Rio Tinto

Health, Safety and Environment Department

Diavik Diamond Mine

2008 Environmental Agreement Annual Report

30 June 2009

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Executive Summary

Diavik writes this report every year to give an update to the communities and to the parties of the Environmental Agreement. Article 12 of the Agreement states that the report must be written, and it outlines what must be included. Each year Diavik also meets with the people in the communities around the mine, to talk about this report and what it says. In late 2008 and early 2009, Diavik met with communities to discuss general environmental performance, which included information about the 2007 Environmental Agreement Annual Report.

Diavik and the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB)

The Environmental Agreement is a document that was written and signed on March 8th, 2000. It is made up of several parts which talk about the responsibilities of Diavik, Aboriginal governments, and the federal and territorial governments. More importantly, it is an agreement between everyone regarding what Diavik must do while operating the mine so that the environment is protected. It also says that an advisory board needed to be formed - this is why EMAB was created and is separate from Diavik or the other groups that signed the Agreement.

EMAB, as a Board, is made up of one representative from each of the parties that are part of the Agreement. There are also some issues that reach across boundaries (such as water quality and wildlife) and because the Environmental Agreement recognizes this, the Government of Nunavut has a representative that sits on EMAB. The parties that are part of the Agreement are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Members of the Environmental Agreement

Tlicho Government	Yellowknives Dene First Nation
Government of Canada	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
North Slave Metis Alliance	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation
Government of the Northwest Territories	Diavik Diamond Mines

EMAB has several duties - some of them include reviewing Diavik's environmental plans, reports and programs and making recommendations in many different areas related to the environment, Aboriginal parties and community participation, traditional knowledge, and other topics. The Board works with Aboriginal parties and communities so that they can give Diavik advice about environmental monitoring and programs.

Part 12 of the Agreement says that Diavik must write an annual report about what has happened at the mine related to the environment, and so every year, Diavik prepares this Environmental Agreement Annual Report. This report has summaries from environmental reports that Diavik prepares for various monitoring programs. There are also sections on activities at Diavik, public concerns, a comparison of environmental effects to what was

predicted, new ideas that Diavik is looking into, and a summary of inspections at Diavik by the INAC Inspector.

The Diavik Diamond Mine and the Environment

Diavik Diamond Mine is built on East Island, a small island near the east end of Lac de Gras. The diamonds at Diavik are found in kimberlite (a dark-colored rock) pipes, just off the shores of East Island in Lac de Gras. Lac de Gras is a 60 kilometer long lake and is about 300 kilometers northeast of Yellowknife. The lake typically freezes up in October, and thaws in late June or early July. It empties into the Coppermine River.

In the area around the Diavik site there are grizzly bears, wolves, wolverines, foxes, arctic hares, arctic ground squirrels, red-backed voles, brown lemmings, rock ptarmigan and other birds. The Bathurst caribou herd travels through this area during the spring and fall migration, although large numbers of caribou do not typically go onto East Island.

Large dikes are built in the lake, and the water inside them was drained so the diamonds beneath that part of the lake can be mined. The first dike (A154) was completed in 2002 and mining started in 2003. Construction of the second dike (A418) was started in the summer of 2005, completed in 2006 and mining began there in 2007. The dikes are numbered to match the names of the kimberlite pipes inside them. A third kimberlite pipe called A21 is also located in Lac de Gras next to East Island. Diavik constructed an underground tunnel to the A21 kimberlite in 2006, but no mining has been done there. In 2008 Diavik decided to put the A21 project on hold.

2008 was the sixth year that Diavik was in operation. Right now, Diavik is using open pit mining to recover diamonds. This means that rock and kimberlite are being removed from the surface. Since 2007, Diavik has also been preparing for underground mining. This means that kimberlite below the open pits will be mined through tunnels underneath the ground. Eventually, Diavik will complete the open pits and will only mine kimberlite from underground. Kimberlite that is removed from the pits and eventually from the underground too, is taken to the processing plant in large trucks, where it is crushed and the diamonds are separated using x-rays.

Diavik is like a small community - there is a main camp with accommodations, dining rooms, offices, water and sewage treatment plants, a waste facility, maintenance shops, a power plant and an airstrip. A 350 kilometer ice road is built every winter so that supplies can be brought to Diavik and other mines and camps in the region. Fuel, cement, building materials, trucks, equipment, camp supplies, and other items are brought up every year on the winter road. During the rest of the year, supplies are brought to Diavik by air.

Environmental Management

Diavik has an Environmental Management System, also called EMS, to help monitor and improve environmental performance. The EMS system at Diavik is certified to a standard called ISO 14001, which is recognized around the world. Activities at the mine (building the dikes, hauling rock, running a power plant, even flying in and out of the mine) have impacts on the environment, and the EMS helps to minimize these impacts.

The EMS system includes procedures for operations, environmental plans and programs like the ones listed later in this report, and tools like communication plans and environmental records that must be kept. It is simply an organized way ensure 'continual improvement' - this is what an EMS is built on. Results from monitoring, projects and research are reviewed by Diavik employees, communities and regulators, to check how well the programs are working. These results are then used to look for ways to improve how things are done in the future. There is a table at the end of this report (Table A2, Appendix A) that shows many parts of the environment that Diavik manages. These include waste, water, hazardous materials, wildlife, dust, and greenhouse gas emissions.

In order to keep the certification to the ISO 14001 standard, Diavik's EMS has to be audited regularly. In January 2009 Diavik had what is called a maintenance audit. The maintenance audit is conducted by external auditors and is used to verify that Diavik is complying with the ISO 14001 standard. External audits are when third party experts (people that have nothing to do with Diavik) check the EMS system. The January 2009 audit found that the Diavik EMS meets the ISO 14001 standard and allowed Diavik to keep its certification.

Adaptive Management

The Agreement indicates that Diavik's environmental management plans and programs shall be part of adaptive environmental management where applicable by including detailed adaptive environmental mitigation measures.

There are currently no specific guidelines related to adaptive management for the mining industry in the north, however, Diavik's management plans and programs do follow a structure of continuous improvement through a cycle of planning, measuring/monitoring and making adjustments based on the results received, which is the overall premise of adaptive management.

As discussed above, Diavik's EMS is based on a cycle of continuous improvement. The cycle of planning, doing, checking, and acting on results is the core of the EMS and aligns with adaptive management. Some examples of adaptive management at Diavik include:

- Several changes made to dust sample locations based on results received from sampling;
- Special Effects Studies that are initiated when effects are measured during the Aquatic Effects Monitoring program (discussed later in this report); and
- Changes to the way some wildlife monitoring programs are completed based on results from previous years of monitoring results;

Diavik submitted an Adaptive Management Plan for its Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) to the Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board (WLWB) in 2007. In 2008 the WLWB decided to defer further review of the plan until a guidance document can be developed to clarify the WLWB's expectations of what an adaptive management plan should include and to simplify future plan development and review.

Monitoring Programs

The main part of this report has details on Diavik's plans and programs that are used to check how healthy the environment is in the area around the mine. Below is a short summary of results from 2008 monitoring that Diavik did in each area.

Wildlife

Under the Environmental Agreement, Diavik conducts a Wildlife Monitoring Program. This program was created to collect information about habitat, birds and animals in the area to see how they are affected by the mine. Results are often compared to Environmental Assessment predictions. Here are some notes about 2008:

- During 2008, the area of vegetation and habitat lost due to the mine was 0.26 square kilometers. This was within the predicted amount from the Environmental Assessment;

- The habitat loss for caribou was within the expected amount in 2008, and no caribou mortalities or injuries occurred due to mining activities. Diavik will keep doing aerial caribou surveys in 2009.

- In 2008, the grizzly bear habitat lost was also within the predicted amount, and no bears were killed, injured, or relocated during the year. Bears were reported on East Island to Environment staff 5 times in 2008;

- Wolverines were present on East Island in 2008. Diavik continued wolverine tracks surveys in the snow in 2008 and will continue in 2009. There was one mine-related wolverine mortality in 2008. One wolverine was denning under the South Camp accommodations facility and causing damage underneath the building. This wolverine was trapped and killed with assistance from the Government of the Northwest Territories;

- During 2008, two out of six peregrine falcon nests were productive (had eggs or chicks present) within the study area. No raptors were observed nesting on the high wall of the open pits in 2008. No peregrine falcons died because of mine operation in 2008;

- There was no more shallow or deep water areas developed in 2008, therefore the total area of water habitat loss is still within the predicted amount. Waterfowl were seen at the East Island shallow bays and the waterfowl are still using the wetlands that have been changed by the mine on the Island.

- Waste inspections continued to be done every other day during the year 2008. Food and food packaging were found during many inspections at the Waste Transfer Area and some at the inert landfill as well. Diavik installed a barricade at the landfill to stop incorrect dumping and Environment staff continues to educate workers on the importance of segregating wastes properly.

Air Quality

Environment department staff continued to monitor dust around the mine site in 2008, like in other years. Snow surveys are done every spring. The sampling for this part of the program includes melting the snow and testing water chemistry and for the amount of dust. Dust particles are also collected and checked to see if there are patterns in the amount and location of dust near the mine.

As it was predicted, dust deposits are greater closer to the mine operations and become less further away from the mine operations. The rate of dust being deposited was affected by activities in the area as well as by wind direction.

Overall depositional rates of dust measured since 2001 (including 2008) have exceeded those predicted from the modelling in the Environmental Effects Report (1998). The predictions were based on ambient air quality criteria at the time and did not take into account construction periods which increased during the 2005 monitoring season and continued through 2006, 2007 and 2008, the periods in which the highest rates were generally measured. Dust monitoring will continue in 2009.

Snow water chemistry analyses (measurements of chemicals in the water from melted snow) indicate that the concentrations of regulated parameters (the chemicals in the Water License that Diavik must keep below set levels) measured in 2008 were all below the maximum allowable concentration outlined in the Water License.

Diavik sprays water on roads around the mine site during the dry summer months to reduce the amount of dust generated by the mine. A water-based system is also used at the rock crusher to reduce dust. Diavik has constructed a new crusher that will be completed in 2009 with a dust control system that will reduce the amount of dust generated from crushing.

In 2008, Diavik began working with air quality experts to conduct air quality modelling for the mine site. Modelling uses specific information like weather data, dust data, the amount of diesel used and the types of equipment used at the mine to estimate air emissions. Modelling was completed during the Environmental Assessment for the Diavik project before mining began. Diavik realizes that some important things have changed since the Environmental Assessment (for example, much more construction has been ongoing than was originally expected) and therefore, new modelling is being completed to review air quality again. Air quality modelling will be completed in 2009.

Each year, Diavik calculates the quantity of greenhouse gases it generates and reports this to regulators. Greenhouse gases are produced many different ways. At Diavik, the use of diesel (for equipment, power generation and heat) is the main source of greenhouse gases.

Aquatic Effects

Diavik continued to do the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) in 2008. This was the seventh year of aquatic effects monitoring, and it is required for Diavik's water license. 2008 was the second year since the AEMP was changed to include three separate open water sampling events (July, August, and September) as well as the ice covered session conducted in April and early May.

Data gathered from the AEMP has identified effects on Lac de Gras related to mine activities. Small changes in water chemistry, sediment chemistry and benthic invertebrates (small animals that live in the lake sediment) have been measured. In general, these changes are more noticeable near the mine (near-field sampling locations) than at longer distances from the mine (far-field sampling locations). Tissue from very small fish (Slimy Sculpins) collected near the mine site showed higher levels of mercury than fish collected further away from the mine. Tissue mercury level can be a concern for fish usability. Measured mercury levels in small fish are below Health Canada consumption guidelines however Diavik conducted a study in 2008 to confirm levels in larger fish (Lake Trout). The fish tissue analyses from 1996 (before Diaivk was here), 2005, and 2008 do not indicate that there has been an increase in the concentration of mercury in lake trout over that period. The changes observed in Lac de Gras, with the exception of fish tissue mercury, were expected and predicted in the original Environmental Assessment. The measured results near the effluent diffuser (where Diavik releases treated water from the mine to Lac de Gras) are below Canadian guidelines for the protection of aquatic life. Diavik will continue aquatic effects monitoring in the future and plans to do further study of metals in fish tissue as a joint effort with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in 2009.

Reports Written by Diavik

During 2008 and early 2009, Diavik sent many reports and operating plans to regulators such as the Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment and Natural Resources. The main part of this report gives a summary of each of these other reports and plans.

Ammonia Management

In May 2003, Diavik notified EMAB and regulators about concerns with ammonia (one of the chemicals regulated in the Water License) levels in water being pumped from the mine pit resulting from the use of explosives. Although measured ammonia concentrations were well below levels known to cause environmental effects, they were higher than predicted. The higher than predicted levels were important because the effluent quality limit for ammonia (how much ammonia Diavik is allowed to have in the water that is pumped into Lac de Gras after it is treated in the Water Treatment Plant) in the water license was based mostly on these original predictions. Measured levels showed that these limits could not be achieved.

Diavik's new water license approved by the WLWB allowed for slightly higher ammonia discharge levels as of November 1, 2007, but the level was lowered again on January 1, 2008, and will remain at this level for the duration of the water license which is October 31, 2015. Diavik met the ammonia discharge criteria throughout 2008.

To manage ammonia, Diavik has an Ammonia Management Plan. This plan includes various things Diavik does related to the use of explosives and how Diavik manages water in order to minimize the amount of ammonia in water entering Lac de Gras.

Operations Activities

During 2008, Diavik had production of about 9.2 million carats of diamonds compared to about 11.9 million in 2007.

In early 2008, essential equipment, supplies and fuel for the annual re-supply were brought to site on the winter road which was open from January 27 to April 7.

Regular sampling was done for Diavik's water license requirements and samples were also collected for the Dust Monitoring Program during the year. Wolverine track surveys were completed in the spring of 2009, but were cancelled in winter due to poor tracking conditions and inclement weather. As in other years, aerial surveys and ground observations were done for caribou in the area from spring to fall. Sampling for the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program was done in spring (one sampling event) and summer (three sampling events). Observations were made of waterfowl around the mine from May to October, and researchers returned to continue studying re-vegetation at the mine site. The Community-Based Monitoring Camp was held in early August 2008. Participants were involved with water quality sampling and vegetation assessment procedures and data collection.

Declines (tunnels) continued to be built during the year so that crews could work underground at the A154 and A418 kimberlite pipes. Although Diavik has decided to pursue underground mining at A154 and A418, exploration and mining activities at a third kimberlite pipe, A21, has been put on hold. In December 2009, Diaivk ceased maintenance the A21 underground, meaning that it is no longer being heated and water is no longer being pumped out.

Public Concerns

Diavik received communication from the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board during the year and a summary of this communication (as well as Diavik's responses) can be found in the main part of this report. Some of the items that EMAB communicated to Diavik included:

- EMAB wrote to Diavik with various suggestions on methods to improve the level of Aboriginal involvement in the design of monitoring programs and ways to emphasize the inclusion of Traditional Knowledge in monitoring programs;

- EMAB provided review of the "DDMI WMR for 2007 and Effects Analysis" (Wildlife Monitoring Report) to the Diavik, which was prepared by Management and Solutions in Environmental Sciences (MSES) for EMAB in June 2008. The same report was provided by EMAB to the GNWT for their consideration.

A complete list of community visit details is provided in Section 19 of this report. Diavik did not receive any communications directly from the public related to environmental issues in 2008.

Technology

During 2008, Diavik continued investigating new technology to use at the mine site. Using wind as a source of energy was something that continued to be looked into, as it had been each year since 2004. A wind tower, installed in 2007 continues to gather information for this study.

A study began in 2008 to measure ammonia reduction in the North Inlet that is caused by biological organisms (small bugs in the water that consume ammonia and convert it to other compounds). Depending on the findings, Diavik may use the results of this study to investigate ways to increase ammonia reduction using biological organisms.

Diavik was unable to install new incinerators in 2008 as had been planned. Further engineering design is required before the new incinerators can be constructed.

Environmental Monitoring Compared to Predictions

Near the end of this report, there is a section called the Rolling Effects Summary. This part of the report talks about how the environmental monitoring compares to the predictions that were made for things like wildlife, vegetation, climate, fish and water. It looks at results from 2008 and past years compared to the original predictions.

Dust deposition at the mine each year has been measured at a higher rate than was predicted during the Environmental Assessment. It is, however, important to note that the original predictions did not take into account extra activities such as the construction of the A418 dike and underground infrastructure that have been ongoing for the last couple of years. As noted last year, dust levels are expected to decrease in the coming years as these types of activities decrease. Diavik began reviewing dust deposition predictions again in 2008 as air quality modelling is being redone. The modelling is expected to be completed in 2009.

In general, environmental monitoring has shown that impacts from Diavik have been below other Environmental Assessment predictions.

Compliance

In 2008, Diavik was in compliance with land leases. Two non-compliances with water license occurred in 2008. A malfunction at the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant in May resulted in water being released from the site that did not meet that permitted discharge level for turbidity. Also in May, runoff from spring melt flowed through a construction site, resulting in water being released from the site that did not meet the permitted discharge levels. These events are discussed further in the Summary of Compliance section of this report and have been reported in detail to appropriate external regulators. Government inspectors conducted follow-up investigations of both of these incidents.

An Inspector from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) visited Diavik to do inspections 14 times in 2008. The Inspector also visited Diavik exploration sites (places where Diavik is

drilling into kimberlite to explore other mining opportunities) 3 times in 2008. Details of these inspections are also provided in the Summary of Compliance section of this report.

Environmental Monitoring

Table A1 in Appendix A at the end of this report contains a summary of the different kinds of environmental monitoring that was done at Diavik in 2008, as well as a short outline of activities and results. This table includes details about:

- Dust and Weather monitoring;
- Quantity and quality of water;
- Aquatic effects;
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat (vegetation);
- Fisheries; and
- Several university studies that are being done.

Diavik Diamond Mine Location Map

List of Acronyms (abbreviations found in this report)

AEMP	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
ALDP	Aboriginal Leadership Development Program
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
DDMI	Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.
EA	Environmental Agreement or Environmental Assessment
EAAR	Environmental Agreement Annual Report
EMAB	Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
HU	Habitat Unit
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
ISO	International Standards Organization
ICRP	Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
NIWTP	North Inlet Water Treatment Plant
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (measurement of water turbidity)
OLDSSF	On-Land Dredge Sediment Storage Facility
OPCP	Operational Phase Contingency Plan
PK	Processed Kimberlite
PKC	Processed Kimberlite Containment
PVP	Permanent Vegetation Plot
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SNP	Surveillance Network Program
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
WLWB	Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board
WTA	Waste Transfer Area
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Translations of the Executive Summary

The next 26 pages include the translations of the Executive Summary into Innuinaqtun, Dogrib and Chipewyan, as per the Environmental Agreement Article XII, Section 12.1, Item c, xiii.

Aolapkaeyin Naenakhogin Okaohen

Diavik-kon titigakpaktun ukoniga unipkanin ukeotoagaagan kaoyipkageagani nunalen ilaoyulo Avatilikinikun Agikatigegutaoyumi. Nakatani 12-mi Agikatigegutin okakman unipkan titigageakakniginik, okakhunilo hunakakneakniganik okaoheoyun. Ukeotoagaagan Diavik-kon katimakatikaenakmata inuknik nunaliknin haneanetunik oyagaktakveom, okaohigiyagani una unipkak okaoheoyulo talvani. Nuguliktilogo 2008 atulihaliktilogolo 2009, Diavik-kon katimakatikakmata nunaliknik okaohigiyaganilo avatilikinikun kanoginiginik, ilakakmalo hivunikhiyutikhanik 2007-mi Avatilikinikun Agikatigegutaoyumi Ukeotoagaagan Unipkanin.

Diavik-kon Avataoyumiklo Monaginigagun Ihumakhakheoktin Katimayin (EMAB-kon)

Avatilikinikun Agikatigegutaoyok makpigaak titigakhimayok saeniktaohimavlonilo March 8-mi 200-mi. Ilakaktok ataohenaogitomik havaagiyakhaenik Diavik-kon, Nunakakaktulo gavamaoyunin, kanatamilo aviktokhimayunilo kavamaoyunin. Piyutaoloaktok, agikatigegutaokman tamaenin kanogileoguhikhaenun Diavik-kon oyagaktaktilogin una avataoyok monagiyaoteageagani. Okakmalo ihumakhakheoktinik katimayikageakakniganik – talvuna EMAB-kon hatkikhimavok ilikukhunilo Diavik-kunin ahenilunen ilaoyunin ila saenikhihimayunin Agikatigegutaoyumik.

EMAB-kon Katimayeovlotik, ataohikmik kivgaktoktikaktun atuni ilaoyunin Agikatigegutaoyumi. Ilakakmiyoklo ihumagiyaoyunik aktoknikaktunik ahenik nunaoyunik (imagikniganik angutikhaniklo) Avatilikinikulo Agikatigegutaoyum una ilitagihimakmago, Kavaman Nunavumi kivgaktoktikakmiyun inikaktomik EMAB-kuni. Ilaoyun Agikatigegutaoyumi titigakhimayun Naonaepkonmi 1-mi.

Naonaepkon 1: Ilaoyun Avatilikinikun Agikatigegutaoyumi

Tlicho-kon Kavamaen	Yalonaemi Itkilgit
Kavaman Kanatami	Kitikmeoni Inoen Katimayin
North Slave-mi Kavlunakan Itkilgit	Lutsel K’e-mi Itkilgit
Kavaman Nunateami	Diavik-kon Oyagakheoktin

EMAB-kon malguknik havaakaktun – ilakaktok ilitokhageagani Diavik-kon avatilikinikun upalogaeyaotaenik, unipkaginiklo havaaginiklo atulikoevlotiklo ataohenaogitomi avatilikinikon, Nunakakaktunin ilaoyun nunaliknilo ilaoniginik, igilgalo kaoyimayaenik, aheniklo okaotaovaktunik. Katimayin havakatikaktun Nunakakaktunin Ilaoyunik nunaliknigakhimayuniklo Diavik-kon ihumakhakheogutiyagani avataoyumik monaginigagun havaaguyutigulo.

Ilaga 12-mi Agikatigegutaoyum okakman Daivik-kon titigageakaknigagun ukeotoagaagan unipkanik kanogiliyuheagun avataoyum oyagaktakvikmi, talvuna ukeotoagaagan, Diavik-kon ihoakhaevakmata umiga Avatilikinikun Agikatigegutaoyumik Ukeotoagaagan Unipkamik. Una unipkak naenakhimayunik pikaktok okaoheoyunik avatilikinikun unipkaginin Diavik-kon

ihoakhakhimayaenin monagiyutinin havaanin. Ilakakmiyok havaagiyaenik Diavik-kon, inoelo ihomalutaenik, naenaeyakniginiklo avataoyok kanogilinigagun nalaotagaenilo, nutaniklo Diavik-kon ihumagiyaenik, naetumiklo okaohenik ihivgeokhiyun Daivik-kon havakveanik INAC-kunin Ihivheokhiyeanin.

Diavik-kon Pinikutikhanik Oyagaktakvean Avataoyoklo

Diavik-kon Pinikutikhanik Oyagaktakvik Kivalikheanetok Kigiktami, mikiyumi kigiktami haneani kivalikheata Lac de Gras-mi. Pinikutin Diavik-kuni nalvaguyun oyakani (kiknagiktuni) hinata haneani Kivalikheani Kigiktam Lac de Gras-mi. Lac de Gras una 60 kilamitaoyok takiniga tatim 3-hananiklo kilamitamik ugahiknikaktok tunungani kivalikheani Yalunaem. Tahik hikuvaktok October-mi, hikoekpakhunilo nuguligaagan June atulihaligaagalunen July. Kuktok Kukluktumi Kuganun.

Nunani haneani Diavik-kon iglukakveani akhakaktok, amakuniklo, kalvikniklo, tigiganeaniklo, okalikniklo, hikhikniklo, tigeaniklo, avinganiklo, akilgikniklo aheniklo tikmeavaloknik. Kigaom tuktoen talvunakpaktun nunakun upingami ukeakhamilo nuligagamik, amigaetulo tuktun Kivalikheani Kigiktamugaovakmiyun.

Himiktutikhan imakmik hanahimayun tahikmi, imaeyaktaovlotiklo ukoa pinikutikhan oyagaktaagiyaoyagani natkanin tatim. Hivulik himiktun (A154) inikhimayok 2002-mi oyagaktalikhutiklo 2003-mi. Hanalikhimakmiyun himiktutikhamik (A418) aoyami 2005-mi, inikhimavlonilo 2006-mi oyagaktalikhutiklo 2007-mi. Himiktutin napakaktun ayikutaenik oyagaktakhan nunamin. Pigahoan oyagaktakhak A21-guyok ilaganetok Lac de Gras-mi haneani Kivalikheani Kigiktam. Diavik-kon iloagun nunam algakhimayun A21-mun oyagaktakhamun 2006-mi, kiheani oyagaktakhimaginmata talvanga. 2008-mi Diavik-kon A21-mi havaakhak nutkakhimalageagani.

2008-mi siksinik Diavik-kon oyagaktakhimalikun. Taya, Diavik-kon anmukpaleavlotik oyagaktaktun pinikutikhanik. Oyakan pinikutikaktulo ahivaktaovaleayun kaganin. 2007-min, Diavik-kon ihoakhaehimakmata nunam ilaogun oyagaktageamikni. Oyagaktakhan ataanetun anmun oyagaktakveoyumi iloanun hitileoklotik oyagaktagineaktaen. Kigoagun, Diavik-kon oyagaktagoekneaktun kaganin iloanin kiheani nunam. Oyagaktan algakvikmin nunam iloanilo , akyaktaoneaktok heogaktaotikyoanun oyakikivikmun, hikuptiktaoyagani pinikutikhalo ahivaktaoyagani atoklotik iksolegutinik.

Diavik-kon inugeakpalagitok nunagiyaoyok – iglukpakakviloak hiniktakveoyunik, nigivelo, titigakvelo, imiktakvikaktoklo anagukvikmiklo, ikagukvikakhonilo, hanavikakhonilo, algoyaktutinulo ignikotikakhoni milvikakhonilo tikmiyanin. 350-kilamitamik hikokun apkotileokpaktun ukeotoagaagan ihoakotikhaen akyaktaoyagani Diavik-kunun ahenolo oyagakheokviknun iglokpakakveoyunulo nunami. Okhokhan, kikhoktigiyutilo, iglukpiyutikhalo, akhalutilo, ihoakutikhalo, aheniklo piyageakaktonik akyakpaktun ukeotoagaagan ukeomi apkotikun. Ilagagun ukeomi, ihoakotin akyaktaovaktun Diavik-mun tikmeakun.

Avataoyumik Monagiyutin

Diavik-kon Avataoyumik Monagiyutikaktun Atoktamiknik, taeyaovakmeyoklo EMS-mik, amigiyagani ihoakhivaaligeaganilo avatilikinikun havaaguyun. EMS atoktan Diavik-kon naonaepkutikaktok atoknigagun ISO 14001-mik, ilitagiyaohimayoklo hilakyoami. Havaaguyun oyagaktakvikmi (himiktutikhanik hananiginik, oyagaktaaniklo akyaohen, algoyaktunilolo ignikotitoknik, tikmiyutilo talvuga talvangalo oyagaktakvikmin) aktoknikakmata avataoyumun,EMS-lo mikhigeagotaokman ukuniga aktokniginik.

EMS atoktok pikaktok havaohikhanik, avatilikinikolo upalogaeyaotinik havaaniklo ayikotaenik titigakhimayun ilagani uma unipkaam, ihoakotilo tohaomayotinun upalogaeyaotin avataoyumiklo naonaepkotinik ila ilipkamayageakakmata. Una ihoaktomik 'ihoakhihimaginageagani honalikaa' – una EMS-mik pigeagotaoyok. Naonaepkotin amigiyotinun, havaanolo ilitokhaenikolo ihivgeoktaovaktun Diavik-kon havaktenin, nunaliknilo maligoagakhaleoktinilo, havaan aolanikateakmaga naonaeteageagani. Ukoa kaoyiyaoyun atoktaovaktun ihoakhivaaligeagani havaan hivunikhami. Naonaepkotikaktok tonungani uma unipkaam (Naonaepkun A2) hunaniklikaa avataoyumi Diavik-kon monagiyaenik. Ilakaktok ikagonik, imaoyoniklo, anealakiyutaolaktoniklo, umayoniklo, poyuvalokniklo, ignikotilo puyoenin.

Naonaepkotin ISO 14001 atoenageagani, Diavik-kon EMS-gin ilitokhaktaoginakpaktun kagogugaagan. January-mi 2009-mi Diavik-kon ihoakhaotikhanun ilitokhaehimayun. Ihoakhaotikhanun ilitokhaenik havaagovaktok ahinin ilitokhaeyinin naonaeyaotaovlonilo Diavik-kon maligoateakmaga ISO 14001-mi atogeakaktonik pihimakmaga. Ahinin ilitokhaeyin ayoetun (inoen piyotikagitun Diavik-kunin) naonaeyaevaktun EMS-mi atoktunik. January-mi 2009-mi ilitokhaenik ukoa Diavik-kon EMS-giya nalaomanikman ISO 14001-metonik atogeakaktunik ila Diavik-kon atokhimagotigiyan havaakhatik naonaepkutini.

Ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun Monagiyutin

Agikatigegun okaktok Diavik-kon avatilikinikun monagiyutinun upalogaeyaotaen havaagilo ilaoneakun ihoakhavaleaginaknigagun avataoyumik monagiyutin piyageakakan ilakaklotiklo okateaklogilo ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun avataoyumik ihoakhaotinik.

Taya okateakhimayonik maligoagakhakaginman ihoakhivaleanigagun monagiyutikhanik oyagaktaktinin ukeoktaktomi, kiheani Diavik-kon monagiyotinun upalogaeyaotaen havaagilo ihoakhivaaligotaokmata ima upalogaeyaehimakhotik, naonaeyaehimakhotiklo ihoakhaehimakhotiklo kaoyimaliktamigun, taemaeleogotaokmata ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun monagiyutin.

Okaotaohimayomi havuma kulani, Diavik-kon EMS-giya piyotikaktok ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun hunalikaa. Upalogaeyaenik, atoklogolo, naonaeyaklogolo upigeaklotiklo piyageakaknikan havaagiyaoloakmata EMS-mi nalaomavlonilo ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun monagityutinun. Ilagin ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun monagiyutin Diavik-kuni ilakaktun ukoniga:

- Ahinin puyunik naonaeyaeliktun atokhugin kaoyimayatik ilitokhaeyutimigun;
- Ayikotakagitunik Aktoknigagun Ilitokhaotin havaagiyaoliktun aktoknigin naonaeyaktaotilogin Imakmik Aktoknigagun Monagiyutinun havaan (okaotaoyun ilagani uma unipkaam), unalo

- Alagoknigin kanok umayunik monagiyutin havaagiyaokmaga atoklogin kaoyimaliktaen aepagani monagiyutinun kaoyimaliktaen;

Diavik-kon tonihihimayun Ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun Monagiyutinun Upalogaeyaonmik Imaknik Atoknigagun Monagiyutinun Havaami (AEMP-mi) Wek'èezhìi-kon Nunalikiyin Imalikiyilo Katimayenun (WLWB-kon) 2007-mi. 2008-mi WLWB-kon kigovageaktitiyun ilitokhageagani upalogaeyaotin ukoa maligoagakhanun makpigaan pilgaktinagin naonaeteageagani WLWB-kon nahogiyaenik una ihoakhivaleaginaknigagun monagiyutinun upalogaeyaon ilakageakakmaga ayoknaekpaaligeaganilo hivunikhami upalogaeyaotinik pivaleaniga ilitokhaknigalo.

Monagiyutinun Havaan

Unipkagoloaktun okateakhimayun Diavik-kon upalogaeyaotaenik havaaginiklo naonaeyaenikun avataoyok namakmagaa oyagaktakvikmi. Aleovun naenakhotin okaoheoyun kaoyimaliktaenik 2008-mi aminiginigagun Diavik-kon havaagiyaen atuni piyageakaknigini.

<u>Umayun</u>

Ilagani Avatilikinikun Agikatigegunmi, Diavik-kon Umayunik Amigiyutikaktun Havaamik. Una havaak katitigiyotaokman hivonikhiyutikhanik nunagiyaenik, tikmiyaniklo umayoniklo talvani kanok atoktaovakmaga oyagaktaknikun. Kanoginigin naonaeyaotaovaktun Avatilikinikun Ilitokhaknigagun nalaotaktaelo. Hama ilagin titigakhimayun 2008-mi pihimayaenik:

- Atoktilogo 2008, naoteakakniga nunagiyaoyoklo aheoyok oyagaktaknikmin ima 0.26 square kilometres-guyok agitilaaga. Una iloanetok nalaotagaeni Avataoyumik Ilitokhaknigagun;

- Nunagiyaen tuktun aheoyok iloanetok nahugiyaenik 2008-mi, tuktuniklo tokoyukagitok aniktokagitunilo oyagaktaknikun. Diavik-kon tikmeakun tuktunik naonaeyaeneakun 2009-mi;

- 2008-mi, akhaen nunagiyaen aheoyun iloanetok nahugiyaenik, tukotihimagitulo, aniktokagitoklo, ahinogaotitihimagitulo ukeomi. Akhaen takonigaktaoyun Kivalikheani Kitiktami Avatilikinikun havaktinun talimaektokhutik 2008-mi;

- Kalvikaktok Kivalikheani Kitiktami 2008-mi. Diavik-kon kalven tomaenik ilitokhaeyun apunmi 2008-mi taemaeleoginakneaktolo 2009-mi. Ataohikmik oyagaktaknikun kalvik tokohimayok 2008-mi. Ataohik kalvik ivanikman ataani Hivogakheani Iglokakvikmi hiniktakveoyomi ahigoktigenalikmalo iglum ataanik. Una kalvik nanigeaktaoyok tokotaovlonilo ikayoktaovlotiklo Kavamanin Nunateami havaktenin;

- Atoktilogo 2008, malguk siksinin kilgaven uvloen manikakhimayun (manikaktun peaganiklonen) ilitokhakveoyumi nunami. Uvloleoktokagitok hanigaani anmun oyagaktakveoyumi 2008-mi. Kilgaviknik tokoyukagitok oyagaktaknikun 2008-mi;

- Ikatun itiyulonen imakakniginik pihimagitun 2008-mi, talvuna ataotimun imavaloen aheoyun iloanetpun nahogiyaeni. Tikmiyan takoyaovaktun Kivalikheani Kitiktami ikalgoni kagikhokni tikmiyalo atokhimaktun nunagiyanik alaguktaenik oyagaktaknikun kigiktami.

- Ikagonik ihivgeokhenaktun akagoanigogaagan ukeomi 2008-mi. Nikin pugilo nalvaktaovaktun ihivgeokhitilogin Ikagonik Nutigivikmi ilaginilo haoyivikni. Diavik-kon avatilikhiyun haoyivikmi igitageakagitunik ikaktokagitaagani Avatilikiyilo havaktin okaoyoeginaktun havaktunik ataotimeogitaagani ikagovaloen ihoaktomik.

Hilaoyun Halomaniga

Avatilikinikun havaktin amigenakmayuk puyokakniga oyagaktakvikmi 2008-mi, ayikotagun atokhimayuni ukeoni. Aputin naonaeyaktaohimaktun upingaagagan. Ilitokhaeyin aputinik mahaktitogo imagiknigin naonaeyakpaktaen puyuvalokakmagaa. Heogavaloen katitiktaohimakpaktun naonaeyakhogilo kanoginiginik heogakaknigin humilo haneani oyagaktakveom.

Nahugiyaoyoklo, heogakaknikhaoyok kanitoani oyagaktakveom mikhivaleavlotiklo ugahikhivalealigagan oyagaktakvikmin. Haogakakniga piyutikaktok havaanin anokhaaniganilo humilikaa.

Tamaenin heogakakniginik naonaeyaotin 2001-min (2008-milo) agitkiyaokmata nalaotaganin kanoginigagun Avataoyomik Aktoknigaguni Unipkami (1998-mi). Nalaotagan piyutikaktun halomateaknigagun hilaoyum taemani ihumagiyakagitkaloakmata hanavaleqtilogin amigeakpaleaginakmatalo 2005-mi amigiveoyumi atokhimakhonilo 2006-mi, 2007-milo 2008-milo, ukeon amigaekpaaliktilogin naonaeyaktaonigin. Heogavaleon amigiyaoginakneakun 2009-milo.

Imavaloen aputinin ilitokhaknigin (halumaelgukaknigin imavaloen aputinin aoktokhimayunin) naonaegutaokman agitilaagin halumaelgukageakaknigagun (halumaelgun Imaknik Atoknigagun Laeseoyumi Diavik-kon mikinikhanetageakakniga halomaelguvaloen) naonaeyaktaohimayun 2008-mi mikinikhaokmata halomaelgukageakakniganik okakhimayunik Imaknik Atugeagani Laeseoyumi.

Diavik-kon imaktigivaktun apkotinik haneani oyagaktakveom aoyami poyukpalaagitagani oyagaktaknikun. Imakniklo avukaktok oyakanik hikuptigivikmi heogak poyukpalaagitagani. Diavik-kon hanahimayun nutamik hikuptigutmik inikneakhonilo 2009-mi poyukpalaagitagani oyagaktaanik hikuptigiligumik.

2008-mi, Diavik-kon havakatikalikhimayun hilayaoyum halomaniganik ayoetonik naonaeyukhaniklo halomaniganik hilaoyum oyagaktakvikmi. Nalaotakpaktun atokhogin hivunikhiyutikhan hilaoyum, heogakaknigagulo, okhokyoalo atokniginik pikotilo atoktaoyun oyagaktakvikmi nalaoneageagani halomaelgukakpaleaniga poyuvaloknin. Nalaotagutin inikhimayun Avatoayok Ilitokhaktaotilogo Diavik-kunin havaagiyaoligeaktinago. Diavik-kon kaoyimayun ilaginik alagoktukakneaktok Avataoyomik Ilitokhakniganin (imaetonik, nutan nalaotagutin iniktaovaleakmata hilam halomanigagun naonaeyaotinik. Hilam halomanigagun nalaotagutin iniktaoneaktun 2009-mi

Ukeotoagagan, Diavik-kon kititikpagaen agitilaagin puyuvaloen halomaegutivaktun atoktamiknnin okaohigivlogilo maligoagakhalikiyinun. Hilamun halomaegutin alatken. Diavik-kuni, atokniga okhokyoan (pikotinun, alguyaktutinulo ignikvinulo) halomaegutaoloaktun hilaoyumik.

Imakmeoyunik Aktoknigin

Diavik-kon Imakmeoyunik Aktokniginik Amigenaktun Havaagivlogo (AEMP-mik) 2008-mi. Una 17-ni ukeoni imakmeoyunik aktoknigagun amigiyutaoyok, atogeakakmalo Diavik-kon imaknik atoknigagun laeseoyumi. 2008-mi tuklea ukeomi AEMP-guyok alagukhimayok ilakageagani pigahunik ilikun imakaktilogo naonaeyaevikhanik (July-mi August-milo September-milo) hikukaktilogolo naonaeyaevikhan April-mi May-milo.

Naonaepkutin pihimayun AEMP-min tikoakhiyutaoyok aktokniginik Lac de Gras-mi oyagaktaknikun. Mikiyun alagoknigin imaoyun kanoginiganik, heogakaknigilo natkanetolo kitmayuvaloen (mikiyun umayun tatin natkanetun) naonaeyaktaohimayun. Imaeginaktun, ukoa alagoknigin takukhaotkiyaoyun kanitoani oyagaktakveom (haneanetun nunan naonaeyaktaoyun) ugahiknikhanin Oyagaktakvikmin (ugahiktoanetun nunan naonaeyaktaoyun). Ammen mikiyonin ikalonoanin (kanayonin) pihimayun kanitoanin oyagaktakveom halomaelgokakloaktun havivaloknik ukunanga pihimayonin ugahiktoanin oyagaktakveom. Ammeni havigalokaknigin ihumalotaoyun ikaloen atoktaoneaknikata. Naonaeyaknigagun havivalokaknigin mikiyun ikaloen mikitkiyaoyun Aneaktaelinikun Kanatami kikaonikata maligoagakhani kiheani Diavik-kon ilitokhaehimayun 2008-mi naonaegeagani halomaelgukaknigin agitkiyan ikaloen (ihun). Ikaloen amigaen ilitokhakhimayun 1996-mi (Diavik-kon talvugaktinagin), 2005-mi, 2008-milo agiklihimaginmata havivalokaknigin ihun ukeoni. Alagoknigin Lac de Gras-mi, ukoagogitok ikaloen ammeni havigalokaknigin, nahogiyaoyun taemaeneaknigakhogilo Avataoyok Ilitokhaktaolgakman. Naonaeyakhimayun kanoginigagun haneani atagukveom (Diavik-kon kovigakveanik ilagaktikhimayunik imaknik oyagaktakvikmin Lac de Gras-mun) mikinikhaoyun Kanatami maligoagakhanin monagiyagani imakmeoyun umayuvaloen. Diavik-kon imakmeotanik aktoknigagun amikhenakneaktun hivunikhami ilitokhaevagumalotiklo havivalokakniginik ikaloen ammeni havakatigilogin Ikalolikiyin Takyumeotaniklo Kavamatukanin 2009-mi.

