

# Sharing INFORMATION

De Beers Canada Gahcho Kué Project



This is the second report to communities in the vicinity of the planned Gahcho Kué mine. It includes updates and refinements to the plans for Gahcho Kué first presented to communities in 2005.

De Beers has been working with the communities since then and we have listened to their advice.

De Beers has experience building and operating a mine in the Northwest Territories. The planned Gahcho Kué mine will be our second mine in the NWT and our third mine in Canada. Construction on Snap Lake Mine in the NWT began in 2005 and was completed in 2007. Our second mine, Victor, is located in Northern Ontario. Construction of Victor Mine began in 2006 and was completed in 2008.

De Beers is one of the owners of the Gahcho Kué Project. The proposed mine is a joint venture between De Beers Canada and Mountain Province Diamonds. De Beers owns 51% of this proposed mine and is the operating partner. This means De Beers will be responsible for building and operating the project, once it has the permits to proceed.

We are committed to building this new mine to high safety standards and with deep respect for the land.

In November 2005, De Beers applied for a Type "A" Land Use Permit and Class A Water License to construct and operate an open pit mine at Kennady Lake. We expect to file our Environmental Impact Statement later this year. A feasibility study on the project was completed in September 2010 and its acceptance by the joint venture partners is subject to final review and approval.

This newsletter provides a summary of our plans for Gahcho Kué, which incorporates recommendations received over the past four years.

As the Gahcho Kué Project moves forward, we will continue to work with communities. We want to explain our plans and hear any concerns you have with our plans, to ensure the mine is built safely and with due regard for the land.

## ABOUT THE NAME

Exploration work in the Kennady Lake area started in the early 1990s. Diamonds were confirmed at the site in 1996. In 1998 the site name was changed to Gahcho Kué, the traditional Chipewyan name for the area. Gahcho Kué means "a place where there are big rabbits or hares".



## Where Gahcho Kué is Located

The Gahcho Kué Project is located about 280 km northeast of Yellowknife and about 20 km above the tree line. It is south of Lac de Gras where the Ekati and Diavik diamond mines are located, and is 80 kilometres southeast of Snap Lake Mine in the Northwest Territories.

The Gahcho Kué mine would be located at Kennady Lake. Like Snap Lake, it flows into the Lockhart River drainage system. Kennady Lake is one of thousands of small lakes on the barrens, and at 793 hectares it is only about one per cent of the size of Lac de Gras, which is 76,274 hectares.

The closest communities to Kennady Lake are shown on the map to the right.

Like the other diamond mines, the site is remote and accessible by air, except in winter, when it can be accessed by a winter road in February and March. The winter road to the Gahcho Kué Project site will be a 120 km spur road that would follow the route of the winter road used during the exploration phase. It connects to the main Tibbitt to Contwoyto winter road.



### KENNADY LAKE

Kennady Lake is one of thousands of lakes in the barren lands area of the Northwest Territories. It is an irregular shape, and stretches approximately four kilometers.



## Gahcho Kué Project Timeline

### Exploration, Conceptual Studies



1995 – 2003:

Prior to starting the project, extensive exploration work was done and conceptual studies were undertaken

# The Kimberlite Deposit

Four kimberlite pipes have been discovered at Kennady Lake. Exploration has shown that three of these kimberlite deposits contain enough diamonds for an economic mine.

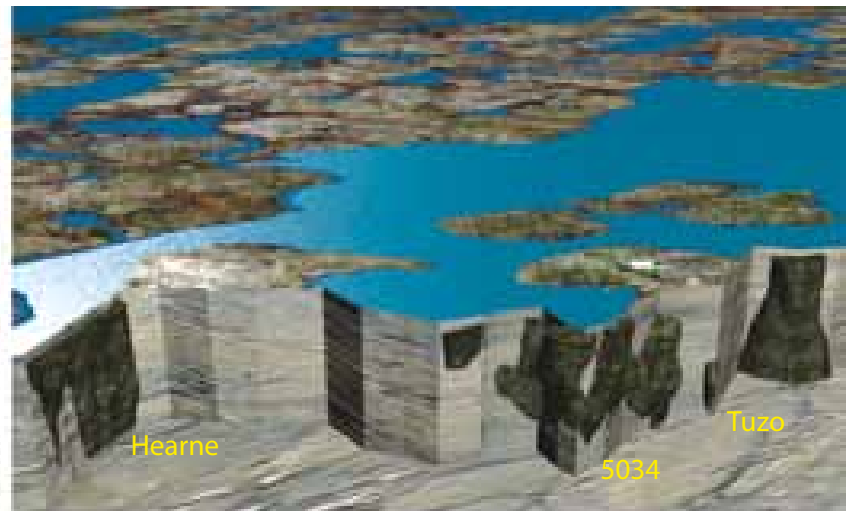
The three mineable kimberlite deposits have been named 5034, Hearne and Tuzo.

From our exploration work, we know the exact locations of the deposits, how big they are, and what shape they are.

We know that these deposits are steep-sided and occur mainly under the southern part of Kennady Lake, which is about eight metres deep on average. Currently sand, gravel, lake bottom sediments as well as granite cover the kimberlite pipes.

We also have learned more about the quality and quantity of diamonds in these three kimberlite deposits.

We expect it will take 11 years to mine these three kimberlite pipes.

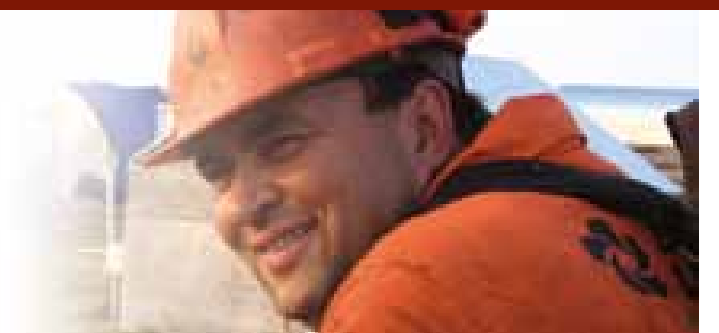


## WHAT'S A KIMBERLITE?

Kimberlite was formed by volcanic eruptions deep within the earth many millions of years ago. As molten rock moved through the earth's outer crust to the surface from deep below it changed to solid rock as it cooled. Often, kimberlites passed through regions that contained diamonds, and carried the diamonds with them to surface. Kimberlites are named after Kimberley, South Africa where diamonds were first mined from this grayish-green rock.

Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design

2004:  
Project study work (geotechnical, hydrogeological, geological core drilling and engineering and environmental baseline studies)



## Accessing the Kimberlite Pipes

Kimberlite pipes are generally cone shaped, and extend thousands of metres below the surface through the earth's crust. If the pipe reaches the top of the bedrock, then open pit mining is the preferred way to access the kimberlite.

At Kennady Lake, the kimberlite pipes do reach the top of the bedrock, but are located under the lake. To reach and mine the pipes for diamonds, the water level of Kennady Lake will need to be lowered and in some parts water will be completely drained.

Dykes will be used to manage the water in Kennady Lake. The first step will be to separate Kennady Lake into two smaller lakes at a narrows close to the future mine site by constructing a small dyke

(Dyke A). The eastern end of the lake will remain the same, while the water in the western end will be lowered to allow for mine development.

To lower the lake, clean water from Kennady Lake will be pumped to the watershed north of Kennady Lake and to natural lake outflows to the east.

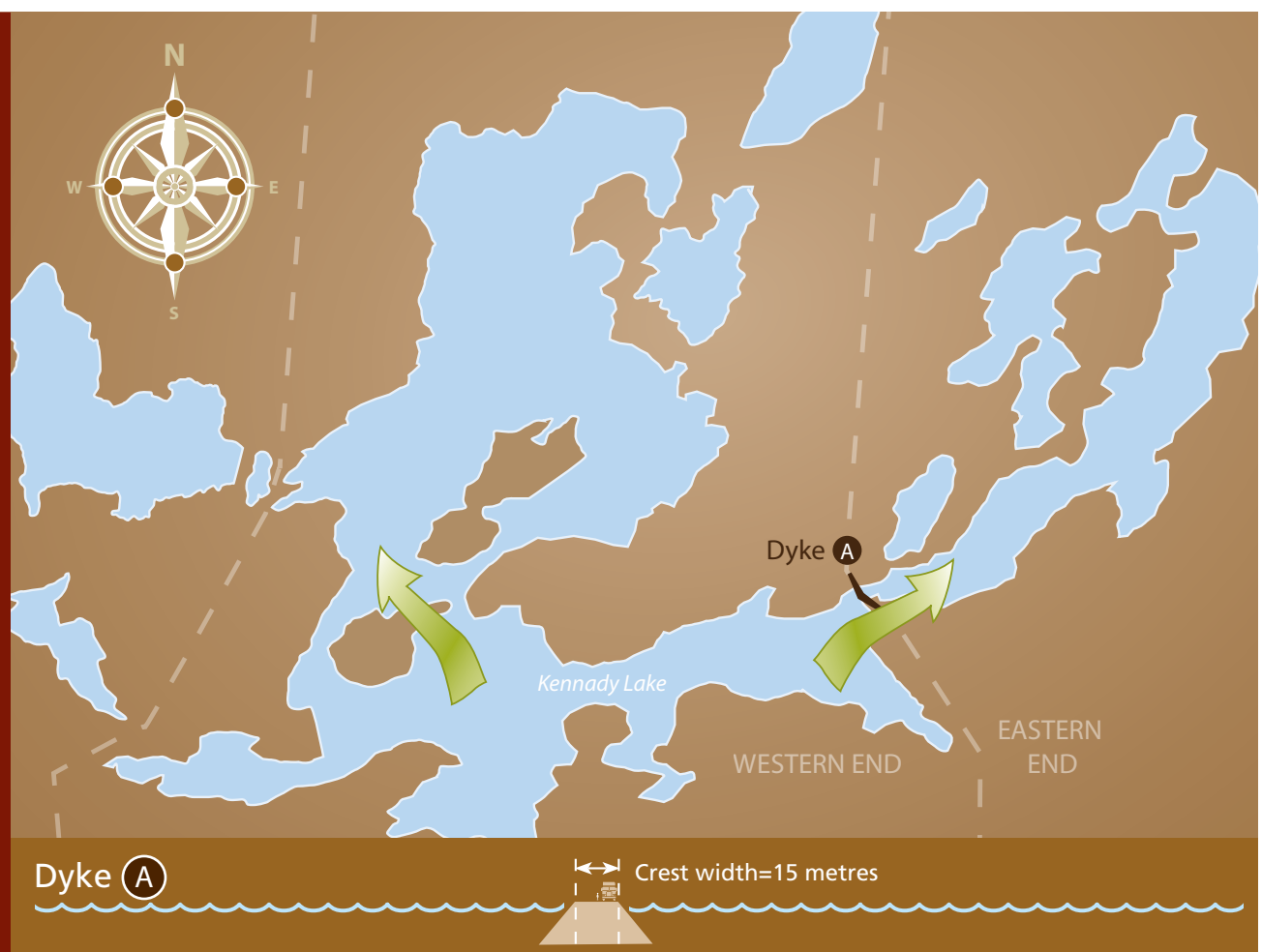
Dyke A is a small dyke, approximately 450 metres long and 15 metres wide at the crest. It will serve as a causeway to access the mine's future airstrip on the south side of the lake.

As the water level is lowered, natural ridges on the lake bottom will be used to assist in the construction of additional dykes to separate the north and south basins of Kennady Lake.

The quality of water being removed from the south basin will be carefully monitored. When lake sediment

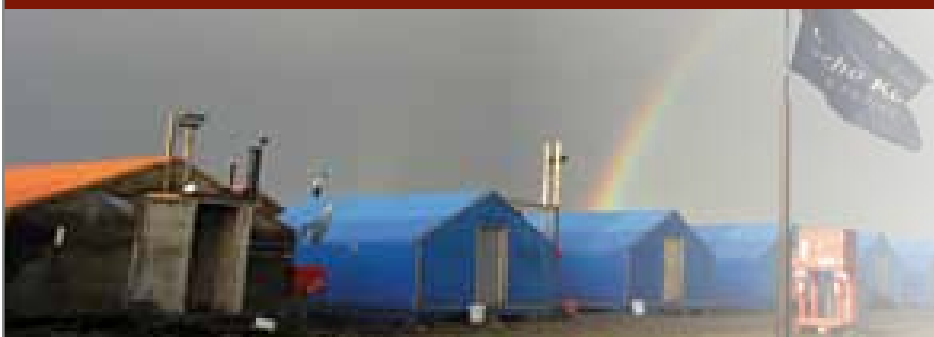
### MANAGING THE WATER

Managing water at the proposed Gahcho Kué mine is important to De Beers. The plan for the proposed mine calls for careful monitoring and control of water quality during construction, operations and reclamation and closure. To lower the lake, clean water will be pumped to the watershed north of Kennady Lake and to natural lake outflows to the east.



