

## **Appendix I-1**

Traditional Knowledge Panel Recommendation Tracking.

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Wildlife Monitoring & Management						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report	Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.	Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.	Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.	Distinct values/concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process	Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".	Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.
1.1	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 19	During July/August, a regular training session should be planned for Diavik staff in ways of properly respecting caribou and other animals	Cross-cultural learning is important when there are two ways of knowing wildlife. Scientists and Environment staff have a different way of doing work and understanding wildlife compared to that of TK holders. Respect for wildlife by TK holders means following the traditional laws that govern the relationship between humans and individual species. A successful monitoring program requires good communication and this can be challenging in a cross-cultural setting. Strong relationships and a special effort to understand the differences are key to success.	Respect Reciprocity Traditional Laws	Diavik staff and community assistants participating in the monitoring program undergo onsite and field training prior to initiation of the program. In addition standard operating procedures are revisited in the field throughout the process. In 2012 and 2013, Diavik invited community Elders and youth to participate in the monitoring program to observe staff performance and evaluate procedures. Minor changes were suggested and are currently being reviewed.	Involve community members in caribou monitoring and share knowledge of different practices relating to wildlife.
1.2	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 19, 25	When elders are brought to site for staff training exercises, youth delegates should also be involved	The youth are living in a changing and complex world now. They have skills that the Elders don't, and they can help in the future. Everywhere that the Elders are called upon to share knowledge or observe changes, the youth should be with them to both learn and share. Teaching stewardship is the responsibility of each generation of elders.	Stewardship Intergenerational Social	Due to the nature of remote field work, seating capacity may be limited. Adding a youth component to this program limits Elder participation but has generally been supported by the communities.	When possible, invite Elders and Youth to participate in Diavik activities.
1.3	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 19	The TK-Science camp at the mine site is an important place for developing skills and capacity in cross-cultural caribou monitoring	Elders feel that they can be creative in collaborating with Diavik in a cross-cultural setting that includes observations and knowledge exchanges at the TK/IQ Camp.	Reciprocity	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SoP. Such opportunities may be considered for future camps, depending upon the focus of the camp.	N/A
1.4	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 19	The TK-Science camp (known as the CBM Camp) should be moved to a location north of Diavik on Lac du Sauvage. The setup must be in the Aboriginal way, not in a square, so that it's not threatening to the caribou.	In keeping with traditional laws governing relationship with caribou, the camp should be closer to the caribou migration route in order to develop skills and capacity in cross-cultural caribou monitoring. Aboriginal camps on the land have a specific way of being set up, and this should be respected for the set-up of the TK/IQ camp.	Traditional laws	The camp site has been established in consultation with community members under a land use permit with the WLWB and will not be relocated. The footprint of buildings and other infrastructure will not be changed significantly, in order to reduce further impacts on the environment.	N/A
1.5	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 19	Monitoring results should be reported back to the communities on a consistent basis.	Participants expressed frustration at the lack of communication (and involvement) with community members relating to caribou monitoring at the mine site to date.	Reciprocity	Diavik prepares annual wildlife monitoring reports and an Environmental Agreement (EA) summary report. Additionally, EMAB produces an annual report that summarizes findings and recommendations. Wildlife monitoring updates are also included in annual presentations to communities. Diavik welcomes any further recommendations on how best to ensure that this information reaches individual community members.	Continue to distribute annual reports (which include executive summaries) to community organizations and visit communities as available. Investigate and request feedback on more appropriate methods for communication of monitoring programs & results.

**DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Wildlife Monitoring & Management**

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1.6	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 19	It will be valuable to “check nets” and synthesize what’s already been done by Diavik to incorporate TK/IQ into its processes, and document/share lessons learned from these experiences in order to avoid repeating work already done.	Participants felt that they are often repeating themselves (to same and different companies) about many of these topics/concerns. A sign of being respected is 'being heard'; so to have to continually repeat themselves, TK holders feel disrespected. There is value in reviewing what Diavik has done to incorporate TK/IQ into their work.	Respect	Unclear if recommendation is addressed to the TK/IQ Panel or Diavik. Diavik is open to sharing information about current and upcoming TK/IQ plans and programs with the Panel for their review. Literature reviews have also been done to determine TK/IQ use for closure planning and vegetation.	Confirm if the recommendation is to Diavik or to TK Panel members/facilitators.
1.7	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	Use pictures and/or other visual tools as part of the form for caribou behavioral scans.	Visual representation of the different behaviours of caribou is likely more accurate and would be helpful for people conducting the scans, especially new hires. People see things through a cultural lens and may interpret what is seen differently.	Reciprocity	An effort to take photos displaying various caribou behaviours was undertaken during the 2012 and 2013 monitoring seasons.	DDMI staff are evaluating opportunities to incorporate visual tools into the SoP.
1.8	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	TK holders should be hired on a seasonal basis (i.e. spring through summer) to work with Diavik staff in caribou monitoring.	A TK holder on staff would be helpful in conducting cross-cultural training and monitoring considerations. Tradition requires TK holders to report their observations to each other and to discuss interpretation of those observations.	Reciprocity	Most caribou monitoring is completed from August - October. DDMI brings Elders to site to participate in these monitoring programs each year.	Investigate options for transitioning caribou behaviour monitoring to communities, while continuing to include Elders in current monitoring programs.
1.9	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	Community meetings are a good way to gather more information on how caribou are doing	This can be a means of extending traditional monitoring practices to include scientists. Both parties are able to share their observations on caribou in a face-to-face meeting. Such an approach provides a good opportunity for community members to learn about what is happening at the mine in relation to caribou. And mine employees have a chance to learn what the communities are seeing in their areas.	Reciprocity	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SoP. Diavik hosts annual community meetings that include discussions on caribou and other wildlife. Diavik has also coordinated and participated in many wildlife forums to discuss caribou health and management with numerous stakeholders.	N/A
1.10	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	Caribou observation logs can also be used by community members when they are on the land	TK holders adapt and are willing to use new tools to carry out their stewardship responsibilities. Harvesters in the community may find the Diavik forms useful, and it may be helpful information for ENR.	Social	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SoP. Diavik can supply the field sheets to communities, if requested.	N/A
1.11	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	Include more behaviors in the list for observation	Participants felt that there were other common behaviours not captured in the list. Community members are more familiar with different caribou behaviours and could help to expand the list and capture more detailed information. The intricate TK about caribou and caribou behaviour is required to inform good decisions. For example, caribou that are scared will often put their nose in the air, sometimes jump and then gallop fast; they are threatened because they do not know what is going on.	Reciprocity	Elders from the YKDFN, NSMA and Tlicho participated in caribou behavior surveys in the fall of 2012 and 2013. One additional behavior has been recommended so far: curious (approached).	Consider changes to SoP based on feedback from community members.
1.12	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20; Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.6	Include more categories for herd composition and behaviour; involve two individuals nominated by the TK Panel to assist with updating the SOP.	Community members see caribou herds differently than scientists. For example, there are leaders and followers within a herd. Participants felt this would be helpful information to record because the relationship between herd members is important to understand in making decisions to reduce impacts on caribou.	Reciprocity	Elders from the YKDFN, NSMA and Tlicho participated in caribou behavior surveys in the fall of 2012 and 2013. No additional categories have been recommended to date.	Plans to review suggestions and improve the information in these categories is being considered by Diavik.

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NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
1.13	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	Utilize Aboriginal terms/concepts as identifiers	Participants expressed that there are Aboriginal terms that capture caribou activity or behaviour, perhaps more accurately than English terminology for them. Specific terms and concepts contain unique understandings important in governing the way we treat or 'manage' caribou. Specific terms and concepts contain unique understandings important in governing the way we treat or 'manage' caribou. Addition of such terms to the data form may be helpful for community members participating in surveys.	Symbolism	This may be beneficial in the future, if caribou behavioural monitoring were to transition to communities.	N/A
1.14	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	Injured animals should be sent to ENR for assessment	It would be helpful to have as much information as possible about injured or dead caribou, so that community members are made aware of the cause. TK holders may have other ideas about how to safeguard caribou in the future.	Stewardship Capturing knowledge	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SoP. Diavik has a specific policy and procedures in place for reporting and handling of injured or deceased wildlife, and this involves ENR.	N/A
1.15	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20	Scientists and TK holders analyze dead caribou together	It would be helpful to have as much information as possible about injured or dead caribou, so that community members are made aware of the cause, can share information and learn the way that government analyzes caribou carcasses. TK holders and scientists can exchange ideas on causes and ways to prevent future deaths.	Stewardship Recording knowledge Reciprocity	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SoP. Diavik has a specific policy and procedures in place for reporting and handling of injured or deceased wildlife. Diavik staff do not analyze dead caribou themselves; it is done by ENR.	N/A
1.16	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 20-23	Four key areas for monitoring: 1. Behaviours 2. Herd composition 3. Caribou health 4. Environmental conditions	These were identified as the key concerns of community members that are all factors considered in the traditional monitoring system; they should be monitored by Diavik. Indicators or signs of herd condition were identified within each of these areas.	Stewardship	Many of the indicators recommended that relate to herd composition, health and environment are more appropriate to be studied by government at a regional level. Behaviours and local conditions are included in the current SoP.	N/A
4.1.1	Checking Nets, 23-25 Oct 2012, pg.8; Closure/Reclamation and Landscape History Interim Report, 23-25 October 2012, pg.8	The TK/IQ Panel should develop a report that more fully represents our knowledge and practice for maintaining the well-being of the caribou. TK assumes that all who live on the land of the caribou have stewardship responsibilities and must take these responsibilities seriously.	Many planning and monitoring gaps exist in relation to caribou and Diavik that have yet to be addressed, such as: Aboriginal monitoring approach (harvest camp), stewardship (traditional caribou laws), movement & cumulative impacts (monitor migration with youth), behaviour and herd composition (response to environmental influences, not just to mining). Preference is to monitor the herds when they are moving, north of Diavik.	Stewardship	Recommendation is to the TK/IQ Panel, however Diavik does not view this as within the mandate of the Panel. The Panel could recommend considerations for planning and observing caribou well-being in relation to the development of closure plans & post-closure monitoring programs.	A future Panel session to discuss closure monitoring is expected and caribou will be a part of that discussion.
7.3	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Use traditional techniques (e.g. flags, trees) to keep caribou away from areas that are unsafe (both near and far from site).	Caribou will find their old migration routes, but they also make their own trails that change over time. Some participants recognized that it is important to try to encourage caribou away from harmful areas far before they reach the mine site/East Island. Others felt that it would be impossible to prevent animals from coming to the mine site area. Consideration for guiding caribou on the mainland or around the island is a possible topic for future discussions.	Stewardship	DDMI proposes to hold a TK Panel session in the spring 2016 to discuss wildlife monitoring and management at closure. Further discussions to advance this concept would be well suited to this meeting.	Confirm TK Panel support for a 2016 spring session on wildlife monitoring and management at closure. If supported, DDMI to plan session for April/May 2016.

**DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Wildlife Monitoring & Management**

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7.5	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Create safe passage for caribou over the rock pile and through the site following their old migration routes on the north and south east sides (refer to map developed during session).	Panel members felt that it was not necessary to plan too much for the animals safe passage, as caribou will ultimately go where they want and will find the ramp, road or easy way. Preference was to align the path with the old migration route and to keep the slope similar to that of the test pile - as natural as possible. There are some big rocks at the bottom of the rock pile that would need to be covered. It was seen as important to think about the slope in the winter too - how wind will deposit snow - not just when it is snow free. The berms on top of the rock pile were viewed as a barrier to caribou movement, so it would be preferred to remove them and also to remove the berm around the top of the pile.	Stewardship Seasonality	This is very similar feedback to what community members said at a 2009 workshop relating to caribou at closure. Current closure plans, most notably for the rock pile, generally support this recommendation and the underlying reasons for the recommendation.	DDMI to consider design features that support this recommendation during the next major update to the ICRP (2016).
7.8	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Allow more time for the TK Panel to discuss options for keeping animals away from certain areas (e.g. fencing).	Inuksuit are used to mark caribou crossings (nalluit) in Inuit culture. Other cultures use different techniques as well - e.g. flags, trees. More discussion on traditional and modern methods that can be used to prevent or deter animal presence in certain areas of concern may be useful. For example, some Panel members felt that a fence would be beneficial, while others felt it may be harmful and hard to maintain over time.	Stewardship Recording knowledge	DDMI proposes to hold a TK Panel session in the spring 2016 to discuss wildlife monitoring and management at closure. Further discussions to advance this concept would be well suited to this meeting.	Confirm TK Panel support for a 2016 spring session on wildlife monitoring and management at closure. If supported, DDMI to plan session for April/May 2016.

**DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Landscape & Vegetation (may include references to wildlife/wildlife habitat)**

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report	Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.	Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.	Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.	Distinct values/c oncepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process	Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".	Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.
1.0	A Way of Life, 25 October 2012, pg. 9	Ensure that any caribou trails are clean and clear of debris.	TK provides insights into caribou needs. Caribou are really sensitive about their feet and knowledge passed down over generations tells that it is important to make sure that any areas where caribou travel are clean so that their feet are well taken care of. From Renewing Our Landscape: Caribou feet are really soft so they prefer to travel on sand and eskers, and sometimes hills. Sand is really important. Soft sand can be used to cover jagged rock at water crossings so that caribou can get into and out of the water safely.	Respect Safety	Additional information on what is considered 'clean' is needed in order for Diavik to implement such a recommendation when designing caribou trails for post-closure use. e.g. TK Panel members have discussed the possibility of using fine PK as sand along wildlife access areas (Session 6), but Diavik would need to evaluate the properties of PK in relation to animal health before determining if its use is suitable for caribou trails.	Diavik plans to begin a toxicological study on PK material in 2015.
1.17	A Way of Life, 25 October 2012, pg. 17	A monitoring program that includes (western) science and TK/IQ is the most practical and preferred approach.	Provide an opportunity to continue practicing and integrating different ways of knowing and learning from each other. The mine's presence makes it necessary to develop cross-cultural ways of learning and sharing knowledge. Need to be creative in collaborating with Diavik. A successful program requires good communication and strong relationships.	Reciprocity Trust Shared learning	The TK/IQ Panel is Diavik's preferred method to consider and develop closure monitoring options that incorporate science and TK/IQ. Work to develop trust and communication protocols with the Panel and communities is a part of this approach.	Revise the document "Working Together" (previously created by the Panel under EMAB) to reflect the relationship of Diavik administering the Panel.
1.18	A Way of Life, 25 October 2012, pg. 24	Work with Aboriginal knowledge holders to investigate and experiment with the possible use of deflection zones (e.g. 20 miles away from the mine and another closer to the mine), based on knowledge of migration routes that may help to guide caribou movements away from the mine.	Humans do not control nature, but must take steps to provide for caribou needs when nature has been disrupted. There is no way that you can keep an animal out of its migrating route. Its either going north or south, and they follow different routes. They will go over anything in their path. Traditionally, spruce and other markers such as inuksuit have been used to direct caribou to certain areas. These could be used to try and reduce risks and stress on animals. If they are in a straight line, caribou will follow them and they won't go inbetween the markers, even if there is a large gap. From Renewing Our Landscape: East Island is a shelter for young and injured caribou; they get to it by swimming along the channel (on the north side of the island). South of the lake is jagged rock where caribou could get injured. The east side of the lake is better; there is a sandbar, muskeg and rocks and its good for caribou migration.	Respect Stewardship Reciprocity	Current mine activity levels appear to be sufficient to deter caribou from visiting East Island. Methods such as this may be effective as the mine transitions to closure and post-closure, depending on wildlife use preferences identified for mine site areas by community members.	Work with communities, regulators and potentially other industry representatives to determine wildlife use preferences for the area of the mine after closure.
1.19	A Way of Life, 25 Oct 2012, pg. 25; Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.6	Ensure that TK/IQ knowledge that has been shared in the past is incorporated into future planning, specifically in relation to caribou and vegetation.	Early work that was done for Diavik's Environmental Impact Statement and other planning processes included knowledge about caribou that should be reviewed and used. Include a review of Elder site visits and best practices from the Golder Associates literature review.	Recording knowledge Respect	Diavik is interested in incorporating historical information on caribou and other areas of the environment from the companies documents, as well as external sources such as the West Kitikmeot Slave Study and community TK archives, particularly with respect to mine closure planning. The literature review that was completed by Golder Associates was a first step in identifying the type of information that is available to the public.	DDMI plans to review historical information for the LDG area in relation to caribou use and movement. Literature review of TK relating to plants in the Lac de Gras area was completed in October 2014.
2.5	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, pg. 35	Seasonality of monitoring must be taken into consideration when planning for post-closure monitoring.	Land, water and air are the three key areas of concern for Aboriginal people. TK monitoring seasons are: winter for hare, foxes, wolverine, etc; spring for caribou; summer for fish and water; fall for berries in muskeg and plants.	Seasonality	Diavik is interested in further exploring ideas for closure monitoring with communities. Seasonality should be accounted for in these discussions.	Plan for a discussion on environmental monitoring at closure with the TK Panel.

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Landscape & Vegetation (may include references to wildlife/wildlife habitat)						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
3.4	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, Appendix D, pg.14; Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.5	Leave the airstrip intact with one or two small buildings nearby; do not revegetate it.	Excellent infrastructure for the north as an emergency landing strip for aircraft. A small building can provide emergency shelter, or shelter for those using the area for hunting or fishing.	Reciprocity Safety	Maintenance and liability issues are the key challenges with leaving the airstrip and/or a small building after closure. Diavik would be open to Transport Canada or another party acquiring this airstrip. Alternatively, Diavik would consider leaving the airstrip intact (no reclamation, no on-going maintenance/liability), were this to be preferred by communities & approved by the Board.	Review such considerations prior to finalizing this aspect of the closure plan.

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4.1.2	Checking Nets, 23-25 October 2012, pg.18; Closure/Reclamation and Landscape History Interim Report, 23-25 October 2012, pg.8	Diavik should carry out and make public a review of its use of TK/IQ in its environmental plans and programs. This review should document the successes and lessons learned from TK/IQ studies, and what changes or improvements in adaptive management can be attributed to TK/IQ.	Key concerns in relation to this recommendation are whether Diavik is doing what they said they would do, and community members are concerned with repeating themselves over the years without seeing any results from their suggestions. Community members feel that Diavik needs to demonstrate their use of TK, in respect to the Elders.	Respect Reciprocity	DDMI had a report prepared by Golder Associates titled "Literature Review of Traditional Knowledge Related to the Resource Sector - July 2011". Beyond this, DDMI does not feel that it is necessary to produce a separate report that documents where TK/IQ has been incorporated into its past processes. Many of these initiatives were established during the early years of the mine and it would be difficult to effectively represent the knowledge and provide lessons learned.	Looking forward, DDMI plans to use this response tracking system to document use of TK/IQ recommendations from the Panel. Past TK/IQ projects will be reviewed as necessary for individual topic discussions, e.g. re-vegetation.
5.4	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.5	Smooth slopes on the sides of roads and the airstrip so that they are less steep, and remove large boulders from these areas. Scarify engineered surfaces such as the camp areas, plant site, roads and laydowns. Revegetate to support biodiversity.	Consider revegetating the sides of the airstrip and roads so that they can filter runoff, but avoid revegetating the surfaces. Keep all roads to the pits and airstrip in tact to allow access for monitoring. Sides of old roads and the airstrip should be made less steep and revegetated to filter runoff. They should be relatively smooth and free of boulders so that wildlife can move over the areas safely.	Respect Safety	The current closure plan supports this recommendation and includes contouring of roads, restoration of drainage, surface scarification and revegetation. Some travel routes will be planned, connecting key areas of the old mine footprint for human and wildlife travel.	N/A
5.5	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.5	Remove equipment, unused buildings, pipes, toxic materials and non-biodegradable items from the island.	Panel members refer to traditional practices of always leaving a clean campsite and respecting the land for your use. Buildings, equipment and materials no longer needed should be redistributed to Aboriginal communities if requested.	Stewardship Reciprocity	An approved landfill exists at Diavik (within the rock pile) and will continue to be used for non-hazardous waste materials. Hazardous materials are backhauled off site on the winter road. An evaluation of building or equipment condition would need to be conducted in advance of providing any materials to communities; if the materials were deemed suitable, Diavik would be interested in communities acquiring such items.	Determine salvage options for mine site materials on a case-by-case basis.
7.1	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Do not disturb new areas and protect natural vegetation areas that exist on the Island (with the exception of planned development areas for A21, the rock pile for A21 and any future closure work that involves covering natural vegetation in order to flatten slopes for safe wildlife passage).	Panel members were able to visit areas of natural vegetation and most were happy with how these looked, and recognized the importance of preserving these, where possible. Comments: "I was looking for dust on berries and willows, but I saw that they were pretty clean; seeing it first hand helps." "The berries and leaves in the undisturbed areas look the same as before." "I feel peaceful and good after going out on site; I saw a fox and wolf and ground squirrels." " There were caribou trails at the south side of the airstrip; it looks good. Its good to see the land looks healthy." Panel members also recognized that it is important to balance preservation of natural vegetation with making sure that wildlife can pass through the site safely. For example, participants felt it more important to widen the base of any future rockpile associated with the A21 development, in order for the pile to be lower and less steep for wildlife movement.	Stewardship Natural condition Experiential learning Respect	DDMI understands and respects community interests in protecting areas of natural vegetation that remain on the mine site property while recognizing where it may be beneficial to lose some natural areas in order to promote the safe passage of wildlife through the mine property. The Panel has provided clear guidance on where and when it is appropriate to cover natural vegetation and this aligns well with DDMI's closure plan.	DDMI to consider design features that support this recommendation during the next major update to the ICRP (2016).
7.2	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Study vegetation east and north of the Island to understand good caribou habitat.	Participants felt that tundra vegetation is very powerful; like there is something underneath that is helping it. They noted the importance of moisture for growth. Many participants felt that the environment is powerful, that nature will heal itself and that vegetation at the mine site will grow again on its own. Others felt that what has happened on East Island is not natural, so it cannot be left to Nature alone to heal; Nature needs help in this case. Still others noted that climate change will result in differences; e.g. willows are taller now at places where Panel members used to camp and different species are coming to the north (which Elders predicted in the past). Some participants thought that vegetation on the East Island is different from the mainland (and that this could be from human activity, introduced species or climate change).	Experiential learning Natural condition	Since 2010, DDMI has incorporated a TK component to the lichen study that is conducted on East Island and the mainland. The main focus of the TK component of this study is to identify plants and habitat areas that are used by caribou in various locations on the tundra, up to 40 km (25 mi) away from the mine. This study is done every 3 years and is next planned for 2016.	DDMI to review questions posed to community members in the lichen TK study with the TK Panel and determine if any changes are needed to reflect the Panel's recommendation.



DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Landscape & Vegetation (may include references to wildlife/wildlife habitat)						
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7.4	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Test both natural vegetation and seeded plants (re-vegetation plots) for toxicity.	Vegetation itself was not seen as a concern; the worry is about hazards and concerns for caribou if they eat the plants. Panel members want to be sure that vegetation on the mine site is safe to eat and similar to that farther away on the mainland. Many participants noted that wildlife smell food before they eat it; they may roam around but not eat. Caribou are smart and this is an indication that they know when plants are not healthy for them.	Reciprocity Natural condition Respect	This is planned as part of the re-vegetation study being conducted with the University of Alberta (U of A). Field samples to test for plant toxicity were planned for summer 2015, but the amount of plant material available to sample was too low. U of A plans to conduct greenhouse studies using the same materials and native plants to test for toxicity in the short term, as they can grow plants quicker under controlled conditions. They will then wait until the plants in the plots at the mine are large enough to sample and test as well, so that we have results from both the lab and field.	Communicate results of plant toxicity testing to Panel once obtained.
7.6	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Use fine crushed rock on passage-ways to protect the feet of the caribou (similar to what is on the sides of the airstrip right now – August 2014).	Participants noted that caribou are the most important species to look after and that they must be respected. From 1.0 (above): Caribou are really sensitive about their feet and knowledge passed down over generations tells that it is important to make sure that any areas where caribou travel are clean so that their feet are well taken care of.	Respect	Diavik will evaluate options for crush size on caribou passage ways. A very fine crush, such as that at the airstrip, may not be possible. However, participants noted that the test pile slope material was also considered safe for passage. DDMI will use the surface of the test pile slope to guide final surface material design for caribou passage ways.	DDMI to consider design features that support this recommendation during the next major update to the ICRP (2016).
7.9	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Create slopes on the sides of roads similar to that on the test pile to support safe travel for animals, and use crushed rock (like at the airstrip) on the surface.	All Panel members showed a clear preference for road reclamation that included a relatively flat top with downward sloping sides at a low angle. The material preferred for use in reclaiming such areas is crushed gravel. It was recognized that natural revegetation may be lost by pushing out the sides of roads in order to ease the slope, but this was seen as an overall positive because it allowed safe passage for wildlife.	Respect Experiential learning	The Panel's preferred design for roads at closure is supported. Preference for top surface is to be similar to test piles rather than placing additional crushed gravel.	DDMI to consider design features that support this recommendation during the next major update to the ICRP (2016).
7.10	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Transplant a variety of natural 'tundra mats' and compare them to seeded test plots; this will help natural recovery by maintaining the biodiversity of the area.	The re-vegetation plots were visited and Panel members found it interesting to see the different plants that were growing there (e.g. grasses) when compared to the tundra beside the plots. Many also felt that there seemed to be little vegetation given that it had been 10 years. Researchers explained that growing grass allows the soil to build (nutrients, moisture, etc.) and is the first phase in helping other natural tundra plants to then establish. Panel members felt that there could be benefit in taking natural 'tundra mats' from areas being impacted by mine development (e.g. future A21 rock pile area) and re-planting them in re-vegetation areas.	Natural condition Seasonality	Diavik initially planned to try this approach in the re-vegetation plots established in 2004. However, this approach requires access to an area planned to be disturbed (to take "tundra mats") while at the same time having areas available that require re-vegetation. This situation has not been identified. Currently DDMI does not see an opportunity for this approach.	N/A
7.11	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Use the natural tundra mat to guide plant selection to ensure natural balance.	Similar to recommendation 7.2, it is seen as beneficial to "learn from Nature's quilt" and study the plants that grow together in various areas.	Natural condition Seasonality	The focus for re-vegetation studies to date is to utilize native plants from 'nature's quilt'. The goal for re-vegetation is to establish primary growth (such as grasses) that help to grow soil nutrients, which then allows plants from the surrounding tundra to move in and establish. In this way, Diavik helps to promote growth while allowing for natural processes and plants to occur over time.	N/A
7.12	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	When using fertilizers, use natural local fertilizers like droppings from local animals. The question of treated human sewage needs to be revisited.	Participants noted how caribou droppings have often resulted in better plant growth at traditional camp sites or other areas of the tundra. It was felt that use of such natural fertilizers may be beneficial in the re-vegetation work that Diavik will be doing. Participants were not sure how they felt about using treated human sewage as a fertilizer - a product that is readily available on site and has been used with some success in the re-vegetation test plots. Panel members would like to learn more about what is in the treated sewage before deciding on whether this is an acceptable fertilizer.	Natural condition	Diavik is interested in using treated human sewage waste as fertilizer, given that it is available on site and considered safe to use from a health perspective. The plan is only to use this material as fertilizer during the first couple of years after closure, as it promotes plant growth in the early stages of use and then loses its effectiveness over time. Local animal droppings would only be considered long-term, natural fertilizer and its use would not be a planned activity.	N/A

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Landscape & Vegetation (may include references to wildlife/wildlife habitat)						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
7.15	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	The re-vegetation maps developed in this session are not yet complete and more time needs to be spent discussing and finalizing these.	Participants worked hard to classify various areas of the site in terms of zones for which they would prefer to 1) deter wildlife use, 2) encourage plant growth or 3) engineer areas of safe passage or use for wildlife. The map developed by the women during a break out session was the most supported approach to date, but Panel members felt that this requires more discussion at both the Panel and the community levels.	Intergenerational Stewardship Recording knowledge	Diavik is grateful for the maps developed at this session and views these as a useful tool for discussions with community members, community organizations, regulators and the TK Panel.	DDMI to use these maps as a basis for community engagement in relation to re-vegetation and wildlife use around the mine site at closure.
7.16	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	The TK Panel would like to use maps that show the TK of traditional caribou migration routes as the basis for evaluating the "big picture" and identifying areas for sloping (modification) on East Island at closure.	Panel members recognized that it would be helpful to have access to some of the early work produced prior to mine development that identified the traditional trails used by caribou and identified by Elders during the Environmental Assessment. Participants felt that it would be useful to compile that information onto a map that could then be marked up to show the 3 types of zones to be considered for animal use of the mine area after closure (deter wildlife use, encourage plant growth or engineer areas of safe passage or use for wildlife).	Recording knowledge Respect Natural condition	DDMI proposes to hold a TK Panel session in the spring of 2016 to discuss wildlife monitoring and management at closure. Further discussions to advance this concept would be well suited to this meeting.	Confirm TK Panel support for a 2016 spring session on wildlife monitoring and management at closure. If supported, DDMI to plan session for April/May 2016 and provide maps and TK shared on caribou trails during the Environmental Assessment.
8.1	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Maintain current [TK] camp site until at least 2018	Community members prefer a more traditional approach to spending time on the land. The connection to the land that can be felt at the camp is stronger than what people experience at the mine site, given all the rules and limited ability to be outside. The connection to the land supports each AEMP TK Study participant and lends to a feeling of family and a willingness to share knowledge, which contributes to the success of the program.	Respect Stewardship Recording knowledge Experiential learning	Pending	Pending
8.2	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Consider options to donate camp facilities to people traveling to LdG after the mine closes.	TK Panel members are very interested in continuing to monitor the water and fish in the Lac de Gras area after the mine is closed. Leaving the camp in place would provide them with a base from which to do this. Communities would appreciate the camp facilities and supplies being "sold" (\$1) or donated to a community organization or coordinating body that would oversee such work. Alternatively, if it is not possible to keep the camp intact, Daivik should consider leaving a tent frame in place for travellers that may need emergency shelter.	Experiential learning Reciprocity Safety	Pending	Pending

**DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - North Country Rock Pile (NCRP)**

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
<i>Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report</i>	<i>Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.</i>	<i>Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.</i>	<i>Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.</i>	<i>Distinct values/ concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process</i>	<i>Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".</i>	<i>Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.</i>
2.2	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, pg. 22	Do not allow water to pool on top of the rock pile	Once a small pool of water forms, it gets bigger and becomes a lake that attracts animals. Animals then start to use it. Because the Panel is concerned with the quality of water within or flowing from the pile, there is concern for the health of caribou and other wildlife.	Stewardship	Diavik is not planning to have a water pond on top of the rock pile at closure.	N/A
2.3	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, pg. 23	Have a 'moat' around the rock pile as a way of being able to contain and monitor the water that is coming out of the pile.	Relates back to the concern of water quality coming off/out of the pile. Eskers have cold water flowing out of them because of the permafrost within the esker. The same is likely to happen with the rock pile as permafrost builds up within the pile over the years.	Stewardship	The existing collection ponds surrounding the rock pile serve this purpose and current plans have the ponds remaining until adequate water quality has been demonstrated.	N/A
2.6	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, pg. 45; Appendix D, pg. 8	Some revegetation should be planned for the rock pile. Consider use of good, black soil from the tundra or other eskers in the area. Plant native shrubs such as dwarf birch and willow in the soil near the bottom and allow the remainder to revegetate naturally.	Respect for the land includes respecting natural systems - there is a reason for each plant being there. Introduced species can be harmful and quickly take over; preference is to use naturally occurring plants. Using soil from elsewhere may be acceptable because the Diavik island is a traditional place for caribou to roam and is a good feeding/resting area; another option is to use till from A21. Revegetation will take time but it is the right thing to do. Consider visiting old archaeological sites or other esker sites to view re/growth; exposure will dictate what grows where (shade, leeward, side, top).	Respect Stewardship	The current closure plan does not account for revegetation on the rock pile. Harvesting soils from outside the mine footprint is not being considered. Re-vegetation priority for DDMI is still plant site, laydowns and roads.	N/A
3.1	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, Appendix D, pg.6; Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.4	Simulate an esker when considering the final shape of the rock pile.	Traditional stewardship means leaving things as natural as possible. Make it look as natural as possible by imitating the effects of glaciers and prevailing easterly winds on the surrounding landscape. This includes sloping the top edges so they are rounded, sloping the sides so they are less steep (similar to the test pile) and have varying levels of steepness. Place rock from the pile back into the pit. The top should be flat with berms removed so that caribou can walk safely as there would be fewer places for predators to hide; they may want to use the hill to get away from bugs. Big boulders should be removed, particularly at the bottom of the pile and on the north slope, as wildlife will likely get injured trying to walk over them. The north side should be the most gradual slope, as this will be the area for wildlife and people to access the top.	Stewardship	Simulating a large esker is a preferred approach to re-shaping the rock pile. Closure plans do not include placing rock back in the pit. Diavik anticipates that re-shaping efforts would eliminate the need for large boulders to be removed.	N/A

## DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - North Country Rock Pile (NCRP)

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
3.2	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, Appendix D, pg.7; Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.5	Safe wildlife access needs to be considered for all seasons when designing the final shape of the rock pile. There needs to be soft material in areas where caribou will be; consider the use of PK material for animal paths.	Prevailing winter winds (NE) will result in a smooth snow cover that drops straight down on the lee side of the pile so need to consider TK/IQ in relation to snow drifts. In summer, caribou will go on top of the pile to avoid flies; consider having something for them to eat up there. In fall, caribou will swim across to the island from the northwest, following their old migration path; consider having a caribou ramp across the pile that connects with this access point. Use waste rock to slope the pile and consider an esker 8 miles NE of Diavik as an example. Refer to comment 1.0, Landscape for further information on suitable materials for caribou feet.	Seasonality Stewardship Respect	A caribou 'ramp' (safe access on, off and across the pile) for the rock pile is included in the current version of the closure plan. Additional ideas on design options to provide safe access for wildlife are being discussed with communities, along with technical considerations for design and performance. Diavik would need to evaluate the properties of PK in relation to animal health before determining if its use is suitable for caribou trails.	Diavik plans to begin a toxicological study on PK material in 2015.
3.3	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, Appendix D, pg.12 & 13	Channel water flow to prevent contaminants from reaching Lac de Gras.	Consider using geotextile to line drainage channels downstream of the pile and revegetate these areas. Snow drifts and areas of accumulation need to be considered when planning for drainage. The lake water needs to remain healthy as the people of Kugluktuk live downstream.	Stewardship Reciprocity	Closure plans for the mine consider the use of drainage paths that allow additional time for water to travel over the tundra before reaching Lac de Gras. Diavik's closure goals include land and water that is physically and chemically stable and safe for people, wildlife and aquatic life.	N/A
5.1	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.4	Preference is to lower the height of the rock pile. However, if that is not possible, keep the rock pile height as low as possible while ensuring that contaminants within the Type II and III rock areas are contained.	The biggest concern that Panel members have is chemicals seeping from the pile into the lake or being injected by wildlife drinking the water. While the pile is considered an eyesore and Panel members would like to see it smaller (lower) on account of wildlife concerns, participants also recognize that it is most important for the pile to function well in containing chemicals from entering the environment.	Stewardship Respect	The rock pile has reached its maximum height and matches what was originally permitted for the mine, though capping materials will result in a slightly higher final elevation. Diavik's primary closure goal is to contain Type II and III rock and ensure that water quality from the rock pile seepage is safe for wildlife and humans.	N/A
5.2	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.4	Cap the rock pile with the best materials for biodiversity based on TK and science, using nearby hills as a reference.	Many Panel members believe that nature needs a helping hand; it will heal itself, but conditions to allow re-growth need to be created. Everyone recognizes that things grow slowly in the north, but that over time the area should heal. Panel members desire to see the land as close as possible to how it looked before is the main factor in guiding recommendations. While it is acknowledged that the area will never be the same again, efforts to reclaim areas in a way that resemble natural features is preferred.	Nature is self-healing Stewardship	Material availability will be an important aspect of closure planning. Diavik's preference is to use materials available at the mine site, without having to disturb other areas. Mine rock and till will be the materials available in greatest supply and these are currently being considered for use in capping the rock pile.	Investigate areas that have naturally revegetated around the mine site; evaluate species and substrates.
5.3	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.5	Experiment with different types of wetlands for filtering water that collects at the base of the rock pile.	Traditionally, people tried different things to solve problems and TK holders want to be involved in any new experiments. This method should be combined with current or alternate purification system(s) to treat remaining contaminants. There are opportunities for Aboriginal people to be trained to do this type of monitoring. Panel members recognize that it is not ideal to have a water treatment plant on site forever and that more natural treatment options, similar to many used in communities, are preferred in the long term.	Stewardship	Wetland drainage has been effective in this area in the past and that is what is currently planned for managing water from the rock pile.	Determine preferred drainage pathways, and possibly associated plant life, that would result in water that is safe for humans and wildlife.

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - North Country Rock Pile (NCRP)						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
EMAB-2	Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board TK/IQ Panel Recommendations from February 2013, Letter from EMAB, 8 Oct 2013, pg.2	EMAB recommends that Diavik incorporate into its ICRP research the following question: Will vegetation on the waste rock pile increase snow trap, which will increase run off and increase the chance of leaching?	TK/IQ Panel members have highlighted considerations for snow accumulation in relation to prevailing winds, but have not discussed this in relation to vegetation on the pile.	Stewardship	Not supported as current closure plans for the rock pile do not include revegetation.	N/A
EMAB-3	Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board TK/IQ Panel Recommendations from February 2013, Letter from EMAB, 8 Oct 2013, pg.2	EMAB recommends that Diavik shape rock piles in a way that directs freshet runoff away from Lac De Gras through natural wetlands in order to naturally filter the runoff.	Supports discussions of the TK/IQ Panel preferences of wetland treatment and diverting water away from Lac de Gras for as great a distance as possible.	Nature is self-healing Stewardship	Diavik supports this approach wherever possible but notes that runoff and seepage will eventually reach Lac de Gras. Suggest re-wording to: "...direct freshet runoff and seepage away from Lac de Gras and through seepage wetlands <i>for as long a distance as possible</i> ..." Diavik has also applied this recommendation to the proposed PKC closure option.	N/A
7.9	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Create slopes on the rock pile similar to that on the test pile to support safe travel for animals.	Panel members felt that it was not necessary to plan too much for the animals safe passage, as caribou will ultimately go where they want and will find the ramp, road or easy way. Preference was to align the path with the old migration route and to keep the slope similar to that of the test pile - as natural as possible. Boulder size and angles were also a concern. Panel members noticed some big, sharp rocks at the bottom of the north country rock pile that would need to be covered. It was seen as important to think about the slope in the winter too - how wind will deposit snow - not just when it is snow free. The berms on top of the rock pile were viewed as a barrier to caribou movement, so it would be preferred to remove them and also to remove the berm around the top of the pile.	Stewardship Seasonality	This is very similar feedback to what community members said at a 2009 workshop relating to caribou at closure. Current closure plans, most notably for the rock pile, generally support this recommendation and the underlying reasons for the recommendation.	DDMI to consider design features that support this recommendation during the next major update to the ICRP (2016).
8.30	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Ensure long term scientific monitoring of NCRP to determine if it remains frozen and stable.	The NCRP has been identified as one of the main concerns of Panel members who feel that climate change may affect its integrity and release contaminated water into the environment. As such, Panel members want to make sure that pile remains frozen in the core, as it was designed to be.	Stewardship Intergenerational Seasonality	Pending	Pending

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report	Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.	Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.	Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.	Distinct values/concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process	Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".	Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.
6.1	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 5	Cover PKC area with a combination of natural sand and soil to ensure that the PKC is not over-heating the area (and melting permafrost) and to support natural re-vegetation	Concern was expressed that the dark colour of both the coarse PK and the liner would attract more sun (heat) that would result in permafrost melt. There was also a desire to see the area revegetated as Panel members expect that caribou and other wildlife will attempt to access the area after closure.	Stewardship Respect	The revised closure plan discussed in the October 2013 TK Panel session was approved by the WLWB in May 2014. The current plan includes a rock cover that would be lighter in colour and serve the same purpose as the sand and soil cover proposed by the TK/IQ Panel. The rock cover required to contain the Processed Kimberlite and protect it against wind & water could limit opportunities for revegetation.	Determine relative importance of overall function compared to specific material use with communities.
6.2	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 5	If there were eskers within the PKC area, reclaim these to their original state or as close as possible	A key goal expressed by the TK Panel was to return the landscape to a more natural state.	Natural condition	Need to consider technical requirements that would provide stability of the dam structure after closure. This is likely to limit the ability to re-design the PKC area with features such as an esker.	N/A
6.3	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 5	Re-vegetate the PKC area according to baseline traditional knowledge and science	A key goal expressed by the TK Panel was to return the landscape to a more natural state. Panel members thought that vegetation may help to stabilize the ground.	Natural condition Nature is self-healing	The current closure plan does not include revegetation of the PKC area. It is unlikely that vegetation would help to stabilize the ground in this area given the substrate, cover materials and permafrost development, and also in consideration of the limited root systems of sub-arctic plants. Lichen development on rock/ boulders may develop over time.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.
6.4	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 5	Create wildlife habitat and stabilize ground with transplanted willow	TK/IQ Panel members first leaned toward deterring animals from using this area after closure, but the Panel came to realize through their discussions that caribou and other wildlife will attempt to access the area after closure. For this reason, the vision of the Panel for this area shifted to recreating habitat similar to what was present before the mine was constructed. A key concern that Diavik noted was the instability of the fine PK 'flatlands' or 'beaches' that are contained inside the PKC dam.	Natural condition	The current closure plan does not include revegetation of the PKC area. It is unlikely that vegetation would help to stabilize the ground in this area. Diavik would need to explore possible options and their associated risks if revegetation of the PKC was to be considered.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.
6.5	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 5	Create marshy areas with moss, lichen and berries	This type of vegetation would provide a food source and safe travelways for animals. It would also resemble what the area looked like before the mine was built.	Natural condition	The main focus in closing the PKC is to direct PKC seepage and/or runoff water to marshy areas on the tundra that have moss cover and allow for natural filtration. It is currently preferred to keep the flatland area within the PKC dams dry and sloped toward a planned pond. This would help to stabilize the PK underneath the cover material.	N/A

