MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

DRAFT

Progress Report: Notice of Commencement of Provincial Environmental Assessment

October 2022

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Authors

Report Prepared By:

Insert electronic signature
Kathryn Ross, B.A.
Communications and Engagement Specialist
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Report Reviewed By:

Insert electronic signature
Ingrid Tremble Exner, P.Eng.
Environmental Engineer
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Insert electronic signature
Joanne Wang, M.E.S., MCIP, RPP
Senior Environmental Planner
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Report Approved By:

Insert electronic signature
Avril Fisken, M.Sc.
Canadian Practice Lead
Communications and Community Engagement
Associate Vice President, Environment
AECOM Canada Ltd

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Acronyms

ATRI……..	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
AZA.....	Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation
CAR	Community Access Road
CBLUP	Community Based Land Use Planning
CCC	Community Consultation Co-ordinator
CCLO	Community Communications Liaison Officer
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAA.....	Environmental Assessment Act
ECCC.....	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ENDM.....	Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
GANRAC.....	Geraldton Area Natural Resource Advisory Committee
GRT	Government Review Team
IA.....	Impact Assessment
IAA	Impact Assessment Act
IK.....	Indigenous Knowledge
IKSA.....	Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement
IS.....	Impact Statement
LSA	Local Study Area
MECP.....	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MFFN.....	Marten Falls First Nation
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
MNO.....	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNRF.....	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MOU.....	Memorandum of Understanding
MTCS.....	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
NDMNRF.....	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
NoC.....	Notice of Commencement
NRL.....	Northern Road Link
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
PIC.....	Public Information Centre
RoCE.....	Record of Consultation and Engagement
RSA.....	Regional Study Area
RSMIN.....	Red Sky Métis Independent Nation
SAR.....	Species at Risk
The Agency	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
TISG.....	Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines
ToR	Terms of Reference
WSR.....	Webequie Supply Road

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR or the Project) was approved with amendments on October 8, 2021 and the Notice of Commencement (NoC) of the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Project was posted on October 29, 2021. As part of the ToR Notice of Approval, Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) included an amendment requiring additional consultation reporting at key EA milestones. Visit https://www.ontario.ca/page/marten-falls-community-access-road-project to read the details on the Notice of Approval. The ToR Notice of Approval is also included in **Appendix A**.

As required by the Minister of MECP, the development of progress reports on consultation activities associated with each of the following EA milestones are required to support Indigenous communities to provide meaningful input during the development of the EA:

- NoC of Provincial EA (referred to as NoC of EA);
- Effects Assessment Methods; and
- Identification of Preferred Alternatives.

Each progress report is required to:

- Be organized by each Indigenous community;
- Contain a consultation log and summary that tracks consultation activities, information shared by the MFFN CAR Project Team with Indigenous communities, any community input and MFFN CAR Project Team's responses to such input for the EA milestone; and
- Contain a discussion of how any input and information provided by the Indigenous communities have informed the development of the EA milestone.

The progress reports are to be shared with MECP, with community-specific sections shared with each individual Indigenous community before MFFN can move to the next milestone of the EA / IA. If questions or concerns are raised by MECP or an Indigenous community, the MFFN CAR Project Team will make revisions to the progress reports, if necessary, and encourage opportunities to meet in-person or virtually to discuss with the interested community.

This report is the first progress report for the NoC of EA, and pertains to activities related to both the EA and IA processes. The time period begins the day the NoC was issued (October 29, 2021) and ends after the Public Information Centre #3 for the EA / Impact Statement (IS) phase (PIC #3) which took place on June 30, 2022. The NoC of EA milestone is expected to extend past June 30, 2022, however, due to the time to develop this report, any information missed during this phase will be included in the next progress report for the Effects Assessment Methods which is expected to begin in winter 2022.

The final progress reports will be appended, along with any relevant updates, to the Record of Consultation and Engagement submitted with the draft and final EA / IS.

This progress report provides a detailed account of all communication exchanged with the MFFN CAR Project Team and neighbouring Indigenous communities from October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022 as part of the NoC of EA

milestone. Note that government agencies and interested persons[1] are not included in progress reports, however, their sections will be included in the Record of Consultation and Engagement for the draft and final EA / IS. **Section 1.5** includes details about the neighbouring Indigenous communities.

The first section of this progress report provides an overview of the Project and outline of the approach to consultation and engagement, the second section describes the consultation and engagement activities undertaken during this time period, and the third section summarizes activities and discussions that occurred with the MFFN CAR Project Team and neighbouring Indigenous communities..

1.2 About the Progress Report

This progress report provides an overview of consultation and engagement carried out between the NoC of EA and after PIC #3 (October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022). In accordance with the MECP Code of Practice, the progress report has been prepared to:

- Identify Indigenous communities consulted and engaged during this time period and describe how they were identified (confidential information will not be provided);
- Describe the consultation and engagement activities that took place including methods, schedule of events, notification that was given about the activity and materials used;
- Describe how interested Indigenous communities were identified and how they were consulted;
- Summarize clearly and accurately the comments made by all Indigenous communities;
- Describe the Proponent's response and how concerns were considered in the NoC of EA milestone or will be considered and / or addressed in the EA / IS;
- Describe any outstanding concerns; and
- Include appendix reference to minutes of any meetings held and written comments received.

Logistical correspondence (e.g., scheduling a meeting) has not been included in the appendices but has been tracked separately. The only instance when logistical correspondence has been included as an appendix is when a meeting was not scheduled or was postponed; this information is included to show level of effort.