## Gahcho Kué Project Timeline

Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)



2005:

Project study work (study report, hydrogeological core drilling and studies, camp upgrade engineering)

Permitting and community engagement

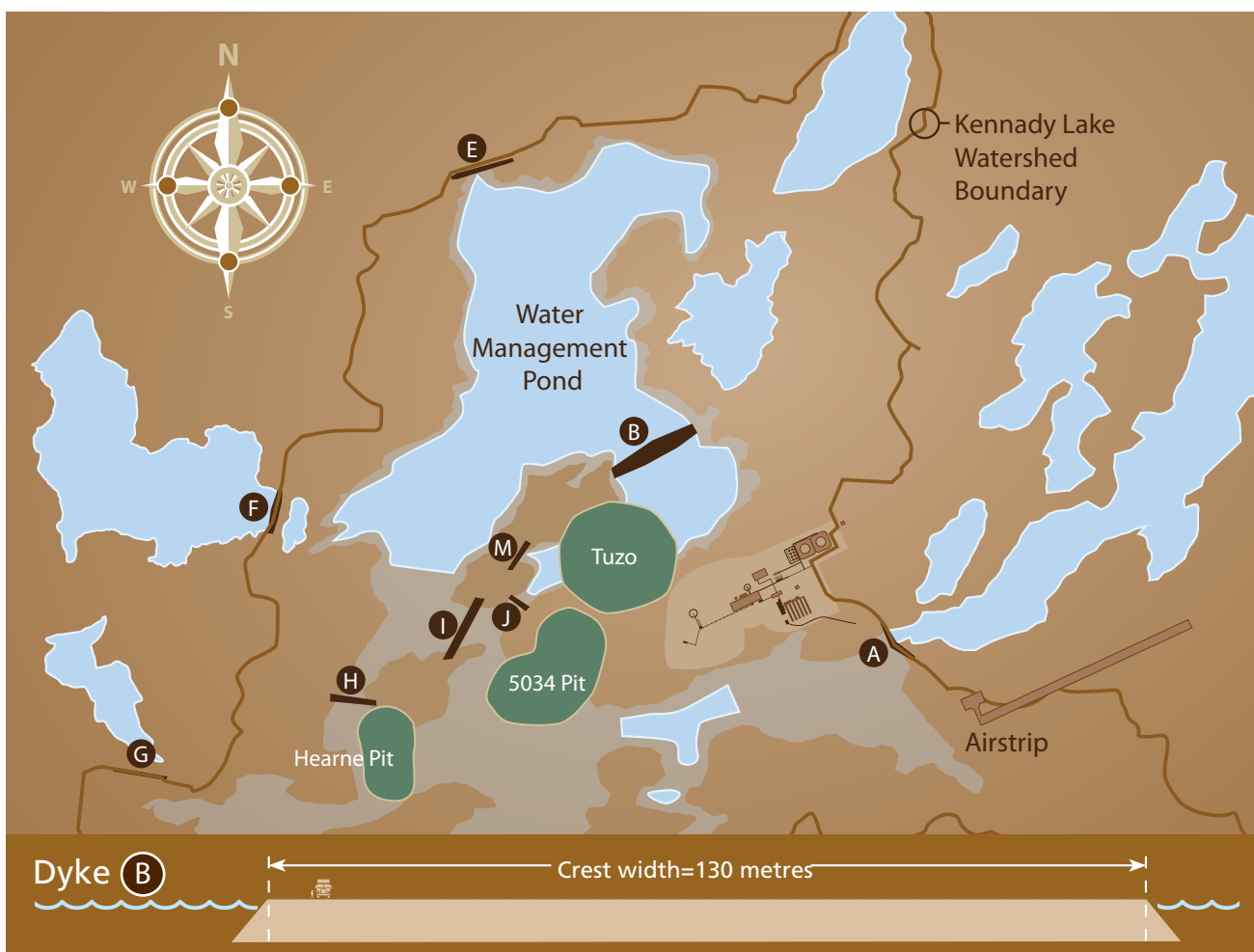
begins to show up in the water, flocculants will be added during pumping. The tiny grains of sediment and the flocculants will combine. This will cause the sediment to settle in the Water Management Pond.

The south basin will be almost completely dewatered to allow mining of the 5034 and Hearne kimberlite deposits. Dykes will be constructed around the lake to divert the streams that now flow into Kennedy Lake. This will reduce the amount of clean water entering the mine area.

The existing site grade, as well as ditches, dykes, berms and ponds will control run-off from the developed areas of the mine. Run-off will be diverted to the Water Management Pond or to an empty pit. This run-off water might also be used in the process plant to recover diamonds.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Flocculants are used in a variety of applications to bind small particles in water and cause them to sink. Their use will be closely monitored to ensure that they are not used to excess, ensuring that there are no possible hazards to the environment associated with their use.



### LEGEND

- (A) Dyke A
- (B) Dyke B
- (E) Dyke E
- (F) Dyke F
- (H) Dyke H
- (J) Dyke J
- (M) Dyke M

#### Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)

2006:

Project Advanced Evaluation and Permitting Program work (resource large diameter drilling, resource and geotechnical core drilling, camp upgrade, environmental baseline studies Resource update and permitting and community engagement

2007:

Permitting and community engagement  
Optimization Study Begins



# Planned Mining Sequence

Following the completion of the assessment and permitting of the project, construction of the mine buildings and airport is expected to take two years. The first kimberlite pipe to be mined will be 5034. Rock that we remove to uncover 5034 will be used to create the mine site and to build dykes and roads. Rock not required for construction will be placed in the South Waste Rock Pile and, later on, in the West Waste Rock Pile.

The mine plan has been designed to progressively reclaim the land during operations to facilitate successful closure and reclamation. By mining the pits in sequence and using the waste rock to fill in the pits, we are able to reduce the surface space required for waste rock. This will also reduce the amount of time it will take for the land to return, as close as possible, to its original state and the lake to re-establish itself.

