

GLOSSARY

(A listing of italicized words used in this report.)

Adaptive Management - A management system with continual monitoring so that if initial mitigation measures are ineffective, additional or alternative mitigation is applied to keep the impact within acceptable levels.

Benthos - The bottom of rivers, lakes and ponds that can contain living organisms (e.g. benthic invertebrates). Benthic invertebrates like mosquito larvae are an important food source for small fish.

Chlorides - Salts resulting from the combination of the gas chlorine with a metal. Small amounts of chlorides are required for normal cell functions in plant and animal life, but fish and aquatic communities cannot survive in high levels of chlorides.

Cladocera - Very small animals (Zooplankton) that live in water; for example, a water flea.

Consultation - (i) The provision, to the party to be consulted, of notice of a matter to be decided in sufficient form and detail to allow that party to prepare its views on the matter;

(ii) the provision of a reasonable period of time in which the party to be consulted may prepare its views on the matter, and provision of an opportunity to present such views to the party obliged to consult; and

(iii) full and fair consideration by the party obliged to consult of any views presented.

Cumulative Effects - The environmental changes that occur from a project or activity combined with effects from other human activities.

Dioxins and Furans - Toxic substances released into the atmosphere primarily from waste incineration. They are extremely persistent and can accumulate in biological tissues.

Effluent - Waste water that flows into a receiving body of water.

Environmental Agreement - Created as a legally binding instrument to provide monitoring and input into management practices not covered by other authorizations. Parties to the Ekati Environmental Agreement include BHP Billiton, the federal and territorial governments (Akaitcho Treaty 8, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, North Slave Métis Alliance and Tłıchǫ Government were involved in the negotiations).

Extra-Fine Processed Kimberlite - This material comprises approximately 12% by mass but 35% by volume of the processed kimberlite tailings deposited into the LLCF.

Fry - Early life stage of fish following absorption of yolk sac (alevin) stage.

Hydrocarbons - Organic compounds which contain only hydrogen and carbon. This includes fossil fuels (coal, petroleum and natural gas) as well as their derivatives such as plastics, solvents and oils.

Kimberlite - A rare, potentially diamond bearing iron and magnesium rich rock from deep in the Earth's mantle. Kimberlites are generally found as vertical pipe-like structures.

Meromixis - A lake that is chemically stratified with incomplete circulation. In a meromictic lake, the two layers do not mix.

Nitrate - A nutrient, like a fertilizer, derived from nitrogen.

Phosphorus - A plant nutrient that can cause rapid bacteria and algae growth when present in high amounts.

Phytoplankton - Microscopic plants, such as algae, found in freshwater and ocean environments. They are an important food source for zooplankton.

Pit Water - Water found within the pit containing wastes from mining practices.

Processed Kimberlite - The waste material and water mixture that is left over after the mill removes the diamonds. Also referred to as "tailings".

Reclamation - The recovery to viable ecosystems of areas of land and water bodies that have been disturbed during mining.

Tailings - The waste material and water mixture that is left over after the mill removes the diamonds from the ore. Also referred to at Ekati as processed kimberlite.

Zooplankton - The small, mostly microscopic animals that live suspended in freshwater (and ocean) environments. Zooplankton feed on phytoplankton and small particles in the water. They are an important food source for small fish.