

EMAB Annual Report

2013-2014



Table of Contents

01	Chairman's Message
03	Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board
04	Spill Database on the Lac De Gras Environment
05	Inspector Reports and Diavik Submissions to EMAB's Workplan
07	Results from our Scientific Panel
11	Reports and Correspondence from Diavik
13	Assessment of Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.
17	Operational Highlights
18	Independent Auditors' Report
32	Contact Information

Chairman's Message



Greetings Members and Parties,

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board has an important mandate as the public watchdog over the Diavik Diamond Mine. As per our well defined mandate in the Environmental Agreement, we operate at *arm's length and independent from the Parties*.

The term **watchdog** journalism is strongly related to the practice of investigative journalism. A **watchdog** is defined as "a person or group of persons that acts as a protector or guardian against inefficiency, illegal practices, etc." by the Collins English Dictionary.¹ Therefore, EMAB can be identified as a protector or guardian of the Diavik Diamond Mining operations. That is not to say that anything is being done wrong, but we are the organization to provide an independent and at arm's length perspective on these environmental tools and ensure that things are going in accordance with targets set out at the outset of this project.

Most recently in the news, we witness large scale environmental catastrophes having a detrimental effect on the environment. There are discussions around the ability/inability of the company to effectively clean up the mess make the role of EMAB even more important to ensure that compliance is in order and that towards the end of the mine life cycle, that there are sufficient funds to cover costs in the event of a downturn in the economy or in the recent news of companies that abandon sites due to bankruptcy.

In this regard, EMAB must receive, evaluate and make recommendations on any of the management plans that

are submitted by Diavik. This past fiscal year has been a difficult one for EMAB, we lost all of our long term staff and operated with only one staff member for a few months. Long term staff carry corporate knowledge and with the sudden departure of all staff, EMAB was in a challenging position to select and provide orientation to keep the organization moving forward.

In January 2014, we welcomed a new Executive Director to put the organization back on track and with the large number of management plans and regulatory submissions from Diavik, it is important that EMAB is able to respond in an efficient and effective manner. This has been extremely challenging as there is a huge administrative demand to meet the obligations as defined within the Environmental Agreement.

In December of 2013, notice was provided from the Federal Government, Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development to withdraw from the Environmental Agreement, this taking place during the same time that we were in the recruitment process for the Executive Director. We noted that our sister organizations, IEMA and SLEMA were more active with respect to the process utilized by AANDC to withdraw.

The Board are selected as independent and at arm's length from the Parties and the Company and they must have the tools and skills to understand the complex management plan submissions and then effectively provide direction to the staff, all in the protection of the environment of the pristine Lac De Gras region. Throughout the history of EMAB, there have been some attempts to develop the capacity within the Board and looking forward, we see that as a key area of focus. If our Directors are knowledgeable, then they are empowered and have the ability to make sound decisions.

The Diavik Diamond Mine has been in operation since 2000 and while they are entering 15 years of operations, there continues to be new developments within the company for potential development of the A21 pipe. We will continue to do our regular business.

We also wish to acknowledge and thank our previous Board of Directors that resigned that past fiscal year:

Mike Nitsiza representing Tlicho, Floyd Adlem representing former Party member - Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. Also departing this year was our Executive Director, Mark Fenwick, Program Manager, Michelle LeTourneau and Administrative

¹ <https://www.google.ca/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=public+watchdog>

Chairman's Message

Assistant Martha Kodzin. We want to thank our former staff for their commitment and contributions over the years towards EMAB's mandate.

Sean Richardson
Chairman

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Who Are We?

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board was set up in 2001 under the Environmental Agreement and in its 14th year of operations. There are 8 parties to the Environmental Agreement (EA): Tlicho, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Government of the Northwest Territories, Government of Nunavut and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. Each party appoints a Director and an Alternate to the Board, they serve at the pleasure of the parties. Until December of 2013, the Government of Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development was a full and participating member. Since that time, steps have been taken for the Federal Government to withdraw from the EA through the Devolution process.

What Do We Do?

- Watch over the environment at Lac de Gras
- Review regulatory and management plans
- Provide information to the public
- Provide and receive information from the affected communities

Why Are We Here?

We are created through the Environmental Agreement for the Diavik Diamond Mine. We operate at arm's length and independent from the Parties.

What Do We Do?

We facilitate an independent review of the regulatory and management plans by a scientific panel that has been with EMAB for the past 14 years. Their extensive past experience, knowledge and understanding of the regulatory and management plans are invaluable to assisting EMAB with a consistent and streamlined response to the regulatory and management plan submissions. This is particularly important in the event of staff turnover, such as we experienced this year. Diavik is required to submit reports under the regulatory regime to the Land Water Board and also specific reports to EMAB. Once the reviews are complete, they are forwarded onto the Board for their rubber stamp and then submitted to the regulatory Board or Diavik.

We provide updates to the communities affected by or within the operating area of the Diavik Diamond Mine project. We do this by visiting each community, presenting our annual report, the work plan for the upcoming year and gathering any community concerns or issues to be relayed onto Diavik.

Up until this fiscal year, we have always held the traditional knowledge panel and worked quite closely to see where and how TK could be applied to the environmental management practices of the Diavik project. In this way, we would have both the scientific approach combined with the traditional knowledge of our Aboriginal peoples.

In order to facilitate the timely transfer of information and provide a public registry, we have a website, working on an electronic library and a library within our office that contains all the information with respect to the Diavik Project. We are requesting from Diavik, the electronic copies of their large publications so that our costs to develop the electronic library will be reduced. We are looking forward to next year when we will update the website and organize our information in a way that is easily accessible by all.

In the next fiscal year, we will update our brochures, posters and EMAB's visibility in the communities, so that can establish ourselves as an effective and arm's length public watchdog.

How Do We Do Our Work?