Unipkan Titigakhimayaen Diavik-kon

Atoktilogo 2008 atulihaliktilogolo 2009, Diavik-kon tuyokhimayun amigaetunik unipkanik aolanikolo upalogaeyaotaenik maligoagakhalikiyinun ima Wek'èezhìi-mi Imalikiyin Nunalikiyilo Katimayenun, Ikalolikiyin Takumeotaniklo Kavamatukani, Avataoyumi Nunamilo Ihoakutinik Pilikiyinun. Uvani unipkaguloaktok naetumik okaoheoyunik atuni ukuninga aalanik unipkani upalogaeyaotinilo.

Kagaktaotin Avoenik Monagiyutin

May-mi 2003-mi, Diavik-kon kaoyipkaeyun EMAB-kunik maligoagakhalikiyilo ihomalutaoyukun ammonia-kaknigagun (ataohik halomaelgok amigiyaoyukhak Imaknik Atoknigagun Laeseoyumi) imakni papiktaoyunik oyagaktakvikmin atokmata kagaktaotinik. Naonaeyagaen ammonia-kakniga halomaelgovaloknik mikitkiyaogaloakhotik avataoyumik aktoknikhagun, agitkiyaoyun nalaotagaenin. Agitkiyaoyun nalaotagaenin atoknikaktun ila atakoen ammonia-kaknigin (kanogaalok Diavik-kon pikaktitilaakmaga imakni papiktaoyunik Lac de Gras-mun ilagaktiktaolgaktilogo Imaknik

Ilagaktigivikmmi Havakvikmi) imaknik atoknigagun laeseoyumi piyutikakloakman ukunani nalaotaktaolakhimayuni. Naonaeyaknigagun kanoginiga kiklikhaen tikitaolimaginikmata agitilaagin.

Diavik-kon nutak imaknik atogeagani laesigiyan agiktaohimayok WLWB-kunin aginikhanik ammonia-kakniganik atakoen pihimakman November 1-min 2007-min, kiheani mikiyugeakmikmata January 1-mi 2008-mi, taemaeginakneakhutiklo atokhimaginaktilogo imaknik atugeagani laeseoyok uvuga October 31-mun 2015-mi. Diavik-kon ammonia-kaknigagun atakovaloen nalaohimayaen atoktilogo 2008-mi ukeok.

Monagiyagani ammonia-kakniga, Diavik-kon Ammonia-mik Monagiyuhikhaagun Upalogaeyaotikaktok. Una upalogaeyaon ilakaktok Diavik-kon kanogileoguhenik piyutikaknikata kagaktaotinik kanoklo Diavik-kon monagiyutikakmaga imaknik ammonia-kakpalagitagani imavaloen kuktun Lac de Gras-mun.

Oyagaktaknikun Havaagoyun

Atoktilogo 2008, Diavik-kon pihimayun kanitoani 9.2 milean carats-nik pinikutikhanik ihumagikpan kanitoani 11.9 milean 2007-mi.

Atulihalikman 2008, atokloaktun pikotin, ihoakotilo okhovaloelo ukeotoagaagan akyaktukhan akyaktaohimayun ukeommi apkutikun atolikmalo January 27-min April 7-mun.

Naonaeyaeginakpaktun Diavik-kon imakni atoknigagun laeseoyumi piyageakaktunik ilitokhagakhalo katitaohimayun Heogavaloen Amiginigagun Havaak atokiloto ukeok. Kalven tumaenik ilitokhaenik inikhimayok upingami 2009-mi, kiheani atoktaogitun ukeomi tuvyakhiteaknaenman hilalokpakmalo. Taemataok ukeoni, tikmeakun naonaeyaeyutin manikamilo kungeapaktun tuktunik haneani nunani upingamin ukeakhamun. Ilitokhaotin Imakmeotanik Atoknigagun Amigiyutin Havaak pihimayok upingami (ataohik naonaeyaevik) aoyamilo (pigahun naenaeyaene). Kungeakpaktun tikmiyanik tatini haneani oyagaktakveom May-min October-mun, ilitokhaeyilo utikhimayun naonaeyaehimageagani naotiktoktaoyunik nunanik oyagaktakvikmi. Nunaliknetok Amiginikun Ilitokhakvik pihimayok atulihalikman August 2008. Ilaoyun imaginigagun naonaeyaekataohimayun naoteakaknigagulo nunan ilitokhaknigagun naonaepkutiniklo katitiginikun.

Anmukpaleanigin (hitin) hanayaoginaktun atokhimaktilogo ukeok ukoa havaktun nunam ilaoni havageagani A154-mi A418-milo oyagaktakhani. Diavik-kon iloanin oyagaktageamikni A154-mi A418-milo, nalvakheoknik oyagaktaktilo havaagin pigahoani oyagaktakvikhami, A21-mi, nutkaktitaohimayok. December-mi 2009-mi, Diavik-kon monagihoektan A21-guyum nunam ilao, tokikaktok ukuhaktaohoekman imavaloelo papiktaohoekmata talvanga hilatanun.

Kitulikaa Ihumalutaen

Diavik-kon kaoyipkaktaoyun Avataoyumik Amiginigagun Ihumakhakheoktin Katimayenin atoktilogo ukeok naenakhimayoklo tuhaktiyutaan umiga (Diavik-kulo keoyuhen) takukhaoyun okaotaoloaktuni uvani unipkami. Ilagin EMAB-kon okaohigiyaen Diavik-kunun ukuniga ilakaktun:

- EMAB-kon titigaktun Diavik-kunun aalatkeniklo ihoakhivaaligutaolaktunik amigaenigagun Nunakakaktun ilaoniginun ihoakhaetilogin amigiyutikhanik havaanik kanoklo atokpaaligeagani Igilgaan Kaoyimayaenik amiginikun havaani;

- EMAB-kon tunihiyun ilitokhaknigagun “DDMI WMR-mik 2007-mi Aktoknigagun Ilitokhaotin” (Umayunik Amigiyutinun Unipkak) Diavik-kunun, ihoakhaktaohimayok Atanguyanin Ihoakhaotikhaniklo Avatilikinikun Naonaeyaeyutin (MSES-guyok) EMAB-mun June-mi 2008-mi. Ayikota unipkaam tuniyaohimayok EMAB-kunin GNWT-kunun ihumagiyaoyagani.

Inikhimayok nunalen polaktaokmata kanogileoknigin okaotaoyok Ilagani 19 uma unipkaam. Diavik-kon pigiyun tohaomayutinik nanminik kitunilikaa inuknin avatilikinikun ihumagiyaoyunik 2008-mi.

Nutagukpaleanigin

Atoktilogo 2008, Diavik-kon ihivgeokhihimaktun nutanik piyutikhanik atulaktunik oyagaktakvikmmi. Atoklogo anugi aolayutinun naonaeyaktaohimaktok, taemaeginakhunilo ukeotoagagan 2004-min. Anugitun napakti, iliyaohimayok 2007-mi katitigiyutaohimakman hivunikhiyutikhanik uvani naonaeyaotini.

Naonaeyaeliktun 2008-mi kanogaalok ammonia halugaelgok mikhivaaligeagani Tunuhikheani Kigiktami taemaelipkakmago umayuvaloen mikiyunoen (kumaen imakmi nigivaktun ammonia-mik aalaguktitogolo ipigaevakmata). Naonaeyaknigagun, Diavik-kon atokneagunakhiyun umiga ilitokhaonmik ihivgeogeagani kanok ammonia-kakniga mikhivaaligeagani atoklogin mikiyunoen umayuvaloen kumakun.

Diavik-kon ilaogeginmata nutanik ikulativikhan 2008-mi ila piyumagaloakmata. Kanoginikhagun naonaeyaeyageakakmata huli nutan ikulativikhak hanayaotinagin.

Avataoyumik Amigiyutin Naonaepkutaonigagulo Nalaotaguyun

Kiklikhata haneani uma unipkaam, ilakaktok taeyaoyumik Akhalokakaktuyaktunik Aktoknigagun Naenakhimayun Unipkak. Una ilaga unipkaam okaohikakman kanok avataoyumik amigiyutin naonaepkutaonigin nalaotaguyunun ukuniga umayutigun, naoteatigulo, hilaoyuklo, ikaloelo imavaloelo. Taotutaoyok kanoginiginik 2008-min atokhimayunilo ukeonin naonaepkutaonigagulo nalaotaktaolgakhimayun.

Hoagakakniga oyagaktakveom ukeotoagaagan naonaeyaktaokataktaotkiyaoyun nalaotaginin atoktilogo Avatoayomik Ilitokhanigagun. Kigaeni, kaoyimayaoyageakaktok nalaotakaktaeni ihomagiyaoginmata amigaekpaaliknigin havaan hananigalo A418-mi himiktun imavaloknik nunam ilaonilo pikutin havaagiyaoginaktilogin atokhimayuknik malgukni ukeokni kigulikni. Okaotaoyok aepagani, heogakaknigin puyuvaloknik mikhivaalikneaktok atoktukhani ukeoni imaetun havaan ikiklivaleatilogin. Diavik-kon ilitokhaevaleaginakmata heoganik puyukaknigagun nalaotanik 2008-mi hilam halumanigagun ilitokhaotin ihoakhaktaoginakman huli. Kanoginikhaa nahugiyaoyok iniknikhaa 2009-mi.

Tamaeni, avataoyumi amiginigagun kaoyiyutaoyok aktoknigin Diavik-kunin mikitkiyaoyun ahenin Avataoyumik Ilitokhaknigagun nalaotanin.

Maligoateaknik

2008-mi, Diavik-kon maligoateakmata nunanik atoknigagun. Malguk maligoateaginigagun imaknik atoknigagun laeseoyum pihimayun 2008-mi. Ahigoktokakman Tunihikheani Kitiktami Imaknik Ilagaktigivikmi May-mi imaknik kuvigaeveokman oyagaktakvikmin kuvigageakagitunik halumaetpalaknigagun atakun. May-milo, kuktun upingami aoktokpaleakman hanavikukhimakmata, imavaloen kuktitaoyun oyagaktakvikmin halumaetpalaktilogin kugeakakginmata nunamun. Ukoa taemaenigin okaotaoteaktun Naenakhimayuni Unipkani Maligoateaknigagun ilagani uma unipkaam okaotaoteakhimavlotiko aheani maligoakhaleoktinun. Kavamanin ihivgeoktin kigoagun ilitokhaehimakmata ukukniga taemaeniganik.

Ilitokhaeyi Inulikiyitokanin Kanatami Kavamaenin (INAC-kon) polakhimayun Diavik-mik ihivgeogeagani 14-ni 2008-mi. Ihivgeokhiyilo polaktok Diavik-kon nalvakheokvenik nunanik (nunan Diavik-kon ikutakven oyagaktakhanik nalvakheogeagani ahenik oyagaktakvikhanik) malgoektokhuni 2008-mi. Okateakhimavun ukoa ihivgeoknigin Naenakhimayuni Unipkani Maligoateaknigagun ilagani uma unipkaam.

Avatoayomik Amigiyutin

Naonaepkun A1 ihoani uma unipkaam pikaktok naenakhimayumik unipkamik aalatkenik avataoyumik amigiyutinik havaagiyaohimayunik Diavik-mi 2008-mi, naetuniklo kanoginigagun havaan iniktiguhelo. Una naonaepkun ilakaktok naonaeteakhugilo ukoa:

- Puyoen Hilamiklo amigiyutin;
- Aginigin imaginigilo imavaloen;
- Imakmeotani aktoknigagun;
- Umayun nunagiyaelo (naoteavaloelo);
- Ikalolikinik; unalo
- Malguk ilihakpaalikvikmi ilitokhaotaovaaligutikhak.

Dıavık Wegodì

Envıronmental Agreement, ndè ghǫ ełexè yatı ts'ehʔǫ naàwo atł'è wetł'a Dıavık xo tat'è edaànı eghàlagı̨da ghǫ kǫ̀ta dǫne xè gogedo ha hǫt'e. Naàwo 12 atł'è wetł'a xo tat'è godı nı̨htł'è hohłe ha eyıts'ǫ ayı gho gogede ha sìı dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e. Xo tat'è Dıavık dı nı̨htł'è ghǫ kǫ̀ta dǫne xe gogedo hǫt'e. 2008 welǫ eyıts'ǫ 2009 wexè hoı̨wo ekìyeh Dıavık edaànı ndè k'è eghàlagı̨da ghǫ kǫ̀ta dǫne xè gogı̨do ı̨le, eyıts'ǫ 2007 k'è edaànı eghàlagı̨da wegodı sıı wexè dek'ehtł'è agı̨la ı̨le.

Dıavık eyıts'ǫ Ndè Hoıhdı Dǫ (EMAB)

Envıronmental Agreement, ndè ghǫ ełexè yatı ts'ehʔǫ naàwo atł'è xè gı̨zì wek'è negı̨ʔǫ ı̨le March 8th, 2000 k'è. Eyı nı̨htł'è k'è naàwo sìghàtłǫ dek'ehtł'è t'a Dıavık, Dǫne Sǫłı̨ K'àde, Ndèts'ǫ K'aowoh dè eyıts'ǫ Edzanę k'è ts'ǫ Ndè ts'ǫ K'aowoh, ayì amę wetł'a hòʔǫ ha sıı hazǫ dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e. Eyı naàwo wheʔǫ t'à Dıavık sǫmbak'è ndè hogìihdı t'à ndè k'è eghàlageèda hǫt'e. Eyıts'ǫ eyı naàwo wheʔǫ t'à board k'è dǫne dehkw'e agı̨la, eyı baord whatsǫ ełexè geèhkw'e hǫt'e.

EMAB, ndè ghǫ ełexè yatı geèhʔǫ t'à kǫ̀ta gots'ǫ dǫne ı̨łe board k'è ełexè dehkw'e hǫt'e. Edı̨ tł'ı nawhet'ı sıı (tı eyıts'ǫ tıch'adı) ndè ghǫ ełexel yatı geèhʔǫ t'à Nunavut ts'ǫ ndè ts'ǫ̨ k'aowoh gha dǫ ı̨łè goxè wheda hǫt'e. Amę ełexè yatı geèhʔǫ t'à ełexè dehkw'e sıı dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e.

Table 1: Ndè ghǫ ełexè yatı geèhʔǫ t'à ndè hoıdı dǫ ełexè dehkw'e

Tłıchǫ gha ndè ts'ǫ̨ k'aowoh	Sǫmbak'è gots'ǫ dǫne sǫłı̨
Canada gha ndè ts'ǫ̨ k'aowoh	Kıtıkmeot Inuıt Associatıon
North Slave Metıs Allıance	Lutsel k'e Dene Fırst Natıon
Edzanę k'è gots'ǫ̨ ndè ts'ǫ̨ k'aowoh	Dıavık Dıamond Mınes

EMAB welaà - Dıavık edaànı ndè k'è eghàlageèda gha edexè sìgogeèhʔı̨, nı̨htł'è hohłe haànı hazǫ ghàgeèda eyıts'ǫ ndè ts'ǫhk'è t'ası łǫ kàʔa k'è Dǫne, kǫ̀ta gots'ǫ dǫ eyıts'ǫ dǫne naàwo t'à Dıavık gha k'eyageètı t'à ełexè eghàlageda hǫt'e.

Naàwo 12 atł'è wetł'a Dıavık xo tat'è edaànı ndè k'è eghàlagıida ghǫ nıhtł'è geèhtsı ha hǫt'e, eyıt'à Dıavık xo tat'è nıhtł'è geèhts'ı hǫt'e. Dıavık ndè k'è edaànı t'ası hogìihdı t'à eghàlageèda sìı hazǫ dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e. Eyıts'ǫ dǫne t'ası ghǫ nanıgede, ndè k'è eghàlageèda t'à edàgode ha eyıts'ǫ t'ası ładı t'à eghàlageèda eyıts'ǫ sąwhaà tat'è ndè ts'ǫ̀ k'aowoh dè sǫmbak'è gok'aehta haànı hazǫ dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e.

Dıavık Dıamond Mıne Eyıts'ǫ Ndè

Dıavık Dıamond Mıne ndıa k'è hòlı hǫt'e, Ek'atì k'è k'àbats'ǫ̀ ts'ǫnę ndıa nechalea k'è. Dıavık kımberlıte kwè yìı dıamonds gòlı hǫt'e (kwè dezǫ), Ek'atì ndıa k'è. Ek'atì 60 kılometer tı haıdo eyıts'ǫ Yellowknıfe gots'ǫ 300 kılometer hǫt'e. October k'è nıdè tǫ etı eyıts'ǫ June July ek'ıyeh nıdè tǫ nayı. Eyı tı sìı Coppermıne Rıver gots'ǫ̀ nıłı hǫt'e.

Dıavık wemǫǫ̀ sahcho, dìga, nǫgha, nǫge, gah, dlo, red-backed voles, dlıa, ehto eyıts'ǫ det'ǫ haànı gołı. Bathurst gots'ǫ ekwǫ̀ edak'ǫ eyıts'ǫ hat'ǫ nıdè ekǫ naede hǫt'e, haànıko East Island ekwǫ̀ łǫ ełexè naede le laànı.

Tı whehtǫ wemǫǫ̀ kwı nawhe?a agııla eyıts'ǫ tı whehtǫ ıle sìı hagıızǫ t'à tı tł'a gots'ǫ dıamond hagııla hǫt'e. Kwı nawhe?a (A154) 2002 k'è hòlı t'à 2003 k'è laà xèhoıwo ıle. Nàke t'à kwı nawhe?a (A418) 2005 ımbè k'è wexèhoıwo, 2006 weghǫ nǫgııt'e t'à 2007 k'è laà xèhoıwo ıle. Kwı nawhe?a edı kımberlıte kwè yìı dıamond wegòt'ǫ sìı number wek'è whela agııla hǫt'e. Taı t'à kımberlıte kwè A21 hayeh t'à Ek'atì East Island gàà whe?ǫ hǫt'e. Dıavık 2006 k'è ndè gotł'a A21 kımberlıte ts'ǫ dıamond hageèle gha laà xèhoıwo ıle. 2008 Dıavık A21 k'è sąwhàà gots'ǫ̀ wek'è eghàlageèda le hò?ǫ agııla.

2008 k'è Dıavık ek'ètaı xo eghàlageèda adza hǫt'e. Dı, Dıavık ndè kah gots'ǫ dıamond hageèle. 2007 ekìyeh gots'ǫ Dıavık ndè gotł'a eghàlageèda gha edexè sìgogeè?ı hǫt'e. Ndè gotł'a gots'ǫ kımberlıte kwè hageèle sìı kwè sì?ı kǫ̀ gots'ǫ̀ ageèh?ı, x-ray t'à dıamond gha kwèwa k'aeta hǫt'e.

Dıavık kǫ̀ta nechalea laànı hò?ǫ - nats'ete kǫ̀, sets'eze kǫ̀, nıhtł'è kǫ̀, tı eyıts'ǫ tıch'ì sì?ı kǫ̀, t'asıch'ì ełaetł'ı kǫ̀, satsǫ̀ behchı sì?ı kǫ̀, satsǫ̀ etłe kǫ̀ eyıts'ǫ nıhtł'èt'a k'è gòlı hǫt'e. Xo tat'è 350 kılometer toh k'è tılı hohłe sìı wet'à t'ası t'à eghàlageèda ha k'èze hǫt'e. Tłe, cement, kǫ̀ gǫht'ǫ, behchı haànı hazǫ xo tat'è xo tılı t'à gıts'ǫ̀ nìze hǫt'e. Eyıts'ǫ nıhtł'èt'a t'à sìı Dıavık gots'ǫ̀ t'ası k'eze hǫt'e.

Ndè Hoıdı t'à Eghàlageèda

Dıavık Envıronmental Management System, EMS ndè hoıdı t'à eghàlageèda naàwo gìitǫ t'à wet'à t'ası hazǫ hoìdı eyıts'ǫ wet'à de?ǫ nezı ndè k'è eghàlageèda edegeèhdza

hǫt'e. EMS naàwo t'à Dıavık eghàlageèda nıhtł'è gìtǫ sıì ISO 14001 hayeh sıì hazǫ nę̀ę̀ k'è wek'èhodzǫ hǫt'e. Sǫmbak'è gòʔǫ t'à (kwı hohłe, kwèwà k'èzè, k'ak'ǫ̀tł'ì etłè, nıhtł'èt'à k'èdè) ndè xeìdı hǫt'e, eyıt'à EMS naàwo t'à sıì ndè xeìdı ha le gha edets'àgedı ha dı le.

EMS naàwo t'à eghàlats'eèda nıdè t'ası hazǫ edaànı etłè sıì wehoıdı, edaànı ndè k'è eghàlats'eèda nıhtł'è hohłe ha, weghǫ ełexè gots'edo ha edexè sìgots'eèhʔı ha eyıts'ǫ edaànı ndè k'è eghàlats'eèda wenıhtł'è hazǫ wek'èhodı ha hǫt'e. Haànı edexè sìgots'eèh t'à eghàlats'eèda dè "ats'ǫ̀ hǫzı" ha dì le – EMS naàwo haànı hòlı hǫt'e. T'ası hoıdı, t'ası k'è laà hohłe, t'ası hats'eèta wegodı haànı hazǫ Dıavık gha eghàlaede dǫ, kǫ̀ta dǫne eyıts'ǫ naàwo gha eghàlaede dǫ haànı hazǫ nıhtł'è ghàà edaànı t'ası xè hòʔǫ sıì wek'ègeèzǫ hǫt'e. Eyıt'à ıdàà edaànı t'ası deʔǫ nezı ageèle ha sıì wek'ègeezǫ. Dı nıhtł'è welǫ (Table A2) Dıavık t'ası edatłǫ k'è eghàlageèda t'à wehoıdı sıì dek'ehtł'e hǫt'e. T'asıch'ì, tì, t'ası wets'ahodzı haànı, tıch'adı, ehtł'è eyıts'ǫ tłehtı haànı hazǫ wehoıdı hǫt'e.

T'ası Ładı Geèhdza

Ndè ghǫ ełexè yatı ts'eèhʔǫ t'à Dıavık edaànı ndè hoıdı t'à eghàlageèda haànı hazǫ edaànı ndè k'è hògeèhʔǫ ha sıì haànı ha hǫt'e, edı haànı weghàlageèda ha dı le sıì.

Dı dzę edzanę k'è sǫmbak'è gha adaptıve management edaànı t'ası weghàlats'eèda ha dek'èhtł'e laànı le. Haànıko Dıavık t'ası xè sìgogeèhʔı eyıts'ǫ t'ası k'è eghàlageèda sıì ats'ǫ̀ wehoıdı t'à t'ası nezı etłè hǫt'e.

Dıavık EMS naàwo t'à eghàlageèda t'à ats'ǫ deʔǫ nezı hòʔǫ ha edegeèhdza hǫt'e. Ats'ǫ edexè sìgots'eèhʔı, t'ası hots'ìhdı eyıts'ǫ t'ası weghàlats'eèda eyı naàwo sıì EMS wenaàwo hǫt'e. T'ası wehda Dıavık wek'è eghàlagìide:

- godı nats'ıgeèla ghàà edı ehtł'è hoıdı k'è gòʔǫ ıle sıì ładı wheʔǫ agıı̨la
- t'ası edàt'ı ha wehoıdı, t'ası ts'ıhdza nıdè edàt'ı łıwè laànı
- godı nats'ıgeèla ghàà ıdıxo edaànı tıch'adı wehoıdı ıle sıì ładı agıı̨la

Dıavık, Adaptıve Management Plan nıhtł'è Aquatıc Effects Monıtorıng Program gha (AEMP) Wek'èezhìı Land and Water Board (WLWB) ts'ǫ̀ agıı̨la ıle 2007 k'è. 2008 k'è WLWB ıła weghǫ nanıgede eyıts'ǫ eyı nıhtł'è k'è nezı weyatı dek'ehtł'e adla t'akǫ dè WLWB edaànı t'à adaptıve management gedı t'à edaànı weghàlageeda sıì wek'èhodzǫ ade ha.

Ndè K'è T'ası Hoıdı

Dıavık ndè k'è t'ası hogìhdı t'à eghàlageèda t'à sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ ndè k'è edagǫht'e sìı wek'èhodzǫ, ndè k'è hotì hòʔǫ ha haànı wehoıdı hǫt'e. 2008 k'è Dıavık edaànı t'à t'ası hogıihdı t'a eghàlagı̨ı̨da wegodı hǫt'e.

Tıch'adì

Envıronmental Agreement naàwo wetł'a, Dıavık Tıchadı hogıihdı hǫt'e. Tıch'adì edàhot'ı̨ ekǫ̀ at'ı̨, tsı̨a eyıts'ǫ tıch'adì ekǫ̀ at'ı̨ sìı sǫmbak'è gòʔǫ t'à edaànı gıxè ładı̨ agodza hogìhdı ha godı nats'ı̨geèla ı̨le hǫt'e. Godı ghàà asį̀ Envıronmental Assessment dakwełǫ ndè k'aetǫ kò edaànı hòʔǫ agode ha tahko gedı ı̨le gha godı k'aeta hǫt'e. 2008 k'è dı haànı eghàlats'ı̨ı̨da wegodı hǫt'e.

- 2008 k'è ndè k'è ıt'ǫ eyıts'ǫ tıch'adì ekǫ̀ at'ı̨ ı̨le sìı 0.26 square kılometers haı̨hcho sìı sǫmbak'è gòʔǫ t'à wedęhòłe. Envıronmental Assessment sìdla kò hagode ha sǫnı gedı ı̨le wexèt'e.
- 2008 k'è ekwǫ̀ edı̨ naeʔa wedęhòłe ha sǫnı gedı ı̨le wexèt'e, eyıts'ǫ ekwǫ̀ xè t'asagodza le. Dıavık 2009 k'è nı̨htł'èt'a t'à ekwǫ̀ nagıihta ha.
- 2008 k'è sahcho ekǫ̀ at'ı̨ wedęhòłe ha sǫnı gedı ı̨le wexèt'e, eyıts'ǫ sahcho xè t'asagodza le. East Island sı̨laı eht'a eyı sahcho geaʔı̨ gedı.
- 2008 k'è East Island k'è nǫgha gòłı̨ ı̨le. Dıavık 2008 k'è nǫgha k'è gıhta eyıts'ǫ 2009 nıdè sìı nǫgha kè gıhta ha hǫt'e. 2008 k'è nǫgha ı̨łè sǫmbak'è gòʔǫ t'à ełaı̨wo. Nǫgha ı̨łe South Camp kǫ̀ gotł'a at'ı̨ t'à kǫ̀ gotł'a ts'ı̨hwho. Eyıt'a t'ası ts'aehʔǫ dǫ nǫgha k'èts'ı̨gı̨ı̨hła eyıts'ǫ ełagı̨ı̨hwo.
- 2008 peregrıne falcons wet'ò ek'etaı gòłı̨ ı̨le, nàke t'à ı̨ła gıts'ǫ̀ at'ı̨ (weyè gòłı̨). Open pıt wemǫǫ kwè danıwaà wemǫǫ nawheʔa kah Raptors det'ǫcho wet'o gòłı̨ le. 2008 sǫmbak'è gòʔǫ t'à peregrıne falcons ełaı̨wo le.
- 2008 k'è tı whehtǫ haànı hòlı̨ le eyıts'ǫ tı whehtǫ whìe, tı edatłǫ wedęhohłe ha sǫnı gedı ı̨le wexèt'e. East Island taba det'ǫ geʔı̨, det'ǫ ı̨ła sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ ts'oh nagoòhkw'a t'à aget'ı̨.
- 2008 k'è dzę tat'è t'asıch'ì ełaetł'ò sìı wek'aeta hǫt'e. Weghǫ sets'eze ts'ǫ t'ası eyıts'ǫ nı̨htł'èwo tǫa haànı Waste Transfer Area eyıts'ǫ ndè yìı t'asıch'ì ełaetł'ǫ wegòt'ı̨. T'asıch'ì ekǫ̀ le ełaetł'o ch'à, Dıavık t'asıch'ì ełaetł'o wemǫǫ kw'ı̨ nawheʔa agı̨ı̨la eyıts'ǫ t'asıch'ì nezı̨ wedę ats'eèhʔı̨ ha eghàlaede dǫ haghageèhtǫ hǫt'e.

Nı̨hts'ı

Ndè xè eghàlaede dǫ 2008 k'è ehtł'è k'ehts'ı k'è eghàlagı̨ı̨da. Edàk'ǫ̀ tat'è zah gıihdza t'à wegodı nats'ı̨geèle hǫt'e. Zah nageèhyı̨ eyıts'ǫ wetì weta nàedı edàhot'ı̨ gòłı̨ gha

wek'aeta eyıts'ǫ ehtł'è edatłǫ wets'ǫelį gha wek'aeta. Sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ ehtł'è edàtłǫ k'ehts'ı sıì wek'èhodzǫ gha ehtł'è ìchì hǫt'e.

Haànı ha sǫnı ts'į̨wǫ į̨le xèht'è, sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ deʔǫ ehtł'è gòłį, sǫmbak'è gots'ǫ nį̨wa nį̨dè ehtł'è łǫ laànı le. Sǫmbak'è dǫ eghàlaede eyıts'ǫ nį̨hts'ı t'à ehtł'è k'ehts'ı hǫt'e.
Hazǫ t'à nıdè, 2001 ehtł'è k'ehts'ı xets'ıhdza gots'ǫ (2008 wexè) Envıronmental Effects Report (1998) ehtł'è edàtłǫ k'ehts'ı ha sǫnı ts'į̨wǫ į̨le sıì wete gots'ǫ̀ adza hǫt'e. Sǫmbak'è hohłe kò deʔǫ ehtł'è k'ehts'ı į̨le, 2005 gots'ǫ 2006, 2007 eyıts'ǫ 2008 gots'ǫ̀. Į̨daa xo 2009 aį̨łį̨ ehtł'è hoıdı ha hǫt'e.

Zah tì tah nàèdı edanahtso wets'oelį ha wek'aetǫ, 2008 k'è zah tì tah nàèdì edanahtso ha į̨le sıì wek'aʔį̨.

Dıavık į̨mbè k'è tą̨lı k'è sıì ehtł'è daedį ha le gha tą̨lı k'è tì ageèhʔį hǫt'e eyıts'ǫ kwè naede satsǫ̀ sıì ehtł'è daedį ha le gha tì gık'è aʔį̨ hǫt'e. Dıavık 2009 k'è kwè naede satsǫ̀ wegòò gehtsį sıì ehtł'è daedį ha le gha hòlį t'a aget'į̨ agede ha hǫt'e.

2008 Dıavık nį̨hts'ı xè eghàlaede dǫ xè eghàlageda t'à sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ nį̨hts'ı hogìihdı ha gį̨į̨wǫ. Mǫhta edagǫht'è, ehtł'è k'ehts'ı eyıts'ǫ tłehtsį edàtłǫ k'ehts'ı ha satsǫ̀ gòò gìʔa gį̨į̨wǫ. Dıavık hòlį kwè ehtł'è gha Envıronmental Assessment hòlį į̨le, ekìyeh gots'ǫ t'ası łǫ ładį adza hǫt'e (sıì whaà gots'ǫ̀ sǫmbak'è hohłe t'à ehtł'è łǫ) eyıts'ǫ wenaàwo wegòò sıì gòłį adza. 2009 k'e nį̨hts'ı t'à edaànı ehtł'è k'ehts'ı satsǫ̀ wegòò hohłe ha hǫt'e.

Xo tat'è, Dıavık tłehtsį edatłǫ ehtsį sıì dek'ehtł'è xè wek'èhodzǫ ha hǫt'e. T'ası łǫ t'à Greenhouse Gas hohłe hǫt'e. Dıavık, tłeh t'à t'ası hazǫ etł'è eyıt'à tłehtsį yata ts'ǫ̀ at'į̨ hǫt'e.

Tè Tì Tah

Dıavık, 2008 Aquatıc Effects Monıtorıng Program (AEMP) k'è eghàlagį̨į̨da hǫt'e. Dı łòhdį xo aquatıc effects monıtorıng k'è eghàlagį̨į̨da eyıts'ǫ Dıavık tı t'à eghàlageda gha nį̨htł'è gıchı gha eyı wek'è eghàlageèda ha hǫt'e. 2008 nàke xo AEMP ładį adla t'à taı eht'à tı k'aeta agį̨į̨la (July, August eyıts'ǫ September) eyıts'ǫ xo k'è nıdè Aprıl eyıts'ǫ May agį̨į̨la hǫt'e.

AEMP wegodı ghàà Lac de Gras tè tì tah t'ası weda ładį adza sıì wek'èhodzǫ hǫt'e. Tı tah nàèdı yazea ładį adza, ehtł'è tì yazea ładį adza eyıts'ǫ tehtsakw'ǫa tè tah yazea

ładı adza. Sǫmbak'è ts'ǫ̀ nı̨wa le deʔǫ t'ası ładı̨ adza sıì wegoòht'ı̨, sǫmbak'è gots'ǫ nı̨wa sıì wegoòht'ı̨ le laànı. Łıwè nechalea Slımy Sculpıns haànı sǫmbak'è tı ts'ǫ̀ nı̨wa le ìchì sıì wekwǫ̀ tah nàèdı mercury natso gòłı̨, sǫmbak'è gots'ǫ̀ nı̨wa sıì naedı mercury nàtso laànı le. Łıwè kwǫ̀ tah nàèdı mercury nàtso gòłı̨ t'à łıwè ts'ede ha dì. Łıwè nechalea wekwǫ̀ tah nàèdı mercury gòłı̨ sıì Health Canada mercury edatłǫ ts'ede ha dı le sıì wek'aʔı̨ gedı, haànıko Dıavık 2008 ekıyeh nıdè łıwè necha, łıwèzǫ laànı k'ageèhta ha hǫt'e. 1996 łıwèkwǫ̀ k'aetǫ ı̨le (Diavik wets'ǫdahat'ǫ gokwe) 2005 eyıts'ǫ 2008 łıwèzǫ k'aetǫ kò łıwèkwǫ̀ tah nàèdı mercury ı̨do adza le gedı. Lac de Gras gha Envıronmental Assessement hòlı̨ kò, edaànı ładı̨ ade ha ts'ı̨ı̨wǫ ı̨le wexèht'e. Canada k'èzhì te tı tah t'ası eda sıì wehoıdı ha naàwo gha tì sìnaʔı̨ sıì tè ts'ǫ̀ anageèhʔı̨ hǫt'e. Dıavık aı̨łı̨ łıwè hogìihdı ha eyıts'ǫ ı̨daa 2009 nıdè Department of Fısherıes and Oceans xè nàèdı gha łıwè k'ageèhta gha edexe sìgogeèhʔı̨ hǫt'e.

Dıavık Nı̨htł'è Gı̨ı̨tł'è

2008 eyıts'ǫ 2009, Dıavık làà ghǫ nı̨htł'è łǫ gehtsı̨ ı̨le sıì naàwo ghàà eghàlaede dǫ Wek'èezhìı Land and Water Board, Department of fısherıes and Oceans eyıts'ǫ Envıronment and Natural Resources ts'ǫ̀ agı̨ı̨la ı̨le. T'ası hazǫ wek'è eghàlagı̨ı̨da sıì wegodı hazǫ nı̨htł'è k'è dehtł'è hǫt'e.

Ammonıa Xè Eghàlageèda

May 2003 k'è Dıavık, EMAB eyıts'ǫ naàwo ghàà eghàlaede dǫ ts'ǫ̀ gogı̨de ı̨le, tı tah kwìcho nàèdı (kwìcho wenàèdı Water Lıcense tł'a wehoıdı hǫt'e) natso t'à. Ammonıa kwìcho wenàèdı ndè xeìdı ha nàtso laànı le haànıko edàtłǫ ha gedı ı̨le weʔǫ gots'ǫ̀ adza gedı. Kwìcho wenàèdı edàtłǫ ha gedı ı̨le sıì weʔǫ gots'ǫ̀ adza eyıts'ǫ tì sìʔı̨ tł'akǫ de Lac de Gras tì whehtǫ ts'ǫ̀ anageèhʔı̨ hǫt'e. Dakwełǫ kwìcho wenàèdı edatłǫ ha gedı ı̨le sıì wexèht'e anagele ha dì.

Dıavık water lıcense wegòò WLWB wetł'a wǫchì sıì, ammonıa kwìcho wenàèdı yazea ı̨do agı̨ı̨la November 1, 2007 k'è, haànıko January 1, 2008 k'è kwìcho edanaetso ha sıì k'achı̨ ı̨zhì anagı̨ı̨la ı̨le, October 31, 2015 gots'ǫ̀ haànı ha hǫt'e. 2008, Dıavık edaànı ammonıa kwìcho nàèdı k'ègedı sıì wek'è sìgha eghàlagı̨ı̨da.

Nezı̨ ammonıa kwìcho wenàèdı k'èhodı ha Dıavık, Ammonıa Management Plan xè eghàlageèda hǫt'e. Dıavık edaànı ammonıa xè eghàlageèda ha eyıts'ǫ edaànı ammonıa Lac de Gras tı tah ade ha le gha edexè sìgogeèhʔı̨ hǫt'e.

Sǫmbak'è Edaànı Eghàlagɪ̨ɪ̨da

2008 Dıavık 9.2 mıllıon carats dıamond kwè hagɪ̨ɪ̨la, 2007 k'è 11.9 mıllıon dıamond kwè hagɪ̨ɪ̨la ɪ̨le.

2008 satsǫ̀ t'à eghàlagıìhde, tłeh, t'asɪ haànɪ hazǫ January 27 gots'ǫ Aprıl 7 gots'ǫ̀ xo tɪ̨lɪ k'è ekǫ̀ nìzha ɪ̨le.

Dıavık water lıcense gıochì gha tɪ k'ageèhtǫ eyɪts'ǫ ehtł'è hoɪdɪ gha Dust Monıtorıng Program k'è eghàlagɪ̨ɪ̨da. 2009 edàk'ǫ nǫgha kè k'è eghàlagɪ̨ɪ̨da haànıko xo k'è mǫht'a hǫzɪ le t'à wedę agɪ̨ɪ̨la ɪ̨le. Xo tat'è edàk'ǫ eyɪts'ǫ hat'ǫ nıdè nɪ̨htł'èt'à t'à eyɪts'ǫ ndè k'è k'egeède t'à ekwǫ̀ nagɪ̨ɪ̨hta hǫt'e. Aquatıc Effects Monıtorıng Program tè tì tah edaànɪ sìì edàk'ǫ dè ɪ̨łàà wek'aeta eyɪts'ǫ ɪ̨mbè k'è taɪ eht'à wek'aeta hǫt'e. May gots'ǫ October gots'ǫ̀ sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ det'ǫ nageʔɪ̨ eyɪts'ǫ dǫ sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ ɪ̨t'ǫ naeshe ha wek'è eghàlagɪ̨ɪ̨da hǫt'e. August 2008 k'è Communıty-Based Monıtorıng Camp kǫ̀ta gots'ǫ dǫ ndè k'è hagogeèhk'ǫ t'à ndè k'è eghàlagɪ̨ɪ̨da. Ekıyeh kò dǫ tɪ gɪ̨ɪ̨hchì eyɪts'ǫ ɪ̨t'ǫ̀ haànɪ sìì gɪ̨ɪ̨hchì t'à wek'aetǫ ɪ̨le.

A154 eyɪts'ǫ A418 ndè gotł'a eghàlageèda ha ndè gotł'a sǫmbak'è hohłe. A154 eyɪts'ǫ A418 ndè gotł'a eghàlageèda gha edexè sìgogeèhʔɪ̨, eyɪts'ǫ A21 ndè gotł'a eghàlageèda ha ɪ̨le haànɪ nageèhʔɪ̨ ha agɪ̨ɪ̨la. December 2009, Dıavık A21 ndè gotł'a eghàlageèda le agɪ̨ɪ̨la, eyɪt'à ndè gotł'a gokǫ̀ agɪ̨ɪ̨whǫ le eyɪts'ǫ tɪ k'ètł'ǫ sìì hageèhtł'o le adza.