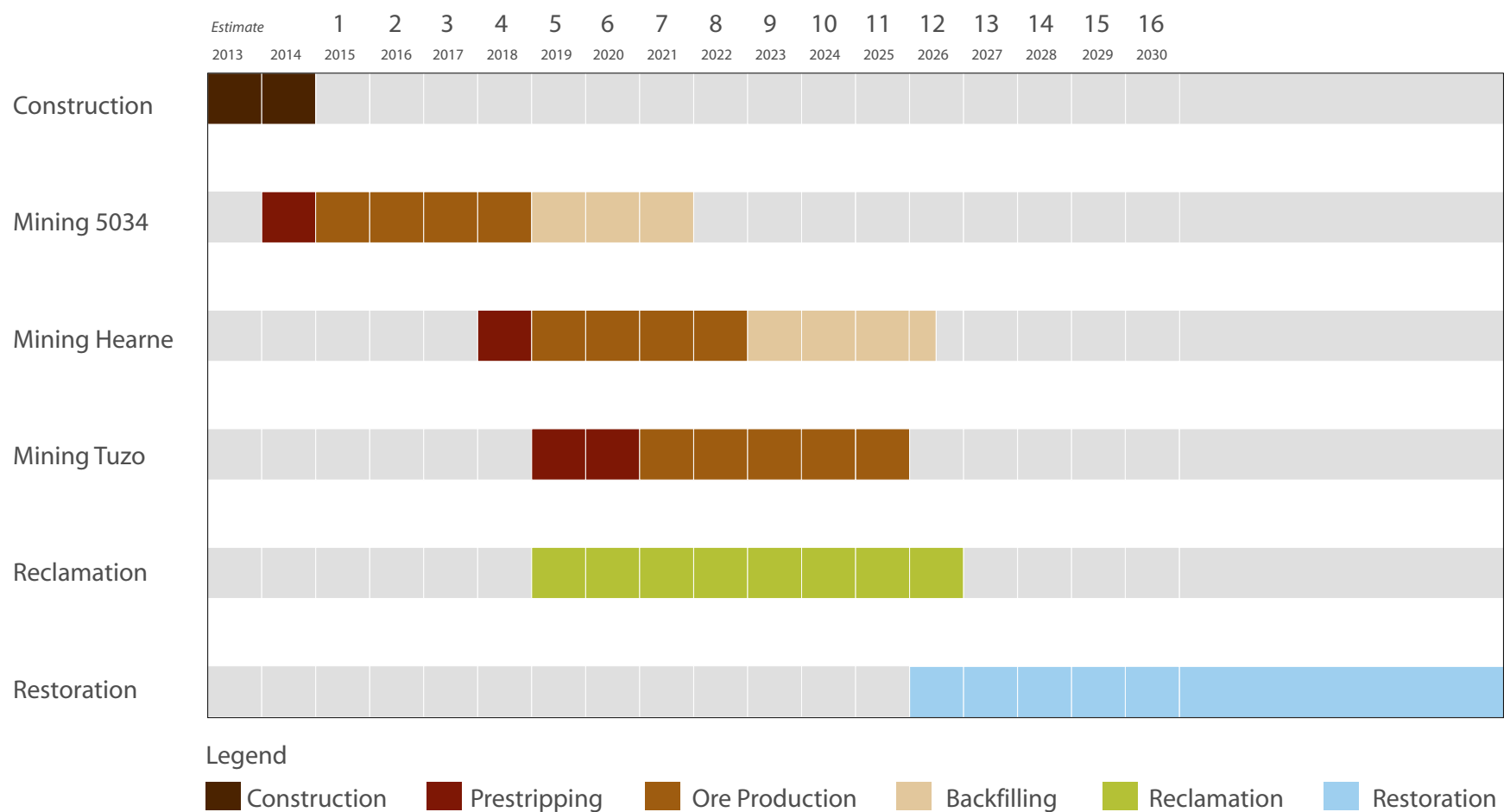
### Construction

The construction period is anticipated to be two years. During construction, we will build an accommodations facility, process plant, maintenance shop and warehouse, fuel storage, airstrip, site roads and explosives storage and manufacturing facilities.

### Operations

**Year 1** Once the prestripping is complete, mining will start on the 5034 deposit.

## Mining Sequence Timing for 5034, Hearne and Tuzo Pipes



## Gahcho Kué Project Timeline

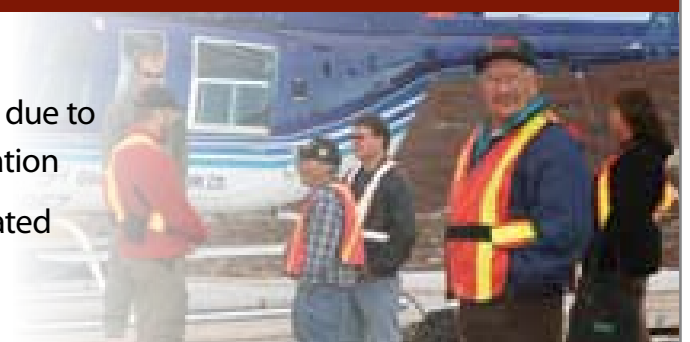
Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)

### 2008:

- Permitting and community engagement
- Optimization Study, revised plan
- Detailed design and procurement – initiated

### 2009:

- Project work delayed due to world economic situation
- Feasibility Study initiated



**Year Four** By year four, mining will have reached the deeper part of 5034 Pit. Work will have started on pre-stripping Hearne Pit. Progressive reclamation will begin, using coarse processed kimberlite and waste rock to cover the rock storage areas called Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility and Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile. Any ground water flowing into the 5034 Pit will be pumped into the Water Management Pond or the process plant.

**Year Five** By year five, work at 5034 will be complete and mining will have started on the Hearne Pit and on pre-stripping the Tuzo Pit. Now, waste rock and fine processed kimberlite will be deposited in the mined-out 5034 Pit. Groundwater from Tuzo and Hearne pits will be pumped into the Water Management Pond.

**Year Six** By year six, reclamation of the Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile will be complete. Reclamation will continue on the Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility.

**Year Eight** By year eight, the Hearne deposit will be mined out and fine processed kimberlite will be placed in the Hearne Pit. Groundwater from the Tuzo Pit will be diverted to the process plant. Water levels in Hearne and 5034 will start to rise.

**Year Eleven** By operation year 11, mining of Tuzo Pit will be complete and the Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility will be almost completely reclaimed.