1.3 Approach

As outlined in the Consultation and Engagement Plan to Support the EA / IS (Appendix B of the ToR), the NoC of EA milestone was focused on the following activities and request for targeted input:

Planned Activities for Indigenous communities:

- Circulate Notice of Commencement
- Update MFFN website
- Distribute letter(s) to Chief and Councils, related to setting up meetings, responding to concerns expressed, the IK Program, the Community Co-ordinator Program or other topics, as needed
- Engage Project-specific Community Co-ordinators, as appropriate
- Hold discussions / meetings with interested Chiefs and Councils and / or Indigenous communities

1. *Interested persons is used to describe individuals and groups (e.g., associations, non-government organizations, industry and academia) who could have an interest in the Project, including but not limited to communities in the region, those with commercial interests (e.g., forestry, trappers, outfitters, other mineral tenure holders in the area) and recreational users or those with recreational interest (e.g., campers, hunters and environmental groups).*

- Encourage and host in-person or virtual meetings (based on Indigenous communities' preferences) to provide information on the Project and discuss concerns and / or Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI)
- Respond in a timely and transparent manner to Indigenous communities with questions and / or concerns
- Update newsletters / E-Blasts and emails
- Update social media
- Follow-up with communication to confirm information was received and the material(s) provided were understood

Targeted Input (request information to determine and identify):

- Level of interest in Project
- Level of interest in meeting / discussions with Chiefs and Councils and / or Indigenous communities
- Level of interest in meeting to discuss ATRI and the IK Program, in a confidential manner
- How Indigenous communities would like to be kept informed during the EA / IA processes
- Level of interest in creating Indigenous community-specific Consultation and Engagement Plan(s) as they relate to the EA / IS

The following additional activities and request for targeted input took place during the NoC of EA milestone, including:

- **PIC #3: EA / IS Phase #1 Introduction**
  An in-person PIC (with supporting virtual materials) was added to the NoC of EA milestone and took place on Monday June 27, 2022 in Thunder Bay and on Wednesday, June 29, 2022 in Geraldton. Indigenous community members were invited to attend for the first hour of each meeting and stay for the remainder of the event; the public was invited to join during the second hour of the event. PIC #3 provided information on: an overview to the Project; updates since the ToR; the EA / IA process; study areas, including specific updates made to reflect potential sources of aggregate material and input received from Indigenous communities; preliminary results of field studies and information on upcoming field studies; IK and ATRI; how Indigenous communities have been involved to-date and plans for future consultation and engagement, including the Community Co-ordinator Program; feedback heard to-date and how it is being considered; ongoing and future consultation and engagement opportunities and next steps. PIC #3 content, including opportunities for feedback, was also provided to MFFN members at an in-community meeting on June 28, 2022; feedback provided is included in MFFN's section in **Section 3**. More details about the summary of consultation and engagement for PIC #3 are provided in **Section 1.7**.

- **ATRI and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program**
  An important part of the assessment process is collecting IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use to help understand baseline (existing) conditions, predict the potential effects of the Project, and determine appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures. The IK Program was developed with the aim to collect IK relevant to the Project and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project area. The IK Program strives to collaborate with interested Indigenous communities and to discuss how relevant information will become part of the assessment processes and Project planning and design. During this reporting time period, an update on the Project IK Program with an updated schedule and timeline was distributed to Indigenous communities. Ongoing follow-up regarding the IK Program also took place.

- **Field Studies and Education, Consultation and Engagement on Valued Components**
  Several field programs took place during the NoC of EA milestone. To help Indigenous communities better understand the field studies related to valued components, Discussion Guides were distributed with plain language information about what the Project is studying, why it is important and questions to solicit feedback before the studies take place. Educational videos on valued components were also shared online.

- **Raising Awareness**
  Several activities were completed related to raising awareness on the Project and encouraging opportunities to meet with the MFFN CAR Project Team. Monthly electronic newsletters were distributed (referred to as E-Blasts) and always included a section seeking those interested to reach out and schedule a meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team, a public social media account was created, the private MFFN members only Facebook account was used to share information and promote upcoming events and an article was featured in the Matawa Messenger newsletter.

Efforts have also been made to initiate discussions to schedule key informant interviews and hold discussions / meetings that consider applicable and relevant subgroups (e.g., women, youth, elders).

1.4 Project Notifications and Information Releases

A formal notice and invitation to PIC #3 was published on the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices) on June 13, 2022 in English, Cree, French, Ojibway and Oji-Cree and distributed in print, online and on the radio via multiple outlets, as outlined below.

Copies of the formal notice, in each language, are provided in **Appendix A7**.

Print Advertisements:

- The Chronicle Journal: June 14, 2022
- Geraldton Times Star: June 15, 2022
- Thunder Bay Source: June 16, 2022
- Wawatay News: June 17, 2022

Online Advertisements

- MFFN All Season Community Access Road Project Website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices): June 13, 2022
- MFFN CAR Facebook page: June 13, June 20 and June 24, 2022
- MFFN members only Facebook page: June 2022
- Greenstone Community Calendar: June 13, 2022
- Northern Ontario Business: June 13, 2022
- NWO NewsWatch: June 13, 2022
- SN NewsWatch: June 13, 2022
- Thunder Bay News Watch: between June 13, 2022 to June 27, 2022.
- Windspeaker: June 13, 2022
- Anishinabek News: June 14, 2022

Radio Advertisements

- Wawatay Radio: three times per day on June 17, 20-24, and 27, 2022 (in English, Ojibway, and Oji-cree)