The Board of Directors meet at least four times per year in person and hold teleconferences to address urgent issues in between. In addition, our policy manual allows for decision making via email motion. This has been an effective method especially for routine type approvals such as budget, financial statements, etc.

This past fiscal year we met as a Board seven times: May 28-29th, 2013, June 24th, 2013, September 11, 2013, October 29 & 30th, 2013, February 21st, 2014 and March 31, 2014. Copies of our minutes are available on our website.

Where Is Our Office?

We are located in downtown Yellowknife in the 50/50 mini mall. We have been situated at our current location for the past 14 years and have fairly good visible signage. Our office features a boardroom and space for our library and a coffee area.

Spill Database on the Lac De Gras Environment

What is happening with the environment – Hazardous Material Spills Database 2013-2014 (ENR- GNWT) shows a listing of spills that occurred during this past fiscal year with respect to the Diavik Project.

Spill No.	Date	Site Description	Commodity	Quantity	Source
2013124	2013-04-20	Process Plant	Process Water	900 L	Pipe or line
2013146	2013-05-13	Underground Re-Fueling Bay (Surface)	Diesel Fuel	255 L	Truck
2013225	2013-06-25	H Dormitory Crawl Space	Black Water	400 L	Storage tank greater than 4000 litres
2013252	2013-07-14	Process and Recovery Plants	Fine Processed Kimberlite	10000 L	Pipe or line
2013281	2013-08-10	Process and Recovery Plant	Fine Processed Kimberlite	150 L	Pipe or line
2013299	2013-08-30	Line 312 at Low Point Shack	Processed Kimberlite	100 m ³	Pipe or line
2013331	2013-09-27	Diavik ROM Lat D64 M29 S01 Long D110 M17 S52	Hydraulic Oil	240 L	Truck
2013390	2013-12-27	Diavik Underground	Hydraulic Oil	180 L	Other transportation
2014018	2014-01-16	Diavik Underground	Hydraulic Oil	230 L	Other transportation
2014031	2014-02-04	Process Plant	Process Water	100000 L	Pipe or line
2014047	2014-02-14	Diavik Diamond Mines	Process Water	50000 L	Pipe or line
Total Spills on this Report: 16					

Ref: http://apps.enr.gov.nt.ca/App/spills/epd_spills/Asp/SpillReportt.asp

According to the Inspectors report for May 16, 2013, spill 2014146 was successfully cleaned up and a liner to the right of the area has a liner that would prevent any infiltration of diesel to the underlying ground.²

² Water Use Inspection Report, Water License W2007L2-0003 – Tracey Covey.

Inspector Reports and Diavik Submissions to EMAB's Work Plan

Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development - Inspector Reports:

EMAB invites and receives reports from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Inspector, Tracey Covey. For this past fiscal year, the following eight reports were submitted to the WLWB: May 16th, 2013, June 27th, 2013, July 26th, 2013, October 29th, 2013, December 17th, 2013, January 28th, 2014, February 12th, 2014 and March 26th, 2014. After April 2014 and post devolution, Mr. Covey's position will be transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Tracey Covey attended the EMAB May 2013 meeting and provided an update to the Board of Directors. For the upcoming year, we would like to have the Inspector attend the meetings on a regular basis and provide regular updates to Diavik operations.

Under their water license –WL-2007L2-0003 – Diavik Diamond Mines is required to provide annual reports to the regulatory boards and to the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board. The following listing identifies the reports and timeframe that they are submitted to EMAB and other agencies.

2014 DDMI Regulatory Submissions and Activities For Consideration in EMAB 2014 Work Plan

Regulatory Requirements Report	Date (approximate)	Review Requirement/ Coordinator
Type 'A' Water License (Annual, 2013)	31 March 2014	Water License/WLWB
Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (Annual, 2013)	31 March 2014	Water License/WLWB
Management Plans (Annual, various) 2013: Hazardous Materials, Operational Phase Contingency Plan	31 March 2014	Water License/WLWB
Seepage Report (Annual, 2013)	31 March 2014	Water License/WLWB
Wildlife Monitoring Program (Annual) 2013: includes Waste Management Plan, Lichen and Permanent Vegetation Plot Monitoring Programs	31 March 2014	Environmental Agreement/EMAB
Wildlife Monitoring Permit	12 May 2014	Wildlife Act - ENR
Environmental Agreement Annual Report (Annual, 2013) – DRAFT	16 May 2014	Environmental Agreement/EMAB
Wildlife Monitoring Program and Monitoring & Management Plan (3-yr Comprehensive)	31 May 2014	Environmental Agreement/EMAB
Environmental Agreement Annual Report (Annual, 2013) – FINAL	30 June 2014	Environmental Agreement/EMAB

Inspector Reports and Diavik Submissions to EMAB's Work Plan

Regulatory Requirements Report	Date (approximate)	Review Requirement/Coordinator
Air Quality Monitoring Report (Annual, 2013)	30 June 2014	Environmental Agreement/GNWT
Environmental Agreement Review	April – October 2014 (initiate)	Environmental Agreement/GNWT
Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program - 3-yr Comprehensive Review	31 October 2014	Water License/WLWB
Interim Closure & Reclamation Plan Update (Annual, 2014)	31 December 2014	Water License/WLWB
Water Management Plan (Annual, 2014)	31 December 2014	Water License/WLWB
Water License Renewal Application	2 February 2015	Water License/WLWB
Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (Annual, 2014)	31 March 2015	Water License/WLWB
Type 'A' Water License (Annual, 2014)	31 March 2015	Water License/WLWB
Management Plans (Annual, various)	31 March 2015	Water License/WLWB
Seepage Report (Annual, 2014)	31 March 2015	Water License/WLWB
Wildlife Monitoring Program (Annual)	31 March 2015	Environmental Agreement/EMAB

* Reports submitted to WLWB can be found on the public registry.