## PROGRESSIVE RECLAMATION

The mining process is expected to take 11 years. To reduce the amount of waste rock stored on land, the first pits to be mined will be used to store some of the waste kimberlite and rock. Toward the end of the mining sequence, water will be allowed to accumulate in the mined out pits, the first step in the refilling of Kennady Lake.

Prefeasibility, Planning, Permitting, Optimization Study, Detailed Design (continued)

2010:

Work to complete Environmental Impact Statement  
Finalize Feasibility Study  
Permitting and community engagement

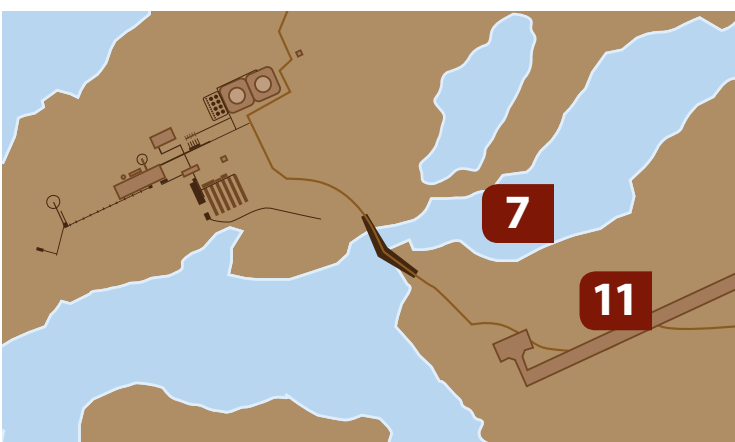
*We are currently here  
on the schedule!*

# What We Are Proposing to Build

Gahcho Kué will be situated in a remote location, typical of other isolated mine sites in the Northwest Territories. To house the 360 workers needed to operate the mine (and the 430 workers needed during construction) we will need buildings and services that you would find in any small northern community: accommodations, power, telecommunications, water treatment, waste disposal, roads, fuel storage, supplies storage and more.

The space we plan to use for these services and for all mining and processing operations is referred to as a footprint. Our goal is to include all needed services in as small a footprint as possible, so we minimize disturbance to the land in the area. We have been able to reduce the size of the footprint since our last newsletter.

Our new site layout ensures safe and efficient access to facilities for our staff and vehicles, both during construction and through operations. The site map on these pages explains the buildings and infrastructure we plan to construct on the site.



## 1 Power Generation

Our on-site, diesel-powered electric generators will meet all site needs. A waste heat recovery system will be used to heat other areas of the site. In addition to the main power plant, there will be standby/emergency power generators.

## 2 Employee Accommodation Complex

The complex will be built to provide private rooms for all employees needed on site during operations. During construction some 430 workers will be required and rooms will be shared. The dormitory wings will be connected to a central area with kitchen, dining, food storage and recreation facilities. This central complex will be connected to other buildings on site by ground-level heated and insulated utilidor.



## Construction, Operations and Closure Timeline

### Construction

In the first year of construction, site preparation and construction begins. The following will be started or completed in the first construction year.

- winter road (ongoing each construction year)
- Prestripping of 5034
- Dykes A, H, I and J
- airstrip
- Core infrastructure: including fuel storage tanks, power plant, accommodations complex
- pumping of lake water



### 3 Maintenance Complex

Mining equipment and support equipment for the mine and the process plant will be maintained in this workshop. It will have service bays, machine shops and lubricant storage, as well as some offices. A warehouse will be connected to this area, to store spare parts for mine equipment.

### 4 Sewage Treatment Plant

The sewage treatment plant will be capable of handling the maximum number of people on the site. Processed water will be placed in the Water Management Pond or used in the process plant. Solids from the plant will be disposed of appropriately.

### 5 Process Plant

The process plant will be designed to process three million tonnes of kimberlite per year, or about 37 haul truck loads each day. The process building has two major areas. The first area will crush the kimberlite and break it down into a heavy concentrate so diamonds can be separated from the rock. The second area is the recovery plant. This is where x-ray and grease belt diamond recovery systems detect and separate diamonds from the kimberlite.

### 6 Administration Complex

The administration building will be attached to the process building and will contain offices, first aid facilities, emergency response vehicles, change rooms and training/learning centre.

### 7 Fresh Water Supply

Fresh drinking water will come from the eastern end of Kennedy Lake. It will be treated to meet drinking water standards before it is distributed.

### 8 Incinerator

An incinerator will be used to incinerate some of the waste during construction and operations.

### 9 Fuel Storage Facility

During construction, diesel fuel will be stored in eight prefabricated, 500,000 litre tanks. For ongoing operations, two 18-million litre tanks will be erected on site. All tanks will be located in lined containment areas that meet the standards for safety and environmental protection. The lined areas will be able to hold 110% of the volume of the largest tank in the event of a spill. Much smaller gasoline tanks will be located in the same area, while Jet-B fuel will be stored at the airstrip.

