Traditional Knowledge Panel Recommendations 2012 to 2019

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6-2-2022

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Wildlife

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Wildlife

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Wildlife

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	An effort to take photos displaying various caribou behaviours was undertaken during the 2012 and 2013 monitoring seasons.	Accepted
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.	Most caribou monitoring is completed from August - October. DDMI brings Elders to site to participate in these monitoring programs each year.	Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	Recommendation is outside the scope of the Caribou Behavioural Monitoring SoP. Diavik can supply the field sheets to communities, if requested.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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).	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	This may be beneficial in the future if caribou behavioural monitoring were to transition to communities.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
9.5	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Sponsor or co-sponsor a contest to gather ideas from communities on how to help the caribou get strong.	Many Elders felt that community youth, in particular, may have some good or new ideas on ways to improve caribou numbers, health, spirit, etc that are facing the population. They felt that a contest may encourage people to submit their ideas for consideration.	Diavik views this suggestion as better suited for communities themselves to undertake and then share relevant results with various stakeholders.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Fish & Water

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik agrees that the reasons why fish are selected or rejected should both be documented.	Accepted
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.	Diavik supports the water quality testing method that is preferred by TK holders. Any change to methods used should be communicated and documented during the planning phase of the 2018 AEMP TK Study.	Accepted
8.5	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Set fish nets on both sides of the island (north and south).	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.	Nets can be set in a variety of locations, and Diavik supports the idea of determining where best to set nets during the planning phase of the 2018 AEMP TK Study. However, weather conditions may limit the ability to access certain areas as safety rules for site restrict boat travel if winds exceed 15 knots.	Accepted
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.	It would be very beneficial to have TK Panel members assist in identifying and recruiting youth to participate in TK programs. The TK camp footprint is small and space is limited to what can be supported with existing beds/tents and cooking facilities. Most community organizations can send 4 people to the camp and this is usually 2 Elders, 1 youth and 1 interpreter. Should an interpreter not be required, Diavik would consider having 2 youth from the community attend.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Fish & Water

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	The current area identified for fishing in LDG includes the area of the lake below the Narrows. For safety reasons, Diavik would like to avoid taking boats up the Narrows. Any concerns or interest in sampling LDS in relation to the Jay Pipe should be directed to Ekati.	Not Accepted
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.	Water samples can be taken in a variety of locations, and Diavik supports the idea of determining where best to obtain samples during the planning phase of the 2018 AEMP TK Study. However, weather conditions may limit the ability to access certain areas as safety rules for site restrict boat travel if winds exceed 15 knots.	Accepted
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.	Many stakeholders are interested in the performance and integrity of the rock pile, as well as the quality of water seeping from the pile. As such, long-term water monitoring plans would be incorporated into the development of the post-closure monitoring program.	Accepted
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.	Community members could monitor spawning areas at a variety of locations in LDG, and Diavik supports the idea of determining where best to monitor during the planning phase of post-closure TK studies.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Fish & Water

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik currently monitors water quality around East Island and this practice would be incorporated into a post-closure monitoring program, along with open pit water quality. Incorporating a TK perspective of observing wildlife using the water is supported as part of a post-closure monitoring program.	Accepted
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.	Diavik is interested in this idea and plans to explore the feasibility of incorporating this method into closure plans.??	Not Accepted
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.	Diavik currently monitors water quality around East Island and this practice would be incorporated into a post-closure monitoring program. Incorporating a TK perspective of visual observations of the water is supported as part of a post-closure monitoring program. It is Diavik's hope that community members will be the ones taking scientific samples and observing the water themselves, at the same time.	Accepted
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.	Diavik currently monitors metal concentrations in water quality around East Island and this practice would be incorporated into a post-closure monitoring program.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Fish & Water

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik currently monitors water quality around East Island, including during freshet, and this practice would be incorporated into a post-closure monitoring program. Incorporating a TK perspective of visual observations of the water is also supported during this time of year. It is Diavik's hope that community members will be the ones taking scientific samples and observing the water themselves.	Accepted
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.	Diavik currently monitors water quality around East Island and in Lac de Gras, and this practice would be incorporated into a post-closure monitoring program.	Accepted
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.	Diavik currently monitors water quality around East Island and in Lac de Gras, and this practice would be incorporated into a post-closure monitoring program. Incorporating a TK perspective of visual observations for algae in the water is also supported. It is Diavik's hope that community members will be the ones taking scientific samples and observing the water themselves.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Fish & Water

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
11.4	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	TK holders know that fish generally go where there is food (nutrients) and oxygen so they are unlikely to go to the depth where PK would be.	When considering filling the underground and pit with PK, Diavik is interesting in learning from the Panel how far from the surface of the water the PK should be filled, if that option is preferred and approved. The Panel discussed at length what this level might be and did not come to a consensus (6 to 100m).	Diavik agrees	Not Accepted
11.5	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The Panel would like additional scientific research to see what the effects of PK (ingestion) might be on fish specific to Lac de Gras.	Panelists were particularly interested in knowing whether PK would affect fish and water, and expressed significant concern that fish might ingest PK or that PK may affect fish gills. Diavik presented results from the PK toxicology study that found that PK does not contaminate water or chemically harm fish.	If Diavik receives approval to deposit processed kimberlite in mine workings then additional toxicological testing will be done on pore water collected from the deposited PK. There is no expectation that particulate PK will occur in the surface 40m where fish live.	Accepted
11.6	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	If PK were to go in any mine area, the Panel requests an opportunity to learn more about the depth of water for fish habitat to cover PK (TK and western science).	When considering filling the underground and pit with PK, Diavik is interested in learning from the Panel how far from the surface of the water the PK should be filled, if that option is preferred and approved. The Panel discussed at length what this level might be and did not come to a consensus (6 to 100m).	Diavik's water license amendment to permit PK to mine workings has been referred to Environmental Assessment. A decision by the review board is expected by the fall of 2019. If approved, Diavik has committed to a water cover greater than 50m.	Accepted
12.9	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Set nets for fish testing near the dikes in Lac de Gras to help get baseline information on current fish health and continue once the dikes are breached to compare.		Baseline information existing. Slimy sculpin testing just outside N. Inlet dike every 3 years - done through AEMP. Based on modelling, do not expect impacts outside of pit lakes.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Fish & Water

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
12.11	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Put fish in pit lakes to be monitored, tested and sampled before the dike is completely breached once water is deemed "safe" (i.e., at least 2-6 years of monitoring). If the fish are the same as fish in Lac de Gras according to TK testing (e.g., liver, heart, gills, bladders, etc.), carry out a second stage breach for fish passage.	The TK Panel struggled with deciding whether they considered it respectful and safe to encourage fish to be allowed back into the pits, particularly if they were filled with PK. In the end, the group decided that breaching the dikes for fish would be part of a second phase after people were confident that the water was safe.	Challenges associated with collecting test fish in pit lakes.	Not Accepted
12.12	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Monitor fish from pit lakes according the AEMP protocols, but only taste test them if there is an acceptable comfort level and scientific results confirm that the fish are safe for eating.		Agreed	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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 in between 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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	Diavik is interested in further exploring ideas for closure monitoring with communities. Seasonality should be accounted for in these discussions.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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 intact 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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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).	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.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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 fertlizer 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.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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).	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Landscape & Re-Vegetation