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
6.6	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 5	Removal of the slime from the mine site upon closure.	Traditional laws and stewardship of the land imply that you do not leave human-made materials behind as it is harmful to water, air or animals. The removal of slime provides a level of comfort and certainty to northern communities that is not otherwise available. This preference is based on the acknowledged problems created by leaving the slurry/slime onsite, in particular safety concerns for people and wildlife and the uncertainties associated with impacts from environmental change (e.g., a rise in temperature and associated drought, permafrost melting, earthquakes) long into the future. Further, it provides an opportunity to return the landscape to a more natural state which is a key goal expressed by the TK Panel throughout sessions to date.	Stewardship	Diavik understands the motivation to remove the slimes from site. However, should the material prove to be non-toxic to people and wildlife, Diavik plans to leave the slimes on site. Should the material be used or accessible to wildlife (directly or indirectly) at closure, it would be beneficial to conduct a toxicological study on the material.	Diavik plans to begin a toxicological study on PK material in 2015.
6.7	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 5	Removing the slime offsite remains the preferred option until Diavik can demonstrate through chemical and toxicological analysis that the slime is not harmful to the environment (i.e. plants, wildlife, fish, and humans).	Upon discussion, Panel members stated that should the slimes prove to be non-toxic, they would be more willing to assess on-site containment options for this material. TK holders need to see for themselves that something is not harmful to the environment. Participants would want to be confident in the results of the scientific testing.	Stewardship	Should the material prove to be non-toxic to people and wildlife, Diavik plans to leave the slimes on site and determine the preferred method for containment that allows for safe use or passage of wildlife in the PKC area.	Diavik plans to begin a toxicological study on PK material in 2015.
6.8	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Return the lake and shoreline to their natural states, as much as possible (e.g. gradual slope)	This approach would create safe access for wildlife, as it is assumed that wildlife will try to use this area after closure.	Safety Respect	It is likely that the shoreline of any reclaimed pond will differ from a natural pond, but it may be possible to recreate some elements of interest to communities.	DDMI conducted a literature review to identify examples of re-vegetation efforts undertaken in northern climates. Completed in October 2014.
6.9	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Ensure that the shoreline (of the PKC lake) is stable and that rocks are of the correct size to be safe for wildlife, especially caribou.	This approach would create safe access for wildlife, as it is assumed that wildlife will try to use this area after closure.	Safety	Another closure goal for Diavik is to have land areas that are physically stable and safe for people, wildlife and aquatic life.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.
6.10	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Line the lake bottom with granite, gravel and rocks and other natural materials that were there before	Create a more natural and stable lake bottom that would be safe for caribou use during the warm months.	Natural condition	One of Diavik's closure goals is to create a final landscape guided by pre-development conditions & TK. Consideration of materials available and suitable for use are evaluated as part of the closure planning process.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.
6.11	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Re-vegetate the lake with water plants of this area	Such plants contribute to biodiversity as they are a food source for other fish and animals. Plants feed fish but may also clean the water that wildlife may to drink and birds are likely to land on.	Natural condition	Current closure plans do not include revegetating lakes with water plants. Because the water pond within the PKC would not be stocked with fish (see below), efforts would also not be made to revegetate lakes with water plants. DDMI prefers to construct this lake in a manner that would not attract wildlife or promote its use.	N/A

**DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area**

<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>TK VALUE/CONCEPT</b>	<b>DDMI RESPONSE</b>	<b>DDMI ACTION ITEMS</b>
6.12	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Re-stock lake with fish and bugs	The desire of Panel members is to recreate pre-mine conditions. The limitations of water movement after closure were discussed in relation to elevation changes in this area; historic water flow patterns between Lac de Gras and the PKC area that would be necessary to support fish and bug life would be incredibly difficult to achieve.	Natural condition	Current closure plans do not include re-stocking fish and bugs in East Island lakes, and this includes the lake within the PKC area. Water flow patterns that would be similar to historic conditions and possibly allow for fish and bug life in the PKC pond are not planned for this area. As discussed, elevation changes from mine development would prevent this from occurring.	N/A
6.13	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Recreate small ponds along the drainage route to encourage settling and healing of the water and fish habitat	There is a strong belief expressed by the Panel that nature heals itself and that it can be disrespectful to interfere with nature, but that humans can help to create the conditions to support healing. Encouraging longer drainage paths that utilize small ponds increases the chance of having cleaner water when it reaches Lac de Gras.	Nature is self-healing	Diavik agrees with this recommendation and the proposed drainage path for a pond within the PKC area flows across the tundra, and passes through 3 small ponds along the way.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.
6.14	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Support the drainage streams to encourage fish to migrate from Lac de Gras to the reclaimed lake	The desire of Panel members is to recreate pre-mine conditions. The limitations of water movement after closure were discussed in relation to elevation changes in this area; historic water flow patterns between Lac de Gras and the PKC area that would be necessary to support fish and bug life would be incredibly difficult to achieve.	Natural condition	The footprint of the PKC extends close to the shoreline of Lac de Gras which could make it very difficult to reduce the slope of the dam in some key areas. The elevation difference for the PKC area at closure will be significant when compared with the original lake in that area, making it very difficult to re-establish baseline conditions. Technical considerations also need to be taken into account; the dam walls still need to contain PK material that would remain after closure.	N/A
6.15	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Make the closure lake as similar to the original lake, as much as possible	The desire of Panel members is to recreate pre-mine conditions and plan for safe usage of the area by wildlife.	Natural condition	Material availability will be limited and Diavik prefers to use material available at the site, without disturbing new areas. It is likely that the shoreline of any reclaimed pond will differ from a natural pond, but it may be possible to identify and recreate some elements of interest to communities.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.
6.16	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Provide sufficient travel-ways for caribou and muskox over the dam through re-sloping and topping with smaller material	This approach would create safe access for wildlife, as it is assumed that wildlife will try to use this area after closure.	Safety Respect Stewardship	The current closure plan does not include re-shaping of the PKC dams. Any proposed changes would need to be evaluated for possible risks and discussed with communities. The footprint of the PKC extends close to the shoreline of Lac de Gras which could make it very difficult to reduce the slope of the dam in some key areas. Technical considerations also need to be taken into account; the dam walls still need to safely contain PK material that would remain after closure.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.
6.17	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Recognizing that caribou may return, provide areas of soft materials that are good for caribou feet so that they may pass over the reclaimed site	TK holders care about the comfort of animals and want to avoid creating stress for them. This approach would create safe access for wildlife, as it is assumed that wildlife will try to use this area after closure.	Safety Respect Stewardship	The current closure plan does not include cover materials that would provide access over the PKC dams. Any proposed changes would need to be evaluated for possible risks and discussed with communities.	In consultation with communities, conduct further research and advance the plan for the PKC closure concept approved by the WLWB in May 2014.



DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
6.18	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Leave some areas steep to encourage snow accumulation for wolverine and other denning wildlife (e.g. wolf, bear, fox, ground squirrel, etc.)	This approach would create safe access for wildlife, as it is assumed that wildlife will try to use this area after closure.	Safety Respect Stewardship	This would be achieved with the current closure plan.	N/A
6.19	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	Open up sections of the dam to recreate natural water flow	The desire of Panel members is to recreate pre-mine conditions. The limitations of water movement after closure were discussed in relation to elevation changes in this area; historic water flow patterns between Lac de Gras and the PKC area would be incredibly difficult to achieve.	Natural condition	The footprint of the PKC extends close to the shoreline of Lac de Gras which would result in a very short pathway for water to travel and heal before entering Lac de Gras. This conflicts with previous guidance to route water overland for as long as possible, and DDMI's preference is the latter. Technical considerations also need to be taken into account; the dam walls still need to safely contain PK material that would remain after closure.	N/A
6.20	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	The TK Panel requests that DDMI starts to remove any new slime from site, effective immediately	The Panel felt it important to stop adding to the volume of slimes that has already accumulated on site.	Stewardship	DDMI is unable to immediately start removing slimes from site, as there is no alternative storage options available or permitted, nor is there an acceptable method of transport available.	N/A
6.21	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	The TK Panel requests that DDMI provide an overview of the sixteen closure options that have been considered and the preferred five options identified (including costs). Further, the TK Panel requests that DDMI provide an overview and cost estimate to remove the slime from the mine site.	The options, reasons and costs were important for the TK/IQ Panel to understand in consideration of their own assessment.	Reciprocity	The options were reviewed with Panel members, though cost information was not available at the time the information was presented.	Diavik provided the Panel with the additional information requested.
6.22	Processed Kimberlite Containment Interim Report, 24-28 October 2013, pg. 6	The TK Panel recommends that DDMI explore ways of treating and removing slurry/slime with other diamond mines in the area to make it feasible	The assumption here is that costs will be reduced by working together.	Stewardship	Should such measures be necessary in the future, DDMI would be willing to explore such options in cooperation with other mines.	N/A
7.7	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Create barriers and other means between the rock pile and PKC to discourage animals from going into the PKC area	Diavik provided feedback to the Panel at the start of Session 7 that a number of their recommendations from Session 6 (PKC) would not be possible, so Panel members had to re-evaluate their preferred approach to managing this area after closure. Participants realized that more discussion is required to develop alternate recommendations for the PKC. However, Panel members also noted that it is important to consider having a barrier between the rock pile and PKC that would prevent or deter animals from going into the PKC area. Keeping a steep slope on the side of the rock pile that is beside the PKC was recommended by the Panel.	Stewardship	The Panel's preference for design that prevents or deters caribou from travelling from the (north country) rock pile to the PKC is supported. The design approach to achieve this will need to be considered, as maximum slopes required for cover placement may not be sufficient in themselves to act as a barrier to movement.	DDMI to consider design features that support this recommendation during the next major update to the ICRP (2016).

