughters and one son back home in Dehcho. "I want them to stay in school and finish. After that, whatever they like, they can choose. Someday, when they're old enough, I wouldn't mind them working here. It would be good for my family and for everybody in the Dene area."

Above: Lab technician Mardy Semmler, from the Mackenzie Delta. Below: Northern contractors like PCL are doing big jobs on the site.





Left: Underground, safety is a top priority. Below, right: driller Lloyd Rabesca got relevant training on the job. Below, left: Koala's receptionist, Luci Kadesca, who also was trained on the job.

The Dene in a Diamond Economy

A mine at Lac de Gras could mean 600 to 800 full-time jobs, with aboriginals and non-native North-ers at the top of the hiring list. "There'll be quite a few entry-level jobs," says Jim Carlson, the project's accounting and administration manager. "But the true benefits of projects like this will be realized in future generations. That's when the children of Northern people, with training, start coming into the project as potential managers."

And what about that training?

BHP's Mac Met and his contractors say they prefer to train people themselves. Once trained on the job, they have portable skills, and can earn a ticket. You can be trained even with a Grade Four education, they say — just be willing to work. You work your way up, learning through experience and problem-solving.

Robinson's Trucking Limited is exceptionally pleased with driver Peter Nanaaq, an 18-year-old Inuk from Baker Lake. This kid, they say, knocked on their door for four days straight. He had attended trucking courses at Thebacha Col-

lege, so they decided to give him a break. Now, says Jerry Warren, he'd take 10 of these Baker Lake guys over "so-called experienced drivers." Peter can move up to bigger and bigger equipment, and become a foreman.

here's a working model in New Mexico

"We have three coal-mining operations in New Mexico on the Navajo reservation, supplying power-generating plants just outside the reserve," Jim Carlson says. "There are 1,000 employees — the vast majority of whom are Navajo, including most of the senior people."

Last December, BHP Minerals invited 26 members of the Dogrib Nation to visit New Mexico and see for themselves how the company works with the Navajo. (As we went to press, members of the Yellowknife Band were also scheduled to visit.) BHP pays royalties directly to the Navajo Nation, gives qualified Navajo workers priority when it hires, and is careful to observe tribal, as well as federal and state laws.



Going in the right direction

Tercon, a drilling company out of Kamloops, trained Lloyd Rabesca to operate their equipment

at Koala Camp. "I'm loving it, every minute. It's good when you have nice people to work with — friendly, always laughing. Right now the drill is broken down, so I'm helping with the holes. I load up dry holes and if they're wet I throw liners down. I run the small loader and fill up the train.

"I've seen how BHP works with the native people," he says. "I went down ...





Above: Reshaping the land is part of a mining operation. **Below:** So is restoring it, as BHP has done in New Mexico.

The result is that 73 per cent of the mine's employees are Navajo, including most of their senior officials. Scholarships, funded by royalties and offered by the Navajo themselves, plus others funded by BHP, are providing college educations for 8,000 young Navajo this year.

The Dene delegates, from Wha Ti (La Li Martre), Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes and Snare Lakes, came back from New Mexico impressed by what they'd seen, according to Maurice Zoe, who made the trip. Zoe is a painter with the Territorial Department of Public Works in Yellowknife who has been seconded to the Dogrib as an employment facilitator.

Not all Navajo — they're the largest tribe in the United States — favour modern development. The people have been herders of cattle, horses and sheep for many generations, and have fought to preserve their culture and traditions, and the integrity of their desert lands.

Elmer Lincoln is one Navajo who has seen the struggle to preserve his people's identity from both sides, and has come to terms with the advance of modern technology. He's a lawyer who worked for the Navajo Nation before joining BHP six years ago, as the company's manager of governmental affairs in New Mexico.

Ten years ago, BHP acquired the huge Navajo Mine, the state's largest

coal producer. "They've really reinforced their initial commitment to abide by tribal rules and maintain alternative employment," Lincoln says.

"BHP's success is really predicated on respect for native people. Not everyone in the Navajo Nation endorses resource development, and the tribal council has become much more sophisticated. But because of its commitments to the Navajo, BHP has been able to manage this historically sensitive area."

The Dene who visited us were really excited to find out how many Navajo have degrees and have found careers in non-traditional fields without sacrificing their cultural heritage.

Zoe agrees. "We were surprised at how few Caucasians we saw, particularly at the Navajo Mine," he says. And the visiting Dene were even more impressed by what the Navajo have been able to accomplish through wise spending of the mining royalties they get.

They're running 100,000 head of feedlot cattle and they've irrigated big tracts of land to raise corn, potatoes and beans. Zoe recounts, "They're building housing, and providing education and Navajo-owned businesses."

"The company told them 'If you can run the jobs, we'll leave them up to you.' And Navajo do get the jobs. Of the seven Navajo who visited Wha Ti a month ago, all had university degrees. That's more degrees than the whole Dogrib Nation can boast."

Lincoln cautions that the Navajo still have a long way to go in educating their people. "Of the 8,000 Navajo in college right now, many will drop out before they graduate. But the sheer numbers ensure that we'll get doctors, lawyers, environmentalists and other professionals. Many of our teachers are Navajo now."

"Our population is growing, and we know we can't support our people on grazing and herding alone today. We think the answer lies in education, and that's why the tribal council has set up the school system. That has been a success story of which the Navajo Nation can be proud."

"I'd say they're 20 years ahead of us," comments Maurice Zoe. "But our people are taking pride in their work with BHP/Dia Mer. We'll have our own apprentice program when we start work on the Snare power project. If we get royalty money, and use it wisely, we'll catch up."



... to the mine in New Mexico and I was impressed. From top to bottom, they were all native. From the boss right down to the little guys. This mine should create more jobs for Northern native people. People are being trained on equipment here all the time. BHP is going in the right direction. Right now, there are a lot of young, talented native people doing nothing on the street. I would like to see them go back to school. Once you realize life's about being a responsible adult, the mine is a very good opportunity."



Sending the laundry to town

Northmount Evergreen runs the Koala truck shop, books the rooms, brings in all food to the camp. Non-perishables come from Edmonton, which can meet the huge demand, but some of the business comes to Yellowknife. Edgson's provides fresh produce, Petersen and Auger ship soft drinks, and Nu-Maid Distributors handle dairy products. In winter, Edgson's phones Braden-Barry for a weather report before sending the green stuff, in case planes are whited out. Groceries come in on Thursdays, laundry goes out Tuesdays. All 600 pounds of it (300 sheets per week) go to Yellowknife. A small local laundry has a big contract from the mine. That laundry could easily get bigger, very soon.

Benefits to the Northern Economy

While it seems certain there will be jobs for Northerners if a mine goes into operation, some people are asking about other benefits, specifically royalties.

Any mining operation would require negotiations with landowners and the possible payment of royalties. Who will get what share of diamond royalties is a question federal/territorial negotiations will have to decide. In the case of unsettled land claims, some royalties would likely be paid to the Dene via the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, representing the federal government. WHF/Din Met has said it is not concerned with who gets the royalties and taxes, just as long as the total paid doesn't increase. Given a choice, they would favour paying royalties at the local level.

Top NWT politicians are pretty sure where they think royalties should go. Ottawa still has authority over non-renewable resources in the NWT, but Territorial control over them is at the top of Premier Nollie Cournoyea's priority list.

Energy, Mines and Resources Minister John Todd is confident that if the NWT could collect the royalties, there would be from \$20 million to \$600 million a year coming in. This can be used,

he says, for programs across the NWT, in all areas. Some could be used for education and training programs to ensure that Northerners get jobs and business opportunities with the diamond activity.

"Devolution of the royalty and tax regime to the NWT will bring dollars into our coffers," Todd says. "Our government is in a better position to use them for programs directly related to diamonds, and also for indirect programs."

Todd has another point to make. "The federal government wants us to be less dependent on them. If we get this deal, outside the existing formula financing deal, then we can do this."

Premier Cournoyea backs him up. "People don't know the financial difficulty Canada is in. We have to take a more aggressive role in finding our own revenues."

Cournoyea is tremendously proud of the DeGrib Regional Council, which has just begun a \$34-million hydro project on the



Above: The winter road leads to profits for Northern transport companies. **Right:** Safety Officer Lynn Bolasse checks equipment at Koala Camp.



How to tell how old a fish is

It is late afternoon. Clouds have gathered in dark masses over the tundra. Raindrops sprinkle the windshield, sparkling like diamonds. The Rescan team arrives at Panda Lake. They climb into the aluminum boat, fire the motor, and head for two trap nets marked by orange buoys the size of volleyballs. As they haul in the nets, the water is alive with flailing fish. Mike McCarthy, a resource biologist specializing in ...

sonic. Raven that will safely clean an airplane to Yellowknife? "I don't think there's another provider like this in Canada," says Pomeroy. "The contractor had to work very hard to get the dollars for it."

Measuring the ripples

The exploration phase of the BHP Diavik project continues to open up new markets for Northern suppliers. In general, the Northern business community has really been trying to establish a long-term relationship with BHP Diavik, and trying to be competitive," says Jim Carlson.

The many Northern contractors of Kuylenstierna include PCL Construction, Robertson Trucking, Bruce Burns and their subcontractor, Air Tandi, Bureau Air, Canadian Helicopters, Sub-Arctic Services, Nor-naves Ltd., Star Painting

The experience of the 15 Northern companies will be invaluable to BHP, which is new to our part of the world.

What's in it for Yellowknife?

In 1980, 800 people were employed at a new mine; the city would need to provide incentives for them to locate in Yellowknife on BHP Diavik. "We're doing it partly by using the Capital as its staging area; the mine would only transport employees to and from Yellowknife; the miners would pay the rest if they traveled farther away."

Yellowknife is growing at a rate of 5 to 20 per cent. This growth pattern has made it able to handle "fast reactions." According to former Mayor Pat McMahon, housing areas have already been delineated. "We need six months and time, three months to do the planning and tendering, three months for construction of city services."

Different kinds of support services would develop in the city. There would also be a need for more skilled tradespeople. Businesses would have to order specialized supplies to meet mining needs.

Our priority sector is to have a few people that are innovative and aggressive," says McMahon.

1,500 people located in Yellowknife would increase the consumption of local goods, housing, transportation and foodstuffs. More trucks and planes would be needed to meet the goods. Says McMahon, "The company has to assess its needs to look at making efficiency, doing turnover, not just markers. They will have to expand to the market, to determine their needs, to the industry. Once a sector is well covered, it takes up the slack."

Yellowknife would have a higher profile as the location of Canada's only diamond mine, and this could spread into other economic impacts: from conventions to tourism, to related mining activities, adds McMahon.

The more money generated in Yellowknife, the more there is to give to the communities. The high taxes will be used in government services. It's in the best interests of the Northwest Territories and Yellowknife to continue to attract a mine."

What are the drawbacks of going to Diavik? How do you pay for the social benefits? How do you consider welfare, fertility, and mortality?"

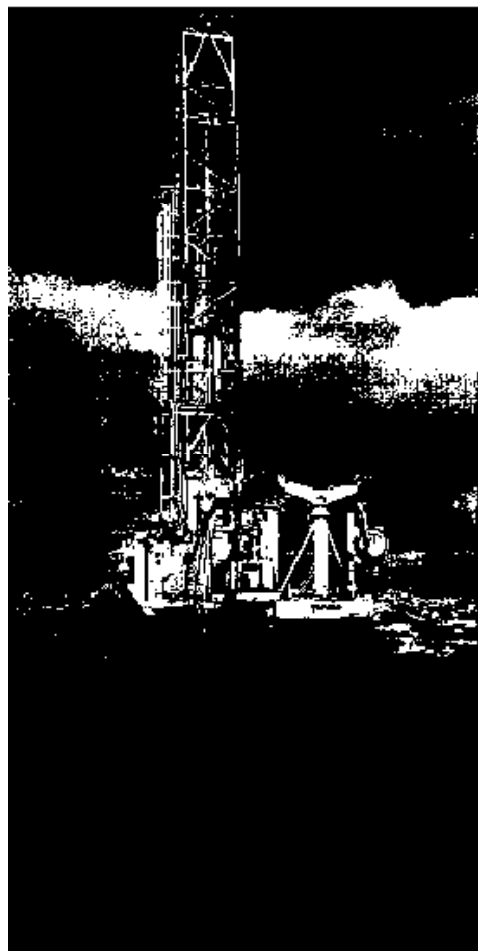
Metis leader Gary Filion takes a pragmatic approach. "We can move some new developments, but not for the space of the mining-related production that has to be maintained and sustained. Development is necessary, but the land and resources belong to the land and the Metis in the area, and they'll be there for years to come, and generations to come."

Until the Metis land and resources rights are completely settled and there are proper environmental controls, we're going to reserve our judgement on the whole deal on diamonds."

John Inuit is chairman of the NWTC government's position. "We don't want to invade the claims. We need to have a good settlement in place, a disadvantage of all Northern

and is sympathetic to the industry, but emphasizes that Northerners have to see the benefits. "We need a commitment from the Northwest Territories government to provide these benefits. A partnership between the industry and government is one way to ensure that benefits are widespread."

Above: Checking fish populations at a tundra lake. Below: Drill rig near the main camp.





Above: Biologists brave frigid waters to examine a lake-bottom. Below: Tundra-hopping by helicopter is all in a day's work at Nona Camp.

The terrain in the Northwest diamond-hunting region is harsh and tundra, dominated by scoured and rocky slopes and countless lakes, big and small.

Flying over it is like rock-studded hills. It's hard to grasp the immensity of this vast, virtually uninhabited chunk of the Canadian Shield. The diamond prospectors' camps dot a region half the size of Alberta. It

stretches from the north shore of Great Slave Lake to Coronation Gulf on the northern Arctic coast. From the towering Mackenzie River valley to Hudson Bay. The scale of the staking is unprecedented. 20 million hectares have been marked off with claim stakes. Yet even if you're searching for them, it's hard to spot the new camps—or to name one. Camps like BLIP, The Wolf's Skull. Unless you're right on top of them, they simply vanish into the huge landscape.

Concerns for the environment

Opposition to mining on the tundra is based on years of widespread environmental damage, particularly over the long term, to a sensitive ecological system.

"Conservationists contend that the potential harm to caribou and other wild life has been ignored in the rush to locate diamond deposits," wrote Ed Mazurik in the *Labour* magazine.

Native people are also concerned. George Martin, of Dettah, explains: "The way I heard it from some of the elders, they're worried about

toxic waste, and chemicals that might be dumped around here. It might affect the caribou migration. We've seen in the elders' most of the time, and there are a very many elders here."

A diamond mine could have negative impacts on Dogrib people, he says. "It depends how they use the land and what chemicals they use. But if it affects the caribou, it might affect us too."

Northern conservationists are also vocal. Chris O'Brien, an ecologist. North talks about the larger picture. "If there are economic deposits of diamonds, then there will be at least one mine," he says.

The Environment: Protecting the Land and Waters



... population dynamics, extricates them from the green mesh and deposits them into a large yellow bucket filled with lake water. There are 10 fish alive in this sample, and one dead; with netting, the mortality rate is usually about 20%.

Mike uses a wooden board with a built-in ruler to measure each fish. The lake trout are weighed, and a finray is clipped from their left pectoral fin. For whitefish and grayling, a scale sample is taken.

These samples will be used in the lab to determine the ages of the fish. Mike spends about 60 seconds handling each fish. "I don't put them through any more stress than I have to." Back at camp, Sara Jaward is taking the otoliths from a dead whitefish. Otoliths, two tiny bones located in the inner ear, have...



... growth rings that can be counted, the most accurate method of telling a fish's age. "But the fish must be dead to do it," says Mike. The other two methods are preferable, in the sense that only scales and bits of fin, not dead fish, lie waiting to be examined. "The scales (of whitefish and grayling) have rings you can count, like a tree, and you just count rings," explains Sara. Whitefish scales are large enough that if you hold them to the light, you can see the rings.

The work Mike and Sara are doing is essential to measuring the impact diamond mining will have on the tundra ecosystem. Fish population estimates will determine how much compensation BHP / Dia Met will have to pay when they drain Koala Lake as a first step in an open-pit operation. Trace metal analysis done on fish now will tell biologists later on whether the water system is being polluted.

Above: The tundra is a fragile ecological system. Right: Grizzlies do forage near the Koala site, though few have been spotted.

"One development leads to another. There's much talk about all-weather roads, about hydro dams. The more development that goes ahead, the greater the repercussions become."

"There's no reason not to believe that if we keep on chipping away at the North, that one-day the North will be covered with roads, and it

will be all fenced off. We're starting a process. Increased access leads to local depletion of animals. An all-weather road leads to other roads and gradually, it's opened up. You hear people saying we've got to open up the North like it's some kind of can. The trouble is once it's opened up, you can't close it down."

"Nobody was talking seriously about an all-weather road north until the diamond thing happened, and now it seems feasible because of the sheer scale and the big bucks that are going to be made. It's a chance for all these folks who have good or lead-zinc to finally get it developed, because with a road it'll be much more economic."

"The Territorial government has started to downplay the importance of the renewable resources part of the economy and increase the emphasis on the non-renewable. That's taking us up the wrong path; the world is going the opposite way, emphasizing use of renewable resources. Northern people are closely tied to renewable resources."

O'Brien asks if it's worth threatening the land and wildlife to get diamonds. "As long as you create a demand, and people will work to fill that demand, then some people think that's all Northerners need to know. But merely supplying this high-consumption society with everything it thinks it needs is very short-term thinking."

"A board of directors will say, 'Our reason to exist is to pay off the investor. This is what we're all about — making money.' And I think that translates into doing no more than they absolutely have to. One of the good things about being a big company like BHP is they can afford to go a little further."

"Maybe the question is, can we trust our economic system to do the right thing? Maybe it's expecting too much of our system to keep the impacts to a degree that it's going to allow the ecological integrity of the area to persist."

Understanding the Tundra Environment

In the absence of any specific biological studies on the Lac de Gras region, BHP/Dia Met has contracted with Rescan Environmental Services Ltd., a Vancouver firm, to compile a baseline study of the biophysical environment.

Vivian Baret is one of several scientists working around Koala Camp. "My job is to head up the wildlife work. We're doing regular caribou and waterfowl surveys. We're surveying the eskers for grizzly bear dens, wolverine dens, Arctic fox and wolf dens, monitoring more animal sign we see."

The purpose is to gather baseline information before any mining begins, so that change can be monitored over time. The studies will also provide BHP/Dia Met with information that will help them prevent negative impacts on wildlife.

One focus is eskers — long, winding hills or "streams of sand" left by the glaciers. Bears, foxes, wolverines, wolves, and ground squirrels are among the creatures who use the eskers for denning. Caribou may travel along their heights to get away from insects. The diamond region has some of the longest eskers in the NWT; one 9 km from Koala Camp is 30 km long.

The perfect place for a den would be an esker so it could establish a den in a valley but low so it would have lush sedges and grasses when it came out in spring, with a south-facing slope so it can go up and out down fast," says Baret.

Baret did the first wolverine study in Canada. Her specialty, though, is large carnivores. She wrote an important report on bears in 1990, after spending three years in the Yukon doing field work. Grizzly bears are of concern, because the species is generally declining in numbers and because they often come into contact with people at remote camps. They do forage in the Lac de Gras area, but few have been sighted. None as far as anyone knows has ever challenged the electric fence around Koala camp.

"The bear safety issue is a big concern," Baret says. "The camp is very clean. There's an incinerator that takes care of all food refuse. The sewage is treated. There's an electric fence. So in terms of avoiding those sorts of impacts on bears and other wildlife, we're really good."

"I think if you do it right, you can have man and animals co-existing. What it will take to

achieve that is a land use strategy that looks at large areas protected for carnivores. Then we can undertake what is called adaptive management."

The baseline study by Rescan is the first of its kind in the North, she stresses. "As an ecologist with a strong conservation background, it's really exciting to be involved with a company who's willing to make changes,



Using water in diamond mining

The diamond mining process uses no toxic chemicals. Water is taken out of a lake and goes through the crusher with the kimberlite. The tailings flow into an impoundment where the sediment sinks to the bottom. This meets all criteria for water except Total Suspended Solids. BHP/Dia Met is testing clarifiers to disperse and settle out the clays. Discharge of uncleared water did occur when the dam developed a leak along the contact zone. Water in the pond melted the permafrost and seeped under the special liner. BHP reported the incident promptly and took remedial action to stop the leak. The engineers learned a lot about building dams in the North, and the experience they gained will be used to continuously improve construction design.



to spend the money and do things differently."

Caribou are another worry for environmentalists. The Bathurst herd migrates on a broad front through the Lac de Gras and adjacent areas, between winter ranges in the tundra north of Green Slave Lake, and the calving grounds on the tundra near Bathurst Inlet. Major winter ranges are about 75 km south of Lac de Gras, the calving grounds about 250 km north-east. The tundra near Koala Camp is threaded with countless caribou trails. The animals wander through the exploration site, and some times must be moved off the air-strip.

Barci thinks the mine will have little impact on caribou. "The area is so small. The total herd is some 450-1000, and if you look on the map, the Lac de Gras area is a tiny postage stamp." Sport hunting of caribou by mine employees poses no threat to the herds, like liquor and drugs, rifles are banned from the camps and the penalty for possession is instant dismissal.

In her work in British Columbia, Barci is used to having to negotiate with industry for wildlife habitat. But in the North, with BHP involved as it was from the beginning, the big picture is definitely on the agenda.

"I think we can develop something really positive, something that has far-reaching implications for development in the North. BHP is a company that is willing to try to do things right. I've been a biologist for 15 years, and it's the first time I've seen this commitment."

Profiling a watery world

The NWT contains the largest chain of lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and bays in the world, forming a vast aquatic network. The lakes near Koala Camp tend to be small and relatively shallow; the severe climate and barren terrain limit their production of fish and other living things.

Most of the known kimberlite pipes lie beneath lakes, and the water must be drained off before open-pit mining can begin. Other lakes, to begin with, will be used as tailings ponds, in which rock fines from the mill are deposited. They will also be sources of recycled water, as the sediment in the crushed rock settles out. BHP/Dia Met is planning to drain Koala and Panda Lakes and dam Long Lake for tailings. There will be no draining until a mine is in operation.

Taking Care of the Waters

Before BHP/Dia Met is allowed to mine, they must develop a plan to mitigate impacts on the land and lakes of the surrounding tundra.

"It's in their best interests to prevent any problems that might arise," says lake biologist Janet Fawcett of Rescan. "The mining industry has learned that it's a lot more expensive to clean things up than it is to prevent them happening in the first place."

The first step is to establish an ecological profile of the lakes. Rescan researchers have been conducting an extensive program on 25 lakes downstream from the main exploration site. The scientists spent the summer studying lake biology and hydrology, measuring nutrient levels, chlorophyll, and other water content. Fawcett and Pamela Ladyman have been sampling for the presence of zooplankton, phytoplankton and fish. The biologists were surprised at how minimal an impact the exploration is having. "Even if we sample a lake that's been drilled, the lake downstream will be crystal clear. There's a lot of subsurface flow, and the suspended solids are filtered out between lakes. Even in lakes that have been drilled, like Koala, the fisheries people are pulling lots of fish out, so it doesn't seem to bother them." If mining begins, some fish will be transferred to other lakes, and some lakes will likely be stocked to replace those used by the mine.

"There's not much chance of Rescan skewing their data to serve BHP/Dia Met. "There's very extensive scrutiny by various government groups," explains Fawcett. "The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was up here all summer, doing a parallel study. If the results were widely different, there would be a lot of questions asked."

The biologists think the data they collect will be useful to Northerners. "This information is invaluable for research, BHP has to do this, but it's helping out a lot of systems at the same time."



Top: Koala Camp, with adjacent tailings pond. Above: Camp water is drawn from another small lake nearby.



Examining the Issues

What about that road?

Most people agree that the biggest potential impact of a mine would be an all-weather road to Yellowknife. But the joint venture partners are not even asking no plans to build such a road.

The BHP/Dia Met project will be a self-contained development that will not depend on roads beyond the claims block boundary, nor on links to

off-site electricity sources. It really will be a stand-alone project, says the company. Their project is similar to take out by plane.

Will there be 200 mines?

Some observers have commented that BHP/Dia Met may well be responsible about the land claim environment, but the many mines that follow them will inevitably create problems. The suggestion seems to be that, because there are 200 companies exploring on the Barrens, there will be 200 diamond mines.

BHP's Chief Engineer, Jaap Zwaan, doesn't agree. "We think we have a mine there, and there might be two or three others... maybe as many as four—in the Slave province. But there won't be any 200 diamond mines in the North."

no matter how many companies are busy in exploration right now.

"Look at Australia. It has the world's biggest diamond mine. But that's the only diamond mine in the whole country."

Tom Hoefter, of the NWT Chamber of Mines, concurs. "We do have a lot of exploration, but I just don't see that we'll have tens and tens of diamond mines. There aren't tens and tens of them out there. The environmental impact of a diamond mine will be very minimal due to the enormity of the Barrens and the small size of the mine."

All the mines past and present in the Barrens would fit within the 100 km limits of Yellowknife," adds Hoefter. "That's billions and billions of dollars coming out of a very small area."

Tom Dodd, NWT Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources speaks to many Northerners when he says, "Of course, the industry has to meet very high environmental standards. The procedure for an EAR has been established. An independent panel of knowledgeable people will be selected for the process take its course."

As the *Journal Star* put it in a September feature: "The mining companies have been bending over backward to be environmentally responsible, and, despite concerns, environmental groups don't want them to pick up and go home."

And BHP's project manager Bruce Turner says, "We are discussing aspects of the project now with environmental groups, coming to find a common ground, where we can state their fears and address their concerns."

"I think this project is important enough for all Canadians, as well as the company, that we should all work together to try and make it happen. Having said that, we should make it happen in an environmentally responsible manner."

The role of the Review Panel

Everyone's concerns about environmental impacts of a BHP/Dia Met claim and mine will be addressed at the Environmental Assessment Review Panel hearings to be held this winter. BHP/Dia Met has already submitted its basic proposal, a massive Project Description Report, to a Regional Environmental Review Committee (RERC) in Yellowknife, which decided a full-scale EARP review was necessary. In addition, the company has been busy assembling the additional information and proposals it feels the EARP panel will have to make its decision.

Above: Winter roads, which are run over ice whenever possible, have far less impact than the all-weather variety. **Right:** Drill rigs are set up on platforms. **Below:** Mining may provide jobs the North needs.




Up BHP
Minerals

This special supplement has been prepared by the editorial staff of *Up here*, with sponsorship from BHP Diamonds Inc.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS AND OPEN HOUSES

Newspaper, television and radio were used to advertise Public Meetings and Open Houses.

For two (2) weeks prior to a scheduled event, advertisements like the one shown below and the ones on the next pages were run in News North, Yellowknifer and The Hub newspapers.



BHP
Minerals
NWT Diamonds

**BHP MINERALS
CANADA LTD.**
is pleased to host an
OPEN HOUSE
on diamond mining
development in the Northwest Territories
Wednesday, March 30, 1994
2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Scotia Centre, 2nd Floor
Yellowknife, NWT
Everyone is welcome.
If you have any questions, please contact
our office in Yellowknife at (403) 669-9292.