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	DDMI understands and respects community members' desire to continue to hold the AEMP TK Study at the TK camp site. DDMI agrees that the camp provides a more authentic experience and results in better information being shared. The current lease for the TK Camp area expires in May 2017. DDMI plans to renew the lease and currently supports holding the 2018 AEMP TK Study at the camp. DDMI would then re-evaluate plans for the TK camp after the 2018 session.	Accepted
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.	DDMI prefers not to leave the camp facilities in their current location, as the preference is to close the camp, reclaim the land and relinquish the lease. DDMI would consider 'selling' or donating the camp equipment to community organizations or a coordinating body, pending legal review, for their own use. The mine site itself is only a short distance away and is likely to have one or two buildings left behind after closure that could be used for emergency shelter.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.10	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Consider alternative uses for A21 material: - Cover the Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) area after removing slimes. - Assuming the slimes are gone, slope the south face/wall between the NCRP and the north end of the PKC to allow for caribou movement. - Extend the west end of the NCRP and slope it for caribou. - Cover areas that may have been contaminated after clean-up like the hydro-carbon containment area. - Smooth edges of roads, airport and building areas	The Panel applies their traditional approach of respecting everything nature provides and being resourceful. The 'waste' rock supplied by mining activities in A21 should be used wherever possible, rather than simply being discarded into a pile on the tundra. In the Panel's view, if closure plans for the PKC area change (e.g. dry vs. pond), the suggestions relating to access to this area may also change.	Diavik is planning to use A21 material for closure, including some of the items identified by the Panel. Details for each area have yet to be finalized, and we commit to continue updating and discussing this with the Panel as closure plans progress.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: North Inlet

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
9.24	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Do not reconnect the North Inlet, open pits and PKC area with the lake/land; keep dams and dikes intact unless the water and sediments in those areas is proven to be clean and the same as Lac de Gras.	The Panel members would prefer that areas with the potential for contaminating Lac de Gras waters or fish (e.g. North Inlet) remain separate from the rest of the lake. Similarly, the dam around the PKC should remain in tact unless the area would not pose a risk of contaminating the land or animals surrounding it. In order for the Panel to recommend or support plans to reconnect these areas back to Lac de Gras or East Island, Diavik would need to prove that the water, lake bottom and closure surface is clean and safe.	Diavik understands the Panel's concerns. Currently-approved closure plans would see the open pit/ underground areas and the North Inlet reconnected to Lac de Gras. Diavik has conducted several studies to determine if there are risks (potential for contamination) to the environment, should they be reconnected to LDG. Current plans also provide for multiple years of monitoring prior to possibly reconnecting these areas. Closure plans for the PKC include breaches in the dam in certain areas. It is Diavik's preference from a liability perspective to not retain regulated containment structures on the site.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Open Pits

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Continued engagement of the TK Panel through site visits during closure is Diavik's preferred approach to sharing plans and progress, and continuing to build the Panel's knowledge and expertise of closure activities.	Accepted
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.	The plant growth that has occurred in these areas is something that was not anticipated during the environmental assessment. Diavik is in agreement with the Panel on their recommended approach, but recognizes that other stakeholders, such as DFO, will be interested in considering the best option for these areas at closure.	Accepted
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 stated that this is where they would set nets.	This recommendation aligns with Diavik's current closure plans. The only changes to the dikes would be the areas that are breached to reconnect the pits back to Lac de Gras.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Open Pits

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	This recommendation aligns with Diavik's current closure plans.	Not Accepted
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.	This recommendation aligns with Diavik's current closure plans.	Accepted
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 a lot 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.	This recommendation aligns with Diavik's current closure plans.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Open Pits

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik is interested in this idea and plans to explore the feasibility of incorporating this method into closure plans.??	Not Accepted
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.	A visit to these areas is planned for May 2016, during TK Panel Session 9.	Accepted
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.	Diavik plans to accommodate this request when finalizing closure designs for the A418 pit. A visit to this area is planned for May 2016, during TK Panel Session 9, and it would be helpful to have the TK Panel confirm that this recommendation still holds after seeing the area with their own eyes.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Open Pits

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	This recommendation aligns with Diavik's current closure plans.	Accepted
9.25	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Given that the pits are going to be refilled with water, that Diavik is considering putting processed kimberlite and 'slimes' into the pits and underground shafts and concerns about tremors and seismic activity, the TK Panel requests a tour of the pits and underground shafts to see the 'receiving environment' with their own eyes.	As with many other aspects of the site, TK Panel members find it helpful to see things with their own eyes in order to better understand an area and the related closure considerations for that area.	DDMI understands the Panel's interest in viewing the open pits and underground to better understand the closure objectives for this area. A visit underground is very time consuming with many safety considerations and special equipment; not all Panel members may be comfortable going underground. DDMI suggests that a future TK Panel session focus on the option to store PK underground and that a tour of the open pit and underground areas would be arranged for those who wish to view them, in conjunction with that session.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Open Pits

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
12.4	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Fill the pits from the bottom up with Lac de Gras water so that water is not running down the walls of the pits. Let the water settle for a minimum of two years.	A concern that has been raised in previous sessions is the potential for contamination from the pit walls such that the water might be contaminated when the pits are filled. The TK Panel wants to see the pits filled from the bottom up in order to minimize the water running down the pit walls as well as to minimize missing or stirring up of PK with water by controlling the way in which water is added to the pits.	Diavik advised that several studies have been carried out to "wash the walls" and test the resulting water quality and that no concerns have been raised. Recent model updates indicate that if water conditions are good sooner than two years, better to breach earlier rather than later (to avoid concentration build-up).	Accepted
12.8	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	When scientists and the TK Panel agree that the pit water is safe (i.e., drinkable) and stable (i.e., consistent), then breaching of the dikes can occur to allow water to flow back and forth but prevent fish from entering the pits, at least initially.	After much discussion and clarification was provided over the session, the TK Panel decided that the first phase of breaching the dikes should allow for water movement, but not fish movement particularly for pits containing PK.	Per EA measure 2, DDMI is conducting cultural use water quality criteria workshops to inform criteria for dike breaching.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Open Pits

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
12.10	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Whether or not the dikes allow fish passage, do not build up fish habitat within the shallow pit areas where PK is placed as fish will return naturally if they sense it is safe and the nutrients and oxygen that they need are there. Focus DFO requirement for fish habitat enhancement in pits where there will be no PK. The TK Panel needs to be there to watch and provide guidance on how to enhance fish habitat.	Fish are known to have an acute sense of smell, just like animals. This sense will guide fish to know whether it is safe to enter the pits once the dikes are breached. Fish are known to be smart and use temperature to guide their movements. The TK Panel discussed the fact that it would take time before fish would return to the pits after the dikes are breached because there needs to be enough food for them. One panelist suggested that it would be important to see how the micro-organisms survive in the pit water: if the fish food doesn't survive, people will know that the fish won't survive.	Agreed	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	Another closure goal for Diavik is to have land areas that are physically stable and safe for people, wildlife and aquatic life.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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 disrespetful 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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