- CFNO Radio, 91-5 CKPR and Rock94 Radio: June 13-26, 2022

The electronic Project mailing list (anyone who opts-in to receive Project emails) also received the notice on June 13, 2022, which includes the following groups:

- MFFN Chief, Council members and community members
- MFFN CAR Project Team
- Indigenous community key contacts (as requested by Indigenous communities), e.g., Chief and Council members, consultants and / or band office contacts
- Tribal Councils, Provincial Territorial Organizations and Métis Nation
- Indigenous Peoples (i.e., Indigenous community members who opted in and are not identified as key contacts)
- Businesses
- Tourism operators
- Community and interest groups and non-governmental organizations
- Forest management companies
- Mining claim holders
- Unaffiliated members of the public
- Emergency medical services and law enforcement
- Political parties and their contacts
- Neighbouring projects and their key contacts
- Government Review Team (GRT)
- Non-GRT government representatives

In addition to PIC #3 notifications, the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca) was periodically updated with Project information including all relevant Project notices (e.g., NoC of EA, Discussion Guides, videos, monthly E-Blasts) and other Project-related materials such as mapping. More details are included in **Section 2** below.

1.5 Summary of Indigenous Community and Organization Consultation

The MECP issued a letter on December 19, 2018 with a list of the neighbouring Indigenous communities to be consulted and engaged on the basis that they have (or may have) constitutionally protected ATRI that may be adversely affected by the Project and / or who may be interested in the Project. This list is included in Table 1-1.

Mishkeegogamang First Nation was added to the list of neighbouring Indigenous communities to be consulted on the Project based on the Agency's 'Preliminary List of Indigenous Communities for Proponent Engagement on the Marten Falls Access Road'. Therefore 23 Indigenous communities were identified for engagement. Although Mishkeegogamang First Nation has not yet expressed interest in the Project, they are being provided information in conjunction with the neighbouring Indigenous communities who might be affected by or have an interest in the Project.

Table 1-1: Identified Indigenous Communities, including their Provincial Territorial Organizations and / or Tribal Council Affiliations

Tribal Council Affiliation	Community or Organization
Matawa First Nations Management (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ **Marten Falls First Nation** (Proponent and potentially affected Indigenous community) ■ Aroland First Nation ■ Constance Lake First Nation ■ Eabametoong First Nation (Fort Hope) ■ Ginoogaming First Nation ■ Neskantaga First Nation ■ Nibinamik First Nation ■ Webequie First Nation
Matawa First Nation and the Union of Ontario Indians (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Long Lake #58 First Nation**
Mushkegowuk Council (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Attawapiskat First Nation ■ Fort Albany First Nation ■ Kashechewan First Nation
Shibogama First Nations Council (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Kasabonika Lake First Nation⬩ ■ Kingfisher Lake First Nation⬩ ■ Wapekeka First Nation⬩ ■ Wawakapewin First Nation⬩⬩ ■ Wunnumin Lake First Nation
Independent First Nations Alliance	■ Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation
Independent First Nations (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Mishkeegogamang First Nation*** ■ Weenusk First Nation
Nokiiwin Tribal Council	■ Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation (AZA)*
Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)	■ Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO), Region 2*⬩
Independent Métis Nation	■ Red Sky Métis Independent Nation (RSMIN)*⬩

Notes: * *Indigenous communities or organizations identified by MECP who should be consulted on the basis that they may be interested in the Project.*

** *MECP indicated in a letter to MFFN that Long Lake #58 First Nation was moved from interest-based to rights-based.*

*** *On September 9, 2019, the Agency identified Mishkeegogamang First Nation in the Preliminary List of Indigenous Groups for Proponent Engagement on the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project*

⬩ *Indicates communities identified by MECP but not on the Agency's Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan*

As of June 30, 2022, 17 of these communities have expressed an interest in the Project, including meeting to understand more. Those communities MFFN has met with during the NoC of EA milestone are indicated with an asterisk below (*):

Marten Falls First Nation*;
Aroland First Nation;
Attawapiskat First Nation;
Constance Lake First Nation*;
Eabametoong First Nation (Fort Hope);
Fort Albany First Nation;
Ginoogaming First Nation;
Kasabonika Lake First Nation;
Kashechewan First Nation;
Kingfisher Lake First Nation;
Long Lake #58 First Nation;
Neskantaga First Nation;
Nibinamik First Nation;
Webequie First Nation;
RSMIN;
AZA; and
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation.

The remaining six communities have expressed interest in receiving Project materials and may contact MFFN if they would like to meet in the future. MFFN continues outreach on an ongoing basis to these communities; providing the same milestone information (e.g., Discussion Guides, monthly E-Blasts, notifications, field notices) offered to each of the 23 Indigenous communities being engaged. These communities include:

Wunnumin Lake First Nation;
Wapekeka First Nation;
Wawakapewin First Nation;
Weenusk First Nation;
Mishkeegogamang First Nation; and
Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 2.

Those Tribal Councils, Nations and Alliances listed in the table above, as well as the Chiefs of Ontario and Union of Ontario Indians, have been identified as potentially interested in the Project, and have been provided with information and options to meet with MFFN throughout the EA / IA. Mushkegowuk Tribal Council and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) both held virtual meetings with MFFN during this reporting time period.

MFFN is currently consulting and engaging with Indigenous communities identified by the MECP and the Agency (detailed in **Section 1.5**) and will continue to do so throughout the EA / IA, as per the level of interest expressed by each community. MFFN, as the Proponent, will also work with communities to collect IK to incorporate into the EA / IS regarding traditional land and resource use and cultural practices.