A Public Service Announcement (PSA) was aired two (2) weeks prior to a scheduled event on CBC, CKLD, CFYK-AM, CJCD-AM, CKNM-FM, and CKHR-FM **radio stations**. It also aired on CABL, and CFYK **television stations**. An example of the PSA follows:

*BHP Diamonds Inc. is hosting its second Yellowknife Open House
to update the public about its planned project.*

*The Open House will be held at the Scotia Centre, 2nd Floor on
Wednesday November 30, 1994 from 4:00 PM until 9:00 PM.*

Everyone is welcome

*BHP was pleased to host over 400 people at its last Open House in March, 1994 and
looks forward to seeing as many people again this time.*

Please direct all questions to the Yellowknife office at (403) 666-9292.

For the Open houses in Yellowknife, notices were posted on the community bulletin board, letters of invitations were sent to community and government leaders and notices were posted in the building in which the open house was held. Examples of each are attached.

*NWT Diamonds Project
Dia Met and BHP Diamonds Inc.
invite residents to a*

PUBLIC MEETING

*This meeting will include a presentation by BHP
representatives followed by an open discussion
of their proposed diamond project in the
Lac de Gras area, including:*

*An update on the status of the project;
A discussion of northern concerns, such as:
the diamond mining process
the environment
the employment situation
NWT preference in business opportunities
the EARP panel*

*The meeting will take place on
MONDAY, APRIL 3 AT 7:30 P.M. IN THE
A&B ROOMS, PTARMIGAN INN.*

Refreshments will be served.

Everyone is welcome.



Published in News/North's "Opportunities North 95", an annual report on
business and employment opportunities in the North, June 1995

LOOKING AHEAD

Since we arrived in the Northwest Territories,
we have added over \$40 million to
the NWT economy.

With North America's first diamond
mine, we look forward to making
a long term contribution to the
future of the North.

*In partnership with northern
people and northern businesses.*

 **BHP**  **DIA MET**

#1102 4920 52nd Street
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 3T1
Tel: (403) 669-9292 Fax: (403) 669-9293



March 24, 1994

BHP Minerals Canada Ltd.
NWT Diamonds
#1008, 4920 - 52 Street
Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canada X1A 3T1
Telephone (403) 669-9292
Facsimile (403) 669-9293

Via Facsimile: (403) 920-2331



BHP
Minerals

Mackenzie Media
Yellowknife, NT

Dear Kathy:

Re: BHP Northwest Territories Open House, March 30, 1994

BHP Minerals Canada Ltd. is currently exploring the potential for developing a diamond mine north of Yellowknife, NT. We operate an office in Yellowknife and will be hosting an Open House at the end of March in order that local communities have a better understanding of the project.

I would appreciate it if you would announce this free community event in your Community Bulletin Board, as follows:


BHP MINERALS CANADA LTD.
Is Pleased to Host an
OPEN HOUSE
on Diamond Mining Development in the Northwest Territories

Wednesday - March 30, 1994
2:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Scotia Centre, 2nd Floor
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Everyone is Welcome - If You Have Any Questions,
Please Contact the BHP Office in Yellowknife at (604) 669-9292

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. If you any questions, please call Ms. Jo Hillman at the BHP Office in Yellowknife at (604) 669-9292. We look forward to meeting you and everyone is invited to join us at this Open House.

Sincerely,


Kim Walker (for BHP)

March 15, 1994



BHP
Minerals

«Company»

«Address1»

«Address2»

«PostalCode»

Attention: «attention», «title»

Dear «Salutation»:

Re: BHP Northwest Territories Open House, March 30, 1994

As part of BHP Minerals Canada's ongoing commitment to communicate openly with government and local communities on the development of a diamond mine in the Northwest Territories, we are hosting an Open House in Yellowknife:

Wednesday, March 30, 1994
Scotia Centre, 2nd Floor
Yellowknife, NT
2:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

We hope that you will be able to attend. This is an open event, so you are welcome to include others in this invitation. We have invited the residents of Yellowknife, Hay River and other local communities, as well as local and regional government representatives and First Nations leaders.

We look forward to seeing you there. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call the undersigned, or Ms. Jo Hillman, at our office in Yellowknife.

Sincerely,

Bruce Turner,
Project Manager



OPEN HOUSE

ON DIAMOND MINING DEVELOPMENT
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Second Floor
Scotia Centre

Wednesday March 30, 1994
2:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

Everyone is welcome!

Treaty 11

Appendix I-C8

Documentation of Meetings Listed on Synopsis Chart

APPENDIX #

I-D-1-4

Group: Dogrib

Community See Attached

Date:

No. of Attendees:

Nature of Meeting:

Purpose/Issues Raised:

M E M O



**BHP
Minerals**

DATE: September 01, 1993
TO: Bruce Turner
FROM: W. S. Mitchell
SUBJECT: Summary of Meetings with Dogrib

Early in the exploration process on the Exeter claims it became evident that we should establish communications with the Dogrib to ensure ongoing dialogue and co-operation.

The first meeting with the Dogrib took place on July 07, 1992 in the Nishikhon Centre at Rae. Neil LeNobel and I attended the meeting as the only BHP representatives. Al-Nashir Jamal introduced us to the Grand Chief - at that time Mr. Eddie Erasmus, and to the Chiefs of the other three Dogrib communities. At that meeting I told them a little about BHP and its history. I also made some comments about the aboriginal training programs at Cadjebur and also made reference to the Company's record at the Navajo and San Juan Mines. I also reviewed our progress on the Exeter project and summarized the facts already public. I also cautioned that because this was very early in the exploration process, we still had many years of testing ahead of us before we would be able to announce a decision on the possible development of this project.

On July 8th, Neil and I met with the Hon. Nellie Cournoyea, Government leader and her A.D.M. They indicated that they welcomed our initiative with the Dogrib and suggested that we continue these information sessions.

2nd Meeting - August 24, 1992

Neil LeNobel and I were invited to attend the Dogrib Treaty II Assembly on August 24, 1992. Hugo Dummett was also invited but was unable to attend. I was one of the invited speakers and again said a few words by way of introducing BHP and continued with a few statements on our exploration programs in the Northwest Territories. The attached agenda gives a list of important attendees.

3rd Meeting - May 14, 1993

Because we had previously committed to giving regular updates to the Dogrib with a view of continuing the dialogue we had commenced in 1982, we again met with the Dogrib Leaders at the Nishikhon Centre in Rae. Hugo Dummett, Jaap Zwaan, Neil LeNobel and I attended as BHP representatives. Jim Eccott represented Diamet. At this meeting Hugo reviewed progress on the Diamond Joint Venture project using a slide presentation. Jaap Zwaan made a few remarks about BHP operations at Ok Tedi and Jim Eccott talked a little about Diamet Minerals and indicated that Diamet were very happy to have BHP as their major partner on this project.

Again the chiefs from the other Dogrib communities of Snare Lakes, Lac La Martre and Rae Lakes attended this meeting. The current Grand Chief, Joe Rabesca was present for part of the meeting and Al Jamal also attended.

Mr. Loton met Grand Chief Joe Rabesca and two Dogrib Councillors from Rae-Edzo at a dinner hosted by Mr. Loton in Yellowknife on July 15, 1993. Several government ministers and A.D.M.'s attended this meeting.

Dogrib Treaty 11 Assembly
Opening Ceremonies
Monday, August 24, 1991
10:00 A.M.

Master of ceremonies - Bertha Nabesca

Opening prayers - Dogrib Drummers

Welcoming address -

Eddie Erasmus, Grand Chief of the Dogrib Nation

Isadore Zoe, Chief of Lac La Martre

Henry Gon, Chief of Rae Lakes

Joseph Judas, Chief of Snare Lakes

Remarks -

The Honourable Melville Cournoyea, Government Leader,
Government of the Northwest Territories

Message from The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian
Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada

Message from Rick Van Loon, Deputy Minister of Indian
Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada

Message from Audrey McLaughlin, Leader, New Democratic
Party of Canada

Ethel Blondin, member of Parliament for the Western Arctic
(Regrets, unable to attend)

Jack Anawak, Member of Parliament for the Eastern Arctic
and Critic for Northern Affairs

Symbolic Treaty Ceremony

Invited Speakers

Closing Remarks - Henry Zoe, Member of the Legislative Assembly
for the North Slave Region

LUNCH - INVITED GUEST

WISH: KROU COMPLEX COURTROOM

Invited Guest Speakers

1. **Lorne Tricoteux**
Regional Director, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Yellowknife
2. **Fred Nowicki**
Director, NWT Directorate, Canada Employment and
Immigration Centre
Yellowknife
3. **R.J. Sen Gupta**
Vice-President - Edmonton Operations
SNC Partec Inc.
Edmonton
4. **Brian A. Earle**
Manager, Yellowknife Corporate Banking Centre
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Yellowknife
5. **Terry W. Waters**
Vice-President and Regional Manager
Acres International Limited
Calgary
6. **C.H. (Harvey) Kerslake**
Vice-President and General Manager
Northland Utilities (NWT) Limited
Whitewater
7. **W.S. Mitchell**
Exploration Manager - Canada
BHP Minerals Canada Ltd.
Toronto

DINNER HOSTED BY MR. BRIAN T. LOTON

Explorer Inn
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Thursday, 15 July, 1993
6:30 p.m. Cocktails
7:00 p.m. Dinner

GUEST LIST

The Honorable John Pollard
Minister of Finance
Government of Northwest Territories

Mr. Roland Bailey
Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Tourism
Government of Northwest Territories

Mr. Andrew Gamble
Deputy Minister of Transportation
Government of Northwest Territories

Mr. Graham Nicholls
Acting Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines & Petroleum
Government of Northwest Territories

Mr. Joe Rabesca
Grand Chief - Dogrib Tribe

Mr. Al Jamal
Business Manager - Dogrib Tribe

The Honorable Henry Zoe
Tribal Member Dogrib Tribe
and Member of the Legislative Assembly
Government of Northwest Territories

Mr. James Eccott
President, DiaMet

Mr. Chuck Fipke
President, C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.
and Chairman DiaMet

BHP and BHP Minerals:

Mr. and Mrs. Brian T. Loton	Chairman, BHP
Mr. Hugo Dummett	Manager Exploration North America, Mexico and Caribbean
Mr. Jose Perello	Senior Geologist, Santiago
Mr. Rory Moore	Manager, Diamond Exploration
Mr. Neil leNobel	Exploration Manager, Western Canada
Mr. William S. Mitchell	Canadian Exploration Manager

APPENDIX

I-D-5

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Snare River Hydroelectric Sites

Date: 09/09/93

No. of Attendees: 14 Dogrib Representatives
3 BHP
25 (est) Government And Power Corporation Officials

Nature of Meeting: attendance at Hydroelectric site renaming ceremony

Purpose/Issues Raised: Introduction of Bruce Turner and Elmer Lincoln (Navajo) to the Dogrib representatives. Elmer Lincoln is BHP's Manager of Tribal and Governmental Affairs for its New Mexico coal operations. Discussions were held with the Dogrib on the similarities between Navajo and Dene cultures with emphasis on ties to the land and a sharing culture. It was concluded that a visit to BHP's New Mexico operation by a Dogrib delegation to see the Navajo/BHP working relationship would greatly assist the Dogrib in developing a future relationship with BHP.

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
SNARE RIVER HYDRO SITES
September 9, 1993**

ATTENDEES:

Grand Chief Dogrib Nation:	Joe Rabesca
Chief Rae Lakes:	Henry Zoe
Chief Lac La Martre:	Isidore Zoe
Councillor/Sub Chief	Eddie Rabesca
Former Grand Chief/Deputy Chief Negotiator:	Eddie Erasmus
Elder Rae Lakes:	Harry Simpson
Elder Lac La Martre:	Johnny Nitsiza
Elder Rae-Edzo:	Philip Huskey
Elder Snare Lake:	Johnny Eyakfwo
Interpreter:	James Rabesca
Other Native:	Sam Simpson Nora Simpson Noella Koclziw
MLA North Slave Lake:	Henry Zoe
MP Western Arctic	Ethel Blondin
BHP Project Manager:	Bruce Turner
BHP Chief Engineer	Jaap Zwaan
BHP Manager Tribal and Governmental Affairs:	Elmer Lincoln
Other Non-Native:	Approximately 25 government and NWT Power Corporation officials

APPENDIX

I-D-6

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11		
Community	BHP New Mexico Coal Operations		
Date:	12/1-3/93		
No. of Attendees:	26	Dogrib Representatives	
	4	BHP	
Nature of Meeting:	Site visit		
Purpose/Issues Raised:	<p>The visit provided the Dogrib Nation with an opportunity to gain personal knowledge of and directly observe the successful and meaningful development of natural resources on native land. The BHP Navajo professional who conducted the tours spoke very highly of the relationship between the Navajo and BHP and their own personal achievements within the organization greatly impressed the Dogrib.</p>		

ITINERARY

DOGRIB NATION COUNCIL OF CHIEFS & TRIBAL ELDERS VISIT & TOUR OF BHP MINERALS NEW MEXICO OPERATIONS

DECEMBER 1-3, 1993

Wednesday, December 1, 1993

6:00 P.M. Arrive Farmington and check in (pre-registered at The Inn, 700 Scott Avenue, Farmington, New Mexico, (505) 327-5221).

Thursday, December 2, 1993

7:00 A.M. Breakfast at The Inn. Description of BHP Minerals' Navajo Mine coal operations.

8:15 A.M. Depart for Navajo Mine - Area III.

9:00 A.M. Navajo Mine tour (Hard hats and glasses are required).

- Area III Maintenance Complex
- Lowe Stockpile and Railroad
- Dragline
- Reclamation
- North Operations

11:15 A.M. Lunch - Navajo Mine North Conference Room.

1:00 P.M. Depart for San Juan Mine.

- Tour of San Juan Mine.

2:30 P.M. Depart for La Plata Mine via truck haulroad.

- Tour of La Plata Mine.

4:30 P.M. Return to The Inn.

6:00 P.M. Dinner and discussion of day's activities.

Friday, December 3, 1993

7:00 A.M. Breakfast at The Inn. Description of Navajo Agricultural Products Industries, a Tribal Enterprise.

8:15 A.M. Depart for NAPI Headquarters.

8:45 A.M. NAPI Farm tour.

10:45 A.M. Depart for Upper Fruitland Navajo Community Chapter House.

11:30 A.M. Traditional Navajo lunch and program at Upper Fruitland Navajo Community Chapter House.

1:30 P.M. Depart for Ignacio, Colorado. Visit and tour of Southern Ute Tribal Government and business enterprises.

4:30 P.M. Depart for Durango, Colorado.

5:30 P.M. Dinner at Francisco's, Durango, Colorado.

7:00 P.M. Return to The Inn, Farmington, New Mexico.

FARMINGTON TOUR - DELEGATES
DEC 1-DEC 3/93

Rae Lakes Delegates

Jimmy B. Mantla
John D. Guitte
Jimmy Arrowmaker
John A. Quitte

Lac La Martre Delegates

✓ Isadore Zoe
charlie J Nitsiza
Alphonse Nitsiza
✓ Nick Mantla
Charlie Jeremick'ca

Snare Lakes Delegates

Charlie Fish
Alfred Labolin
Joseph Whane
Johny Arrowmaker
Georgie Kodzin

Farmington Rae Edzo Delegates

✓ George Blondin
Tony Rabesca
Lloyd Rabesca
✓ Joe Liske
Leon Ekendia

Treaty 11

✓ Al Jamal
✓ James Washie
✓ John Bekale

✓ Eddie Paul Rabesca
✓ Rosa Rabesca
Ernie Smith
✓ Maurice Zoe

APPENDIX #

I-D-7

Group:	Treaty 8, Treaty 11, GNWT
Community	Yellowknife
Date:	02/21/94
No. of Attendees:	34
Nature of Meeting:	Dinner/Introductory Meeting
Purpose/Issues Raised:	Mr. Jerry K. Ellis, CEO of Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, hosted a dinner in Yellowknife, NWT to foster positive relations with government and leaders of both Treaty 8 and Treaty 11 councils.

DINNER/INTRODUCTORY MEETING**YELLOWKNIFE****February 21, 1994****ATTENDEES:**

Mrs. Maureen Marshall	Representative of Honourable Ethel Blondin-Andrew, MP
Mr. Bob Findlay	Acting Mayor of Yellowknife
Mr. & Mrs. Al-Nashar Jamal	President/CEO, Dogrib Group of Companies
Mr. & Mrs. Zahir Keshani	VP Finance, Dogrib Group of Companies
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Zoe	MLA, North Slave
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Rabesca	Grand Chief, Dogrib Nation
Mr. & Mrs. Darrell Beaulieu	Chief, Dettah (Treaty 8 Dene Band)
Mr. & Mrs. Jonas Sangris	Chief, N'dilo (Treaty 8 Dene Band)
Mr. & Mrs. Graham Nicholls	GNWT, Deputy Minister of EMPR
Mr. John Todd	GNWT EMPR, Minister of Transportation/Public Utilities Board
Mr. John Pollard	GNWT, House Leader and Minister of Finance and Health/Government
Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Ellis	CEO, BHP Minerals
Mr. & Mrs. R.J. McNeilly	CEO, BHP Steel
Mr. Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
Mr. Hugo Dummett	Manager, Exploration, BHP Minerals Ltd.
Mr. & Mrs. Jaap Zwaan	Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Mr. & Mrs. James Carlson	Manager, Administration & Accounting, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Mr. Jim Swanton	Purchasing Supervisor, BHP Diamonds Inc.

APPENDIX

I-D-8

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11		
Community	Yellowknife		
Date:	03/08/94		
No. of Attendees:	17	Dogrib Representatives	
	6	BHP	
Nature of Meeting:	Consultation and Impact and Benefits Agreement		
Purpose/Issues Raised:	See attached minutes.		

BHP MINERALS CANADA LTD.

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

SUITE 1600, 1050 W. PENDER STREET • VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V6E 3S7

(604) 683-6921

DATE: 09 March 1994

FILE NO:

TO: B. Turner

COPIES TO:

FROM: Bill Mitchell

SUBJECT: NOTES ON TOPICS COVERED AT DINNER MEETING WITH DOGRIB
ON MARCH 8TH, 1994

REFERENCE:

Bruce Turner opened the meeting by welcoming the Dogrib guests, indicating that we wished to hear their concerns about potential diamond mining development.

Comments from Dogrib attendees in order of presentation are as follows:-

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca

Anything that the Dogrib do is in consultation with elders. The Dogrib will appoint a group to work with BHP (on benefit agreement).

The trip to Lac De Gras on Thursday (Mar.10) is important to the elders. They have hunted and trapped on the area and are worried about the Caribou migration through the area. There is only one herd (of Caribou) and they worry about water quality and the land. They want to make sure that the water is not polluted and they want to make sure that tailings are fenced off to prevent wildlife access.

On the other side the Dogrib people want jobs. Trapping was very good - but no longer - because now there is no money (cannot sell pelts) - so they want jobs for the community.

The Dogrib will appoint a committee including Al Jamal to work out a benefit agreement with BHP.

The trip (to the site) is very important. They will receive direction from the elders - the Dogrib will do what the elders tell them to do - this will not change.

In reference to hydro power, what happens if there are diesel plants out there. The environment and wildlife are affected by diesel generators. I will not support diesel (generators) because of the effect on land and water.

The Dogrib need support for hydro development - the money is not forthcoming from government

Again referring to the trip to the site - the elders are the ones who will be making the decisions - I will visit the site in the summer.

Al Jamal suggested that each of the chiefs then make a statement on what each expects (in a benefit agreement)

Chief Isadore Zoe Lac La Martre

I am happy to hear that there will be development like Navajo. I am happy to hear that the Dogrib will be getting into business with the company (BHP). Trip to Navajo was very educational. In discussing the problem of alcohol and (alcohol) rehabilitation program - would want help with the problem when development occurs.

Chief Henry Gon Rae Lake

The chiefs are very busy. There are a lot of activities on the land. BHP is one group (active on the land).

In the past there have been a lot of activities on the land but no benefit to or consultation with the Dogrib. Today we know what is going on - we want Dogrib involvement - we want a plan to work together - we want to create employment at home

because there is a lot of unemployment.

If we are to work together we must start in good faith. We are looking down the road to the future and we have people who know what is happening nationally and internationally. We have people working on staffs and they can deal (negotiate) with BHP. Chiefs are busy with land claim. Mr Jamal will make the arrangements (regarding IBA negotiations with BHP).

Chief Joe Judas Snare Lake

Thank you for the invite. We pray to creator for safe trip (referring to site visit on thursday)

In the communities (there are) lots of kids - we represent them and we need to bring everything back (referring to information obtained on site visit)

Our people are aware of international developments on our lands - our people are curious about what is happening on the projects - We have to represent our people. (Our) people have always said that developments have by-passed the Dogrib in the past. People are aware - they hear about these things in school. We have a mandate to get involved with developers.

We know that BHP is completing a study to see if it is feasible to develop a mine. Also we know that in the future there will be a need to develop power to run a mine. We are concerned because we don't want to see generating plants all over the place. We as a nation always live on the land - there is only one herd (of Caribou). We are concerned - we don't want pollution from generators. The elders have travelled all over the land in the past and the concerns about the developers come from the elders. We as young chiefs have to fulfil the mandates given to us by the people.

Chief Joe Rabesca on Colomac Agreement Discussion

We had a bad experience with the Colomac Agreement. The Dogrib felt that the agreement was good but the mine shut down. It is now back in operation but (the company) will not honour the agreement

Other (abandoned) mines have left a mess. In the past people did not think too much about the environment and just left. If (we have) an agreement it must be honoured as long as the mine exists.

We have had bad experiences in the past.

We are on the right track by talking - (we must) keep talking. We have to inform the elders. George (McKenzie) talks to his students at school and passes on information to the kids.

We are now not hearing good things about Colomac.

Tailings must be fenced off - we are not concerned about cost - caribou get sick because of contamination - but I am concerned about long term effects - people getting sick.

We could have halted development in the past but did not do it - we want to be informed.

Bruce Turner responded - BHP honours its agreements consistently all over the world.

Joe Rabesca alluded to phone call he had received regarding Australian Companies - probably this was in reference to the Oblate letter.

In response Bruce Turner noted that some groups have their own agendas and made comparative reference to the charges and activities of the anti-fur lobby which has destroyed the market for animal furs and has had a direct impact on traditional native trapping activities.

At this stage the elders were asked to talk:-

Former Grand chief Alexie Arrowmaker

Regarding the activity at Lac De Gras our concern is that we know it has good fishing and a good Caribou migration. On the quality of water and river flow, it is important to keep the quality of the water high for everything which lives off it, including people. It would be nice to understand the size of the area that BHP is active in.

On the power supply to the mining company we compared hydro and diesel. It is important to understand that the sound of the (diesel) plant can be heard for a long distance and can disturb wildlife. We must look at the best options that suit ourselves. In order to supply power, diesel is negative for power, especially when environment is a concern. Diesel burning can be scattered to the four winds.

There is concern because explorations cover a lot of areas and we are concerned about burial sites. Some sites are recorded in documents but others are unrecorded - if you (company) happens to find a burial site - respect the site.

We have four chiefs sitting round the table. They don't speak for themselves but for the people (Dogrib). Their mandate is to speak on issues that affect people especially on key areas of concern. We (elders) have some knowledge that we can bring to assist our leaders. The elders are looking to the future.

A lot of us have not met BHP but we all understand goals and activities. With that in mind we will try to make things happen in partnership.

If we have to work together we have to see, hear things together and work things out together. If we look at our areas (communities) drugs and alcohol are a problem so we have to

make plans to address this problem with young people when there is development. If we have to work together we must work in good faith. We must set a good example for the young generation. Young people are not in the wage economy but must learn about it.

We have always tried to help one another and this is the approach we want to take in this partnership - we want to help one another.----- As an example Alexei then narrated a tale about helping a non native person they came across to survive the winter.

Former Grand Chief Joe Migwi

Thank you for sitting with us this evening even though we have not met (previously).

People of the dogrib Nation have lived here for many years. Since the 1931 treaty there has been development on our land and we are aware of it. No developers have invited the Dogrib to sit and have dinner - this is the first for me.

Since back then there has been developments on our lands, one of them is Yellowknife. It was an elder that found the rock and showed the rock to a prospector. All he received was three chimney stove pipes!

We have experienced other (mining) developments - one is in the middle of our four communities. When (mine) developments started we expected the developers to return the developments to the natural state. People became sick with cancer and the developments are blamed. One is the Rayrock mine in the 40's. When they shut down the developers just left it. The tails have affected the river that flows into Rae-Edzo. Animals, fish, muskrat, beaver were all affected. Because of the abandoned mine a 3-4 mile radius is affected and our people cannot hunt and trap there.

It is good that the company has invited us to see the site that it is developing. One of the reasons we want to see the site is that it is an eye opener for us as Dogrib nation. We want to know what is happening on our lands and we want to be involved. Without Dogrib participation it will be difficult to develop. We don't want to see history repeated.

Even though we are concerned about wildlife and land we are also concerned about employment for (our) people - especially our educated children at home.

People have suggested that developers who go on our land should be careful where they put tailings. They should fence the tails area to prevent wildlife eating it.

In today's age the 1990's, everyone needs power. The Dogrib are now embarking on a hydro project. Hydro power is more feasible than diesel to prevent effects on wildlife. I don't want to see (diesel) power generating plants because of the effect on wildlife.

Also the chiefs in the region are in the process of settling the land claim - a priority. They have no time to work on economic activities on a day to day basis. That is why they delegate to staff , Al Jamal. We mandate staff to concentrate on economic development- that is his job to fulfil for the Dogrib Nation.

We as elders, younger elders, we feel we have to work together for future generations. Dogrib must be involved in development. It takes funds to work. There will be times when Dogrib seek support from friends financially.

Former Grand Chief Nick Black

First I would like to say thank you to the group for having this meeting between developers and the Dogrib Nation. I had not expected this kind of meeting and working

relationship. We have not had this (working relationship) in the past so are very thankful for this.

We as a Nation maintained that we want to be involved in development ever since the 1931 treaty with the Federal government.

My father was 100 (years old) when he died - I am 76. In the past we experienced a lot of activity where we have never benefitted. The land was being developed but we were never consulted. We as a Nation have to be involved - other people from other countries are coming on our land and becoming rich. Younger generations and elders insist on consultation because this (development) is happening on our land.

There are reasons why we are concerned. On wildlife, ancestors have always used the land and wildlife which are the most precious things to us. We don't have the financial wherewithal to go shopping (for food). We use the land for food - Caribou, fish from the water. We are concerned because we are a unique nation. We are different from anyone else in the world because we value tradition and customs which have been passed on from generations and we want to continue that kind of lifestyle.