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
8.11	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Monitor and filter two streams from the east and west sides of the PKC by Mother Nature through mosses, bogs; moss should be placed throughout the channel. In the short term, install an industrial filtering system. Monitor this water quality.	Another key concern for communities is the water quality of the PKC. Natural methods to filter water (e.g. moss) and planning for water to follow a long pathway to Lac de Gras are the Panel members preferred, long-term water treatment approaches. Recognizing that the development of moss may take time, it would be prudent to consider using an industrial filtering system to treat water flowing from the PKC once the mine closes and until such time as a natural filtering system has established. Water flowing from the PKC should be monitored scientifically for water quality.	Stewardship Nature is self healing Natural condition	Pending	Pending

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Open Pits						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report	Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.	Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.	Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.	Distinct values/concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process	Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".	Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.
8.9	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Do not breach dikes until the TK Panel is satisfied with the water quality through visual inspection and reviewing results from scientific analysis.	Panel members have repeatedly expressed the importance of 'seeing with their own eyes'. It is important to continue to involve Panel members in key decisions during the closure phase of the mine. One of the most important phases to supporting this process will be prior to breaching the dikes. If Panel members are satisfied with what they see and learn, they can support reconnecting the dike areas to Lac de Gras.	Stewardship Experiential learning Consensus Respect	Pending	Pending
8.20	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Leave the land between the pits and the dikes as it is for natural regrowth when flooding.	Much of the natural lake beds that are exposed inside the dike have been undisturbed for many years and have had substantial growth of terrestrial (land) plants. Panel members felt that these plants should be left in place. While they will likely die once they are under water, they will help to establish other water plants and provide food for bugs that live in the water.	Nature is self-healing Natural condition	Pending	Pending
8.21	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Leave dikes as they are (i.e. do not modify the slope or current construction).	Panel members had much discussion over the dikes. In the end, many felt that the dikes will act as islands and offer protection from wind and waves inside (good for small and resting fish). The outside of the dikes would be perfect for bigger fish and other fish to swim along, and many Panel members that this is where they would set nets.	Stewardship Social	Pending	Pending
8.22	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Vary depths of built reefs.	Keeping some parts of the reef deeper and some shallow allows for current to run through the area. Keeping the reefs under water will allow the water to freeze and the ice to grow really thick for safe travel. Building islands that extend out of the water was considered by the Panel at one point, but they ultimately preferred keeping the reefs under water, given that the dikes will become islands once they are breached.	Stewardship Social	Pending	Pending
8.23	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Don't build, or minimize building reefs on previous lake bottom areas inside the dike area (i.e. protect undisturbed and naturally vegetated areas).	Similar to the feedback received during the revegetation session (#7), Panel members were interested in preserving areas inside the dike that had not been disturbed by mining activities. Reef construction should be focussed on areas within the dike where disturbance has already occurred.	Stewardship Natural condition Nature is self healing	Pending	Pending
8.24	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Ensure good fish habitat for rearing, feeding and resting on reefs inside dike.	A combination of sand and gravel are the preferred materials to use for building reefs and new areas of lake bed, as this is what was there in the beginning (i.e. before mining). Fish that are just born like shallow areas with gravel and a bit of sand or till (original lake bottom sediments). Little fish don't like too much sand, though, and minnows will often die in these types of areas. There was alot of debate about what type of habitat to develop inside the dikes, but Panel members ultimately felt that there was enough good spawning habitat elsewhere in Lac de Gras, so the focus for this area should be shelter for feeding and resting.	Recording knowledge Stewardship Natural condition Experiential learning	Pending	Pending
8.25	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Stock water in open pits with bugs to improve water quality.	Many Panel members identified that bugs in the water and on the lake bottom are beneficial to fish and the environment. Their continued presence is also an indicator of good water quality. Adding bugs to areas that were previously disturbed could help to reclaim those areas.	Recording knowledge Stewardship Natural condition Experiential learning	Pending	Pending
8.26	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Provide opportunity for the TK Panel to view the present shoreline when snow-free to consider further recommendations (in spring).	Panel members have repeatedly expressed the importance of 'seeing with their own eyes'. This Panel session was held in December in Yellowknife, so many members were basing their discussions on memory and hadn't closely looked at the shoreline areas of the pits in the past. In order to confirm their preferences, Panel members would like to visit the shoreline areas within the dike when there is no snow on the ground.	Stewardship Experiential learning	Pending	Pending

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Open Pits						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
8.27	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Break-up the 1 km cliff on pit A418 with slopes (to make it safe for caribou).	There was a concern that a cliff feature at the edge of a lake could result in caribou or other animals being injured or killed, especially if it was used by predators as a hunting technique. Additionally, the length of the existing cliff would mean that caribou would have to swim up to 1 km to get out of the water. As such, it was felt that adding slopes at regular intervals would be helpful for animals to get in/out of the water safely.	Stewardship Experiential learning Sharing knowledge	Pending	Pending
8.28	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Leave current roads into the pits (e.g. A154).	Panel members found it acceptable to leave the ramps (that are currently used for vehicles to enter the pits) in place at closure, as they could provide safe access for wildlife into and out of the lake.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending

**DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - North Inlet**

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
<i>Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report</i>	<i>Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.</i>	<i>Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.</i>	<i>Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.</i>	<i>Distinct values/concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process</i>	<i>Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".</i>	<i>Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.</i>
7.14	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Relating to re-vegetation, the North Inlet requires further discussion in terms of it being a no go zone, replanting zone or encouraging zone for wildlife.	The men and women had separate break out sessions to develop their ideas on how best to manage various areas of the mine after closure. Many of their ideas were similar, but the suggestions for the North Inlet differed greatly. Panel members recognized that more information is needed from Diavik relating to the water quality and closure plan for the North Inlet pond, before a decision can be made on vegetation and wildlife access.	Stewardship Reciprocity	Diavik is grateful for the maps developed at this session and views these as a useful tool for discussions with community members, community organizations, regulators and the TK Panel. Further information relating to the North Inlet water quality and closure plan will be planned for a future TK Panel session.	DDMI to use these maps as a basis for community engagement in relation to re-vegetation and wildlife use around the mine site at closure. DDMI to plan a TK Panel session for the North Inlet once all relevant information is available.

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Water and Fish						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
<i>Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report</i>	<i>Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.</i>	<i>Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.</i>	<i>Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.</i>	<i>Distinct values/concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process</i>	<i>Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".</i>	<i>Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.</i>
8.3	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	In future programs, document why certain fish are rejected by Elders.	It was noted that one of the participants in the 2015 AEMP TK Study rejected two fish for processing, but the reasons why were not well documented. It would be helpful to capture these reasons in future studies.	Experiential learning Sharing knowledge	Pending	Pending
8.4	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Water testing should be done by tasting fresh water and by boiling the water, letting it set overnight and drinking it the following day (observe scum and clarity).	Panel members recognized that not all people may drink tea, and that it would be better to use plain water to taste the lake water quality. In this way, the water is natural and any impurities would be easier to identify. However, the benefit of also boiling the water allows people to see if anything with the water changes after being heated, e.g. has a layer of scum, or materials settle out. It was agreed that people could make tea with the lake water on their own, if that was important to them.	Experiential learning Sharing knowledge	Pending	Pending
8.5	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Set fish nets on both sides of the island.	Panel members felt that it is important to capture fish on both sides of East Island and closer to the mine itself. They would like to plan ahead for this for the next AEMP TK Study in 2018.	Experiential learning Sharing knowledge	Pending	Pending
8.6	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Ensure two Elders and two youth from each group attend future camps and meetings.	Panel members expressed that having young people participate in the AEMP TK Study, meetings and monitoring is critical for effective monitoring in the future. Having two young people from each community present increases their comfort level, as many are shy, and helps to make sure that the Elders are properly cared for. Members recognized that they could help support this process by talking with their organizations and encouraging them to find youth to attend.	Respect Experiential learning Intergenerational Sharing knowledge Stewardship Traditional laws	Pending	Pending
8.7	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Sample fish and water from the Narrows (in both LdG and LdS).	Concerns over future development of the Jay Pipe in Lac du Sauvage was a driver for Panel members to recommend sampling water and fish from the area around the Narrows (between LDS and LDG) as part of the AEMP TK Study.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending
8.8	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Consider additional water sampling locations from different areas.	At closure, or with future development, community members may want to add water sample locations to the AEMP TK program.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending
8.10	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Focus water quality monitoring on the NCRP.	The NCRP has been identified as one of the main concerns of Panel members who feel that climate change may affect its integrity and release contaminated water into the environment. As such, Panel members want to make sure that water from the pile is monitored for quality.		Pending	Pending
8.12	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Monitor fish spawning areas closely, especially in the SE part of island (i.e. area just south of the pits).	Panel members are concerned about fish spawning in potentially contaminated areas, so they want to know if fish are using the areas close to the mine after closure.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Water and Fish						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
8.13	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Monitor and test water in pits and around East Island regularly.	Panel members were concerned with pit water quality once the pits were refilled with water because of potential contaminants. It is recommended to sample the water frequently and watch for wildlife using the water (drinking, swimming). If wildlife avoid water, there could be a concern about the water quality. Similarly, other areas around the mine site should also be monitored for water quality where water can run off into Lac de Gras.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending
8.14	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Regularly stock on-island pond water with bugs to improve water quality.	Many Panel members identified that bugs in the water and on the bottom of lakes are beneficial to fish and the environment. Their continued presence is also an indicator of good water quality. Adding bugs to areas that were previously disturbed could help to reclaim those areas.	Recording knowledge Stewardship Natural condition Experiential learning	Pending	Pending
8.15	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Test water scientifically and not by tasting.	Panel members are uncomfortable with the idea of tasting water, as a way to test water quality, for water that is on the mine site. Panel members noted that scientific sampling is important for water testing, as it tests for things that cannot be seen or tasted. They also noted that visual inspections of the water (in the same areas that science samples would be taken) would be important for community members after closure.	Stewardship Safety	Pending	Pending
8.16	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Regularly measure heavy metals all around island.	Panel members were concerned with water quality around the island, largely in respect to animals consuming it and water from the island entering the lake. Metals can be a concern because of equipment and infrastructure that were used for the mine.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending
8.17	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Monitor water in late May and early June as these are critical times (i.e. melt).	Panel members know from experience that spring thaw produces the greatest amount of water that would runoff the island and into the lake over a short period of time. The volume can also pick up a lot of dirt and material from the ground and transport it to the lake. Therefore it is important to monitor water quality during this time, in addition to regular sampling.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending
8.18	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Regularly measure water quality in all bays, drainage and run-off.	Panel members know from experience that water runs off the island and into the lake, taking many materials from the land along with it. Therefore it is important to monitor water quality in runoff and in areas that receive the runoff.	Stewardship	Pending	Pending
8.19	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Annually check for algae growth around shorelines as too much can be an indicator that there is less oxygen for the fish.	Panel members have experience with lakes in their home regions that have changed over the years. Many noted how algae and moss can be helpful in cleaning water, but too much build up of algae, especially along shorelines, may be an indicator that the water is not of good quality for fish. This is something that community members can help to identify through visual inspections of shoreline areas near the mine.	Stewardship Experiential learning	Pending	Pending