### 10 Site Road and Laydown Areas

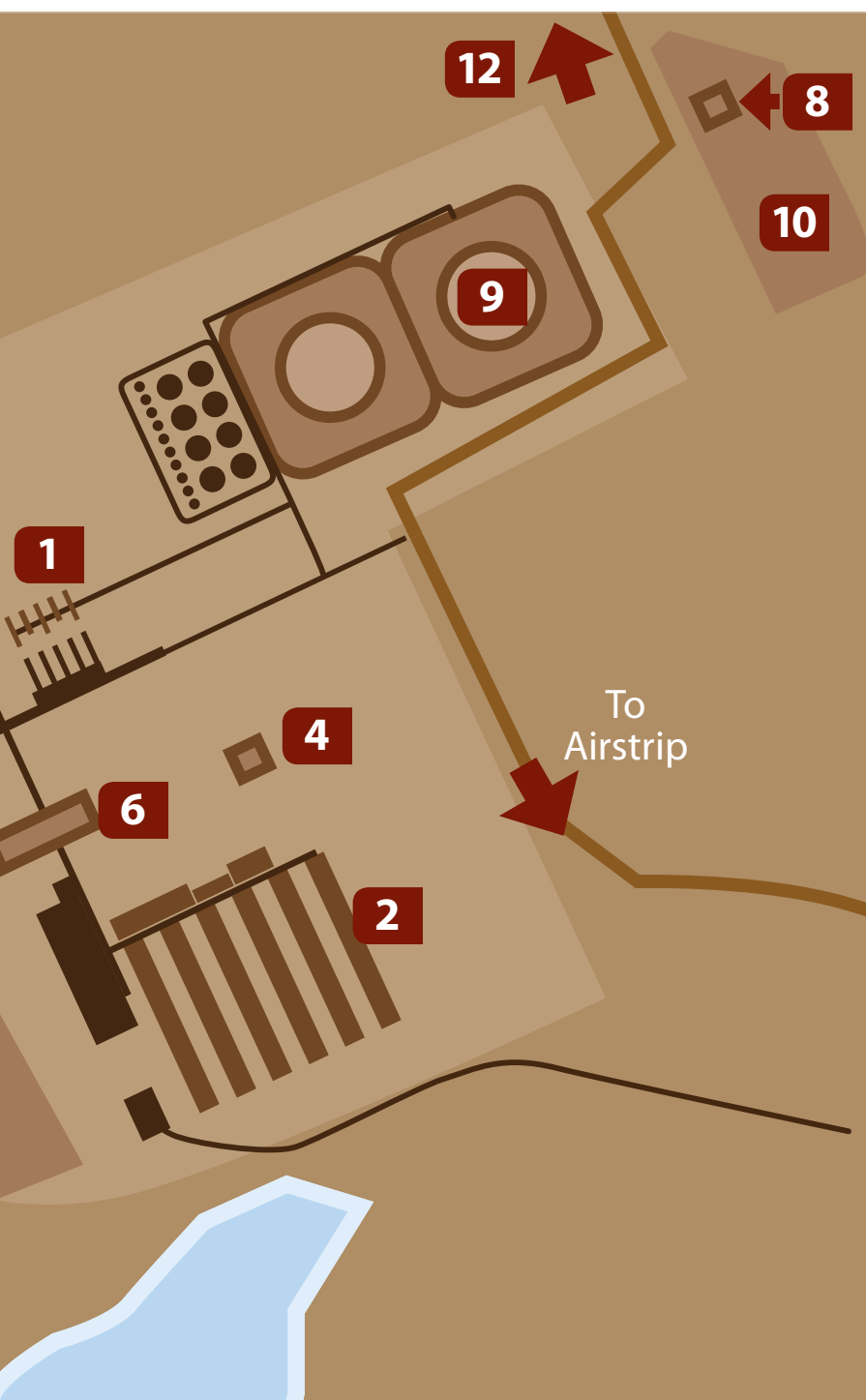
Each year, a 120 km winter access road will be constructed to bring supplies into the site. The access road follows a route we have used when needed in the exploration phase starting at approximately km 271 of the Tibbitt-Contwoyto winter road, near the north end of Mackay Lake. It connects to the Gahcho Kué site on the northeast shoreline of the west arm of Kennedy Lake. Laydown areas for storing supplies until they are needed will be constructed and used during construction and operations. As construction progresses, most site roads will be built using waste rock that is pre-stripped from the pits.

### 11 Airstrip

The airstrip will provide year-round transportation for light freight, staff and emergency evacuations. The airstrip will be southeast of the mining site and will be 45-metres wide and 1,620-metres long, to accommodate the aircraft needed for the mine.

### 12 Other

The Ammonium Nitrate Storage, Bulk Emulsion Plant, and storage magazines are all situated approximately two kilometres north of the main plant site, at distances that meet the separation distance guidelines established by Natural Resources Canada.



## Construction

In the second year of construction, these will be completed

- administration complex
- Ammonium Nitrate Storage building
- Process Plant
- Maintenance Complex and Warehouse
- Emulsion Plant
- Dykes C, F, G, K, L



# Managing Water at Gahcho Kué

Protecting water quality is a very important consideration in the design of Gahcho Kué.

The process plant uses water to separate diamonds from kimberlite. To minimize the impacts of the project on the quantity of water in Kennady Lake we will recycle and reuse treated water in the process plant.

To manage and maintain water quality we plan to construct a number of facilities.

## Runoff Collection Ditches and Berms

Ditches and berms will be constructed to divert runoff from developed areas. A system of pipes and pumps will be installed to move collected run-off to the Water Management Pond or to mined out pits.

## WATER MANAGEMENT POND

The water Management Pond will hold run-off from the mine site during the operation of the mine. Following the mine closure, water from the Water Management Pond will be used to refill Tuzo Pit.



## Construction, Operations and Closure Timeline

### Operations and Closure

#### Year 1

- Mining fully underway at 5034
- Construction of Dykes D, E, M
- Construction of on-land containment facilities for fine and coarse processed kimberlite

#### Year 4

- Mining reaches deepest part of 5034
- Work begins on prestripping Hearne pit
- Construction of Dyke B begins



### 1 Water Management Pond

This will be used to contain run-off from mine areas and water from the pits in the first few years of the mine.

### 2 Drinking Water

Fresh water will be obtained from the eastern end of Kennady Lake and will be treated prior to distribution.

### 3 Sewage Treatment

Treated water from the Sewage Treatment Plant will be discharged into the Water Management Pond or reused in the process plant during operations. The quality of water discharged will be monitored to ensure it meets guidelines. Solids from the sewage treatment plant will be disposed of appropriately.



## WATER MANAGEMENT

Management of water is a significant part of the plan for Gahcho Kué. Water will be pumped from the south part of Kennady Lake to the north part to allow for mining, and drinking water will be taken from the eastern part of the lake.

## Operations and Closure (continued)

### Year 5

- Work at 5034 complete
- Mining at Hearne underway
- Prestripping of Tuzo begins
- Waste rock and fine processed kimberlite placed into 5034 as part of progressive backfill and reclamation



## Waste Management at Gahcho Kué

The Gahcho Kué waste management plan is built around the basics of reducing, reusing, and recycling. This will apply to everything from kitchen garbage and used motor oil, to chemicals and empty containers.

There are four major types of waste to be handled at Gahcho Kué. They are waste rock, processed kimberlite, solid waste and sewage.

**Waste Rock** forms the majority of waste at the site. It is the rock that has to be removed, in order to access the kimberlite. Some will be used for site construction, some will be stored on land in waste rock piles and the rest will be used to fill in the 5034 and Hearne pits.

There are two kinds of processed kimberlite: fine and coarse.

**Fine ground kimberlite** is created when diamonds are extracted. It will be sent as a slurry through a pipe to the Fine Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility, and to the mined out pits.