Non-aboriginal people may not understand how we feel about the land and wildlife. Developers are coming on to our land and the federal government is not exercising its responsibility - it is not looking after the aboriginal people but is opening the doors to international developers. Treaties were signed to protect aboriginal people. The government would rather see rich get rich and poor stay poor. We may not fulfil our dreams for development but for future generations we need to develop good relations with developers. That is the mandate we have received from our people and we want to fulfil that mandate no matter what it takes.

We see activities happening on our land, for example oil, gas, gold, diamonds, where we have not received a red cent as a nation. Even though we can not write or speak the English language we can see what is going on and we see the activities going on our land.

We as a nation are embarking on an important issue, land claims representing ourselves against a country called Canada. What is our nation going to get out of these developments. We need the support of developers such as BHP to take control of what is rightfully ours, the land.

It is good to see people coming to meet with Dogrib leadership from all parts of the country to hear our concerns.

Al Jamal

We see from these statements that sentiments are strong. The feeling is to create a long term relationship. The Dogrib is a long established but recently emerging nation. We hope that the dialogue continues.

There is a fundamental shift from a traditional economy to a wage based economy. The dogrib nation faces many challenges and I will summarize after George McKenzie.

George McKenzie

I am grateful that the elders are having the trip to visit the Lac De Gras site. I have a request for the regional high school (Edzo). There is great interest in a trip to the site in the future so it would be nice if BHP would give the school a chance to see the site. Also summer jobs - high school students want to get summer jobs.

Joe Rabesca again made reference to the Rayrock Uranium mine, and the problem of cancer. He said that the elders point to this as an example of what has happened in the past.

Mr Al Jamal in summary, there is a great opportunity here for the Dogrib to participate. Let's do it right - develop a partnership in responsible and sustainable development. It is important to maintain dialogue and communication.

In summarising Al Jamal tabulated the issues, the process whereby the issues will be tackled thereby leading to a successful outcome which Mr Jamal stated as being sustainable development and an impact benefit agreement.

The issues tabulated by Mr. Jamal are :-

1. Employment and Training. This implies a shift to wage economy for Dogrib. Mr. Jamal suggested that there are ways to work together in regard to training and that the GNWT and Feds would assist.

2. Business Opportunities. Jamal referred to wealth creation - not all opportunities would result in employment but might create profit for the Dogrib.

3. Option for equity participation - Jamal alluded to the possible cash compensation from the settlement of the land claim and suggested that the Dogrib might want to invest this money in a successful project.

4. Power Supply. The Dogrib Power Corporation is working with the NWT Power Corp. The Dogrib don't want to be in the power distribution business only in the generating business.

5. Miscellaneous topics

(a) Education. Scholarships - summer employment guarantees.

- (b) Heritage site preservation - How best to protect culturally sensitive sites.
- (d) Cultural development - Need to assess and deal with cultural impact of development.
- (e) Water Quality - Fish Quality - Caribou migration routes.
- (f) Communications - presentation in Dogrib communities - sites should be referred to in Dogrib names. (used Point Lake as example).

Mr Jamal suggested that the Process for resolving these issues be as follows:-

A **WORKING COMMITTEE** consisting of three Dogrib and whatever number of representatives from BHP. The committee would work out a plan of action to present to a **JOINT LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE** comprising the four Dogrib Chiefs and senior BHP people.

Community observers would be present at both working committee and Joint leadership committee meetings.

The Dogrib have nominated Eddie Erasmus, John Bekale and Al Jamal to serve on the working committee.

Bruce Turner wrapped up the meeting with a brief statement about the need for timely resolution on the power issue, impact benefit agreement, etc. Bruce indicated that there is a window of opportunity at the moment for the development of a diamond mine.

Bruce urged that if difficult issues present themselves we should resolve them and not back away from them.

**DINNER GUESTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1994.
EXPLORER HOTEL, YELLOWKNIFE**

Chief Joe Rabesca Former Grand Chief Former Grand Chief Former Grand Chief Current Sub-chief	Grand Chief Dogrib Nation Alexie Arrowmaker Joe Migwi Nick Black George McKenzie
Chief Isadore Zoe	Chief Lac La Martre
Chief Henry Gon Peter Arrowmaker	Chief Rae Lake Rae Lake <i>Band Manager</i>
Chief Joseph Judas	Chief Snare Lake
John B. Zoe	Chief Negotiator Land Claims <i>Council Exec Director</i>
Eddie Erasmus	Deputy Chief Negotiator, Land Claims
John Bekale	Chairman Joint Technical Committee Dogrib Power Project
Ted Blondin	Land Claims Manager
James Wahshee	Senior Self Government Negotiator
Henry Zoe	MLA North Slave - in Toronto until Wed/Thurs
Al-Nashar Jamal	President, Dogrib Nation Group of Companies
Zahir Keshani	Vice-President, Finance, Dogrib Nation Group of Companies

BHP
Bruce Turner
Elmer Lincoln
Jaap Zwaan
Jim Carlson
Bill Mitchell

Rescan
Clem Pelletier

APPENDIX

I-D-9

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Koala Camp

Date: 03/10/94

No. of Attendees: 24 Dogrib Representatives
2 BHP
1 GNWT representative

Nature of Meeting: Site visit

Purpose/Issues Raised: This trip was made at the request of Dogrib leadership attending the dinner meeting of 03/08/94. After a tour of the facilities at the Koala Camp, the floor was opened up to questions which centred primarily on the following environmental issues:

- tailings confinement;
- caribou migration;
- fishing;
- draining of lakes and the diversion ditch;
- pollution related to the Rayrock mine; and
- diesel power generation.

An additional tour of the drilling and processing activities generated more questions but more related to summer job programs, and available positions during development. The statement that the kimberlite tailings were non-toxic to animals appeared to relieve many concerns associated with that aspect of the operation.

SITE VISIT

KOALA CAMP

March 10, 1994

ATTENDEES:

Jim Carlson (BHP)
Chief Henry Gon
Chief Jonas Judas
Eddie Paul Rabesca
John Bekale
Joe Migwi
Joe Mackenzie
Suzie Bruneau
Jimmy Mantla
Robert Mackenzie
Michel Rabesca
Phillip Huskey
Pierre Tlokka
Cindy Gilday (GNWT)

Jaap Zwaan (BHP)
Joe Wanazah
Edward Camille
Jimmy Rabesca
John Dryneck
Phillip Dryneck
Michel Eyakfwo
Eddie Lafferty
Paul Rabesca
John Mantla
Jimmy Nedlin
Harry Mantla
Eddie William

APPENDIX

I-D-10

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Rae-Edzo

Date: 03/19/94

No. of Attendees: 100 Community Resident
6 BHP/Consultants

Nature of Meeting: Project Presentation and Communication Consultation

Purpose/Issues Raised: One of the more comprehensive presentations made on the project was carried out on this date in Rae-Edzo. The meeting lasted over three hours with extensive presentations by BHP and its consultants. An archaeologist described the procedure we would follow in checking the eskers in the development area for native artifacts. An invitation to participate in the field work was extended to and accepted by the Dogrib. Many concerns raised by the elders centred on land use in the Lac de Gras area and the land claims process. Some felt that the claims must be settled first before development can proceed. BHP responded by saying, if properly managed, the two activities can proceed in parallel.

For more detail, see attached notes.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION RAE-EDZO March 19, 1994

ATTENDEES:

B. Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
J. Zwaan	Chief Mine Engineer, NWT Diamonds Project
J. Hillman	Administration Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
C. Pelletier	President, Rescan Environmental Consultants Ltd.
K. Walker	Rescan Environmental Consultants Ltd.
J. Bussey	Archaeologist, Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd.
Joe Rabesca	Community Chief and Grad Chief Dogrib Treaty 11
Community Residents	Approximately 100

MEMO

To: Bruce Turner

From: Kim Walker

Date: March 20, 1994

Re: Meeting at Rae, Saturday March 19, 1994
with residents of Rae Edzo, Rae Lakes, Snare Lk & Lac La Martre

In attendance

The meeting began at 2:30 P.M. There were approximately 120 people in attendance, although that number varied with people coming and going throughout the afternoon.

Chief Joe Rabesca (Grand Chief Dogrib Nation), Eddie Erasmus (Deputy Chief Negotiator, Land Claims) and Ted Blondin (Land Claims Manager) were present. Chiefs Isadore Zoe (Lac La Martre), Henry Gon (Rae Lake) and Joseph Judas (Snare Lake) were not present. The Dogrib people arranged for the translator.

In addition, Al-Nashar Jamal (President, Dogrib Nation Group of Companies) was present.

Meeting

Bruce Turner opened the meeting by introducing himself, Jaap Zwaan, Clem Pelletier (Rescan), and Jean Bussey (Archaeologist). Bruce explained that he was there to inform the communities as to the current work ongoing at the site and the proposed development plan (according to the Project Description Report).

Following this, Bruce presented slides and described:

- who BHP is and what their reputation is throughout the world - emphasizing Island Copper, another Canadian operation and ~~Navajo Copper Mine~~ ^{* COAL} the US operation visited by several Band representatives in December 1993. ^{oper New Mexico coal operations}
- the small sampling processes in NWT which have led to the current Bulk Sampling stage
- samples from Koala and Fox &c.,
- "inside the plant" process
- used a map to show where the pit locations are planned, emphasizing that this will all take place in a 10 km X 6 km area.
- the proposed Mill Tonnage Supply slide to explain the process over 20 years following diversion and prestripping the 1st pit

The following questions ensued:

- (1.) (from an elder) You (BHP) are asking us to respond to your comments - I have one - You're asking for our support but we're in the middle of our claims talks. If we put a freeze on those things (meaning BHP's development), can you (BHP) wait?

Bruce : Time is important to the developer because of the investment involved. Yes, the diamonds will not go away, but there is a market now. Two things are generally need for a project's success: the deposit and the market. With Izok Lake, it (the project) failed because they didn't have either. We have both. We think we can work with you so as to not cause problems in your comprehensive land claims.

(from the same elder) We understand your (you're?) looking for (at?) the market. But, we Dogrib, we are different from other people. We live off the land - fish, caribou &c. We know you're working with the Chiefs on benefits, but with regard to land claims, we will be landowners and we may select the land that you are developing.

Bruce: If good intentions exist on both sides, then we can solve these problems to everyone's satisfaction.

At this point Chief Joe Rabesca interrupted to request that one of his colleagues (Eddie Erasmus) explain the 6 or 7 points about which the Chiefs and BHP are already in agreement, in the hope of clearing the confusion. Eddie then spent about 30 minutes explaining (in Dogrib) the past discussions held between them and BHP, what has been agreed upon and what is still undetermined.

Chief Joe Rabesca then told us (BHP et al) (in english) that Eddie had emphasized to the people that this was not a negotiation process, but rather a presentation of information that they (the people) will need for future decision making.

Clem Pelletier (Rescan) discussed the environmental baseline studies and management that Rescan is involved in on behalf of BHP - in particular the time line to illustrate how long the baseline studies will continue, when the IEE will be submitted, when permits and licenses have been and will be obtained &c. Clem also discussed the caribou (and other wildlife) and the tailings.

Clem also mentioned that he would be looking at hiring a couple of Dogrib people during the summertime for the ongoing sampling processes.

Clem said that cultural and heritage were very important and, for that reason, Jean Bussey would be working in the area to locate and mark heritage sites &c.

Jean Bussey (Points West Consulting for Rescan on behalf of BHP) said that she would also require a Dogrib assistant during her archaeological work and that this would be a good opportunity to rename the lakes in Dogrib. She will study the eskers, lakes, lakeshores &c. She wants to meet with the elders and the trappers who know the history and the land well.

The Dogrib told her to contact the Chief Negotiator, John B. Zoe.

As there were no further questions, *Bruce Turner* committed to renaming ^{some} the lakes ~~before the~~ ~~Open House~~ and thanked everyone for attending and their hospitality &c.

In return, **Chief Joe Rabesca** thanked Bruce et al for their continued efforts at public consultation and meetings with the Dogrib. He said it was time to discuss all this with the elders - that is our way - and then - very soon - he (they) will get back to BHP and try to finish the benefits agreement. They want the pictures that BHP displayed for educational purposes.

BHP left the Navajo visit posters and will return (give) the others to Rae on Tuesday.

Following the meeting, there were informal discussions between the leaders and BHP for about 10 minutes, involving some commitment to meet in Vancouver April 10 and 11, 1994.

Comments

A couple of slides (esp. charts showing baseline studies) may have been too technical and the translation made the meeting quite long. Overall, however, Bruce and Clem gave very informative talks and the questions and comments indicate that the Dogrib are very concerned about their caribou and fishing grounds and they are very aware and interested in this project. The posters (28 in all including the site, the camp, the Navajo visit, exploration, bulk sampling plant) were a big success.

APPENDIX

I-D-11

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Snare Lake

Date: 04/26/94

No. of Attendees: 30 community resident
6 BHP/consultants
3 Dogrib representatives/interpreter

Nature of Meeting: Project Presentation and Community Consultation

Purpose/Issues Raised: The project presentation made in Rae-Edzo on 03/19/94 was essentially repeated in Snare Lake on 04/26/94. The community of Snare Lake was represented by Chief Joseph Judas. The following issues were raised by community residents:

- staking of claims in close proximity to the community without prior consultation showed a disregard of cultural values;
- potential interference of development activities with traditional land use in that area;
- employment opportunities for younger residents;
- potential disruption of traditional way of life;
- impact on caribou migration and fish population.

The following responses were made by BHP and their consultants:

- Neither BHP nor its partner were responsible for the recent staking on community lands. The need for secrecy when staking claims makes it difficult to discuss the activity publicly beforehand but BHP has always attempted to keep the local people informed of its activities.
- BHP intends to remain a long time in the North and it is important that the Company develop good relationships with the local people, in particular the land owners. While this is our first visit to Snare Lake, it will not be our last as it is our intention to consult frequently with the native communities in the development region throughout all phases of the project. This consultative approach will allow the development to proceed with minimal interference with traditional land use activities.

- It is our intention to assist disadvantaged groups, like the Dogrib youth, in obtaining job opportunities with the project. We will lower entrance educational requirements, develop pre-employment programs and give hiring preference to First Nations applicants.
- Again, BHP will work with your community to minimize as much as practicable the negative impacts of a wage economy on the Dogrib's traditional way of life.
- The area affected by the project development is some 65 square kilometres which is very small in the context of the North Slave province and, as a result, will have very little impact on caribou migration and fish habitat.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

SNARE LAKE

April 26, 1994

ATTENDEES:

B. Turner
J. Carlson
J. Zwaan
E. (Ernestine) Weyallen
H. (Henry) Zoe
M. (Maurice) Zoe
J. (Jimmy) Rabesca
K. Walker
Photographer
Joseph Judas
Community Residents

Project Manager, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Manager of Administration, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Employee (Dogrib Dene), BHP Diamonds Inc.
MLA North Slave, (Dogrib Dene)
GNWT Employment Coordinator, (Dogrib Dene)
Dogrib Interpreter
Consultant, Rescan Environmental Services

Community Chief
Approximately 30

APPENDIX

I-D-12

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Wha Ti

Date: 04/26/94

No. of Attendees: 60 Community Residents
6 BHP/Consultants
3 Dogrib Representatives/Interpreter

Nature of Meeting: Project Presentation and Community Consultation

Purpose/Issues Raised: The project presentation made in Rae-Edzo on 03/19/94 was repeated in Wha Ti on 04/26/94. Many Elders were hunting and therefore were not present. The community was represented by Chief Isidore Zoe. Approximately 20 of the 60 residents present were students and they asked most of the questions.

- What kind of jobs will be available for the young Dogrib people?
- Can they be trained for the jobs available?
- What are the wages going to be?

BHP responded by outlining in detail its position on native hiring and training preference and the relaxation of entrance criteria. We also stressed the importance of education and its relation to the higher paid and more responsible jobs.

With regard to wages, BHP responded that their wage structure will be very competitive with those of other industries in the NWT. However, no attempt would be made to regulate the wage structure of our contractors as it could undermine their competitiveness.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

RAE-EDZO
April 26, 1994

ATTENDEES:

B. Turner	Project Manager, BHP Diamonds Inc.
J. Carlson	Manager of Administration, BHP Diamonds Inc.
J. Zwaan	Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
E. (Ernestine) Weyallen	Employee (Dogrib Dene), BHP Diamonds Inc.
H. (Henry) Zoe	MLA North Slave, (Dogrib Dene)
M. (Maurice) Zoe	GNWT Employment Coordinator, (Dogrib Dene)
J. (Jimmy) Rabesca	Dogrib Interpreter
K. Walker	Consultant, Rescan Environmental Services
Photographer	
Isidore Zoe	Community Chief
Community Residents	Approximately 60, 20 of which were students

APPENDIX

I-D-13

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Koala Camp

Date: 04/27/94

No. of Attendees: 7 Dogrib
4 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Camp Site Tour

Purpose/Issues Raised: In conjunction with community meetings held in Wha Ti, Snare Lake and Rae Lakes, a small group of Dogrib Treaty 11 toured Koala Camp and facilities.

CAMP SITE TOUR KOALA CAMP April 27, 1994

ATTENDEES:

M. Zoe Treaty 11
J. Rabesca Treaty 11
Plus five others

Bruce Turner Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
Jaap Zwaan Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Hillie Zwaan
Jim Carlson Manager, Administration, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Kim Walker Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.

AIRCRAFT/TRUCK MANIFEST BRADEN BURRY EXPEDITING
--

Number 100543	Date 4/27/94
Project KOALA	A/C Type TWIN OTTER
Client BHP MINERALS CANADA LTD.	Registr. KBH
Desc. P/R JUNKET	Airline AIR TINDI
Charge 280.00	Time 11:45

Notes:

	Pounds
Originating Load:	
J. CARLSON BHP	225
J. ZWAAN BHP	225
M. ZOE VISITOR	225
J. RABESCA VISITOR	225
K.WALKER BHP	225
B. TURNER BHP	225
F. CAWSEY VISITOR	225
H.ZWAAN BHP	225
	<hr/>
Total Originating Load	1800
Return Load	
ALL PAX RETURNED	
	<hr/>
Total Return Load	0

APPENDIX

I-D-14

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Rae Lakes

Date: 04/27/94

No. of Attendees: 50 Community Residents
6 BHP/Consultants
3 Dogrib Representatives/Interpreter

Nature of Meeting: Project Presentation and Community Consultation

Purpose/Issues Raised: The project presentation made in Rae-Edzo on 03/19/94 was repeated in Rae Lakes on 04/27/94. The community was represented by Chief Henry Gon and approximately 50 residents. The following concerns were raised:

- Disruption of traditional lifestyles and of the renewable resources upon which the Dogrib depend.
- Concerns were raised regarding employment opportunities, schooling, training and transportation to the minesite.
- Effect on fish populations.
- Concerns about having to join a union and the possibility of violent strikes like the one at Giant Mine.

BHP responded as follows:

- That the proposed two-week-on, two-week-off work schedule would help minimize the impact on the Dogrib traditional lifestyle. There would be sufficient time off to allow employees to participate in caribou hunts, etc. In addition, BHP would work closely with the Dogrib to assure them that the project's impact on wildlife and fish would be minimal.
- BHP has a policy of training and educating its workforce to be more skillful, flexible and productive. The Company would impose native preferences to ensure the maximum opportunities for this disadvantaged group. BHP is entering into formal negotiations with the Dogrib on an Impact and Benefits Agreement and one of the issues to be discussed is job site transportation to and from the native communities.

- Again, BHP reiterated that the area directly impacted by the proposed development is small and will have minimal impact on the region's fishery resource.
- With regard to unions, BHP neither encourages nor discourages their formation as it is up to the workers to decide if one is required on the job. Regardless, existing agreements with native groups would be maintained as they will be referenced in the original contracts signed with each employee. As far as we are aware, BHP has had no violent strikes with its unionized workers in its history.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

RAE-EDZO

April 27, 1994

ATTENDEES:

B. Turner	Project Manager, BHP Diamonds Inc.
J. Carlson	Manager of Administration, BHP Diamonds Inc.
J. Zwaan	Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
E. (Ernestine) Weyallen	Employee (Dogrib Dene), BHP Diamonds Inc.
H. (Henry) Zoe	MLA North Slave, (Dogrib Dene)
M. (Maurice) Zoe	GNWT Employment Coordinator, (Dogrib Dene)
J. (Jimmy) Rabesca	Dogrib Interpreter
K. Walker	Consultant, Rescan Environmental Services
Photographer	
Chief Henry Gon	Community Chief
Residents of Rae Lakes	Approximately 50

APPENDIX

I-D-15

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11	
Community	Yellowknife	
Date:	05/03/94	
No. of Attendees:	9	Dogrib Representatives
	4	BHP
Nature of Meeting:	Impact and Benefits Agreement Negotiation	
Purpose/Issues Raised:	<p>A scheduled meeting was held on 05/03/94 with nine senior representatives of the Dogrib including all the community chiefs. The purpose of the meeting was to start talks on a proposed impact and benefits agreement between the BHP/Dia Met joint venture and the Dogrib. A position paper was tabled by BHP which simply listed the positions of both parties with regards to issues on employment, training and education, business opportunities, equity participation, power supply, environmental protection, cultural development, heritage preservation and future consultation mechanisms with the Dogrib. The Dogrib representatives reviewed the details of the lists caucused and then presented modifications to the lists. The revised lists formed a position paper which would form the basis of a future agreement for the parties.</p> <p>The parties further agreed that the contents of the position paper would remain confidential until an agreement had been finalized.</p>	

**IBA NEGOTIATIONS
YELLOWKNIFE HOTEL
May 3, 1994**

ATTENDEES:

Treaty 11

Grad Chief Joe Rabesca
Chief Isadore Zoe
Chief Henry Gon
Chief Joseph Judas
James Wahshee
Eddie Erasmus
John Bekale
John B. Zoe
Al-Nashar Jamal

BHP

Project Manager, Bruce Turner
Bill Mitchell
Elmer Lincoln
Jim Carlson

APPENDIX #

I-D-16

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Yellowknife

Date: 06/09/94

No. of Attendees: 4 Dogrib Representatives
5 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Impact and Benefit Agreement Negotiations

Purpose/Issues Raised: A meeting was held on 06/09/94 with four representatives of the Dogrib in the boardroom of the NWT Development Corporation. During this meeting, BHP tabled a partial draft Impact and Benefits Agreement which attempted to close some of the gaps between the parties as outlined in the earlier position paper. After a presentation and general question and answer period, the meeting ended with the Dogrib delegates promising to respond to the proposal in detail in the near future.

IBA NEGOTIATIONS NWT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION June 9, 1994

ATTENDEES:

Treaty 11

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca
Eddie Erasmus
Henry Zoe
Al-Nashar Jamal

BHP

Project Manager, Bruce Turner
Jim Carlson
Bill Mitchell
Elmer Lincoln
Jaap Zwaan

APPENDIX

I-D-17

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11
Community	Rae Lakes
Date:	06/21/94
No. of Attendees:	6 Community Residents/Translator 2 BHP/Consultants
Nature of Meeting:	Discussions on Archaeological Field Work
Purpose/Issues Raised:	See attached minutes.

Minutes of BHP Minerals Meeting with Chosen Elders

1.0 ATTENDANCE

Joe Migwi
Narcisse Bishop
Harry Simpson
Louie Wayne
James Rabesca
Jonas Lafferty
Jim Carlson - BHP
Jean Bussey - Points West Consulting

2.0 DISCUSSION

Rae Lakes

Chief Henry Gon, with 15 members of the community consisting mostly of elders, gave us a very warm welcome. We gave \$200.00 to the chief, in front of the members, as payment for the use of the centre.

One of the main concerns was the issue of burial grounds. As well, Joe Migwi introduced a point regarding the treeline disturbance. He suggested that the elders know what is best and their opinions should be considered. They began to converse among themselves for approximately 5 minutes. They discussed building a crypt around the graves and most people would be buried next to the treeline. It was thought that graves could be marked by a pile or a ring of rocks and as people went to visit the graves they would add new rocks. There is a traditional land use map which dictates sites near the treeline and not many sites in the barrens. Islands were frequently used to keep animals away. The migration of caribou was not to be disturbed. If the ground was frozen, camp fires were burned all night long. When the fire had died out they buried people on that spot which was now soft enough to dig. Another concern was that historical landmarks should be identified.

Snare Lake

There was no meeting. We picked up Louie Wayne, Chief Joseph Judas, and one other hirsch hiker.

Wha Ti

There was no meeting. We picked up Narcisse Bishop and met Chief Charlie Jeremick'ca.

APPENDIX

I-D-18

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11
Community	Yellowknife
Date:	06/21/94
No. of Attendees:	8 2
	Community Residents/Translator BHP/Consultants
Nature of Meeting:	Traditional Knowledge related to burial sites, land use, caribou migration.
Purpose/Issues Raised:	See attached minutes.

Minutes of BHP Minerals meeting with chosen elders

1.0 ATTENDANCE

Present:

Joe Migwi
Dora Migwi
Harry Simpson
Ian Franck
Jean Bussey

Louie Wayne
Joseph Pe'a
Narcisse Bishop
Jonas Lafferty
Jim Carlson

2.0 TRIP TO CAMP

There will be limited seating on the helicopter for 4 elders and the translator. Everyone will be picked up at the Discovery Inn at 7:30 a.m. We will be spending one day at the camp and will return tomorrow night. Flights home will be scheduled on Friday. The four chosen elders will receive, in addition to their flight, \$100 per day for the days they worked with BHP.

3.0 DISCUSSION

Jean Bussey:

We would like to go out to the development sites, burial sites, mines, campsites, even areas where people sat and made a stone tool. We will be taking a helicopter to look at any lakes that you could or would want to be utilized. Jean would like to set down on the esker and on one or more sides of the lake to talk about a good camping spot. This will be an informal trip starting in one area and working towards the camp so that everything will be covered. The major concern of the elders is burial grounds, so Jean would like the elders to point them out so she can identify them. If you have any comments to make at anytime today or tomorrow, please feel free to do so. We will arrive at 9:15 a.m., have a quick look at the camp then go out in the helicopters, back to the camp for lunch and then in the helicopter if need be in the afternoon.

Joseph Pe'a:

Joseph thanked everyone for allowing him to participate in the activities even though he was not originally invited. An elder is a delegate and he did not expect to be included in the trip but is thankful that he was. Anytime you are an elder you have concerns of what's happening on your land and whether he was chosen or not, he is grateful to have the chance to listen, observe and watch what is happening with their land.

Joe Migwi:

Joe thanked everyone for having the chance to work together in order to succeed. He believes that the elders and BHP will have a good working relationship. Joe had a concern about everything that happens to the land including the caribou migration route. The men used to go out to the tundra on their boat, regardless of the weather, for fall hunting to make dry meat and the tradition continues to this day. They know all the traditional routes to the barrens, not like the communities now. We know where burial sites are, traditional grounds, etc. We will try to identify these areas. There is a certain area we would like to pinpoint on Courageous Lake. On the Northeast side of Courageous Lake, there are heavy trees and this is the only place around the lake where there are trees. We would like to protect these trees and there are two burial sites also there.