All 23 identified Indigenous communities have been contacted regularly by the MFFN CAR Project Team with conversations ranging from: follow-up on the NoC of EA, field study / valued component (e.g., educational videos); information and surveys (via Discussion Guides); regular Project email updates, including monthly E-Blasts; in-person outreach (via telephone and email); the IK Program; Community Co-ordinator Program; PIC #3; and offers to meet (e.g., Chief and Council meetings followed by meetings with the broader community). Comments, issues and questions received from Indigenous communities that can be shared publicly are included in **Section 3**.

Outreach efforts and correspondence with the Indigenous communities continued regarding their interest in the Project and the potential to meet / discuss the Project. Due to the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 and 2022, a hybrid of teleconference and in-person meetings with Indigenous communities were continued to be offered.

In summary, the MFFN CAR Project Team has provided / offered many opportunities to consult and engage the identified Indigenous communities, including (with specific details in the Consultation Snapshot table in **Section 2**:

- Distributed NoC of EA;
- Completed follow-up phone calls and emails to confirm receipt of notifications and other distributed materials;
- Circulated Project updates, including nine E-Blasts;
- Sent emails and phone calls to confirm interest in being consulted on the Project (for communities that had not yet expressed interest);
- Held conference calls / in-person meetings with community representatives and / or community meetings with four Indigenous communities, Provincial Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils;
- Distributed field study discussion guides (including surveys for feedback) and field notices regarding specific programs;
- Distributed 2021 Highlights Letter, noting challenges faced during 2021 due to COVID-19, States-of-Emergencies and regional and localized forest fires, a link to the December E-Blast including a snapshot of work completed in 2021, requesting a meeting for the EA / IA and requested preferences for receiving information;
- Circulated IK Program update, including updated schedule;

- Completed follow-up via phone calls and emails regarding E-Blast contents, field programs and corresponding Discussion Guides, Community Co-ordinator Program, IK Program;
- Offered to meet
- Circulated Community Co-ordinator Program letter offering to hire members of specific Indigenous communities as Project-specific Community Co-ordinators. A description of the role was provided and offer to setup a meeting to discuss further;
- Distributed Notice of PIC #3 Introduction of EA / IS;
- Held PIC #3 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, along with an in-community MFFN meeting, and online version of the PIC #3;
- Distributed plain language videos showcasing different valued components and supporting content in Field Study Discussion Guide and Notices; and
- Held meetings with MFFN Chief and Council and broader community.

Specific Indigenous communities were also offered funding through the Community Co-ordinator Program—these communities have been most engaged and active on the Project or have indicated interest in engaging on the Project and requiring financial support. In addition, MFFN members were also offered employment opportunities as Field Study Support Staff to assist with field programs. Between October 29, 2021 and June 30, 2022, 29 Field Study Support Staff opportunities were filled by eight (8) MFFN community members.

1.6 Summary of Input and Information Received and EA Milestone Development

The following **Table 1-2** describes a high-level summary of input and information received during this reporting time period and how this information has informed the EA milestone development or will inform the EA. While there was some specific feedback received that has directly informed the EA milestone development / EA, the majority of feedback was broad with limited specific details (therefore requiring on-going follow-up and additional details from source commenters) or were more general interests or concerns. The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to follow-up and seek additional details.

Table 1-2: Summary of Input and Information Received and EA / Milestone Development

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA Has Been or May Be Informed
Specific Feedback Provided on Environmental Existing Conditions ■ Specific feedback was provided on the bird field program, including birds observed and comments on their habitats ■ Specific feedback was provided on the wolverine field program ■ Confidential information regarding the Albany River was provided and is considered as IK ■ Caribou were identified in the District of Kenora ■ Request to participate in field studies	■ Birds and comments on their habitats were noted for the bird field program. ■ One site of the wolverine hair snag was changed based on feedback provided ■ The EA has been informed by confidential information regarding the Albany River and details are being kept confidential ■ The general identification of caribou location(s) has been noted ■ Members of Aroland First Nation were invited to participate in the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program, including a flyover and planning for subsequent drilling program (outside of this reporting time period); any feedback provided during the flyover will be considered as part of the EA
Concerns Related to Environmental Existing Conditions; Additional Details Required ■ It was noted that a spawning area could be relocated if it would be disrupted by the Project ■ Concern was expressed for watersheds ■ Concern was expressed regarding caribou migration and impacts to gathering rights ■ Concern was expressed related to salting on the road and impacts to nearby rivers	■ Relocating spawning areas has not yet been determined due to insufficient details provided. On-going follow-up is taking place to receive additional information to help identify the spawning area ■ More specific details are required related to concerns for watersheds. As part of the alternative selection, effects to Natural Environment will be taken into consideration. ■ More specific details are required related to concerns for caribou migration and impacts to gathering rights. ■ The concern regarding salting and nearby rivers has been noted and maintenance of the Community Access Road, including usage of salt, will be one of the indicators for the evaluation
Interests Related to Environmental Existing Conditions; Additional Details Required ■ Several communities indicated interest in different topics related to existing conditions without providing specific feedback or comments. Some examples include receiving field study results when they become available for caribou	■ Interest in topics has been noted for each community. The MFFN CAR Project Team continues to distribute Discussion Guides related to field studies, educational videos and is planning upcoming webinars on valued components. Early observations and methods for field studies completed to-date were provided at PIC #3 and will be expanded as more information becomes available. Meetings will continue to be offered based on specific topics of interest to solicit additional feedback and issues
Route Alignment ■ A variety of comments were provided on the route alignment near MFFN, including: river and ice levels can be high near MFFN and there are locations where the bank is eroding and could affect the road; intense rain could damage the road and impact streams due to erosion; safety concerns were raised regarding truck activities (including dust, noise, low visibility and speeding) north of the airport and children who play in the same area; and concerns regarding how the Community Access Road may interfere with MFFN community activities (e.g., gathering firewood, social events)	■ Concerns related to the route alignment closer to MFFN have been noted and will be considered as part of the EA. As part of the EA, the evaluation will identify the preferred route for the Community Access Road, temporary infrastructure and aggregate sources with the least potential for negative effects, greatest opportunity for mitigating negative effects and greatest benefits to the community. Safety will be considered as part of the technical considerations and issues such as water level and erosion will also be considered as part of technical considerations and examined under Natural Environment.

