



Joint Polar Knowledge Canada/NASA Arctic Boreal Vulnerability Experiment/GNWT Workshop

May 10, 2016



History and Overview

- 1992 Aber Resources stake mineral claim
- 1994/95 A21, A154, A418 kimberlites discovered
- 1997 Environmental baseline studies completed
- 1998 Project description submitted under CEAA
- 2000 All project permits in place
- 2001 Construction commences
- 2003 Production from A154 commences
- 2008 Production from A418 commences, A154 open pit concludes
- 2010 Official opening of underground mine
- 2012 A418 open pit concludes fully operational underground mine
- 2014 Construction of A21 commences







History and Overview

- Joint venture
- Located ~300 km NE of Yellowknife
- 4 ore bodies
- Construction of water retention dikes required to access the ore bodies
- 2M tonnes/yr
- 7M carats/yr
- Workforce of 1,017
- 24/7 365 day operation







Life of Mine



Mine life	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
A154 open-pit																												
A418 open-pit																												
A154/A418 underground																						I						
A21 open-pit																						l						
Closure																												

Mine schedule subject to market conditions, further resource evaluation, continued mine planning, etc.

Environmental Overview

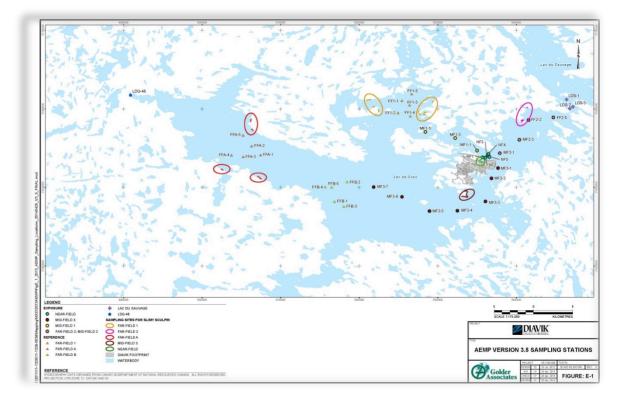
- Regulated under both Federal and Territorial Acts
 - Land Leases
 - Fisheries Act Authorizations
 - GHG's
 - Water Licence
 - Wildlife Act
- Environmental Agreement
- Rio Tinto Standards

- *		Box 32, Wekweètì, NT X0E 1W0 Tel: 867-713-2500 Fax: 867-713-2502
	Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board	#1-4905 48 th Street, Yellowknife, NT X1A 353 Tel: 867-765-4592 Fax: 867-765-4593 www.wlwb.ca
	e Mackenzie Valley Resource ereinafter referred to as the	e Management Act and Regulations, the Wek'èezhii Land and e Board, hereby grants to:
	Diavik [Diamond Mines (2012) Inc. (Licensee)
of	P.O. Box 2498 Suite 30	00, 5201-50 th Avenue, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P8 (Mailing Address)
subject to the		to alter, divert or otherwise use water and deposit Waste ns contained in the <i>Waters Act</i> and Regulations and in this Licence.
Licence Numbe	r:	W2015L2-0001 (Formerly W2007L2-0003, MV2005L2- 0009, N7L2-1645)
Licence Type:		Α
Water Manager	ment Area:	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 05
Location:		LAC DE GRAS, NT
Purpose:		WATER USE AND WASTE DISPOSAL
Description:		DIAMOND MINING AND MILLING
Quantity of wat	ter not to be exceeded:	SEE PART D, ITEM 2
Effective Date of	of Licence:	OCTOBER 19, 2015
Term of Licence	2:	8 YEARS
Expiry Date of L	icence:	OCTOBER 18, 2023
	ued and recorded at Yellowk nd and Water Board:	knife includes and is subject to the annexed conditions.
Jacker	<u>.</u>	- Cestonden
Witness APPROVED BY:	Cha Mi	air H.M. M. (H.M. Martina pister of Environment and Matural Resources
<u> </u>	W201512-000	D1 (Renewal of W2007L2-0003) 1



Monitoring Programs

- Water
 - Onsite vs Offsite
- Wildlife
 - EA predictions
 - Caribou
 - Wolverine
 - Grizzly bears
 - Water fowl
 - Raptors
- Air





Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program



- Completed 2X each year
- Three year intensive program
- Three year summary and redesign
- Different components each year





Wildlife Monitoring

- Caribou
- Grizzly Bear
- Wolverine
- Waterfowl
- Raptors
- Varying frequencies





Windfarm

Awards

CanWEA group leadership NAPEG environmental excellence

- Oct 2012 Dec 2015

 14.8M L of diesel offset
 59.3 gigawatts
 41,771 tonnes of CO2e reduced
 Fuel savings: ~CDN\$18 million
 Availability: 97.5%
- Estimated 7 year payback



Closure

- 2023 End of commercial production
- Reclamation to commence in 2017
- Closure and post closure to ~2030





Current Research Collaboration

- Re-Vegetation
- Waste Rock Test Piles
- PKC Closure Studies
- Fish Habitat Enhancement
- Support for GNWT Wildlife programs



Potential Research Gaps

- Increased number of meteorological stations
 - improve resolution of environmental variation (spatially and temporally)
- Monitoring temporal changes in phenology and abundance of lichen/ vegetation on caribou calving, post-calving and summer areas.
- Effect of extended ice-free season resulting from global warming on subarctic lake ecosystems
- Potential for nutrient inputs to subarctic lakes from permafrost degradation
- Extended climate change models specific to Northern Regions
- Increased capability for satellite monitoring
 - Post closure monitoring
 - Wildlife monitoring
 - Water quality
 - Ice Roads

Re-vegetation of disturbed sites (natural vs planned)



Thank-you