(See Map) On the map is drawn a circle which represents the most heavily populated area of trees around Courageous Lake and the X on the map marks the spot of two burial sites, one of a young child and one of an elderly woman. Jean has decided that they will fly by this site on the way in to the camp.

Jean Bussey:

(See Map) There is a pencilled route on the map representing the esker and the mine site. The box drawn on the map is actually represented bigger than the actual size of the mine site. We will start travelling from that side of the esker and the lake across to the camp.

Joseph Pe'a:

Last year when we travelled to Lac de Gras, there were only tent frames. People from Rae Edzo (Fort Rae) used to travel by boat through the lakes to Lac de Gras which is the migration route of the Caribou.

Jean Bussey:

Jean had a concern as to where the caribou migration route actually is. Where do the caribou travel from and to?

Joseph Pe'a:

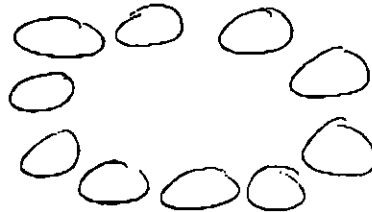
The caribou migration route is all over, each year it is different. In the past years, they have travelled south to west then back up. Caribou, regardless of the weather, can swim any lake in the area of their migration route.

Jean Bussey:

Does anyone know of any burial grounds on the road or the lake near the projected mine site? Also campsites, are there good camping locations?

Joseph Pe'a:

Once we are there or are flying there, it will be easier to pinpoint certain burial sites. Before we existed, furs were brought and we exchanged dry meat for goods. We travelled from old Fort Rae up to Contwoyto Lake and people died along the way. The only way to identify burial sites is that you will see rocks on certain areas in a circular arrangement:



These rocks vary in lengths and size depending on the size of the persons body. The circle could be narrow but very long.

If you are building the road you will need gravel. There is a concern for the good gravel sites in the barrens where there are fox dens, wolf dens and bear dens. These need to be protected. We would like you to watch out for dens while getting gravel so as not to upset the wildlife habitat.

Jean Bussey:

We will let the environmentalist know about that.

Joe Migwi:

There was a concern that once the mine was being built, there will be all kinds of machinery which could affect the migration route because of the noise and the machines. In the early days, no one knew what was happening when mines were built. Mines have contaminated and polluted the environment.

Jean Bussey:

The elders know so much about the area and the environment and that is why we need their input. Any comments made on the environment will be given to BHP. Jim Carlson will be the liaison/contact for any environmental concerns at any time.

Joe Migwi:

I am representing about 2,000 Dogribs from Rae. My wife, Dura, represents about 800 women from Rae. I would like it if she came along on our trip to the camp.

Jean Bussey:

Dora is invited and welcome to come to the camp.

Harry Simpson:

We feel what we are doing is very important. We want to pass on the importance of this to our loved ones and hope for the best. Since 1990, the Dogrib Treaty 11 has worked together with the four communities; Rae, Lac La Martre, Rae Lakes and Snare Lake. Dettah pulled out from Treaty 11 to join Treaty 8.

The last two summers I have worked with the archaeological people finding archaeological sites, rocks, teepees, where people lived, etc. Elders have a concern and want to make sure the ancestors are protected and nothing happens to their heritage. We feel better now knowing that their land and their ancestors heritage will be protected.

Louie Wayne:

In the old days you had to be a good provider, our Chief Monwhi (sp) used to see the land as he walked on it, rode on it with sleddogs. He went from Rae to Contwoyto Lake year after year to provide for his family. We have to respect our land, respect the wild, that way you will get more than what you need. I'm really touched about the people selected to talk about the grave sites and protected burial sites.

Jean Bussey:

Thank you for sharing your information with us and coming together. Your information is very valuable to us so that we can come together as a group instead of one on one. You will be informed of the results of the work done.

Work done will be reviewed by Tom Andrews of Prince of Wales Heritage Museum. He will know what's happening at all times. The archaeology Tom has done has been aided by Dogrib elders and we thank you for that. Let's have fun tomorrow. Thank you.

5.0 ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

APPENDIX

I-D-19

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11
Community	Koala Site
Date:	06/23/94
No. of Attendees:	7 Dogrib Representatives 2 BHP/Consultants
Nature of Meeting:	Review of development area for burial sites and archaeological artifacts
Purpose/Issues Raised:	See attached notes.

FIELD TRIP TO KOALA CAMP
JUNE 23, 1994

ATTENDANCE

Joe Migwi
Narcisse Bishop
Dora Migwi
Louie Wayne
Joseph Pe'a
Harry Simpson
Jonas Lafferty
Jean Bussey

We flew in a twin otter and arrived at approximately 9:30. We circled Courageous Lake and later had snacks in the recreation room.

HELICOPTER TRIP 1

Jean Bussey
Jonas Lafferty
Louie Wayne
Harry Simpson

HELICOPTER TRIP 2

Ian Franck
Jonas Lafferty
Joe Migwi
Narcisse Bishop

The first helicopter trip left at around 10:00 and returned approximately 1hr. and 15 min. later. It flew to the south end of esker on the north side of Lac de Gras. Stopped on esker a few kilometers north of the lake. During this time we walked a short distance north of the helicopter. That was when the elders indicated through the interpreter, that the type of soil in the esker made it easy to excavate the graves. They also picked up a rock approximately the size of those used to ring the burials. They described the rings as being oval or an elongated oval. The size of the oval would depend on the size of the person being buried.

Louie and Harry used to dog sled across Lac de Gras travelling NE/SW to the south of the BHP development. When asked where they would camp on such a trip, they indicated that it would be in an area protected from the wind. At this time of year they would stay on the east side of the esker (and below the esker).

On our return flight we again flew along the esker and the approximate route of the road

once it leaves the esker. We circled the small lake on the SW side of the camp. When we landed, I asked the elders if they would camp on such a lake. They both said no.

Ian took the second flight and used the same route . On this flight there were no comments about archaeological sites. After the flights it was again indicated that it was a pretty rushed trip and that they needed a day or two up there. Harry, Joe, and Narcisse thought they should visit in August. Louie agreed, but also said that he could visit sooner. Larry Ott was involved in this discussion and gave both groups a tour of the residential camp facilities.

We all had lunch together. The elders left with Jonas Lafferty around 2:00 because they felt they had spent enough time on the trip.

APPENDIX

I-D-20

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Rae-Edzo

Date: 06/25/94

No. of Attendees: 100+ at graduation
200+ at banquet
3 BHP

Nature of Meeting: High School Graduation

Purpose/Issues Raised: The first ever Grade 12 class to graduate from Chief Jimmy Bruneau school held its graduation ceremony and banquet on June 25, 1994. Grand Chief Ovide Mercredi from the Assembly of First Nations spoke at the ceremony and banquet as did Ms. Ethel Blondin-Andrew, MP for the Western Arctic.

Thirteen students, 4 male and 9 female, were honoured at the ceremony. Five subsequently worked for BHP during the summer. Four, Bernie Francois, Berna Francois, Camilla Chocolate and Hilda Drybones, worked with Luci Davis, BHP's Environmental Specialist, on the summer environmental program at Koala camp. A fifth student, Sasha Sage, worked at BHP's Yellowknife office for the summer.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

RAE-EDZO

June 25, 1994

ATTENDEES:

BHP DIAMONDS INC.

Jaap Zwaan
Hillie Zwaan
Jo Hillman

Chief Mine Engineer

Administrative Supervisor

APPENDIX #

I-D-21

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11
Community	Wha Ti
Date:	08/24/94
No. of Attendees:	In excess of 400 19 BHP/Consultants
Nature of Meeting:	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council Annual Assembly
Purpose/Issues Raised:	See attached notes and speech.

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Kim Walker

TO: Bruce Turner

CC: Karen Azinger
Clem Pelletier

DATE: August 31, 1994

RE: WAH TI: DOGRIB TREATY 11 COUNCIL ANNUAL
ASSEMBLY - AUGUST 24, 1994

Bruce:

The following is a summary of the visit to Wah Ti on August 24, 1994. Attached is the agenda for the Opening Ceremonies and a transcript of your speech.

Representing BHP, Vancouver: Bruce Turner and Karen Azinger.
Representing BHP, Melbourne: Tony Wells.
Representing BHP, San Francisco: Molly Walker.
Representing BHP, Yellowknife: Jim Carlson; Jaap Zwaan; and David Boyd.
Representing Dia Met Minerals, Kelowna: Jim Eccott and Chuck Fipke.
Representing BHP, Navajo Mine: Lucille Benally; Ed Raymond; Pete Denetclaw; Phil Luna; Norman Benally; Bill Skeet; and Elmer Lincoln.

The following media representatives were brought as guests of BHP:

Mr. John Kilburn, Northern Miner;
Ms. Tamsin Carlisle, Wall Street Journal;
Ms. Ronna Bremmer, Northern News Services;
Mr. Ian Howarth, Australian Financial Review;
Mr. Clive Tesar, CBC Radio;
Ms. Cynthia Osterman, Reuters; and
Ms. Lyn Hancock, Mining North.

OMNI VIDEO producer, Anthony Perzel, and soundman, Mr. Chris Aikenhead, videotaped the entire event for BHP.

Your speech was well-received, especially with regard to education and the scholarship. The fact that you were invited to speak amongst guests that included 4 Chiefs (and/or Sub-Chiefs), the Premier, 3 senior government representatives and the MLA for the area is very significant - a real honour, in fact.

The Opening Ceremonies concluded with signings of joint venture agreements between the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council and 3 different businesses (PCL Constructors, Canadian Helicopters Ltd., and SNC-Lavalin Inc.)

Before departing, you spoke individually to the Honourable Marcel Masse, the Honourable Ethel Blondin-Andrew (federal -MP Arctic), the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea (Premier NWT), and Mr. Henry Zoe (MLA Sub-Arctic).



Kim Walker



Dogrib Treaty 11 Council

*P.O. Box 24,
Rae-Edzo, N.W.T.
X0E 0Y0*

*Phone: (403) 392-6381
Fax: (403) 392-6389*

**Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
3rd Annual Assembly
Wha Ti (Lac La Martre)
August 24, 1994
Opening Ceremonies
1:45 PM**

Master of Ceremonies: Bertha Rabesca

12:00 to 1:30 p.m. Arrival of guests (Lunch)

1:45 p.m. Opening Drum Prayers

Welcome Address

1:55 p.m. Host Chief - Chief Charlie Jeremick'ca, Wha Ti

2:05 p.m. Grand Chief of Dogrib Nation - Chief Joe Rabesca, Rae-Edzo

2:15 p.m. Chief Henry Gon, Rae Lakes

2:25 p.m. Chief Joseph Judas, Snare Lake

**2:35 p.m. Address by the Premier of the Northwest Territories,
the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea**

**2:45 p.m. Government of Canada address by the Honourable Marcel
Masse, MP, PC, President of the Queen's Privy Council and
Federal Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs on behalf of the
Honourable Ron Irwin, Federal Minister of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development**

**2:55 p.m. Address by the Honourable Ethel Blondin-Andrew, MP
(Western Arctic), PC and Federal Minister of State**

3:05 p.m. Address by Johnny Charlie - Representing the Gwichin Nation

**3:15 p.m. Address by Bruce L. Turner - Project Manager, NWT
Diamonds, BHP Minerals Canada Ltd.**

Dogrib Unity

Rae-Edzo

Lac La Martre

Rae Lakes

Snare Lake

- 3:25 p.m.** **Dogrib Power Project - Phase I, Snare Cascades Ceremonies**
Remarks by Jim Robertson, Chairman - Northwest Territories
Power Corporation, and John Bekale, Chairman - Dogrib
Power Project, Joint Technical Committee
- Address and presentation of Land Lease by Warren Johnson,**
Regional Director General, Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
- Presentation of Water License by NWT Water Board**
- Announcement of the Turn-key EPC Contractor for Phase 1**
of the Project
- 3:45 p.m.** **Signing of Joint Venture Agreements**
Remarks by Eddie Erasmus, Chairman - Nishi-Khon
companies
1. **PCL Constructors Northern Inc.**
 2. **Canadian Helicopters Ltd.**
 3. **SNC-Lavalin Inc.**
- 4:15 p.m.** **Closing Remarks by Henry Zoe, MLA - Dogrib/North Slave**
- 4:25 - 5:00 p.m.** **Break (Guests may depart)**
- 5:00 - 6:00 p.m.** **Dogrib Treaty 11 Council Business Meeting**
- Address by the Honourable Steven Kakfwi, Minister**
of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, GNWT
- Overview of Agenda and Opening Remarks by John B. Zoe,**
Executive Director and Chief Negotiator, Dogrib Treaty 11
Council
- 6:30 p.m.** **Closing Prayers**



BHP MINERALS CANADA LTD.
NWT DIAMONDS

Bruce Turner Address at the Dogrib Assembly, Wah Ti
August 24, 1994

Thank you, Bertha. I'd like to extend my thanks to the Host Chief Charlie Jeremick'ca and the Grand Chief Joe Rabesca and all the other Dogrib Chiefs and Elders present here today. I'd also like to recognize the Honourable Marcel Masse, the Honourable Ethel Blondin-Andrew, the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea, the Honourable Steven Kakfwi and Mr. Henry Zoe.

Thank you for welcoming me to Wah Ti again. It is an honor and a privilege to be invited to speak at the opening of the third annual General Assembly of the Dogrib Treaty Eleven Council.

I last visited Wah Ti in April and on that occasion I talked about our exploration in the Lac de Gras area. I also showed you pictures of the camp and the plant. I indicated that BHP and Dia Met were hoping to start construction work in the middle of next year and mining operations 18 months after that. Of course, all this depends on the results of our feasibility bulk sampling program and on the necessary government permits and licenses. This is the timetable we are still on.

All this depends, of course, on the results of our bulk sampling program and on the progress being made in obtaining the necessary permits and licenses from the government.

Spirit of Partnership

Today I want to talk about working together, what I like to think of as our spirit of partnership and spirit of cooperation. Standing before you, I am very conscious of your history, your traditions, your heritage. We are visitors here but very quickly we are learning of your ties with the land, your respect for the environment and the life it supports.

You have a long history. You have been here many years. BHP's presence in the region is much more recent. We are here because of a business opportunity. This is the nature of mining. We need to move to wherever opportunities present themselves throughout the world.

But our opportunity is also your opportunity.

It is important to us that the development of our project generates benefits for all the people it affects. Sharing the benefits is a policy commitment for BHP. It is a policy we have wherever we operate around the world.

One very personal example is my previous appointment as manager of a large BHP mine off the northern coast of Australia. This mine operates on aboriginal land and aboriginal people share in the benefits including employment, business opportunities and the royalties.

The mine, where it was my privilege to work closely with the aboriginal elders and community, is a model for good relationships between aboriginal people and mining companies in Australia. The agreements between the local community and company at this Australian mine have been in place for 30 years.

A little closer to your home, we have the experience of the BHP mines in New Mexico in the U.S. located on land owned by the Navajo nation. BHP believes the spirit of cooperation and partnership with the Dene from the Navajo nation has been beneficial, both to BHP and the local community.

Some of you in the audience today have had the experience of being able to visit the Navajo and to see the spirit of partnership at work between the Navajo and BHP. Representatives of the Navajo nation are here as your guests today.

Maximizing Benefits

We at BHP believe in creating benefits for everyone affected by mine development. These objectives can be achieved through cooperation and consultation. We also work hard to minimize the impact and disruption of a development on the land and its people. We are completely committed to this approach.

We have recently appointed a Human Resources Manager, who will have a key role in creating opportunities for the Treaty 11 people and others. He is David Boyd, who will be seeking to develop contacts with Dogrib people. You should feel free to contact him at any time. I and the rest of my staff will also remain available.

We will also continue to consult with your elders and use the traditional knowledge to guide our environmental studies and design work in order to minimize the project's impact on the environment and your traditional activities.

Throughout this past year, your Chiefs and Negotiators have been working with me on an Impacts and Benefits Agreement, and your traditional environmental activities, which will define benefits to the Treaty 11 Dogrib. This has been going well, but it is a complex

process and will take time. But we are not waiting for a final agreement to start implementing some aspects of we agree upon already.

One thing we both agree on is jobs for the Dene.

At this time 20-25 percent of the employees at the site are native people. That is about 40 people, the majority of whom are Treaty 11 Dogrib. The total number of jobs available to your nation will increase substantially once we get approval to develop the project.

Scholarships

Another thing we agree on is education.

In the spirit of partnership we ask you to encourage your young people to stay in school and achieve at least grade 12 education. The higher level of education, the greater the opportunity for jobs, and personal development, within our organization.

For our part, we are pleased to announce today that BHP/Dia Met will offer a number of scholarships commencing this year. There will be one university scholarship of \$5000 per year, renewable up to four years, based on results. We will also offer two secondary school scholarships of \$2500 per year, each to encourage grade ten students to continue through to grade 12. These scholarships will be renewable up to two years, based on results.

BHP/Dia Met will work with the Dogrib Chiefs and Elders to develop the selection process and review candidates. It is very appropriate, I believe to announce this education opportunity at your opening ceremony today.

Conclusion

The relationship between BHP and the Dogrib is not just about jobs and money; it's about being long-term neighbors. We are miners, our business is mining and that is what has brought us to your region. But we come with respect for your traditions and open minds to learn about your history and culture and your aspirations for the future.

We seek to work closely with the Treaty 11 Dogrib Nation.

We seek a long term, open, positive relationship.

And we come to you in the spirit of partnership and cooperation.

Thank you for including us in this significant event. Masi Cho.



Dogrib Treaty 11 Council

P.O. Box 24,
Rae-Edzo, N.W.T.
X0E 0Y0

Phone: (403) 392-6381
Fax: (403) 392-6389

June 27, 1994

Mr. Bruce Turner,
Project Manager - NWT Diamonds,
BHP Minerals Ltd.,
Suite 1600, 1050 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3S7

Dear Mr. Turner,

On behalf of the Dogrib Nation, it is our pleasure to invite you to the opening ceremony of the 3rd Annual Dogrib Treaty 11 Assembly on Wednesday, August 10, 1994 at 10:00 a.m. in Wha Ti (formerly Lac La Martre).

The four Dogrib communities of Rae-Edzo, Wha Ti, Rae Lakes and Snare Lake, at a public meeting in Rae Lakes on May 28th to 30th, 1992, jointly agreed to form the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council. The main objective of the Council is to, *inter alia*, explore with various levels of government the following issues which have been determined as a priority for the Dogrib Nation:

1. A four community based Dogrib regional land claim.
2. A comprehensive self-government and devolution plan leading to a regional and community based government through the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council and involving the four Bands of Rae-Edzo, What Ti, Rae Lakes and Snare Lake.
3. Regional and community level socio-economic development, with the formulation of a holistic/integrated Dogrib Region Industrial and Human Resources Development Strategy. This would emphasize not only a blend of appropriate and viable traditional economic activities, and sustainable resource development (particularly in the area of mining and hydro-electric), but also "people centered" development in education (including K - 12 formal education, career and skills development), health, housing, etc.

The assembly is a time for the Leadership to inform and up date the Dogrib people on all the Council's activities, to celebrate our successes, reflect upon our challenges and plan for the future.

Dogrib Unity

Rae-Edzo

Lac La Martre

Rae Lakes

Snare Lake

As you can appreciate, we have been working on a demanding mandate. The Dogrib people want to be not only **active** participants, but also **full partners** in the socio-economic and political development of the four communities and the region. This cannot be achieved by us alone.

We invite you to join hands with the Dogrib Nation and work together with us, as we continue our journey in this new era in Dogrib history.

We look forward to your participation at our assembly. The ceremonies will commence with traditional Dogrib drum prayers and opening welcome remarks by the Dogrib Leadership.

Please advise our Chief Negotiator/Executive Director, Mr. John B. Zoe, or Ms. Bertha Rabesca, Assembly Coordinator (Tel. Nos. 392-6381 or 392-6000) to confirm your attendance.

Thanking you and we look forward to your continued counsel and assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joe Rabesca".

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca,
Chairman,
Dogrib Treaty 11 Council

c.c. Al-Nashir Jamal, President & CEO, Dogrib Nation Group of Companies

**1994 Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Annual General Assembly
Lac La Martre, NT
August 9 - 15, 1994**

Schedule

Tuesday, August 9, 1994

Travel Day

Wednesday, August 10, 1994

Assembly Opening and Meeting
Cultural Activity

Thursday, August 11, 1994

Assembly Meeting
Cultural Activity

Friday, August 12, 1994

Assembly Meeting
Cultural Activity

Saturday, August 13, 1994

Assembly Meeting
Cultural Activity

Sunday, August 14, 1994

Degama Dze - Spiritual Gathering
Feast and Drum dance?

Monday, August 15, 1994

Travel Day

APPENDIX #

I-D-22

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Koala Camp

Date: 09/26/94

No. of Attendees: 2 Dogrib
1 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Mine Site Tour

Purpose/Issues Raised: After the safety induction, Mr. Blondin & Mr. Zoe were given camp and processing plant tours followed by a tour of the Panda decline.

After lunch, a helicopter tour along the esker was arranged. Various archaeological sites, as well as bear dens were pointed out and discussed.

MINE SITE TOUR

KOALA CAMP

September 26, 1994

ATTENDEES:

TREATY 11

Ted Blondin
John Zoe

BHP

Jim Carlson Manager, Accounting & Admin.

APPENDIX

I-D-23

Group: Treaty 11
Treaty 8
GNWT
Federal M.P. Representative
Yellowknife Mayor
DIAND

Community Yellowknife

Date: 10/13/94

No. of Attendees: 6 Treaty 11
2 Treaty 8
4 GNWT
1 Federal M.P. Representative
2 DIAND
2 Yellowknife
10 BHP

Nature of Meeting: To introduce BHP Managing Director to community and government leaders.

Purpose/Issues Raised: A dinner meeting was held at the Explorer Hotel, Yellowknife, to introduce the Managing Director to local community and governmental leadership. Representatives and/or leaders from the GNWT, Treaty 11, Treaty 8, Federal Government, Yellowknife and DIAND were in attendance and had a chance to meet BHP senior management. Conversely, senior management had a chance to meet with the leaders or their representatives, thus gaining some appreciation for the diversity of groups with an interest in this project.

See attached itinerary.

DINNER MEETING

YELLOWKNIFE

October 13, 1994

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

John B. Prescott	Managing Director, BHP
Timothy J. Knott	Corporate General Manager and Company Secretary, BHP
Hon. Nellie J. Cournoyea	Premier, Government of the Northwest Territories
Pat McMahon	Mayor of Yellowknife
Murray McMahon	
John Todd	Minister, Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, GNWT
Henry Zoe	MLA, North Slave
Audrey Zoe	
Michael Ballantyne	MLA, Yellowknife North
Fred Sangris	Yellowknife Dene Band
Marie Rose Sangris	
Al Jamal	President/CEO Dogrib Nation Group of Companies
Zahir Keshani	Dogrib Nation Group of Companies
Warren Johnson	Regional Director General, NWT
Alida Johnson	
Maureen Marshall	Manager, Constituency Affairs (for Ethel Blondin Andrew, M.P.)
Ted Blondin	Land Claim Manager, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Violet Camsell Blondin	Counsellor, Rae Band Council
John Ivey	Band Manager, Rae Band
Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
Karen Azinger	Manager, External Affairs, BHP Diamonds Inc.
David Boyd	Manager, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Cecily Boyd	
Jim Carlson	Manager, Administration, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Ronnie Carlson	
Jaap Zwaan	Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Hillie Zwaan	

DINNER - EXPLORER HOTEL
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1994, MELVILLE ROOM

John B. Prescott,
Managing Director, BHP

Timothy J. Knott,
Corporate General Manager and Company Secretary, BHP

The Hon. Nellie J. Cournoyea,
Govt. Leader, Govt of the Northwest Territories

Pat McMahon, Mayor of Yellowknife

Murray

John Todd, Minister,
Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, GNWT

~~Sub-Chief Eddy Paul Rabesca
Representing Grand Chief Joe Rabesca
Dogrib Nation~~

cancelled

Henry Zoe, MLA, North Slave

Audrey

Michael Ballantyne,
MLA, Yellowknife North

Fred Sangris, Yellowknife Dene Band

Marie Rose

~~Chief Bill Erasmus,
National Chief Dene Nation~~

cancelled

Reanna

Al Jamal,
President and CEO
Dogrib Nation Group of Companies

Tazeem

Zahir Keshani,
Dogrib Nation Group of Companies

Warren Johnson,
Regional Director General, NWT

Alida

Maureen Marshall,
Manager, Constituency Affairs,
(for Ethel Blondin Andrew M.P.)

~~Twyla Tincher, Constituency Assistant to
Ethel Blondin-Andrews, M.P.~~ — cancelled

Ted Blondin, Land Claim Manager,
Dogrib Treaty 11 Council

Violet Campsell Blondin,
Counsellor, Rae Band Council

John Ivey,
Band Manager,
Rae Band

Bruce Turner,
Project Manager, NWT Diamonds

Karen Azinger,
Manager, External Affairs, NWT Diamonds

David Boyd,
Human Resources Manager, NWT Diamonds

Cecily

Jim Carlson,
Accounting and Admin. Manager, NWT Diamonds

Ronnie

Jaap Zwaan,
Chief Mine Engineer, NWT Diamonds

Hillie



**BHP DIAMONDS INC.
NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

DATE: October 12, 1994

MEMO TO: Jaap Zwaan
David Boyd
Jim Carlson

cc: Jo Hillman

FROM: Karen L. Azinger

SUBJECT: Managing Directors Visit

Attached is the latest edition of the schedule for the Managing Director's visit. See you in the Yellowknife office tomorrow.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Karen Azinger".

KA94074/lc

PROGRAM FOR THE MD'S VISIT TO YELLOWKNIFE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13

4:25 PM

Arrive in the GIV

- **Mr. Prescott** will be accompanied by **Tim Knott**, Corporate General Manager and Company Secretary

Met at the airport by:

- Bruce L. Turner, Project Manager, NWT Diamonds
- Karen L. Azinger, External Affairs, NWT Diamonds

4:50 PM - 5:45 PM

Briefings at the Yellowknife office :

- Project Update (15 min)
 - Bruce L. Turner
Project Manager NWT Diamonds
- Public Affairs Strategy (30 min)
 - Karen L. Azinger
Manager External Affairs NWT Diamonds

6:00 PM

Check-in at the Explorer Hotel

One hour of free time

7:00 PM

BHP hosts cocktails followed by dinner (7:30 pm) at the Explorer Hotel.