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA Has Been or May Be Informed
Cumulative Effects, Road Projects and Regional Assessment ■ Some communities expressed concerns regarding cumulative effects / impacts in the Project area, including the scope of the EA, impacts from all three road projects (the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link), the Regional Assessment and a moratorium on the Ring of Fire activities.	■ Some of the comments received were directed to government agencies (e.g., NDMNRF, MECP, the Agency) to respond to as they were outside of the scope of the Community Access Road Project. In terms of cumulative effects, if specific details are provided they will be considered as part of the EA; the EA will predict cumulative effects of the preferred alternative with the effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. Cumulative effects assessment methods will be shared during the Identifications of Preferred alternatives milestone.
Impacts from COVID-19 ■ Some communities expressed inability to effectively engage with their community members due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team continues to work with each Indigenous community's preference in how they would like to be consulted and engaged, whether virtually or in-person and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic or other crises. Custom consultation plans and protocols were also offered and will be followed up on with communities who expressed interest.
Timeline Extensions ■ Some communities requested extended Project timelines, both on the provincial and federal processes.	■ Questions regarding timeline extensions will continue to be responded to, seeking to understand the needs of each community. A request for an IS extension is being planned and will be formally requested outside of this reporting time period. Communities will continue to be kept informed on timelines.
Request for Funding ■ Some communities expressed need for provincial participant funding to participate in consultation and engagement activities. There has also been ongoing coordination to onboard communities to the IK Program and Community Coordinator Program, with funding provided by the MFFN CAR Project Team.	■ While participant funding is issued by the province and not the MFFN CAR Project Team, requests were shared with the province to respond to. ■ Additional funding for Indigenous communities include participation in the IK Program and Community Coordinator Program. The MFFN CAR Project Team has followed up with Indigenous communities via phone and email throughout this milestone regarding funding opportunities.

A detailed record of the efforts made to consult and engage with each of the 23 Indigenous communities and correspondence received from the communities from October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022 is provided in **Section 3**. The following sections summarize key consultation activities and issues received through consultation and engagement activities during this time period.

The following sections provide an overview of consultation and engagement that has occurred with Indigenous communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils. **Appendix A** of this report includes copies of Project distributions sent to Indigenous communities and others including monthly E-Blasts, educational videos, Field Notices and Field Study Discussion Guides. **Appendix B** of this report includes copies of distributions to Indigenous communities including, presentations, meeting summaries, if applicable. This overview and appendix materials are provided to Indigenous communities for their review before moving into the next milestone, Effects Assessment Methods.

2. Consultation Snapshot

The table below provides an overview of consultation and engagement activities during the NoC of EA. Issues received through consultation and engagement activities during this milestone are included in **Section 3**.

Table 2-1: Consultation Snapshot – From October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022

Project Phase: NoC of EA			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
NoC			
■ Distribution of EA NoC (October 29, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
■ NoC Advertisement (October 29 to November 12, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
Public Information Centre #3 (PIC #3)			
– PIC #3 Notice distributed (June 13)	✓	✓	✓
– PIC #3 in Thunder Bay (June 27)	✓	✓	✓
– PIC #3 in Geraldton (June 29)	✓	✓	✓
Individual Project Meetings			
■ Follow-up letters, emails, and phone calls to Indigenous communities regarding the Project.	✓		
■ Hosted in-person and virtual meetings with: – MFFN community (in-person November 16 to 17, 2021) – MFFN community (virtual February 2, 2022) – MFFN community (in-person June 28, 2022; PIC #3 materials)	✓		
■ Presented to the Mushkegowuk Council AGM (in-person, November 24, 2021)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022). *Note: Also captured under the IK Program section below*	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation (April 21, 2022). *Note: Also captured under the IK Program and Community Co-ordinator section below*	✓		
■ Teleconference presentation to Mushkegowuk Tribal Council's Terrestrial Working Group (May 18, 2022)	✓	✓	
Other Notices / Newsletters			
■ 2021 Highlights Letter distributed to Indigenous communities via email (December 15, 2021 – 2021)	✓		
■ Phone calls to Indigenous communities to follow-up on the December E-Blast, Winter Discussion Guide and field notice (December 16 to 17, 2021)	✓		
■ Circulated Monthly Project Update Email Blast (referred to as E-Blast) – October 2021 (November 3, 2021) – November 2021 (November 30 201) – December 2021 (December 15, 2021) – January 2022 (January 31, 2022) – February / March 2022 (March 15, 2022) – April 2022 (April 29, 2022) – May 2022 (May 27, 2022) – June 2022 (June 24, 2022)	✓	✓	✓