Results from our Scientific Panel

Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) – Version 3.0 – 2012 Annual Report

Comments made by EMAB to the WLWB on the 2012 Annual Report and the revised AEMP Response Framework (version 3.1) are highlighted in the following sections.

The 2012 program included the following components:

- Dust Deposition (dust gauges and snow cores)
- Effluent and Water Chemistry (effluent from the North Inlet Water Treatment Plant and lake water)
- Plankton (algae and zooplankton)
- Eutrophication indicators (nutrients, chlorophyll a , zooplankton biomass)
- Large Bodied Fish – Palatability and Tissue Chemistry (mercury in Lake Whitefish and Trout)

It appears that the majority of effects observed to date were predicted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process and, as such, there are no major concerns at this time. The 2012 AEMP results reflect those observed in previous years – nutrients (particularly phosphorus) released from the treated mine water discharge are linked to a low to moderate enrichment effect in Lac de Gras.

Overall, the approach and presentation of results was generally clear and consideration of the majority of important information in the main body of the Annual Report as a non-technical summary allowed the reader to more easily evaluate the overall effects detected in the AEMP.

In addition to providing detailed technical review comments to the WLWB, EMAB highlighted the following comments regarding the 2012 Annual Report:

- EMAB is impressed with the TK/IQ component in this version of the AEMP annual report. EMAB feels this has been lacking for a long time, and that this year is a great improvement in comparison to past reports;
- As the non-technical summary is the primary source used by EMAB members for disseminating AEMP results to community members and Elders, consistency between the non-technical summary

and appendices is important. It is suggested that the conclusions and recommendations provided in the technical report be brought forward to the non-technical report from all technical appendices;

- The WLWB Decision Package for the 2011 AEMP recommended that potential impacts to Lac de Gras surface water quality of dust deposition be assessed as part of 2012 AEMP; however, this does not appear to have been included in the 2012 Annual Report;
- EMAB is concerned with the lack of reliable 2012 open-water season total phosphorus data (Eutrophication Indicators Report); issues described for these data should be resolved and other options considered such that an analysis of total phosphorus concentrations in Lac De Gras during the 2012 open-water period may be conducted.

Air Quality

The Air Quality Monitoring Program is a requirement of the Environmental Agreement. It is a summary of the air quality monitoring and emissions data in relation to the mine's operational activities that can influence annual results. This report covers the period 2013 – 2014 and is comprised of the following components:

- Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) Continuous Monitors
- Dust Fall Monitoring – Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP)
- Snow Core Program – AEMP
- Emission Monitoring and Reporting

There was no AQMP provided for this fiscal year as it is the first year of implementation. EMAB anticipated holding a workshop to go over the components of the AQMP and present findings, however, at Diavik's request, EMAB agreed to hold off on the workshop until this fiscal year, when there was an additional year of data to provide some comparisons.

EMAB will be hosting a workshop in February 2015 to review the results from the past two years of AQMP results.

Results from our Scientific Panel

Wildlife

Wildlife Monitoring Program – 2013

As a requirement of the Environmental Agreement, Diavik Diamond Mines (2012) Inc. (DDMI) conducts a wildlife monitoring program (WMP). The objective of the WMP is to collect information that will assist in determining if there are effects on wildlife in the study area and if these effects were accurately predicted in the EA. The WMP allows for collection of data to determine the effectiveness of site specific mitigation practices and the need for any modifications. The following report documents results collected for the 2012 WMP for the Diavik Diamond Mine located at Lac De Gras, Northwest Territories.

The objectives of the wildlife monitoring program are to:

- Verify the accuracy of the predicted effects determined in the Environmental Effects Report (Wildlife 1998) and the Comprehensive Study Report (June 1999); and
- Ensure that management and mitigation measures for wildlife and wildlife habitat are effective in preventing significant adverse impacts to wildlife.

EMAB received the Wildlife Monitoring Report on March 31, 2013 and it was sent to our consultant MSES for review and comment and received back in our office on Thursday, April 18th. We organized a workshop for May 29th. The first part of the workshop was organized so that our scientist panel MSES would present the

findings to the Board and answer questions. Diavik Diamond Mines was invited for the afternoon portion to discuss the WMP. Overall, EMAB is satisfied with the improvements made on the Wildlife monitoring program.

EMAB had the following comments regarding the WMP:

Caribou

- A larger than predicted in Zone of Influence (ZOI) was found, what are the management actions that can be implemented in response to the unexpected effect. The discussion of potential adaptive management measures is still open.
- We want to know whether a year effect may be caused by changing weather, predator regime and other factors, including abiotic ones. Can we conclude that DDMI is saying that indeed a year effect could exist? If so, will the effect of abiotic factors be included in future analyses. It makes sense but we are not certain it will be done.
- What is the total sample size for behavioural observations currently? Is it large enough to detect trends and changes over time, or in response to mine activity?
- It is possible that currently observed ZOI's may have always existed and DDMI confirmed that true baselines do not exist, therefore we suggest that a discussion around using traditional knowledge.
- We need more detailed data to make a determination of why there is such a large range in the ZOI, however, it is likely that this data will not be collected.
- Given the limited data beyond 40km which potentially biased the results of the analysis, does this mean that we do not actually know what the normal distribution is?
- We would like the considerable experience as referred to in the issue of frequency of noise and dust emission, be put into numbers.