7:30 PM (dinner)

Confirmed Dinner Guests :

- **Hon. Nellie Cournoyea**
 - Premier of the NWT
- **Mr. John Todd**
 - Minister of Transportation/Public Utilities Board, Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, NWT
- **Mr. Henry Zoe** (Audrey)
 - Member of the Legislative Assembly
- **Mr. Warren Johnson** (Alida)
 - Regional Director General of the NWT
Department of Indian & Northern Affairs (DIAND)

- **Chief Bill Erasmus** (Reanna)
 - Grand Chief of the Dene Nation
 - Member of the Yellowknives Dene
- **Mr. Joe Rabesca** (Helen)
 - Grand Chief, Dogrib Nation
- **Ms. Twyla Tinch**
 - Constituency Assistant to the Hon. Ethel Blondin-Andrews (Secretary of State for Youth and Training)
- **Ms. Pat McMahon** (Murray)
 - Mayor of Yellowknife
- **Mr. Fred Sangris** (Marie Rose)
 - Counsellor (Yellowknives Dene Band)
- **Mr. Al-Nashar Jamail** (Tazeem)
 - President/CEO, Dogrib Group of Companies

Attending for BHP NWT Diamonds:

- Bruce L. Turner
 - Project Manager, NWT Diamonds
- Karen L. Azinger
 - Manager External Affairs, NWT Diamonds
- David E. Boyd (Cecily)
 - Human Resources Manager, NWT Diamonds
- Jim M. Carlson (Ronnie)
 - Administration & Accounting Manager
- Jaap P. Zwaan (Hillie)
 - Chief Mining Engineer

7:30 PM	Welcome and introduction by: Bruce Turner, Project Manager NWT Diamonds
7:35 PM	Prayers by Dogrib and Yellowknife Chiefs
8:45 PM	Bruce Turner, Project Manager NWT Diamonds to introduce the Managing Director
8:50 PM	After Dinner, remarks by: <u>The Managing Director</u> (10 to 15 mins)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1994

- 7:00 AM Breakfast in a private dining room at the Explorer Hotel
- Attending for BHP NWT Diamonds:
- Bruce L. Turner
Project Manager NWT Diamonds
 - Karen Azinger
Manager External Affairs NWT Diamonds
 - David Boyd
Human Resources Manager NWT Diamonds
 - Jim Carlson
Administration & Accounting Manager
 - Jaap Zwaan
Chief Mining Engineer
- 8:00 AM Check-out/pick-up for the airport
- 8:30 AM Depart Yellowknife for Camp Koala
- 9:45 AM Arrive Camp Koala
- 9:45 AM - 10:15 AM Safety orientation talk by the Safety Officer in the Recreation Room
- 10:15 AM - 11:15 AM Presentations in the Recreation Room
- Introductions and opening remarks (10 mins)
 - Bruce Turner, Project Manager NWT Diamonds
 - Environmental Program (30 mins)
 - Bruce Turner, Project Manager NWT Diamonds
 - Vivian Banci, Wildlife Expert Rescan
 - Land Rehabilitation Program (20 mins)
 - Luci Davis, BHP Environmental Specialist, NWT Diamonds
- 11:15 AM - 11:45 AM Tour of the camp living facilities, First Aid and offices:
- Bruce Turner, Project Manager NWT Diamonds
- 11:45 AM - 12:30 PM Private lunch with all of the BHP staff from the Yellowknife Office and Camp Koala (approximately 40 people)

Brief address from the Managing Director

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM | Tour of the processing plant: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bruce Turner, Project Manger NWT Diamonds• Grant Farrows, Senior Metallurgist NWT Diamonds |
| 1:30 PM - 2:30 PM | Helicopter tour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bruce Turner, Project Manager NWT Diamonds |
| 2:45 PM | Depart Camp Koala |
| 4:00 PM | Arrive Yellowknife |
| 4:30 PM | Depart Yellowknife on the GIV |

KA94030A/LC

APPENDIX

I-D-24

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Yellowknife

Date: 11/30/94

No. of Attendees: 27 Dogrib
5 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Project Update/Luncheon Meeting

Purpose/Issues Raised: Issues discussed at this meeting were:

- Impact and Benefits Agreement
- Dogrib Scholarship
- General Interest

The meeting was attended by Dogrib Treaty 11 Chiefs and leaders as well as the Dogrib Renewable Resources Committee. As well, ten copies of the video made at the Wha Ti General Assembly held in August 1994 were handed out.

PROJECT UPDATE/LUNCHEON MEETING

YELLOWKNIFE
November 30, 1994

ATTENDEES:**TREATY 11**

Chief Charlic Jeremick'ca	Wha Ti
Chief Henry Gon	Gameti
Chief Joseph Judas	Snare Lake
Sub Chief Peter Arrowmaker	
Eddie Erasmus, Deputy Executive Director and Deputy Chief Negotiator	
Councilor Charlie Rabesca - Rac (representing Grand Chief Joe Rabesca)	
Joe Champlain	Wha Ti
Alphonse Quitte	Gameti
Charlie James Nitziza	Wha Ti
Michael Charlo	Rae
Charlie Football	Snare Lake
James Wah-Shee	Senior Self Government Negotiator
John Bekale	Senior Lands Negotiator
Maurice Zoe	Regional Employment Facilitator

BHP & CONSULTANTS

Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
Karen Azinger	Manager, External Affairs, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Jaap Zwaan	Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Jim Carlson	Manager, Accounting & Admin., BHP Diamonds Inc.
David Boyd	Manager, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Clem Pelletier	President, Rescan Environmental

APPENDIX

I-D-25

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Koala Camp

Date: 12/14/94

No. of Attendees: 10 Treaty 11
5 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Mine Site Tour

Purpose/Issues Raised: Following a safety induction, a brief meeting ensued. Terry Janes gave a project update, a brief outline of kimberlite processing, and an explanation of how open pits will be developed.

After lunch, the Renewable Resource Committee was given a guided tour of the plant and Fox portal.

MINE SITE TOUR

KOALA CAMP

December 14, 1994

ATTENDEES:

TREATY 11

Joe Migwi
Zimme Mantla
Joe Suzie Mackenzie
James Rabesca (translator)
Aaron Herter
Noel Drybones
Jonas Nitsiza
Harry Simpson
Joe Pea'a
Maurice Zoe

BHP

Terry Janes	Senior Project Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Jim Carlson	Manager, Accounting & Admin., BHP Diamonds Inc.
David Boyd	Manager, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Steven Keogh	BHP Diamonds Inc.
Nora Lacombe	BHP Diamonds Inc.

APPENDIX

I-D-26

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Yellowknife

Date: 12/15/94

No. of Attendees: 10 Dogrib
6 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Dogrib Treaty 11 Renewable Resource Committee

Purpose/Issues Raised: The meeting opened with a project overview and slide presentation by Jim Carlson. Clem Pelletier then spoke of environmental issues including water and soil studies, fish studies, and grizzly bear populations.

David Boyd spoke of several human resource issues, including scholarships, recruiting policy, training and education.

Please see attached minutes for further details and list of attendees.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1994:

Present: BHP STAFF

Jim Carlson
Nora Lacorne
David Boyd
Terry Janes
Steven Keogh
Clem Pelletier (Rescan)

TREATY 11

Joe Migwi
Zimme Mantla
Joe Suzie Mackenzie
James Rabesca (translator)
Harry Simpson
Joe Pea'a
Maurice Zoe
Violet Camsell-Blondin (late)
Charlie Rabesca (late)
Alexie Arrowmaker

Meeting opened at 9:20 a.m.

Jim Carlson said he was happy to be here to answer questions or concerns as Violet Camsell called for this meeting. Today we will cover three parts, first one project status, second environmental issues which Clem Pelletier will cover, and third human resource issues which David will address.

BHP want to work with First Nations people and need their support.

Slide Presentations

Project Status

Jim Carlson did an overview of BHP Minerals. He also mentioned trip to New Mexico which a number of Dogrib people took.

The diamond mine will provide jobs for First Nations people and also economy for the North. 1000 jobs will be required to construct the mine and 680 permanent jobs to run the mine.

Jim Carlson went through briefly of opportunities for First Nations people; preference for hiring, already 25% First Nations people on site; scholarships are in place which David Boyd will go in detail. Also cultural and archaeological sites which BHP will be sensitive to.

Overall seek First Nations' partnership and support for this project.

Environmental Issues

Clem Pelletier mentioned that Inuit in and around Coppermine are also concerned about water contamination and said that they are consulting with them also.

All season road is not supported by Treaty 11 and Joe Migwi stated that he is happy that

this will not happen.

Talked about claim area, BHP/Diamet area is very small compared to other claims.

There are now three weather stations in place, one was set in 1993 and two just set in 1994. There is also floating stations which is used to watch water level.

They have also done biophysical studies on terrain, soil, permafrost.

Clem discussed about different instruments used for water and keep records of water level, height, water flow, and quality.

They have also done extensive fish studies this summer e.g. tagged, weight and height. The average age of fish are between 6 and 8 years old, the oldest they have seen were 25 years.

Not very many bear population, there is about one bear for every 25 square miles. Mentioned that one grizzly bear was shot by Federal Government and had nothing to do with BHP. All wildlife are important.

Road proposal, original proposal had two archaeological sites so second proposal was to build opposite, needed more boulders, and will cost twice as much.

Alexis Arrowmaker mentioned that communication between the two parties is very important, translations services is crucial here.

Joe Mackenzie told a legend about how wildlife studies were done in the old days where a special man could form himself into any animal and travelled with other animals and came back to the people to lead them for hunting.

Joe Migwi mentioned that other mines have broken promises and relieved now that BHP has done studies and consulted with First Nations first prior to opening of mine.

Human Resource Issues

David Boyd talked about scholarships, first one University scholarship, awarded \$5000.00 on annual basis, candidates selected by committee; second is highschool scholarship, which is awarded two each at \$2500.00.

Harry Simpson stated education is very important to our younger generation as they cannot depend on trapping as way of living anymore, future is too competitive for good paying jobs.

David Boyd talked about recruiting procedures, at the moment, the mine is not an operating mine as yet, so recruiting is limited. BHP has a policy to hire First Nations, northerns in NWT, then elsewhere in Canada. Once mine is an operating mine, there will be 650 permanent positions, not all will be First Nations, but hoping to have at least 400

First Nations trained before mine actually opens.

Arctic College's Pre-employment Mine Training Program has been in the back burner for about three years now, and BHP has agreed to sponsor this program. Program is to start early 1995 and will run for about 14 weeks. Program training will be at students' own pace based on education level. First Nations people will only be considered for this program. Stressed that they want First Nations people, particularly young First Nations people to come and work for BHP, trained and educated.

Alexis Arrowmaker concerned about other people that don't have the education but have the work experience and skills.

Maurice Zoe explained more about the pre-employment training program to the Treaty 11 in detail.

Meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

APPENDIX

I-D-27

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Yellowknife

Date: 02/16/95

No. of Attendees: 9 Dogrib
5 Treaty 11

Nature of Meeting: Joint Negotiations

Purpose/Issues Raised: BHP provided an update on the project and an outline of future plans. Discussions centred on environmental issues, impact and benefits agreement, scholarships, training, business opportunities, community visits, mitigation of negative impacts, education, employment, and cultural/heritage concerns.

JOINT NEGOTIATIONS

YELLOWKNIFE

February 16, 1995

ATTENDEES:

DOGRIB NATION

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca

Henry Zoe, MLA

Eddie Erasmus, Chairman

James Wahshee

Al-Nashir Jamal

Charlie Jeremick'ca

Henry Gon

Joseph Judas

John B. Zoe

BHP DIAMONDS INC.

David Boyd

Karen Azinger

Jim Carlson

Dan Johnson

Jaap Zwaan

Manager, Human Resources

Manager, External Affairs

Manager, Accounting & Admin.

Project Manager, New Business Development

Chief Mine Engineer

APPENDIX

I-D-28

Group: GNWT/NWT Power Corp./Dogrib Power Corp.

Community Yellowknife

Date: 03/20/95

No. of Attendees:	2	GNWT
	4	NWT Power Corp.
	2	Dogrib Power Corp.
	2	BHP

Nature of Meeting: Discussion of Power Needs at Koala Camp

Purpose/Issues Raised: A scheduled mine site tour was cancelled due to bad weather. Instead, a luncheon meeting at the Explorer Hotel was arranged at the last minute. A general discussion of the project was carried out over lunch.

The mine site visit was rescheduled to April 8, 1995.

See attached itinerary.

DISCUSSION OF POWER NEEDS AT KOALA

March 20, 1995

ATTENDEES:

NWT POWER CORPORATION

Jim Robertson	Chairman
Jim Guthrie	President and CEO
Derek Aindow	Director Personnel
Bill Braden	Director Corporate Development

GNWT

Hon. Nellie Cournoyea	Premier (also the Minister responsible for the Power Corporation)
Hon. Henry Zoe	MLA

DOGRIB POWER CORPORATION

Eddie Erasmus	Deputy Executive Director of the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
John Becale	Chairman of the Joint Technical Committee

BHP DIAMONDS INC.

Karen Azinger	Manager, External Affairs
Dan Johnson	Manager, Mine Development

March 19, 1995
NWT Power Corporation

Visit to Koala Camp

12:20pm	Arrive
12:20pm-12:40pm	Greetings and Safety Briefing in the Game Room
12:40pm-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm-2:15pm	Tour of the processing plant and the generating facilities
2:15pm-2:30pm	Video tape in the Game Room
2:30pm-3:30pm	Project Update (DDJ) Discussion of Power Requirements (DDJ) Questions and Answers (DDJ & KLA)
3:30pm	Depart

APPENDIX

I-D-29

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11
Community	Rae-Edzo
Date:	03/23/95
No. of Attendees:	150+ 1 BHP
Nature of Meeting:	Science Fair, Chief Jimmy Bruneau School
Purpose/Issues Raised:	David Boyd was asked to judge projects at the Chief Jimmy Bruneau Science Fair. Each project was interesting and diverse and exhibited a great deal of effort by each participant.

APPENDIX

I-D-30

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Rae Lakes

Date: 03/28/95

No. of Attendees:	4	Review Panel
	4	Panel Support
	2	BHP
	4	Government
	5	Media

Nature of Meeting: EARP Scoping Meeting

Purpose/Issues Raised: Many of the community members raised the same issues, in particular their concerns about the land, water and caribou migration. Several people mentioned the Rayrock mine, which despite a planned government clean-up, is an issue of great concern for this community. Education, training and employment, especially for people who can neither read nor write, were mentioned by many speakers.

There were several statements of direct support for BHP's proposed development, as well as approval for the approach BHP is taking by informing communities about its activities.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

RAE LAKES
March 28, 1995

ATTENDEES: (INCOMPLETE LIST)

Harry Simpson	Rae Lakes
Alphonse Quitte	Rae Lakes
Arni Tailbone	Rae Lakes
Charlie Wetrade	Rae Lakes
David Wedai	Rae Lakes
Charlie Gon	Rae Lakes
Patrick Wetrade	Rae Lakes
Eddie Charlo	Rae Lakes
Mavis Mantla	Rae Lakes
Benny Wetrade	Rae Lakes
Mary Apple	Rae Lakes
Paul Wetrade	Rae Lakes
Frank Arrowmaker	Rae Lakes
Joe Mantla	Rae Lakes
Peter Quitte	Rae Lakes
A. Arrowmaker	Rae Lakes
Therese Zoe	Rae Lakes
Louis Zoe	Rae Lakes
Stanley Washie	Rae Lakes
Alphonse Apple	Rae Lakes
Charlie Tatty	Rae Lakes
Joe Migwi	Rae-Edzo
Violette Camsell-Blondin	Rae-Edzo
Aaron Herter	Rae-Edzo
John Washie	Gameti
Gabriel Apple	Gameti

APPENDIX

I-D-31

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Wha Ti

Date: 03/29/95

No. of Attendees:

4	Review Panel
4	Panel Support
26+	Community Members
2	BHP
2	Press
5	Government
1	Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce

Nature of Meeting: EARP Scoping Meeting

Purpose/Issues Raised:

Chief Charlie Jeremick'a gave the first presentation which covered the following issues: relationship between Dogrib and BHP, land claims, mine impact on the environment, hazardous waste, (Rayrock), winter and all-weather roads, and the effects project development could have on all wildlife, in particular caribou.

Following Chief Jeremick'a's presentation, many different community members spoke to the panel. In addition to the concerns raised by the Chief, issues such as Dogrib employment, hydro power generation, education, benefits of wage economy versus welfare economy, alcohol and drug abuse. Aaron Herter raised the issues of land reclamation, especially after the mine is decommissioned, and the integration of traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge of the environment.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Wha Ti

March 29, 1995

ATTENDEES: (INCOMPLETE LIST)

Chief Charlie Jeremick'a	Wha Ti
Alexi Flunki	Wha Ti
Jimmy Nitsiza	Wha Ti
Joe Zoe-Fish	Wha Ti
Narcisse Bishop	Wha Ti
Michael P. Nitsiza	Wha Ti
Charlie Z. Nitsiza	Wha Ti
Albert Wilkah	Wha Ti
John Beaverdo	Wha Ti
Butha Nitsiza	Wha Ti
Cindy Nitsiza	Wha Ti
Violet Nitsiza	Wha Ti
John Flunkie	Wha Ti
Josi Williah	Wha Ti
Louis Williah	Wha Ti
Richard Romie	Wha Ti
Marie D. Rabesca	Wha Ti
Joe Beaverdo	Wha Ti
Tracy Schik	Wha Ti
Mary R. Moisey	Wha Ti
Rita Beau...	Wha Ti
Joe Migwi	Rae-Edzo
Harry Simpson	Rae Lakes
Charlie Quitte	Rae Lakes
Aaron Herter	Rae Lakes
Violette Camsell	Rae Lakes

APPENDIX

I-D-32

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Vancouver - BHP Offices

Date: 03/30/95

No. of Attendees: 3 Dogrib Representatives
3 BHP Personnel

Nature of Meeting: Status of land claims negotiations, IBA, traditional knowledge

Purpose/Issues Raised: The meeting was requested by the Dogrib leadership to discuss the status of land claims negotiations, the Impact and Benefits Agreement with BHP/Dia Met, and traditional knowledge. The Dogrib leadership is particularly concerned about the lack of progress in their land claims settlement with the federal government. The Dogrib do not want to see other negotiations, such as the IBA, "get ahead" of the land claims settlement. The Dogrib requested that BHP send a letter to DIAND Minister Ron Irwin to request that negotiations resume. BHP agreed and a letter was sent to Minister Irwin on 03/31/95.

ATTENDEES:

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca	Treaty 11
John B. Zoe	Council Executive Director
Ted Blondin	Land Claims Manager
Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
Karen Azinger	Manager, External Affairs, BHP Diamonds, Inc.
Jerry Bair	Consultant

APPENDIX

I-D-33

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Vancouver, BHP Offices

Date: 03/31/95

No. of Attendees: 3 Dogrib Representatives
3 BHP/Consultants

Nature of Meeting: Continuation of meeting held 03/30/95. Discussion of traditional knowledge

Purpose/Issues Raised: The Dogrib leadership expressed concerns about third party exploitation of traditional knowledge. They are also very concerned that their traditional knowledge could be used against them in their land claims negotiations. At the same time, they feel strongly that traditional knowledge should be used in the Regional Study and to assess specific projects like the NWT Diamonds Project.

The Dogrib are developing Protocols for traditional research. BHP encouraged the Dogrib to develop these Protocols as soon as possible. BHP wishes to implement these protocols in order to understand and incorporate traditional knowledge into the plan of development for the project.

ATTENDEES:

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca	Treaty 11
John B. Zoe	Council Executive Director
Ted Blondin	Land Claims Manager
Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
Karen Azinger	Manager, External Affairs, BHP Diamonds, Inc.
Clem Pelletier	President, Rescan Environmental

APPENDIX

I-D-34

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Rae-Edzo

Date: 04/04/95

No. of Attendees: 25-30 Residents (some came & went during session)
4 EARP Panel Members
3 Panel Support
1 BHP Personnel

Nature of Meeting: EARP Scoping Meeting

Purpose/Issues Raised: Specific concerns raised were recognition of historic sites, fencing of tailings areas on the mine site, compensation for land use, the effect of increased air traffic on outfitters' hunting, hazardous waste and disposal of garbage. Several people spoke about caribou migration, employment and business opportunities and traditional knowledge.

Mayor Dan Marion of Rae-Edzo made a strong presentation, stating that his community "wholeheartedly" supported the project, provided BHP live up to its commitments to provide training, jobs and business opportunities. He was also concerned about unemployment in his community, wildlife preservation, environmental issues and economic benefits arising from the project.

BHP participated in a number of informal discussions at breaks and after the meeting.

LIST OF SPEAKERS:

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca
Joe Migweh, Elder (62 yrs)
Ted Blondin
Charlie Bishop, young adult
Suzie Joe MacKenzie, Elder (86 yrs)
Joe Migweh
Maurice _____

Mayor Dan Marion
George Lawman
Jean Pierre Michel, Elder (81 yrs)
Jimmy Martin, Elder (74 yrs)
Tony Erasmus
Violet Camsel Blondin
John B. Zoe

APPENDIX

I-D-35

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Rae

Date: 04/05/95

No. of Attendees: 300+
2 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Career Fair

Purpose/Issues Raised: The Proponent was united to participate in the Chief Jimmy Bruneau School Annual Career Day which was held in the Culture Centre in Rae. High school and junior high students from the Dogrib communities attended, as well as interested parents and other community members.

The Proponent set up an information booth which was staffed by Tina Markovic, Mining Engineer and Nora Lacorne, Secretary, Human Resources. They answered a variety of questions, most of which were concerned with the development itself and what kind of employment could be found there.

Attached please find invitation letter, instruction letter, and copies of a sample handout.

March 7, 1995

Dear Business and Professional person:

Re:

CJBS CAREER DAY

April 5, 1995

The changing labour market offers us many opportunities to pursue different and rewarding career paths and to take control over our personal career development. With the aid of good occupational and career information as well as the support of family, friends and counsellors, we can take advantage of the expanding possibilities which await us in the working world of tomorrow.

To assist our students in exploring their work options in this changing labour market, **Chief Jimmy Bruneau Regional High School** is hosting an all-day Career Fair, **Wednesday, April 5, 1995 at the Culture Centre in Rae**

We are inviting business and professional people from our area to promote their careers with our students.

We particularly invite you to participate. We will have tables, booths and display areas available for your use and invite you also to speak to the students about your career.

Information which would be most interesting and useful to our students includes:

the work performed, the personal qualities of the workers and where they work;

the education, the on-the-job training and the formal training requirements, including subject areas of concentration;

any special registration or licence necessary for work;

Luc Pripick the labour market trends and demand for workers; and

HRC
920-8432 the various organizations where further information can be found or which workers can join.

I will be in contact with you by the middle of March to confirm your participation in our Career Fair, or you can **confirm by Fax**. If you have any questions or suggestions in the mean time, please contact me or Fax me at:

371-4511 Chief Jimmy Bruneau Regional High School or

371-3083 Fax

Sincerely,



Karen Baggs
Guidance Counsellor

March 21, 1995

Dear Presenter;

Thank you so much for agreeing to come to the CJBS Career Fair. We really appreciate your time and effort.

Your display can be assembled from 9:00 - 10:30am on Wednesday, **April 5, 1995** until the opening at **10:45 am**. Signs will be in place. Also students with the name tags will assist you in the **Culture Center in Rae**.

Some Booths may want to have a draw. If you wish we could draw at the same time, about 3:15pm.

Students will be going around with a sheet, which will be use as a guide for them especially the Senior High Students. Try to encourage the students to ask questions, majority are very shy.

The Time Frame:

10:45 - 12:10	Senior High Students
12:30 - 1:30	LUNCH (not sure where)
1:30 - 2:15	Parents and Community Members
2:15 - 3:30	Junior High Students (from the Dogrib Communities: Rae Lakes, Snare Lakes, Wha Ti, Dettah, Rae- Edzo)

Please let me know the number of people coming from your area? If you need any equipment? How many tables you need ? If you have any suggestions or ideas you have to offer to improve on the Career Fair from last year, please let me know.