Project Phase: NoC of EA			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
■ Circulated Field Study Notices & Discussion Guides: – Winter Field Program Notice and Discussion Guide (December 10, 2021) – Furbearer Ground Track Survey Update (January 19, 2022) – Bird Aerial Surveys Update (February 4, 2022) – Wolverine Den Surveys Notice (February 14, 2022) – Wolverine Hair Snag Program and Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Update (March 3, 2022) – Wolverine Den Survey Update (March 9, 2022) – Early Spring Notice (March 29, 2022) – Terrain and Soils Notice (May 11, 2022) – Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Notice (May 30, 2022) – Vegetation Field Notice (June 10, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ Matawa Messenger newsletter feature (June 2022)	✓	✓	✓
Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program			
■ Circulated an update on the MFFN CAR IK Program which included an updated schedule and timeline for Indigenous communities to share IK (January 21 to 24, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the IK Program (and Community Co-ordinator Program) (April 21, 2022)	✓		
Community Co-ordinator Program			
■ Distribution of letter introducing the Community Co-ordinator Program to 13 neighbouring Indigenous communities including job posting (March 17, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the Community Co-ordinator Program (and the IK Program) (April 21, 2022)	✓		
■ Ongoing outreach to 13 Indigenous communities to address questions and discuss details of the Community Co-ordinator Program (April – May, 2022)	✓		

3. Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils

3.1 Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities

To summarize overall engagement with each Indigenous community, the following analytics were performed:
The **Level of Engagement Effort and Response** bar graph reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN CAR Project Team to engage Indigenous communities and the level of response received. Communications channels considered include **email correspondence** (outgoing & incoming), **phone correspondence** (outgoing & incoming), and **meetings offered in comparison to meetings scheduled**, by any means of communication.

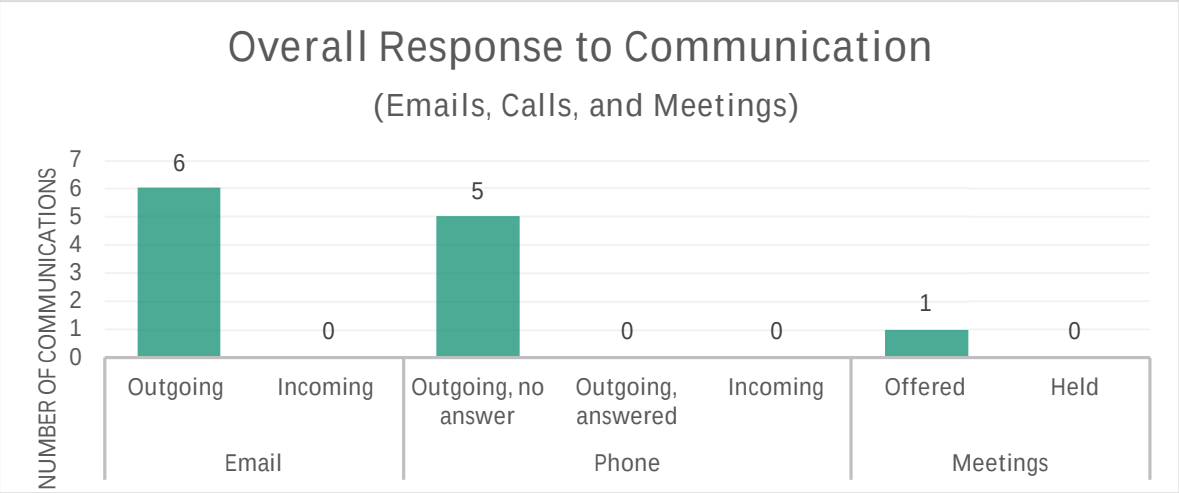
- **Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent between the MFFN CAR Project Team and Indigenous communities.
    - **Outgoing Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent from the MFFN CAR Project Team to a specific Indigenous community; mass communications sent to all communities by the MFFN CAR Project Team are not considered in this calculation.
    - **Incoming Email Correspondence** includes emails received from an Indigenous community directly to MFFN CAR Project Team; emails that only confirm receipt of an outgoing email or emails where the MFFN CAR Project Team are copied but not directly mentioned are not included.
- **Phone Correspondence** reflects all call attempts between the MFFN CAR Project Team and an Indigenous community.
    - **Outgoing Phone Calls** reflect all phone calls made by the MFFN CAR Project Team to an Indigenous community. **Answered Phone Calls** includes those calls that were answered immediately by the intended recipient or were returned at a later time when the contact was available.
    - **Incoming Phone Calls** reflect instances where Indigenous communities contacted MFFN CAR Project Team without a previous outgoing phone call.
- **Meetings Offered vs. Held** reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN CAR Project Team to schedule a meeting in comparison to the number of meetings achieved between the Indigenous community and the MFFN CAR Project Team.