Results from our Scientific Panel

EMAB made the following points to Diavik Diamond Mines regarding the wildlife monitoring program and the Caribou aerial survey:

- EMAB agrees that suspension of the caribou aerial survey program is reasonable, especially because Diavik explains that community updates were the source that helped inform the decision. However, EMAB was disappointed to learn that this decision was made without our participation.
- EMAB is pleased that grizzly bear monitoring has progressed to a regional grizzly bear hair snagging program with collaboration from the other diamond mining companies in the region. We look forward to the seeing the results of this year's work when the DNA analysis has been compiled.
- EMAB is pleased with the progress of the re-vegetation research as this is an integral component of successful mine closure.
- EMAB is pleased with the progress and improvements with the waste management program. We would like to see continued improvements in the program. We understand that kitchen waste and recyclable materials are still finding their way into the landfill. We would like to see that clarifications on waste management procedures have been completed.
- DDMI has not shown clearly how they will work on waste management in order to address the high abundance of foxes.
- EMAB is impressed to see that there is collaboration between DDMI and Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation (DDEC) on caribou research and methodologies comparing data regarding the 14 km zone of influence.



In May 2013, EMAB was copied on correspondence sent to the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, whereby there was support from ENR to omit the Zone of Influence (ZOI) monitoring requirement for DDMI and that ENR recommends revisiting this in the future. In lieu of the ZOI work, DDMI would then fund monitoring work for ENR.

EMAB attended the Caribou Workshop in November 2013 but did not attend the follow up meeting in February 2014 due to staff turnover.

GNWT Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan and Wildlife Effects Monitoring Program Guidelines – draft submitted. EMAB did not provide any comments on this document.

Grizzly Bears

The Executive Director attended the Grizzly Bear Workshop that was held on March 6, 2013. The focus of this workshop was to refine the study design, including study area, size, cell size, and survey interval within and among years. In addition, it would be a forum for outlining roles and responsibilities of individual partners and to initiate a discussion on how to assess, monitor, and manage the cumulative effects of human and natural disturbance on grizzly bears in the Slave Geological Province.

Fish

The Department of Fisheries requested to remove the fish palatability study from the fisheries authorization. It is a requirement every five years. The Wekeezhii Land and Water Board also requires a fish palatability test every three years, therefore it appears as though there is duplication of the effort.

Decision:

On June 24th, 2013, at their Board Meeting EMAB Directors agreed to remove the fish palatability study from the Department of Fisheries authorization as this is also a requirement under the WLWB, and DDMI's water license and therefore duplication. A letter was sent out to DFO.

Results from our Scientific Panel

Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan

Interim closure and reclamation refers to the process that Diavik will undertake to reclaim the land to its original state. Each year, Diavik is required to provide an Annual Closure and Reclamation Progress Report to the Board, the purpose of the Progress Report is to keep all parties informed about closure planning at the Diavik site and allow the Board to confirm Diavik remains on schedule. This year, EMAB contracted SENES to conduct a review of the 2013 ICRP and they presented concerns relate primarily to closure costs. These are the general comments, which were submitted to WLWB.

Although DDMI still does not want to cover the Type III waste rock, they have included these costs in their financial assurance. It is our belief that cover will be required and should be a key component of the reclamation plan. All data collected and modelled concludes that the Type III waste will produce seepage with high levels of heavy metals unless they are covered.



Recommendations:

- DDMI should respond to Questions 1 and 2 in the comment cell. The Board should retain the cover concept (till plus Type I waste rock) as described in the 2001 closure plan.
- DDMI should be required to do the following:
 - Assess the potential for in-situ dewatering of the fine PK to allow for cover;
 - Assess in-plant dewatering methods which would eliminate the fine/coarse PK separation and allow for rapid consolidation and cover application;
 - Complete testing on potential chemical modification of the PK to inhibit/control the dispersion of the clay minerals responsible for the separation of the coarse and fine tailings and production of the semi-solid fine tailings;
 - Confirm if reduced costs is the only rationale for the proposed changes to the reclamation concept. The Board should not approve the revised concept at this time.
- If this plan is approved DDMI should investigate alternatives to control or mitigate issues with glaciation and ice plugging of the discharge.
- Further to the previous recommendations, DDMI should be required to present information on the costs for fine PK relocation and data on the costs for in-place and in-plant modifications that would permit the application of the concave cover. Furthermore, these costs should be added to the costs for application of the concave cover. Based upon the results, the Board should reassess costs for the security estimate using the concave cover.

On May 14, 2014, the WLWB approved the removal of research Task 5.1.6 and the proposed changes to the design of the Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility.

The WLWB did not approve the proposed changes to the volumes of materials for the cover of the North Country Rock Pile until further information to support such changes is provided. The Board also required Diavik to provide a much thorough discussion regarding the delay of covering the North Country Rock Pile, as initially instructed in the March 6, 2013 directive.

Reports and Correspondence from Diavik

The Environmental Agreement Annual Report (EAAR) - 2012

On May 21, 2013, we received the first draft of the above-noted report. According to the Environmental Agreement, DDMI shall prepare and submit an annual report (the “Annual Report”) to the Parties, the Government of Nunavut, and the Advisory Board on March 31st of each fiscal year.

Each Annual Report shall include the results of the Environmental Monitoring Programs, a rolling summary and analysis of environmental effects data over the life of the Project to illustrate any trends. The actual performance of the Project shall be compared to the results predicted in the environmental assessment and the CSR and an evaluation provided as to how DDMI’s adaptive environmental management has performed to the date of each Annual Report. The Environmental Agreement as a contractual legal agreement that provides for specific categories and requirements to be addressed in the annual report. For years, there have been ongoing issues with the content and quality of the reports submitted.

Diavik sent their first draft of the EAAR to the EMAB office on May 21, 2013. It was a 12 page document and greatly lacked the required content as spelled out in the Environmental Agreement. A letter was sent on August 13, 2013, summarizing the meetings held subsequent to the submission in an attempt to resolve the lacking

content of the 2012 EAAR. DDMI would like to reduce the annual report however, EMAB Executive noted that to amend any area of Environmental Agreement, there is a process to do so through the Parties but that would be for subsequent submissions. EMAB Executive concluded that they do not envision a reduced EAAR and that the 2012 submission should be the same as in previous years. The Federal Government (AANDC) agreed with EMAB and correspondence citing the report as inadequate was sent. The issues were finally resolved on September 4th, 2014 and the report contained all the relevant sections as per the Environmental Agreement.