Kǫ̀ta Dǫne T'asɪ Ghǫ Nanıgeède

Ɪ̨dì xo Envıronmental Monıtorıng Advısory Board, Dıavık ts'ǫ̀ gogɪ̨ɪ̨dè ɪ̨le wenɪ̨htł'è sìì hazǫ dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e. EMAB, t'asɪ haànɪ ghǫ Dıavık ts'ǫ̀ gogɪ̨ɪ̨de ɪ̨le sìì dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e:

- EMAB, Dıavık ts'ǫ̀ egɪ̨ɪ̨tł'è kò, deʔǫ dǫne sǫłɪ̨ ndè hoɪdɪ naàwo k'è eghàlageèda ha gɪ̨ɪ̨wǫ eyɪts'ǫ deʔǫ Tradıtıonal Knowledge dǫne naàwo t'à eghàlats'eèda t'à ndè hoɪdɪ ha gɪ̨ɪ̨wǫ gedɪ.
- EMAB, "DDMI WMR 2007 gha eyɪts'ǫ Effects Analysıs" nɪ̨htł'è k'ageèhtǫ, eyɪ nɪ̨htł'è hòlɪ̨ sìì Management and Solutıons ın Envıronmental Scıences (MSES) eyɪ nɪ̨htł'è EMAB gha sıgɪ̨ɪ̨la ɪ̨le June 2008 k'è. EMAB yɪ nɪ̨htł'è sìì GNWT gıghaeda gɪts'ǫ̀ agɪ̨ɪ̨la ɪ̨le hǫt'e.

Kǫ̀ta gots'ǫ dǫne sǫmbak'è k'ègɪ̨ɪ̨de ɪ̨le wegodɪ Sectıon 19 k'è hazǫ dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e. 2008 k'e kǫ̀ta gots'ǫ dǫ ndè ghǫ nanıgede t'à Dıavıks ts'ǫ̀ gogɪ̨ɪ̨de le.

Naàwo Gòò Hàgeèta

2008 Dıavık sǫmbak'è eghàlageèda gha naàwo gòò hageèta hǫt'e. Nı̨hts'ı t'à satsǫ̀ etł'è ageèle ha gı̨ı̨wǫ sıì 2004 ekìyeh gots'ǫ weghǫ gogede hǫt'e. 2007 k'è nı̨hts'ı hogìihdı ha satsǫ̀ naı̨ʔa agı̨ı̨la hǫt'e.

2008 k'è North Inlet eyı edaànı t'à tehtsa tè tì tah ammonıa gede t'à k'aʔı̨ at'ı̨ sıì hogìihdı. Wehoıdı t'à wegodı goòt'ǫ dè, Dıavık tè tì tah ammonıa k'aʔı̨ gòł̨ ade ha tehtsa t'à ageèle ha tahko.

Dıavık 2008 k'è t'asıch'ì k'èk'ǫ̀ gha satsǫ̀ wegòò negeʔa ha gı̨ı̨wǫ ı̨le haànıkò hageèle ha dì t'à hagı̨ı̨la le. Satsǫ̀ edaànı hohłe ha ı̨ła wek'è eghàlageèda hǫt'e.

Ndè Hoıdı T'à Ị̀dàà Edàgode Ha Wek'èhodzǫ

Dı nı̨htł'è welǫ Rollıng Effects Summary dek'ehtł'è. Eyı nı̨htł'è sıì edaànı ndè hots'ìihdı t'à wegodı nats'ı̨ts'eèle t'à ı̨dàà edàgode ha wegodı dek'ehtł'e hǫt'e, tıch'adı, ı̨t'ǫ̀, mǫhta edàgot'ı̨, łıwè eyıts'ǫ tì haànı hazǫ edàde ha sıì weghàà wek'èhodzǫ hǫt'e. 2008 k'è edagǫht'e eyıts'ǫ ı̨nę̨ę edagǫht'e ı̨le sıì weghàà wek'èhodzǫ at'ı̨ hǫt'e.

Sǫmbak'è gomǫǫ ehtł'è edàtłǫ k'ehts'ı t'à ndè k'è nìtł'ı sıì xo tat'è gìihdza sıì Envıronmental Assessment sìdla kò ehtł'è edàtłǫ gòł̨ ha sǫnı gedı ı̨le weʔǫ gots'ǫ̀ adza hǫt'e. Haànıkò deʔǫ sǫmbak'è A418 k'è eghàlagı̨ı̨da eyıts'ǫ ı̨dìì nàke xo gots'ǫ ndè gotł'a sǫmbak'è gòʔǫ ha eghàlagı̨ı̨da t'à ehtł'è xè edaànı hòʔǫ ha sǫnı gedı ı̨łè wexèht'e le hǫt'e. Sǫmbak'è k'aʔı̨ eghàlageèda adza dè ehtł'è sıì k'aʔı̨ ade ha hǫt'e. 2008 k'è Dıavık k'achı̨ edaànı t'à ehtł'è nìtł'ì sıì wegǫgeda ha hǫt'e gı̨ı̨wǫ. Eyı sıì 2009 ekìyeh nıdè weghǫ nǫget'e ha hǫt'e.

Ndè hoıdı ghàà Dıavık sǫmbak'è gòʔǫ t'à edaànı ndè xeìdı ha sǫnı gedı ı̨le wexèht'e laànı le, ndè xè ładı̨ agodza le laànı.

Naàwo Ghàà Eghàlageèda

2008 Dıavık land leases k'è eghàlageèda hǫt'e. 2008 k'è tì t'à eghàlats'eèda nı̨htł'è nàke eht'a weghǫ gogı̨ı̨de ı̨le. May k'è North Inlet Water Treatment Plant nezı̨ etł'e le t'à tìch'ì ełaetł'ì ı̨le. Eyıts'ǫ May k'è edàk'ǫ̀ kò zah nawheyı̨ t'à tı daı̨wı ı̨le. T'ası haànı hadza sıì weghǫ nı̨htł'è hòlı̨ t'à naàwo ghàà eghàlagìide ts'ǫ̀ hageèdı hǫt'e. Ndè ts'ǫ̀ k'aowoh naàwo ghàà eghàlaede dǫ k'achı̨ wek'àgeèhta ha hǫt'e.

2008 k'è Indıan and Northern Affaırs Canada (INAC) gots'ǫ Inspector naàwo ghàà eghàlaeda dǫ Dıavık sǫmbak'è k'aehtǫ 14 eht'a. Eyıts'ǫ 2008 k'è Dıavık edı̨ kımberlıte

hageèta siì k'aehtǫ 2 eht'a. Eyı wegodı hazǫ Summary of Compliance wetł'a dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e.

Ndè Hoıdı Làà

Table A1 nįhtł'è welǫ 2008 Dıavık ndè hoıdı làà hazǫ kàʔa k'è eghàlagįįda eyıts'ǫ wegodı hazǫ dek'ehtł'è hǫt'e. T'ası dı hàtłǫ k'è eghàlagįįda hǫt'e:

- Ehtł'è eyıts'ǫ Nįhts'ı hoıdı
- Tì edàtłǫ eyıts'ǫ tì edaànı
- Tè tì tah t'ası hoıdı
- Tıch'adı eyıts'ǫ ndè k'è t'ası dehshe
- Łıwè
- Unıversity gha t'ası hàgeèta

T’á K’é ʔeghálahda Ts’į ʔeríhtł’ís Xálį

Dıavık t’a k’e ʔeghálada ts’į ʔeríhtł’ís hełtsí sí ʔį́łaghe gháye tánélt’u t’á k’e ʔeghálahdą sí háyorį́la xél tthı’í t’á dëne xél ʔeła ʔeghálahena - u nuwe nëne t’óhų́t’e sí xa Envıronmental Agreement húlye sí ʔat’e. Artıcle 12 dek’érıhtł’ís dırí sí t’á k’e ʔeghálada tó ɬímachí xaɬį sí gháré ʔerıhtł’ís dáheghą ʔat’e harelyų dënexél náíyahełtí háyǫrįla dáɬą xél t’at’u ʔasí k’e ʔeghálahdą sí gha ʔeła ʔeɬéthedel t’á k’e begha náíyąįhełtí. Dírí sí 2008 chu tth’í 2009, Dıavık dënexél henełtth’í harelyų nuwe náré ʔasí ʔełk’éch’a ʔasí t’at’u beghálada sí beghą náíyahełtí ʔat’e, harelyų ʔasí tóhų́t’e 2007 ts’į tth’í Envıronmental Agreement Annual Report.

Dıavık chu tth’í Envıronmental Monıtorıng Advısory Board(EMAB)

T’ą ʔerıhtł’ís hełtsį sí Envıronmental Agreement Nıɬtsı́chogh zak’e 8th, 2000 ʔeła ʔeghálahena xa ʔełk’uhuret’ą dënezí dek’érıhtł’ís hı̨le t’at’u Dıavık t’á ʔasí bet’óreʔá nedhe ʔedų ʔáne ch’a báádí xa, Dëne ts’į ʔane dëne ní ts’ën k’aldhër, chu tth’í ní ts’ën k’aldhër nedhe yunághe ts’ı̨tth’í jądízí nëne ts’į ní ts’ën k’aldhër. T’á bet’óreʔá, harelyų háyǫrįla dírí ʔeʔa ʔeghálada sí ní senéyąįtí ʔu̯ɬį ʔełk’úuret’ą t’a yatí nı̨hı̨ʔá nuwe náré Dıavık Harelyų ʔasí báádí xa t’á t’ok’e ʔeghálada t’a ʔasí xáadí xasí tsamba k’é nuhų́t’á xa. Ku tth’í dëne ʔeła ʔeghálahena dzëtth’í hube betɬ’as ʔasí ʔełk’éch’a k’é ʔeghálada xasí - nuwe náré t’óhų́t’e - u t’at’u bek’áúneta xa EMAB húlye bet’a t’at’u ʔasí ʔedų xasí hahedí xat’e Dıavık xél ʔeghálahena ʔat’ı̨le ʔerıhtł’ís yíz dáhı̨la hı̨le gha t’aheni̯dhën hahedí xalu.

EMAB, t’at’u dëne deɬtth’í ts’į ʔasí ʔeghálada bets’édí suhúlne bet’óreʔá nedhe ʔat’e ʔełk’úuretą ʔeła t’ą yet’oreɬthír sí yeghálahena ʔat’e. Dírí ʔasí ʔełk’éch’a harelyų ʔats’ën xa tɬu̯ɬ yághe ts’ën (ʔeyí t’á tu báádí tth’í techą́díye) harelyų ʔasí t’á súgha tth’í báádí Envıronmental Agreement yek’óherelya ʔat’e, Ní Ts’ën Káldhër Nunavut ts’į ʔeyër ʔį́łágh dëne yexél ʔeghálahena sí EMAB xél henełtth’í ʔat’e. ʔeła t’at’u beghálada hahene duwele - u ʔełk’úureta sí Agreement dek’érıhtł’ís sí hę hubéts’edí dëne yeke ʔeghálahena.

Table 1: Members of the Envıronmental Agreement

Tı̨́łcho Xáreɬʔá Ní Ts’ën Kałdé	Begułdesche Dëne Ts’ı̨ʔane Dëne Fırst Natıon
Ní T’ën K’aldhër Canada	Kıtıkmeot Inuıt Associatıon
North Slave Beghárék’ą́ze Allıance	Łúts’ël k’é Dëne Fırst Natıon
Nı́ Ts’ën K’aldhër Jądízí Nëne Ts’į	Dıavık Dıamond Mınes

EMAB ʔası łąą ʔełk’écha ké ʔeghálada ʔate - náíye ʔasí bek’áúneta ʔat’e Dıavık’s náré t’ohų́t’e net’ı̨ xa suhúlne t’a ʔeghálada xasí ʔat’e, ʔerıhtł’ís daheghą - u tth’í ʔasí ʔełk’écha t’at’u súgha hunı̨dhën sí chu tth’í bek’áúneta gháré nuwe nëne náré t’ohų́t’e t’exa ʔedų ʔane to - u xat’í ʔasí xa suhúlne ʔat’e, Dëne ts’ı̨ʔáne dëne cu tth’í háyóríla dëne ną́de yatí nı̨ʔa xa. Yuníz ts’į ʔasí k’óreją beghálada, harelyų ʔası ʔełk’ech’a ghą nánı̨dé sí beghą náíyatí xa. Dírí dëne yek’e deɬtth’í xat’e dëne tsı̨́ʔáne dëne xél chu tth’í háyóríla dëne ną́de hubexél xą́ʔá ʔat’e Dıavık dëne ną́de yatí nı̨ʔa xa nuwe nëne k’e ʔasí báádí - u ʔasí tsędhír ch’á harelyų ʔasí ʔełk’ech’a k’é ʔeghálada sélye xasí.

Part 12 t'at'u yatí nı̨ʔa ghárę xat'u dek'erıhtł'ís sí Dıavık xat'u t'á beghálada xą̨ʔá xáye t'anelt'u ʔerıhtłí's heł tsí ʔat'e tsamba k'é t'at'u ʔeghálada xa - u harelyų ʔasí bek'áúnehtą ʔat'e nuwe náré báádí xa, t'at'u suhúlne xa ʔerıhtłís hełtsı̨ ghárę xat'e xáye t'anelt'u, Dıavık harelyų ʔasí ghálada xa súrı̨t'e sí ghą ʔerıhtł'ís heltsı̨ Agreement Annual Report. Dírí ʔerıhtł'ís sí t'á k'e ʔeghálada nuwe nëne náré harelyų dek'erıhtł'ís ní - u ʔasí tsędhír ch'á báádí t'at'u ʔasí ʔełk'ech'a sélye xasí. Dıavık ʔasí łą̨ą ʔeyër ʔanáre bek'e ʔeghálada ʔat'e, dëne yatí nı̨ʔa ghárę xat'u tth'í báádí - u t'á ghá nánídé sí beghálada ʔat'e, t'ók'e bekáúneta sí hulʔá xél tth'í nezų t'á t'at'u sélne - u , harelyų t'at'e sí ʔedų ʔáne ch'a tth'í ʔasí káúneta t'ok'e deʔą̨ze báádı xaʔą sí ʔatéé Dıavık harelyú dek'erıhtł'ís t'ók'e ʔasí yek'áúneta harelyú ʔasí xa suhúlne - u t'at'u ʔeghálada - u t'a ʔałé - u INAC káldhër betł'as ʔate.

Dıavık Tthe Besáldeth Tsamba K'é chu tth'í Nuwe Nëne Náré ʔeghálada

Dıavık Tthe Besáldeth Tsamba k'é xalı̨ sí East Island, nu ʔą̨ą́ze necha chóíle ʔeyí sí yunaze nu lą̨ghe Lac de Gras. Dírí tthe besáldeth hulʔá sí tsamba k'é Dıavık satsą́n k'ódh lat'í ʔeyër ʔanáre hu̧lı̨ ʔat'e (tthe dëlzën lat'í ye) tu t'abą́ghe, East Island ʔeyër ʔanáre Lac de Gras tu theʔą 60 kılometer huk'e Lac de Gras ts'ı̨ sughá nıłtthá́ ts'ën Beghúldeshe ts'í 300 dechën yudáze ts'adezé. Tu nedhe xáye t'anełt'u détën ʔanat'ı̨ ʔat'e ʔeyúndzı̨zák'e huk'e, Deghái Marıe záke ts'ën xat'ı̨le dé Tsamba Nálye zak'e naxałʔı̨ dé. Coppermıne Rıver tu nąı̨lı̨ ʔanatı̨ ʔat'e.

Dıavık xaʔá sí ʔeyër ʔanáré ʔełk'éch'a tech'ą́díye dzëkereda sí saschogh, nuníye, nągıdhe, nąghaí, gah, dlíe, ts'í, kasba, chu tth'í ʔełk'écha ʔáłtsëlʔaze. Ku tth'í Bathurst ʔetthën dzëkereda ʔedų to ʔeyër ʔanáré luk'é chu tth'í xáye tą́ą́ze ba huníla to xalu, t'at'u ʔetthën dzëkereda lą̨ą ʔat'éle hulı̨ ʔedų to ba huréchule tó East Island ts'ën ʔetthën dzëkereda ʔat'ı̨le.

T'a ʔeghálada tu yaghe ʔél tth'í ʔałe - u, tu hutłír xa nı̨tı̨ satsą́n k'odhı lat'ı ye tthe besáldeth ʔeghálada xasí ʔaté t'at'e xa hanuhní xa xálı̨ ʔaté tsamba k'é net'ı̨ ʔat'e, kú dírí ʔeghálada xa núhút'a sí t'atthe ʔéél heghą sí (A154) tó nǫ́hut'e sí 2002 tsamba k'é la ghą néhı̨dél xat'e 2003. Tthe ghálada xa ʔéél ʔałé ghą néhı̨dél sí dų ts'ën nake heghą (A418) síne nunı̨dhër 2005, t'a beghálada sí 2006 begha nǫ́hut'e ʔeyër tł'aghe tsamba k'é ʔeghálada hunı̨dhër 2007. Harelyų ʔéél heghą hulta gháré té ʔełę́ł'e xa bezí tth'í bek'e nıłyą satsą́n k'ódh lat'í nı̨lye ʔat'e. Dų ts'ën taghe satsą́n k'ódh lat'ı̨ A21 ʔeyí tth'í Lac de Gras xáʔą sí East Island ghą ʔat'e. Dıavık t'a k'e ʔeghálada sí ní yughe ní hayuníʔá tthe ghálada A21 satsą́n k'ódh to´xalı̨ sí 2006. ʔeyër tthe nálk'edh ʔeghálada sí bedı̨ ʔałya. kútth'í 2008 Dıavık t'exa ʔeyí ʔą̨ą́ze ʔeghálada xa sní sí begha dáíle.

Davık 2008 tsamba k'é ʔełék'e taghe gháye xa tthe besáldeth k'é ʔeghálada. Dų nunı̨dhır, Dıavık tsamba k'é ní hayúnı̨ʔá ʔeghálada ní yurı̨ʔa tthe basáldeth hálye xa ʔʔeghálada. T'a ʔeghálada ts'ı̨ tthe chu satsą́n k'ódh lat'í ʔełt'ahálye ʔat'e bedághe tsı̨ ʔełch'ás nílye xa. Kú tth'í 2007 ts'ı̨ Dıavık t'a k'e ʔeghálada tsamba k'é ní yughe ʔasí sélye xasí harelyų t'a dı̨nnááltı harelyu thela xa. Nì yughe ʔeghálada tsı̨ ʔeyí sí kımberlıte ní hayúníʔá beghálada xa. Kımberlıte t'á naltsı̨ sí nì hayùúʔá tsı̨ náíye ní háyúníʔá sí ghá ʔełk'e dáłye xa, ní hayúnı̨dhá tthe sughá hílchu beschën chogh t'a ku̧ę́ chogh tthe sélʔı̨ ku̧ę́ nílye xa, tthe besáldeth náltł'és ʔeł ch'alye - u ʔełtahályé satą́n benı́ lat'ı̨ táát'ı̨ sí x - rays hulye ʔat'e.

Háyǫrı̨la nechı̨le sí lat'e ʔat'e Dıavık t'a xáʔą sí - t'a dëne náde ʔasí ʔałe - u dírí ku̧ę́ harelyų t'a dı̨nááltí, ʔasí beghą shéts'elyí - u, tth'í ʔerıhtł'ís ghálada kúę́ - u,tu chu ʔasí chële ʔą̨ldél k'é ts'ën kánalyí, tu sélʔı̨ ku̧ę́, satsą́n beschëne chogh selʔı̨ ku̧ę́, t'a ʔasí satsą́n chogh ʔetáłtí latí kúę́ hek'ó dh hǫʔá bet'á dír yíz ku̧ę́ hunédhëk xalu chu tth'ít'a ʔeghálada sí dzëret'áy t'áat'ı̨ xala xa. Xáye tı̨lu 350 dechën ʔat'e harelyų ʔasí bet'a ʔeghálada ʔełtálye tı̨lu t'á Dıavık chu tth'í tsamba k'é tth'í dírí ku̧ę́ dëne nadé dúwéle xat'í yız náhede xa. Kú tth'í tłës dogh - u, tthe bet'á ʔeghálada xa, ku̧ę́ ʔełt'aye harelyų ʔasí t'a dı̨nááltí sí, beschën chogh, xáye tı̨lu k'e satsą́n - u bet'á ʔeghálada ʔasí - u beghą shéts'elyí - u ʔasí ʔełtálye xa. T'a ʔeghálada sí, dzëret'áy t'áat'ı̨ xalą xa Dıavık dzëret'áy cho(gh) nanedíl dúwéle.

Nuwe Náré T'óhụt'e Xááłní Ní Sénahedle Xa ʔeghálahena

Dıavık ʔaté dënexél Envıronmental Management System, EMS húlye ʔasí ʔeghálahena. Dírí EMS sí Dıavık xa deʔą́ą́az hǫzụ́ t'á ʔeghálada - u ISO k'éʔane ʔasí nezụ́ huherélʔı t'a ʔeyí tth'í xa súhúłye ʔat'e 14001, ʔeyí ts'ı̨ʔáne harelyụ́ dírí nënek'é t'a ʔeghálada yek'órelya xa. Ku tth'í t'ą tsamba k'é ghálana sí ʔéél tth'í ʔałé - u, tthe ghálada sí łénałyí, kúę́ chogh xaʔá ʔedíkune dëne ts'ı̨ xa, dzëret'áy t'á dëne nánalyí xa tsamba k'é ts'ën) nuwe nëne náré ʔasí ts'ędhır ch'a k'éʔáne báádí xa, chu tth'í EMS tthe sélye xasí harelyụ́ dek'erę́htł'ís xa beghádáile xat'ı̨le.

Dírí EMS húye sí t'at' ʔasí ʔełk'ech'a ʔeghálada sí ʔat'e, nuwe nënek'e t'a´ k'é ʔeghálada ʔeerıhtł'ís xalı̨ sí harelyụ́ dek'erıhtł'ís ʔat'e, tth'í harelyụ́ ʔasí huts'eɬʔí bet'á ʔeghálada tth'í dënexél beghą náíyałtí sí tth'í ʔerhtł'ís ʔałe sí bek'áání xa. Xat'u ʔasí k'áání sí deʔą́ąze yunedhe ʔasí suhurít'e - dírí sí EMS xaté ʔası ʔałé ʔate. Harelyụ́ ʔasí ʔełk'ech'a k'áúnhenetą tth'ı Dıavık hubexél t'á dëne yexel ʔeghálahena, Háyǫrı̨la ts'ı̨ dëne nadé tth'í t'á xat'ı̨ k'é k'áúneta dëne, t'at'u súgha hunı̨dhën sí bek'e ʔeghálada xa. Harelyụ́ dírí ʔasí ʔełk'ech'a hurełdzáy sí yunedhe bet'á hǫzụ́ łasík'é ʔeghálada xałʔı̨ ʔat'e.

T'a k'é ʔeghálada ts'ı̨ ʔeríhtł'ís ʔałé sí (Table A2) Dıavık harelyụ́ ʔasí ʔełk'éch'at'a bek'e ʔeghálada buretí ʔaté nuwe nënek'e ʔasí ʔedụ́ ʔáne ch'a tth'í tse'dhír hut'ësłʔı̨le ʔat'e. Dírí t'a ʔasí chële ʔałdël,tu, náídíslıne bet'á ʔeghálada sí, techą́díye,tsër, tłës bechëne chogh ts'ı̨ tłës łër .

T'a ʔeríhtł'ís hełts'ı̨ bet'á ʔeghálada ISO 14001 húlye sí ʔat'e. Dıavık's EMS xat'ı̨ ʔasí sí harelyụ́ k'ekëre nanet'ı̨ xat'sën ts'ën. Łéts'ëłt'sún dzín zak'e 2009 Dıavık harelyụ́ ʔasí k'áúnhheneta xa huherekër hílé ʔat'e. Harelyụ́ dëne xat'ı̨ ʔasí k'é ʔeghálahena sí yek'áúnheneta Dıavık t'at'u ISO 14001 yedá gháré xasí ʔat'sedí. T'a dëne xat'ı̨ k'é ʔeghálana sí ʔasí k'áúnheneta xasí yelërle ts'ı̨ dëne neherıhtł'ís sí ʔat'ı̨(dírí dëne nałts'ı̨ ʔasí k'áúneta sí Dıavık xél ʔeghálahena ʔat'ıle) EMS ʔasí net'ı̨ súgha déxa. Łéts'ëłts'ún dzín zak'e 2009 dëne ʔasí k'áúnehneta sí Dıavık EMS t'at'u ʔeghálada sí ʔesat'ı̨le hunı̨dhën ISO 14001 gháré ʔaté k'é t'á Dıavık ʔerıhtł'ís kelní xa.

Nuwe Náre Deʔą́ąze ʔasí ʔełk'ech'a K'é ʔeghálada

Dírí ghą náyaheɬtí - u ʔełk'úret'ą yatí nedhe łímachí heɬtsí sí xat'u Dıavık nuwe nëne náré ní k'é ʔeghálada xa ʔeyí nụhụ́ta dé náíye tech'ádíye xúle ʔáne toxa bek'áúnéhéta tth'í báádí - u harelyụ́ dek'erę́htł'ís t'at'u sélye ní - u ʔasí tsędhır ch'á báádí xa.

T'a tthe ghálada sí ts'ı̨ dụ́ ts'ën yatı nedhe hulı̨ ʔat'ı̨le begháré ʔeghálada xa ʔerıhtł'ís nedhe jądızí nënek'e tthe besáldeth ghálada sí , xat'e hulı̨, Dıavık harelyụ́ ʔasí bek'áúnehtą tł'ąghe ʔerıhtł'ís ʔałe - u t'at'u ʔełk'éch'a k'e ʔasí k'é ʔeghálada xa, dírí ghálada sí bet'óredhír xa hunı̨dhën yunedhe xaʔá ʔaté t'at'u bek'áúneta ʔasí tsędhír ch'á báádí xa, bet'a deʔą́ąze hǫzụ́ xa huı̨dhën sí t'ą yeghálahena sí k'éʔane tasí ʔedụ́ ʔane ch'á sélye té suhúle xa.

Dírí Dıavık's EMS t'á k'é ʔeghálada sı xa snì sí tth'ı nanet'í - u, yunedhe deʔą́ąz dírí k'e ʔeghálada xadé ʔeyí net'ı̨ xa. Bek'áúneta xa, t'at'u bek'é ʔeghálada sí, bet'a yunedhe súrı̨t'e xa EMS harelyụ́ xa suhúlne t'a ʔasî tth'í dek'erílтł'ís bek'áání ʔat'e begháré ʔeghálada xa, Dıavık dírí ʔeła ʔeghálada xasí deʔą́ąze báadí xa.

- K'éʔané yunedhe ts'ën ʔasí lą́ą beghálada xa tthe tthí naɬts'ı̨ gháré bek'órejá t'at' u beghálada xa;
- ʔasí Hutł'edhe ʔedụ́ ʔane ch'á k'éʔane yeghálahena sí ʔeyër náré harelyụ́ hubáaádí gháré Aquactıc Effects Monıtorıng program (t'at'u beghálada xasí dek'erıltł'ís = u); chu
- ʔeyër ʔanáré tec'ádıye náda sí ʔedụ́ ʔáne to t'á harelyụ́ báádí xa tatthe t'at'u benáré dzëkereda ʔedụ́ ʔat'ı̨ t'á sughánélte gháye xa net'ı̨ ʔat'e.

Dıavık t'a ʔeghálahdą ts'ı ʔerıhtł'ís xálı sí Adaptıve Management Plan hulye sí Aquatıc Effects Monıtorıng Program (AEMP) t'a k'é ʔeghálada ts'ı ʔerıhtł'ís Wek'éezhíi Ní chu Tu beghálada Dzéłtth'í (WLWB) to 2007. Tth'í 2008 dírí sí WLWB ʔeyí sí yunedhe ts'ęn t'ahenıdhën hahedí ghárę harelyų ʔasí yek'áúnhenéta hułdų t'at'u sélne - u tth'í t'at'u beghálada xa.

Harelyų ʔasí ʔełk'écha K'é ʔeghálada Xasí

Dıavık t'á k'e ghálada tsı ʔeríhtł'ís thelts'ı helé sí t'at'u ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a t'at'u ʔasí báadí xa tth'í nuwe náré tsamba k'é harelyų dírí techądíye ʔasí ba hunıla k'é ʔeghálada ʔat'e. Dıavık t'at' u ʔasí k'é ʔeghálana xasí ʔerıhtł'ís xalı xél tth'í dek'erıhtł'ís harelyų ʔanáré ʔasí xél beghálada ʔat'e.

Tech'ądıye

Kú tth'í dırí sí Envıronmental Agreement hułye sí Límachí xalı sí, Dıavık harelyų ʔasí k'áúneta dírí sí tech'adíye ba hunıla ch'á báádí xa Wıldlıfe Monıtorıng Program. Dírí sí ʔasí ʔelk'éch'a k'e ʔeghálada sí tsamba k'é t'a t'at'u ʔedų tó tech'ądíye súena nadé- u xa. Harelyų nuwe naré ʔabít'as hááłní sí tsı ʔerıhtł'ís dághą hútł'dhe ʔedų ʔane xáílesą hunıdhën báádí ʔat'e 2008.

- Ku tth'í 2008, t'ancháy huret'ı xadé th'í tłoghaze chu t'ók'e ʔeghálada xasí tth'í tech'ądıye dzëk'ereda sí ʔedų nádéle - u tsamba k'é t'á xaʔá sí 0.26 rechën huke. Dírí sí ʔaté t'at'e xa hanuhní xa xálı ʔat'e nuwe nëne náré ʔerıhtł'ís dághą hıle nısí Envıronmental Assessment.

- Ku tth'í ʔeyí tthe ʔeghálada t'a ʔetthën ʔeyër ʔanáré náda sí ʔedų ʔajáíle 2008, tth'í hútł'edhe ba ʔeréchúíle to t'á łeghąlde to t'asąt'ut'á ʔeyat'ı sí tsamba k'é ʔeghálada t'a báádí ʔat'e. Dıavık dzëret'áy ʔëyer tsamba k'é ʔanáré hááłní gháré dënexél yeghálahena xa 2009.

- Ku tth'í 2008, saschogh hútł'edhe ba ʔedų ʔane xa té xahujá, ʔaté net'ı saschogh sí łeghąlde hulılé , tth'í t'asąt'ut'á ʔeyat'ı sí, ʔeyër náré náde dé beghą dáíle ʔat'e. Saschogh het'ı hulı East Island ʔeyër ʔanáré dëne ʔeghádálana sí ʔahedí - u sǫlághe ts'ęn saschogh het'ı ʔat'e.

- Ku tth'í East Island ʔëyer ʔanáré 2008 Nághái nadé. Dıavık t'á dírí ʔánıttha dzëkereda sí yekeh k'é yadh k'é xahenet'á ʔanat'ı ʔat'e 2008 ts'ı tth'í 2009 ts'ęn xat'u beghálada xa. Xat'e hulı ʔíłaghe nághái tsamba k'é ʔeghálada sí t'á łegháídhër helé 2008. ʔį́łaghe nághái ʔeyër náré begh hanídí South Camp t'á kǫę́ yızé náts'ede ʔeyër ʔanáré kǫę́ yughe ts'ęn xałʔá sí bet'á ʔasí ch'ële łą nítł'ír ʔáldél sí ghą nathër bet'á hunıla ʔeyër kǫę́ yaghe ts'ęn ní hayunıʔá hílchu łáíyíthër sí Jádízí Nëne ts'ı Ní Ts'ęn K'aldhër dëne ts'ení t'a.

- Ku tth'í 2008, dírí sí ʔełk'étaghe ts'ı nák'e náde détąne chogh nadé sí ʔeyër ʔanáré betǫ́ghe xałʔą sí bure'tı (ʔąts'ël sí tsı ʔeghézé hulılé) t'a ʔeghálada ʔats'ęn xaʔą sí yátáré k'é betǫ́ghe hǫlılé t'á tsamba k'é ʔánáré ní hayunıʔá sí 2008. ʔaté ʔasí xadí gháré détąne chogh ʔełáídhír huılé ʔeyër ʔánáré tsamba k'é xáʔá sí 2008.

- Ku tth'í tu xadí sí nok'é tu theką sí ląą chǫıle xat'élé dé tu tanıłthá k'é dáala sí 2008 sughá nıthááze de tu xánade, nok'é tu deyélbí t'á tu hulé ʔanat'ı xat'era ʔeyí tú dáala sí t'atthe tech'ądíye t'at' dzëkereda ʔedų ʔają ʔasí t'ąnch'áy hǫlı sní. ʔeyër ʔanáré chëth ląą dzérebí East Island tú dǫ́lí łą́ile t'á chëth xúle ʔáne sí ʔeyërıle ts'ęn tu thek'á tanítheıle tł'o k'á nízí tsamba k'é ʔeghá lda sí tsı ʔasí náíye ʔedų ʔahǫją ʔat'e nu theʔa sí k'é ʔats'edí.

- Ku tth'í t'a ʔeghálada ts'ı ʔasí ch'ële ʔądíl sí xat'á t'a tthe sélʔı kǫę́ tu nítłír net'ı harelyų gháye 2008. ʔası ch'ële ʔąldel thela sí ʔaté t'at'u bek'áaní sí báádı - u nok'é beye bër tó tu dághe ʔasí ch'ële ląą sí tu hutł'ír xa nıtı dírísí Kǫę́ Ts'ı T Ch'ële ná ʔałk'e náídí t'á ʔaʔı xa Waste Transfer Area chu tth'í níhayunídhá ʔasí ch'ële nídıl xat'u beghálada ʔat'e. Dıavık t'aʔasí ch'ële ʔałdël bąłchą́ xalı bedárę́łdédh xa xat'u t'a ʔałdël sí báadíchu Nuwe Nëne Náré ʔat'e.

Nı̨łts'ı̨ Lát'e Bet'á Dáíjí

Jądízí Nënek'e t'a dëne tsamba k'é tthe ghálada xasí ts'ı̨ tthe dhíʔaze ts'ı̨ tsër báadí xa tsamba k'é ʔanáré 2008, xałąą gháye xat'u t'a beghálada ʔat'e. Xáye dé tth'í yadh tanélt'e sí hułdzái luk'e dé. Dírí sí harelyų tasí dánet'ı̨ sí xél yádh nálghı̨ dé tu thek'a ye tsër t'a búlʔą ʔat'e. t'òk'e bekáúneta sí t'anelt'e tthe dhíʔaze ts'ı̨ łés lat'e harelyų nałtsí net'ı̨ harelyų tsamba k'é ʔanáré xat'u beghálada ʔat'e.

T'a ʔeghálada ts'ı̨ ʔasí tthe dhıʔaze lat'e - utth'í náíye łés lat'e - u ʔą́łk'é net'ı̨ sí tsamba k'é ʔanáré t'a deʔą́ąze ląą ʔat'ı̨ ʔat'e tsamba k'é ch'áz dek'éʔų ʔat'e k'é bułʔą. ʔeyër ʔeghálada sí t'á deʔą́ąze tthe dhíʔaze hułʔa tth'í nıłtsí nastër dé deʔą́ąze lés lat'e the dhíʔaze dzëretthí ʔat'e.

Ku tth'í ʔatéé báadí t'anélt'e tthe dhíʔaze hułdzái ʔat'e 2001 ts'ı̨ (tth'ì 2008) ku tth'í deʔą́ąze bek'áúneta t'á tth'í yudághe ʔają k'é ʔerıhtł'ís nanet'ı̨ gháré Envıronment Effects Report (1998). Tok'e ʔasí k'e ʔeghálada sí gháré nıłtsı̨ lát'e bet'á dáíjí sí t'atthe chu ʔełélt'e ʔat'ı̨le tó dëne ʔeghálahena hunı̨dhír ts'ı̨ 2005 ʔeyër kú tth'í ʔedų tth'í yunedhe ts'ën nanet'ı̨ 2006, 2007 tth'í 2008, nuwe náre hútł'édh ʔasí ʔedų ʔane ch'át'abet'a dzéjí nıłtsí lat'e - u tth'í hułdzái. Lés lat'e harelyų ʔasí báádí xél díríˊ ʔasí k'áúneta t'á hedí lasí 2009 báádí xalu.

T'ók'e yadh nałghı̨ sí harelyų bek'áúneta xa (náídíslíne xa yadh tué net'ı̨) ʔaté t'ók'e húlʔą sí harelyų dek'érılt'ís nuwe náré ʔedų ʔane dé ch'ołt'úíle ʔasí t'ará ʔat'e ʔatéé bek'óreją xáʔą(náídíslíne tu ye ʔat'e ʔerıhtł'ís ba heghą ghára xat'u t'á ʔeghálada xáʔą Dıavık ʔerıhtł'ís gháré ʔeghálada xaʔą ʔat'e) ʔeyër tu hułdzái té sugha hunı̨dhën t'at'u ʔasí k'é ʔeghálada sí té ʔerıhtł'ís t'áádí gháré ʔáíyı̨lą. T'at'u Dıavık ʔeła ʔeghálada sí harelyų ʔats'ën tu t'á tı̨lu sélʔı̨ ʔat'e síne nunı̨dhır dé xat'u dek'éʔų tthe dhíʔaze dzëretthí sí tsamba k'é tthe ʔeghálada t'á hutł'édhe bet'á huníla ch'á tu bek'e ʔałʔı̨. Dírí t'à tthe nałtłés sí tu bet'áát'ı̨ sí bet'á dek'eʔų łés lat'e tthe dhíʔaze dzëretthí ʔanat'ı̨. Dıavık satsą́n bet'a tthe naltł'és sí dų bek'e ghálada t'á beghą nohų́t'e dé 2009 bet'á dék'éʔų tthe dhíʔaze dzëretthí ʔałne xa beghálada ʔat'e.

Ku 2008, Dıavık ʔeła ʔeghálada sí dírí nıłtsí lat'e bet'á dáíjí sí tsamba k'é xa yek'e ʔeghálahena ʔat'e t'at'u deʔą́ąze hǫzų dëneba ʔeghálada k'é ʔasí thela sí bet'áát'ı̨ xa. Xat'ı̨ satsą́n lat'ı̨ bet'á ʔasí hułdzái sí xadhelé t'at'e, łés lat'e hułdzái xa tthe dhíʔaze dzëretthí sí hułʔá xa. Ku tth'í tł'és doghe t'áát'ı̨ dé tth'í xa nezų chu tth'í sastą́n beschën chogh tsamba k'é bet'áát'ı̨ sí t'anelt'é tłés doghe xél ts'ejí bek'óreja xa. Envıronment Assessment t'á ʔasí bek'e ʔghálada xasí beghą nohų́t'e Dıavık ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a t'at'u tsamba k'é ʔeghálada hunı̨dhír tthe senayídléxaʔą sí xałyą ʔat'e. Dıavık ʔasí t'á bet'òreʔá sí xat'u beghálada xáʔą ʔedų nuwe náre ʔasí łą benerédí lu Envıronment Assessment hulye sí(xat'í ʔasí, deʔą́ąze ʔeła ʔeghálada sí harelyų hutł'édh ʔasí dáhegháda dëne kúę́ - u la łąą hełts'ı̨ k'éʔáne t'ok'e ʔeghálada xa) ku ʔeyí ʔą́ąze, bet'á nuwe náre ʔasí t'a bet'a dzéjí nıłtsıˊlat'e - u nanet'ı̨ xa. Níłtsí t'at'e sí bek'óreją xa ʔeyí sí 2009 begha nohų́t'e xa.

ʔı̨łágh gháy t'anélt'u, Dıavık harelyų ʔasí xel ʔeghálada sí k'áúnhenetą ʔat'e t'ą tłës - u náídíslíne nełé bet'áát'ı̨ sí dírí t'a ʔeghálada ts'ı̨ ʔasí chële ʔą́díl sí ʔat'ë dëne yeghálahena sí ʔerıhtł'ís dágha t'at'u báádíˊʔat'e. Xát'í ʔasí hutł'édhe ʔedų ʔáne nok'é ʔełk'éch'a náídıslıne nełé sí ʔat'e. T'a Dıavık, ku dírí náíye ʔasí bet'áát'ı̨ sí tłës dógh (t'a bet'á ʔeghálada, t'a dı̨nááltí ʔedíkune chu bet'a yızé hunedhël) ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a bet'áát'ı̨ sí t'á náídíslíne nełé sí greenhouse gases hułye sí ʔats'édí ʔat'e.

ʔełk'éch'a ʔasí Dána Sí Tu Tłághe

T'ará ʔedų ʔáne to xa bek'áúnéhtą Aquatıc Effects Monıtorıng Program (AEMP) hułye sí ʔat'e 2008. Dírí t'at'u k'é ʔeghálada sí ʔełësdí gháye xa tu chu gá ʔeyër łuwe dzérebí sí hubáadí, Dıavık dírí ʔerıhtł'ís xálı̨ sí t'a'u ʔeghálahena ts'ı̨. 2008 dírí ghálada sí nak'e gháye ʔat'e AEMP ʔasí ʔedų ʔeghálada xa sní

taghe ʔełk'éch'a ts'ędn tu dágha ts'ı́ hílchu t'á net'ı́ xa (July, August, chu September) ʔeyí k'íne tën détën dé Aprıl chu tth'í May net'ı́ xa.