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - Spiritual Considerations						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/ CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report	Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.	Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.	Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.	Distinct values/concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process	Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".	Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.
2.4	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 Dec 2012, pg. 25	Renew relationship with the area after closure.	Spiritual ceremonies to invite the spirits to return to the mine site will be requiredresponsibilities require people to make amends to the spirits of the land for the damage created by the mine. It is important that current and future generations maintain their relationship with their homelands that surround the mine. Aboriginal harvesters will travel where the caribou go, and provided that the area is made safe and accessible for caribou, they will go there again. For this reason, Aboriginal people's connection with the land needs to be renewed and/or maintained after closure.	Traditional laws Stewardship	Diavik is open to recommendations on how best to approach this with each of the five Aboriginal Participation Agreement communities.	To be determined
4.3.1	Closure/Reclamation and Landscape History Interim Report, 23-25 October 2012, pg.6	Visit burial, archaeological and heritage resource areas close to the mine.	Provide comfort to community members that important sites have been preserved and that this historical connection still exists with the land in this area; important for youth to know the locations and stories behind these sites.	Intergenerational Stewardship Experiential learning	This type of activitiy could be incorporated into plans to renew the community's relationship with the land in this area after closure.	To be determined
4.3.2	Closure/Reclamation and Landscape History Interim Report, 23-25 October 2012, pg.6	Conduct a tobacco (or other) ceremony when the company is ready to leave the island.	Heal and reconcile the relationship with the land once all work is complete. The type of ceremony may be different for different cultures.	Symbolism Stewardship	This type of activitiy could be incorporated into plans to renew the community's relationship with the area after closure.	To be determined



DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - General (including TK/IQ Panel Process)						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
<i>Assigned by DDMI unless otherwise indicated in report</i>	<i>Be as specific as you think is appropriate; for example a section or page of the document, a recommendation #, general comment, etc.</i>	<i>Recommendations should be as specific as possible and explain an action that you believe is necessary; supporting information or rationale should be explained in the "context" column.</i>	<i>Context should contain all the information needed to understand the rationale for the accompanying recommendation.</i>	<i>Distinct values/ concepts that are contained in Traditional Knowledge and can help to guide decision process</i>	<i>Responses should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation".</i>	<i>Actions should be as specific as possible, relating the issues raised in the "recommendation"; where possible, a timeframe may be included.</i>
1.20	A Way of Life, 25 October 2012, pg. 25	Youth should be involved with the TK/IQ Panel and included in discussions about closure.	Youth live in a changing and complex world and have skills that the Elders do not. They need to learn about their culture and history, as well as about the mines. They will be the future caretakers of the land and the ones speaking for their communities in the future, so they must be a part of the discussions and decisions.	Intergenerational Social Stewardship	Diavik sees value in having youth participate in TK/IQ Panel sessions, where possible.	Youth involvement was incorporated into the October 2013 Panel session, and also plans to include youth in future sessions.
2.1	Renewing Our Landscape, 7 December 2012, pg. 9; 19 July 2012 e-mail from EMAB	Arrange for a visit to the mine site to see some of the structures that are being discussed for closure, specifically the North Country (waste) Rock Pile. Preference is to stay at a camp on the land, rather than in mine site accommodations.	In order to provide effective and helpful advice, Panel participants need to see areas in person. A fundamental principle in TK/IQ is that "being knowledgeable" requires an experiential context of what is being discussed, as TK comes to the forefront of peoples minds when they are on the land that they are discussing. This helps to understand the area as it was traditionally and to comprehend the change and scale of the current landscape.	Recording knowledge Experiential learning	Diavik sees value in having TK/IQ Panel members visit the mine site. For safety reasons, visitors stay at the mine site accommodations.	In response to this request, a site visit and follow up meeting in Yellowknife was arranged for 20 & 21 August 2012. Diavik also began to hold TK/IQ Panel meetings at the mine site in October 2013, when the Panel began to be administered by Diavik.
4.1.3	Checking Nets, 23-25 October 2012, pg.19; Closure/Reclamation and Landscape History Interim Report, 23-25 October 2012, pg.8	Diavik to develop and maintain a tracking sheet for documenting progress on recommendations and action items and present progress to the panel at the beginning of sessions.	Desire for Panel members to see the results of their work and obtain a response from Diavik. Shared learning and acknowledging contributions of others is an important tradition. There is an opportunity to learn from their experience and any recommendations that are implemented. There may be a need to revisit recommendations that are either ineffective, or are carried out or interpreted incorrectly. It is also an opportunity to celebrate successes achieved by the Panel and Diavik.	Recording knowledge Respect Reciprocity	Diavik is committed to providing a response to all Panel recommendations. Diavik also requested that EMAB provide past Panel recommendations to DDMI for response.	This Excel spreadsheet is the proposed tracking system and was reviewed and supported by the TK/IQ Panel. Updates to this spreadsheet are done over time and communicated in person to Panel members, and shared with the public as necessary.
4.1.4	Checking Nets, 23-25 October 2012, pg.20	Women to have opportunities to participate in TK/IQ Panel – especially for discussions on caribou and vegetation.	Women have specific roles in Aboriginal communities and the knowledge they can contribute is different from that of men. There needs to be respect for the distinct knowledge of women, as Elder women have special gifts and understandings that are important for carrying out stewardship responsibilities.	Respect Recording knowledge	Recommendation is to the TK/IQ Panel or their community organizations. DDMI does not select Panel participants but could request community organizations to include women participants, as recommended by the Panel.	A request to add women participants for the August 2014 re-vegetation Panel session was sent to communities, as this had been suggested by the Panel in the past.

DDMI TK Panel Recommendations and Response Tracking - General (including TK/IQ Panel Process)						
NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
4.1.5	Checking Nets, 23-25 October 2012, pg.20	Extend length of Panel sessions to 4 days.	Three days is not enough to review documents, learn about the context of the topic(s) and share new knowledge. The fourth day is key to completing the review and verification necessary to respectfully document knowledge and develop a complete document that all parties are happy with.	Recording knowledge Consensus Respect	A longer meeting is supported, provided that it results in an approved set of transcripts and recommendations by the end of the session.	Starting with the October 2013 TK/IQ Panel session, each Panel meeting is planned to be 4 days at the mine site. Transcripts are to be produced and presented to Panel members daily to be verified on-site, where possible.
4.1.6	Checking Nets, 23-25 October 2012, pg.21	Include Aboriginal words or terms in reports as appropriate. Keep wording in reports simple and make summary notes available soon after a meeting.	Some Aboriginal languages include concepts that are very precise and reflect a more complete understanding than what can be translated. Language contains distinct concepts unique to TK so the spiritual premise of certain terms contained within the language can often get lost in translation. Plain language should be used so that all people can understand it, regardless of their language or reading skills. It is important for participants to review their words and make sure they were recorded and/or interpreted correctly while the words are still fresh in participant's minds.	Symbolism Recording knowledge	TK/IQ Panel members should work with their interpreters and the facilitators to ensure that important Aboriginal words or terms are captured within transcripts and/or reports. Diavik makes efforts to report the results of their programs in different ways, for different audiences.	TK Panel reports are to use basic or plain language and efforts will be made to continue to make transcripts available daily for review.
4.1.7	Checking Nets, 23-25 October 2012, pg.21	An Aboriginal facilitator would be of benefit to the TK/IQ Panel.	Panel meetings should be organized in a way that fits with the Aboriginal way of knowing. This leads to improved communication, interpretation and understanding of the value of participants messages.	Respect	Diavik sees value in having an Aboriginal facilitator involved in the TK/IQ Panel sessions, provided that this approach continues to be supported by Panel members.	Joanne Barnaby has been contracted to co-facilitate TK Panel sessions.
4.2.1	Working Together, 23-25 October 2012, pg.8	Develop a TK/IQ Panel manual that would be regularly revised to reflect the Panel's process, topics and lessons learned over time.	There are few models for this type of organization or work so it is important to document the Panel's mandate, protocols and procedures. This approach should be recorded in an effort to develop best practices and learn from challenges. Panel facilitators would be responsible for updating the document, for review and verification by Panel members.	Recording knowledge Consensus Respect	Diavik supports the development of, and on-going updates to a TK/IQ Panel Manual. Discussions relating to Panel priorities and schedule should also be included in such a document.	Update the "Working Together" manual to reflect the change in administration of the Panel from EMAB to Diavik.
5.6	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.6	Identify opportunities for Aboriginal participation in closure activities.	The TK/IQ Panel identified landscaping, planting, design and experiments as ideal for Aboriginal participation. Training youth to assist with site activities at closure will be important.	Stewardship Respect Recording knowledge Intergenerational	Diavik expects that the majority of closure activities will be completed by Aboriginal people and companies, and plans to work with communities over the next few years to identify and realize such opportunities.	N/A