EMAB made the following comments with respect to the initial submission:

EMAB: Figure presented were illegible and of exceptionally poor quality.

DDMI Response: Can be addressed in 2014 report and figures are imported from other reports, a higher resolution of the report can be accessed on the Diavik website.

EMAB: Tables split between two pages made figures difficult to follow.

DDMI Response: This will be considered for 2014 report, placement is dependent upon surrounding text.

EMAB: There is no information about Traditional Knowledge and its application to any of the management and monitoring plans and the results of that application.

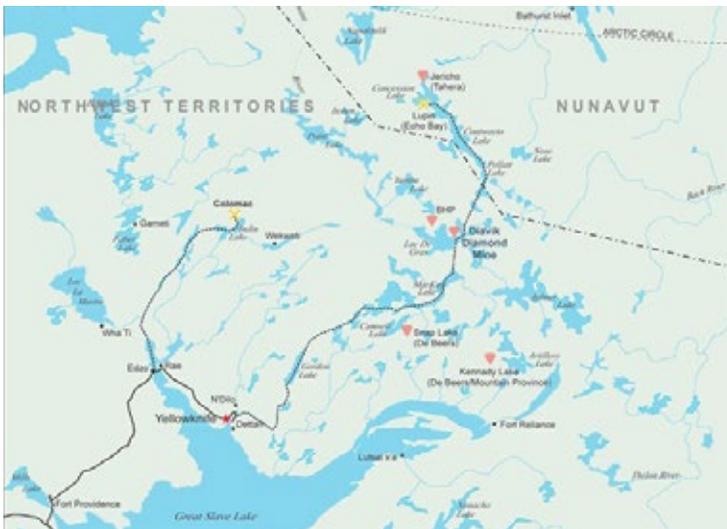
DDMI Response: Traditional Knowledge and Community Participation are incorporated into many programs and reported in the results section.

EMAB: For clarity and flow, when a report is discussed, it makes sense to have the results of that report follow in the same chapter as opposed to being placed in two separate chapters.

DDMI Response: The report follows the format as for other reports, a revised format may be considered for 2014.

EMAB: Page numbers need to be included for clarity in the organization of the document.

DDMI Response: Can be addressed in 2014 report.



Reports and Correspondence from Diavik

EMAB: Why is it taking so long for the results of testing of the new incineration operation (operating since October 2012) to be interpreted and reported on?

DDMI Response: Emissions testing is not required in NWT. Results to be provided by December 2014.

EMAB: Grammatical errors throughout the document are noted.

DDMI Response: Will be addressed in 2014 report.

EMAB: Within the aquatic effects section, traditional knowledge is listed as a component but there is no information about what the TEK program, why not conduct it on an annual basis and why is it limited to the open water period.

DDMI Response: TEK is conducted every 3 years, done by using traditional indicators of fish and water health. The 3 year period allows for DDMI to adequately prepare, conduct, report and verify the results with all communities. Elder care during the ice season would be a challenge.

EMAB: Why are the AEMP and AEMP 3 year reports indicated as being limited to the ice-cover period and why is the AEMP updated design document limited to the open water period?

DDMI Response: These indicate the season which the report will be submitted not the season where the report content would be limited.

EMAB: There is reference made to a report on the Analysis of Environmental Effects for Wildlife Report to be submitted by May 2014, please update whether this has been submitted or it is late.

DDMI Response: The EAAR Report was completed and distributed for review prior to the planned submission, but was overlooked for this report, it was submitted in September 2014.

EMAB: Noted that the EAAR reports refers to tables that are not within the EAAR, referenced tables should be included.

DDMI Response: Tables are found in other reports.

EMAB: Comprehensive summary of operational activities for the next year appears to be missing in Section 5.

DDMI Response: Information is provided in section 2, page 2.

Assessment of Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Assessment of Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Highlights

- Budget discussions continue to create inefficiencies in the watch dog operations.
- Having a Board of Director that is also a staff member creates a lack of arm's length input from the company and friction within the governance aspects of the organization.
- Diavik is interested in improved environmental standards.

What observations can we make about the environmental management of Diavik Diamond Mine Inc. (DDMI) is that for the most part there are good environmental practises, however there are areas that need to be improved upon and good follow up is essential to ensuring that the Company responds to EMAB's concerns. Recommendations are not properly followed up, due in part to distractions in other aspects of operations.

The relationship with DDMI has not been very good, from previous years to the present. This may be due to the fact that DDMI has a representative on our Board of Directors, who is also an employee of Diavik and therefore, causing a strain in maintaining a clear "at arm's length" operation from the Company.

Directors from the other parties are appointed and not from within their respective organizations and therefore provide an arm's length perspective to and from EMAB operations.

The other two public watch dog companies do not have a Director from their companies to contend with. It creates a challenge within the organization to effectively strategize and provide advice to a company when their employee is on the Board and privy to EMAB strategic discussions. This is particularly disruptive in the area of budget and work plan development. The ongoing disputes about operational issues creates a distraction and disruption in the effective management and response to the large amounts of incoming monitoring and regulatory reports.

Diavik participates in an international standards certification program. They have been checked against

ISO14001 criteria and maintain their Environmental Management System certification:

ISO 14001:2004 sets out the criteria for an environmental management system and can be certified to. It does not state requirements for environmental performance, but maps out a framework that a company or organization can follow to set up an effective environmental management system. It can be used by any organization regardless of its activity or sector. Using ISO 14001:2004 can provide assurance to company management and employees as well as external stakeholders that environmental impact is being measured and improved. The benefits of using ISO 14001:2004 can include:

- Reduced cost of waste management
- Savings in consumption of energy and materials
- Lower distribution costs
- Improved corporate image among regulators, customers and the public⁴

For next year's annual report, we will make a determination on the staff retention and other positive aspects of the company's performance.