### GOOD TO KNOW!

No harmful chemicals are added to the kimberlite during processing. The rock at the Gahcho Kué site has very low sulfur levels, so the potential for acid generation from the waste rock is low. The project includes a plan to handle any rock that is potentially acid generating.



## Construction, Operations and Closure Timeline

### Operations and Closure (continued)

#### Year 6

- Begin progressive reclamation of Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile

#### Year 8

- Hearne pit mined out
- Fine processed kimberlite and ground water from Tuzo placed into Hearne Pit
- Mining on Tuzo under way



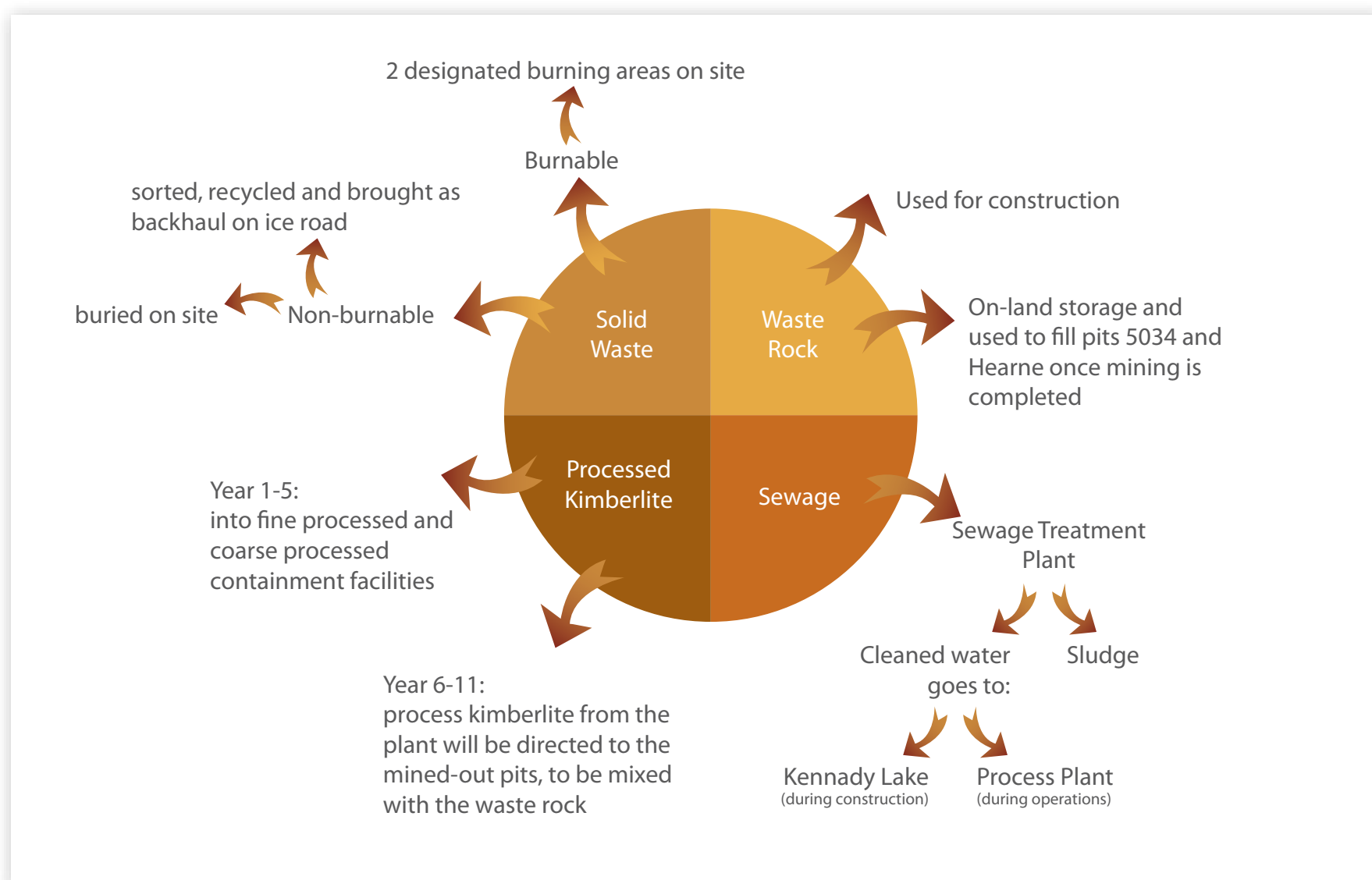
**Coarse crushed kimberlite**, which has a fine gravel-like consistency, will be trucked as a relatively dry material to the Coarse Processed Kimberlite Pile, to be stored in a bermed area, and to the mined-out pits.

**Solid Waste** is divided into hazardous, burnable and non-burnable. Food waste and nonhazardous waste will be incinerated in an oil-fired incinerator. Larger items such as non-recyclable waste lumber will be incinerated in a designated burning area.

Other types of waste including hazardous waste will be separated for recycling and in some cases will be sorted on site, for backhaul return on the winter road to facilities that are equipped and licensed to handle hazardous wastes.

In the event of a spill, contaminated soil will be removed and treated at land farms. Substances that don't react chemically with other products such as steel will be buried in a Waste Rock Pile, or in the Coarse Processed Kimberlite pile.

**Sewage** will be treated in the sewage treatment plant. The cleaned water will be discharged into the Water Management Pond during construction and will be directed to the process plant during operations. Sewage sludge will have liquid removed and then be disposed of appropriately.