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3.1.9 Kashechewan First Nation

Community Profile	
Location:	13B Riverside Drive, Kashechewan, ON P0L 1S0
Tribal Council:	Mushkegowuk Council
Treaty:	9
Project Team Lead:	Jodi Miles

Communication Distribution



Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Date of Last Outgoing Communication from MFFN CAR Project Team (Email or Phone)	June 21, 2022
Date of Last Incoming Communication from Community (Email or Phone)	N/A
Participating in IK Program: In Progress	Status of IK Sharing Agreement: In Progress
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: In Progress
	IK information provided: TBD

Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Participating in Community Coordinator Program: In Progress	Offered, No Expressed Interest
Commented during The ToR	Commented on Draft ToR: **No**
	Commented on Final ToR: Yes

Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During EA / IA (October 29, 2021 – June 30, 2022)	
Date	**Consultation and Engagement Activity**
Oct 29, 2021	EA NoC distributed via email.
Nov 02, 2021	EA NoC distributed via mail (hard copy).
Nov 03, 2021	October 2021 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Nov 30, 2021	November 2021 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Dec 10, 2021	Winter Field Programs Discussion Guide and Notice distributed via email.
Dec 15, 2021	December 2021 MFFN CAR E-Blast & 2021 Highlights Letter distributed via email.
Dec 16, 2021	Phone calls to follow-up on the December E-Blast, Winter Field Programs Notice and Discussion Guide.
Jan 19, 2022	Furbearer Ground Track Survey update distributed via email.
Jan 21, 2022	Circulated a MFFN CAR IK Program update including updated schedule.
Jan 31, 2022	January 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Feb 04, 2022	Ungulate Aerial Surveys update distributed via email.
Feb 07, 2022	Follow up for IK Program and offer to schedule a meeting.
Feb 14, 2022	Wolverine Den Surveys Field Study Notice and Winter Field Programs update distributed via email.
Mar 03, 2022	Wolverine Hair Snag and Bird ARU update distributed via email.
Mar 09, 2022	Wolverine Den Surveys update distributed via email.
Mar 15, 2022	February / March 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Mar 17, 2022	Community Coordinator Program letter and job posting distributed via email.
Mar 28, 2022	Follow up call to confirm receipt of the Community Coordinator letter, and the February / March E-Blast including the Bird and Spring Discussion Guides and Project update video. Follow-up included status of IK Sharing and Funding Agreements and offering a meeting.
Mar 29, 2022	Early Spring Field Notice distributed via email.
Apr 29, 2022	Phone call and email to follow up on the IK Program, Community Coordinator Program letter and IK Program interest.
Apr 29, 2022	April 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
May 11, 2022	Terrain and Soils Field Notice distributed via email.
May 27, 2022	May 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
May 30, 2022	Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Notice distributed via email.
Jun 10, 2022	Vegetation Field Notice distributed via email.
Jun 13, 2022	Notice for PIC #3 distributed via email.
Jun 20 – 21, 2022	Email and phone call invitation for PIC #3.
Jun 24, 2022	June 2022 E-Blast distributed via email.
Jun 30, 2022	PIC #3 materials and online feedback form distributed via email.

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Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action – Kashechewan First Nation					
Item #	**Topic / Issue Raised**	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed through the NoC EA Milestone and / or in the EA / IS**
1.	■ Consultation Methods	■ **Issue—Feedback:** No feedback received during October 29 2021 – June 30, 2022 reporting period.	■ N/A	■ N/A	■ Opportunities to provide feedback will continue throughout the EA / IA.

Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Oct 29, 2021	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team issued the NoC for the provincial EA to Kashechewan First Nation on October 29, 2021. The email included the English NoC as an attachment and noted that the NoC is available in English, French, Ojibway, Oji-Cree and Cree on the MFFN CAR Project website.
Nov 02, 2021	Mail		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team mailed the NoC for the provincial EA to Kashechewan First Nation and included the English Ojibway, Oji-Cree and Cree versions.
Nov 03, 2021	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the October E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included updates about the provincial and federal assessment processes, the experience of a MFFN field support staff during the Vegetation Field Program, recently completed and upcoming field studies, the new Ungulates educational video, and a profile of a MFFN CAR Project Team member.
Nov 30, 2021	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the November E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included updates about the provincial and processes, recently completed and upcoming field studies, the new Valued Components video, and a profile of a MFFN CAR Project Team member.
Dec 10, 2021	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Winter Field Notice and Discussion Guide to Kasabonika First Nation. The field notice included upcoming

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Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
							winter field study programs such as furbearer ground track surveys, winter ungulate aerial surveys and wolverine hair snag surveys with approximate dates. The Discussion Guide was attached with key questions relating to the upcoming winter field study programs to provide feedback.
Dec 15, 2021	Email and Letter		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the December E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. A letter was also attached detailing upcoming outreach in the new year, opportunities to meet and gather feedback. The E-Blast included key highlights from 2021, upcoming winter field study programs and their approximate timelines, and a message from a MFFN CAR Project Team member.
Dec 16, 2021	Phone		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Giaus Wesley, Kashechewan First Nation to follow up regarding the MFFN CAR Field Program and year end letter sent via email on December 15, 2021. The call was not answered and there was no ability to leave a voicemail.
Jan 19, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a notification providing confirmed dates for the first round of surveys for the furbearer ground track field program from January 20 to 24, 2022. The field crew will also conduct a remote camera check and caribou mortality investigation from January 21 to 27, 2022. Further updates will be provided in the January E-Blast.