Harelyų dek'erę́htł'ís sí AEMP dírí ʔeghálada t'á lac de Gras tsamba k'é t'at'e sí bek'áúneta ʔat'e. Náiye ʔasí xát'í ʔedų choı́lé tu net'ı́ sí, tu t'a hahtł'és chu łuwe tth'ëné (ttéłtsa ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a ʔút'uí nadé ttekł'aré) harelyų ʔasí hułdzái hı́lé ʔat'e. Dų ts'ędn bek'áúneta xa. drí tsamba k'é xáʔą́ sits'ı́ łuwe sní ʔełk'échá ʔedų ʔáne dé báádí xa ʔeghálada tsamba k'é (tutheką́ sí t'a búlʔa ʔat'e). Łuwe ʔą́ą́ze nałts'ı́ net'ı́ xa (Łuwe T'uré) harelyų ʔełk'éch'á nalts'ı́ sí bek'áúneta xa tsamba k'é ʔanáré t'á deʔą́ą́ze náísdíslıne húłʔá luwe t'uré ye chu tth'í tsamba k'é ch'ą́ą́ze łuwe nałtsı́ tth'í bek'áúneta xa. Xát'era ʔeyër ʔanáre łuwe tth'ëné net'ı́ dírí náídíslíne mercury húlye sí xa tth'í begha shets'ëłyí xa ʔesat'ı́le dexa net'ı́ ʔat'e. Mercury húłye náídíslíne t'á łuwe húlı́ net'ı́ ʔesat'ı́le hunı́dhën Health Canada ʔerıhtł'ís gháre beghą shets'ëł yí déxa ʔesat'ìle hunı́dhën ʔat'e. Dıavık dų ts'ędn bek'áúneta t'á yek'óherełya ʔaté 2008 tth'í łuwezán - u, xat'ı́ net'ı́ náídíslíne luwe k'ádde xúle ʔáne ch'á (Łuwezán). Dų ts'ędn bek'áúneta t'á húk'e 1996 ts'ı́ (tth'í Dıavık betthe), dírí 2005, chu 2008 t'árá ʔasí ʔedų ʔáne to xa bek'áúnéhtą - u tth'í báádí sí ʔesat'ı́le k'é łuwezán tthëne net'ı́ - u beye náídíslíne mercury hulı́lé k'é tu ye sní. Lac de Gras ʔasí ʔedų ʔáne xa hunı́dhën sí t'á ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a bek'áúneta t'á náídíslíne mercury dírí nuwe náré ʔeghálada t'á Envıronmental Assessment. T'á ʔasí ʔą́díl t'a łuwe hų́lı́ sní net'ı́ xa (t'at' u Dıavık tu chële ʔą́díl ná ʔałk'e náídí ʔ'á ʔalʔı́ xá dírí sí tsamba k'é ʔanáré Lac de Gras ts'ędn) Canadıan ʔerıhtł'ís nedhe gháré ʔasí k'é ʔeghálada xáʔą́ sí łuwe ʔat'ı́ t'á sughánélt'e gháye báádí xaʔą́ ʔat'e. Dıavık yunedhe ts'ędn harelyú degháré ʔasí bek'áúneta ʔat'e dírí łuwe tu chu ʔat'e báádí - u chu tth'í t'at'u hunı́la nąde t'ahane xasí harelyų xa súhuı́t'e ʔat'e Department of Fısherıes chu Oceans xél yeghálahena xa ʔasí náídíslíne t'á ts'edhír ch'á dírí sí 2009 tsędn.

Dıavık ʔerıhtł'ís Dáhegha

Ku tth'í 2008 ʔeyër tth'í 2009 hunı́dır, Dıavık xałą́ą́ ʔerıhtł'ís dáhegha sí t'at'u ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a k'é ʔeghálada ts'ı́ Wek'éezhíí tu chu ní dzéłtth'ı́ bedágháré ʔasí beghálada xasí, tth'í Deparment of Fısherıes chu Oceans tth'í Envıronment chu Natural Resources. T'á deʔą́ą́ze bet'óreʔá sí ʔerłhtł'ís dágha sí harelyų ʔasí t'at'u beghálada xasí yatí nałtsı́ dek'erıhtł'ís xalı́ bek'áání ʔat'e.

T'á Náídíslíne Bet'áát'ı́ Tsamba K'e T'at'u Beghálada Xa

Dırí sí Degháí Marie zák'e 2003 nayáíltí - u EMAB tth'í t'á yek'e ʔeghálahena sí dëne xél t'á nánıdé t'at'u náídíslíne beghálada (ku dírí ghálada sí ʔerıhtł'ís Xalı́ ʔeyí ye t'at'u bet'á náídíslíne xél ʔeghálada xasí dek'érıhtł'ís) ʔeyí ʔasí sí satsą́n t'áát'ı́ tu yudághr ʔálne - u sí sughá nǫ́lʔa tsamba k'é t'a ʔeghálada ts'ı́ tthe nałk'éth. Harelyų ʔałk'e náídíslíne bet'áát'ı sí tésu hułdzái gháré t'ará ʔasí ʔedų ʔáne toxa bek'áúhenéhtą t'exa nuwe náré báádí ʔat'e, hutł'edhelé hų́lı́ yudághe ʔajá ʔat'e. T'anélt'e báadí gháré t'a náídíslíne yudághe ʔajá sí dírí tsamba k'é ghálada sí yet'óherełthır ʔaté (Dıavık tsamba k'é ʔeghálada sí t'anélt'e náídíslíne yet'áát'ı́ sí tu ye ʔałʔı́ satsą́n t'áát'ı́ t'á sélʔı́ Lac de Gras bet'á tu háldedhí sí t'atu sélʔı́ kų́ę́ ts'ı́ ʔat'e Water Treatment Plant) tu xél ʔeghálada sí ts'ı́ ʔerıhtł'ís xalı́ sí gháré t'at'u súgha hunı́dhën xat'e. T'á ghálada k'é ʔasí hułdzái huts'élʔı́ hų́lı́ xajáílé ʔaté ʔełkís ʔałehíldhën huherélʔı́.

Dıavık's tsamba k'é ʔeghálada tsį́ ʔerıhtł'ís ʔałé tu xél ʔeghálada xasí WLWB ʔaté xadí gháré náídíslíne bet'áát'ı́ sí báádı ʔeyúndzı́zák'e1, 2007, tth'í dek'éʔų náídíslíne t'áát'ı́ xayı́łą ʔelèts'ëlts'únzák'e 1, 2008, xat'e hų́lı́ t'at' u bet'á ʔeghálada sí ʔerıhtł'ís ʔałé tu xél t'a ʔeghálada k'é bełaghe ts'ędn bet'áát'ı́ xa łuwe dałttízák'e 31, 2015. Dıavık harelyų hutł'édhe ʔedų ʔáne dírí náídíslíne báadí ʔeghálada xat'e 2008.

T'a náídíslíne t'áát'ı́ sí, Dıavık t'at'u súgha bet'á ʔeghálada sí Ammonıa Mangement Plan hułye sí ʔats'édí. Dírí sí ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a t'at'u Dıavık tthe t'at'u t'alkádh náltł'és begha̓lada sí Dıavık ʔate hǫzų ʔálʔı́ - u tth'í náídísílne burení ʔat'íle ʔaté báádí xaʔą́ t'á tu t'á Lac dé Gras tu háldedhí satsą́n t'áát'ı́ sí héłʔı́ ʔat'e.

Harelyų ʔasí ʔełk'éch'á K'é ʔeghálada

Díri 2008, Dıavık t'a tthe ʔeghálada k'é tthe besáldeth húlʔą 9.2 mıllıon carats tthe besáldeth t'atthe t'anélt'e húlʔą ʔat'e 11.9 mıllıon 2007.

Ku tth'í 2008, t'a ghálada xasí ʔasí dınááltí thela xa, chu tth'í tɬ'és dogh xáye tıłu k'e kánalyí xa łǫtą záé xa bek'áání xa ʔełéts'élts'únzák'e 27 ts'ı Nadáídzín zák'e 7.

T'a tu sélʔı kų́ę́ xalą́ą net'ı ʔat'e Dıavık ʔerıhtɬ'ís ʔałé gháré xat'u beghálada xaʔą sí Dust Monıtorıng Program hułye sí ʔį́łaghe hudhër dé xałʔı ʔat'e. Nághái bek'éh k'é xa dëne yek'e ʔeghálahena luk'e 2009, Xat'é xų́lı xáye nų́nıdhër - u bedı ʔałyą ʔasí hutɬ'edhe ʔedų ʔajáile t'á tth'í bek'eh k'e hų́lı́lé tth'í xak'áth nats'ër. T'atthe gháye, dzëretáy t'á harelyu ʔats'ën dzëzedı́l chu tth'í harelyų nuwe náré ʔetthën to t'at'u dzëkereda xúle ʔáne to ʔedų ʔáne to xat'era luk'é chu síne ts'ën báádí ʔat'e.Tu ts'ędhír ch'á tth'í tésu báádí dírísí Aquatıc Effects Monıtorıng Program hułye sí luk'e nunıdhër xałyą hełé ʔat'e (ʔį́łaghe ts'ën xat'u tu net'ı xa) tth'í síne dé (tágh ʔełk'éch'á ts'ën). Tok'é tth'í chëth dzërebí sí tsamba k'é ʔanáre Deghái Marıe zák'e tth'í Luwedáɬtí zak'e ts'ën ba huréchule to ʔasí t'a ba huníla to xalu nanet'ı deʔą́ąze báádí xa, ʔaté tth'í t'ą́nchá́y - u tsamba k'é ʔedų ʔáne bek'áúnéhtą ʔat'e. Ku tth'í Communıty - Based Monıtorıng Camp hułye sí tó dzín k'é´nų́hų t'ą sí ʔełts'úzíkáíyatí zak'e 2008. Harelyų t'a dëne yek'e ghálahena t'á ʔeła t'a tu sélʔı kų́ę́ tu net'ı tth'í t'ánchá́y danísheʔasí ʔełk'éch'a t'at'u súgha hunıdhën beghálada ʔaté ʔasí náłtsí sí bek'áúneta sí ʔatéé báádí xa.

Declınes (ní hayunízá huʔá) harelyų gháye hubets'edí dëne ní yughe ts'ën yek'e ʔeghálahena sí A154 tth'í A418 satsą́n k'ódh. Xat'é hų́lı Dıavık ʔałų t'ok'e níyughe ʔeghálada xa tsamba k'é t'a A154 tth'í A418, tsamba k'é ʔeyí ʔasí bek'áúnéhtą dé tth'ı´harelyų beghálada xa huts'ëɬʔı xaté tagh satsą́n k'ódh huɬʔá k'é, A21, ʔeyí sí dų xa beghálada xáile sní. Ttedheyatí zak'e dé 2009, Dıavık t'a k'é ʔeghálada xasí beghą dáile sí A21 níyaghe, t'a satsą́n t'áát'ı hadhële ʔałé bedí ʔałyą - u chu tth'í tu xa satsą́n hek'ódh bet'á tu xadı́l sí beghą dáile t'a ʔat'e.

Háyǫrı́la Ts'ı Dëne T'á Ghą Nánıdé

Dıavık dëne xél nayáíltı sí Envıronmental Monıtorıng Advısory Board hulye sí ʔį́łaghe gháye hudhër tɬ'ą́ghe ʔeyër ts'ı ʔerıhtɬ'ís dáheghą hı́lé dëne xél nayáíłtí sı´ʔat'e (Dıavık tth'í t'at'u dënexél xałní) dírí t'at'u ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a ghą nayáíltí sí dek'erıhtɬ'ís ʔat'e. Náíye ʔasí t'á ghą nayáíltí sí EMAB chu Dıavık dek'eerıhtɬ'ís bek'áání ʔat'e.

- EMAB sí Dıavık ts'ën ʔerıhtɬ'ís té dé ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a deʔą́ąze hǫzų beghálada xasí hunıdhën t'á Dëne ts'ı ʔáne dëné hubexél ʔeghálada dé súgha dírí ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a k'áuńhenetą chu tth'í deʔą́ąze hube ch'áníyé xááłní ʔasí k'é dënexél eghàlahena xa huherélʔı ʔat'e;

- EMAB t'a ʔasí k'é ʔeghálada tth'í k'áúneta dírí ''DDMI WMR to 2007 tth'í ʔasí k'áúnéhtą sí k'áanı'' (Tech'ą́díye Báádí Ts'ı ʔerıhtɬ'ís Dáheghą) chu tth'í Dıavık, harelyų t'á yatí nałtsı t'á yeghálana ʔaté Management chu Solutıons tth'í Monıtorıng Scıences (MSES) tth'í EMAB tó ʔeghézé zak'e 2008. T'a ʔeghálahdą ts'ı ʔerıhtɬ'ís xalı sí EMAB t'at'u net'ı xa GNWT ʔate t'áádí łı sí xa ʔerıhtɬ'ís betɬ'áya ʔat'e.

Dírí sí 2008, Dıavık harelyų ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a xahunet'á bet'á ʔeghalada tsamba k'é. Nıɬts'ı t'á ʔasí hutɬ'édh hetɬéɬ sí bet'óreʔá xa xat'e hų́lı tasí bek'órejáíle, 2004 ts'ı xat'ı huɬʔa xa beghálada hų́lı ʔat'e. Satsą́n Kų́ę́, níɬts'ı xa satsą́n nareltth'ël yághe hútɬ'ír t'á nıɬts'ı xa ʔałe 2007 t'at' u bek'áúneta xa gháré hedí ʔat'e.

Dírí sí ʔasí ʔełk'écha' bek'áúneta xa sí 2008 t'at'u náídíslíne sí bet'á t'at'u ʔasí ʔedų xasí dek'eʔų bet'áát'ı North Inlet harelyų ʔasí tu ts'ı tékɬ'áré ts'ı téłtsá xat'ı (ʔasí tu náde sí tɬ'ize naídíslíne tu theką t'a búlʔą́ ʔat'e). T'ok'e ʔeghálada sí tth'í ʔedų, Dıavık tsamba k'é ʔeghálada ʔeyí ʔanáré harelyų ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a bek'áúneta xa luwe hų́lı sí tth'í ʔełk'éch'á tékɬ'áré téłtsá ʔats'édí bet'á dek'éʔų náídíslíne bet'áát'ı xa.

Dıavık t'a ʔeghálada k'é 2008 satsą́nk'ání chogh ʔasí ch'ële sí bek'erélk'ą́ xa sí ʔałụ́ xàìle ʔat'e. Harelyụ́ ʔasí bedı̨nááltí sí satsą́nk'ání xa suhúlne - u t'at'u ʔeghálada - u t'a ʔałé - u begha̧ náatí hułdụ́ xa.

T'exa Nuwe Náré ʔasí ʔedụ́ ʔáne T'oxa Báádí Xa

Dírí ʔerıht'ís dágha̧ hı̨lé sí ye belághe ts'ën dek'érıhtł'ís ʔat'e, ʔerıhtł'ís k'é dek'érıhtł'ís sí Rollıng Effects Summary hułye sí ʔats'édí. Dírí ʔerıhtł'ís ʔałé ye harelyụ́ ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a sí dek'érıhtł'ís t'at'u ʔasí k'é ʔeghálada xasí tech'ą́díye, t'ánchá́y ʔasí neshe, nuwe náré t'ohụ́t'e ʔabít'ás haáłní xél, łuwe tth'í tu. Ku tth'í ʔeyí bek'áúneta sí hútł'edhe benáré ʔedụ́ ʔáne t'oxa 2008 ts'ı̨ t'atthe gháye tsamba k'é ʔeghálada t'á ʔasí ts'ędhır bek'órejá xa.

Tsamba k'é harelyụ́ ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a k'é ʔeghàlada sí t'á tthe nálk'edh sí ts'ı̨ łës lat'e tsër la̧a̧ sí deʔa̧áze yudághe ʔaja̧ ʔat'e nuwe náré t'ohụ́t'e xa hurekër t'á Envıronmental Assessment. Xat'e hụlı̨, tth'í, t'at'u tthe ʔeghalada xasí ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a ła beghálada t'á tth'í dírí kụ́ę́ dzín tanélt'u ʔasí ʔałé- u ʔeghálada ʔat'eA418 ʔéél níyughe ʔats'ën nak'é ghá́y xa ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a k'é ʔeghálada harelyụ́ ts'ën ʔasí dágha̧ gha̧ nats'éde ʔat'e. Yuní ghá́y, łës lat'e tsër ʔeyí beghálada dek'éʔụ́ ʔałne xa beghádáíle t't'u sélye xasí harelyụ́ dek'erıhtł'ís xa. Dıavık xat'ı̨ ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a k'áúneta łës lat'e tsër tthetthí báádí gháré 2008 nuwe náré nıltsí bet'á dáíjí xat'ı̨ ʔasí tsłędhır ch'a báádí tth'í yunedhe t'at'u sélye xasí ʔat'e 2009.

T'a ʔeghálada ts'ı̨, nuwe náré t'óhụ́t'e báádí ʔasí ʔedụ́ ʔáne ch'a ʔeghálada sí Dıavık harelyụ́ t'á lasí huníla nı̨dé xa suhurı̨t'e ʔat'e t' tthe ghálada sí Envıronmental Assessment húlye betł'áya ʔat'e.

T'at'u Beghálada Xa

Dírí sí 2008, Dıavık nuwe nëne náré ní t'áát'ı̨ sí ʔat'e. Nak'e ʔełk'éch'a ʔerıhtł'ís nedhe ba xalı̨ sí ʔat'e tu t'áát'í sí xa 2008. North Inlet tu sélye kụ́ę́ ʔasí chële ʔa̧dı̨l sí nezụ́lé ʔaja̧ t'á Water Treatment Plant húlye sí Degháí Marıe zak'e tu xadí xél t'at'u kụ́ę́ ts'ı̨ tu chële ná ʔałk'e bet'áát'ı̨ - u t'a ʔa̧díl xasí nı̨tł'ír dé sélye xaʔa ʔat'e. ʔeyí ʔa̧áze Degháí Marıe zak'e, luk'e tu nałghı̨ - u harelyụ́ tu níłbën sí t'a tamba k'e ʔeghálada, bet'a ʔasí ʔedụ́ xasí báádí háhedí xat'e tu t'a ts'ën nélʔa̧ sí xa dzın tanélt'u dek'erıhtł'ís xaʔa̧ ʔerıhtł'ís ʔałe gháré nuhụ́t'á xasí. ʔaté harelyụ́ dírí sí ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a yegha̧ nayáíhełtı̨ hı̨łé sí xél ʔerıhtł'ís dáhegha̧ k'e Summary Of Complıance húlye sí dírí ʔerıhtł'ís k'é dek'erıhtł'ís ʔaté t'at'u ʔasí k'é ʔeghálada xa k'áldhër hurekër t'á t'at'u bek'áúneta xa. Ní Ts'ën K'áldhër dëne ʔasí ʔatéé beghálada xa nuwe náré t'óhụ́t'e xa k'áldhër hurekër t'á ná - k'énedhe nátsídíl xa ʔáíłą ʔat'e harelyụ́ yek'áúnhenetaxa Indıan tth'í Northern Affaırs Canada (INAC) húlye sí Díavık ts'ën dzéredı̨l hı̨lé dıgheʔa̧dhël huk'e náts'edël tó 2008. Dírí dëne ʔasí k'áúheneta Dıavık harelyụ́ t'at'u ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a k'e ʔeghálada sí (t'á Dıavık tthe nalk'édh tthe ghálada k'é tsamba k'é sughá ʔasí k'é ʔeghálada sí k'áúheneta ʔat'e) 2008 ná nats'ędël. T'a k'e ʔeghálada ts'ı̨ ʔerıhtł'ís xálı̨ sí Summary of Complıance húlye ye dek'erıhtł'ís ʔat'e.

Environmental Monitoring

Table A1 dırı sí ʔerıhtł'ís k'e dek'erıhtł'ís harelyụ́ ʔasí ʔełk'éch'a k'e ʔeghá́łada sí nuwe náré t'óhụ́t'e - u t'at'u bek'áúneta xa ʔeyí sí Dıavık xat'u ʔeghálada xa 2008 xałyą hełé, dírí ʔerıhtł'ís xalı̨ t'á ʔeyí huherélʔı̨ ts'ı̨ ʔerıhtł'ıs dáhı̨la híle hahedí ʔat'e:

- Tsër chu Xak'ádh báádí;
- T'anelt'e tu t'áát'ı̨ tth'í tu nezụ sélʔı̨;
- Tu ye ʔasí dána sí báádí xa;
- Tech'ą́díye tth'í náde dzëkereda(t'ancháy neshe);
- Łuwe; chu
- ʔerıhtł'ís Kụ́ę́ Nedhe ʔasí łą honeltën bek'áúneta xa.

Excerpts from the Environmental Agreement

12.1 ANNUAL REPORT

a) DDMI shall prepare and submit an annual report (the "Annual Report") to the Parties, the Government of Nunavut, and the Advisory Board on March 31*, (or on such other date as prescribed by the Minister from time to time), for each calendar year during the term of this Agreement, commencing March 31, 2001.

* - effective in 2003, the submission date was revised to annually on June 30

b) Each Annual Report shall include the results of Environmental Monitoring Programs, and a rolling summary and analysis of environmental effects data over the life of the Project to illustrate any trends. The actual performance of the Project shall be compared to the results predicted in the environmental assessment and the CSR and an evaluation provided as to how DDMI's adaptive environmental management has performed to the date of each Annual Report.

c) Each Annual Report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

i. a comprehensive summary of all supporting information, data and results from the Environmental Monitoring Programs and all studies and research;

ii. a comprehensive summary of all compliance reports required by the Regulatory Instruments;

iii. a comprehensive summary of operational activities during the preceding year;

iv. actions taken or planned to address effects or compliance problems which are set out in the Annual Report;

v. a comprehensive summary of operational activities for the next year;

vi. lists and abstracts of all Environmental Plans and Programs;

vii. verification of accuracy of environmental assessments;

viii. determination of effectiveness of mitigative measures;

ix. a comprehensive summary of all adaptive management measures taken;

x. a comprehensive summary of public concerns and responses to public concerns;

xi. a comprehensive summary of the new technologies investigated;

xii. the Minister's comments, including any Minister's Report, on the previous Annual Report; and

xiii. a plain English executive summary and translations into Dogrib, Chipewyan, and Innuinaqtun using appropriate media.

d) In order to prepare each Annual Report and with a view to both ensuring that an opportunity is provided for early disclosure and discussion of problems and that each Annual Report meets with the requirements of this Agreement, DDMI shall Consult with the Minister and the Advisory Board as DDMI compiles the information and data to be included in such Annual Report.

e) Within forty-five (45) days of the receipt of the Annual Report, any Party or the Advisory Board may advise the Minister whether such Annual Report is satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

f) Within ninety (90) days of the receipt by the Minister of the Annual Report, the Minister shall advise DDMI whether such Annual Report is satisfactory or whether the Minister has determined that such Annual Report is deficient. In the event that the Minister has determined the Annual Report to be deficient, the Minister shall provide DDMI with a Minister's Report.

g) In relation to matters substantially within the jurisdiction of the GNWT, the Minister shall provide DDMI with a Minister's Report pursuant to Article 12.1(f) when the Minister receives advice from the GNWT that the Annual Report is unsatisfactory and the GNWT's advice shall be included in the Minister's Report.

h) Within sixty (60) days of the receipt by DDMI of a Minister's Report, DDMI shall reply to the Minister's Report and provide the Minister with a revised Annual Report or an addendum which addresses satisfactorily the deficiencies described in the Minister's Report.

i) The Minister may provide DDMI with an extension of time where DDMI is bona fide delayed in completing an Annual Report or providing a reply to a Minister's Report.

14.1 (e) DDMI in consultation with the Advisory Board shall make each Annual report available to the public and shall arrange for public meetings to review and discuss each Annual Report.

Section 12 and 14.1(e) of the Environmental Agreement (Plain Language Provided by EMAB)

12.1 Annual Report

a) Diavik will create an annual report and pass it on to the Parties, the Government of Nunavut, and EMAB on March 31**. If the Minister of DIAND OKs it, the date can be changed. The annual report has to come out each year of this agreement, starting March 31, 2001.

** - effective in 2003, the submission date was revised to annually on June 30

b) Each Annual Report will include:

- The results of Environmental Monitoring Programs;
- A summary that adds in data of each year and an analysis of environmental effects data over the life of the Project - to show patterns over the years;
- How the Project is actually affecting the environment will be compared to the results predicted in the Environmental Assessment and the Comprehensive Study Report; and
- A review of how Diavik's adaptive environmental management has been working so far.

c) Each Annual Report will also include:

- A full summary of all supporting information, data and results from the Environmental Monitoring Programs, plus all studies and research related to these;
- A full summary of all reports on how Diavik has followed all rules and regulations in the Regulatory Instruments;
- A full summary of mining activities during the year up to the annual report;
- The ways Diavik is fixing any environmental effects or problems following rules and regulations;
- A full summary of mining activities for the next year;
- Lists and summaries of all Environmental Plans and Programs;
- A check that environmental assessments are correct;

- A report on how well steps to lessen effects are working;
- A full summary of all adaptive management steps taken;
- A full summary of public concerns and responses to public concerns;
- A full summary of the new technologies Diavik has looked into;
- The Minister's comments on the Annual Report from the year before, including any Minister's Report; and
- A plain English executive summary and translations into Dogrib, Chipewyan, and Innuinaqtun.

d) Diavik will consult with the Minister and EMAB as Diavik puts together the information and data to be included in the Annual Report. This is so that there is the chance to find out and discuss problems as early as possible. This will also make sure that each Annual Report does what the Environmental Agreement requires.

e) Any Party or EMAB may let the Minister know if the annual report is satisfactory or not. They have forty-five (45) days after receiving the Annual Report to do this.

f) The Minister of DIAND has 90 days after receiving the report to let Diavik know if it is satisfactory or not. If the Minister decides that the report needs to be fixed, the Minister will give Diavik a Minister's Report.

g) For the parts that involve the GNWT, the GNWT will let the DIAND Minister know if they think the report needs to be fixed. The Minister will include that information in his Minister's Report.

h) Diavik has 60 days to answer to the Minister's report, and revise the Annual Report or add to the parts that need fixing.

i) The Minister can give Diavik more time for the Annual Report or to fix the Annual Report if there's a good reason.

14.1 (e) Diavik should consult with EMAB, make the report available to the public, and then arrange public meetings to review and discuss each Annual Report.

Introduction

Diavik and the Environmental Agreement

The Diavik Diamond Mine is an unincorporated joint venture between Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (60%) and Harry Winston Diamond Mines Ltd. (40%). Both are Canadian companies with headquarters in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto plc of London, England and Harry Winston Diamond Mines is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harry Winston Diamond Corporation of Toronto, Canada.

The Diavik Diamond Mine has been operating since 2003, and protecting the environment around the mine continues to be a high priority along with health & safety and sustainable development. Back before the mine began operating, in March of 2000, the Environmental Agreement was signed by several Parties. This agreement was written and agreed to with the intention of ensuring that Diavik minimizes the environmental impacts caused by mining for diamonds in the remote location at Lac de Gras, NWT.

The Agreement contains several clauses, called Articles, that outline the responsibilities of Diavik, Aboriginal governments, and the federal and territorial governments. The agreement outlines Diavik's environmental protection commitments, it talks about security requirements to make sure that Diavik reclaims or cleans up the area around the mine at the end, and it says that Diavik must be open and clear about plans and activities when dealing with the communities that are affected by the mine's operations.

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB) was created as a result of the Environmental Agreement. EMAB is a board that is separate from Diavik and the other Parties that signed the Agreement. One representative from each of the parties that signed the Environmental Agreement sits on the Board. The purpose of the Board is to work with the communities near the mine site, and to give Diavik input, feedback and advice on environmental matters. EMAB also watches and evaluates Diavik's activities that relate to the environment - recommending changes when the Board feels it is appropriate.

The Environmental Agreement defines the 'Environment' as the components of the Earth, and includes:

(a) Land, water and air, including all layers of the atmosphere;

(b) All organic and inorganic matter and living organisms; and

(c) The interacting natural systems that include those components.

One of the sections of the Environmental Agreement (Article 12) states that Diavik must write this Environmental Agreement Annual Report each year, to give an update to EMAB and the communities - and it outlines the parts of the report that must be included. Part 14.1(e) of the Agreement also states that Diavik must (after consulting with EMAB) make the report public and also hold public meetings each year to discuss the Annual Report. This report gives an update on operations, environmental plans and programs, submissions, public concerns, new

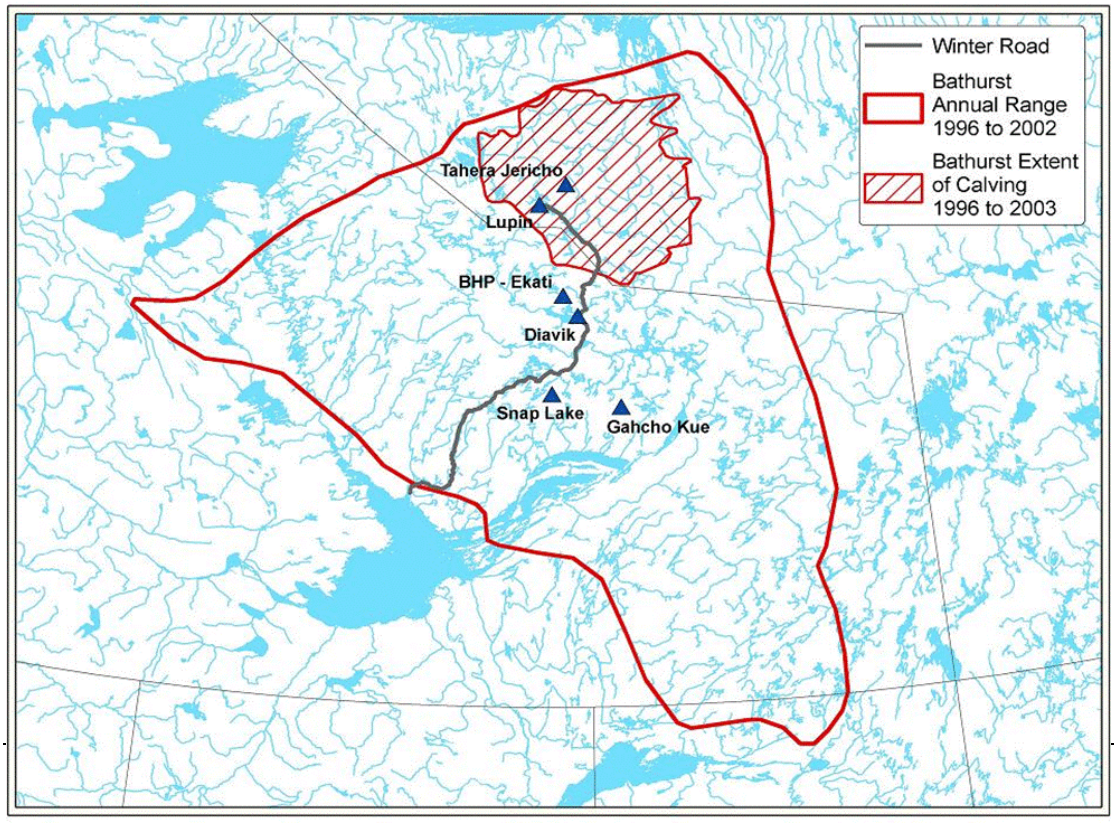
technologies that Diavik is investigating, compliance with the water license and land lease, monitoring activities and sampling results that are important to the communities and EMAB. This report has, in summary form, all the sections required by the Environmental Agreement. Diavik provides community updates during the year, which cover topics such as monitoring programs and water license updates.

Regional Environment – Lac de Gras and East Island

Diavik is located on an island called East Island near the east end of Lac de Gras. Lac de Gras is a large lake that is approximately 300 kilometers northeast of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. The lake is roughly 60 kilometers long and drains into the Coppermine River all the way north to the Arctic Ocean. Diavik gets diamonds from kimberlite pipes (dark coloured rock) located in Lac de Gras, next to East Island. Two kimberlite pipes called A154 and A418 are currently being mined and a third kimberlite pipe called A21 has been considered for mining by Diavik, but is currently on hold.

Since Lac de Gras is located in such a northerly environment, the climate affects how well plants and animals (fish, bugs, and vegetation) grow in the lake. Everything tends to grow a little slower because of ice being on the lake for most of the year, less daylight, low natural concentrations of nutrients, and colder water. Despite these conditions, many fish such as lake trout, cisco, round whitefish, arctic grayling, burbot, longnose sucker and slimy sculpin make their home in the lake.

Although there are many mammal and bird species in the region, only a few species live on East Island all year round. These include wolverine, fox, arctic hare, arctic ground squirrel, red-backed vole, brown lemmings and rock ptarmigan. During spring and fall, some caribou from the Bathurst herd migrate through the area. This map shows the range of the herd and where Diavik is located.



Caribou sometimes cross the ice of Lac de Gras during their migration periods. Many bird species stop at the island during spring and fall migrations, and many species of waterfowl, shorebirds and songbirds nest on East Island during the summer. Grizzly bears, wolves and wolverines have large home ranges and also visit East Island occasionally.

In the region where Diavik is located, there isn't a large amount of snow or rain during the year and the climate is cool. Snow makes up the larger part of what does fall for precipitation. The table below shows the average monthly temperatures at the mine site during 2008.

Table 2: Average Monthly Temperature at Diavik in 2008

Month	Temperature (°C)
January	-28.6
February	-31.5
March	-28.3
April	-15.4
May	-2.3
June	7.4
July	13.0
August	10.8
September	1.6
October	-4.2
November	-16.5
December	-28.5

2008 Year in Review

Rough diamond production for Diavik in 2008 was 9.2 million carats.

Several projects at Diavik were ongoing through the 2008 calendar year and will continue in 2009. Construction projects included:

- Power House #2 (a new power plant being built to support additional power requirements for underground mining);
- New Crusher and Paste Plant (these are being constructed because rock and cement 'paste' are required for underground mining);
- Expansion of the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant (the water treatment plant is being expanded to be able to treat more water because Diavik will need to pump more water from the underground mine as development continues);

- Tank #6 at the South Tank Farm (a new fuel tank was built because more fuel will be needed than before for underground mining);

- Underground Mine Dry (accommodations and offices to support the future underground mine);

- Fresh Air Raise Construction (the Fresh Air Raise is part of the underground mine and it is where heat, fresh air and fuel are sent from the surface to the underground tunnels); and

- Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility (PKC) Dam Raises (the PKC is where Diavik stores kimberlite after the diamonds have been removed. Dams are used to keep the kimberlite contained and as the facility fills up, the dams are raised to make room for more kimberlite).

Open pit mining in the A154 and A418 pits and further advancement of the underground mine for the A154, A418 kimberlite pipes were all ongoing through 2008. Diavik stopped maintaining the underground mine at the A21 kimberlite pipe in December 2008 since this project has been put on hold.

Various issues with seepage occurred during the summer and fall of 2008. These are discussed in detail in the 2008 seepage report and in relevant sections of this report.

The first quarter of the year saw colder temperatures compared to 2006 and 2007. All the essential equipment, supplies and fuel for the annual re-supply were brought to site on the winter road which was open from January 27 to April 7. At the A21 kimberlite pipe, exploration drilling was completed from the Lac de Gras ice from February to May. The drilling was completed to collect a kimberlite sample.

Two incidents, one involving partially untreated water being discharged from the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant, and the second involving tubid water from a construction site entering a small lake on East Island, both occurred in May 2008. Both these incidents were reported and reviewed with regulators.

The first round of sampling for the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) was completed in April and early May 2008. In April 2008, Diavik relocated its non-burnable inert landfill to a new location near the west end of the Country Rock Pile. The inert landfill is where Diavik disposes of materials that aren't harmful to the environment such are wood, tires and scrap metal. Dust gauge collection (part of the Dust Deposition Monitoring Program) was completed in April, October and December. The Snow Core Survey, which is also part of the Dust Deposition Monitoring Program was completed May 2008. Several of the Diavik wildlife monitoring programs also started in the second quarter of 2008, including wolverine track surveys (April), caribou surveys (May through October), raptor surveys (June) and water fowl monitoring (May through September). Diavik also completed geotechnical investigations for the Pond 7 Dam from May to July 2008. Diavik uses ponds to collect water around the mine site to prevent it from being released to Lac de Gras or other small lakes on East Island. These ponds are built by constructing dams to hold back the water. A geotechnical investigation is a study that is done to look at the soil and rock where a dam is

going to be built. The conditions of the soil and rock help engineers to design the dam properly. Pond 7 is a new pond being built southwest of the PKC.

Wildlife monitoring programs, including grizzly, waterfowl and raptor surveys were ongoing in the third quarter of 2008. Re-vegetation research field work was completed from June to September. July 15 was the first day of open water on Lac de Gras. AEMP sampling was completed from July to October (three open-water sampling events).

Freeze-up on Lac de Gras occurred during the third week of October. DDMI submitted an updated Water Management Plan to the Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board in December.

Rock Management

During the year, as rock was excavated from the A154 and A418 pits, it was separated into three types based on percent total sulphur: Type I - clean rock (<0.04%), Type II (0.04-0.08%), and Type III (>0.08%). Some rock, including the small amount that is mined from underground, is classified by type using a visual identification method. Rock Management is discussed in detail in Section 4 of this report.

Water Use

As in past years of operations, fresh water was taken from Lac de Gras for many uses including:

- Domestic uses in the accommodations complexes;
- For use at construction areas and maintenance shops;
- Kimberlite processing in the Process Plant (water is needed during the process of removing diamonds from the kimberlite rock);
- Dust control around the mine site (lake water is put on roads during the dry summer months to minimize dust); and
- Drilling (drills at Diavik are used for exploration and for rock blasting and some of these drills need water in order to drill through the rock).

2008 Fresh Water Use at Diavik:

Potable Water:	**101,704 m^3**
Process Plant:	**1,174,754 m^3**
Dust Control:	**118,114 m^3**
Drills:	**8,545 m^3**

1 m^3 = 1,000 Litres

Water used in the Process Plant comes from two sources. Fresh water from Lac de Gras is used and Diavik also recycles water from the PKC. By recycling water, Diavik minimizes the amount of fresh water it takes from Lac de Gras. Diavik's water license limits the amount of water that can be taken from Lac de Gras for the mine. In the fall of 2008, Diavik submitted a request to the WLWB for a temporary increase in the amount of water that can be taken from Lac de Gras because there wasn't enough recycled water in the PKC to get through the 2008-2009 winter. The limit was increased from 1.28 million cubic metres to 1.75 million cubic metres for 2008 and

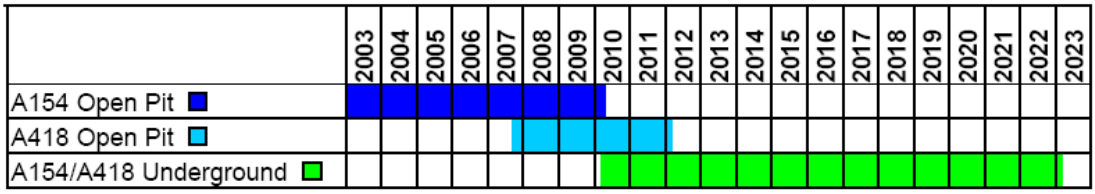
2009. Diavik used as total of 1,403,117 cubic meters of water from Lac de Gras in 2008. The increased water use by Diavik did not impact Lac de Gras water levels.

Environmental Management System

Diavik's Environmental Management System (EMS) was audited in January 2008. Audits are done every year by an independent organization, to check if the system still meets the internationally-recognized ISO 14001:2004 standard. The EMS was first certified in 2004. The EMS and the ISO 14001:2004 standard are based on the idea of continual improvement, and this theme is the foundation for Diavik's environmental objectives, targets, plans, programs and procedures.

Mine Plan

The figure below shows a time line of the Diavik's mine plan, which shows mining activities planned for the next several years.



Notes:

-A21 kimberlite pipe feasibility is pending further studies

-Mine schedule as of March 2009 - subject to change due to market conditions, further resource evaluation, continued mine planning, etc.

Aboriginal Leadership Development

Diavik completed its 4th year of the Aboriginal Leadership Program (ALP) successfully graduating 16 Aboriginal employees for a total of 43 graduates from the program. As well, 8 more nominations were made in 2008 for a total of 50 graduates by the end of next year, an average of 10 graduates per year.

Through a partnership with SAIT Polytechnic, ALP graduates receive credit for coursework towards an Applied Management Development Certificate or higher education. This highlights Diavik's commitment to prepare its Aboriginal workforce for a more prominent role in all aspects of sustainable leadership in the company and beyond.

2007 Environmental Agreement Annual Report

DDMI submitted a draft of the 2007 Environmental Agreement Annual Report to EMAB on June 26, 2008 for review and comment. Comments on the draft from EMAB were received by DDMI on July 4, 2008 and from INAC on July 3, 2008 (for the Executive Summary) and July 18, 2008 (for the remainder of the report). The final report was submitted to the parties of the Agreement on September 9, 2008.