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NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

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NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	This would be achieved with the current closure plan.	Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	The options were reviewed with Panel members, though cost information was not available at the time the information was presented.	Accepted
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.	Should such measures be necessary in the future, DDMI would be willing to explore such options in cooperation with other mines.	Not Accepted
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.	The Panel's preferrance 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.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Processed Kimberlite Containment (PKC) Area

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik currently monitors water quality in the PKC and this practice would be incorporated into a post-closure monitoring program. Routing options for water leaving the PKC after closure will be assessed, and DDMI agrees with the Panel that the distance it flows before entering Lac de Gras will be an important consideration. However, options may be limited in some areas, particularly on the west side. Should site-specific treatment of PKC water be required, relevant options (both industrial and natural) to achieve the required performance would be evaluated.	Not Accepted
9.8	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Place a circle of boulders around the PKC pond, in an area that is stable enough to support the weight and where they won't sink into the slimes, and around the shore of the North Inlet (refer to map).	Panel members prefer to find a way to deter caribou and other wildlife from accessing the PKC pond after closure. Panel members would prefer that the PKC pond not become a drinking water source for animals. Additionally, there is a risk of animals becoming trapped in the water, or stuck in the unstable slimes material at the edge of the pond. Man-made fences can sometimes injure wildlife or be used in predation, and require maintenance, so the preference is to use a natural way of deterring animals from accessing the pond.	Diavik is still evaluating options for closing the PKC area. The current plan includes a pond in the centre of the PKC post-closure, but other options that could omit the need for a pond are being assessed in accordance with the recommendations recieved from past TK Panel sessions. The TK Panel's recommendation for the use of boulders around the pond has been noted for consideration, should the preferred closure plan result in the need for a pond in the PKC. Diavik is committed to arranging a future TK Panel session to re-visit the PKC closure plans, once further information on closure options have been further evaluated.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
11.1	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	If the PK goes to the mine area, the TK Panel recommends that all of the PKC slimes also be put into the pits. There is interest in moving as much of the slimes as possible from the PKC into the mine area and away from the surface where wildlife might gain access.	Panel members weighed the options of disposing PK into the PKC versus the pits/underground, considering the potential effects on wildlife, fish and the environment. As discussed during previous sessions, Diavik reminded the Panelists that a concern about the PKC are the slimes that form a consistency like toothpaste and can be harmful to wildlife or people that may get stuck in it owing to its physical properties.	If Diavik receives approval to deposit PK in mine workings then Diavik will proceed to evaluate the feasibility/practicality of also moving EFPK ("slimes") to the mine workings including anticipated benefits to closure of the PKC facility.	Not Accepted
11.2	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	If Diavik moves ahead with putting PKC slimes into the mine areas, the Panel requests to review any changes to the PKC closure plan. For example, if it is not possible to move all of the slimes in the PKC to the mine area and some of the slimes remain in the PKC, the TK Panel may recommend that the PKC is topped with large boulders to discourage wildlife and people from entering.	Panel members weighed the options of disposing PK into the PKC versus the pits/underground, considering the potential effects on wildlife, fish and the environment. As discussed during previous sessions, Diavik reminded the Panelists that a concern about the PKC are the slimes that form a consistency like toothpaste and can be harmful to wildlife or people that may get stuck in it owing to its physical properties.	If Diavik receives approval to deposit PK in mine workings then Diavik will proceed to evaluate the feasibility/practicality of also moving EFPK ("slimes") to the mine workings including anticipated benefits to clsoure of the PKC facility.	Accepted
11.3	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The beach materials and rough kimberlite should stay in the PKC area (i.e., anything that can support a rock cover).	Panel members weighed the options of disposing PK into the PKC versus the pits/underground, considering the potential effects on wildlife, fish and the environment.	Diavik agrees	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
12.1	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	The TK Panel would prefer to have the soft material that is produced from processing kimberlite (slimes) stored away from the surface so animals and humans cannot access it and accidently get caught in it. The Panel supports the option of putting the existing slimes that are in the PKC plus new slimes produced, in the bottom of the pit so that animals and people do not have access to it.	The TK Panel revisited previous discussions around the PKC and reminded one another how a rock cover would not be too effective given that the rocks would sink into the slimes which can behave like quicksand. Several panelists advised that it would be much better to put the slimes and PK back into the pits in part because that would mean that the rock pile above the PKC could be kept lower and more stable.	If Diavik receives approval to deposit PK in mine workings then Diavik will proceed to evaluate the feasibility/practicality of also moving EFPK ("slimes") to the mine workings including anticipated benefits to closure of the PKC facility.	Not Accepted
12.2	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Remove the slimes that are currently in the PKC such that Diavik can start to cover the PKC to create a safe and hard surface at least three years earlier than the original closure plan.	The TK Panel revisited previous discussions around the PKC and reminded one another how a rock cover would not be too effective given that the rocks would sink into the slimes which can behave like quicksand. Several panelists advised that it would be much better to put the slimes and PK back into the pits in part because that would mean that the rock pile above the PKC could be kept lower and more stable.	If Diavik receives approval to deposit PK in mine workings then Diavik will proceed to evaluate the feasibility/practicality of also moving EFPK ("slimes") to the mine workings including anticipated benefits to closure of the PKC facility.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik is not planning to have a water pond on top of the rock pile at closure.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
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).	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.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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 ingested 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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	Not supported as current closure plans for the rock pile do not include revegetation.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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 *for as long a distance as possible*..." Diavik has also applied this recommendation to the proposed PKC closure option.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Many stakeholders are interested in the performance and integrity of the rock pile. As such, long-term monitoring plans would be incorporated into the development of the post-closure monitoring program.	Accepted