Fax: 371 - 3083

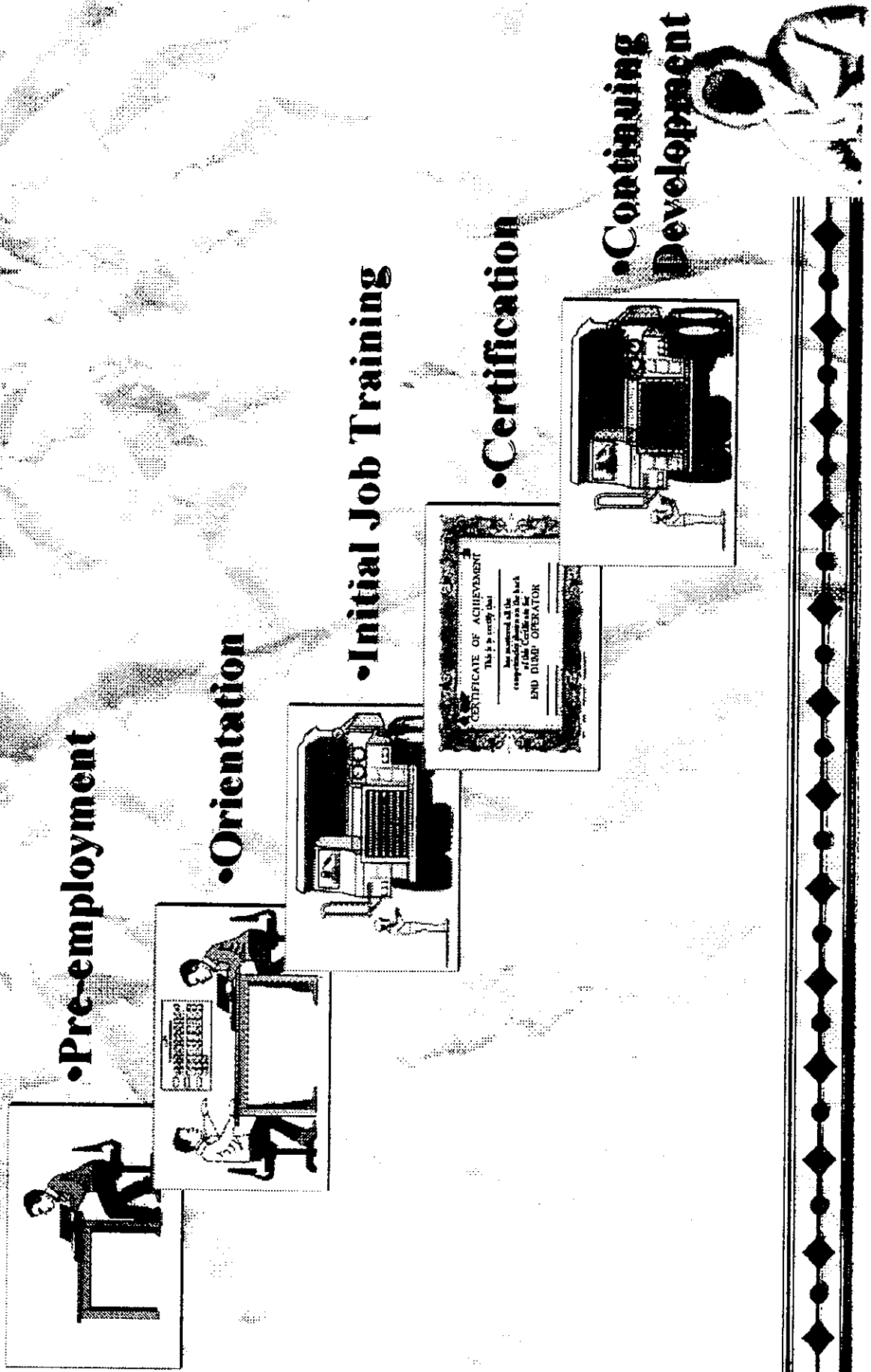
Thanks,



Karen Baggs
Guidance Counsellor



Five Stages

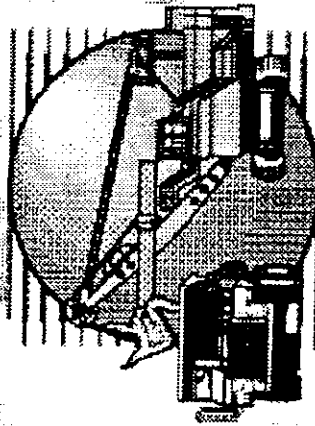
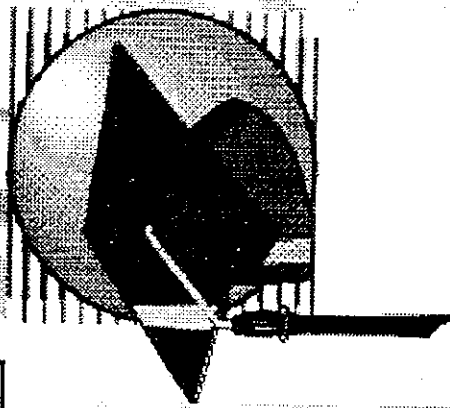


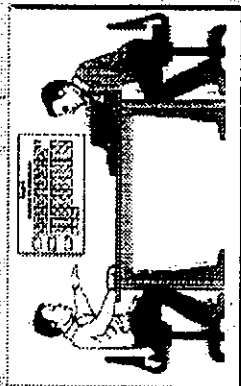


Pre-employment Training

A mix of:

- existing courses
- new programs
- on-job experiences

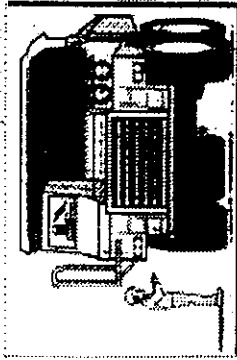




Orientation

- 
- **Site and working conditions**
 - **Safety**
 - **Environmental Protection**
 - **Quality**
 - **Training plans**

[illegible]



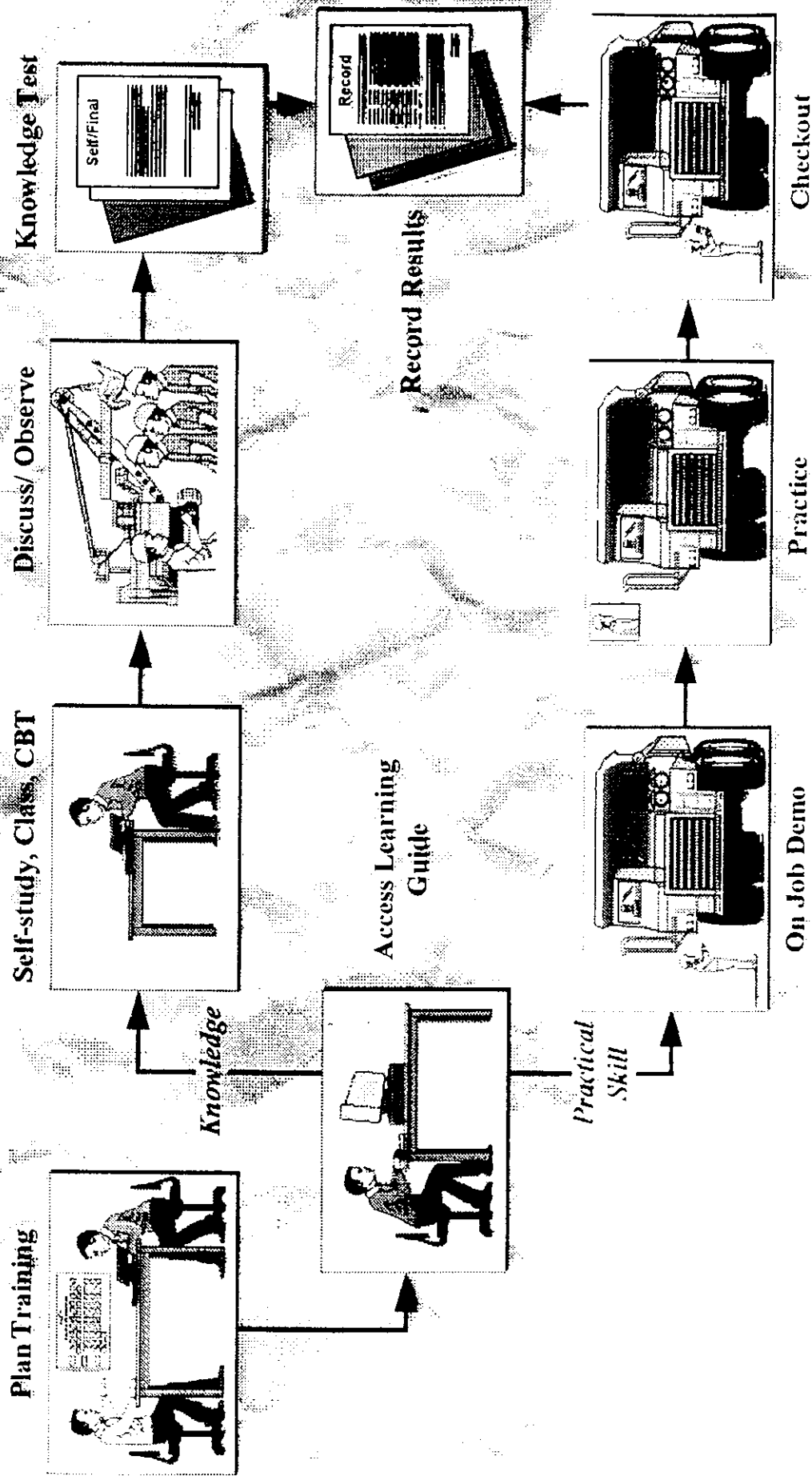
Initial Job Training

- Competency-based
- On-job
- Complete performance support



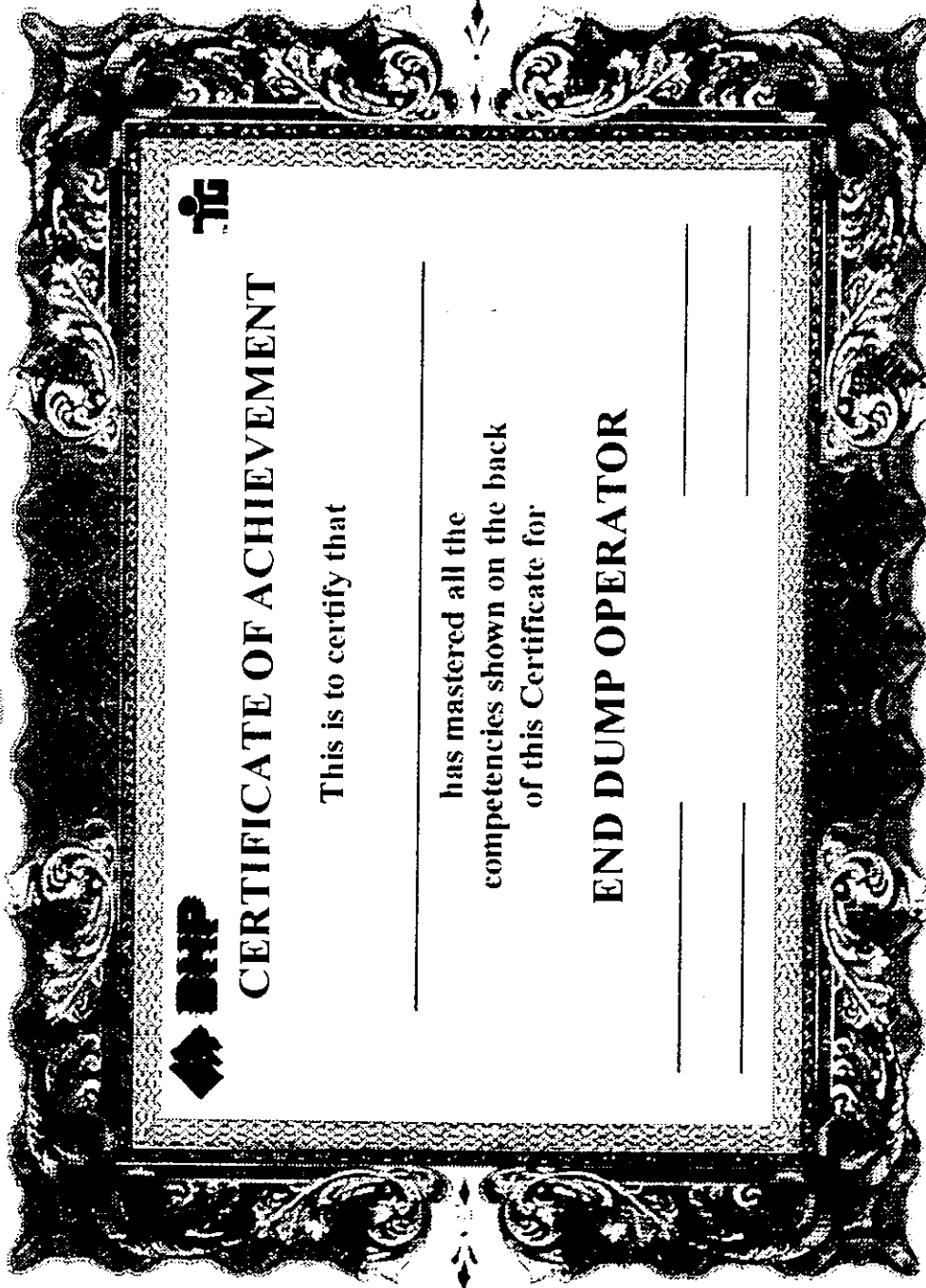


On Job Learning System





Certification



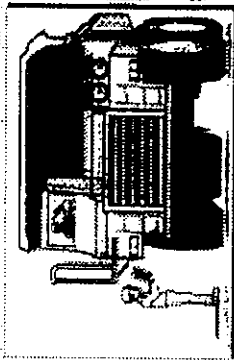
CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This is to certify that

_____ has mastered all the
competencies shown on the back
of this Certificate for

END DUMP OPERATOR





Continuing Development

- Maintain certification
- Add skills and knowledge
- Train for other jobs





EXAMPLES OF MINING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

MINE ENGINEER

If you like to determine cause and effect, work with numbers, ask questions of how and why or you enjoy design work then Mine Engineering may be the career for you.

As a Mine Engineer you will work with all kinds of people and work to optimize mine operations to reduce costs. This can be achieved through mine design, mine planning, equipment selection and production reporting. Other functions may include designing ore control from assays and flagging the ore control in the field.

A Mine Engineer requires a university degree in Mine Engineering, Geological Engineering, Civil Engineering or some other related Engineering field.

High School classes that may be useful as preparation for university are Chemistry, Physics, Earth Science, Math, English and Computer Science.

MINE GEOLOGIST

Are you curious about the earth and how it was formed or do you like rocks and minerals? Do you want to know where mineral resources occur and do you enjoy challenges? If so, you may want to be a Mine Geologist.

As a Mine Geologist you will look at rocks in a mine setting, study the relationship of geology (faults, rock types, structures, etc.) to ore formation and drill to identify ore deposits. Your time will be split between office work of drawing maps and logging information to working in the field to obtain information.

To be a Mine Geologist you will need a university degree in Geology or a related field.

Course work in High School that may be useful include Earth Science, Chemistry, Math, Computer Science and Physics.

SYSTEMS MANAGER

If you enjoy the challenge of computers and like working with people then you should consider Systems Manager. You will work with many types of people and will need to be good at solving problems.

As a Systems Manager you are responsible for the operation of all computer hardware and software. In addition you will provide new or updated programming via development or purchase, training and troubleshooting for personnel on hardware and software and enforce company policy.

As a Systems Manager you will have a university degree in Computer Science or related field. You will also have two to five years experience working with information (computer) systems.

In High School you will need to take all the Computer Science, Math and Typing courses available.

ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR

If you love the out-of-doors and want to see the environment managed rather than abused, if you are a self-motivator with good negotiating skills and tact then you might like the job of Environmental Coordinator. In this position you will work with all kinds of people on the mine site as well as Provincial, Territorial and Federal Environmental Agency personnel.

As a coordinator you would be responsible for water, soil and air monitoring procedures including reporting, implementing environmental programs which would include reclamation and water management and guiding on-site environmental tours and inspections.

To become an Environmental Coordinator you will need a university degree in Environmental Science, Engineering, Geohydrology, Metallurgy, Geology, Chemistry or Resource Management. In addition you will also have one to two years experience in the Mining Industry.

Helpful High School courses would include Chemistry, Earth and/or Biological Science, Computer Science and Math.

ELECTRICIAN

If you enjoy electronics, are curious about how electricity works, or just want to learn more about electricity then maybe you would like to be an Electrician.

As an Electrician you would work on electrical construction, instrumentation, and all electrical repairs on mine equipment. You will also be required to use a electrical hand and power tools, plus electrical test equipment. In addition you must have a working knowledge of Alternating Current (A.C.) and Direct Current (D.C.) electrical theory and be able to work from schematics and blueprints.

You must be willing to train on programmable controllers and computers. In addition you will be required to pass a written electrical test.

To be an Electrician you will have two (2) years of electrical experience in maintenance, electrical construction, instrumentation, or other associated electrical fields. High School course work that may be helpful is Math, Physics, Drafting, Auto Shop, and any other opportunities that provide a background in electronics. You may decide to attend a trade school for training in electrical technology.

MECHANIC

Do you enjoy the challenge of machinery? Do you think you will have satisfaction from diagnosing and repairing problems on equipment? Do you enjoy working with your hands and with tools? If so then maybe you should consider a career in Mechanics.

As a Mechanic you will diagnose, document, and repair (with technical assistance when required) all mobile equipment on the mine site. You will be trained on the operation of all mobile equipment which includes front end loaders, trucks, graders, dozers, pickups, cranes, forklifts, etc. You will be knowledgeable about the proper use of tools and equipment for repair operations and also do some minor welding. To be a Mechanic a minimum of two (2) years experience in mobile equipment repairs is required. In addition as a Mechanic you will need to be able to communicate with people both verbally and in writing.

Helpful High School course work would include English, Math, Computer Science, Auto Shop and Welding. You may also desire to attend a trade school for training in diesel equipment repair.

MINE SURVEYOR

Do you like the out-of-doors? Do you find it challenging to work with math problems, especially algebra and trigonometry? Do you enjoy people? Do you like physical as well as mental work? If so then consider the job of Mine Surveyor.

A Mine Surveyor provides all sorts of information to personnel all over the mine site. This information may include the location of ore and waste, it may show the location of buildings, fences or power lines. You may be called upon to provide elevations or to locate underground workings, drill bits, etc., in the field. In addition you may be required to supervise personnel.

As a Mine Surveyor you will have to have a degree in Surveying two (2) years from a university certified by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) or you may have an Engineering Degree with a surveying emphasis. You will also have two to five years experience working on a mine survey crew.

ACCOUNTANT

If you like to work with numbers and enjoy the financial aspects of a company then you should consider Accounting.

As an Accountant you handle the financial data and keep track of income, expenditures, and taxes. You provide statements and information showing profit and loss, financial position, as well as assets and liabilities. You help the mining company run as economically as possible.

You will mostly work in an office and use mostly a calculator and computer.

As an Accountant you will have a university degree in accounting or business administration.

Course work in High School that may be useful include Computer Science, Math, Typing, and Accounting.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

If you love people and enjoy the challenge of organizing functions, business trips, and social functions, then you might like the job of an Administrative Assistant.

Administrative Assistants in a mining operation do record keeping, typing of statistics and technical reports, sometimes travel planning and a lot of organizing. Administrative Assistant use several basic office machines, a computer, calculator, telephone, fax and copier machine among others. Administrative Assistant work with many different people, administrators, miners, contractors, sometimes government officials, depending on their level of responsibility.

Administrative Assistants need basic training in secretarial skills. They need computer training and good public relation skills. A good background in science is helpful for the technical aspect.

PURCHASING AGENTS

If you enjoy shopping and spending money wisely then you will enjoy the position of Purchasing Agent.

Purchasing Agents or buyers purchase everything for the mining operation from the heavy equipment to office supplies. In a large operation there might be several buyers, each with a different speciality. Purchasing Agents work in an office and sometimes travel to inspect equipment before purchase. Purchasing Agents use a computer, fax machine and price catalogues.

Purchasing Agents need at least a High School diploma and experience in buying. They must be knowledgeable about mining and mining equipment.

APPENDIX

I-D-36

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11
Community	Wha Ti
Date:	04/25/95
No. of Attendees:	39
Nature of Meeting:	Community Meeting
Purpose/Issues Raised:	<p>Environmental and employment issues were raised at this meeting. Concern was expressed for the effect any possible contamination could have on fish and wildlife. The point was made that the Lac de Gras area is a traditional Dogrib area and therefore important. Employment and training for youth and for those who don't speak English were issues considered important, as unemployment levels in the community are high.</p> <p>The timing of the EIS concerned the Dogrib because they are busy in July, August and September and would need more time to reply.</p> <p>The Dogrib requested that BHP keep them informed of everything that is happening on their land, and asked that BHP not break their promises as other mines have in the past.</p>

COMMUNITY MEETING

WHA TI
April 25, 1995

ATTENDEES:

Violette Camsell-Blondin	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Joe Migwi	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
James Rabesca	Interpreter
Jonas Lafferty	Interpreter
Community members	
Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
David Boyd	Manager, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Project
Barb Brown	Community Consultant
Marc Stevenson	University of Alberta
Renee Daniels	Outcrop

APPENDIX

I-D-37

Group:	Dogrib Treaty 11
Community	Rae Lakes
Date:	04/26/95
No. of Attendees:	44
Nature of Meeting:	Community Meeting
Purpose/Issues Raised:	<p>Environmental concerns raised included how long lakes will be drained and the effect this would have on fish and what effect the mine could have on caribou in the Lac de Gras area. Employment and training concerns centred on training for those who don't speak English, and adequate salaries to meet the high cost of living in the community.</p> <p>The Dogrib requested that BHP keep them informed about current and proposed development. They would like to see continuing, ongoing communication about the mine on their land. They want to maintain a good working relationship with BHP and ensure that promises are kept.</p> <p>Several other requests included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional food at the mine• BHP help speed up land claims negotiations with the Federal government• Funding to build their church• Dogrib arts and crafts to be sold at the mine• Dogrib access to the reclamation fund

COMMUNITY MEETING

RAE LAKES

April 26, 1994

ATTENDEES:

Violette Camsell-Blondin	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Joe Migwi	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
James Rabesca	Interpreter
Jonas Lafferty	Interpreter
Plus several community members	
Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
David Boyd	Manager, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Barb Brown	Community Consultant
Renee Daniels	Outcrop
Marc Stevenson	University of Alberta

APPENDIX

I-D-38

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Snare Lakes

Date: 04/26/95

No. of Attendees: 14

Nature of Meeting: Community Meeting

Purpose/Issues Raised: Several issues raised at this meeting included:

- Dogrib want to do their own traditional knowledge study and requested funding to pay the elders and students in the summer
- Youth tour of the mine site
- Royalties for the Dogrib because the mine sits on their land
- Hunting in the Lac de Gras area
- Approval of BHP's policy that mine site be drug and alcohol free
- Snare Lake unemployed could find work at the mine

COMMUNITY MEETING

SNARE LAKE

April 26, 1995

ATTENDEES:

Violette Camsell-Blondin	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Joe Migwi	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
James Rabesca	Interpreter
Jonas Lafferty	Interpreter
Community members	
Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
David Boyd	Manager, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Project
Barb Brown	Community Consultant
Marc Stevenson	University of Alberta
Renee Daniels	Outcrop

APPENDIX

I-D-39

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Wha Ti

Date: 05/10-11/95

No. of Attendees: 64 Community Members
2 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Community Mobilization Workshop for Youth

Purpose/Issues Raised: In order to reduce negative impacts and strengthen positive impacts any mine development may have, BHP has hired Barbara Brown, a community mobilization consultant, to organize and facilitate community mobilization workshops.

The first workshop, held in Wha Ti, was targeted at the youth and the elders, although anyone so inclined could attend. The workshop focused on strengthening the community through mobilizing people and resources at the community level. Building and identifying potential partnerships, operating strategies and various initiatives identified by the community helps participants learn that their efforts can be self-sustaining over the long term.

Approximately 64 people attended, the majority of whom were young people. The attached summary lists attendees and their comments.

**BUILDING SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY
WORKFORCES AND COMMUNITIES**

**YOUTH
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION VISION-SETTING WORKSHOP
A JOINT PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY
WHA TI AND NWT DIAMONDS PROJECT
*PEOPLE TAKING ACTION***

SUMMARY OF YOUTH WORKSHOP IDEAS

I. Welcome and Opening Prayer

.Chief Charles Jeremick'ca introduced Barb Brown and the purpose of the workshop to the youth. He talked about why she was invited to the community and that the workshop was to have started last night but it had been postponed. This workshop would be with the students and those community members and Elders present and the other community workshop would start at 1:00 pm.

.Elder Pierre Beaverho opened the workshop with a prayer.

2. Purpose of the Workshop Reviewed

.Students were asked to form a circle. Barb discussed what the workshop was about, what activities would happen and how the ideas shared would be used. She reminded the students and other community members to take an index card and write what they would like to learn from the community mobilization workshop and these would be looked at later.

3. Small Group Youth Vision-Setting Brainstorm Session

.Students were asked to think about what would make them make good healthy choices to do with their lives. What kinds of activities, programs would help them choose not to use alcohol and other drugs, want to stay in school and would strengthen families and respect their strong cultural beliefs and traditions.

.Students were given instructions as to how the small group activities would work. They were to number off and form three working

groups, choose a group facilitator, choose someone to write the brainstorm ideas on large flipchart paper and choose a boy and a girl to present the ideas generated. Barb talked about what youth in other communities thought were important to them. Activities that were fun and planned by the youth had been identified as important. Others had said job opportunities were important and more fun family activities and programs were also mentioned.

.Before this activity began, a woman from Wha Ti asked if she could share her feeling and thoughts with the students. She came to the circle and this is what Sovie Williah shared. She said she would like to share something with the students and the community that she had held in for a long time. She said she had phoned the police for her son because he had threatened their lives and she had never intended to involve the police, but she felt she didn't have any other choice at the time. Even though she had always encouraged her son and she loved him. She said that parenting is a big responsibility. Her sister's son had committed suicide right in the center of this community years ago. She said this was the first time she had ever told this story and that she felt better for doing so. Her message to the students was to not get involved with crime, to stay in school and get a good education and to listen to their teachers and their parents.

.Students were asked to break into their groups and do the first brainstorm activity before lunch. All three groups finished and left for lunch at 12:00 noon.

Workshop began at 1:30pm

4. Large Group Presentations of Youth Vision Priority-Setting

.Students spent time after lunch deciding which were their two top priorities, why they were and who would present. The youth priorities presented were:

- .Group 2 - Youth Presenters: Mavis Moosenose and Jonathan Stauffer
 - . Complete Brainstorm ideas on separate page
 - . Priority 1: Getting involved with Elders, community, job and family
 - . Priority2: Organize sports
- .Group 1 - Youth Presenters: Christine Simpson and Leon Nitsiza
 - . Complete Brainstorm ideas on separate page
 - . Priority 1: Tradition
 - . Priority 2: Education

Group 3 - Youth Presenters: Samantha Nitsiza and Justin Nitsiza

.Complete Brainstorm ideas on separate page

.Priority 1: Learn Tradition skills

.Priority 2: Youth Conference

Students had a 10 minute break.

5. Large Group Activity

.Students were asked to bring a chair and form a circle. Barb talked about who she was and what her role was with the NWT Community Mobilization Project. Barb went through the questions people had written on the index cards. Many of them were about BHP, what they had to offer communities, what kind of job opportunities would be available, and the environmental impact of the mine. Others asked questions about how the community could reduce the alcohol abuse, what programs were available and how was BHP going to help. The group was told that some questions would be taken back to BHP to be answered and then presented to the community later.

6. Final Small Group Activity

.Students were asked to break into their three groups and brainstorm a list of all the things they learned from the workshop and be prepared to present them to the large group.

.Each group presented what they had learned. The complete lists can be found at the back of this report. Listed below are a few of the comments:

- .we learned to help each other, to brainstorm, to present,
- .we learned to co-operate, to speak out loud and speak our mind
- .we learned that our culture is still important and helping our Elders
- .we learned that youth are important
- .we learned about BHP
- .we learned that youth can do things that they've never done before

7. Closing Remarks

Barb thanked the students for their co-operation and participation. She mentioned how much she had enjoyed working with them and talked about working with the students the next time she came back to the community.

Elder Pierre Beaverho provided summary remarks and closing prayer.