In December 2008, Diavik received comments from the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) Minister regarding last year's (2007) Environmental Agreement Annual Report. The Environmental Agreement states that the Minister must comment on whether the report is satisfactory or not. The Minister indicated that INAC is satisfied with the 2007 report, and forwarded comments received from the GNWT and NSMA.

In March 2009, Diavik and EMAB met to discuss possible improvements to this report.

2008 Diavik Diamond Mine Satellite Photo

Environmental Plans and Programs and 2008 Submissions

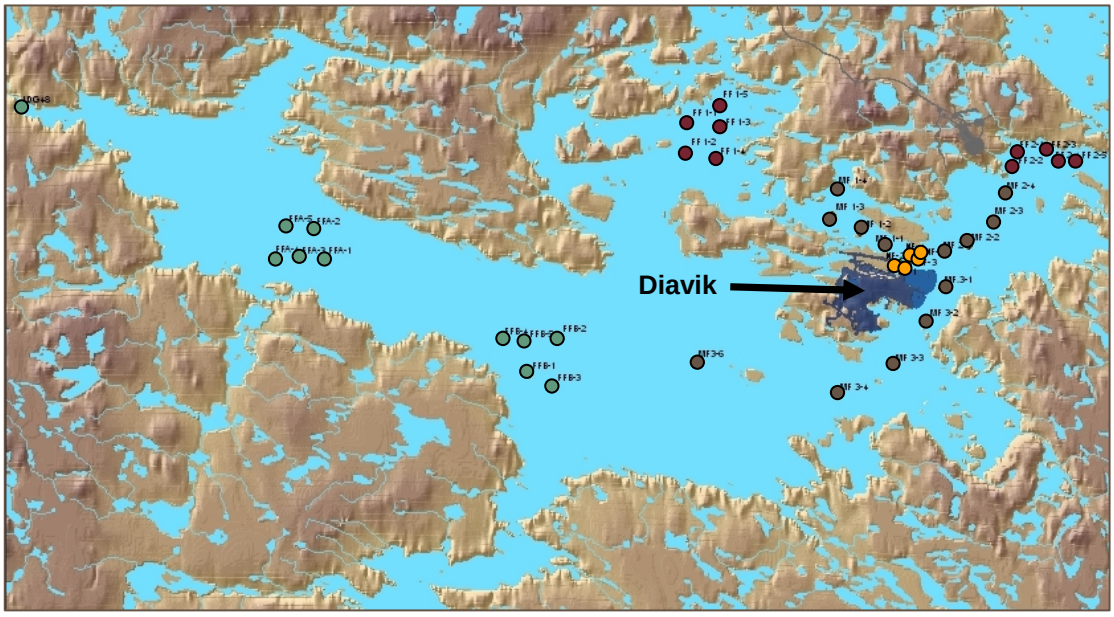
This section contains an outline of each of the various plans and programs that Diavik follows, related to the environment. For each plan/program, an outline is provided explaining what the program is being done for and how it is completed. Many of these programs are the same from one year to the next. For each program, the documents that are submitted to regulators are provided. Some of these documents were submitted and approved a few years ago, but they still applied to 2008 operations.

1. Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program

Diavik conducts environmental monitoring programs under the terms and conditions of the Water License (W2007L2-0003) and the Fisheries Authorization issued by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). The Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) is the primary program specified in the Water License for monitoring the aquatic environment of Lac de Gras.

The AEMP is designed to measure changes in Lac de Gras. Every year Diavik collects samples of lake water, sediment, benthics (the bugs that live in the sediment on the bottom of the lake) and plankton (small plants and animals that float in the water) from 37 locations in Lac de Gras. These samples are analyzed at laboratories for many different things to see how the lake is changing compared to the time before the mine was here. Data from other monitoring programs like Dust Deposition Monitoring and the Surveillance Network Program (East Island-based monitoring which is conducted through the year by Diavik) are included in the AEMP.

Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Sample Locations



Samples are collected 4 times each year – once through the ice and three times during the open water season from July to October. The sampling stations in Lac de Gras are located near the mine (where affects would first be expected to be measured) and far away from the mine (where affects would take much longer to measure), so that changes in the lake caused by the mine can be measured over time. This way changes in the lake can be measured near the mine site and further away.

During the Environmental Assessment that was completed before the mine was built, it was predicted that the mine would cause some effects on the lake. The purpose of the AEMP is to see if those predictions were correct and to make sure the effects don't harm the fish in Lac de Gras. Effects are categorized as being low-level, moderate-level or high-level. When certain effects are measured that were not predicted, Diavik conducts Special Effects Studies

as part of the AEMP. Special Effects Studies are conducted to focus on specific areas based on data and results from the AEMP.

1.1 Design Document (v1.0) Submitted to WLWB December 2007

The AEMP was revised in 2007 based on direction from the WLWB. This document contains the final AEMP design specifications and the design basis (it says what Diavik will do to complete the AEMP and how it will be done).

The goal of the revised AEMP is to address potential mine-related effects to the aquatic ecosystem of Lac de Gras in a scientifically defensible and cost-effective manner. As stated in Part K (6) of the first Water License (N7L2-1645 issued 2000, amended 2004), the purpose of the revised AEMP is "to determine the short and long-term effects in the aquatic environment resulting from the project, test impact predictions, measure the performance of operations and evaluate the effectiveness of impact mitigation." To this end, the scope of the revised program has been broadened from the original AEMP to include data and results from the following five monitoring programs: effluent; dust and snow; seepage and runoff; special effects studies (e.g., dikes); and traditional knowledge monitoring activities.

The AEMP includes monitoring of 37 locations on Lac de Gras during three periods: 1 during ice cover and three open water sampling events. Information is gathered on water chemistry, sediment chemistry, benthic invertebrates (small animals that live in the lake sediment), plankton (tiny plants and animals that live in the water) and fish health.

1.2 Limnology Report, Submitted to WLWB November 2007

Limnology is the study of lakes' biology, chemistry and physical and geological properties. This report contains a comprehensive description of the limnology of Lac de Gras and is part of the AEMP.

The Limnology Report (AEMP Section 2.0) was requested by WLWB on October 18, 2007 and pursuant to Part K. Item 2 of the Water License. Diavik submitted the Limnology Report in November 2007. A revised Limnology Report was submitted by Diavik to the WLWB on May 2, 2008 following a review and comment period. The revised report was approved by the WLWB on May 9, 2008.

1.3 2008 AEMP Annual Report

2008 was the second year of monitoring since the AEMP design was revised in 2007. The 2008 AEMP Annual Report was submitted to the WLWB on April 30, 2009.

The 2008 AEMP was fully implemented with only a few exceptions (91% of the samples scheduled for collection were obtained). All of the samples from the ice-cover sampling in April/May and the first open water session in July were collected. In August, samples were missed at stations FF1-4 (all samples), FFB-4 and FFB-5 (only the sediment cores were not obtained). Diavik attempted to get all the samples from these stations on various occasions, but had to move on to the last (September) sampling program before they were all collected. Diavik worked on the last sampling session until early October when the weather no longer permitted safe work on the lake. Water and plankton samples were not obtained from the FF1, FF2, FFB-2 and FFB-5 stations.

Key findings of the AEMP are discussed in the Rolling Effects Summary section of this report, and therefore are not repeated here. The reader should refer the Rolling Effects Summary section, under the *2008 Observations* heading for details related to the 2008 AEMP.

1.4 Other AEMP Submissions

In addition to the AEMP Annual Report, Diavik has submitted the following documents as part of the AEMP:

- AEMP Adaptive Management Plan, August 2007 – This plan is still under review by the WLWB. Based on comments received by the WLWB, it was clear that there are inconsistencies in what different parties think the content of this plan should include. The WLWB will be developing an adaptive management guidance document to provide clarity.

- AEMP Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), last revised in May 2008 – This plan outlines the quality assurance and quality control procedures intended to support the collection of scientifically defensible and relevant data during the AEMP.

1.5 AEMP Modifications Discussions

In January 2008, Diavik met with the WLWB, EMAB, community representatives and various government agencies to discuss the AEMP. The purpose of the meetings were to discuss changes to the AEMP proposed by Diavik due to difficulties encountered completing the program in 2007. 2007 was the first year of a new (revised) AEMP.

Following the discussions, the proposed changes were reviewed and commented on by the parties. The WLWB decided that the modifications would not be approved and that the scope of the AEMP would remain unchanged until at least 3-years of monitoring are complete under the new AEMP. Additionally, the WLWB decided that since Diavik were unable to complete all of the sampling during the 2007 AEMP, that would not count as the first of three years of monitoring (i.e. 2008 will be counted as year 1).

2. Ammonia Management Plan (v3.0) Submitted to WLWB April 2008

Ammonia is a compound that exists naturally, but is also present in some man-made products like fertilizer and explosives. Ammonia is a nutrient that can promote the growth of certain plants and organisms in a lake, but like any other compound, is can also be unhealthy for some organisms if levels are too high. Ammonia is present in water at Diavik from the explosives that are used in the open pits and in the underground mine. Diavik's Water License sets limits for how much ammonia is allowed in water that is treated and put back into Lac de Gras. Diavik has an Ammonia Management Plan that details the ways Diavik will work to minimize the

amount of ammonia in water at the mine site.

As part of the mediation agreement that resulted from Diavik's application to amend their water license, Diavik agreed to prepare and implement the Ammonia Management Plan. The Plan has background information on ammonia management, Environmental Assessment predictions, site conditions, an overview of ammonia and aquatic effects, and ammonia management options. It also covers Diavik's recommendation for the water license discharge limits for ammonia, how ammonia management performance will be evaluated, and specific details of ammonia management techniques.

The two specific objectives of the Ammonia Management Plan, as outlined in the plan, include:

1. To ensure that explosives are used and water is managed in such a way that ammonia losses do not result in a change to the trophic status (the amount of nutrients that are available to plants, fish and bugs that live in the water) of Lac de Gras or adverse environmental effects.

2. To continually work towards achieving the lowest practical ammonia levels in the mine waters and final effluent discharge.

The plan was also used to assist in setting water discharge limits.

The Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board arranged for an expert review of all information, with the intention of providing direction to Diavik after the review was completed.

The latest version of the Ammonia Management Plan was submitted to the WLWB in April 2008 and was approved that same month. Diavik reviewed the plan in March 2009, however, no updates were required.

3. Closure and Reclamation

Closure and Reclamation planning refers to the things Diavik will do to close the mine site in a way that is safe for people and the environment. Even though Diavik will still be operating for many more years, it is important to plan closure early on so that Diavik, governments, regulators and communities can discuss how it can best be done. Another reason to plan closure early on is because some parts of the mine site will be progressively closed, which means that Diavik will be doing things related to closure in these areas long before the mine closes. An example of progressive closure is how Diavik is placing rock inside the dikes to build shoals so that location will already be prepared as new fish habitat when the dikes are breached and the lake returns to this area.

3.1 Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan, Submitted to WLWB in September 2006

As part of Diavik's water license renewal process, an Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP) was submitted to the WLWB for review. The plan was revised from it's previous version and was written to meet the requirements of Diavik's water license. This was the first update since the original plan was submitted in 2001. Included in the ICRP are:

- A short project history and summary of permit and authorization requirements relating to closure and reclamation;
- Background to closure and reclamation planning at the Diavik Diamond Mine;
- Closure and reclamation standards and objectives;
- A description of baseline environmental conditions at the mine site;
- A description of the mine facilities;
- Started, completed and suggested progressive reclamation plans;
- Suggested permanent closure and reclamation plans;
- A description of the expected after-closure environment and land use;
- A Reclamation Monitoring and Maintenance Plan; and
- An updated closure and reclamation schedule.

The Closure and Reclamation Plan is a comprehensive report which considers engineering design, research and planning for the closure of all the major components of the mine including: re-vegetation, fish habitat restoration/rehabilitation and monitoring, open pits, underground, dikes, dams, rock piles, the Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility, ponds, the North Inlet, buildings, fuel tanks and other infrastructure.

3.2 Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan Review Process

In August 2008, the WLWB decided that the ICRP required revision that should include input from communities, government, regulators and from Diavik. Diavik and the WLWB began working together in 2008 to plan a review process for the ICRP. A series of workshops were planned for 2009 that include communities, government, regulators and Diavik. The goal of the workshops is to receive input from everyone so that closure goals, objectives and criteria can be established so that Diavik can update the ICRP accordingly.

3.3 Reclamation Research Plan (2002)

This Reclamation Research Plan has been developed as per Diavik's Class A Water License, Part L, Section 3. The objective of the plan is to outline research that will be used to verify closure design plans as outlined in the ICRP. Several research projects were identified, and a short description and recent work done on them in 2008 is presented below.

Country Rock Test Piles - The purpose of this study is to determine to what extent water may be able to infiltrate through the rock pile where interior temperatures may be below the freezing point of water. The study will also determine the role temperature plays in acid rock drainage, as well as how well lab tests predict results in large scale test piles. In addition, the study is looking at the roles bacteria play in acid rock drainage, how the physical conditions within the test piles change with time, and the effects of a warming climate on the piles.

Construction of a third instrumented test pile was completed in 2007, and the test piles research program moved into the monitoring and maintenance phase. Instruments installed in the core of the piles have been sampled regularly through the 2007 and 2008 field seasons and data is being collected. The data collected year after year will help evaluate how the physical conditions and acid rock drainage evolve over time. All collected data will be used for temperature, water, and chemistry modelling.

PKC Closure Research - This program measures the various physical properties of fine processed kimberlite over time, as part of closure planning for the PKC. Throughout 2008, monitoring of thermistors (temperature sensors) and piezometers (small wells used to measure water pressure in the ground) continued and the annual bathymetric survey of the pool (measurements of depth) was completed in the summer. In addition, a test pitting (holes dug in the processed kimberlite) and cone penetration testing program (a soil testing method that measures characteristics like soil bearing capacity, which is the soil's ability to support a load) survey was performed in November 2008 to identify and measure processed kimberlite geotechnical properties and, sub-surface ice lense distribution and thickness (ice lenses form in the PKC because water mixed with the kimberlite freezes and gets buried deep enough that it does not thaw in the summer).

Re-vegetation Research - This study was undertaken in 2004 (Phase I) to determine which substrates (types of ground) are most effective for enhancing soil properties and native plant growth, which soil amendments (things that are added to the soil) are most effective at enhancing substrate properties, native plant & community development, and which groups or individual native species are able to establish and survive on different substrates and amendments. Test plots were established and soil amendments added in previous years of the study; soil data collection, seed collection and seeding of some species also took place in the past.

Soil samples were not obtained for 2008. Vegetation assessments of the plots were undertaken in late July and early August 2008, at the peak of plant productivity. Total vegetation cover, plant density and health by species were measured and presence of florets or flowers, as well as evidence of grazing was recorded. Soil water and temperature readings continued to be obtained on an hourly basis throughout 2008. The following preliminary conclusions can be drawn from the analysis to date:

- In 2008, vegetation growth was considerably greater than observed in previous years, and cover was influenced by the substrates and soil amendments used;
- Processed Kimberlite continues to be a poor substrate for plant growth, regardless of soil amendment or species sown;
- The addition of salvaged top soil, north inlet water treatment plant sludge or sewage sludge is consistently a component of the top three (3) performing treatments for any given substrate;
- Spring seeding resulted in greater plant cover than fall seeding across all soil treatments; and

- Grass dominated seed mixes consistently performed better than those dominated by forbs or shrubs.

During 2007, nine additional research plots were established (Phase II). These plots were established to build on the results of Phase I and to determine more detailed options for successful re-vegetation of disturbed sites at the mine. Microtopography treatments (small changes in ground elevation as opposed to flat ground surfaces) were applied in June 2008 and included soil mounds, depressions and boulders. Topsoil treatments were added to some sites, as were cuttings and seed, in June 2008. Additional greenhouse studies are being conducted as a part of this research to determine if shrub species can establish from cuttings under ideal conditions.

Preliminary field site assessments for shrub cuttings were conducted in September 2008 and resulted in low health ratings for most species. A few plants had established from seed at this time. Health ratings were similarly conducted for species in the greenhouse and results were variable depending on the species planted.

4. Country Rock Management

In order to mine kimberlite, Diavik needs to remove other rock from the pits and underground, called Waste Rock or Country Rock. Some Country Rock is used at the mine site to build things like roads and dams. The remaining Country Rock is placed in a rock pile. Some types of Country Rock have minerals in them that can cause water to become acidic when it runs over the rock. The acidic water can dissolve metals from the rock, which can be carried by the water. This process is known as Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) and is something that mines all over the world deal with.

Diavik tests the rock before it is mined for how much sulphur is in it (a good indicator for ARD potential) by collecting samples of blast hole cuttings (blast holes are required for explosives to be used to break up the rock and the 'cuttings' are the small pieces of rock that come out of the blast hole during drilling). Diavik also classifies rock using a visual classification method. The rock that has high or medium potential to generate acid (known as Type 3 and Type 2 rock) is stored in the rock pile where it will be contained (covered), so that even after the mine closes, ARD will not occur. Diavik only uses rock that has very little ARD potential (known as Type 1 rock) for things like road and dam construction.

The way Diavik's manages rock at the mine site is detailed in the Waste Rock Management Plan, discussed below.

4.1 Country Rock and Till Storage Updated Design Report Submitted to MVLWB in 2001

This report outlines the plan for storage of rock and till (soil and sediments that were removed from the surface after the dikes were built) materials from the development and mining of the three kimberlite pipes in Lac de Gras. The updated design follows the decision to separate rock into three types based on acid generating potential that may produce metal-impacted water (i.e. this report conforms with the Waste Rock Management Plan, discussed below) and details how and where these types of rock will be stored after being removed from the pits. The design was updated from the original 1999 Design Report. Parts of this plan are being reviewed/revised as part of the Closure and Reclamation review process (see Section 5).

4.2 Waste Rock Management Plan (v4) Submitted to WLWB, March 2009

This plan was still under review by the WLWB at this time this report was prepared. The previous approved plan was submitted to the MVLWB in 2004.

This document talks about the identification and separation of potential acid generating rock produced from mining the A154 and A418 kimberlite pipes. As outlined in the Country Rock and Till Storage Updated Design Report, separation is done to minimize the potential for ARD from the Country Rock Pile.

This new (2009) plan includes two methods for identifying rock types for segregation. The plan includes the sulphur analysis method (using sulphur content to measure ARD potential), and presents the visual classification method. The visual method of blast hole classification has been used at Diavik when sulphur analyzing equipment is not working and for rock removed from underground, and may become the primary method for rock classification in the future. The Waste Rock Management Plan details an internal study conducted by Diavik comparing sulphur results to visual logging results. Both classification methods are valid for Diavik waste rock.

Best management practices for handling country rock during operations are presented in this report. Rock that is classified with sulphur analysis is segregated into three types:

- Type I: considered clean rock with <0.04 percent total sulphur;
- Type II: considered intermediate rock with a 0.04 – 0.08 percent total sulphur and minimal to no potential for acid generation; and
- Type III: considered potentially acid generating rock with >0.08 percent total sulphur.

The sulphur level for each drill hole sample is classified as either Type I, II or III. Geologists then overlay the sulphur results over the blast pattern and mark off smaller units of each rock type. The mound of blasted rock is then flagged off by rock type so it can be loaded and trucked to the proper dump area in the waste rock pile.

The visual classification method identifies rock as being Type I or Type II/III (i.e. groups Type II and Type III rock together).

The plan to classify, separate and cover the potentially reactive rock meets the best management practices proposed during the environmental assessment and the water license permitting process.

4.3 2008 Waste Rock Quantities

The figure below shows the amounts of these types of materials moved on the island in 2008.

Table 2: Monthly Rock Moved at Diavik in 2008 (in million cubic meters)

Month	Till/Sediment	Type I Rock	Type II Rock	Type III Rock
Open Pits				
January	0.09	0.37	0.03	0.12
February	0.13	0.26	0.03	0.04
March	0.05	0.43	0.03	0.10
April	0.08	0.53	0.01	0.08
May	0.12	0.43	0.02	0.09
June	0.04	0.52	0.03	0.06
July	0.06	0.55	0	0.14
August	0.01	0.78	0.01	0.10
September	0	0.55	0.02	0.09
October	0.02	0.57	0.02	0.11
November	0.03	0.51	0.02	0.15
December	0	0.38	0.02	0.15
Underground				
U/G Year Total	0	0.07	0	0.12
TOTAL	0.63	5.95	0.24	1.35

5. Dam and Dike Annual Inspections

The A154 and A418 dikes were built to allow the water to be pumped out of the area around the kimberlite pipes A154N, A154S and A418. The North Inlet, where Diavik stores water from the open pit and underground mines before it is treated in the water treatment plant also has dikes at both ends to separate it from Lac de Gras. The PKC and water collection ponds around the mine site have dams that are used to contain water inside of these facilities.

As part of Diavik's Water License, dams and dikes must be inspected each year.

5.1 Dams

Diavik hired Golder Associates Ltd. to do an Annual Dam Safety Inspection for the dams of the On-Land Dredged Sediment Storage Facility (OLDSSF), Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Facility and Runoff Collection Facility. Part H of the water license requires that an inspection of the dams be completed by a Geotechnical Engineer in July/August of each year. The dates of the inspection were June 25-27, 2008.

The results of the 2008 inspection show that the dams are stable. Pond 13 has minor seepage at one location. Seepage from the PKC East Dam (discussed in the Section 12 of this report) that was identified in 2008 hadn't developed at the time of the inspection; therefore it was not identified in the inspection report. Recommendations include:

- PKC deposition within the PKC facility should be carried out to minimize the time that the pond is in direct contact with the dams

- The small area of damaged liner in Pond 1 should be repaired. Debris from the construction of the Crusher and Paste Plant that has accumulated near and in Pond 1 should be removed.

- The spillway on Pond 3 should be repaired.

- Measures to control seepage from Pond 4 should be developed and implemented. The pond level should be maintained low to control seepage from the pond until the remedial measures are completed. Instrumentation planned for Pond 4 dam should be installed. The lower section of the water collection ditch that directs water into the southern end of Pond 4 should be lined to minimize seepage losses from the ditch.

- Measures to collect and direct seepage and surface water from the north of Pond 5 into Pond 5 should be developed and implemented in 2008.

- The liner anchor trench (where the dam liner is sealed to the ground) along the crest of Pond 11 dam should be protected with a small granular berm.

- A Dam Safety Review following CDA Dam Safety Guidelines (2007) should be carried out in 2009. This review should be carried out by an experienced geotechnical engineer independent of the design engineer and the owner.

Diavik has addressed the aforementioned recommendations as follows:

- Construction of the PKC Dam raises impacted on the Short-Term deposition sequence which resulted in ponding against the East and West PKC Dams. Deposition plans were be re-visited in 2008 with the requirement to establish long beaches (recommendation #1).

- Repairs to the Pond 1 liner were completed following the annual inspection in September 2008 (recommendation #2).

- The spillway at Pond 3 was re-instated shortly after the 2008 Inspection (recommendation #3).

- Permanent measures to collect seepage at Ponds 4 and 5 (recommendations # 4 and #5) were installed in 2008.

- The Pond 11 liner protection berm (recommendation #6) was installed shortly after the Inspection.

- DDMI has committed to a Dam Safety Review during July/August 2009 as recommended in #7 above.

5.2 Dikes

The A154 dike was built in 2001 and 2002, and the initial dewatering (removing water from inside the dike to allow open pit mining to start) took place from late July to mid September of 2002. The A418 dike was built in 2005 and 2006, and dewatering also took place in 2006. The North Inlet East Dike was constructed in 2001 and 2002, and a raise was added (the dike was made higher to allow more water to be stored in the North Inlet) in 2007. The North Inlet West Dike was constructed in 2007. An annual inspection and performance evaluation is required and is to be done following the break-up of lake ice in July. Below is an outline of DDMI's response to the recommendations found in the 2008 annual inspection report:

- Runoff water creates a pond downstream of the North Inlet West Dam, which should be kept below an elevation of 418m. Infrastructure was installed in August 2008 to allow this area to be pumped continuously and kept dry.

- Anomalous thermistor (a temperature measuring instrument inside of the dikes) readings in one area indicate a possible seepage window in the jet grout columns. Additional thermistors were installed in this area in January 2009 to provide additional data, and Thermosyphons (technology used to help keep permafrost frozen) were installed to freeze and seal off that area of the cut-off. The water level in the North Inlet is being maintained at Lac de Gras level to ensure seepage cannot flow towards the lake.

6. Dust Deposition Monitoring Program

Air and water quality issues related to dust in the air, resulting from mining activities, were identified by all parties to the Diavik Diamond Mine Environmental Agreement as a concern. As part of the environmental monitoring program and commitments outlined in the Environmental Effects Assessment report and Comprehensive Study Report, Diavik has developed a program to measure dust deposition resulting from mining activities that has been ongoing since 2001. The program goal is to understand dust deposition rates caused by project activities. Results are compared with the predictions outlined in the Environmental Effects Report, Climate and Air Quality (1998). Dust monitoring is also completed to provide

data for the Wildlife Effects and Aquatic Effects monitoring programs. The objectives of annual monitoring for dust deposition are to:

- Measure dust deposition rates at various distances from the mine, using snow core samples and dust gauges; and

- Determine physical and chemical characteristics of dust that may be deposited from mining activities.

The Dust Deposition Monitoring Program has been revised several times since 2001 as the project evolves and sample locations are added, removed and relocated for various reasons. The sampling stations were established through a transect approach (series of sample locations that extend outwards in generally straight lines from the mine site) and include dust gauges (sampling devices that collect dust for analysis) and snow survey stations (locations where Diavik collects samples of the snow to measure the amount of dust deposited over the winter)

6.1 Dust Deposition Monitoring Report, Submitted to WLWB April 2009

In 2008 there were 24 snow survey stations along five transects on land and on ice around the mine site. The stations (not including control stations) range from approximately 25 to 2000 meters from mining operations. Control stations are stations setup a long distance from the mine site that are used to measure natural (or background) dust deposition. There were 11 dust gauges (including two control gauges) placed at various locations on East Island and surrounding islands.

The key findings reported in the 2008 Dust Monitoring Program Report were:

- Dust deposition rates continued to be greatest adjacent to mining operations and construction activity and decreased with distance from the mine. Deposition rates were also influenced by localized activity such as pit blasting, rock crushing, haul truck traffic and airport activities, as well as by prevailing winds;

- Measured dust deposition rates exceeded the predicted rates from the 1998 Environmental Effects Report. The 1998 predictions were based on ambient air quality criteria at the time and did not take into account construction which increased in 2005 and continued through 2006, 2007 and 2008, the periods in which the highest rates were generally measured; and

- Water chemistry from melted snow collected from the snow survey stations indicated that all parameters monitored were below effluent discharge criteria from the Water License (these are the levels that Diavik must meet for water being discharged from the mine site).

These results are consistent with previous years of monitoring. The 2008 dust deposition results were incorporated into the 2008 AEMP.

In 2009, Diavik will be revising the air quality emissions model to revisit the predictions that were made in 2008 and assess whether other air quality monitoring should be initiated at the mine site.

7. Hazardous Materials Management Plan (v12) Submitted to WLWB, March 2009

This plan was still under review by the WLWB at this time this report was prepared. It is a requirement of the Water License that this plan be updated every year. The previous approved plan was submitted to the WLWB in 2008.

Diavik must transport, store, handle and use hydrocarbon products, explosive materials, and other chemicals as part of the mining operation. Hazardous Materials must be transported, stored and handled safely and efficiently. Prevention, detection, containment, response, and mitigation are the key elements in the management of hazardous materials. Diavik is committed to minimizing the potential for harmful effects on wildlife, plants and aquatic life and ecosystems that may result from accidental spills of harmful substances. The purpose of this plan is to outline procedures for managing hazardous materials.

The Hazardous Materials Management Plan lists the types and amounts of hazardous materials on site and describes storage for each type of material. It describes ways to protect the environment such as:

- Purchasing and Inventory Control procedures;
- Secondary containment facilities for petroleum products (this means that things like diesel are stored in tanks that either have built-in containment or are constructed in areas that have containment so that spills, leaks and overfills do not get released to the environment) ;
- Proper recycling and/or disposal methods for hazardous materials;
- Inspection and monitoring of petroleum products, explosives products, and other hazardous materials stored on site; and
- Training for personnel that handle hazardous materials.

The Plan also describes plans for closure of the mine and how hazardous materials will be removed from site during closure.

8. Meteorological Report

Diavik has collected meteorological data since the 1994 baseline data collection program. The meteorological station at Diavik measures: wind speed, wind-direction, precipitation, ambient air temperature, incoming solar radiation, and relative humidity. Manual precipitation stations are also used to measure rain and snow, as well as evaporation. A second weather station was installed in September, 2003 to aid in evaporation data collection, as well as providing supplementary weather data.

Diavik details metrological data in an Annual Meteorological Report. Metrological data is also used for a variety of programs at Diavik such as Air Quality Modelling

In 2008, data was recorded hourly and summarized daily from January 1st through December 31st. Due to an error during data retrieval, a gap in the data (23) hours occurred between October 4th and 5th where no observations were recorded.

Climatic conditions at the Diavik site for 2008 had a maximum ambient air temperature on August 10th of 25.1°C. The minimum ambient air temperature was –44.5°C and occurred on February 9th. The annual average ambient temperature was –10.2°C, down from –9.5°C measured in 2007.

Relative humidity averaged 75.5%, with the maximum occurring on October 5th at 98.2%. Total precipitation at the project site was 307.8 mm, with rain accounting for 57.3% or 176.2 mm, and snow accounted for 42.7% or 131.6 mm. Winds were recorded from the Meteorological station from through the year. The prevailing winds were mostly from the southeast. There was an overall average wind speed of 4.9 m/s (including calm periods) with a maximum wind speed of 17.89 m/s during this time. The winds were calm for only 3.7% of the time (calm being defined as less than 1 knot, or 0.51444 m/s).

Meteorological monitoring will continue at Diavik in 2009.

9. North Inlet Water Treatment Plant Expansion

Diavik treats water from the mine in the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant (NIWTP) before it is discharged to Lac de Gras. The development of the underground mine at Diavik means that more water will need to be treated than before. This increase in the amount of water requiring treatment will be facilitated by expanding the NIWTP so that it has increased capacity.

In September 2007, Diavik submitted its plan and design for the NIWTP expansion to the WLWB for approval. The WLWB responded with questions about the proposed diffuser (the underwater pipe where treated water from the NIWTP flows into Lac de Gras) for the expansion. Diavik provided answers to the WLWB questions in January 2008 and the

NIWTP expansion approval was completed on March 17, 2008. The construction of the plant expansion was ongoing through 2008, and is expected to be completed in 2009.

10. Operational Phase Contingency Plan (v12) Submitted to WLWB, March 2009

This plan was still under review by the WLWB at this time this report was prepared. It is a requirement of the Water License that this plan be updated every year. The previous approved plan was submitted to the WLWB in 2008.

The purpose of the Operational Phase Contingency Plan (OPCP) is to provide response procedures for any accidental release (spill) of hazardous or toxic substances, as well as procedures for water management. The OPCP outlines the responsibilities of key personnel and Diavik's Emergency Response Team when responding to spills to the environment. Within this document are the emergency contacts listed for Diavik, contractors, government agencies, private organizations and nearby sites/operations. The OPCP gives guidelines for minimizing impacts to the environment from spills, which include:

- Preventing spills through proper transport, transfer and storage of hazardous materials;
- Regular inspection of equipment and storage areas;
- Training and exercises for the Emergency Response Team to ensure they are prepared for all types of material releases; and
- Current inventory of response materials and equipment that would be required in the event of a release.

This revised version includes updated quantities and types of hazardous materials stored on site, and a section on contingencies for the underground part of the mine operation. The Plan also includes maps noting sensitive fish and sensitive wildlife areas at the mine site, to provide guidance for mitigative measures in case a spill occurs in these locations.

11. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan

Diavik's Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) Plan was approved in 2000 by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). This revised document was submitted as required by the Type A Water License. The purpose of the revised QA/QC Plan is to outline the steps, procedures, and equipment that are used by Diavik personnel to maintain quality samples and to assess the precision and accuracy of lab results.

12. Seepage Survey Report

Diavik monitors dams and dikes around the mine site for seepage. The dikes and dams are designed to hold back water, however, some seepage through these structures is expected. The purpose of the survey is to check areas of potential seepage so that Diavik can take appropriate measures to address seepage issues. The monitoring includes regular inspections of the dam and dike structures and collection of water samples. Water samples are collected as part of regular monitoring (seepage stations and groundwater wells) and when a new seepage is observed. Each year, Diavik submits a Seepage Survey Report to the WLWB (a requirement of the Water License), detailing seepage monitoring and sampling from the previous year. Diavik regularly updates the INAC Inspector of how Diavik is (or plans to) address seepage issues at the mine site.

Diavik is in a zone of continuous permafrost, which means the ground remains frozen all year round except for a thin layer at the surface, called the active zone. The active zone thaws in spring and freezes again in the fall. Under natural conditions, water seepage on East Island occurs in the active zone mostly as surface runoff, however, some seepage occurs in the melted ground, called melt water or groundwater. Typically, seepage occurs from May through to the beginning of October. The PKC contains enough water that it does not completely freeze in the winter, and therefore seepage can occur all year round.

Diavik has a drainage control and collection system to intercept seepage before it enters Lac de Gras. Seepage water from the PKC, the Country Rock Pile, and other areas around the mine is collected in a series of collection ponds, which are all monitored as part of the seepage survey.

2008 Seepage Survey Report

The 2008 seepage survey monitored 24 stations, including: 9 seepage survey stations, 6 groundwater monitoring stations, and 9 collection pond stations.

Seepage Survey stations and groundwater monitoring wells were inspected bi-weekly and sampled monthly if seepage was present. Collection Pond stations were sampled monthly during the open water season and A154 and A418 dike seepage stations were sampled monthly during the survey period if flow was present.

Several other areas of seepage were monitored in 2008 including:

1. Seepage flow into Pond 1 – a suspected flow from the PKC, through the Country Rock Pile;

2. PKC East Dam – seepage was observed between Pond 1 and Pond 5, suspected to be coming from the PKC East Dam;

3. PKC West Dam – seepage continues to be observed from the PKC West Dam into Pond 4 and the area continued to be monitored in 2008;

4. Pond 5 – a bulge was observed in the Pond 5 liner (a liner is placed inside of a dam to prevent water from flowing through the dam) in 2008 from water building up behind it. Diavik released the pressure by making two small holes in the liner and monitored this area through the remainder of the 2008;

5. Pond 13 – seepage from the Pond 13 dam was observed from May to October 2008 and Diavik monitored the seepage through this period; and

6. North Inlet East Dike – Instruments used to monitor the dike temperature (an indicator for possible seepage) showed some anomalous measurements in 2008.

For each of the above 6 items, Diavik kept the INAC Inspector informed of seepage issues and of the short and long term plans for monitoring and repairs. Seepage from Pond 13 and in the area between Ponds 1 and 5 reached Lac de Gras on some occasions in 2008 with select parameters exceeding allowable water license limits. The volume and rate of these seepages varied in each instance, but peak rates ranged from 86 m^3/day to 121 m^3/day based on field measurements. In each instance, DDMI implemented mitigative measures to minimize seepage to the lake.

13. Surveillance Network Program

Diavik monitors water quality around the mine site in accordance with the Surveillance Network Program (SNP), which is a component of Diavik's Water License. The SNP outlines where Diavik collects water samples, how often samples are collected, and what parameters (metals, nutrients, other compounds and other water quality characteristics) are to be measured. The SNP includes sample stations for:

- North Inlet Water Treatment Plant effluent;
- Lac de Gras water near the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant effluent discharge;
- Pit Water;
- Underground Water;
- PKC Water;
- North Inlet Water;
- Collection Ponds;
- Seepage and Groundwater Stations; and

- Sewage Treatment Plant effluent

The SNP also outlines sampling requirements for discharges to Lac de Gras during dewatering activities. No dewatering activities took place in 2008.

Each month Diavik submits an SNP report to the WLWB outlining the previous month's SNP results. SNP data for the year is also compiled and presented in the Type A Water License Annual Report.

13.1 Reduced Acute Toxicity Testing

As part of the SNP, Diavik conducts toxicity testing with effluent (treated water from the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant). The toxicity testing involves putting different organisms (fish and other aquatic species) in effluent and monitoring their activity and survival over a specified period of time.

From 2004 until summer 2008, Diavik was conducting various toxicity tests monthly, without ever having failed a test. In April 2008, Diavik submitted a request to the WLWB to reduce the frequency of two these tests (rainbow trout and Daphnia magna) to quarterly. The request was reviewed by various government agencies, communities and regulators and comments from all were considered. The WLWB approved the reduced testing frequency in July 2008.

13.2 Implementation of Toxicity Testing with *Hyalella azteca*

As part of Diavik's Water License renewal in 2007, protocols were to be developed for conducting toxicity testing with an organism called *Hyalella azteca*. The purpose of using *Hyalella azteca* as a test organism was due to it's sensitivity to ammonia. The Water License indicates that protocols must be developed for acute toxicity and chronic toxicity. Acute toxicity refers to effects of a substance which result either from a short exposure, while chronic toxicity refers to effects resulting from exposure to a substance over a long period of time.

The acute toxicity protocol was developed in early 2008 and has been implemented since May 2008. Diavik determined that development of a chronic toxicity protocol using *Hyalella azteca* for the Diavik mine was not feasible. Diavik is working with the WLWB to determine other methods to assess chronic toxicity to ammonia.

14. Diavik Type 'A' Water License

14.1 Water License Annual Report

As a requirement of Diavik's Type A water license, an annual report is prepared and submitted. Every year, the report provides information on activities related to water and waste including tables and figures on amounts, sources and uses for water used at the mine

site, dewatering activities, water discharged to and from the PKC facility, amounts of waste rock moved, the amount of water pumped from the open pits and underground and numbers related to sewage.

The 2008 report was submitted in March 2009 in conjunction with updated management plans and updates to studies being undertaken as per the terms of Diavik's Water License. It includes a summary of operational activities and an update on studies related to reclamation (both similar to what is contained in this report) that occurred in 2008. A brief update of work carried out under management plans is given, and a summary of changes or maintenance done on several facilities such as the Water Treatment Plant and the PKC. There is also a list of spills that were reported to government during the year. Many facts and figures of the report have been included throughout this Environmental Agreement Annual Report. It is too difficult to summarize all sections of the Water License Annual Report in this report, because of the amount of detail and figures. However, some of the highlights are presented below:

- 1,403,117 m^3 of fresh water were used for drills, domestic use, kimberlite processing and dust control;
- Over 2.4 million m^3 of water was recycled from the PKC for use in the process plant;
- 58 spills (greater than 100L or near water) were reported to the NWT Spill line in 2008. Spills were cleaned up where possible and some were closed by the Inspector before the end of the year; and
- 8.17 million m^3 of country rock (including Type 1, 2 and 3) was removed from the open pits and underground during 2008.

14.2 Temporary Water Allocation Increase

Diavik's Water License regulates the volume of fresh water Diavik is allowed to take from Lac de Gras each year. Diavik supplements this by recycling water from the PKC for use in the Processing Plant. The Processing Plant is the largest single user of fresh water at Diavik.

In the summer of 2008, Diavik realized that there was not enough water available in the PKC to sustain water recycling through the winter. This meant that Diavik had to add more water to the PKC by using more fresh water from Lac de Gras. This increase in water use was going to exceed the allocated volume in the Water License (1.28M cubic meters).

In August 2008, Diavik submitted a request for a temporary (2-year) increase in its fresh water limit so that operations would not be affected. The request was approved by the WLWB in October 2008 after a period for parties to comment or voice their concerns. The Water License amendment was signed by the INAC Minister on November 5, 2008.

14.3 Pond 7 Engineering Design

As discussed previously in this report, Diavik has a drainage control and collection system to capture runoff and seepage around the mine site. Engineered ponds provide places for water to be impounded (stored) until it is sent to the PKC (for use as recycled water in the Processing Plant) or it is discharged from the site through the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant or dewatered directly to the environment provided that lab results show that it is safe to do so.

The Water License says that changes to the drainage control and collection system need to be approved by the WLWB. In 2008, Diavik began construction of a new collection pond, Pond 7, located southwest of the PKC. Prior to beginning construction, Diavik submitted the Pond 7 Engineering Design to the WLWB for approval. The design was approved on September 16, 2008 and construction began shortly afterwards. Pond 7 construction will be completed in 2009.

15. Waste Management Plan (v12), Submitted April 2009

Diavik is committed to taking all necessary steps to ensure that the collection, storage, transportation and disposal of all wastes are being done in a safe, efficient and environmentally compliant manner. The Waste Management Plan outlines the management of waste and a waste minimization program. The main objectives of the plan are to:

- Outline procedures for the proper disposal of wastes;
- Minimize potentially harmful effects to the environment; and
- Comply with the Federal and Northwest Territories legislation.

The plan outlines the different types of waste that are created at Diavik as well as the proper way to handle/store/dispose of each type in order to minimize environmental impacts. The Plan includes:

- Storing, incinerating (burning) or land filling of waste;
- Details of waste facilities (including an approved landfill); and
- Training for operators that handle regular and hazardous waste.