9.1	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Re-vegetate the base of the NCRP around the ponds.	While some members of the TK Panel initially hoped that the NCRP would be re-vegetated, others preferred to let nature take its course and heal itself over time. After much discussion, Panel members concluded that it would be beneficial to focus re-vegetation efforts to the areas where ponds are located at the base of the NCRP. This would help to both naturally filter water coming in to or flowing out of the ponds, as well as to possibly help the pile re-vegetate naturally over time.	Diavik has not yet finalized the closure plans for the ponds at the base of the NCRP, but the TK Panel's recommendation for these areas will be considered when developing these plans.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
9.2	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	A limited number of large boulders (e.g. 3-4) should be placed on top of the NCRP to provide some shade for caribou, create habitat for small mammals and encourage natural re-vegetation	Panel members felt that a small number of large boulders could be beneficial for caribou, without harming the chemical stability of the pile. Many members think that caribou will go up the pile, primarily to get away from bugs, so it would be good to have some shade for them. If there were only a small number, it would be unlikely that they would be used by predators, but they could create habitat for smaller mammals as well as help with natural re-vegetation by sheltering seeds and water/snow to encourage growth.	While there are no current plans to incorporate a small number of large boulders on top of the NCRP, Diavik would consider adding these if communities identified a need for these as a result of observations from a TK monitoring program, or discussions with Elders once the final landscape of the NCRP can be observed. The Final Closure Plan for the NCRP also identifies this option for future consideration.	Accepted
9.3	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Study the wind and snow accumulation on caribou ramps/trails as well as the top of the NCRP before finishing/finalizing the sloping and grading of the NCRP.	The Panel wants to be sure that the caribou/wildlife pathway that was located along a route recommended by community members will allow safe access throughout the year, including during spring conditions when the caribou are heading north. It would be beneficial to study the wind and snow accumulation along the pathways to determine if the conditions are safe for caribou or other wildlife passage in all seasons. If this is done before the pile is completely finished, the Panel feels that Diavik should be able to fix any grading or sloping issues that communities may identify.	Diavik appreciates this suggestion and hopes that the TK Panel incorporates this monitoring into a site-specific, Traditional Knowledge wildlife monitoring program for the Diavik mine.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
9.4	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Ensure a gradual slope on the top of the NCRP so that there is a slight dome down the centre.	Panel members wanted to ensure that any water or snow that may fall or collect on the top of the pile would naturally drain off of the pile. This would minimize the amount of water that could seep into the pile. The Panel considers this another way to make sure that there is long-term protection for the land and water. Once there are no more people at the site, the water and snow must be able to drain safely off the pile.	Diavik appreciates this suggestion. The Final Closure Plan and design for the North Country Rock Pile includes this feature.	Accepted
10.1	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Avoid disturbing new areas (e.g. tundra) with A21 material at the SCRP as much as possible. The proposed SCRP area is part of a major caribou migration and feeding corridor and should not be disturbed.	The TK Panel recognizes the importance of the SCRP area to caribou and would prefer that this area not be developed. However, recognizing that the SCRP location has already been approved and established, they are interested in minimizing the size (footprint and height) of the SCRP.	Diavik shares the opinion of the Panel and prefers to utilize A21 material for other purposes (i.e. NCRP closure cover), thereby reducing the overall size of the SCRP. Diavik has now obtained regulatory and financial approvals to proceed with constructing the NCRP cover. This will begin in spring 2018, and A21 rock and till will be used for the cover. Other opportunities for the use of A21 materials for closure will continue to be evaluated as the CRP progresses.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.2	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	If this area must to be used, minimize the size (i.e. volume/amount) and height of the SCRP and slope all sides like an esker so that animals can easily walk over it. We recommend the slope should be at 3:1.	The TK Panel has evaluated the covered test pile and observed the re-sloping efforts undertaken on the NCRP. The 3:1 slope on these structures has been supported for the safe movement of wildlife and the Panel is interested in applying that same design to the SCRP at closure.	While the SCRP is being constructed, side slopes will be at the angle of repose. As noted above, Diavik's preference is to minimize the size of the pile, however current closure plans do not provide for re-sloping the entire pile, as no closure cover is necessary for the SCRP. A wildlife pathway has been planned, and that would be re-sloped (3:1) and smoothed to facilitate safe movement across the pile.	Accepted
10.3	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	If the SCRP is large, designated pathways become more important and must follow caribou routes known through TK.	Recognizing that there is a possibility that the SCRP could include all the rock from A21 (i.e., if the NCRP cover is not approved) and that the sides of the SCRP may not be re-sloped, the Panel notes that designated wildlife pathways would be very important, and that they must be safe and utilize known caribou routes across the pile.	Diavik has currently planned for pathways over and across the SCRP at closure. We will work with the TK Panel and/or other community contacts as required to finalize their location prior to closure.	Accepted
10.4	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	We recommend that rock from A21 that could go to SCRP be used to cover the NCRP.	The Panel applies their traditional approach of respecting everything nature provides to mine closure planning. The 'waste' rock supplied by mining activities in A21 should be used wherever possible, rather than simply being discarded into a pile on the tundra.	Diavik is in agreement with the TK Panel and was awaiting approval on the NCRP cover from the WLWB at the time of Session 10. DDMI has since received the necessary approvals for the cover and plans to begin progressive reclamation of the NCRP, that includes using rock from A21 that would otherwise go to the SCRP, in the spring of 2018.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.5	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Drain the pond that would be covered by the SCRP before using the proposed area.	The Panel understands that the pond under the proposed SCRP is non-fish bearing and prefers to have this drained prior to filling it with rock. There were two reasons for this: one was to prevent that water flowing over the tundra to Lac de Gras and the second was to allow more room for rock to fill the area, because it would be covered anyway.	Diavik notes that this was not originally planned for the pond identified. This was a very helpful observation and recommendation that was completed during the fall of 2017.	Accepted
10.6	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Have all SCRP water tested (both science and TK) before releasing into Lac De Gras.	As noted in past TK Panel sessions, Panel members see value in both scientific and TK monitoring of water on East Island at closure. Water that would flow from the mine area to Lac de Gras should be tested at closure, similar to what is done during operations.	Diavik continues to work with the TK Panel to identify more specific locations for closure and post-closure monitoring and we agree that the drainage channel from the SCRP is important to sample. DDMI plans to establish a monitoring station in this location.	Accepted
10.7	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Use natural filtration methods in areas where water will run off the SCRP on site.	As noted in past TK Panel sessions, nature has the ability to heal and natural filtration to treat runoff water (e.g. rain, snow melt) at closure is encouraged. Runoff water from the site should be routed to travel across the tundra and naturally undergo some filtration before entering Lac de Gras.	There are no plans for infrastructure in the area downstream of the SCRP where drainage water would flow at closure. As such, the water will flow over native tundra allowing natural filtration to occur before reaching Lac de Gras. While it is not a particularly long drainage path, it will exist.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Rock Piles