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5.7	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.6	Engage the TK/IQ Panel in preparations for Elder programs at the mine site.	Panel members see an opportunity for them to assist with defining discussion topics, seeking input on how to prepare Elders and make full use of the visit and how to respectfully document their observations. The Panel can also advise on proper methods for Elder care during such site visits.	Respect Recording knowledge Reciprocity	Diavik is currently re-evaluating its approach to community engagement with communities. There may also be an opportunity for the TK/IQ Panel to assist with this process.	N/A
5.8	Closure Reclamation & Landscape History Interim Report, 19-22 February 2013, pg.6	Ensure experts are available to TK/IQ Panel members as needed, based on discussion topics.	It is important for Panel members to have access to technical and/or scientific experts for the topics being discussed, so that they can learn as much information as possible and therefore make informed recommendations. Such an approach supports the cross-cultural learning style that the Panel follows and allows for quicker progress.	Reciprocity	Diavik views this approach as beneficial as well, and has supported the Panel with such expertise in the past.	Continue to work with the TK/IQ Panel facilitators to identify the required resources and expertise needed for each Panel session.
EMAB-1	Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board TK/IQ Panel Recommendations from February 2013, Letter from EMAB, 8 Oct 2013, pg.2	EMAB feels that Diavik is proceeding in the right direction in working towards answers to these and other questions but recommends that DDMI conduct on-site workshops or community consultations or a combination of both. When this work is completed then EMAB will review the results and if necessary we will convene the TK/IQ Panel in order to review the process, methodology, and results.	References DDMI questions posed by DDMI at the February TK/IQ Panel session relating to NCRP shape, reclamation of roads & laydowns, and revegetation.	N/A	October 2013 TK/IQ Panel session was at the mine site. Diavik consults with communities through Closure Working Groups and public meetings held within the communities. In accordance with a letter received on 7 August 2013, EMAB gave Diavik permission to administer the TK Panel.	N/A
7.13	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Complete the TK literature review report so that it can be used as a guide in the vegetation program and closure plan, and be available to communities.	As previously suggested by the Panel, there is value in compiling the existing TK that has been captured by community or company research in the past. Much of this information was compiled prior to Session 7, but a report was not completed. The Panel would like to see a complete report.	Recording knowledge	Diavik supports the completion of the literature review report that was initiated for TK Panel Session 7.	Literature review of the TK of plants in the Lac de Gras region was completed in October 2014.
7.17	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Have a women's only session in the field next summer to address vegetation and other issues of interest to them.	Some Panel members felt that there would be a benefit to holding a 'womens only' session in the future, as this may create a more acceptable space for sharing the knowledge that is specific to women.	Traditional laws Respect Recording knowledge	Diavik's preferred approach, that has also been supported by Panel members, is to focus on creating an opportunity for women to participate in the TK Panel sessions on a regular basis, rather than holding specific women only sessions for certain topics. There is important knowledge that women have to share on all topics.	Diavik to request a woman participant from each community organization to attend each TK Panel session.

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7.18	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Diavik must meet its commitments to support a minimum of two TK Panel sessions a year.	Panel members felt that momentum is necessary to keep the Panel engaged and not have to start from scratch every time they meet. Participants recognize the number of topics and discussions that should occur prior to closure, and that this will take time.	Respect Reciprocity	Diavik is committed to the TK Panel and supports meeting on a regular basis. However, the number of meetings per year is not seen to be as important as making sure that we have the right information available to share and that session topics are relevant to the most current closure considerations. For example, during 2015, many TK Panel members were involved in multiple meetings for the AEMP TK Study, making it difficult to arrange a TK Panel session during the summer.	Diavik to provide suggested meeting topics and times for the following year at the last session in the previous year (e.g. plan for 2016 is provided at end of 2015), for discussion by Panel members.
7.19	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	TK panel members need to verify TK recommendations with elders back home.	Panel members feel that the results of each session are important to be shared with Elders in their respective communities. While Diavik has a role to play in doing this as well, Panel members felt that they also have a responsibility to discuss each session outcome with respected Elders on a more informal basis, and incorporate any feedback they receive into future Panel sessions.	Traditional laws Respect Recording knowledge	Diavik encourages Panel members to informally share what they learned and recommended with their elders and organizations back home. Any feedback they receive can be shared with the Panel during the recommendations review in the next session.	N/A
7.20	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Require one male and one female member from each community organization on the TK Panel (or formal alternates); where possible, members must know the LDG area (directed to Aboriginal governments).	Panel members recognize the different knowledge that males and females have, and that both types of knowledge must be recognized and incorporated into the TK Panel closure planning process. While there has been much success in keeping Panel members consistent over time (in an effort to build knowledge and familiarity with the mine and its closure plans), past participants have only been males. Incorporating females into the Panel will result in a change in Panel membership in the near future, but the value and depth of knowledge this change would bring is more important to Panel members than maintaining consistency of past membership.	Traditional laws Respect Recording knowledge	Diavik has incorporated this recommendation into the meeting notifications sent to the community organizations that arrange for their member participants. It is ultimately the community organization's decision of who to send, so we encourage TK Panel members to also relay their recommendation in person to their community's staff.	Diavik to include this request in future correspondence with community organizations that arrange meeting participants.
7.21	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Formalize our recommendations to Aboriginal governments to have youth participate.	All participants recognize the important role that youth play as future custodians of the land. Because of this, it is important that they are included in the closure planning process now, so that they are educated, aware and able to contribute to decisions made that will impact future generations.	Intergenerational Social Stewardship	Diavik has incorporated this recommendation into the meeting notifications sent to the community organizations that arrange for their member participants. It is ultimately the community organization's decision of who to send, so we encourage TK Panel members to also relay their recommendation in person to their community's staff.	Diavik to include this request in future correspondence with community organizations that arrange meeting participants.

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NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	TK VALUE/CONCEPT	DDMI RESPONSE	DDMI ACTION ITEMS
7.22	Re-vegetation Report, TK Panel Session #7, 14-18 August 2014	Celebrate our TK Panel as a model for other mining companies.	Panel members are happy with the work they are doing. They recognize how unique the Panel is, and the opportunity it provides to contribute to future planning. Seeing the importance of learning from what works, it is felt that the process and results the Panel has developed should be shared with others.	Stewardship Respect Recording knowledge Intergenerational Reciprocity	The results of the Panel's sessions are shared widely within the NWT. Panel session reports are provided as part of DDMI's annual closure updates to the WLWB, and this is shared more broadly with all reviewers on the WLWB distribution list. The process and results that you have produced to date are being noticed and celebrated.	N/A
8.29	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Explore long term monitoring options including how to coordinate and administer an ongoing post-2030 program that continues to integrate TK and science and involves both Elders and youth trained in science. (Consider funding, and if some of the bond can be used) .	TK Panel members are very interested in continuing to monitor the land and water in the Lac de Gras area after the mine is closed. Panel members are interested in exploring options for doing such work and determining how best to organize and fund such an initiative. There is a strong interest from the Elders to make sure that the youth of today are the future monitors for this work, which requires early involvement as well as capacity building in scientific and TK environmental monitoring.	Stewardship Intergenerational	Pending	Pending
8.31	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Continue to provide the TK Panel with teaching and communication 'tools' (i.e. videos, books, photos), to share progress and findings on closure planning with communities.	Panel members felt that information and materials that they can have and use to communicate with other Elders and people in their home communities are helpful to show the progress and importance of the work they are doing and knowledge they are sharing. Items like the AEMP TK Study videos and copies of reports are good.	Respect Reciprocity Social	Pending	Pending
8.32	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Plan for climate change hundreds of years into the future.	There is concern that climate change will affect performance of some mine infrastructure and inadvertently impact the environment, for example by release of contaminated water. As such, Panel members want to make sure that climate change scenarios are considered in closure design and planning work in order to protect the environment long into the future.	Stewardship Social	Pending	Pending
8.33	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Re-seed land and use dirt and <i>safe</i> sewage to facilitate re-growth.	As discussed in Session 7 on Revegetation, Panel members are interested in re-seeding the land around the mine to help plants grow back, but it should only be northern species that are used. A change from Session 7 is that Panel members are open to the idea of using human sewage from the on-site treatment plant as fertilizer, provided that Diavik can demonstrate that it is safe to do so (for animal and human health).	Stewardship Social Safety	Pending	Pending

TK Value/Concept	General Description	Sub-themes
Traditional Laws	Relationships and rules between human and nature that are to be followed (when practicing traditional activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationships</li> <li>Roles</li> <li>Responsibilities</li> <li>Accountability</li> <li>Sharing</li> <li>Verification</li> <li>Rules</li> <li>Animals</li> <li>People</li> </ul>
Symbolism	Ways in which beliefs are represented, and may include ceremonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place names</li> <li>Language</li> <li>Spirituality</li> <li>Ceremony</li> <li>Offerings</li> <li>Prayer</li> <li>Creator</li> </ul>
Reciprocity	Everything is shared for the greater good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication</li> <li>Sharing</li> <li>Perspectives/Lens</li> <li>Cross-cultural</li> <li>Respect</li> <li>Mutual benefit</li> <li>Teaching</li> <li>Learning</li> </ul>
Intergenerational	Everything done today impacts our families in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 generations</li> <li>Family</li> <li>Future</li> <li>Circle of life</li> <li>Continuity</li> <li>Borrowing</li> </ul>
Stewardship	Responsibility to protect the land and its resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teaching</li> <li>Elders</li> <li>Learning</li> <li>Youth</li> <li>Responsibility</li> <li>Respect</li> <li>Future</li> <li>Stories</li> <li>Caretakers</li> <li>Connection</li> </ul>

TK Value/Concept	General Description	Sub-themes
Respect	Essential to demonstrate; providing support and a positive view of all living things and people	Knowledge Elders Being heard Traditional Roles Creator Accountability Ceremony All living things
Recording Knowledge	Oral tradition/culture that is recognizing an increasing need to formally document historical knowledge	Verification Sharing Trust Stories Cooperation Listening Documentation "In our own words" Language Future Review
Seasonality	Life flows with the change in seasons	Change Adaptability Freeze/thaw Migrations Cycles Provisions of the land Variability Norms Climate
Natural Condition	The preferred state of the environment from a traditional perspective	Nature Harmony Respect Safe
Social	Changing societal values that are influenced by globalization & access	Evolving Relationships Priorities Teaching Hobby Way of Life Adaptability Development Globalization Access Technology

TK Value/Concept	General Description	Sub-themes
Safety	Traditional practices that protect the land, animals and people	Respect Traditions Learned behaviour Accountability Responsibility Caretakers
Nature is self-healing	The land and water will heal itself, given the right conditions	History Respect Knowledge Spirituality Observation Connection
Consensus	Traditional leadership that seeks to find agreement	Respect Knowledge Observation Tradition Leadership
Experiential learning	Learning by observation and by doing	Elders Youth Knowledge Respect Understanding Observation