The Waste Management Plan also includes a Waste Transfer Area (WTA) Operating Plan. The WTA is where Diavik stores different types of waste. Some of that waste is stored for a full year so that it can be hauled south on the winter road, while Diavik deals with some waste onsite (for example food waste at Diavik is incinerated). This document outlines daily and weekly inspections of the WTA, guidelines for the soil remediation area at the WTA, and general operating procedures for waste handling. The latest version of this plan is very similar to last year's plan.

16. Water Management Plan (v7), Submitted to WLWB December 2008

Water management is an important environmental aspect at Diavik. Water from many sources must be properly managed to protect the environment. This includes the water Diavik uses from Lac de Gras, water that enters the open pit and underground through the ground or by seeping through the dikes, water contained in the PKC, water contained in the North Inlet and water contained in collection ponds.

Seepage water (water that seeps through water retaining structures like dams) is another water source that Diavik manages, but this is discussed separately in Section 12 of this report.

The purpose of Diavik's Water Management Plan is to describe how water around the site is managed and to provide a water balance for the mine site (discussed in the next section). The plan describes existing water management systems, and future water management changes that are anticipated. The Water Management Plan is a requirement of Diavik's Class A Water License and an updated version is submitted to the WLWB every December. Objectives of this plan include:

- Ensuring compliance with water license discharge and monitoring requirements;
- Minimizing use of fresh water and maximizing the use of recycled water; and
- Anticipating and managing water handling issues.

Diavik has developed several methods to meet these objectives:

- Water system designs have backup plans to lower risks;

- All major water flows are monitored and reported through Diavik's Project Information Management System (PIMS); and

- A Water Management Committee meets twice per year to review water management performance, identify water management issues, and develop action plans to resolve these issues.

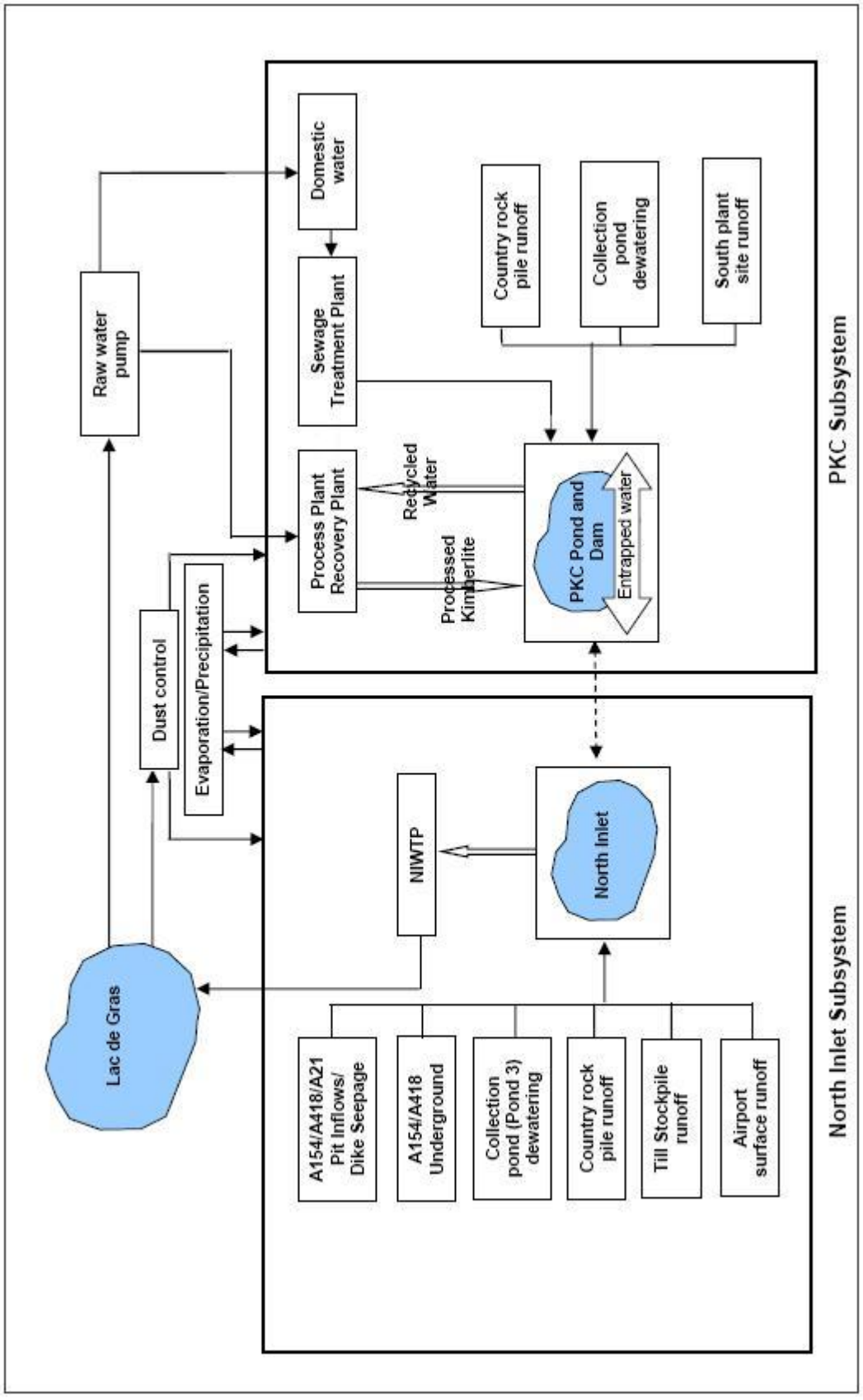
This new revision to the plan includes water management strategies for the four key areas of water management at the Diavik site, including mining, site services, processing and construction. The plan covers management, monitoring and control of water in each of these areas. Details of actual water use at Diavik are outlined in the Type A Annual Water License Report, discussed in Section 14 of this report.

16.1 Diavik Site Water Balance

A computer model was set up to predict water flows at the Diavik site from 2003 to 2023. The water balance model uses predictions and assumptions, which allow for both long and short term (1-5 year) planning. As part of the Water Management Plan, Diavik updates the site water balance each year.

This model looks at two main areas - around the North Inlet and around the Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Facility. The water balance gives Diavik an idea of the amount and location of water on site at any given time, so that planning can take place for handling and treating water. The figure on the next page provides a flow diagram of the Diavik water management system.

The results of this document are very similar to last year's. This water balance concluded that capacity in the North Inlet will be enough for predicted inflows and water movement with good scheduling and monitoring of open pit and underground water flows. It also concluded that the PKC facility is a negative sink for water - more water is put in than can be taken out - so processing needs makeup water from Lac de Gras for operations. Options are still being considered to minimize the amount of water needed from Lac de Gras.


PKC Subsystem
North Inlet Subsystem
Domestic water
Sewage Treatment Plant
Country rock pile runoff
Collection pond dewatering
South plant site runoff
Raw water pump
Process Plant Recovery Plant
Recycled Water
Processed Kimberlite
PKC Pond and Dam
Entrapped water
Dust control
Evaporation/Precipitation
NIWTP
North Inlet
Lac de Gras
A154/A418/A21 Pit Inflows/ Dike Seepage
A154/A418 Underground
Collection pond (Pond 3) dewatering
Country rock pile runoff
Till Stockpile runoff
Airport surface runoff

17. Wildlife Monitoring Program (2002)

As per the Environmental Agreement, Diavik developed a Wildlife Monitoring Program to check the accuracy of predictions in the Environmental Assessment and to assess the effectiveness of actions that have been taken to reduce impacts to wildlife. This program was developed based on information from four years (1995 – 1998) of wildlife baseline studies, community consultation, recommendations developed during the Environmental Assessment, and two years of project activity monitoring. This program takes into consideration wildlife and wildlife habitat-based technical issues raised by the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB) and Environment and Natural Resources (ENR); (previously known as Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development) during early reviews of this program in 2002.

The Wildlife Monitoring Program is a method for observation and improving procedures for wildlife and habitat management at the mine site. The Wildlife Monitoring Program is therefore closely linked with Diavik policies and guidelines, management plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs). There are several SOPs to protect wildlife and these are evaluated as part of the Wildlife Monitoring Program.

The program includes monitoring the following:

- Vegetation/Wildlife Habitat;
- Caribou;
- Caribou Advisory;
- Caribou Mitigation Effectiveness;
- Grizzly Bear;
- Wolverine;
- Waste Management;
- Raptors; and
- Waterfowl.

The Wildlife Monitoring Program is adaptive. It can be changed in response to changes and unforeseen circumstances that are identified from monitoring and from new information.

17.1 Wildlife Monitoring Report, Submitted to ENR, April 2009

As a requirement of the Environmental Agreement, Diavik conducts a Wildlife Monitoring Program (WMP). This program was created to collect information about plants, animals and birds in the area to see if they are affected by the mine. This is measured by comparing results to predictions made in the Environmental Assessment. Below are some notes from the 2008 program. Further details are provided in the Rolling Effects Summary section of this report.

Vegetation/Habitat Loss

Direct vegetation (plant) loss in 2008 from mine development was 0.26 km^2, bringing the total area lost to date from mining activities to 9.66 km^2. This is within predicted limits. The fourth year of a re-vegetation study (part of closure and reclamation research) being conducted with the University of Alberta was completed during the summer of 2008. Permanent vegetation plots (PVPs) close to and far from the mine site were checked in 2008 to see if there are differences in vegetation and ground cover near the mine and farther away from the mine for each of the three plant communities checked.

Caribou

Plant loss for the species that caribou use was within the expected amount at the end of 2008. There were no caribou mortalities or injuries caused by mining activities. Diavik will be doing aerial surveys for caribou with BHP-Billiton in 2009. These surveys will be done weekly from July to October, or until caribou are no longer seen in the area. Each line flown during the aerial survey is spaced 8 kilometers apart. Diavik staff will also be working with BHP-Billiton in doing caribou behavioural observations, or scans, throughout the summer. The data will be shared among the mines in order to get a better idea of how caribou behave closer to and further from the mines.

Grizzly Bear

Plant loss for the species that grizzly bear use was also within the expected amount at the end of 2008. There were a total of 5 grizzly bear visits to site during summer, and no mortalities or injuries occurred to these animals. Because of safety concerns for staff, the grizzly bear monitoring program is being cancelled for the 2009 season. Diavik is looking at a different way to get the same information that is safer for staff.

Raptors

Raptor monitoring for peregrine falcons was done in June and July of 2008, in cooperation with BHP-Billiton and the Government of the Northwest Territories. There were two out of six raptor nests that had chicks in the nest. There were no raptors nesting in the open pits at the mine this year and no mortalities occurred due to mining during 2008.

Wolverine

Wolverines were present on East Island in 2008, and the newly designed spring snow track survey was completed. There was one mine-related mortality of a wolverine this year. One wolverine was denning under the South Camp accommodations facility and causing damage

underneath the trailer. This wolverine was trapped and killed with assistance from the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Waterfowl

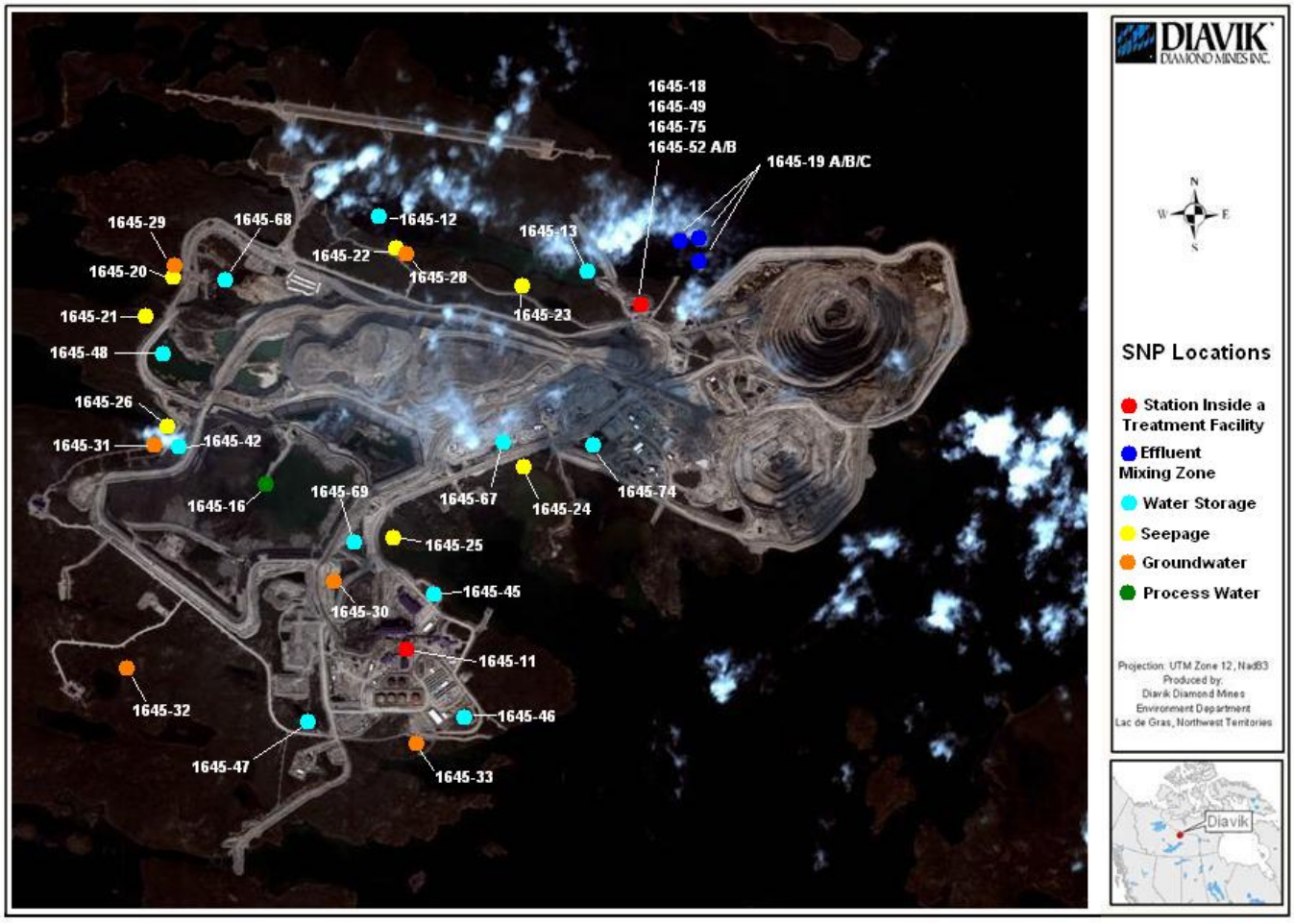
There was no more shallow or deep water areas developed in 2008, therefore the total area of water habitat loss is unchanged and within the predicted amount. Waterfowl surveys were completed in 2008 and migratory birds were seen at the East Island shallow bays and are still using ponds and wetlands changed by or created for the mine site.

Waste Management

Waste inspections continued to be done every other day during the year 2008. Food and food packaging were found during many inspections at the Waste Transfer Area and some at the inert landfill as well. Diavik installed a barricade at the landfill to stop incorrect dumping and Environment staff continues to educate workers on the importance of segregating wastes properly.

Summary of 2008 Operations

There were a number of construction projects ongoing in 2008 as Diavik continued open pit mining of A154 (north and south) and A418 kimberlite pipes and advanced construction of underground operations at A154/418. A summary of operations and construction projects initiated, completed or ongoing in 2008 is provided in this section, along with a description of activities that will be carried forward into 2009. A map with the Surveillance Network Program (SNP) stations is provided at the start, for reference.



Various construction projects were ongoing through 2008 and will continue in 2009. These projects include:

- Fuel Tank #6 construction in the South Tank Farm;
- PKC Dam Raises;
- New Power House (Power House #2) construction;

- North Inlet Water Treatment Plant Expansion;
- Underground Mine Dry construction;
- Underground Fresh Air Raise construction;
- New Crusher construction; and
- Paste Plant (construction ceased in November due to a fire).

In addition to the above construction projects, monitoring of the Test Rock Piles and dewatering of Pond 4 to Pond 3 (to prevent seepage) were also ongoing through 2008.

January

During the month of January, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. A slightly elevated total zinc concentration was measured at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) on January 22nd (0.025 mg/L), exceeding the maximum grab effluent criteria in the Water License. Diavik was experiencing some issues with zinc results from its external lab (ALS Laboratories) which were being investigated at that time.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in January.

Construction of the new Waste Transfer Area (immediately south of the Test Rock Piles) continued from January until completion in July. Preparations began for the A21 on-ice drilling program in January. The Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road opened to commercial traffic on 27 January.

February

During the month of February, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. Sampling at station 1645-19 (in Lac de Gras near the NIWTP diffuser line) was completed in February, however, due to an error with the chain of custody form sent to the lab for the samples collected on February 18th from stations 1645 19B and 1645-19C, the metals (dissolved and total) results for these samples were originally analyzed at the external lab's "low" detection limits. At the request of Diavik, the samples were re-run for metals at the lab's "ultra-low" detection limits. The "ultra-low" results were presented in the SNP report, however, the lab did notify Diavik that the results could be affected because of possible cross-contamination from the bottles having been previously handled/opened to run the analyses at "low" detection limits. The

sample collected at Station 1645-19A on February 26th was not analyzed for dissolved oxygen because of insufficient sampling supplies in inventory at that time.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in February.

The A21 on-ice drilling program started in February and continued until May. Exploration drilling programs in other areas on the mining claim also ran from February to May.

March

During the month of March, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was missed on March 22nd as the plant was shutdown to connect the new North Inlet barge (where water form the North Inlet is pumped into the NIWTP). The second barge was added as part of the NIWTP expansion project. Flow resumed on March 25th and a sample was obtained then.

Quarterly toxicity sampling was conducted in March, with no notable concerns. March was the first month in which Diavik amended the toxicity tests to single-dilution.

The annual winter road re-supply to Diavik was completed on 31 March. The winter road officially closed to commercial traffic on 7 April. The water pipeline connecting the North Inlet to Pond 3 (construction started in November 2007) was completed in March.

April

During the month of April, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. Station 1645-13 at the North Inlet Storage Facility was sampled bi-weekly during the month of April. The first sample collected in April was delayed one day because the barge in the North Inlet was inaccessible. For the remainder of the month, samples for station 1645-13 were collected from inside the NIWTP, and not directly from the barge. Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was delayed one day from April 9th to April 10th so that the SNP sample collected would coincide with monthly toxicity sampling, which was scheduled for April 10th.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in April.

A new inert landfill (non-burnable/non-hazardous waste landfill) opened at the west end of the Country Rock Pile (near the southeast corner of the former Clarification Pond). The new

landfill replaced the former facility located on the North Haul Road, across from the LDG Crusher access road.

The ice-cover round of 2008 AEMP sampling (the first round) began in April and continued into May.

May

During the month of May, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik with the exception of station 1645-12 (North Inlet, west end) which could not be accessed due to unsafe ice conditions. Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was delayed one day from May 27th to May 28th because the NIWTP was shut down on May 27th.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in May. May was the first month with the addition of *Hyalella azteca* acute testing to the toxicity sampling program.

Collection ponds and SNP seepage stations began to thaw in May. With the exception of stations 1645-25 (East PKC dike area) and 1645-26 (West PKC dike area) which were both frozen/dry in May, each of the surface drainage stations (seepage) and collection ponds were sampled in May. DDMI lab parameters (ammonia, pH, TSS and turbidity) were not completed for stations 1645-42, 1645-67 and 1645 68 from May 30th. The sample bottles for these internal analyses were mistakenly packaged with external lab samples and shipped to the external lab. The analyses of these parameters by ALS were provided in the SNP report.

The on-ice A21 drilling program and other winter exploration drilling programs were completed in May. Aerial caribou surveys began in May and continued until October. Waterfowl surveys began in May and continued until September. Geotechnical investigations for the Pond 7 Dam began in May and continued until July.

June

During the month of June, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik with the exception of 1645-19 (Lac de Gras near the NIWTP diffuser). The ice at 1645-19 was unsafe in June, and the station was still inaccessible by boat.

Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was delayed one day from June 20th to June 21st because the NIWTP was shut down on June 20th at the time Diavik Environment arrived to collect a sample.

There were no notable concerns associated with the quarterly toxicity sampling conducted in June.

Collection ponds were all sampled in the month of June with the exception of Pond 5 (1645-69). DDMI Environment personnel attempted to sample Pond 5 on various occasions in June, however, due to continuous ongoing pumping from the pond to the PKC, there was insufficient volume to obtain a sample.

SNP seepage stations (1645-20 through 1645-26) and groundwater wells (1645-28 through 1645-33) were monitored in June, but were dry and therefore, not sampled. According to the SNP, these stations are to be monitored weekly. Due to staff workload, these stations were checked twice in the month of June (June 4th and 25th).

The University of Alberta conducted vegetation research field work, beginning in June until September.

July

During the month of July, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was delayed two days day from July 14th to July 16th because the NIWTP was shut down each the time Diavik Environment arrived to collect a sample. The sample on July 22nd was not analyzed for Hexavalent Chromium as DDMI did not have the necessary bottles in inventory.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in July.

Collection ponds were all sampled in the month of July. SNP seepage stations (1645-20 through 1645-26) and groundwater wells (1645-28 through 1645-33) were monitored in July, but were dry and therefore, not sampled. These stations were monitored weekly.

The new Waste Transfer Area (where Diavik stores waste until winter road backhaul and where the waste incinerators are located) located south of the Test Rock Piles opened in July. Geotechnical investigations for the Pond 7 Dam concluded in July and the design documents were submitted to the WLWB. The first round of open-water sampling for the 2008 AEMP began in July and concluded in August. Grizzly Bear habitat surveys were completed in July and August.

August

During the month of August, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik with the exception of one missed sample at 1645-18. Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was missed on August 31st due to personnel error. A sample was collected on September 1st and was reported in the September SNP report.

Diavik was informed by HydroQual (an external lab contracted for toxicity testing) that the toxicity sample collected on August 13th was received by their lab on the fifth day of holding (August 18th) at 1:00 pm. There were insufficient organisms to set the test on the day it was received so it was set-up for the following day, on August 19th, one day past the recommended holding time. There were no other notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in August.

Sampling at station 1645-19 at the NIWTP diffuser line was completed in August and included annual sediment sampling.

With the exception of Pond 4, all collection ponds were sampled in the month of August. Due to construction work at Pond 4, the pond was being continuously dewatered. There was insufficient water in the pond to collect a sample. SNP seepage stations (1645-20 through 1645-26) and groundwater wells (1645-28 through 1645-33) were monitored weekly in August. A sample was collected from station 1645-21 on August 27th, however all other stations were dry throughout the month and therefore, were not sampled.

The first round of open-water sampling for the 2008 AEMP that began in July concluded in August. The second round of open water sampling began in August and concluded in September. Grizzly Bear habitat surveys that started in July concluded in August.

September

During the month of September, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. Station 1645-13 at the North Inlet Storage Facility was sampled bi-weekly during the month of

September. The sample for dissolved oxygen on September 17th at station 1645-13 was missed due a sample collection error.

Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was conducted on September 1st because the scheduled August 31st sample was missed as noted above. Scheduled sampling at 1645-18 on September 6th was delayed 2 days to September 8th as the NIWTP was shut down for part of the day on September 6th, and all day on September 7th.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly and quarterly toxicity sampling conducted in September. September was the first month of reduced acute toxicity sampling frequency for trout and daphnia. These acute tests were reduced to quarterly (from monthly), and were scheduled at the same time as the quarterly chronic testing.

With the exception of Pond 11, all collection ponds were sampled in the month of September. Due to maintenance work at the Sewage Treatment Plant, treated sewage effluent was temporarily discharged to Pond 11 instead of to the PKC. Treated sewage in Pond 11 was pumped to the PKC when maintenance work was completed. SNP seepage stations (1645-20 through 1645-26) and groundwater wells (1645-28 through 1645-33) were monitored weekly in September. Samples were collected from stations 1645-22 and 1645-26, however all other stations were dry throughout the month and therefore, were not sampled.

Waterfowl surveys that began in May concluded in September. The second round of open-water sampling for the 2008 AEMP that began in August concluded in September. The third round of open water sampling began in September and concluded in October. Construction of the Pond 7 Dam began in September and continued until November. University of Alberta field work for re-vegetation research concluded in September.

October

During the month of October, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. Station 1645-13 at the North Inlet Storage Facility was sampled bi-weekly during the month of October. The sample scheduled for October 1st was delayed one day due to personnel error. Sampling at station 1645-18 (NIWTP discharge to Lac de Gras) was not collected on October 18th due to staff availability. The sample was delayed one day, and was collected on October 19th.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in October.

Station 1645-49 (A154 Pit Water) was sampled bi-weekly during the month of October. The sample scheduled for October 1st was delayed one day due to personnel error.

All collection ponds were sampled in the month of October. SNP seepage stations (1645-20 through 1645-26) and groundwater wells (1645-28 through 1645-33) were monitored weekly in October. Samples were collected from station 1645-22 on October 1st and 8th. All other stations were dry throughout the month and therefore, were not sampled.

Aerial caribou surveys that began in May concluded in October. Open-water work for the 2008 AEMP was suspended in October due to weather conditions. Shallow bays around East Island froze-over during the third week of October.

November

During the month of November, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity sampling conducted in November.

Collection ponds were frozen over in the month of November and were not sampled. SNP seepage stations (1645-20 through 1645-26) and groundwater wells (1645-28 through 1645-33) were monitored weekly in November. All of these stations were dry/frozen throughout the month and therefore, were not sampled.

Construction of the Pond 7 Dam that began in September was suspended in November. Further work was planned to complete the dam in spring of 2009. Due to a fire in the Paste Plant on November 22nd, construction on that project was put on hold until a post fire clean-up can be completed. Diavik was evaluating options for the clean-up through the remainder of 2008 and into 2009.

December

During the month of December, all required SNP stations were sampled by Diavik. Station 1645-75 (water from the underground mine) was sampled bi-weekly. The sample collected on December 10th had no results for Oil and Grease as the bottle was broken at the lab.

The annual sample from station 1645-11 (sewage treatment plant effluent) was collected in December.

There were no notable concerns associated with the monthly toxicity (10-day Water Only *Hyalella azteca*) and quarterly toxicity testing conducted in December. The Early Life Stage (trout embryo) chronic toxicity test was delayed beyond the routine holding time due to the availability of organisms at the laboratory.

Station 1645-49 (A154 Pit Water) was sampled bi-weekly during the month of December. The sample collected on December 10th had no results for Oil and Grease as the bottle was broken at the lab.

On December 7th, DDMI ceased pumping water from the A21 Underground as this project was put on hold indefinitely.

Summary of 2008 Camp Numbers:

Main Camp Average Population: 341
South Camp Average Population: 635
Total Average Camp Population: 976

Pit Bottom Elevations on December 31, 2008:

A154: 155m
A418: 345m
**The Lac de Gras water surface elevation is approximately 415m

Underground Development in 2008:

The total underground development for 2008 was 6363m.

Operational activities planned for 2009:

- Due to the global economic downturn in late 2008, Diavik has evaluated all operations and construction activities. Some non-essential projects will be put on hold. For example the Underground Mine Dry (where worker lockers, change rooms, offices, accommodations, etc. are located) has been put on hold;

- Two operational shutdowns are planned for 2009. From July 14th to August 24th, 2009 and from December 1st, 2009 to January 11th, 2010, operations will be shutdown at Diavik. Several activities will continue during the shutdowns, including all of the environmental monitoring programs;

- Mining of the A418 and A154 pits will continue through the year, with the exception of the shutdown periods;

- Development underground for both the A154 and A418 kimberlite pipes will continue and production (kimberlite mining) is expected to begin in the third quarter;

- Other construction projects to support underground operations (Paste Plant, NIWTP Expansion, etc.) will continue in 2009;

- Pond 7 construction will be completed in 2009; and

- PKC Dam raises will continue in 2009.

Public Concerns

In 2008, there was no direct communication or letters sent from the public to Diavik expressing concerns with the mine's operation. Below is a summary of questions, issues and concerns that came from the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB) in 2008, and the responses that Diavik provided to the issues. A list of community visits and concerns raised during community updates are provided following the section on EMAB correspondence.

Diavik also corresponds with EMAB through correspondence with the WLWB and the INAC Inspector. Monitoring reports, review comments/responses, WLWB decisions, inspection reports, and other documents are regularly distributed, presented and discussed amongst Diavik, EMAB, INAC and the WLWB. A discussion of these items is beyond the scope of this report, however, these documents are available to the public and are regularly posted on the WLWB registry.

18. Diavik and EMAB Correspondence

February 28:

Communication: EMAB wrote to Diavik with various suggestions on methods to improve the level of Aboriginal involvement in the design of monitoring programs and ways to emphasize the inclusion of Traditional Knowledge in monitoring programs.

Diavik Response: Diavik provided a response to the EMAB letter in July 2008. Diavik's response was organized into four categories: Monitoring Plan Designs, Community Presentations, Inclusion of Traditional Knowledge into Monitoring and Involvement of Aboriginal People in Monitoring.

April 6:

Diavik provided responses to the recommendations put forward in "A Review of the 2006 Diavik Diamond Mine Wildlife Monitoring Report", which was prepared by MSES for EMAB in May 2007.

June 8:

Communication: EMAB provided Review of the "DDMI WMR for 2007 and Effects Analysis" (Wildlife Monitoring Report) to the Diavik, which was prepared by Management and Solutions

in Environmental Sciences (MSES) for EMAB in June 2008. The same report was provided by EMAB to the GNWT for their consideration.

Diavik Response: Diavik provided a response to the comments on September 23, 2008. It was also noted in Diavik's letter to EMAB that, as stated at the Board meeting in May 2008, Diavik intends to revise the Wildlife Monitoring Program for 2009. The letter notes that Diavik is satisfied that the scientific monitoring methods that have been established over the years are appropriate. These methods will continue to evolve in the future, but Diavik does not envisage any significant revisions to the monitoring methods. What Diavik is planning to revise are the monitoring frequencies, in order to place a greater emphasis on complementary Traditional Knowledge monitoring.

November 14:

Communication: Diavik wrote to EMAB providing an outline of some ideas of proposed changes to the Diavik Wildlife Monitoring Program. Diavik asked for EMAB and communities views on various subjects related to wildlife monitoring.

EMAB Response: On November 20, EMAB replied to Diavik's letter, asking for clarification on various items (outlined below)

Diavik Response: On December 9, Diavik responded with details regarding rationale for proposed the changes and provided responses to MSES questions on the 2007 Wildlife Monitoring Report. The Diavik response also included a discussion of the mine zone of influence on caribou and how Diavik responded to this larger zone of influence in its caribou monitoring program.

December 10:

Diavik notified EMAB that the December wolverine track survey in would not be completed 2008. As noted in the 2007 Wildlife Monitoring Program report, Diavik does not feel that tracking conditions at this time of year are favourable to obtaining good quality data. The spring track survey was planned for late March 2009 and would involve a community representative to assist with the program.

19. Community Updates

In 2008 and early 2009, Diavik and EMAB planned community visits to discuss the various environmental monitoring programs ongoing at Diavik. Meetings were arranged with the North Slave Metis Alliance, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Yellowknives Dene First nation and the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation. Various attempts were made to schedule meetings in Behchoko, Gameti, Wha Ti and Wekweti, however, due to scheduling conflicts, agreeable dates could not be arranged.

Below is a summary of community visits and any relevant concerns that were discussed.

Lutsel K'e, November 25, 2008

Over the course of the several days in Lutsel K'e many questions (both formally and informally) were asked about job availability and recruitment for positions at the Diavik. Questions were asked about how and where they can find employment and training information. Diavik discussed various avenues to find this information (through the internet, through their community EMAB representative, through advertisements in the newspaper, etc.) and how Diaivk's hiring policies work. A suggestion was made to bring updated employment opportunities information to future community visits.

Elders in attendance voiced concern about their inability to visit/tour the mine site, and would like the opportunity to observe Diavik operations. This same concern was raised at last year's community visit to Lutsel K'e. Diavik Community Affairs indicated that site tours can be arranged as long as there is adequate coordination by all of the groups who want to be involved in a site visit. Several community leaders visited Diavik in 2008 and toured the mine site as part of a meeting to discuss mine site closure and reclamation.

There were concerns raised as to whether or not Diavik was providing adequate information regarding day to day operations at the mine site (spills, waste, etc), as well as findings from monitoring programs (water quality results, fish health). A suggestion was made to bring copies of previous year's results, possibly creating posters of graphs, charts and tables from reports. Diavik notes that a very large amount of data is collected each year and it would be very difficult to review more information (compared to what is presented now) in a community meeting format. All of Diavik's monitoring reports are available to the public and Diavik is always available to answer general or specific questions regarding any of its monitoring programs or site operations.

Several individuals voiced concern regarding the quantity of community involvement and Traditional Knowledge in monitoring programs. They would like to see more. Diavik recently submitted a written letter to EMAB specifically about this topic. In the letter Diavik summarized the ways it implements clauses 7.6(b) and 7.6(c) from the Environmental Agreement, which say that Diavik must give priority to Aboriginal people for training and employment in relation to environmental monitoring and must provide technical training opportunities for Aboriginal youths.

Several concerns were raised regarding the recent findings from the AEMP of elevated mercury levels in fish. Many individuals had the impression that there was no mercury before the mine was present and now there is. They wanted to know why. Diavik explained that mercury is not used in the mining process, water coming from the water treatment plant has no mercury in it, and mercury was present before the mine was built. Diavik will revise its presentation slides to better indicate findings to alleviate concerns.

A question was raised asking what we are doing to combat dust generation underground and whether we are monitoring employee exposure. Diavik emphasized that safety is the number one priority at the mine and discussed current safety practices and workforce monitoring.

The pamphlets about Diavik monitoring received a positive response.

North Slave Metis Alliance, March 11, 2009

Several comments were raised at the NSMA meeting that were similar to those discussed in Lutsel K'e, specifically:

- There were concerns raised as to whether or not Diavik was providing adequate information regarding day to day operations at the mine site (spills, waste, etc), as well as findings from monitoring programs (water quality results, fish health);

- Several individuals voiced concern regarding the quantity of community involvement and Traditional Knowledge in monitoring programs.

- Concerns were raised regarding the recent findings from the AEMP of elevated mercury levels in fish.

Diavik provided similar responses/explanations as provided in the Lutsel K'e meeting, discussed above.

Yellowknives Dene First Nation, March 12, 2009

Regarding employment and training, community members were unaware of the availability of the GNWT Environmental Certification designation and requested more info on the program. Diavik advised the members to contact GNWT-ECE regarding the program and to contact us if they had further questions with regards to our commitment to the certification program.

Several comments were raised at the YKDFN meeting that were similar to those discussed in Lutsel K'e and with the NSMA, specifically:

- There were concerns raised as to whether or not Diavik was providing adequate information regarding day to day operations at the mine site (spills, waste, etc), as well as findings from monitoring programs (water quality results, fish health);

- Several individuals voiced concern regarding the quantity of community involvement and Traditional Knowledge in monitoring programs. A suggestion was made to increase the number of community camps to 4 or more a per year to account for seasonality.

- Concerns were raised regarding the recent findings from the AEMP of elevated mercury levels in fish.

Diavik provided similar responses and explanations as provided in the Lutsel K'e and NSMA meetings, discussed above.

An additional note from this meeting was that the EMAB presentation had been revised since the Lutsel K'e meeting. Specifically, EMAB discussed budget cuts and their concerns regarding the consultation between Diavik and EMAB/Communities about proposed changes to Diavik monitoring programs.

Diavik noted that this meeting was held in conjunction with a GNWT Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) presentation on Bison Management. The discussion of Bison Management concurrent with discussions specific to Diavik may have been confusing to some attendees.

Kugluktuk, March 25, 2009

The majority of questions and concerns raised at the Kugluktuk meeting centred around water quality and water treatment, as this is a community that is downstream of the mine. Community members were also interested in training opportunities and how notification procedures work if there is an environmental incident or finding of impacts from our studies. Below is a series of questions and answers from the March 25th meeting:

- Is there a monitoring station in the Coppermine river? Why doesn't Diavik sample in Kugluktuk?

  Diavik has a sample point at the outlet of Lac de Gras into the Coppermine River (Diavik showed the location on a schematic). Diavik does not conduct sampling further downstream, as we are concerned with the water quality in and leaving Lac de Gras, but there are then other activities or sources that may cause a change in water quality from when it leaves the mine to when it reaches Kugluktuk.

- Can Diavik help the people of Kugluktuk learn how to monitor the water?

  We could show people in the community how to sample water. Also, we conduct our Community-based monitoring camp at site each year to teach community members these types of skills.

- How often does Diavik monitor the water?

  We have a number of monitoring programs depending on weather it is fresh water or effluent.

- What happens to the sewage?

  The raw sewage is treated and the water portion is released in the PKC, where it is circulated back (recycled) to the process plant. Solids are collected in a lined area at the Waste Transfer Area for future use with reclamation/re-vegetation efforts.

- Where does Diavik send water samples?

  Some tests are done on site and the samples are sent on to an independent lab in Edmonton for further testing.

- Does Diavik survey or study wolves with in the sphere of influence on the mine site?

  No we do not. The GNWT has a wolf study team that does that work. It would be counter productive for us to repeat what they are already doing.

- What is causing the increase in nutrients around the discharge?

  The natural water quality in Lac de Gras is very nutrient deficient. The treated effluent from the mine has higher levels of ammonia and phosphorous than naturally present in the lake, and this causes the nutrient enrichment. Nutrient enrichment can lead to increased plankton (very small plants and animals that float in the lake) and algal growth, and then there is a chain effect to increases in benthic communities (bugs that live in the sediments at the bottom of the lake) and fish due to availability of food.

- What happens with hazardous waste on site? How is the garbage disposed of?

  Hazardous materials are shipped off site for disposal through a waste contractor, Hazco. The materials are stockpiled during the year in our Waste Transfer Area and then backhauled on the winter road. We maximize opportunities to recycle used products such as oils, glycol, etc. as much as possible. Other garbage is handled in different ways: food waste is incinerated immediately, there is a burn pit for clean cardboard, paper, etc. and landfill for clean inert materials such as steel, glass or plastic.

- How successful is Diavik's environmental training program? Is it certified and how many students do we hire per year for summer programs?

  The GNWT has a certification program that Diavik works within. It is not a program that is specific to Diavik alone, although Diavik does provide training on its environmental programs to new employees. Diavik was unsure if a similar certification program exists in Nunavut. Diavik hires up to four seasonal positions per year. All are northerners and the process follow Diavik's hiring policy.

- If we find any changes from our environmental monitoring programs, what is the process to inform communities?

Through the EMAB board and direct community consultation.

- EMAB was asked if Diavik samples water under the ice?

  EMAB indicated that Aquatic Effects Monitoring includes 1 under ice and 3 open water sampling events each year.

- Why are there no youth mentoring on the EMAB board?

  Diavik failed to record a response for this question.

A suggestion was made that Diavik should use graphs on our presentation so that the community can better understand them.

Advanced Technology

During 2008, Diavik continued investigations into the technologies discussed below. In 2009 Diavik will be closly monitoring and limiting expenditures on new and existing technologies due to the global economic downturn.

Wind Energy

In 2004, Diavik had started investigating whether the wind could be used as a source of energy at the Lac de Gras mine site. Wind experts began work in 2005, and in 2006 a wind tower was put up. The tower had to be taken down due to Nav Canada airport requirements. In 2007, installation of a new wind tower was completed and Diavik has been collecting data since then to see if wind power generation is feasible as a source of energy.

Ammonia Reduction

In 2008 Diavik began working with the University of Alberta (UofA) to study the biological breakdown of ammonia in the North Inlet. There are several ways that ammonia levels in water are reduced while in the North Inlet. Some of it is broken down (changed into other compounds or into nitrogen and hydrogen, the elements that make up ammonia) by the sun, some naturally off-gases (goes from the water and into the air), and some microbes (living or biological organisms) in the North Inlet are able to break ammonia down into other compounds. The project with the UofA is designed to study how much of the ammonia reduction is from biological breakdown. Actual field work for this study will be conducted in 2009. After the initial study is completed, the next step will be to determine if it is practical and feasible to investigate methods to promote increased biological break down of ammonia.

Waste Disposal

Diavik had previously investigated new types of incinerators to burn waste at the mine site. The new incinerators have a scrubber built into them, and scrubbers help to remove harmful substances such as dioxins, furans and mercury from the emissions that the incinerator gives off. These incinerators were researched in 2006, and ordered in early 2007. In 2008, a new waste management facility was completed at the mine site that will house these new units. Engineering for the new incinerators continued in 2009 as design considerations for the incinerator building were assessed.