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.8	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Diavik must plan for the same values, principles and goals held by the TK Panel for the NCRP, to the SCRP (e.g. maintain low height, 3:1 slope for caribou).	The TK Panel has evaluated the covered test pile and observed the re-sloping efforts undertaken on the NCRP. The 3:1 slope on these structures has been supported for the safe movement of wildlife and the Panel is interested in applying that same design to the SCRP at closure.	Diavik has now obtained the necessary approvals to be able to use A21 rock to cover the NCRP. We are also evaluating other options for using A21 rock for reclamation material as closure planning for the site continues. This would help to reduce the overall size of the SCRP. Diavik is planning for a wildlife pathway across the SCRP, with reduced slope angles that we anticipate to be at 3:1. However, the remainder of the pile is not currently planned to be re-sloped. The reason for this is that there is no need for a cover on the SCRP as it contains no T3 rock.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Spiritual & Cultural

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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 required responsibilities 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.	Diavik is open to recommendations on how best to approach this with each of the five Aboriginal Participation Agreement communities.	Accepted
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.	This type of activitiy could be incorporated into plans to renew the community's relationship with the land in this area after closure.	Accepted
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 reconciliate the relationship with the land once all work is complete. The type of ceremony may be different for different cultures.	This type of activitiy could be incorporated into plans to renew the community's relationship with the area after closure.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Spiritual & Cultural

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
9.6	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Recognize and honour the importance of ceremony in healing the relationship to caribou and contribute to healing events that are currently being planned by communities.	N/A	Diavik works through Implementation Committees that have been established with each of their Participation Agreement communities to determine priority areas for financial contributions. We recommend speaking with your community organizations to identify this request for their consideration.	Accepted
9.22	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Respect spiritual beliefs and the importance of healing ceremonies of Aboriginal communities, work with the TK Panel to plan spiritual gatherings on site now through 2030: one would be held early to help people on site understand Aboriginal ceremonial ways, possibly timed with a TK Panel session (e.g. 2017-8), second would be to start healing the environment (e.g. 2020), third would be designed to seek guidance on the finalization of closure plans (e.g. 2023) and fourth would be large and involved to formally invite the spirits to return to the Island before Diavik leaves (all communities invited, e.g. 2030).	Building in the practice of healing and/or guidance ceremonies is important and can be of interest to workers at the mine, as well as the TK Panel members. It would be helpful to start this practice sooner rather than later.	Diavik is open to further recommendations from the Panel as to when and how this could occur. If the Panel is comfortable with helping to define this, such practices could be incorporated into the TK monitoring program that Diavik is interested in having the Panel develop.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Spiritual & Cultural