**BUILDING SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY
WORKFORCES AND COMMUNITIES**

**COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION VISION-SETTING WORKSHOP
A JOINT PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY
WHA TI AND NWT DIAMONDS PROJECT
*PEOPLE TAKING ACTION***

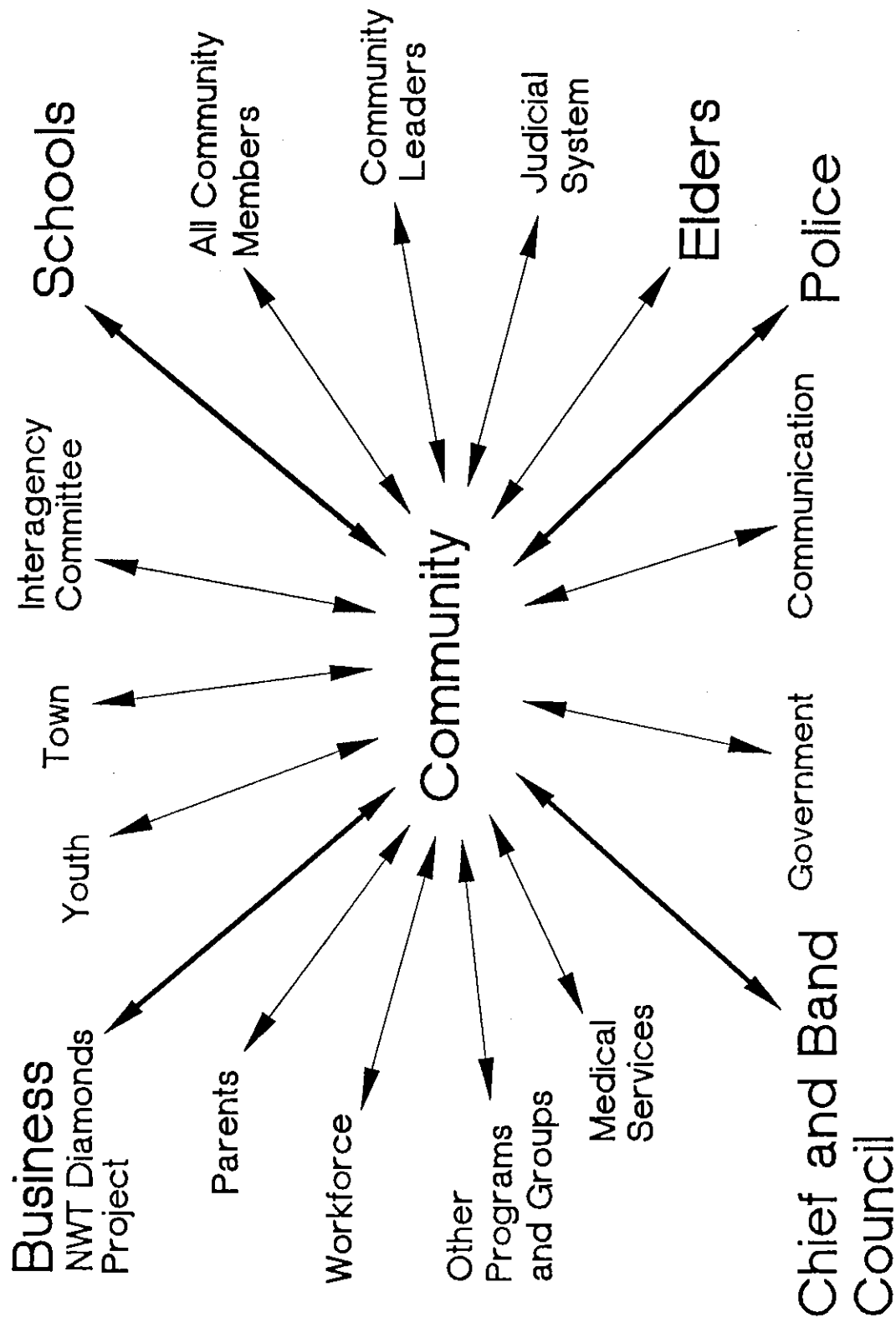
**SUMMARY OF WHA TI YOUTH VISION-SETTING
WORKSHOP**

May 11, 1995

Prepared by:
Barbara A. Brown
Community Mobilization
Project Consultant
NWT Diamonds Project

BUILDING SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES IN THE NWT

People Taking Action



BUILDING SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY WORKFORCES AND COMMUNITIES

What Do You Want to Learn from The Community Mobilization Workshop?

Help one another, pray with each other and make sure we work together.

A healing workshop in the community for your elders which is really good, from the BHP staff.

What do you think will happen if there is diamonds and BHP will build a mine here in Wha Ti?

Will BHP pollute our lake and hurt the fishes?

Do they have to cut down more trees for more room?

How will BHP contribute to a safe, secure and healthy Wha Ti?

About community, healing and communication.

How can young people and the elders work together in the community?

How is BHP going to help the community?

There is no co-operation/communication between the elders and youth. Although people stay sober they cannot seem to work together.

I would like learn more about the environmental impact. I want to know if they (BHP) are doing more testing - referring to the environment.

How can alcoholism be stopped?

What will all the BHP employees' money do to the community of Wha Ti?

Will it help or hurt our community?

I want to get a job.

What kind of jobs are being something in the future?

What is the best job and pay big money two weeks?

What is BHP?\

How can we get a job?

How can we find a job?

How will alcoholism be stopped?

I wouldn't mind have a high school here in Wha Ti so we don't have to go anywhere to stay in school.

How much are you going to pay the community?

What about pollution?

When you are working at BHP, do we have to find our own place or stay at the residence?

How are people from here going to get a job?

Where do you live or where do you work?

What community is BHP held?

I want to learn about safety and what people do.

I want to know about BHP. What is it?

What will it do for the kids of the Wha Ti?

Duh!!

What jobs are open in BHP?

Where is BHP?

What community?

How much hours do we work?

Some people say there are diamonds not far from here.

In a couple of years do you think there will be a mine?

How are people from here going to get a job?

I don't know anything about it.

If we work for BHP who will pay for the plane for our food or where will we stay?

I was wondering about the long term effects of the move on the traditional lifestyle of the Dene people.

BUILDING SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY WORKFORCES AND COMMUNITIES

Our Community Resources

Identified by youth:

elders
youth
recreation (activities, events)
Meniknon hotel
school
Hamlet office
Band office
Community hall (pool hall)
Wha Ti tannery (hides, furs)
Health centre (nurse)
Khon Meni Cafe
church (priest)
housing corporation
support group (men and women's)
cemetery
Co-op (manager, employees,
products)
lodge (restaurant)
Arctic College
Alex's Confectionery (manager,
employees, products)
forestry
renewable resources
fishing camp
Department of Public Works (GNWT)
economic development

social services
development co-operation
RCMP
radio station
Power Corporation
handgames
drum dances
sewing
speak our own language
gas station
Fourth Bay Garage
community counsellor
hunting
trapping
boating
fishing
skidooing
Northwest Tel
canoeing
snowshoeing
picnics
Ptarmigan agents
Air Tindi agents

BUILDING SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY WORKFORCES AND COMMUNITIES

Wha Ti Youth Vision Brainstorming Activity

GROUP 1

STUDENT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS:

Derek Beaverho
Leanne Moosenose
Thomas Rabesca
Darrell Simpson
Sue-Ellen Zoe
Miranda Zoe

YOUTH PRESENTERS:

Leon Nitsiza
Christina Simpson

tradition
education
business
respect
jobs
fun
baseball
sports
get involved
cultural activity
friends
family
elders
talking
sharing
working together
caring
helping one another
drum dance
handgames
going out on the land
fishing
soccer, hockey
camping
hunting
swimming
canoeing

Priority 1
Priority 2

GROUP 2

STUDENT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS:

Bernice Beaverho
Shawn Gargan
Laura Romie
Barbara Wedawin
Miranda Zoe

YOUTH PRESENTERS: Mavis Moosenose
Jonathan Stouffer

getting involved with elders **Priority 1**

(community, job, family)

organize sport **Priority 2**

(make your own rules, baseball, school sports, arcades)

going out on the land

be a good listener

helping elders

(chop wood, listen, hunting, stories, advice)

maintain culture

(drum dance, handgames, sewing, arts
and crafts, legend stories, tanning
hides, language)

more programs

(training workshops, conferences, summer jobs for students)

identity

(knowing who you are, where you stand)

GROUP 3

STUDENT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS:

Jonas Jeremickca
Chrissy Moosenose
Jatonia Nitsiza
Suzanne Wedawin
Tiffany Wedawin

YOUTH PRESENTERS: Justin Nitsiza

Samantha Nitsiza

learn traditional skills

Priority 1

youth conference

Priority 2

drum dances

teamwork

have respect for others

sports

get involved

sharing

handgames

trapping, hunting and fishing

craftworks

swimming

cafeteria in school

to become an actor

theatre

staying healthy (exercising, eating right)

arcade

elders

good friends help you make good decisions

teachers

school

meetings, workshops

radio

go to church

communication

learn (watch TV news)

gather information

research

our culture

dances

performing

student exchange

Wha Ti Youth Vision Priorities

YOUTH PRESENTERS: PRIORITIES:

Y O U T H V I S I O N

Jonathan and Mavis getting involved with the community and elders
organize sports

Leon and Christina tradition
education

Samantha and Justin learn traditional skills
youth conference

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY: brainstorm what was learned
present ideas

GROUP 1

YOUTH PRESENTERS: Leon Nitsiza and Christina Simpson

help each other
we learn to use our minds
keeping tradition alive
speaking your mind
youth are important
asking questions
sharing ideas
helping elders
helping the community
listening to each other
respecting our land

GROUP 2

YOUTH PRESENTERS: Jonathan Stouffer and Mavis Moosenose

we learned what BHP stood for (Broken Hill Properties)
we learned how to co-operate
we learned how to speak out loud or speak our mind
we learned about where the mine is going to be built
things that we learn are important (how to get a job, etc.)
we learned how to help each other

GROUP 3

YOUTH PRESENTERS:

Samantha Nitsiza and Justin Nitsiza

we learned to speak loud enough for others to hear

we learned that our culture is still important

we learned that youth can do things they have never done before

we learned that our language is going away because kids do not want to be taught by adults

we learned that education is good for finding a job

we learned that Crocodile Dundee is from Australia in Broken Hill

we learned how to present

we learned what the company BHP does

we learned how to brainstorm

we learned to help each other

we learned to help the elders

we learned to ask questions

we learned to help the community

we learned to co-operate

**ADDRESSES
WHA TI, NWT
XOE 1P0**

Elders:

Pierre Beaverho		
Narcisse Bishop		
Rob Doherty		8 - 9 teacher
Terry Doron	Box 29	7 - 8 teacher
Pat Harrish	RCMP, Rae	
	XOE OXO	
Louis Wedawin	P. O. Box 57	
Sophie Williah		
Philip Zoe	P. O. Box 40	

Community Members:

Alfred Beaverho		
Jo Beaverho		573-3243
N. Bishop		
Roger Camille	Box 52	573-3452
Bill Cole	RCMP Yellowknife	920-8364
Rob Doherty	Teacher	
Mac Eaton	RCMP, Wha Ti	573-3702
Rick Edgerican	Box 2846	873-9353
	YK, X1A 1S8	
Alana Engler	YK	873-4461
Sam Flunkie	Box 74	573-3125
Pat Harrish	NCO Rae Detachment	392-6181
Charlie Jeremicka (Chief)		573-3032
Mary Ann Jeremicka		573-3032
Therese Jeremicka	Box 53	573-3147
Jonas Lafferty	Fort Rae	
Rose Lemouelle	Box 61, Rae	392-6563
Nick Mantla	Box 44	573-3401
Georgie Mantla		
Alex M. Nitsiza		573-3241
Georgie Nitsiza		573-3342
Dolphus Nitsiza	Box 100	573-3501
Francene Ross	Rae	392-6450
Russell Simpson		573-3219
Louie W.		573-3205
Maurice Zo	Box 80	

Student Workshop Participants:

Andrew Alex	Box 35
Shawn Gargan	Box 64
Bernice Beaverho	Box 98
Derek Beaverho	Box 22
Jonas Jeremicka	Box 83
Rita Mantla	
Angus Moosenose	Box 95
Chrissy Moosenose	Box 52
Leanne Moosenose	Box 52
Mavis Moosenose	Box 52
April Nitsiza	Box 55
Eva Nitsiza	Box 74
Jatonia Nitsiza	Box 55
Justin Nitsiza	Box 56
Leon Nitsiza	Box 32
Samantha Nitsiza	Box 60
Tony Nitsiza	
Thomas Rabesca	Box 94
Laura Romie	Box 88
Tracy Schilz	Box 43
Christina Simpson	Box 85
Darrell Simpson	Box 38
Kevin Simson	Box 38
Jonathan Stouffer	Box 50
Barbara Ann Wedawin	Box 40
Marlene Wedawin	Box 57
Suzanne Wedawin	Box 57
Tiffany Wedawin	Box 57
Miranda Zoe	Box 84
Sue-Ellen Zoe	Box 84
Trudy Zoe	Box 45

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the Chief, Band Council, Elders, Community Leaders, students, teachers, and the community of Wha Ti for inviting us, and to the NWT Diamonds Project, who had the vision and provided the resources to help it happen.

Special thanks to the youth who participated in the Wha Ti Community Mobilization Vision- Setting Workshop.

To all the community members that assisted in helping plan the community mobilization youth workshop including the teachers, the parents, the community hall representatives, the Elders, the RCMP representatives and the translators; your support was greatly appreciated.

Finally, thank you to the community of Wha Ti for your commitment and willingness to share in the responsibility of making this first Community Mobilization Youth Vision-Setting Workshop such a great success. Together, we can strengthen our families, our young people and our communities.

APPENDIX

I-D-40

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Yellowknife

Date: 06/02/95

No. of Attendees: 12 Treaty 11
8 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Luncheon Meeting

Purpose/Issues Raised: Bruce Turner updated the Treaty 11 leadership with a project overview and an outline of the progress of the environmental review process. He announced his transfer to the BHP project in Escondida, Chile and introduced Jim Excell as the new Project Manager for BHP Diamonds Inc.

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca responded by saying he was pleased with the relationship that has developed between BHP and Treaty 11, and hoped it would continue. Chief Charlie Jeremicke'a, Chief Joseph Judas and Chief Henry Gon all reiterated Chief Rabesca's remarks.

Jim Excell spoke to reassure the Treaty 11 leadership that despite a change in Project management personnel, BHP's policies and plans for the development of the NWT Diamonds project would not change. He stated he was looking forward to continuing the good working relationship with Treaty 11.

LUNCHEON MEETING

YELLOWKNIFE

June 2, 1995

ATTENDEES:

TREATY 11

Grand Chief Joe Rabesca
Chief Charlie Jeremickc'a
Chief Henry Gon
Chief Joseph Judas
John B. Zoe
Eddie Erasmus
Ted Blondin
Violet Camsell-Blondin
Al Jamal
James Wah Shee
John Bekale
Alexis Arrowmaker

BHP

Bruce Turner	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project (Transferred)
Jim Excell	Project Manager, NWT Diamonds Project
Elmer Lincoln	Manager, Tribal and Governmental Affairs, W.U.S.M.
Jim Carlson	Manager, Administration, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Jaap Zwaan	Chief Mine Engineer, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Dan Johnson	Manager, Project Engineering and Construction, BHP Diamonds Inc.
David Boyd	Manager, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Barbara Brown	Director, Community Development Associates

APPENDIX

I-D-41

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Koala Camp

Date: 06/06/95

No. of Attendees: 13 Dogrib
3 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Mine Site Tour

Purpose/Issues Raised: At the request of Treaty 11 leadership in May, BHP arranged to fly some high school students from Snare Lake to Koala Camp for a mine site tour.

Accompanied by Jim Swanton, Purchasing Supervisor, the students flew from Snare Lake to Koala Camp where they were given a safety orientation by Eric Almquist. Eric then showed the most recent video and answered the students' questions.

After lunch, Eric toured the students through the camp, and Mike Glennon gave them a plant tour along with a bus tour of the whole site.

The plane departed at 3:00 p.m. to take the students home to Snare Lake.

MINE SITE TOUR

KOALA CAMP

June 6, 1995

ATTENDEES:

Brad Faulkner	Principal, Snare Lake School
Mary Adele Tsatchia	Parent
Joni Michelle Tsatchia	
Juanita Judas	
Lisa Judas	
Jesse Adam Eyakfwo	
Christopher football	
Pamela Lamouille	
Lee Ann Rabesca	
Diane Kodzin	
Martha Kodzin	
John-John Lafferty	
Therese Boline	

BHP

Jim Swanton	Purchasing Supervisor
Eric Almquist	Safety Officer, Koala Camp
Mike Glennon	Plant Supervisor

APPENDIX

I-D-42

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community Koala Camp

Date: 06/08/95

No. of Attendees: 14 Students and Teachers
2 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Mine Site Tour

Purpose/Issues Raised: As part of the community relations program with the Dogrib Treaty 11, BHP arranged to fly some students and teachers from Rae Lakes and Snare Lake to Koala camp for a mine site tour.

After the safety induction and lunch with the camp personnel, the students and teachers were toured through the plant and around the site by bus. They were accompanied by Rumiko Hermann, Accounting Supervisor, Yellowknife Office and Gary Clark of the Navajo Mine, Farmington, New Mexico.

APPENDIX #

I-D-43

Group: Dogrib Treaty 11

Community: Wha Ti

Date: 06/13-14/95

No. of Attendees: 150 Community Members
3 BHP

Nature of Meeting: Community Mobilization Workshop

Purpose/Issues Raised: This was the second workshop in the community mobilization program, the follow-up to the successful first workshop held in Wha Ti in May 1995.

Please see attached agenda for outline of activities.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION WORKSHOP

WHA TI

June 13-14, 1995

ATTENDEES:

Barbara Brown	Director, Community Mobilization
Nora Lacorne	Secretary, Human Resources, BHP Diamonds Inc.
Chris Hanks	Anthropologist
Jonas Lafferty	Interpreter
Alphonse Natsiza	Interpreter
Sgt. Pat Harrish	RCMP

**BUILDING SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY
COMMUNITIES and Workforces**

**COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION VISION-SETTING WORKSHOP
A JOINT PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY
WHA TI AND NWT DIAMONDS PROJECT
PEOPLE TAKING ACTION
June 13 and 14, 1995**

JUNE 13, 1995
7:00 - 10:00 p.m.

**TRADITIONAL FEEDING OF THE FIRE CEREMONY
DAY I**

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP AGENDA

1. WELCOME

Chief Jeremick 'ca

OPENING PRAYER SONG

Community Elders

2. CEREMONY

Drummers

3. FEEDING OF THE FIRE CEREMONY Lunch in School Gym

Introduction of Community Workshop - Chief Jeremick'ca

- introduction of Community Mobilization Resource Team
- Barbara Brown, Nora Lacorne, David Boyd, Chris Hanks
- Jonas Lafferty and Alphonse Nitsiza - interpreters
- Other Resource Team Members - RCMP Sergeant Pat Harrish

4. REVIEW PURPOSE OF WORKSHOP

Share the Dawson Creek Youth Strategy Story

Goals and Objectives:

- explain the process of strengthening communities, sharing responsibilities, developing partnerships and developing strategies
- respect cultural and traditional uniqueness of Wha Ti
- create a positive healthy Community Vision that will:
 - focus on identifying priorities of Wha Ti
 - prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug abuse, violence etc.,
 - link the strengths, gifts, skills and experiences of everyone in the community
 - develop ongoing, self-sustaining, community driven action plans in partnership with the community, BHP and others
 - educate and promote healthy self-esteem of youth in the community
 - strengthen families and communities
- identify and develop community and family support programs for workers their families and the community
- share Youth Vision and Priorities identified

5. CHALLENGE TO THE COMMUNITY

- think about what you want for your community and come prepared to share one skill, gift, experience or resource you can offer the community
- each community participant is given one index card to write ideas down

6. CLOSING PRAYER AND THANK YOU

**BUILDING A SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY WHA TI COMMUNITY VISION
DAY II**

June 14, 1995

10:00 - 4:00 p.m.

7. WELCOME AND OPENING PRAYER - Chief Jeremick'ca

Present Working Agenda

8. REVIEW GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP:

BUILDING A SAFE, SECURE AND HEALTHY COMMUNITY VISION and PRIORITIES FOR WHA TI

- share Carcross, Yukon community story

9. COMMUNITY VISION-SETTING AND PRIORITIES ACTIVITY

A. Small Group Activities:

- ask for a group facilitator, recorder and presenter
- write all ideas on flipchart paper with felt pens

BREAK

B. Large Group Activity:

- each group present Vision

LUNCH 12:00 - 1:15p.m.

C. Community Priorities:

- During Lunch Break Community members choose priority of interest to work on during afternoon session

10. ACTION PLANNING COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS

A. Community Solutions - Action Planning Small Group Activity:

- community members form Priority Action Planning groups
- each working group to choose facilitator, recorders and presenters (one adult and one youth)
- brainstorm and record all potential solutions

BREAK:

B. Large Group Presentations

- Small Group Solutions and Action Plans

12. TAKING ACTION

- what community resources exist
- what other resources, skills, information is needed
- what is working in other communities?
- what can work in Wha Ti - show diagram of potential partners

13. NEXT STEPS

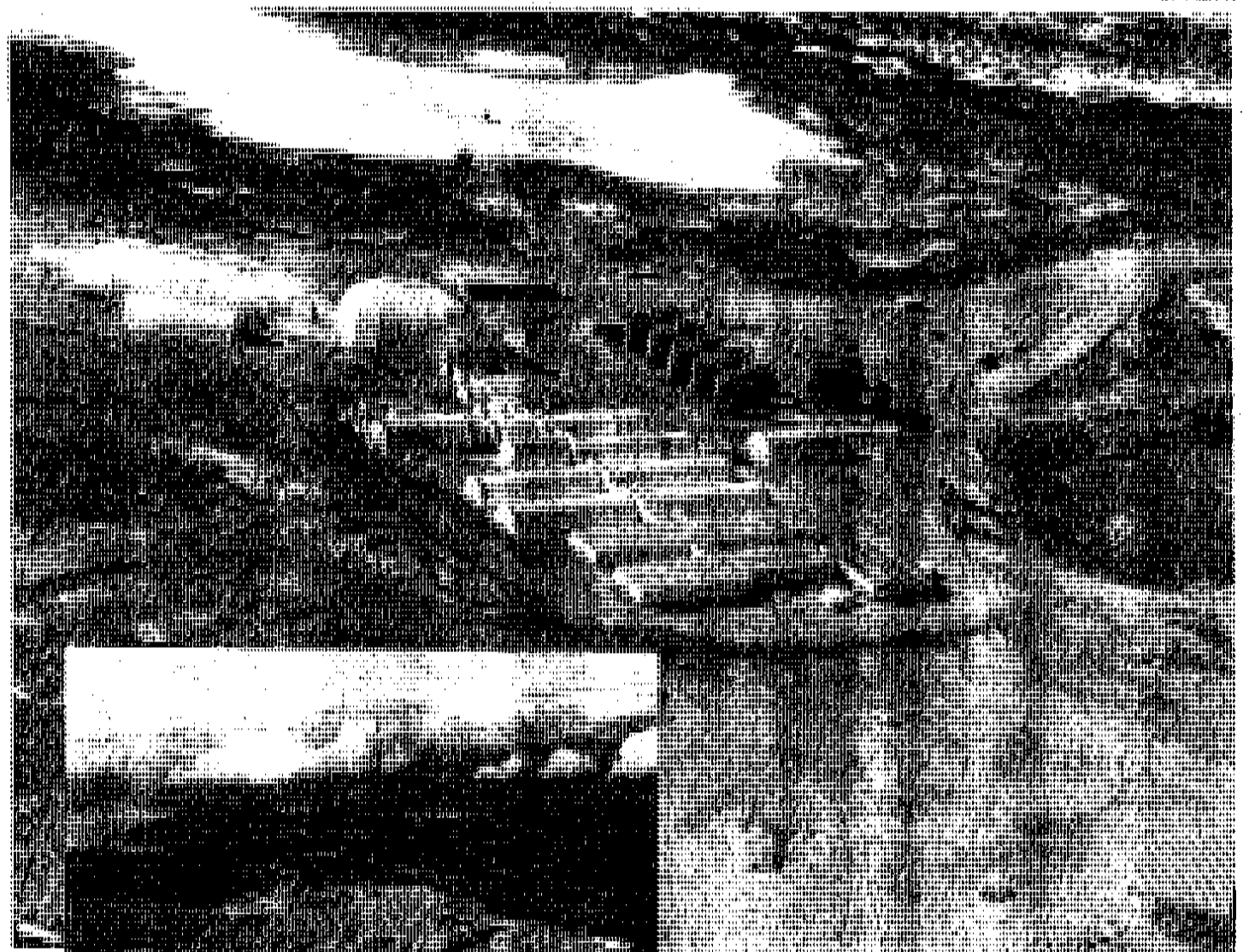
- form Community Working Groups
- Short term and Long term Action Plans
- Strategies to work on - next meeting dates
- Thank you's
- Closing Prayer

FOCUS

on Mining

PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY A. LOPEZ

PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY A. LOPEZ



A New Chapter in Mining

Island Copper

Employees begin
the new work...page 3

Miner's Union

Has changed...page 4

NWT Diamonds

First finds miners
making history...page 6

Environmental groups

Oppose mine...page 11





DISTRICT OF PORT HARDY



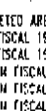
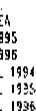

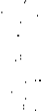


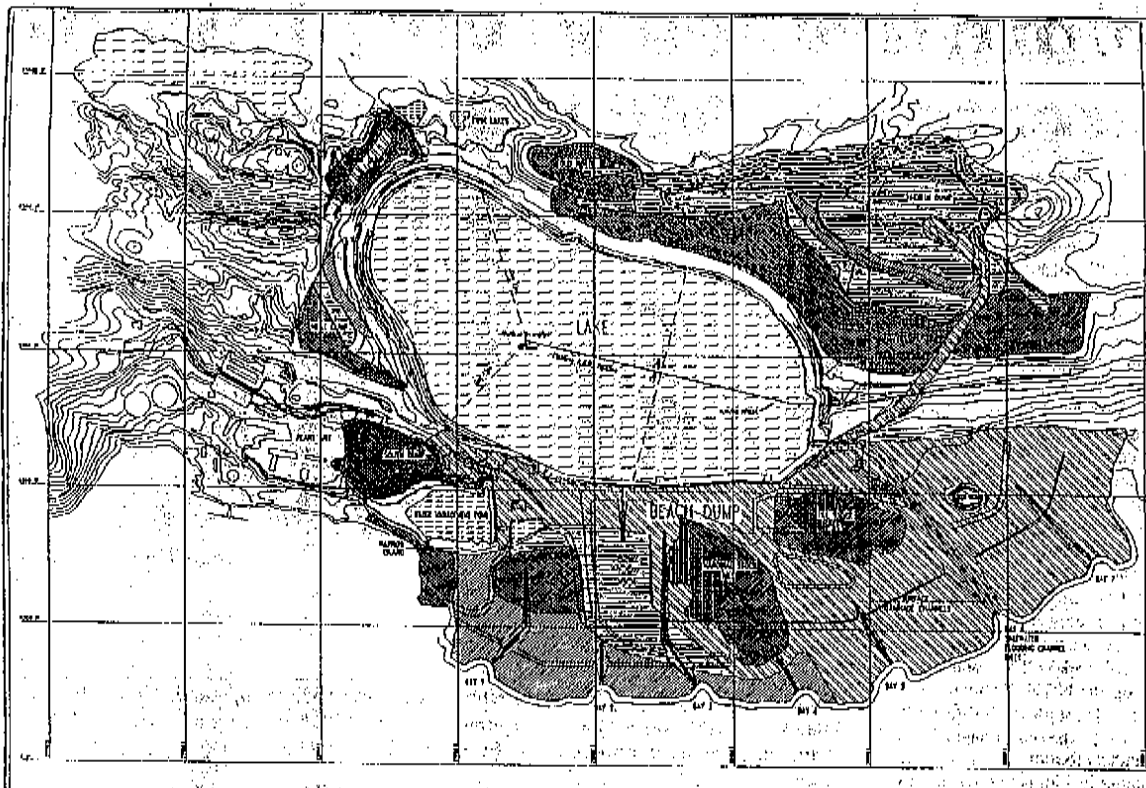
Thank You.....

The Mayors and Councils of Port Hardy
would like to thank BHP Minerals
for their 25 years of contribution to
the town and citizens of our area.