Blast Hole Liners

In 2007, DDMI undertook Part 1 of a two part trial to determine if blast hole liners can be practically used at the Lac de Gras operation, in conjunction with emulsion, to further reduce ammonia dissolution into the mine water. Liners can reduce the amount of groundwater that comes in contact with explosives in a blast hole, reducing the amount of ammonia that can dissolve into the water. Emulsion is a blend of explosive ingredients that do not dissolve in water like ANFO (a mixture of ammonium nitrate and fuel that creates an explosive) does. Trials were conducted on October 6 and 7, 2007 in blast 195-002. The trials built upon some

initial investigation work previously conducted by Diavik and on-site advice provided by a Diavik consultant (Dr. Terry Matts). Once a best technique was determined it was trialed in 4 holes. While only partially successful, it is expected that a smaller diameter and thinner liner would improve the success rate. Part 2 of the trials was completed in 2008. A standard operating procedure was developed for using blast hole liners in wet holes. The procedure was implemented in 2008. Diavik is the only mine we are aware of that uses both an emulsion and a liner.

Fuel Reduction

Diavik always is looking for ways to reduce the amount of fuel consumed at the mine site. Diesel is expensive and it is Diavik's primary source of greenhouse gas emissions. Some highlights from 2008 energy efficiency and fuel reduction strategies include:

- The generators in the new power house being constructed have highly efficient heat recovery systems that double the efficiency compared to older style generators;

- Energy savings projects aimed towards installing more efficient lights and motion sensors (to reduce the amount of time lights are turned on) were completed;

Rolling Effects Summary

This section of the report gives a summary of monitoring information and data from each year up to the present. These monitoring points are called measured indicators, which are compared to indicators that were described in the Environmental Assessment. The Environmental Assessment included predicted indicators that would either stay the same over time or would change over time to pre-calculated predicted levels. Where indicator trends are not similar to those predicted, Diavik has provided possible reasons.

For each indicator, Environmental Assessment predictions are provided followed by a discussion of observations. Graphs and figures or tables are given where practical to show the trends over time. Further details can be found in the full reports that Diavik produces for each topic.

Climate and Air Quality

Will the mine development affect air quality around Lac de Gras?

EA Predictions:

- Ambient air quality objectives will not be exceeded; and
- The mine will be a very minor contributor of greenhouse gases.

Observations:

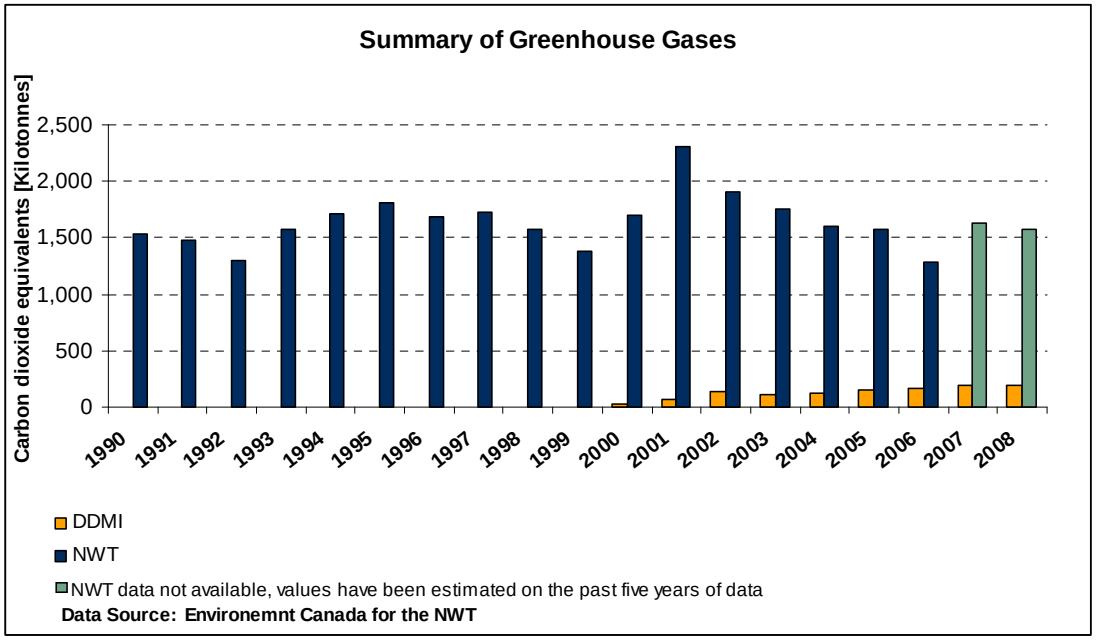
As predicted, dust deposition is greatest close to the mine and decreases with distance away from the mine. The rate of dust being deposited is affected by activities at the mine (for example higher dust deposition is typically measured at the airport compared to the west part of East Island where there is very little activity) as well as by wind direction (because wind carries the dust). These trends have been measured each year since dust monitoring began in 2001.

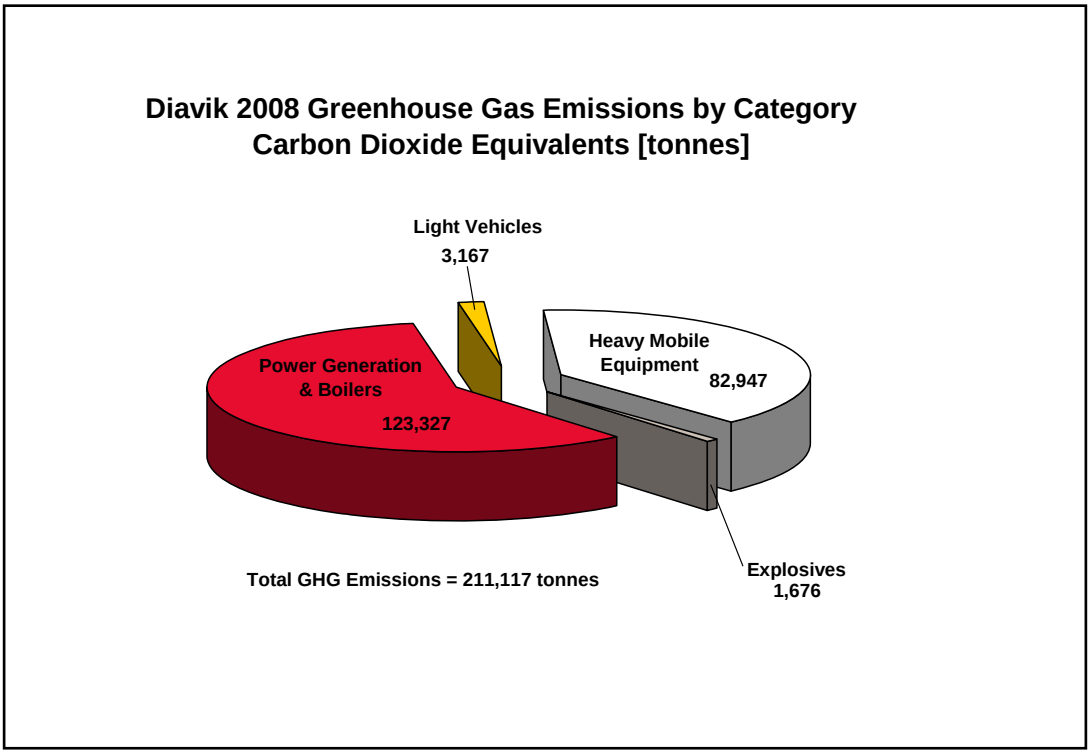
For the fourth year, overall dust deposition rates observed during 2008 were more than what was predicted by models in the Environmental Effects Report. The Environmental Effect predictions were based on normal air quality at that time and did not consider construction activities at Diavik which have been significant from 2005 through 2008. It is expected that dust will decrease as construction slows down and as Diavik transitions from an aboveground to an underground mine. Diavik began revisiting air quality modelling (last completed in 1998 as part of the Environmental Assessment) in 2008 to further assess dust deposition and other air quality parameters. Data inputs were gathered in late 2008 and early 2009 so that modelling can be completed.

Total greenhouse gas emissions from Diavik in 2008 were 211,117 tonnes of CO_2 e. *"CO2 e"* is an abbreviation of 'carbon dioxide (CO_2) equivalent'. CO_2 is a greenhouse gas, but there are many more greenhouse gases. To make it easier to understand greenhouse gases, a

standardized method is to report all of the greenhouse gases from a site together as if they were equal to a set volume of CO_2; this is the *CO2 e* referred to above.

The bar chart below shows Diavik's greenhouse gas figures compared to the NWT. The pie chart breaks Divik's greenhouse figures into category sources.





Vegetation and Terrain

How much vegetation/land cover will be directly affected by the mine development?

EA Predictions:

- Approximately 12.67 km2 of vegetation/land cover will be lost at full development; and
- Slow recovery of vegetation following mine closure.

Observations:

The direct vegetation/habitat loss in 2008 due to the mine footprint was 0.26 km^2 and total habitat loss to date from mining activities is 9.66 km^2. This is within the predicted amount of 12.67 km^2. The map below shows the land disturbed over time on the Diavik mine footprint. The table below shows a running total of the habitat lost to date.

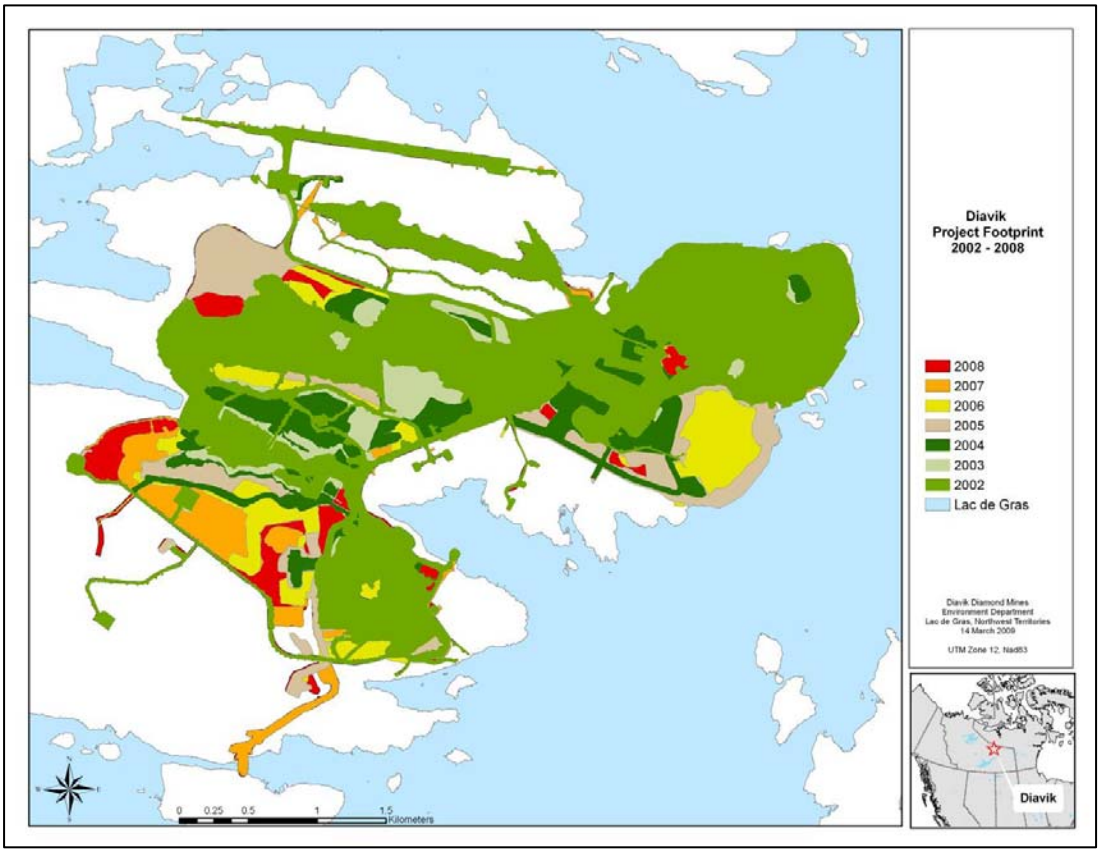


Table 2: Habitat Loss by Year

Predicted Vegetation Habitat Loss (km^2)	Up to 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
12.67	3.12	5.88	6.32	7.30	8.15	8.86	9.40	9.66

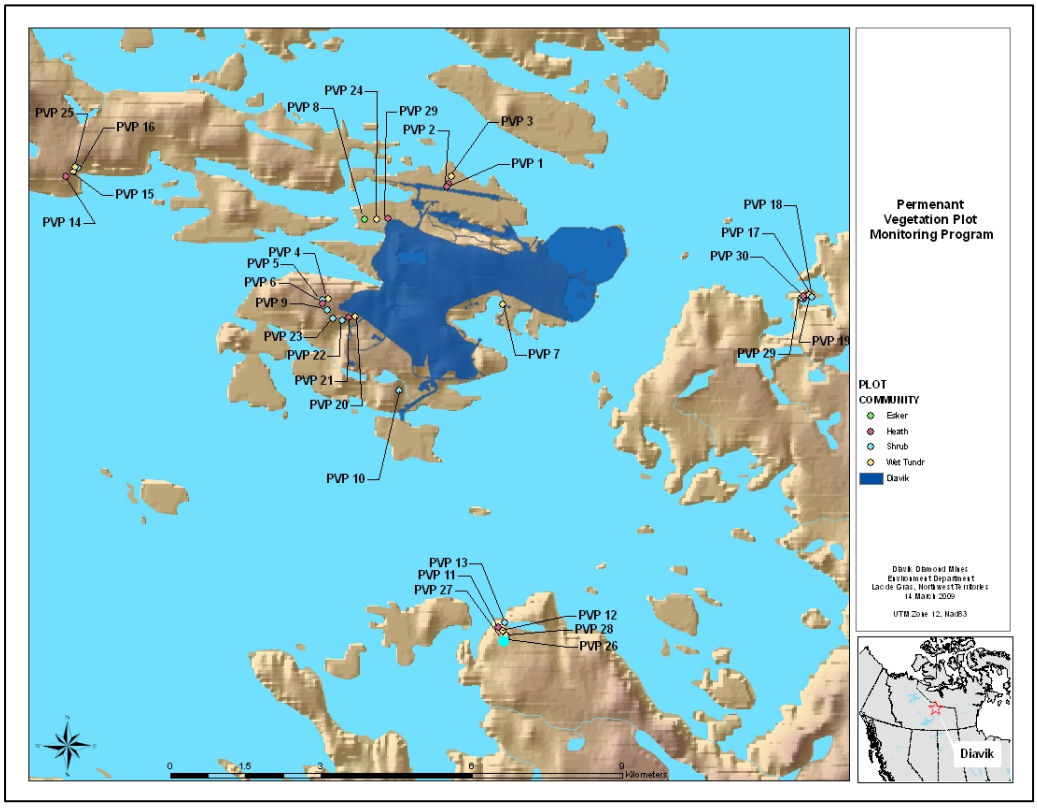
How will the vegetation communities outside the mine footprint be changed as a result of mine development?

EA Prediction:

- Localized changes in plant community composition adjacent to mine footprint due to dust deposition and changes in drainage conditions.

Observations:

Permanent vegetation plots (PVPs) has been established close to and far from the mine site to monitor if there are differences in vegetation and ground cover near the mine and farther away from the mine. In 2001, ten Permanent Vegetation Plots (PVPs) were established by Diavik for analyzing habitat. In 2004, the University of Alberta assessed the data collection and made recommendations - including monitoring every two years, permanent marking of plots, and adding reference plots and plots in specific vegetation communities to balance the monitoring design. Some plots also had to be relocated from 2004 to 2006 as they were lost to new mine development. Most of the 2004 recommendations were accepted by Diavik and implemented for the 2006 assessment. After the 2006 sampling session, further recommendations were made to increase the number of plots per vegetation community to reduce within site variability of plant communities (which was high) and increase the likelihood of capturing true change in plant abundance between mine and reference areas over time. For the 2008 assessment, the number of plots per vegetation type was increased from three to five. The PVPs were reassessed in 2008 with no ecologically significant difference in vegetation and ground cover between mine and reference plots for each of the plant communities assessed. The map below shows the locations of the PVPs.



Wildlife

Will the distribution or abundance of caribou be affected by the mine development?

EA Predictions:

- At full development, direct summer habitat loss from the project is predicted to be 2.97 habitat units (HUs). (A habitat unit is the product of surface area and suitability of the habitat in that area to supply food for caribou and cover for predators);
- The zone of influence (ZOI) from project-related activities would be within 3 to 7 km;
- During the northern (spring) migration, caribou would be deflected west of East Island and during the southern migration (fall), caribou would move around the east side of Lac de Gras; and
- Project-related mortality is expected to be low.

Observations:

- Direct summer habitat loss in 2008 from the mine footprint was 0.13 habitat units, which brings the total to date to 2.42 HUs (see table below). This is less than the loss that was predicted.

Table 3: Caribou Habitat Loss by Year

Predicted Caribou Habitat Loss (HUs)	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**Loss to Date**
2.97	0.39	0.59	0.28	0.15	0.32	0.23	0.15	0.18	0.13	**2.42**

Caribou summer habitat loss was greatest in 2001, when the majority of haul roads and laydown areas for mine infrastructure were constructed. Habitat units lost due to mining activities this past year is similar to that lost in 2003 and 2006. The loss of habitat in 2008 was associated with expansion of mine infrastructure to support underground mine development. Plant loss for the species that caribou use was within the expected (predicted) amount at the end of 2008.

- 15 caribou groups have been located within 3 km of the mine site during aerial surveys from 2002 through 2008. Five groups were observed during the northern migration and ten during the southern migration. The small number of groups observed within 3 km of the mine prevents statistical comparisons of point observations of caribou behaviour with groups greater than 3 km from the mine.

  Golder (2005) completed a comprehensive analysis of the caribou data from 1998 through 2004 within the regional study area for the Diavik and Ekati mines. The results indicated that the estimated ZOI on the probability of caribou occurrence

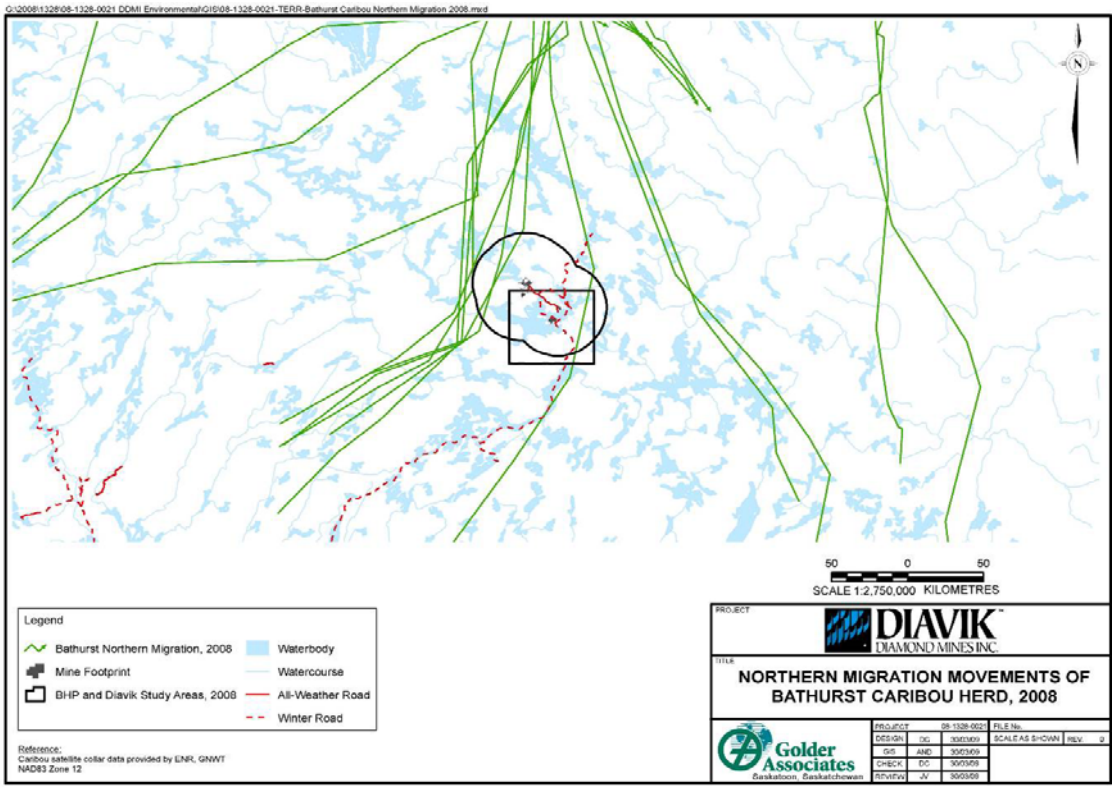
around the Diavik mine ranged from 22 km to 26 km for the northern and southern migration periods. In 2006, Diavik expanded the study area for aerial surveys to assess the possibility of a larger ZOI. A similar analysis was conducted in 2008 to incorporate data from 2005 through 2007. The range identified for an estimated ZOI remains relatively consistent for the Diavik mine.

During the past five years, Diavik has had limited opportunities to study caribou behaviour on the ground through scanning observations. During 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, ground observations of caribou behaviour were successfully completed for 12, 14, 5, 8 and 24 caribou groups, respectively. During 2008, DDMI was able to successfully complete 7 behavioural observations. All of these observations were completed away from the mine site, as the number of caribou on East Island was low.

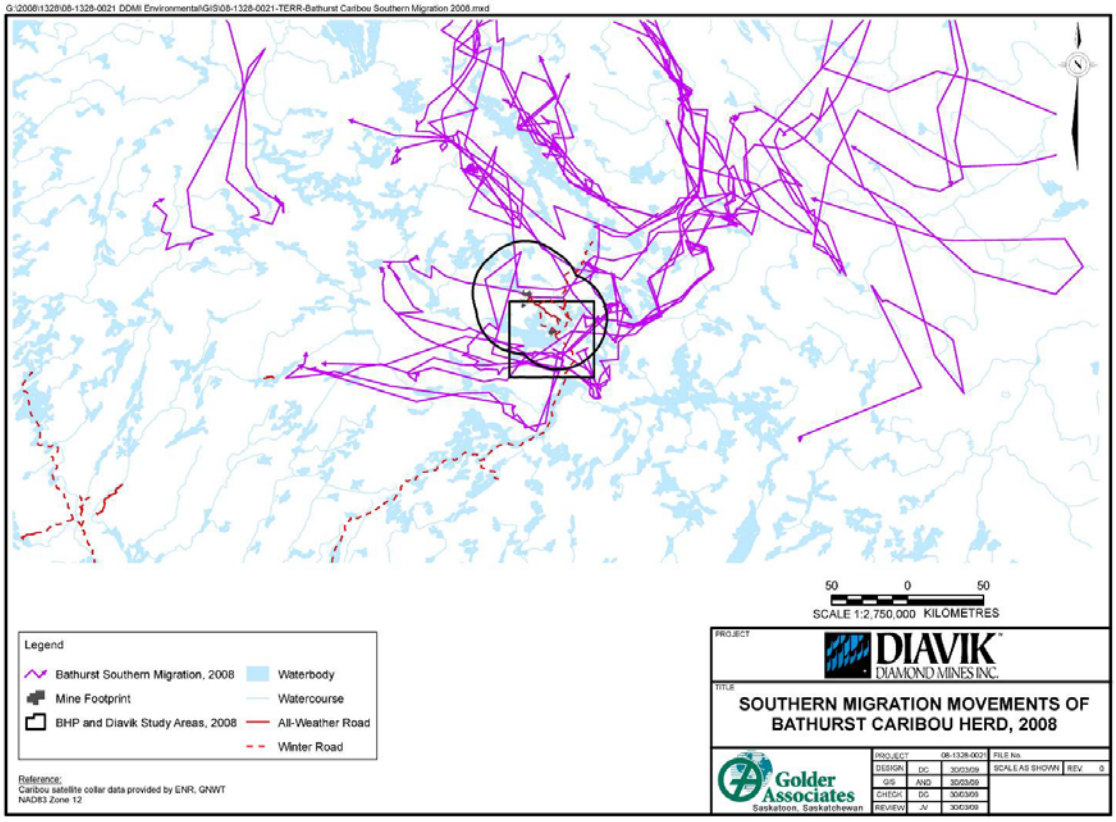
Diavik will be doing aerial surveys for caribou with BHP-Billiton for 2009. These surveys will be done weekly from July to October, or until caribou are no longer seen in the area. Each line flown during the aerial survey is spaced 8 kilometers apart. Diavik staff will also be working with BHP-Billiton in doing caribou behavioural observations, or scans, throughout the summer. The data will be shared among the mines in order to get a better idea of how caribou behave closer to and further from the mines.

- The number of caribou observed within the Diavik wildlife study area was higher during baseline (1996 to 1997) than from 2000 through 2008, most notably during the southern migration. However, data from 2002 to 2006 (aerial surveys) show relatively constant numbers, with the exception of 2004, 2007 and 2008. There are many factors that can affect the annual distribution and movement of caribou across their home range, which can create year-to-year changes in the abundance of animals in a single study area, and other local areas (e.g., communities).

  In 2008, 1,393 caribou were observed in the Diavik wildlife study area during the northern migration, similar to numbers observed in 1997 (1,400 caribou), 2000 (1,700 animals) and 2002 (979 caribou). In contrast, approximately 6,000 animals were observed during the northern migration in 1996, and an estimated 5,000 caribou were counted in 2001. No caribou were observed on the East Island during the northern migration period in 2008, or in 2001, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Relative to 2002 through 2007, the timing of the first caribou sighted in the study area during the northern migration in 2008 (8 May) was similar to other years; the earliest sighting for a caribou across all years occurred in 2002 on 18 April. For the southern migration, timing in 2008 was similar to previous years, and was approximately two to three weeks later than in 2005 and 2006.



In 2008, 4,718 caribou were observed in the Diavik wildlife study area during the southern migration. This is similar to the number observed during 2007 (5160 animals), while it slightly exceeds the average number of caribou observed from 2000 – 2003, 2005 and 2006. The average number of caribou observed during those years was 2,650, and ranged between 1,916 (2001) and 3,507 (2005) animals. Caribou numbers throughout the 2008 season were consistently distributed among groups of 1 to 1,000 individuals, with only one observation of a larger group of 1,000 animals on 27 September.



Data from satellite-collared animals record cows in the Bathurst herd west of the mine site during the northern migration. Collar maps for the southern migration suggest that cows traveled through the southern portion of the study area during the fall migration period. The distribution of caribou groups observed during aerial surveys also indicated that most groups were recorded south of Lac de Gras. A comprehensive analysis also showed that from 2002 to 2007, with the exception of 2006, the majority of collared caribou traveled adjacent to or through the southeast corner of the study area (Golder, 2008). Data collected for the southern migration appears to agree with the impact prediction found in the EER (DDMI, 1998), stating that caribou would travel east of the mine site during the southern migration.

- There were no caribou mortalities or injuries caused by mining activities in 2008. There has been only one caribou mortality caused by mining activities (2004) since baseline data began being collected in 1995.

  The level of caribou advisory monitoring remained at “no concern” (no caribou or fewer than 100 caribou) for all days in 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003, and at “no concern’ for 362 of 365 days in 2002.

Will the distribution or abundance of grizzly bears be affected by the mine development?

EA Predictions:

- Approximately 8.7 km^2 of grizzly bear habitat will be lost and there will be some avoidance of the area, but the abundance and distribution of grizzly bears in the regional area will not be affected measurably; and

- Bear mortalities due to mine related activities are expected to average 0.12 to 0.24 bears per year over the mine life.

Observations:

The table below shows the grizzly bear habitat that has been lost to date (in square kilometers), which falls within what was predicted. Plant loss for the species that grizzly bear use was also within the expected amount at the end of 2008.

Table 4: Grizzly Bear Habitat Loss by Year

Predicted Grizzly Habitat Loss (km^2)	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**Loss to Date**
8.67	1.25	1.62	0.94	0.42	0.93	0.69	0.43	0.50	0.26	**7.06**

Grizzly bears are still observed in the study area. The calculated mine mortality rate for grizzlies since 2000 is 0.11, which is below the range predicted. One mortality occurred at the mine in 2004. No grizzly bear injuries, mortalities or relocations occurred during 2008.

In 2008, a total of 4 observations of grizzly bears (12 bears) were made on East Island. An additional sighting occurred at a drill site off the island.

Because of safety concerns for staff, the grizzly bear monitoring program is being cancelled for the 2009 season. Diavik is looking at different ways to get the same information that is safer for staff.

Will the distribution or abundance of wolverine be affected by the mine development?

EA Predictions:

- The mine is not predicted to cause a measurable shift in the presence of wolverines in the study area; and

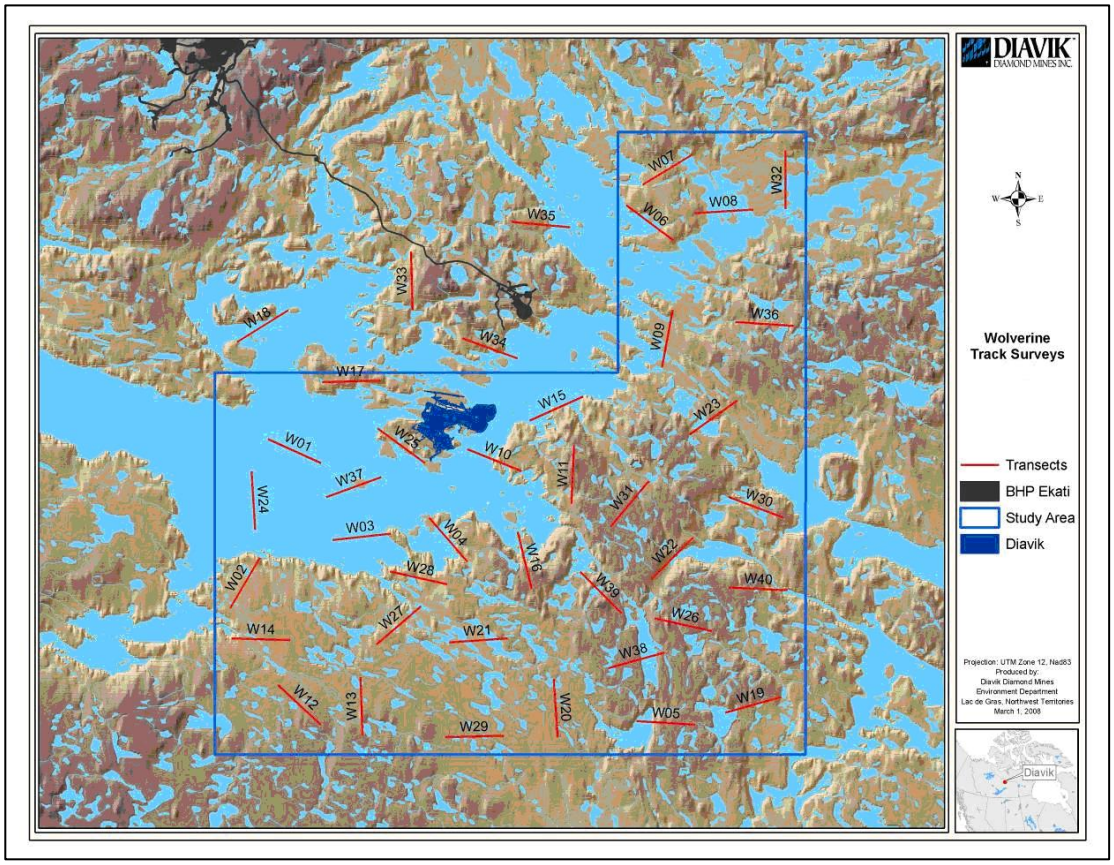
- Mining related mortalities, if they occur, are not expected to alter wolverine population parameters in the Lac de Gras area.

Observations:

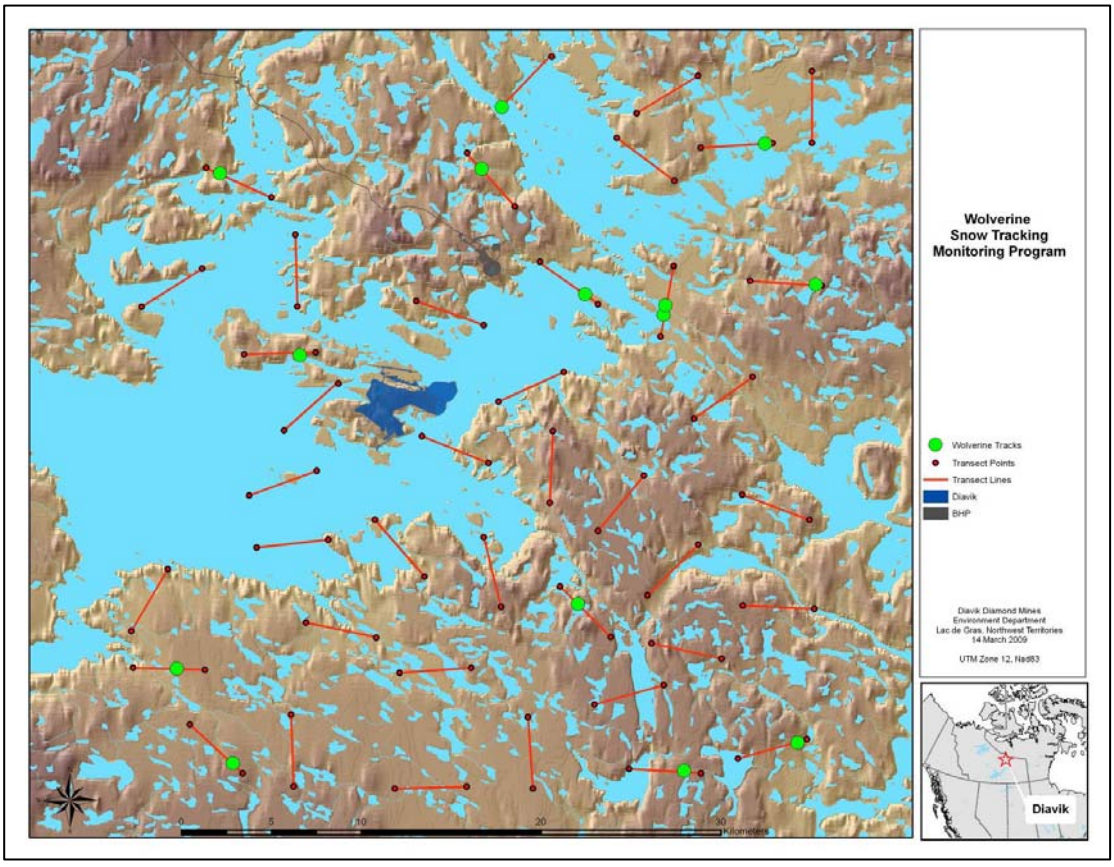
Wolverine presence around the Diavik Diamond Mine is monitored in three ways: snow track surveys, incidental observations at site, and sightings during caribou aerial surveys. The snow track surveys began in 2003, and have been conducted with the assistance of community members from Kugluktuk, as available. In 2008, Diavik revised the wolverine track survey in favour of an increased number of transects (long straight lines that are followed by personnel in the field while they are looking for wolverine tracks) of standard

length compared to the surveys completed in previous years. Transects are randomly distributed throughout the study area (refer to the map below) but some bias is placed on tundra areas identified as preferred habitat for wolverine based on Traditional Knowledge. The use of transects of standard length allows more accurate analyses of data and aligns Diavik's monitoring program with those of the other diamond mines.

Diavik records all sightings of wolverines on East Island and summarizes observations of wolverines made during caribou aerial surveys.



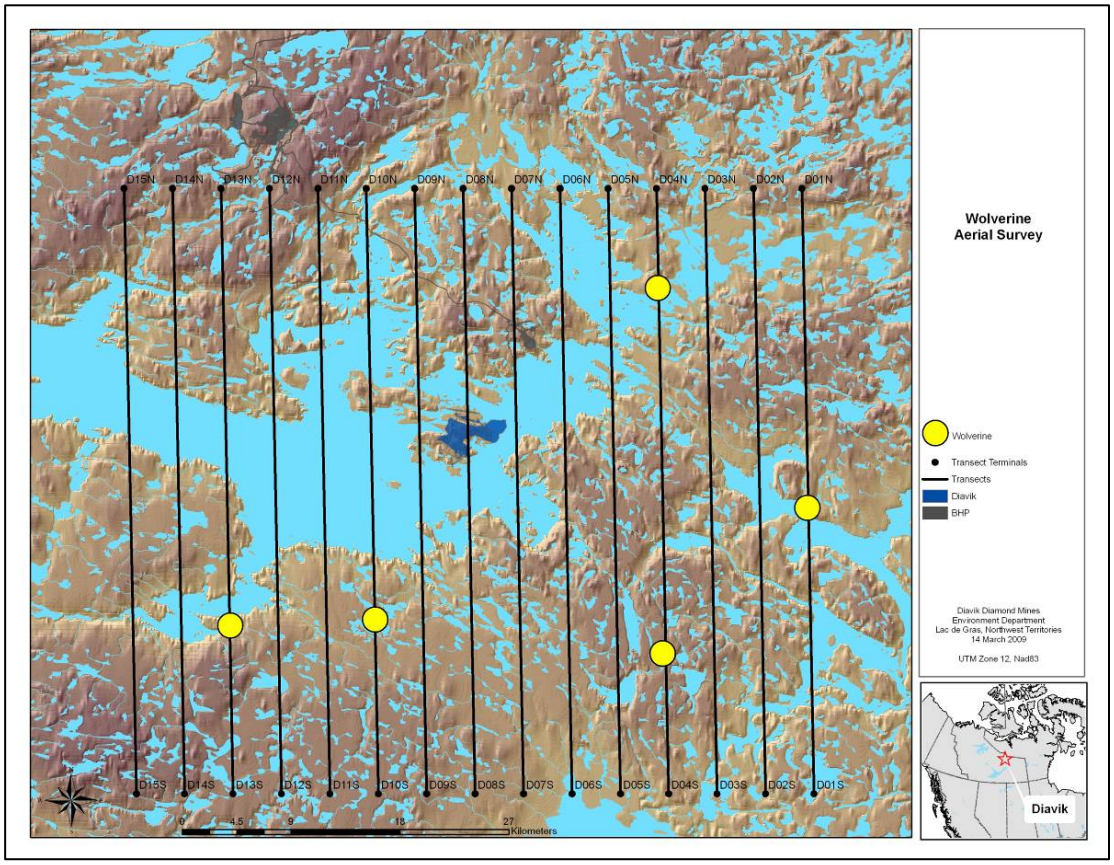
The spring wolverine snow track survey was conducted from 30 April to 2 May 2008. A total of 15 sets of wolverine tracks, including what appeared to be a travelling pair, were encountered on 14 of the transects (refer to the map below). No incidental wolverine observations were made during the spring survey. Winter wolverine snow track surveys (December) were not conducted for 2008. Snow tracking conditions were poor, due to a lack of snow on the open lakes and tundra. Bare ice and exposed tundra made snowmobile travel and track recognition very difficult.



Five wolverine observations were recorded during the caribou aerial surveys in 2008, 3 of which were located within the Diavik wildlife study area. The locations are shown on the map on the following page.

Wolverines were present on East Island in 2008. From 1 January to 31 December 2008, 46 wolverine sightings were reported. Wolverine sightings on East Island increased in January and February, as well as November due to the presence of a single animal denning under the South Camp accommodations facility. The number of occurrences of wolverine on East Island in 2008 was higher compared to most years; however it is important to realize that many of the sightings were of the male animal that was denning under South Camp. Many of the other sightings were of another wolverine that had a snow den on the west side of East Island during January and February 2008.

There was one mine-related mortality of a wolverine this year. The wolverine that was denning under the South Camp accommodations caused damage and almost started a fire after chewing through electrical wires. This wolverine was trapped and killed with assistance and direction from the Government of the Northwest Territories. Further details are provided in Diavik's 2008 Wildlife Monitoring Program Report. Since 2000, two wolverines have been relocated and two mortalities (2001 and 2008) have occurred at the Diavik mine site.



In 2005/2006, Diavik participated in a study coordinated by Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) designed to monitor wolverine abundance across broad landscapes using DNA and genetic analysis. The results of this study have been published in a separate report.

Will the distribution or abundance of raptors be affected by the mine development?