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
9.23	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Whenever the TK Panel and community members come on-site, allow opportunity, time, space, etc. for the TK Panel to practice 'feeding the land or water' by Panel members and others (visitors or workers) travel to/from the site and consider other ways to raise awareness (e.g. signage).	It is important to recognize and honor customs. While it is easy for the company to focus on their own safety, it is equally important for the Panel to have the opportunity to feed the land or water, as is traditionally done for safety on the land.	Diavik recognizes the importance of this practice to community members and supports any practices that promote safety and wellbeing at the mine site. This practice will be incorporated into future TK Panel meetings, or other community visits to the site.	Accepted
10.24	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Research or monitoring methods that are offensive to elders (e.g. caribou collars) should lead to getting alternative method advice from elders. Diavik should check with the TK Panel as to whether any aspects of the current monitoring program is offensive and revise them accordingly.	The Panel focuses on closure planning and monitoring, but they are also interested in Diavik's operational monitoring and would like to learn more about monitoring programs, methods and results in order to determine if these are suitable and appropriate from a community perspective.	Diavik can share details of each of the current (operational) monitoring programs with the Panel at a future session to determine if methods used are appropriate. This may also help to inform the Panel's recommendations relating to closure monitoring for wildlife.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik sees value in having youth participate in TK/IQ Panel sessions, where possible.	Accepted
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.	Diavik sees value in having TK/IQ Panel members visit the mine site. For safety reasons, visitors stay at the mine site accommodations.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik is committed to providing a response to all Panel recommendations. Diavik also requested that EMAB provide past Panel recommendations to DDMI for response.	Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	A longer meeting is supported, provided that it results in an approved set of transcripts and recommendations by the end of the session.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	Diavik views this approach as beneficial as well, and has supported the Panel with such expertise in the past.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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 is 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.	Diavik supports the completion of the literature review report that was initiated for TK Panel Session 7.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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 'women's only' session in the future, as this may create a more acceptable space for sharing the knowledge that is specific to women.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted
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.	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.	Not Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	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.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	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.	Accepted
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.	While communities may be interested in monitoring past 2030, Diavik needs to plan for ultimate closure and relinquish ownership of the property back to the government. Once this is complete, monitoring would no longer be conducted or organized by Diavik. As such, any long-term monitoring plans past 2030 would need to be funded and coordinated by other parties. DDMI suggests that this recommendation is better directed to community organizations and/or governments.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
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.	Diavik continues to provide the Panel and their associated community organizations with reports, videos, maps, pictures or other materials that assist in sharing the work and success of the Panel. Further guidance as to what is helpful and effective for Panel members to use in communicating with others would be appreciated.	Accepted
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.	Accepted climate change scenarios have been incorporated in to the planning models that guide design and construction decisions for site infrastructure. This includes planning for long-term performance after closure.	Accepted
8.33	Reefs & Monitoring Water Report, TK Panel Session #8, 2-4 December 2015	Re-seed land and use dirt and *safe* 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).	Treated sewage is currently stored on site, with plans to use it as a soil amendment to aid in reclamation activities. Diavik is working to determine if the treated sewage is considered safe from an animal and human health perspective.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
9.9	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Contribute to training community monitors in using both traditional knowledge and western science so that common approaches across communities are used and results can be pulled together from many places.	The Panel felt that it is important to support capacity building for community members to actively participate in the closure process, particularly closure monitoring. They recognize that strength in monitoring can be achieved when western science (WS) and TK are conducted together. There is also value to ensuring that the similar techniques and methods are used across industry and communities so that this information is comparable.	Diavik provides site-based training to new hires and contributes to formal training programs through the Mine Training Society and support for the Aurora College BEAHR environmental monitor training program, as well as the College's Environmental Monitor Certification program. If it is necessary to revise or expand existing training programs to meet the needs of closure monitoring, Diavik suggests that this is best coordinated through these professional training institutes. DDMI also provides scholarship funding to community members through their PA's. Diavik suggests that the communities themselves are best suited to provide training in monitoring using Traditional Knowledge.	Accepted
9.11	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Recognizing that Aboriginal communities are committed to their traditional responsibility to take care of the environment, participate with Diavik and other partners (e.g. Dominion Diamonds) to explore ideas and develop capacity to establish a Cumulative Effects Monitoring and Management Station (CEMMS) using the TK camp as a base that has program links to the GNWT Daring Lake Research Station.	The Panel viewed the TK camp as an ideal base for studying the Lac de Gras area after the mine was closed. The GNWT's Daring Lake Research Station is also in a good position to further support such research and the Panel saw value in coordinating efforts with the Government's programs at Daring Lake. In order to achieve this, the Panel identified the need for mines, government and other regulators to work together to determine how best to coordinate and implement a CEMMS (or similarly structured) program.	Diavik intends to continue its scientific monitoring programs through the closure phase. Diavik also encourages the Panel to develop a TK Monitoring Program for the Diavik site. While there are no formal plans for how or who would coordinate regional monitoring in the future, or where to base such monitoring initiatives, Diavik expects that any such regional program would build upon the existing site-specific programs to ensure that similar information is collected to evaluate trends over time.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
9.12	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	In partnership with communities and the GNWT, begin planning a joint TK and WS monitoring program that would begin in 2023 to be ready for implementation in 2025 by building on and expanding the current Diavik monitoring program.	Panel members consider intergenerational plans and programs, recognizing that there is a need for long-term monitoring in the Lac de Gras region long after the mining companies are gone. Given that it can take time to coordinate these types of programs, the Panel sees value in starting these discussions now so that plans are in place for when the Diavik mine is closed.	Diavik intends to continue its scientific monitoring programs through the closure phase. Diavik also encourages the Panel to develop a TK Monitoring Program for the Diavik site. While there are no formal plans for how or who would coordinate regional monitoring in the future, Diavik expects that any such regional program would build upon the existing site-specific programs to ensure that similar information is collected to evaluate trends over time.	Accepted
9.13	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Offer monitor training to provide traditional land users with new skills and techniques to monitor from mine closure through to when Diavik completely leaves the site (expected to be 2030) and beyond for long term monitoring.	The Panel felt that it is important to support capacity building for community members to actively participate in the closure process, particularly closure monitoring. They recognize that strength in monitoring can be achieved when western science (WS) and TK are conducted together.	Diavik provides site-based training to new hires and contributes to formal training programs through the Mine Training Society and support for the Aurora College BEAHR environmental monitor training program, as well as the College's Environmental Monitor Certification program. If it is necessary to revise or expand existing training programs to meet the needs of closure monitoring, Diavik suggests that this is best coordinated through these professional training institutes. DDMI also provides scholarship funding to community members through their PA's.	Accepted
9.15	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Design monitoring training with the objective of understanding what is happening in the eco-system with cumulative effects.	Communities are most concerned about cumulative impacts to the Lac de Gras region. For this reason, monitoring should focus on cumulative effects.	Existing scientific monitoring training programs focus on techniques that evaluate the state of the environment and contribute to understanding cumulative effects through the analysis of the data collected.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
9.16	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Employ community monitor trainees and ensure they have a meaningful role in the design of various aspects of closure work, including the building of wildlife ramps; the reclamation of the PKC, the North Inlet and contaminated sites; and any re-vegetation work on site.	It is important to the Panel to have community members employed on site and participating in healing the land and ensuring a safe environment for future use by wildlife and humans.	Diavik has and will continue to focus on employing people from the PA communities at the mine site. This includes the closure work identified by the Panel. We also see value in incorporating community members in inspecting and evaluating reclamation work in relation to the objectives and plans for each area, whether this be the TK Panel or other community representatives and we are hopeful this will form a part of the site-specific TK monitoring plan.	Accepted
9.17	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Employ and ensure opportunities for high level employment/career advancement of trained community monitors (graduates of the training program) funded by Diavik and/or others. In addition to community members, a minimum of one Elder and one youth from each community should participate in the training program.	It is important that community members have meaningful jobs at the mine, throughout the closure process.	Diavik has and will continue to focus on employing people from the PA communities at the mine site. This includes closure monitoring identified by the Panel. We also see value in incorporating community members in inspecting and evaluating reclamation work in relation to the objectives and plans for each area, whether this be the TK Panel or other community representatives and we are hopeful this will form a part of the site-specific TK monitoring plan.	Accepted
9.21	Focus on Caribou, TK Panel Session #9, 13-16 May 2016	Support the focus of long term monitoring goals for cumulative effects (CEMMS) on natural re-vegetation, return of caribou and other wildlife, and water quality in the Lac de Gras area.	The Panel is hopeful that Diavik recognizes the importance of contributing to long-term, regional monitoring that will continue after the mine is closed.	Diavik intends to continue its scientific monitoring programs through the closure phase. Diavik also encourages the Panel to develop a TK Monitoring Program for the Diavik site. While there are no formal plans for how or who would coordinate regional monitoring in the future, Diavik expects that any such regional program would build upon the existing site-specific programs to ensure that similar information is collected to evaluate trends over time.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.11	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Some start-up watching projects might look at: - what plants are growing on disturbed ground and why/why not; - presence of grounds squirrels on the East Island; - health of the shorebirds on the water (as an indicators for health of water); - snow accumulation and natural revegetation around boulders atop the test pile; - watch and monitor dust impacts on water and plants as an important part of the food chain; - animal scat, this should be part of a TK Watching program; - look at possible impacts on plants, with special consideration for those used for medicine.	The TK Panel is interested in starting to identify the types of things that are of interest to elders and youth to monitor. They recognize that more time and discussion is needed to build on these ideas and confirm what and how to watch the area, but that it is but that it is important to start documenting what has been shared to date.	Diavik is interested in further discussions for TK/community-based monitoring programs that can support or enhance other (western) scientific monitoring programs that will be conducted at the site.	Accepted
10.12	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Pair every adult with a youth monitor. Scientists should also be involved. Consider the TK camp as a good model, bringing elders and youth together with scientists.	The TK Panel members see great value in mentoring youth and advocate for including youth in TK programs wherever possible. The TK Panel recognizes that people learn from one another and respect the different kinds of knowledge that each person contributes. They view this as a good model to carry forward for closure monitoring.	Recognizing that there are still many details to work out in relation to closure planning and monitoring, Diavik is generally supportive of an approach that involves Elders, youth and scientists working together.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.13	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Ideally, watching would occur all year round. At a minimum, watching must occur in all seasons.	The land and animals behave differently depending on the season. There are important indicators to watch throughout the seasons and year to make sure that the land and animals are healthy. Panel members are interested in watching programs that would occur across all seasons.	Recognizing that there are still many details to work out in relation to closure planning and monitoring, Diavik is generally supportive of this approach.	Accepted
10.14	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Watchers should be trained by trained monitors from existing guardianship programs (e.g. Ni Hat'ni Dene, Tlicho, Dehcho). From there, trained watchers will train new watchers through a pay-it-forward model.	Existing guardianship programs are celebrated as good models from which to learn. The next step will be to determine how best to apply their practices, resources, and support systems. Collaboration and sharing are keys to success.	Diavik's understanding of existing Guardianship programs is that they are largely organized and operated by community organizations. It is important to continue discussing this model to determine what role Diavik and others may play in such an approach; e.g. funding agreement for Guardianship program, in-kind donations, program coordination, etc.	Accepted
10.15	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Be designed for long term watching/monitoring as impacts may take a long time to show up (i.e. a plant may look healthy now but in the future it may not be strong if dust or contaminated water affect it).	Community members understand that nature has great power to heal, but that this can take a long time. The TK Panel wants to be sure that there are plans in place for long term watching and monitoring so that they can be confident that closure was successful and the land is healthy again.	Recognizing that there are still many details to work out in relation to closure planning and monitoring, Diavik is generally supportive of this approach and is interested in continuing discussions with communities and regulators to determine a suitable approach for this type of work.	Accepted