FOCUS ON MINING

Island Copper Mine: Areas and schedule for reclamation

 COMPLETED AREA
 NINE FISCAL 1995
 NINE FISCAL 1996
 RECLAIM FISCAL 1994
 RECLAIM FISCAL 1995
 RECLAIM FISCAL 1996



Closure plan waiting for final approval

Island Copper Mine began formal planning for closure in 1988 at which time it was required by its reclamation permit to submit a closure plan by December, 1994.

At the end of January, 1995, officials from BHP Minerals went to Nanaimo to meet with the Vancouver Island Mine Development Review Committee and presented the closure plan.

The report discussed closure strategies for the waste rock dumps, open pit, acid rock drainage and water management and the marine environment.

The review committee then travelled to Port Hardy in late March for a tour of the facility, at which time the panel expressed its opinions and concerns about the plan.

The committee voiced no concerns over the planned reclama-

tion of the site, since efforts have been successful since 1978.

Achievements of the reclamation program at Island Copper has been recognized four times, twice with the B.C. Reclamation Award and twice with the Citation for Metal Mining.

Concerns over the flooding of the pit were of a relatively minor nature and were limited to location of the flooding channel and timing of the flood.

The mine is now waiting for a formal response from the committee on its final approval of the plan.

Should the plan receive approval of the committee, there would be a series of public meetings where anyone could voice concerns.

After these meetings, assuming there are no changes the current closure plan would be implemented to its completion.



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FOCUS ON MINING

More than 260 hectares of new land created by 540 million tonnes of rock

The beach dump at Island Copper Mine consists of more than 540 million tonnes of waste rock from the open pit, creating approximately 260 hectares of new land.

The flat area created by the beach dump currently serves as a storage site for marginal ore and till stockpiles, limiting the reclamation of the area. These stockpiles will be moved prior to mine closure, and the area will be recontoured, tilled and revegetated.

By October 1994 more than 56 hectares of the dump surface had been reclaimed and in 1995 another 25 hectares is scheduled to be done. The remaining 174 hectares will be reclaimed in 1996/97.

More than half of the beach frontage on Rupert Inlet has been graded down to the low tide mark and allowed to recolonize naturally. In addition, four bays were sculpted into the face of the recontoured section creating

additional and varying habitat for marine organisms.

Three more bays are scheduled for construction during reclamation including one with a flooding channel for use in the creation of a micromictic lake by flooding of the open pit.

The rate and progression of colonization of the intertidal zone has been monitored and compared to a reference site west of the dump.

A section of the beach dump, recontoured in 1991, showed all the same organisms that were present on the reference site.

In 1990, a 1,220 metre long plastic concrete wall, 81 centimetres wide and up to 30 metres deep, was constructed along the original shoreline as a seepage barrier to allow mining of the south wall and extending the life of the mine by five years.

The project won the Colorado Consulting Engineers' Council 1992 Engineering Excellence Award for Special Projects.



The area created by the dumping of waste rock into Rupert Inlet covers more than hectares, and encompasses two small former islands. After reclamation the shoreline should be a haven for small sea creatures and plants alike.

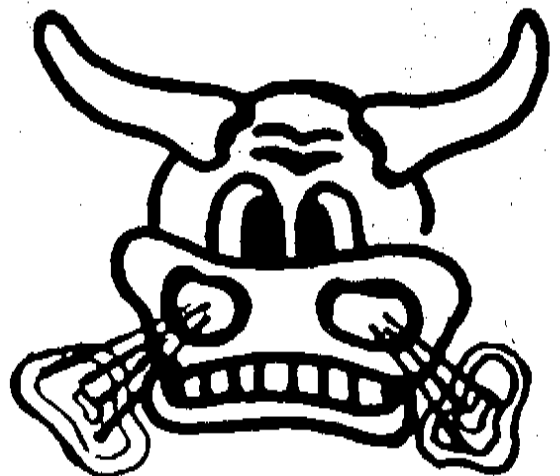
Island Copper photo by Ian H

PORT HARDY BULLDOZING

A SERVICE COMPANY TO INDUSTRY

Port Hardy Bulldozing would like to take this opportunity to thank BHP Minerals for their 25 years of economic and social contributions to the people of Port Hardy. Good luck in the future!

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PORT HARDY**



FOCUS ON MINING

Marine environment monitoring

Since the beginning of development at Island Copper Mine in 1969, the focus of environmental concern has been on the marine environment.

The company's application for a permit to discharge tailings into Rupert Inlet led to the first public inquiry of a mining proposal in B.C., held in December, 1970.

Subsequent to the inquiry, a permit was granted to discharge tailings into Rupert Inlet. Since then, more than 320 million tonnes of tailings have been discharged into Rupert Inlet. The permit, issued in January, 1971, set limits on the physical and chemical parameters and biological toxicity of the discharge.

It also required the company to retain an independent agency to assist in establishing an environmental monitoring program and preparing annual reports for submission to the Ministry of Environment.

As a direct result of these efforts, the mine has never been subject to any environmental

violations or fines since it opened.

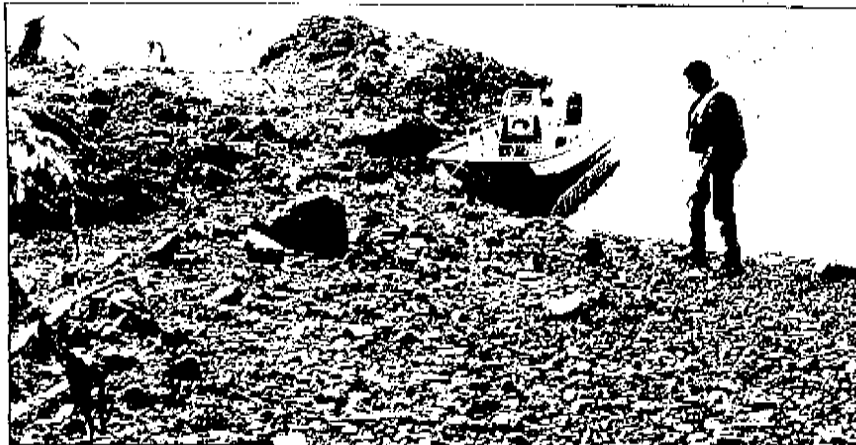
The monitoring program and the independent agency have evolved and changed over the years; however, the program and committee continues to date and will do so for two years after the mine shuts down and tailing discharges cease.

The 25 years of marine monitoring has shown little impact beyond the predicted physical disruption of benthic organisms (those organisms that live on the bottom of the inlet).

This disruption was caused by the rapid deposition of tailings on the bottom of Rupert Inlet. Research and monitoring has shown that benthic organisms recolonize the tailings bed once rapid deposition ceases and the tailings bed stabilizes.

The monitoring program consists of a variety of weekly, monthly, semi-annual and annual tests of the marine environment.

Core samples from Rupert Inlet, Holberg Inlet and Quatsino Sound are taken on a regular



On a routine environmental survey of shore life near Island Copper Mine is Maged Said, who now works for BHP in New Mexico. Sea creatures, like the crab (below) quickly reinhabit the shoreline once it has been reclaimed.

Island Copper photos by Ian Horn

basis to determine the amount of tailing deposition.

Clams, mussels, crabs, seaweed and eel grass are collected from the same areas and are tested for metals; weighed and measured and cataloged to monitor any adverse effects over time.

Seawater quality and plankton levels have also been closely monitored in many areas of the inlet system.

There has been no measured change in the dissolved oxygen level in the water, nor in the temperature, nor in the copper and molybdenum levels of the water in the 25 years of monitoring. Zinc levels in the water have

actually decreased during that time.

The level of primary productivity in the inlet system showed an increasing trend over the 25 years of monitoring. This is demonstrated in that the plankton community has not suffered any adverse effects from the tailings discharge.

Run-off water from the open pit is directed to a water management pond where it is treated until it meets environmental standards and then slowly released into the inlet.

The released water from the water management plan is sampled weekly and sent to a research lab where it is put

through various tests to make sure it is safe.

Routine monitoring of on-land rock dump drainage showed the first indication of acid rock drainage in 1985. Over the past nine years several monitoring programs and research projects were developed and undertaken, including two masters thesis projects by UBC students.

Acid-base accounting and kinetic testing on all major rock types classified the rock according to its acid generating potential. An exhaustive water quality monitoring program has permitted the development of a water quality model for Island Copper's on-land dump drainage.



Meromictic lake considered

With the demise of the BHP Minerals landfill proposal and no other definite proposal for the site, Island Copper Mine is planning to flood the open pit.

The original concept was to open a navigable channel to Rupert Inlet and create viable marine habitat in the flooded pit.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans reviewed this proposal and concluded that the pit should be filled with seawater but that access to the inlet should be prevented.

This led to the concept of closing the channel after flooding and creating a meromictic lake. Meromictic means the water in the lake does not completely circulate within itself; the water column is stratified in two or more stable layers.

Meromictic lakes are a common feature worldwide and are found to occur naturally in British Columbia.

In both the marine inlet and meromictic lake concepts numerical modeling showed that the water column below about 30 metres becomes anoxic over time (depleted of

oxygen) because of the bacterial respiration and lack of mixing with oxygenated surface water.

Anaerobic bacteria, naturally occurring in seawater increase in number as the oxygen is consumed. These bacteria include sulphate reducing bacteria, which generate hydrogen sulphide as a byproduct of their metabolism.

Hydrogen sulphide then rapidly oxidizes, consuming any oxygen in the water column or binds with heavy metals to form metal sulphide precipitates (metal particles).

The formation of a deep anoxic water column, containing dissolved sulphide, prompted the idea of passively treating acid rock drainage by discharging it into the bottom of the flooded pit.

Acid rock drainage from the on-land dumps will be directed into the flooded pit. All drainage and runoff from the north dump will be collected in the existing ditching system and directed to a collection point at the southeast corner of the pit.

A pipeline using a gravity feed injection system will float on the surface of the water to a point above the deepest area of the pit. It will then turn 90 degrees downward and extend to the bottom.

A simple diffuser at the end of the pipe will maximize mixing of the injected water with the surrounding seawater. Discharging acid rock drainage at the bottom of the flooded pit will ensure maximum dilution in seawater and reaction between metal ions and sulphides.

With the passive treatment, discharge from the flooded pit will meet current discharge levels for the water management pond.

The geology and geochemistry of the pit walls were studied to determine whether continued oxidation of exposed sulphides would impact surface water quality of the flooded pit.

The studies concluded that the estimated accumulated reaction products on the rock surfaces were not expected to overcome surface water alkalinity at any time.

FOCUS ON MINING

Acid-rock drainage system recycles

In an effort to limit the amount of acid rock drainage into Rupert Inlet BHP has been collecting all surface water drainage and diverting it to a water management pond.

Since 1990, the water has been recycled through the mill as process water, and occasionally, and only when it meets discharge compliance criteria, water is released into an exfiltration pond on the beach dump and then slowly exfiltrated into Rupert Inlet.

Water is only released to the exfiltration pond when the water level gets too high, normally only during the rainy season.

According to Ian Horne, Island Copper's Chief of Environmental Control, the amount of run-off water that is actually released into the inlet is relatively small.

The released water from the water management plan is collected weekly and sent to a research lab where it is put through various tests to make sure it is safe.

After closure of the mine, the water will be collected in erosion free ditches and directed to the head of the pipeline injection system which will then discharge the water at the bottom of the microtomic lake that is to be created in the pit.

Routine monitoring of on-land rock dump drainage showed the first indication of acid rock drainage in 1985. Over the past nine years several monitoring programs and research projects were developed and undertaken, including two masters thesis projects by UBC students.

Acid-base accounting and kinetic testing on all major rock types classified the rock according to its acid generating potential. An exhaustive water quality monitoring program has permitted the development of a water quality model for Island Copper's on-land dump drainage.

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FINNING



FOCUS ON MINING

Local idea used as international model for moveable conveyor/crusher design

A moveable conveyor/crusher that was first employed for the Island Copper open pit in 1984 has become the design on which similar operations in other parts of the world are modeled.

The concept of having a moveable conveyor/crusher in an open pit operation was never considered because it was thought to be too large of a machine for such a role.

The advantages of having the machine in the pit and conveying the crushed ore to the processing plant, over transporting the ore by truck up the huge elevation change, were enormous and brought about the design of the current machine.

"The design was the result of the cumulative experience and knowledge of everyone at Island Copper," said Dick Robertson, Engineering Manager at Island Copper.

When copper prices dropped sharply a few years ago the system kept the Island Copper operation financially viable at a time when many other operations were closing.

"The in-pit conveyor/crusher

sharply reduced the amount of energy to move the material out of the pit," said Robertson.

The parameters and criteria for the machine were set at Island Copper, and the machine itself was designed in Germany.

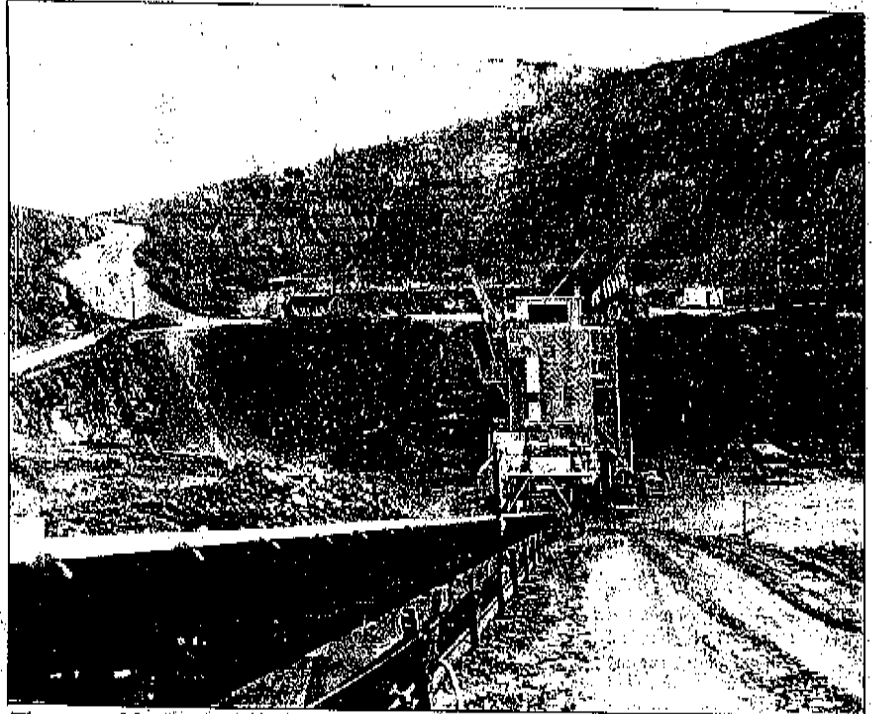
The finished product came in pieces from Japan to Vancouver where it was assembled and tested and then barged to Port Hardy.

Since its introduction there have been no major problems with the machine, and only a few minor modifications have been made.

"It has become the model for similar machines in other mining operations, and they have incorporated many of the changes that we have made over the years," said Robertson.

A local contracting company, which designed a log hopper for the machine, has been contracted by other companies in the U.S. to build a similar hopper for similar crushers.

"The hopper they designed has proven very durable and efficient, so other companies wanted the same," said Robertson.



The moveable conveyor/crusher designed and used by Island Copper allowed the mine to keep running while copper prices were low. The design has been so successful it has been copied by many other mines.

Mining may be in future career plan

Vic Unrau is biding his time about the future.

The multi-purpose in-pit worker says he's going to ride out the end of the mine.

"The kids are all grown up. I'm not worried."

He and his wife may return to Williams Lake where they have five acres in the hills near a proposed mine.

They would set up their RV and if the mine opens build a house.

"With the environmental regulations, it's getting difficult to open new mines."

He notes that the increased price of copper has led to old mines being reopened and more job opportunities.

Gibraltar was making money at 90 cents a pound and the copper prices have topped \$1.35 now.



Vic Unrau gets ready to walk through the conveyor tunnel to look for any problems. Unrau plans to stick around until the mine closes, and then he may look for mine work elsewhere.

Gazette photo by Rob Giblak

Loss of workers causes problems for management

Island Copper's relocation assistance is a mixed blessing.

BHP has been helping its employees find jobs both within and outside of the company.

In some months there may be half a dozen employees leave to go work in other mines, according to John Stevens, manager of human resources.

"Now we're having to grapple with getting the job done while people are leaving."

It's a bigger issue in the ranks of staff, 20 of whom have left for other jobs.

When some of your most experienced and skilled managers leave, it can make the job of finishing up mining a little more difficult, says Stevens.

Some staff are being brought in from other BHP operations for short-term assignments.

There is some hiring being done to supplement the hourly workforce as well.

On the other hand, it's difficult for some of the employees to grapple with the issue of whether to go to a new job and forego severance pay or stick it out until the end.

"Personally, I think it's more important to get a job," says Stevens. "That's what severance is for - to tide you over until you find work."

However, he can appreciate the fact that some employees don't want to give up 20 years worth of severance.

Island Copper Mine: 1971-1996 25 years as friends and neighbors

A brief history

Utah Construction and Mining Company, which later became Utah International Inc., acquired the mineral rights to the Island Copper property on northern Vancouver Island in 1966. Mine, concentrator and port facilities were constructed and the first shipment of ore was made in December 1971 by the operating subsidiary, Utah Mines Ltd. Utah International Inc. merged with General Electric in 1976. The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited (BHP) of Melbourne, Australia acquired Utah International Inc. in 1984 and operates the mine under subsidiary BHP Minerals Canada Ltd.

Island Copper is Canada's third largest copper mine and produces copper concentrate containing payable gold and silver, and molybdenum concentrate containing by-product rhenium. Many of the mining and milling techniques developed at Island Copper have been copied by the international mining community; and many Island Copper personnel now lend their skills to other BHP properties. Island Copper scheduled a planned closure early in 1996 on depletion of the ore body.

The ore body originally contained 355 million tonnes of ore averaging 0.41 per cent copper and 0.017 per cent molybdenum and has been mined using conventional open pit truck-and-shovel methods. More than one billion tons of material has been moved at a maximum rate at peak production in 1982 of 155,000 tonnes per day. At closure, mining will have produced an oval-shaped open pit 2,408 metres long, 1,067 metres wide and more than 402 metres below sea level, surpassing the Dead Sea as the deepest surface point on earth.

Special features of the mine operations include an in-pit, semi-transportable, gyratory crusher-conveyor which conveys ore through a 914 metre tunnel to the concentrator. The system, installed in 1985, brought cost efficiencies which allowed Island Copper to weather a subsequent decline in copper



Some of Island Copper's veteran employees pose for a goodbye photo in front of the mine's killer whale logo. Left to right: Welder Dan MacAulay, longest serving member of the Operating Engineers Union; production manager Bill Hogan; engineering manager Dick Robertson, the mine's longest serving employee; assay lab technician Ian Murphy, longest serving member of the Office and Technical Employees Union; and, seated, Mary Welchman, Island Copper's paymaster.

prices. The crusher established an international standard and was the prototype for the unit at BHP's Escondido Mine in Chile.

Most of the mine's waste rock has been deposited in adjacent Rupert Inlet, forming a one-kilometre wide landfill along the south wall of the pit. In 1990, a 1,220-metre long plastic concrete wall, 81 centimetres wide and up to 30 metres deep, was constructed along the original shoreline as a seepage barrier to allow mining of the south wall and extending the mine's life by five years. The

project won the Colorado Consulting Engineers Council's 1992 Engineering Excellence Award for Special Projects.

The concentrator employs six primary semi-autogenous grinding mills and five secondary ball mills with production averaging 521,200 tonnes per day in fiscal 1993. The ground ore in slurry is processed through banks of flotation cells employing reagents which float off the copper and molybdenum. Mining and milling operations are supported by sophisticated maintenance, metallurgical laboratory, environmental laboratory and warehousing facilities. Infrastructure includes a 138 kilovolt line supplying 70 megawatts from B.C. Hydro; an 86-centimetre pipeline conveying water from the Marble River 21 kilometres south of the mine; and a deep-sea dock accommodating vessels up to 35,000 deadweight tons.

To May 1995, Island Copper produced 5.1 million tonnes of copper concentrate containing 1,217,500 tonnes of copper, 1.1 million ounces of gold and 11 million ounces of silver. The mine produced 66,500 tonnes of molybdenum concentrate containing 28,000 kilograms of rhenium.

In its peak production year, 1988, Island Copper produced 260,300 tonnes of copper concentrate and 4,490 tonnes of molybdenum concentrate. In its final year of operation, production is estimated to be 106,000 tonnes of copper concentrate and 530 tonnes of molybdenum concentrate. Copper and molybdenum concentrates are sold to custom smelters in Japan and South Korea. Molybdenum concentrate is sold through domestic brokers to markets in the United States, Europe and South America.

Island Copper's environmental program comprises a number of major elements. A comprehensive water management program controls runoff from waste rock dumps, maintains pit dewatering and recycles mine water through the concentrator. The marine tailings disposal and oceanographic

Continued page 2

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Island Copper Inc. 1971-1986 the Mine Manager



Morton E. Pratt
Mine Manager: July 1, 1969 - October 9, 1974. Retired in 1983. Mr. Pratt passed away on November 8, 1988 in Tucson, Arizona.



Robert N. Hickman
Mine Manager: October 9, 1974 - December 31, 1976. Mr. Hickman now is Senior Vice President and Group General Manager, New Business Development, BHP Minerals, based in San Francisco, California.



Glen F. Andrews
Mine Manager: January 1, 1977 - December 1, 1982. Mr. Andrews now is Senior Vice President and Group General Manager, BHP Copper, based in San Francisco, California.



John C. Hannah
Mine Manager: December 1, 1982 - September 1, 1988. Mr. Hannah now is Group General Manager, BHP Australia Coal, based in Brisbane, Australia.



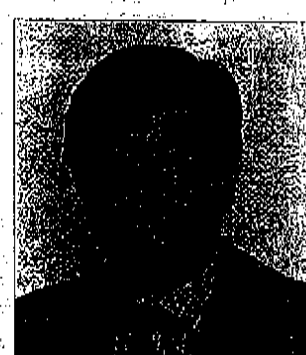
Chris M. Brown
Mine Manager: September 1, 1988 - September 16, 1990. Mr. Brown now is Manager Strategic Development, BHP Iron Ore, based in Perth, Australia.



Sergio Fuenzalida
Mine Manager: September 16, 1990 - February 15, 1992. Mr. Fuenzalida now is Vice President Marketing, Minera Escondida, Santiago, Chile.



Ed Pettigrew
Mine Manager: February 16, 1992 - March 1, 1993. Mr. Pettigrew now is Mine Manager, Navajo Mine, Fruitland, New Mexico.



Jim Excell
Mine Manager: March 1, 1993 - Present. Mr. Excell also was appointed Manager, NWT Diamond Project, effective June 1, 1995, based in Vancouver, British Columbia.

History continued
monitoring system is a model for similar systems around the world. Land and beach reclamation began in the early 1970s and will continue through mine closure, providing a productive habitat for large numbers of deer and Canada geese. Island Copper has received four environmental performance awards from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and the Mining Association of British Columbia.

Early in 1995, discussions were begun with the regulatory authorities on a final closure plan which is expected to include removal of all physical infrastructure, final replanting of land

areas and the flooding of the open pit with seawater from Rupert Inlet. The resulting lake then would be closed off from the sea.

At its peak in 1980, Island Copper employed 900 men and women from countries around the world. The work force was scheduled to remain at 450 people until the end of in-pit operations in mid-1995. At its peak, the mine generated a payroll of approximately \$28 million annually and paid more than \$3 million in municipal and regional taxes.

As closure approached, the company implemented two programs to assist employees in job retraining and educational upgrading and

in identifying future career opportunities. An Industrial Adjustment Committee with representatives from management, unions and governments was established in January 1993 to recommend programs and monitor the impacts of mine closure. The company also implemented an early retirement program.

BHP also has benefited from the expertise built up over 25 years of operation by transferring many Island Copper personnel to company operations in Chile, Australia, Mali, New Guinea and the Northwest Territories of Canada. However, many other employees plan to retire or to pursue new careers in Port Hardy and other Vancouver Island communities.

25 years as friends and neighbors



25 years as friends and neighbors



25 years as friends and neighbors



25 years as friends and neighbors



25 years as friends and neighbors



Diamond review panel explores the North Island



The BHP Diamond Mine environmental assessment panel met with local business and government leaders in Port Hardy, Wednesday.

Gazette photo by Rob Giblak

The federal environmental assessment panel looking into the proposed BHP NWT Diamonds Project stopped on the North Island, Wednesday.

The four-member panel met with representatives of local governments, first nations, businesses and other groups to determine whether BHP Minerals Canada Ltd. is considered a good corporate citizen.

"We talked to a variety of people and hopefully covered the spectrum," said panel chairman Letha MacLachlan.

"We're not looking for good or bad. We're looking for a realistic view of how the problems were handled. From what we've heard, the company handled problems quickly and very openly."

The panel peppered residents with questions about social, economic and environmental concerns in an effort to determine how BHP would operate if given approval to mine diamonds in the Lac de Gras region north of Yellowknife.

During a meeting in Port Hardy in the morning, panelists asked questions about such issues as over-hunting and fishing, employee stock offerings and pension plans, and preparations to minimize the effect of the mine's closure on employees

and the community.

The company was painted in a very positive light by the likes of Mayor Russ Hellberg, industrial adjustment committee member Joe DiMarco, councillor John Tidbury and manpower centre manager Al Conlin.

After explaining the generous share options and RRSP plan, DiMarco remarked, "We're sure going to miss BHP."

Earlier in the morning, the panel met with two members of the independent committee charged with monitoring the mine's environmental program, Jim Murray of the University of Alberta and George Poling of the University of B.C.

Later in the afternoon, the panel met with the Quatsino Band.

Panelist Cindy Kenny-Gilday was especially interested in BHP's treatment of the environment, natives and youth. "It's hard to form an opinion in such a short time," she said, referring to the whirlwind tour of Quatsino Sound, the Island Copper Mine and Port Hardy.

Kenny-Gilday was also interested in hearing what the Quatsino Band thought of BHP, considering the low numbers of natives working at the mine.

A major issue surrounding the NWT project is the outstanding

comprehensive land claims for Lac de Gras area, which is claimed by no less than seven distinctive native groups.

One similarity between Port Hardy and Yellowknife is the apparent lack of polarization over mining, according to MacLachlan. "In some places, people are almost hostile toward mines. We did not find that here or in the Northwest Territories either."

All of the 50 submissions to the panel during the review's scoping phase were very thoughtful and helpful to the panel, said panel member Jessie Sloan.

"When members of the public have to justify their position to the panel, they are much more reasonable."

Sloan estimated that about 90 per cent of public opinions on the proposed mine have been right in the middle of the debate.

The review process is right on schedule. If BHP's environmental impact statement does not require any major changes, the 90-day public review could start early this fall, according to panel manager John Mathers.

The panel is allowing itself four months to write the report, which would put the conclusion of the review about one year's time from now, said Mathers.