Assessment of the Regulators

As a public watchdog for the environmental management at Diavik Diamond Mine Inc., we not only monitor the performance of the operator but also the federal and territorial government agencies that regulate the mine. Our comments for this fiscal year are somewhat limited due to staff turnover, we anticipate that next year, our comments will be more comprehensive.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (AANDC) We have been fortunate to have the same Inspector for the DDMI in light of upcoming devolution implementation. We have had a couple of reports at our Board meetings and for the upcoming year, anticipate a regular, scheduled presentation to keep our Board informed that inspectors are thorough and completed on a regular basis.

⁴ <http://www.iso.org/iso/iso14000>

Assessment of Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Wek eezhii Land and Water Board (WLWB)

The regulatory body has an effective working relationship with EMAB and have been very good communicating and facilitating the review process for the many regulatory documents. The WLWB will be eliminated in April 2015 and the responsibilities will be devolved to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board. We have had a very good working relationship with the WLWB staff and are optimistic that we can have the same with the MVLWB.

Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)

We were disappointed that ENR chose to work directly with DDMI and completely by pass EMAB as a stakeholder in their discussions with respect to Caribou ZOI. A letter was sent to indicate our displeasure for the lack of consultation in this matter.



Assessment of Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Traditional Knowledge

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board has been involved with a traditional knowledge panel, comprised of elders from each of the Parties Aboriginal Groups. In the previous fiscal year, a large amount of resources had been devoted to the work towards the establishment and development of the traditional knowledge panel.

EMAB planned to host a TK session in June 2013, however in July, a request was received from Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. to assemble the TK Panel members for a workshop on Reclamation and Closure. The Board of Directors approved the request from DDMI to use the TK panel members for their session.

The Board of Directors sent a letter to Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. on October 8, 2013 to express their concern with how Diavik presented questions, without proper notice or time for the panel to develop an appropriate response. The following recommendations were made to Diavik:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

The following recommendations were made with respect to the application of traditional knowledge and the corresponding response from Diavik:

TK Panel Recommendations	DDMI Response
During July/August, a regular training session should be planned for Diavik staff in ways of properly respecting caribou and other animals.	DDMI 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 (SOP) are revisited in the field throughout the process. In 2012, DDMI invited community Elders to participate in the monitoring program to observe staff performance and evaluate procedures. No changes were suggested.
When elders are brought to site for staff training exercises, youth delegates should also be involved.	Whenever practicable Elders and Youth are asked to participate in DDMI activities. Due to the nature of remote field work, seating capacity is limited. Adding a youth component to this program would limit the Elder participation.
The TK-Science camp at the mine site is an important place for developing skills and capacity in cross-cultural caribou monitoring.	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SOP.
Monitoring results should be reported back to the communities on a consistent basis.	DDMI prepares annual wildlife monitoring reports and environmental effects summary reports. Additionally, EMAB produces an annual report that summarizes findings and recommendations. Wildlife monitoring updates are included in annual presentations to communities.

Assessment of Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

TK Panel Recommendations	DDMI Response
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.	Recommendation is to the TK/IQ Panel. No response is required from DDMI.
Use pictures and/or other visual tools as part of the form for caribou behavioral scans.	DDMI staff are evaluating opportunities to incorporate visual tools into standard operating procedures for the 2013 season.
TK holders should be hired on a seasonal basis (i.e. spring through summer) to work with Diavik staff in caribou monitoring.	Caribou monitoring is currently completed from August - October. DDMI brings Elders to site to participate in these monitoring programs each year.
Community meetings are a good way to gather more information on how caribou are doing.	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SOP.
Caribou observation logs can also be used by community members when they are on the land.	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SOP. DDMI can supply the field sheets to the EMAB for distribution to the communities, if requested.
Include more behaviors in the list for observation.	Elders from the YKDFN and Tli Cho participated in caribou behavior surveys in the fall of 2012. No additional behaviors were recommended.
Include more categories for herd composition.	Elders from the YKDFN and Tli Cho participated in caribou behavior surveys in the fall of 2012. No additional categories were recommended.
Utilize aboriginal terms/concepts as identifiers.	DDMI staff are evaluating opportunities to incorporate Aboriginal terminology into SOP or reporting tools for 2013 season.
Injured animals should be sent to ENR for assessment.	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SOP. DDMI has specific policy and procedures in place for reporting and handling of injured or deceased wildlife.
Scientists and TK holders analyze dead caribou together.	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SOP. DDMI has specific policy and procedures in place for reporting and handling of injured or deceased wildlife.

Operational Highlights

Governance:

- There were five meetings held during this fiscal year to address EMAB administrative issues, and throughout the year EMAB struggled with having enough members present to constitute a quorum for the meetings.

Operations:

- The focus this past fiscal year has been transitional from an operational perspective as we saw all our staff resigning. In June, Martha Kodzin resigned to relocate to Alberta and in August, Michelle LeTourneau, program manager resigned. Then on January 19th, 2014, Mark Fenwick resigned.
- With a complete turnover of staff, we hired Brenda McDonald as our new Executive Director since January 2014 and will be filling a second support position. Brenda brings a wealth of experience in leadership, management and effective organizational operations as well as extensive experience in working with communities.
- We have managed to fulfill our obligations with respect to the regulatory and environmental management requirements of Diavik Diamond Mine at a minimum.

Financial:

- Our unspent funds of \$139K will be returned to Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.
- Specific funds lapsed in the areas of Community Consultations and staffing.

Independent Auditors' Report



Crowe MacKay LLP
Member Crowe Horwath International
PO Box 727, 5103-51st Street
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2N5
+1,867.920.4404 Tel
+1,867.920.4135 Fax
+1,866.920.4404 Toll Free
www.crowemackay.ca

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (the "Board") which comprises the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014 and the statements of operations - operating fund, changes in tangible capital asset fund, changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards for Not-for-profit Organizations, and such for internal control as management determines is necessary to enable preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at March 31, 2014 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Not-for-profit Organizations.