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.16	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Watch and check everything (water, wildlife, birds, bugs, small mammals, plants, weather, etc.).	The TK Panel is interested in starting to identify the types of things that are of interest to elders and youth to monitor. They recognize that more time and discussion is needed to build on these ideas and confirm what and how to watch the area, but that it is but that it is important to start documenting what has been shared to date.	Diavik is interested in further discussions for TK monitoring programs that can support or enhance other (western) scientific monitoring programs that will be conducted at the site.	Accepted
10.17	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Ensure long-term, ongoing and significant funding.	Funding and resources are important to secure when planning for long-term watching programs. The Panel recognizes that more discussions are required to determine how best to secure and maintain funding for this type of work.	Recognizing that there are still many details to work out in relation to closure planning and monitoring, Diavik is generally supportive of this approach and is interested in continuing discussions with communities and regulators to determine a suitable framework to support this type of work.	Accepted
10.18	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Be grounded in strong communication and traditional laws around sharing, exchanging and stories.	Collaboration and sharing are the keys to success. Watching programs should be structured to include opportunities for sharing the rich stories that tell the history of the land and enrich monitoring outcomes. Scenarios that encourage sharing should be strongly supported.	Recognizing that there are still many details to work out in relation to closure planning and monitoring, Diavik is generally supportive of this approach and is interested in continuing discussions with communities and regulators to determine a suitable framework for this type of work.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.19	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Start training for watching programs during mine operations by inviting community members to site, i.e. train-the-trainer program. For example, bring up people to work with Environment dept, starting with one weekend a month and scaling up over time.	The Panel recognizes the benefit of training monitors now in order to carry forward those skills for closure and post-closure monitoring at Diavik and other sites. The Panel is supportive of community monitors that are able to work in both worlds of knowledge - traditional and western scientific.	Diavik currently invites and involves community members in some of their on-site monitoring however, it is largely program-specific. Additionally, we have had community members as employees throughout operations. Diavik will evaluate options for community assistants on some weekends. We also continue to support and encourage participation in the BEAHRS Environmental Monitoring program and the Environment and Natural Resources Technology Program offered through Aurora College.	Accepted
10.20	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Diavik should support and encourage the TK Panel to assess and review existing monitoring methods and results to help us determine what and how we should monitor in the future.	The Panel focuses on closure planning and monitoring, but they are also interested in Diavik's operational monitoring and would like to learn more about monitoring programs, methods and results in order to determine if they are suitable for closure monitoring and, if so, how best to apply these to closure.	Diavik supports the TK Panel in this work. We have previously engaged the Facilitators for the TK Panel to compile some examples of TK and other monitoring to assist the Panel in developing ideas for monitoring at Diavik. We have also dedicated some of the past TK Panel sessions to monitoring and continue to plan for future sessions on this as well.	Accepted
10.21	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Encouraging all of the communities working together and supporting each other long into the future will give us strength. Diavik has helped us do this and we must continue into the future.	The collaborative approach that the TK Panel has developed has been effective for all parties to learn and understand everyone's interests, views, ideas and limitations in relation to Traditional Knowledge, the mine and planning for the future.	Diavik views this as a recommendation to the TK Panel members and community organizations. We are pleased that the Panel recognizes the efforts we have undertaken to encourage collaborative work.	Not Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
10.22	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Diavik should plan to leave some buildings (and possibly the airstrip) to support Watching Programs for this and other mines in the surrounding area.	In order to conduct a watching program in the mine area long after closure, it would be helpful to have some buildings present that could be used for accommodation and monitoring activities. Communities will be interested in visiting and observing the area long after the mines are gone.	Diavik is aware of the Panel's interest in having some buildings or infrastructure remain. Options for this will continue to be discussed with communities and regulators. Liability concerns and maintenance requirements may preclude some areas/buildings from being left but we understand that this is important in the North.	Accepted
10.23	Watching/Monitoring and the WRSA-SCRP, Session #10, 14-18 September 2017	Diavik should support the development of a 'best practices' document that explains the Panel's approach to integrating TK into mine closure planning.	The TK Panel is proud of their cooperative efforts to ensure that TK informs mine closure planning in a meaningful and transparent way. The TK Panel is interested in summarizing and sharing their knowledge and approach with others, in hopes that others considering projects in the north of elsewhere can benefit either now or in the future.	Diavik is generally supportive of this idea, though we also think that the Panel's presentations and reports do a good job of summarizing the process and principles that underly the Panel's recommendations and guidance. Something like this may be more valuable further in the future, once closure plans advance and more is learned about how to practically apply these recommendations and guidance.	Accepted
11.7	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel recommends a future TK Panel session dedicated to the health of the North Inlet upon closure and to decide if there is anything to address with the sediments.	The TK Panel is very interested in water quality and wants to focus a session on the North Inlet as a key area to monitor.	Diavik will dedicate a TK Panel session to the North Inlet Closure Plan.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
11.8	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The Panel requests that Diavik provide a list of items/equipment that will remain and be removed from underground before flooding or filling the mine with PK/water.	The TK Panel wants to better understand what might remain in the pit in terms of how this waste may affect water, fish and the nature of the pit upon closure. The TK Panel embraces their stewardship role to make sure that waste is not left behind.	Diavik is developing this list with the Inspector based on what was done previously at Ekati; it will be provided to the Panel when complete.	Accepted
11.9	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel recommends that their members are present for at least some of the time when the slimes are moved from the PKC into the A418.	The TK Panel suggested that the PK should be monitored for a time before the dikes are breached to ensure the PK is as expected.	Diavik has made development of TK-Based assessment of pit lake conditions with deposition of PK a priority and expects to address at Session 12 - September 2019.	Not Accepted
11.10	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel wants to monitor how water behaves when placed on PK. They would like to see the PK and water in the A418 as soon as it is safe to do so and when there is a good visual of the material, as well as at regular intervals afterwards.	The TK Panel suggested that the PK should be monitored for a time before the dikes are breached to ensure the PK is as expected.	Diavik has made development of TK-Based assessment of pit lake conditions with deposition of PK a priority and expects to address at Session 12 - September 2019.	Accepted
11.11	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel recommends that they monitor the fish habitat within the pits, shoreline modifications (e.g., ramps) for wildlife as well as the stability of the dikes on a regular and ongoing basis.	The TK Panel suggested that the PK should be monitored for a time before the dikes are breached to ensure the PK is as expected.	Diavik has made development of TK-Based assessment of pit lake conditions with deposition of PK a priority and expects to address at Session 12 - September 2019.	Accepted
11.12	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel recommends that they monitor freeze-up and break-up within the contained areas (i.e., within the dikes) to see if the formation and melting is any different—with a view towards safety for people and wildlife.	The TK Panel suggested that the PK should be monitored for a time before the dikes are breached to ensure the PK is as expected.	Diavik has made development of TK-Based assessment of pit lake conditions with deposition of PK a priority and expects to address at Session 12 - September 2019.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
11.13	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel would like to see the PK vegetation plots again.	The TK Panel is particularly interested in seeing "with their own eyes" how revegetation is working.	Accept. Can be done during any TK Panel Session.	Accepted
11.14	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel recommends that we test slimes/PK in a fish tank to see if any water plants would grow on the PK.	The TK Panel discussed ways of minimizing the suspension of PK once it is put in the underground/pit ranging from installing screens to covering pit walls to adding soil, sediment or aquatic vegetation to try to stabilize the lake bottom.	Diavik does not accept this recommendation as aquatic vegetation is not expected to occur at over 100m of water depth due to light limitations.	Not Accepted
11.15	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel would like to see wind behaviour on water within the contained pits/dikes over a period of time (i.e. throughout all seasons).	Concerns were expressed about the effects of wind on the pit areas at closure, particularly nowadays with climate change and winds becoming stronger.	Diavik suggests the collection of video during different periods of wind behaviour would be a better method for making these observations; videos could be presented at the TK Panel Sessions.	Accepted
11.16	Options for Processed Kimberlite, TK Panel Session #11, 10-14 May 2018	The TK Panel would like to see wind behaviour on Lac de Gras in and around the dikes. [How is the water on the outside of the dikes and breach areas affected by wind?]	Concerns were expressed about the effects of wind on the pit areas at closure, particularly nowadays with climate change and winds becoming stronger.	Diavik suggests the collection of video during different periods of wind behaviour would be a better method for these observations; videos could be presented at the TK Panel Sessions.	Accepted