EA Predictions:

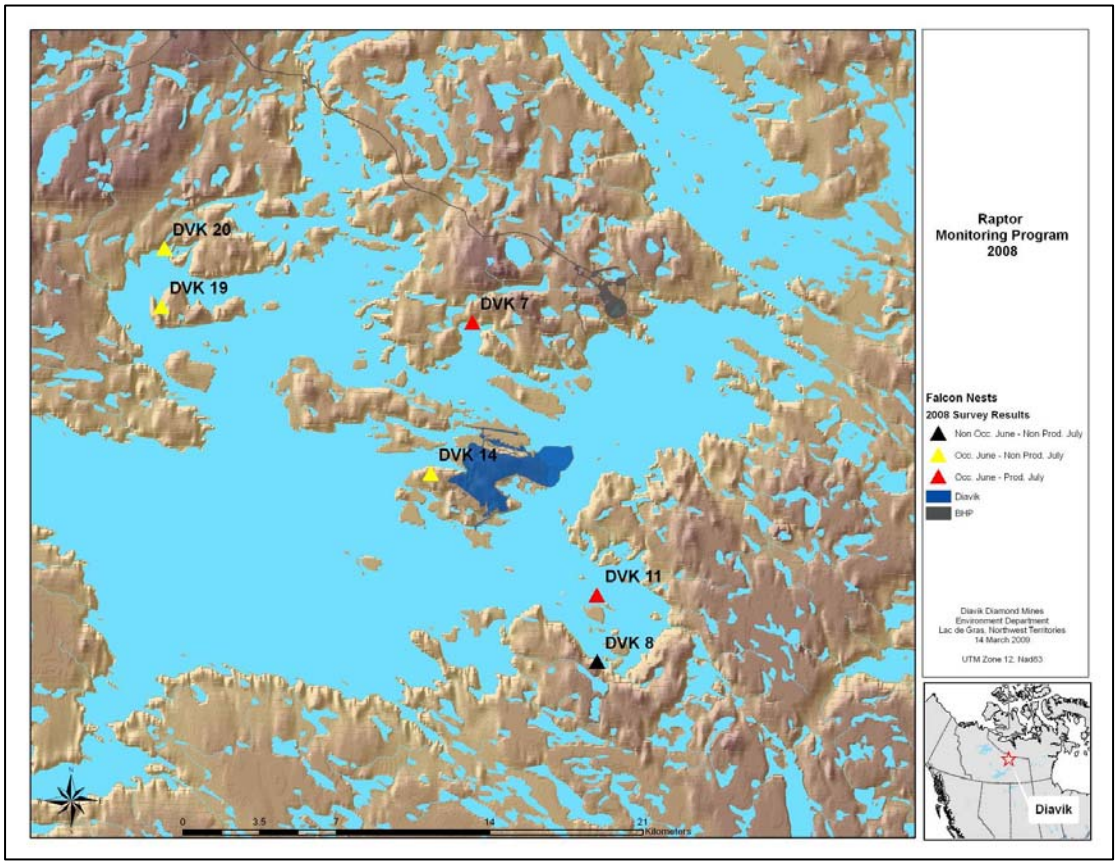
- Disturbance from the mine and the associated zone of influence is not predicted to result in measurable impacts to the distribution of raptors in the study area; and
- The mine is not predicted to cause a measurable change in raptor presence in the study area.

Observations:

Raptor monitoring for peregrine falcons was done in June and July of 2008, in cooperation with BHP-Billiton and the Government of the Northwest Territories. Falcon nesting sites included sites near the Daring Lake Tundra Research Station (July only), Ekati Diamond Mine, and Diavik Diamond Mine wildlife study areas. The falcon monitoring results from Daring Lake are used as a control data for productivity from an undisturbed area. Previously

identified potential nesting sites were visited by helicopter in June to determine if nesting sites were occupied, and again in July to count any young in the nest.

Six known nesting sites in the Diavik wildlife study area were each surveyed during 2008. During the spring occupancy survey conducted on 4 June by BHP-Billiton and ENR, five of the six sites surveyed were occupied (7, 11, 14, 19 and 20), with two occupied nests found at site 19. Three of the nests (7, 19-1 and 20) contained a breeding pair of peregrines, while the remainder contained a single peregrine falcon. Eggs were noted in three of the nest sites (7, 11 and 19).



The productivity survey was completed on 28 July, and found five of the six nest sites occupied (7, 11, 14, 19 and 20). Two nest areas were confirmed productive. Site 7 had a peregrine falcon nest that was productive with 1 chick. Nest site 11 was also productive with 2 chicks observed. Nest site 19, considered unproductive, contained 2 eggs that had not hatched.

Productivity and occupancy showed an increase over the range recorded in the Diavik wildlife study area since 2000. Historically, this is only the second year where all six nests have been occupied during either the occupancy or productivity surveys. Chick production in the past has ranged from zero to seven. In 2008, two out of six raptor nests had chicks in the nest. During 2007, a total of 7 chicks were recorded; this is equal to the number produced in 2006 and ranks as one of the most successful years for chick production recorded since data

collection began in 2000. The observations made in 2008 are similar to those of the control site at Daring Lake for productivity.

Since May 2005, peregrine falcons have nested at Diavik on the highwall of the A154 pit in some years. There were no raptors nesting in the open pits in 2008, but frequent sightings of these birds were reported, indicating their continued use of the study.

There were no falcon injuries or mortalities at the Diavik site during 2008.

Will the distribution or abundance of waterfowl be affected by the mine development?

EA Predictions:

- At full development, 3.94 km2 of aquatic habitat will be lost; and
- The mine is not predicted to cause a measurable change in waterfowl presence in the study area.

Observations:

By the end of 2007, a total of 2.54 km^2 of shallow and deep water habitat had been lost due to mine development. There were no additional shallow or deep water areas developed in 2008, therefore the total area of water habitat loss remained unchanged compared to 2007. The total habitat loss remains below predictions.

East Island shallow bays and mine-altered water bodies were surveyed for waterfowl presence daily from 25 May to 20 June 2008 and then weekly from 25 June to 9 October 2008. Waterfowl were seen at the East Island shallow bays and are still using ponds and wetlands changed by or created for the mine site regularly. Monitoring surveys conducted on the shallow bays and mine-altered water bodies of the Diavik mine site resulted in a total of 935 bird observations and 6,135 individuals recorded including all passerines, birds of prey and seabirds.

No project–related bird mortalities occurred in 2008. Two project-related bird mortalities have occurred, one each in 2005 and 2002.

Fish and Water

At Diavik, fish and water are monitored through the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP), discussed in detail in Section 1 of this report. The discussions below regarding fish and water come from the results of the AEMP.

What effect will the mine development have on water quality?

EA Predictions:

- Water will remain at a high quality for use as drinking water and by aquatic life;
- Localized zones of reduced quality during dike construction;
- Nutrient enrichment likely from the mine water discharge;
- Post-closure runoff expected to influence quality of two inland lakes.

2008 Observations:

The Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program was successfully implemented in 2008. There were only a few open water sediment/benthic samples that could not be obtained due to hard/rocky lake bottom and some water quality and plankton stations that were not sampled in the third open water period due to inclement weather. Special Effects Studies for mercury detection limits (measuring mercury at very low levels), chromium VI (a compound Diavik investigated because it could be a concern at lower levels compared to other forms of chromium) and trout fish tissue metals levels (based on previous AEMP studies that showed possible elevated level of metals in fish) were also completed.

Overall, the 2008 Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program determined that nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) released into Lac de Gras from the treated mine water discharge are causing mild nutrient enrichment in the bay east of East Island.

Nutrients are essential to the growth of plants and animals in land and in the water. Adding nutrients to natural waters can result in increased production of plants or algae. Too many nutrients can cause environmental problems generally known as nutrient enrichment or eutrophication. These problems include increased oxygen consumption in the water by algae (fish need this oxygen too) and a reduction in the amount of light getting to plants at the bottom of the water body.

Other results of note from the 2008 Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program include:

- Dust gauges and snow core sampling both provide useful information on dust deposition rates and distribution around the mine site. Dust continues to be an issue that requires ongoing management.
- The analysis of effluent and water chemistry data collected during the 2008 AEMP field program and from locations around the mine site (from Surveillance Network Program) indicated a low level effect on water chemistry within Lac de Gras resulting from the mine.
- Results of the sediment analysis did not identify conditions that are likely to affect aquatic life through enrichment or impairment. Bismuth and uranium (metals) were however assigned “high level effects” designation as both near-field and at least one mid field area had mean (average) concentrations greater than the reference area (sites far away from the mine) range.

- Analysis of the number and types of small organisms that live on the bottom of the lake (benthic invertebrates) indicated a range of effect designations, from no effect to a high level effect, depending on the variable analyzed. Low level or early warning effects were detected based on differences between the reference areas (far away from the mine) and exposure areas (near the mine) in eight of eleven benthic invertebrate community variables compared. Density (number of individuals in a specified area) of the midge Procladius in the near-field area were greater than the range measured in the reference areas and was assigned a moderate level effect. Density of Sphaeriidae in the near-field and mid field areas greater than the range measured in the reference areas and was assigned a high level effect. Both results are indicative of nutrient enrichment.

- The fish tissue analyses from 1996, 2005, and 2008 has not indicated that there has been an increase in the concentration of metals, including mercury, in lake trout over that period and therefore a no effect classification has been assigned for lake trout usability.

- Findings to date on a special study to examine changes in amount, number and types of tiny animals (zooplankton) and algae (phytoplankton) that live in the water of Lac de Gras indicate a pattern consistent with nutrient enrichment from mine effluent. Based on the measured higher amounts of phytoplankton (chlorophyll a) and total phosphorus in the near field areas compared with the reference areas this effect has been given a “moderate” level effect designation. Higher zooplankton biomass near the effluent resulted in a “high” level effects designation.

- Mercury and chromium VI levels in the treated mine water discharge, both subject of special studies in 2008, were determined to be at concentrations below the best analytical detection limits available.

- The AEMP confirmed that there is a nutrient enrichment effect and concluded that there is strong evidence for a mild increase in lake productivity due to nutrient enrichment. There is negligible evidence of impairment to lake productivity as a result of any contaminant exposure. The observation of potential low-level impairment of the benthic invertebrate community has a relatively high degree of uncertainty.

No changes to the monitoring program design are recommended at this time. Items have been identified for consideration during the program review that will follow the implementation of the program in 2010. Special studies on dust sampling frequency, mercury detection limits, and chromium VI are now complete. The mine effluent plume delineation survey (a study of the area where treated water from the mine mixes with Lac de Gras water) originally planned for 2009 is proposed to be conducted in 2010 so that the survey can evaluate the effectiveness of the new treated mine water discharge line that is being installed as part of the water treatment plant expansion that has been ongoing since 2007.

Follow-up special studies from the 2007 program finding of elevated mercury levels in slimy sculpin will include a 2009 joint research program with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to assist in understanding if mercury in the slimy sculpin tissue is related to the treated mine

water discharge (if nutrient enrichment may affect mercury uptake in fish), and a repeat of the small-bodied fish survey in 2010.

2007 Observations:

- Effluent and water chemistry data collected indicated a low-level effect on water chemistry within Lac de Gras from the mine.

- Lakebed sediment chemistry data indicated a potential low-level effect for lead, and a potential high level effect for bismuth and uranium on sediment chemistry within Lac de Gras from mine activities, although benthic results suggest that sediment exposure concentrations are unlikely to pose risk to aquatic life.

- Benthic invertebrate analyses indicate a low-level nutrient enrichment effect on benthic invertebrates within Lac de Gras.

- The fish study indicated a pattern consistent with an increased availability of food and nutrients in near-field and far-field exposure areas compared to far-field reference areas. Elevated barium, strontium, mercury and uranium in slimy sculpin was assigned a moderate-level effect.

- Dike monitoring results revealed potential dike-related minor changes to water quality and concentrations of lead and uranium in sediment. Overall, analyses suggest benthic communities near the dikes are more likely responding to habitat variation than to changes in water quality or sediment chemistry.

- Eutrophication indicators showed a moderate-level nutrient enrichment effect within Lac de Gras, with the mine being a significant contributor to this effect.

- As with the previous year's results, despite the proximity of SNP Station 1645-19 to the effluent diffuser (60m), open-water and ice-cover water quality results remain within Canadian Council of Ministers for the Environment (CCME) Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life.

- Ice-cover concentrations at SNP Station 1645-19 still tend to be higher and more variable than open-water concentrations. This is likely a result of increased wind driven lake circulation in the open-water, resulting in better initial dilution or mixing.

2005/2006 Observations:

Due to pending changes to the AEMP, data reports were completed for the 2005 and 2006 programs, however, a report of the analysis and interpretation was not submitted.

2004 Observations:

- As with the previous year's results, despite the very close (60m) proximity of SNP Station 1645-19 to the effluent diffuser, open-water and ice-cover water quality

results remain within Canadian Council of Ministers for the Environment (CCME) Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life.

- Ice-cover concentrations at SNP Station 1645-19 still tend to be higher and more variable than open-water concentrations. This is likely a result of increased wind driven lake circulation in the open-water, resulting in better initial dilution or mixing.

- Data analysis was conducted following the approved four step process. The results of the first step of the data analysis methods identified that there were changes in the concentrations of six parameters. Total arsenic and total nickel results were compared with original EA predictions (data analysis step 3). Measured changes are within the levels predicted in the environmental assessment and are below levels that would cause environmental effects.

- As with the previous year, the results for several of the parameters indicated a possible change when the actual reason for the positive results was a low baseline statistic. There are also locations (LDG50) or parameters (nitrite at LDG46) where baseline data are not available and so the data analysis is not possible. Finally there are parameters where baseline detection limits have dominated the baseline statistic and could result in changes not being detected. It is therefore recommended that the Diavik Technical Committee, with Diavik, reset trigger values for the step 1 analysis on a parameter-by-parameter basis.

2003 Observations:

- Despite the very close (60m) proximity of SNP Station 1645-19 to the effluent diffuser, open-water and ice-cover results remain within CCME Guidelines for the protection of aquatic life.

- Ice-cover concentrations at SNP Station 1645-19 tend to be higher and more variable than open-water concentrations. This is likely a result of increased wind driven lake circulation in the open-water resulting in better initial dilution or mixing.

- Data analysis was conducted following the approved 4 step process. The results of the first step of the data analysis identified specific monitoring locations where there were changes in the concentrations of seven water quality parameters. Of these, only total arsenic could be identified as possibly being caused by the NIWTP effluent (data analysis Step 2). Measured changes in total arsenic are within the levels predicted in the environmental assessment (data analysis Step 3) and are below levels that would cause environmental effects.

- The results for several of the parameters indicated a possible change when the actual reason for the positive results was a low baseline statistic. There are also locations (LDG50) or parameters (nitrite at LDG46) where baseline data are not available and so the data analysis is not possible. It is therefore recommended that in the future the data analysis method be modified so that the baseline references are from the combined mid-field and far field sites instead of each individual monitoring site. This change would reduce the number of false positives results.

2002 Observations:

- Water quality at all Lac de Gras monitoring locations, including sites immediately adjacent to effluent diffuser remained high.

- Increases from location specific baseline levels were measured for turbidity and suspended solids at 3 mid-field monitoring stations, however all remained within typical baseline values for the area.

- Predicted nutrient enrichment effects were not realized although phytoplankton biomass was determined to have increased over baseline at one far-field location but not at any mid-field locations.

- No trends or specific concerns were noted for zooplankton, benthic invertebrates and sediment quality, based on two sampling results.

- Snow chemistry results were all below discharge limits.

Previous Years Observations:

- Localized increases in turbidity, suspended solids and aluminium were measured due to dike construction.

- Water and sediment quality, zooplankton, phytoplankton and benthic invertebrate results were generally consistent with baseline, however some results, particularly benthic invertebrate numbers, showed larger year-to-year variability.

What effect will the mine development have on water quantity?

EA Prediction:

- Water supply to the mine is not limited and use of the resource will not cause changes in water levels and discharges from Lac de Gras beyond the range of natural variability.

Observations:

The figure below shows the fresh water used from 2000 to 2008, and what it was used for. Baseline information indicated that the water level of the lake normally fluctuates between level 415.5 m and 416.0 m on an annual basis. The table below shows water levels at various dates since 2004. Use of water from Lac de Gras by Diavik is not causing changes in water levels beyond natural variability.

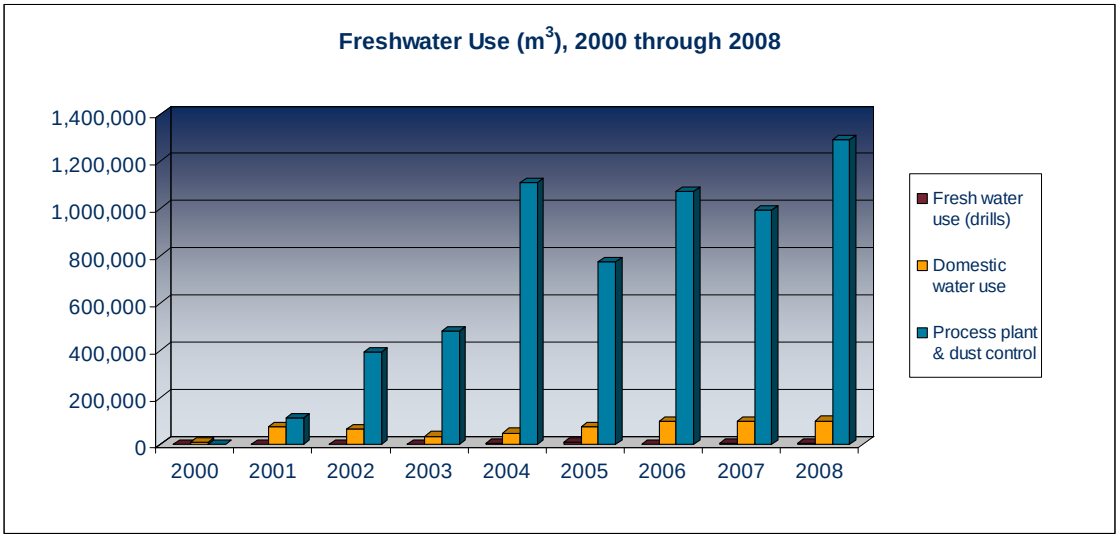


Table 5: Lac de Gras Water Elevations

Date	Elevation (m.a.s.l)
September 21, 2004	415.31
April 1, 2005	415.26
June 20, 2005	415.41
August 2, 2005	415.59
September 7, 2005	415.52
October 15, 2005	415.42
May 25, 2006	415.47
June 24, 2006	415.60
August 28, 2006	415.76
July 7, 2007	415.62
August 21, 2008	415.50
October 15, 2008	415.69

What effect will the mine development have on fish?

EA Prediction:

- On a regional scale the only effect on the fish population of Lac de Gras would be due to angling; and

- Local effects due to blasting, suspended and settled sediment from dike construction, increase in metal concentrations around dikes and post-closure runoff.

Observations:

Since 2000, no fish have been taken by recreational fishing from Lac de Gras by Diavik. From 2003 until present, the fish from Lac de Gras have tasted good according to participants in the community-based monitoring camps that are held during the summers, although fish palatability was not part of the camp activities in 2008. Scientific testing for metals levels in fish tissue and organs that were caught during these camps were also as expected - the results showed no concerns.

After the 2006 camp, elevated mercury was detected in tissue from small-bodied fish (slimy sculpin) taken from the lake. In 2008, Diavik conducted a study to further evaluate the elevated mercury in fish tissue, this time studying large-bodied fish (lake trout). The fish tissue analyses compared results from 1996 (before Diavik was here), 2005, and 2008 and indicated that there has been no increase in the concentration of metals, including mercury, in lake trout over that period. A mercury study was also completed on treated mine water discharge and determined that concentrations are below the best analytical detection limits available.

Additional follow-up special studies will include a 2009 joint research program with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to assist in understanding if mercury in the slimy sculpin tissue (identified in 2007) is related to the treated mine water discharge, and a repeat of the small-bodied fish survey in 2010.

Fish habitat utilization studies show that lake trout continue to use both natural and man-made shoals near the A154 dike.

A Blasting Effects Study began in 2003 and, to date, no effects on fish eggs have been seen.

Other observations made in past years include:

Sediment deposition rates measured during the construction of the dikes were below levels predicted in the Environmental Assessment.

In 2002, 2526 fish were salvaged from inside the A154 dike pool and released in Lac de Gras. 526 fish were salvaged from the North Inlet and released to Lac de Gras.

In 2006, 725 fish were salvaged from inside the A418 dike pool and released in Lac de Gras.

Summary of Compliance – 2008

The following table provides a summary of inspections conducted by the INAC Inspector of the Diavik mine site during 2008. Also listed are the actions taken by Diavik for any requests or directives from the Inspector.

Date	Purpose of Visit	Comments/Notes	Follow-Up Requirements
2008.03.27	Inspection of Exploration drill sites.	The Inspector visited exploration drill site 08-T7E-04 to assess compliance with the Land Use Permit MV2002C0084.	One drum of fuel needed to be labeled (which was completed the same day). No other follow-up requirements were noted.
2008.04.02	First site visit for new Inspector (Jen Potten)	The Inspector visited the site for the first time to meet DDMI Environment Department personnel, and for a site tour. She was accompanied by Marty Sanderson, one of the previous INAC Inspectors for Diavik.	Administrative (provide the Inspector with site plans, maps, programs, etc.)
2008.05.23	Inspection of Pond 7 silty water release (DDMI Spill No. 098-2008)	Inspectors visited the site following the report of the silty water release from the construction site at Pond 7. See the spill report and follow-up for details.	An external spill report and follow-up were submitted to the NWT Spill Line.
2008.05.26	Inspection of Pond 7 silty water release (DDMI Spill No. 098-2008)	The Inspector visited the site as a follow-up to the silty water release from the construction site at Pond 7. See the spill report and follow-up for details.	An external spill report and follow-up were submitted to the NWT Spill Line.
2008.05.27	Inspection of 10 Exploration drill sites	The Inspector visited various exploration drill sites to assess compliance with the Land Use Permit MV2002C0084.	Several follow-up requirements were noted by the Inspector, as well as the requirement for another closure inspection for each site. Details are provided in the Inspector's report.
2008.05.28	Interviews Regarding the Pond 7 release that occurred on May 22	The Inspector came to site to complete interviews with personnel who were involved with the release of silty water from Pond 7 in late May.	An external spill report and follow-up were submitted to the NWT Spill Line.
2008.06.11	Interviews Regarding the Pond 7 release in May	The Inspector came to site to complete interviews with personnel who were involved with the release of silty water from Pond 7 in late May.	An external spill report and follow-up were submitted to the NWT Spill Line.
2008.06.12	PKC West Dam Seepage	Geotech provided a tour of the area of potential PKC seepage near Pond 4.	None.
	NIWTP Release Follow-Up	The Inspector interviewed DDMI Environment and Site Services personnel regarding the release of turbid water on May 26.	An external spill report and follow-up were submitted to the NWT Spill Line.
	Raisebore Tank Farm	Inspection of the proposed location of the Raisebore Tank Farm	Approval was received from INAC.
	PKC Inspection	A general inspection of the PKC.	None.
	Spill Follow-UP at U/G Fuel Bay	Inspection of the U/G Tank Farm. This was a follow-up to the spill that happened here in Decemebr 2007 and was the first inspection since freshet.	None.

Date	Purpose of Visit	Comments/Notes	Follow-Up Requirements
2008.07.24	PKC Inspection	Inspection of the PKC dam raise.	None.
	Pond 4 Seepage	Inspection of the seepage from the PKC West Dam near Pond 4 and of Pond 4 itself.	None.
	Pond 7 Follow-up	The Inspector visited Pond 7 as a follow-up to the incident in May (DDMI Spill No. 098-2008). Construction of the rock shell for the Pond 7 dam was ongoing during the inspection.	None.
	Seepage South of the South Haul Road, near the Vegetation Plots (from the PKC East Dam)	An inspection of the seepage that has been observed through the South Haul Road near the vegetation plots. The Inspector was taken to the new sump (installed to control the seepage) and onto the tundra where seepage was entering Lac de Gras.	Diavik provided the Inspector with the seepage water chemistry. Continued updates as the issue was addressed were provided.
	Sewage Treatment Plant	Site Services provided the Inspector with a tour of the STP.	None.
	Maintenance Shop	Mine Maintenance provided the Inspector with a tour of the Truck Shop.	None.
2008.08.18	Annual Dike Inspections	The Inspector accompanied DDMI and DDMI's geotechnical consultant during the annual geotechnical inspections of the A154, A418, NI East and NI West dikes.	None.
2008.09.02	Inspection of Seepage at Various Locations	The Inspector visited Pond 4, Pond 13, Pond 1, Pond 5, the North Inlet East Dike and PKC East Dam. The inspection was follow-up to previous seepage reported at Ponds 1, 5, 4 and the PKC East Dam as well as new seepage issues at Pond 13 and the NI East Dam.	Diavik provided the Inspector with the seepage water chemistry. Continued updates as the issue was addressed were provided.
	Pond 7	The Inspector visited Pond 7 since pumping had resumed from the pond to bypass the rockshell/work area. Work was commencing to clean till from the bedrock near the upstream toe of the rockshell to begin trials for bonding the liner to the rock.	None.
2008.09.24	Spill Follow-ups	The Inspector visited various spill locations to close existing open spill files.	No issues were noted. The spill areas inspected were remediated to the satisfaction of the Inspector.
	Inspections of the Type III Rock Dump and New Waste Transfer Area	Minor deficiencies were identified in the WTA.	Diavik addressed the minor issues in the WTA (open drums, improper segregation of materials).
2008.09.25	Land Lease Inspection of the Airport	A land lease inspection was completed for the airport parcel (076D09005).	None.
	Pond 7	The Inspector visited Pond 7 to inspect the ongoing construction and associated water control.	None.
2008.11.24 to 2008.11.25	Accompany Diavik Environment during a Compliance Inspection	The Inspector accompanied DDMI Environment staff during the weekly site compliance inspection.	The Inspector reviewed various questions with Environment staff. Some questions had to be been forwarded to other departments. Follow-up responses were provide to the Inspector.
	Pond 7	The Inspector visited Pond 7 to inspect the ongoing construction.	None.
	Accompany DDMI Environment during SNP Sampling	The Inspector accompanied Diavik during sampling of SNP station 1645-12. It was the first on-ice sampling event of the 2008/09 winter season.	None.
	Paste Plant	The Inspector asked questions regarding the fire at the new paste plant. A visit to the paste plant was not conducted.	Diavik to keep the Inspector up to date regarding wash water disposal (from the ongoing clean-up) and disposal methods for materials removed from the building.

Date	Purpose of Visit	Comments/Notes	Follow-Up Requirements
2008.12.01 to 2008.12.02	Spill Report Follow-Ups	The Inspector reviewed DDMI spill files. The purpose of the review was to gather the information necessary to close the external reports that have been reported to the GNWT spill line.	None.
	Paste Plant	DDMI-Praetorian provided the Inspector with a tour of the Paste Plant to review the plans for clean-up of the fire affected areas.	DDMI to keep the Inspector up to date regarding wash water disposal (from the ongoing clean-up) and disposal methods for materials removed from the building.
2008.12.03	Tour of the AN Building	The Diavik Inspector from INAC and another INAC Inspector were provided a tour of the Diavik Emulsion Plant and AN Storage Building.	None.
2008.12.05	Review of Collection Ponds Planning (off-site meeting)	Diavik met with the Inspector to discuss plans for collection ponds repairs.	Continue to update the Inspector with regards to any collection pond repairs and seepage issues.

In 2008, two incidents resulting in non-compliance with our Water License occurred at Diavik, both are discussed below. Diavik was in compliance with both the Land Lease and the.

Pond 7 – May 21, 2008

As part of the design for Pond 7 (a new collection pond being built southwest of the PKC), a geotechnical program was required at the proposed Pond 7 Dam. The geotechnical work required digging into the tundra to look at the soil conditions. This is necessary to prepare a design for the pond's dam foundation.

The work began on 14 May 2008, with water control measures established within the excavated trench (to remove water from the work area and prevent it from running off). At 17:30 hours on 20 May 2008, water began flowing from Pond 7 towards the excavation site at a high rate that had not previously been encountered during the project. The temperature on 20 May reached 8ºC, compared to averages near 0ºC for previous days. Water volumes continued to increase until pumps at the site were no longer capable of maintaining control of the flow and water began to flow through the excavation site. Water was first confirmed to be flowing downstream of the project site on 21 May 2008.

Water flowing through the excavation site became turbid with suspended solids (sediment) from the exposed till (from digging into the tundra). From the work site, the water followed a natural drainage path through a boulder field and into E14, a small lake on East Island west of Pond 7.

The INAC Inspector and Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) were notified of the issue. During the period of discharge, Diavik collected daily samples of the flow into E14.

To reduce flow through the work site, a soil dam was constructed between the excavation and the pond. Water that passed through the soil dam was directed to a sump, where it was pumped back into the pond. Additional pumps were sourced to increase pumping capacity. Silt fencing was erected in the excavation area to reduce turbidity in the water flowing through the site.

A bypass pumping system was setup to pump water directly from Pond 7, around the excavation site, and into the downstream boulder field. This system was utilized until water levels in Pond 7 receded and water could once again be controlled using the up-gradient sump. The bypass system was left in place for contingency until the geotechnical work was complete.

Given the nature of the water that was discharged (sediment laden runoff), minimal adverse effects are anticipated to have occurred in lake E14. A small sediment plume was observed in the shallows near the northeast shore of E14 during the initial discharge. The sediment plume dissipated soon after flow from Pond 7 was re-routed to bypass the construction area and flow through the boulder field before entering E14.

An internal investigation was conducted by Diavik to identify the sequence of events leading to the release, determine the significant factors which contributed to the incident and determine necessary follow-up actions. The investigation identified a number of follow-up actions that were completed by Diavik and reviewed with the INAC Inspector. These follow-up items resulted in several changes to Diavik's procedures for doing construction work outside of contained areas.

INAC conducted an inspection on 23 May 2008 (both aerial and site inspection), and obtained water quality samples. At that time, direct flow through the excavation site had been stopped using the bypass pumping system described above. INAC conducted a follow-up aerial inspection on 26 May 2008. Staff interviews were conducted by INAC on 28 May 2008 and 11 June 2008. DFO conducted an inspection of the site on 4 June 2008.

North inlet Water Treatment Plant – May 26-27, 2008

Between 22:30 hours on 26 May 2008 and 01:30 hours on 27 May 2008, up to 4,000 m^3 of partially untreated effluent was discharged from the North Inlet Water treatment Plant (NIWTP) though the treatment plant diffuser. Effluent turbidity during this period exceeded the DDMI internal control limits for release.

Effluent discharge to Lac de Gras was stopped as soon as system deficiency was observed (approximately 01:30 on 27 May 2008). Repair to system was made that morning by the plant operator on-shift, and the plant was restarted with effluent being returned to the North Inlet (containment) until normal operating conditions were restored. Normal effluent discharge (meeting effluent criteria) to Lac de Gras resumed at 16:00 on 27 May 2008.

Given the limited volume and nature of the water that was discharged (sediment laden groundwater) no adverse effects are anticipated to have occurred in Lac de Gras. It was not possible to verify this with water samples from Lac de Gras due to unsafe ice conditions.

An internal investigation was conducted by Diavik to identify the sequence of events leading to the release, the significant factors which contributed to the incident, and to determine necessary follow-up actions. The investigation identified a number of follow-up actions that were completed by Diavik and reviewed with the INAC Inspector. These follow-up items included the installation of a new automated shutdown system for the NIWTP and changes to plant operating procedures and maintenance checks.

Rio Tinto

Appendix A – Monitoring Programs and Adaptive Management Summary Tables

Table A1: Environmental Monitoring Programs 2008

Program	Purpose of the Monitoring	Key 2008 Activities	Key Results
Dust Monitoring	Determine if environmental assessment (EA) predictions were accurate. To inform management when dust levels require management response.	. Ongoing notification to Operations for dust suppression. The Dust Monitoring Program continued in 2008 with summer / winter dust sampling, in order to determine the extent of dust dispersion related to operational activities. Results are analyzed in the Annual Dust Report and utilized in the AEMP and Wildlife Monitoring Program. Diavik began evaluating the use of treated mine effluent for dust suppression, which would reduce fresh water taken from Lac de Gras.	. Dust suppression using water is effective for reducing dust during non-freezing periods, however, this increases Diavik's fresh water demand from Lac de Gras. . Dust deposition rates are higher close to mine activities and were higher than EA predictions for 2008
Meteorological Monitoring	Measure/detect meteorological trends. Determine influences on site water balance. Provide design and construction information to operations.	Measured: wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity, precipitation (rain and snow), incoming solar radiation and evaporation	. Annual average temperature was –10.2 ^{o}C (down from –9.5 ^{o}C in 2007). . Relative humidity averaged 75.5% . Prevailing winds are mostly from the southeast . Total annual precipitation was 307.8 mm (57.3% rain and 42.7% snow)
Water Quantity	Measure limits, sources and purpose of water consumption as established in water license.	. All water used for consumption and operations is metered. . PKC facility levels are monitored. All make-up water is measured. . Fresh water demand increase requirement in 2008/09 was submitted to the WLWB and approved in November. . Completed an updated mine site water balance.	. Freshwater obtained from Lac de Gras for domestic water use for the accommodations complexes, south construction camps, maintenance shops, process plant, dust control around the site and other associated infrastructure totaled 1,403,117 m ^{3} in 2008. This was within the allocated volume from the Water License (1,750,000 m ^{3})
Water Quality Compliance	Monitor effluent limits as required by water license.	. Collected and analyzed samples in compliance with the water license at required SNP locations in 2008 · Seepage issues from collection ponds and the PKC were addressed using various solutions (pumps, liner repairs, diversion ditches, etc.)	. Results of monitoring are consistent with baseline data and compliant with water license requirements · NIWTP was out of compliance on one event in May 2008 (turbidy exceeded control limits)
Aquatic Effects	Collection of information to determine the short and long-term effects in the aquatic environment resulting from the project. Provides triggers to determine where furhter investigation may be warranted.	. Samples collected at AEMP sites for water quality, phytoplankton biomass, zooplankton biomass, and sediment chemistry	. AEMP results are generally consistent with predictions. Nutrient enrichment has been measured in Lac de Gras. . Additional data will continue to be collected in coming years to further evaluate the new AEMP and the results obtained.
Wildlife	Determine if predictions in environmental assessment are accurate. Assess the effectiveness of mitigation strategies.	. Caribou monitoring for abundance and distribution . Raptor and waterfowl monitoring . Wolverine monitoring . Grizzly Bear habitat plot surveys for presence	. The number of caribou within the study area was higher during baseline (1996 to 1997) than from 2000 through 2008, especially during the southern migration. However, data from 2002 to 2008 (aerial surveys) show relatively constant numbers, with the exception of 2004 when approximately twice the number of animals were recorded. Raptors and waterfowl are still present and using habitat in the area of the mine. Grizzlies are still found in the area, and mortality rate is within what was predicted. Wolverine continue to be present and using habitat on East Island and in the region. One mine-related wolverine mortality occurred in 2008.
Wildlife Habitat (Vegetation loss)	Determine if environmental assessment predictions (linked to wildlife program) are accurate. Determine extent of loss of vegetation/habitat.	. Surveyed extent of the mine footprint related to vegetation loss	. Total vegetation/habitat loss in 2007 was 0.26 km ^{2}, bringing the total lost to date to 9.66 km ^{2}. This is within original Environmental Assessment predictions (12.67km ^{2}) . Vegetation plots were reassessed in 2008 with no ecologically significant difference in vegetation and ground cover between mine and reference plots for each of the plant communities assessed
Fisheries	Fisheries authorization requirement. Establish additional baseline information. Initiate long-term monitoring programs and identify control sites. Test monitoring methodology. Test modeling predictions.	. DDMI continues to monitor the health of Lac de Gras and had fulfilled various requirements related to its Fisheries authorizations (e.g.—Shoal Habitat studies, Blasting Effects studies)	. DDMI was compliant with its Fisheries Authorizations in 2008
Re-vegetation Test Plots **Country Rock Test Piles**	To establish research programs related to reclamation research. Information gathered from these programs will be used for closure.	. Vegetation assessments were completed in late summer 2008. Data and results continue to be gathered and reviewed each year for use in Closure Planning. . The program continued in the maintenance and monitoring phase. Instruments were sampled and monitored regularly.	. Preliminary results are included earlier in this report and are provided in detail in annual reports provided by the University of Alberta to Diavik. . Initial data has been gathered and will provide on ARD and temperature changes over time, and will be used for preliminary modeling.

Table A2: Adaptive Environmental Management

	Performance/Compliance Expected	Adaptive Management	Mitigation Measures	Current Effectiveness of Measures Taken
Waste	Minimal waste management issues.	All domestic and office wastes are incinerated at the waste transfer area	All employees and contractors are provided orientation on proper waste management. Color-coded garbage bins and posters for non-food waste around site	During Inspector's visits in 2008, no concerns were raised regarding food waste, or the landfill. Only minor deficiencies were identified at the Waste Transfer Area
	Maintained dump site for inert waste materials.	Continued the use of clear plastic bags in all areas of domestic and office space	DDMI Environment Staff conduct regular toolbox meeting discussions regarding waste management. Regular waste inspections are conducted by Environment Staff at the Waste Transfer Area and Landfill. A site-wide compliance inspection is completed weekly. Site Services implemented clear plastic bags in all domestic and office areas to allow staff to verify contents prior to disposal	Improper disposal of waste is identified during DDMI waste inspections (including food waste) despite training and awareness sessions with site staff.
Water	All effluent is treated before being discharge to Lac de Gras, or is recycled. Ammonia levels within water license limits.	Blast Hole Liners used to reduce ammonia dissolution in water Holding times for loaded blast hole patterns is limited to 4 days for wet holes and 2 days for sump blasts Diavik is evaluating the use of treated effluent for dust suppression. Diavik is working with the University of Alberta to evaluate the biological removal of ammonia and other nitroen compounds in the North Inlet Batch plant (cement plant) utilizes treated effluent as a water source instead of fresh water Special Effects Studies are completed when unexpected effects are measured during the AEMP	The North inlet provides retention time for mine water before treatment, allowing for ammonia reduction by natual attenuation. Influent and effleunt in the NIWTP is monitored consistenly for parameters that are indicators of water treatment effectiveness. Daily sampling of pit water, underground water and effluent identifies trends early, before ammonia would become a compliance issue. Diavik has an Ammonia Management Plan that is followed to minimize ammonia loss. Source water (North Inlet, Collection Ponds, PKC) chemistry around site are monitored as part of the SNP.	Ammonia levels in 2008 were well below the license limit of 12 mg/L. Ammonia levels in mine water and effluent continue to decrease with time. Parameters regulated in the Water License in NIWTP effluent remain well below discharge criteria. Unauthorized dischages of water from the NIWTP and from seepage occurred in 2008, each requiring follow-up measures be put in place to minimize the risk of future similar incidents.
Hazardous Materials	No significant spills or non-compliance issues.	All spills are reported, recorded and cleaned up. Alternative biodegradable products are encouraged. New products being brought to site are reviewed by Health, Safety and Environment personnel A new electronic system for MSDS tracking for chemicals onsite is being developed	Orientation and specific training for employees and contractors is provided for handling of hazardous materials Regular waste inspections are conducted by Environment Staff at the Waste Transfer Area and Landfill. A site-wide compliance inspection is completed weekly. Hazardous materials are backhauled each year on the winter road. Prior to backhaul, hazardous materials are stored at the Waste Transfer Area (a contained lined facility) All employees and contractors take WHMIS training	Spills are quickly and effectively remediated. No significant hazardous materials compliance issues were identified in 2008.

Table A2: Adaptive Environmental Management *continued*

Wildlife	No wildlife-related compliance issues.	Caribou are herded away from the airstrip Bears are deflected away from the mine site Wildlife reporting system is in place site-wide, for other wildlife observations Wildlife monitoring programs are adjusted based on results of previous years of studies	Orientation and environmental awareness training related to wildlife on site is provided to all employees Caribou advisory updated as necessary Waste inspections conducted regularly Waste management system in place Study area expanded for caribou based on potentially larger mine zone of influence than predicted.	There was one mine-related mortality of a wolverine in 2008. There were no other wildlife-related compliance issues or incidents in 2008.
Dust	Isolated higher deposition levels due to construction activities (dust deposition is expected to decrease as construction activities at Diavik decrease and the mine switches from open pit to underground operations.	Dust suppressant used at the airstrip (approved by both the Lands Inspector and Transport Canada) Diavik is currently evaluating the use of treated mine effluent for dust supression, which would reduce fresh water use from Lac de Gras The new crusher (being comissioned in 2009) is contained inside a building and has an advanced dust control and collection system. Dust sampling locations are adjusted to provide better coverage of the area for improved data collection	Dust suppression using water during non-freezing periods, at the crusher area and on haul roads	Control of dust from crusher and roads. Dust suppressant will continue to be used on the airport's taxiway and apron in 2009.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Measure consumption of applicable sources of GHGs - primarily diesel combustion Meet Internal GHG Reduction Targets Report GHG Emissions to regulatory agencies.	New waste incinerators (with pollution prevention devices) have been procured and design for their installation is being completed. Diavik is assessing the potential for wind power generation Diavik has variosu fuel consumption reduction initiatives	Use of low sulphur diesel Boiler optimization program Diavik promotes 'green' alternatives and lifestyle to employees	Diavik set new 5-year GHG targets in 2008. DDMI reports GHG emissions annually to appropriate regulators.