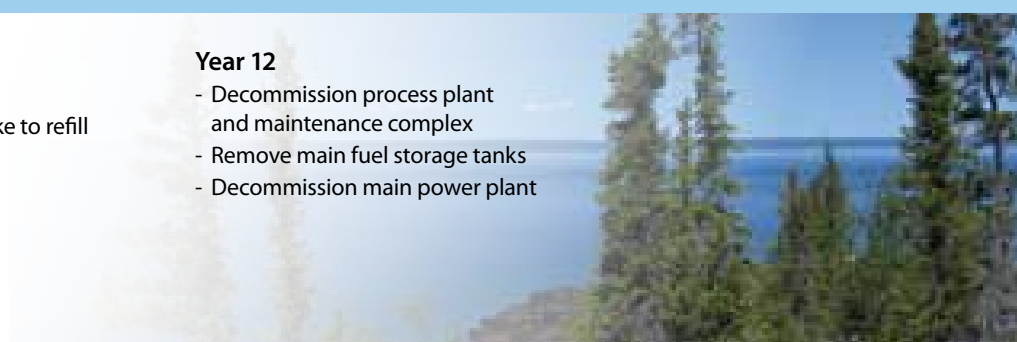
## Operations and Closure (continued)

### Year 11

- Mining of Tuzo is complete
- Dykes in northern and southern basins removed to allow Kennady Lake to refill
- Decommission explosives storage and manufacturing facilities

### Year 12

- Decommission process plant and maintenance complex
- Remove main fuel storage tanks
- Decommission main power plant



## Working with Northerners

The Gahcho Kué mine will employ approximately 360 people, with over half that number on site at any one time. De Beers will continue to support the development of a skilled northern workforce, working with government and other partners to provide a range of training programs.

De Beers is committed to training Northerners for mining and related jobs. Since commencing operations at our Snap Lake Mine, De Beers has supported 48 trainees in underground mining, trades and apprenticeships through partnerships with Aurora College, the Mine Training Society of the NWT and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

De Beers will also develop training programs specifically for the jobs at Gahcho Kué.

Based on the final draft of the Project Feasibility Study, the proposed Gahcho Kué mine is estimated to cost \$550-\$650 million to construct (in today's dollars) and its ongoing annual operating costs will be a significant contributor to the NWT economy. De Beers' NWT

### LITERACY

De Beers' Books in Homes program began in 2003. Designed to help improve northern literacy, we have invested approximately \$500,000 in the program and given approximately 25,000 books to students in Aboriginal communities close to our NWT projects. In 2010, the program was extended to Deninu School in Fort Resolution, bringing the total number of schools to nine and number of students reached to 1,200. Other communities visited by Books in Homes are: Behchoko, Whati, Gameti, Wekweeti, Dettah, Ndilo and Lutsel K'e.



## Gahcho Kué Project Timeline in Years

### Operations and Closure (continued)

#### Year 13

- Remove accommodation complex
- Reclaim site roads
- Achieve interim closure status

#### Year 18

- Breach Dyke A
- Complete refilling of Kennedy Lake
- Final demobilization from site



Business Policy ensures that Aboriginal and NWT businesses participate significantly in our northern projects. To date, De Beers has spent approximately \$1.5 billion to build and operate of our Snap Lake Mine, including \$1.05 billion with NWT companies, of which \$655 million was with Aboriginal companies or joint ventures. Northern businesses are well positioned to continue to provide competitive goods and services to the project and the company looks forward to building on the strong northern business relationships established at our Snap Lake Mine.

We will continue to staff a northern business development office to ensure that Aboriginal and Northern businesses understand our

business needs and can position themselves to offer us the goods and services we will require during the life of the project.

De Beers will also continue to support the secondary diamond industry in the NWT (local cutting and polishing of rough diamonds). De Beers will make available ten per cent (10%) by value, in economically cuttable categories, of rough diamonds from the Gahcho Kué Project, for sale to GNWT approved manufacturers who have successfully fulfilled the Diamond Trading Company's (DTC's) client selection criteria. The DTC is the sales and marketing arm of De Beers.



## NWT BUSINESS REGISTRY

De Beers has a registry of northern businesses which identifies potential suppliers. This registry will be used to match to the needs of the Gahcho Kué Project with local suppliers of these goods and services. If you want your company listed in the registry, please contact Ken Smith, Superintendent of Materials Management, at (867) 767-8698 or e-mail [ken.smith@ca.debeersgroup.com](mailto:ken.smith@ca.debeersgroup.com).

### Closure (continued)

#### Year 18+

- Monitor post-closure conditions at Kennady Lake



## Your Comments are Important

The Gahcho Kué Project was referred to Environmental Impact Review in 2006. Since then, work has been under way to develop the Environmental Impact Statement and a detailed Feasibility Study, both of which will be finalized later this year.

This past summer, we invited community groups to visit the project site and receive an update on what we are proposing. Over the coming weeks and months, we will continue to reach out to communities near the Gahcho Kué Project for people's opinions and ideas.

We welcome the opportunity to make improvements to our project, and invite you to tell us about any concerns you have and to provide suggestions for changes. We listened to your comments and used your suggestions when we developed the final plans for the Snap Lake Mine.

De Beers will review concerns that are raised by you individually, or through our community engagement process, with the intent of adjusting our plans for the project where possible.

### For more information or to provide comments, contact:

Cathie Bolstad,  
Director External & Corporate Affairs  
Suite 300, 5102 - 50th Avenue, Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S8

or by email at:  
[info@debeerscanada.com](mailto:info@debeerscanada.com)

or visit our website at:  
[www.debeerscanada.com](http://www.debeerscanada.com)



### ABOUT DE BEERS CANADA INC.

De Beers has been mining and marketing diamonds for more than 100 years. We have a wealth of experience and expertise in both areas. We are building on that knowledge here in Canada, with our Canadian diamond projects.

Snap Lake is our first Canadian mine. At all stages of planning and development for our Snap Lake Mine we incorporated Canadian mining experience as well as northern knowledge and expertise. In fact, as a result of discussions we had with Northerners, we made a number of improvements to the Snap Lake Mine. These included the location of our crushing facilities, suggestions for animal fencing, how we handle food waste, and there are many more examples.

We are approaching the design of the proposed Gahcho Kué Project with the same openness. We are incorporating the lessons we learned in the development of Snap Lake Mine. Respect, cooperation and conservation are values that have sustained Northerners for centuries. We share these values. The improvements Northerners help us to identify reflected in the Gahcho Kué Project, as they are at Snap Lake Mine.

Our corporate commitment to environmental excellence is reflected in our Sustainable Development Policy and in our Environmental Management System (EMS). Our EMS meets a very high internationally recognized standard, the International Standards Organization ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard. Working to this standard, our systems are designed to ensure legal compliance, pollution prevention and continual improvement of the management system.

We are the first diamond company in the NWT to certify our projects to this high set of standards, prior to construction. The Gahcho Kué Project is governed by an ISO 14001 Environmental Management System.

To ensure the ISO 14001 standard is being met, that the management system is being followed, and that opportunities for improvement are acted upon, De Beers conducts regular internal audits. As well, external audits are conducted on behalf of the ISO, to ensure our projects meet these high international standards.