TK Panel Recommendations Sessions #1 to 12: Monitoring & General

NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
12.3	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	The TK Panel needs to be on site to witness transfer of slimes and filling the pits with water (i.e., two TK Panel sessions).	Feeling comfortable with any approach is difficult for people given environmental uncertainties and the complexities of mine closure processes. This challenge of 'feeling comfortable' applies to pit closure regardless of whether they contain PK. Panelists affirmed the importance of balancing scientific information with traditional knowledge so that a greater understanding informs pit closure planning. As always, people reiterated the importance of "seeing with their own eyes" so that they feel comfortable with what is happening during mine closure.	If Diavik receives approval to deposit PK in mine workings and if Diavik determines that it is feasible/practical to also move EFPK ("slimes") to the mine workings, Diavik will accommodate the request of the TK Panel to witness the transferring of slimes into the pit. Regardless of the presence of PK and slimes in the pits, Diavik will accommodate the request of the TK Panel to witness the filling of the pits with water.	Not Accepted
12.5	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Ensure scientific tests are done every season and throughout the year to understand the health of the water and to compare water in the pits to water in Lac de Gras. Scientific water testing should include, but not be limited to temperature, turbidity, clarity, colour. The presence of micro-organisms should be measured as well as oxygen levels. Such tests should be done at various depths in the water column as far down as the PK. The results should be regularly shared with the TK Panel.	When it comes to water, the TK Panel discussed the importance of science to first identify if the water is healthy before people would like to test water quality by tasting. People are familiar with scientific water quality monitoring and discussed the importance of measurements to determine whether the water is safe for fish and animals. Small "bugs" in the water are also important for fish and need to be measured to know whether the water is healthy. The TK Panel don't want the dikes to be breached until there was enough food in the water for them. It is important that scientific testing take place throughout all seasons and at multiple depths in the water column. TK Panel members want to make sure that results are shared widely with community members.	If Diavik receives approval to deposit PK in mine workings and if Diavik determines that it is feasible/practical to also move EFPK ("slimes") to the mine workings, Diavik will accommodate the request of the TK Panel to witness the transferring of slimes into the pit. Regardless of the presence of PK and slimes in the pits, Diavik will accommodate the request of the TK Panel to witness the filling of the pits with water. Diavik currently conducting Cultural use WQ criteria workshops.	Accepted

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NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
12.6	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Diavik should collect baseline information on Lac de Gras from around the dikes so that impacts of breaching can be measured. The TK Panel should work with scientists to record ice thickness, wind behaviour and snow-drifting before and after dikes are breached.	Members of the TK Panel worry that plans today won't accommodate changes tomorrow. Scientific monitoring of these key indicators must be carried out for several years in order for panelists to feel comfortable with the results and to support any breaching of the dikes.	Baseline info existing through AEMP Program.	Accepted
12.7	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	The TK Panel would like Diavik to test water in the pits for at least two years (until the water is deemed good) and compare this to water in Lac de Gras. Water samples will be collected from multiple depths at various times throughout each year and tested according to the AEMP protocols. Taste tests will be done after scientific sampling tells us the water is drinkable where they will watch for smell, clarity (turbidity), temperature, colouration, scum on the water or tea, and water and tea for taste.	The TK Panel agreed that the water and fish must be deemed "safe" from a scientific perspective before any traditional knowledge tasting tests can occur. Watching water according to traditional knowledge is well understood by the TK Panel members who have worked hard to develop protocols being used at the AEMP TK Camp. These protocols should be used for ongoing monitoring on-site both within the pits and outside the dikes in Lac de Gras. Panelists expect that the water within the pits will smell differently when there is PK rather than natural sediments and want to make sure there is enough time for settling to occur.	Per EA measure 2, DDMI is conducting cultural use water quality criteria workshops to inform criteria for dike breaching. Recent model updates indicate that if water conditions are good sooner than two years, better to breach earlier rather than later (to avoid concentration build-up).	Accepted
12.13	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Install motion activated cameras around the dikes to monitor wildlife activity to see if birds and animals are trying to access pit water. Test animals if possible through non-invasive methods. Any dead animals should be tested for contaminants. Report all findings to communities and the TK Panel.	The TK Panel generally supports monitoring approaches that are gentle and cause the least disturbance to the land, air, water, fish and animals. Innovative and non-invasive monitoring approaches are preferred. Monitoring according to TK can be carried out in ways that minimize disturbance.	DDMI currently has cameras historically used for grizzly bear DNA program. Need to determine expected goal (presence/absence?).	Accepted

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NUMBER	REFERENCE	RECOMMENDATION	CONTEXT	DDMI RESPONSE	Status
12.14	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Monitor plant life, sediments and bugs in the water within the pits in the spring (after break-up), summer, and fall (before freeze-up) through our own eyes. Combine this with scientific test results. Further discussion is needed to detail this monitoring approach.	In-person and on-the-ground monitoring is important so people can feel comfortable.	Per EA measure 2, DDMI is conducting cultural use water quality criteria workshops to inform criteria for dike breaching.	Accepted
12.15	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Develop details of monitoring programs (including training and employment) and action plans for community members. Expand the aquatic effects monitoring program and camp to include the TK Panel and a base for TK monitoring as one step in this plan.	In-person and on-the-ground monitoring is important so people can feel comfortable.	DDMI's general plan is to develop a monitoring program with a TK component, alongside western science; AEMP is expected to be modified for closure per cultural water quality workshop outcomes	Accepted
12.16	Options for Pit Closure, TK Panel Session #12, 12-16 September 2019	Develop an online location where all TK Panel materials will be stored and made accessible. Request that EMAB host these on their website. Communications presentations should be developed and uploaded so that they can be used by TK Panel members within their communities.	The TK Panel discussed the importance of their work reaching a broader audience and the difficulties they experience in accessing reports from the TK Panel sessions.	Agreed	Accepted