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
June 06, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Crowe MacKay LLP".

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31,	Budget (Unaudited)	2014	2013
Revenue			
Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.	\$ 601,448	\$ 656,448	\$ 765,513
Interest income	-	6,810	8,282
Carry forward from 2012	-	10,084	147,363
Other refunds	-	-	914
	601,448	673,342	922,072
Program expenditures			
Administration (Schedule 1)	119,300	129,802	130,883
Management services (Schedule 2)	226,336	194,643	255,488
Board expenditures (Schedule 3)	88,500	70,916	98,660
Community updates (Schedule 4)	-	-	12,745
Science program (Schedule 5)	25,000	35,154	-
Strategic planning (Schedule 6)	-	-	59,032
Traditional knowledge (Schedule 7)	-	-	291,459
Tangible capital asset purchases	2,500	1,986	8,432
	461,636	432,501	856,699
Excess revenue	139,812	240,841	65,373
Contribution repayable	-	(185,841)	(10,373)
Transfer to deferred revenues	-	(55,000)	(55,000)
Excess revenue	139,812	-	-
Balance Operating Fund, beginning of year	-	-	-
Balance Operating Fund, end of year	\$ 139,812	\$ -	\$ -

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Statement of Changes in Tangible Capital Asset Fund

For the year ended March 31,	2014	2013
Tangible Capital Asset Fund, beginning of year	\$ 14,351	\$ 11,834
Tangible capital asset additions	1,986	8,432
Amortization	(6,402)	(5,915)
Tangible Capital Asset Fund, end of year	\$ 9,935	\$ 14,351

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31,	2014	2013
Assets		
Current		
Cash	\$ 902,250	\$ 706,758
Prepaid expenses	1,106	15,147
	903,356	721,905
Tangible capital assets (Note 3)	9,935	14,351
	\$ 913,291	\$ 736,256
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	\$ 57,606	\$ 55,373
Contributions repayable (Note 5)	185,841	10,084
Deferred revenues (Note 6)	659,909	656,448
	903,356	721,905
Net Assets		
Tangible capital asset fund	9,935	14,351
Operating fund	-	-
	9,935	14,351
	\$ 913,291	\$ 736,256

Approved on behalf of the Board

 Director

 Director

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31,	2014	2013
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Excess revenue (expenditures)	\$ -	\$ -
Change in non-cash operating working capital		
Prepaid expenses	14,041	(11,104)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,233	4,008
Contributions repayable	175,756	(137,279)
Deferred revenue	3,461	(76,552)
Change in cash position	195,491	(220,927)
Cash position, beginning of year	706,758	927,685
Cash position, end of year	\$ 902,249	\$ 706,758

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

1. Organization and Jurisdiction

The Environmental Monitoring and Advisory Board (the "Board") is a not-for-profit organization established as a requirement of the *Diavik Environmental Agreement*. It aims to provide a meaningful role for Aboriginal People in the review and implementation of environmental monitoring plans with respect to the Diavik Diamond Mine site in the Northwest Territories. The Board will be in place until full and final reclamation of the mine is complete.

The Board is exempt from income tax under section 149(1)(l) of the *Income Tax Act*.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by management in the preparation of these financial statements.

(a) Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets originated or acquired or financial liabilities issued or assumed in an arm's length transaction are initially measured at their fair value. In the case of a financial asset or financial liability not subsequently measured at its fair value, the initial fair value is adjusted for financing fees and transaction costs that are directly attributable to its origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption. Such fees and costs in respect of financial assets and liabilities subsequently measured at fair value are expensed.

The Board subsequently measures the following financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and contributions repayable.

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any indications that financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost may be impaired. If there is an indication of impairment, management determines whether a significant adverse change has occurred in the expected timing or the amount of future cash flows from the asset, in which case the asset's carrying amount is reduced to the highest expected value that is recoverable by either holding the asset, selling the asset or by exercising the right to any collateral. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly or through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in operations. Previously recognized impairment losses may be reversed to the extent of any improvement. The amount of the reversal, to a maximum of the related accumulated impairment charges recorded in respect of the particular asset, is recognized in operations.

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Fund Accounting

The Board uses fund accounting to segregate transactions between its Operating Fund and Tangible Capital Asset Fund. The Operating Fund accounts for the Board's operating and administrative activities. The Tangible Capital Asset Fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to tangible capital assets.

(c) Tangible Capital Assets

Purchased tangible capital assets are recorded in the Tangible Capital Asset Fund at cost. Amortization is recorded in the Tangible Capital Asset Fund using the declining balance method at rates set out in note 3.

(d) Revenue Recognition

The Board follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and its collection is reasonably assured. Contributions which are not expensed in the current year are set up as deferred funding to be used in the future year when services are provided and goods acquired or refundable contributions that must be repaid to the contributor. Interest income is recognized on the basis of the time funds are in the account and interest is accrued.

(e) Unexpended Funds

On January 16, 2011 an Arbitration Award findings resulted in a change in accounting policy for the recognition and treatment of unexpended funds. Previously the Board classified the unexpended funds as unrestricted net assets. Beginning in 2011, unexpended funds are classified as net unexpended contributions repayable. The Board may not accumulate unrestricted net assets from unexpended Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. funds over a two year period.

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

(f) Allocation of Expenses

The Board allocates expenditures according to its activities. Expenditures are allocated to Administration, Management Services, Board, Community Updates, Science Program, Strategic Planning and Traditional Knowledge based on the nature of the expenses.

(g) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the updated amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

3. Tangible Capital Assets

				2014	2013
	Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Furniture and fixtures	30%	\$ 15,154	\$ 14,220	\$ 934	\$ 1,335
Office equipment	30%	31,484	25,813	5,671	8,103
Computer equipment	30-100%	51,891	48,561	3,330	4,913
		\$ 83,375	\$ 74,374	\$ 9,935	\$ 14,351

4. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	2014	2013
Payroll remittances payable (E.I., C.P.P., Income Taxes)	\$ 3,664	\$ 5,167
NWT Payroll Tax	471	2,860
Trade accounts payable	53,471	47,346
	\$ 57,606	\$ 55,373

5. Contributions Repayable

	2014	2013
Contributions repayable to Diavik Diamond Mine Inc.	\$ 185,841	\$ 10,084

6. Deferred Revenues

	2014	2013
Contribution for 2014-15 - Diavik Diamond Mine Inc.	\$ 604,909	\$ 601,448
Air Quality Workshop - Diavik Diamond Mine Inc.	55,000	55,000
	\$ 659,909	\$ 656,448

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

7. Interfund Transfer

The amount of \$ 1,986 (2013 - \$ 8,432) consists of the transfers from the Operating Fund to the Tangible Capital Asset Fund to fund the acquisition of assets.

8. Financial Instruments

The following sections describe the Board's financial risk management objectives and policies and the Board's financial risk exposures.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party to a financial instrument might fail to meet its obligations under the terms of the financial instrument. The Board's financial asset that is exposed to credit risk consists primarily of cash. The Board's cash is maintained with one large federally regulated financial institution.

9. Commitments

The Board has entered into contracts for lease of office premises with the following future minimum payments:

	Total
2014	\$ 23,625
2015	31,500
2016	31,500
2017	7,875
	<hr/>
	\$ 94,500

10. Economic Dependence

The Board is dependant upon funding in the form of contributions from Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. Management is of the opinion that if the funding was reduced or altered, operations would be significantly affected.

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Schedule 1 - Administration

For the year ended March 31,	Budget	2014	2013
Expenditures			
Advertising	\$ 8,000	\$ 13,505	\$ 5,153
Annual report	10,000	7,174	7,191
Audit fees	20,000	11,828	22,050
Bad debts	-	-	23,533
Bank charges and interest	1,600	4,736	2,231
Bookkeeping fees	6,000	3,586	-
Contract wages	10,000	13,028	-
Facilitator	-	-	6,699
Insurance	8,150	8,651	8,650
Library/Publications	250	10,000	-
Office supplies	2,200	4,212	6,064
Personnel committee	9,000	3,651	-
Postage and freight	600	395	451
Printing and photocopy	1,000	1,706	2,257
Rent	31,500	31,500	31,500
Repairs and maintenance	1,500	7,190	2,180
Telephone and internet	7,000	6,194	8,476
Text translation	-	-	550
Travel	-	-	1,426
Webpage	2,500	2,446	2,472
	\$ 119,300	\$ 129,802	\$ 130,883

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Schedule 2 - Management Services

For the year ended March 31,	Budget	2014	2013
Expenditures			
ADP payroll services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 698
Employee benefits	32,000	17,100	23,807
Professional development	-	-	3,699
Relocation	1,000	10,040	-
Salaries	190,000	165,149	220,755
Travel	2,336	2,354	4,916
Workers' compensation	1,000	-	1,613
	\$ 226,336	\$ 194,643	\$ 255,488

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Schedule 3 - Board Expenditures

For the year ended March 31,	Budget	2014	2013
Expenditures			
Accommodations	\$ 7,500	\$ 3,333	\$ 11,499
Conference calls	3,000	1,053	3,230
Food and beverages	1,500	774	6,389
General community consultation	25,000	39,025	10,942
Honoraria	30,000	17,411	42,892
Hospitality	1,500	-	531
Meetings	1,000	1,771	1,736
Per diem	4,000	1,897	5,150
Transportation	15,000	5,652	16,291
	\$ 88,500	\$ 70,916	\$ 98,660

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Schedule 4 - Community Updates

For the year ended March 31,	Budget		2014	2013
Expenditures				
Accommodation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2,060
Honorariums	-	-	-	6,036
Per diem	-	-	-	498
Translation	-	-	-	500
Transportation	-	-	-	3,651
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	12,745

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Schedule 5 - Science Program

For the year ended March 31,	Budget		2014	2013
Expenditures				
Consultants	\$ 25,000	\$ 35,154	\$ -	-
	\$ 25,000	\$ 35,154	\$ -	-

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Schedule 6 - Strategic Planning

For the year ended March 31,	Budget		2014	2013
Expenditures				
Honoraria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	5,250
Meeting expenses	-	-	-	3,408
Professional development	-	-	-	43,658
Transportation	-	-	-	2,317
Travel	-	-	-	4,399
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	59,032

Independent Auditors' Report

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Schedule 7 - Traditional Knowledge

For the year ended March 31,	Budget	2014	2013
Expenditures			
Traditional Knowledge Workshop			
Accommodations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,116
Consultants	-	-	77,184
Food and beverages	-	-	11,171
General meetings expense	-	-	2,217
Hall rental	-	-	4,395
Honorariums	-	-	58,648
Per diem	-	-	17,880
Translation	-	-	35,609
Transportation	-	-	27,641
	-	-	260,861
Technical Expertise			
Consultants	-	-	30,598
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 291,459

Contact Information

Board of Directors 2013 - 2014



Sean Richardson
Chairman
seanrichardson@ticho.com



Charlie Catholique
Vice-Chairman
ccatholique@lutselke.com



Arnold Enge
Secretary-Treasurer
arnoldenge@gmail.com



Napoleon Mackenzie
Director



Doug Crossley
Director
dcrossley@qiniq.com



Steve Ellis
Director
scellis@eastarm.com

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board
Box 2577
#204, 5007 Franklin Avenue
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P9
Tel 867-766-3682
Fax 867-766-3693
www.emab.ca