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Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Jan 21, 2022	Email and Letter		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant distributed an IK Program Timeline and Update letter to Kashechewan First Nation via email. The letter provided information on key IK Program and ATRI dates and deadlines.
Jan 31, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the January E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included an overview of recently completed and upcoming field studies, upcoming outreach to help inform the Project's land use assessment, updates on the schedule for the IK Program, a feature on two new educational videos (furbearers and greenhouse gases and air quality), and opportunities to meet the MFFN CAR Project Team virtually.
Feb 04, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team followed up from the Winter Field Notice with confirmed dates for the winter ungulate aerial field program taking place from February 7 to 14, 2022. A field notice with more information was attached.
Feb 07, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow up email asking if the community had any questions or comments on the IK Program, timeline or any of the other documents that were provided in the January 21, 2022 email. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also offered to meet to discuss anything further.
Feb 14, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed an update for winter programs. The first update included a Field Notice for Wolverine Den Surveys taking place in advance of tree clearing activities for the upcoming Groundwater and Geochemistry field program, and noted that the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program was delayed and is expected to start after the Wolverine Den Surveys. The second update was that the Ungulate Aerial Survey was delayed due to needing optimal snow conditions. The third update was that the second round of Furbearer Ground Track Surveys are expected to start later in February. Links to videos about wolverines, groundwater, ungulates and furbearers were included, along with a link to the website for notices. Notices for the Groundwater and

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Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
							Geochemistry Program, Wolverine Den Surveys and Combined Winter Field Programs were attached.
Mar 01, 2022	Phone		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley, Kashechewan First Nation to introduce herself, provide updated contact information, and to notify Kashechewan First Nation that they will be receiving further communications about ongoing Field Study Programs and the IK Program. The call was not answered and there was no ability to leave a voicemail.
Mar 01, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Chief Gaius Wesley, Kashechewan First Nation to introduce herself, provide updated contact information, and to notify Kashechewan First Nation that they will be receiving further communications about ongoing Field Study Programs and the IK Program.
Mar 03, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed an update for the wolverine hair snag program confirming crews will be making the monthly trip to re-bait hair snag traps from March 6 – 16, 2022. In an effort to avoid programs during the traditional goose hunt, it was noted that around 30 bird autonomous recording units would be placed in the study area during this time. A Discussion Guide will be provided shortly with questions asking for input on future locations of the units. The Winter Field Notice was attached, and a link to the wolverine video was included.
Mar 09, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed an update confirming the Wolverine Den Surveys, in advance of the Groundwater and Geochemistry program, will take place from March 11 - 15, 2022. The Groundwater and Geochemistry program is anticipated to start shortly after the wolverine den surveys. It was also noted field crews are awaiting appropriate weather to conduct the last round of furbearer surveys, with a modified methodology, and dates will be provided once confirmed. The Wolverine Den Survey Field Notice, Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Notice and Winter Field Notice

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Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
							were attached, and links to the wolverine, furbearer and groundwater videos were included.
Mar 15, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the combined February / March E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included a Project update video, Bird and Spring Programs Discussion Guides and an overview of recently completed and upcoming field studies and their approximate timelines. A link to the website with more detailed information was provided.
Mar 17, 2022	Email and Letter		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant distributed an introduction letter and job posting for the Community Coordinator Program to Kashechewan First Nation via email. The letter provided information on key Community Coordinator program details, deadlines and a request for who should be hired as the Community Coordinator.
Mar 28, 2022	Phone		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley to follow-up on the February / March E-Blast, including the Project update video, and Bird and Spring Discussion Guides distributed Kashechewan First Nation. The follow-up also included interest in the Community Coordinator Program and status of IK Sharing and Funding Agreements. The call was not answered and there was no ability to leave a voicemail.
Mar 28, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow-up email to Kashechewan First Nation regarding the February / March E-Blast, including the Project update video, and Bird and Spring Discussion Guides distributed Kashechewan First Nation. The follow-up also included interest in the Community Coordinator Program and status of IK Sharing and Funding Agreements.

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Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Mar 29, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed an update on the last round of winter furbearer surveys scheduled for April 1 - 5, 2022 during which, remaining wolverine denning surveys will be completed in advance of the Groundwater and Geochemistry program. The email included an Early Spring Field Notice, providing advanced notice of upcoming field programs taking place between March - May, 2022 and includes links to the Bird Discussion Guide and Spring Programs Discussion Guide. The Winter Field Notice, Wolverine Den Survey Field Notice and Early Spring Field Notice were attached, and a links to the Project website and furbearer video were included.
Apr 29, 2022	Phone		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called to follow-up on Kashechewan First Nation's potential interest in the Community Coordinator Program and the status of the IK Sharing and Funding Agreements. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
Apr 29, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow-up email to Kashechewan First Nation regarding potential interest in the Community Coordinator Program and the status of the IK Sharing and Funding Agreements.
Apr 29, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the April E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included field study updates, an overview of upcoming field studies, an update on the IK Program submission deadline and upcoming opportunities to meet the MFFN CAR Project Team in-person at PDAC and at the first PIC for the EA in June 2022.
May 11, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Physiography, Terrain & Soils Field Notice and an update for May field programs to Kashechewan First Nation. The Physiography, Terrain and Soils field study will be starting at the end of May. The Wolverine Hair Snag Survey / Bird Autonomous Recording Units / Remote Camera Check and Caribou Mortality Investigation will be ongoing until May 16, 2022. The Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys will be conducted May 12 - 16, 2022. Questions, comments or feedback were requested about the programs

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Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
May 27, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the May E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included field study updates, an overview of upcoming field studies, an update on the IK Program submission deadline and upcoming opportunities to meet the MFFN CAR Project Team in-person at the EA / IS Introduction PIC #3 in June 2022
May 30, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Notice to Kashechewan First Nation. The Surface Water Fish and Fish Habitat field study will be starting mid to late June. Questions, comments or feedback were requested about the programs via the Discussion Guide, and a link to a video was also provided.
Jun 10, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Vegetation Field Notice to Kashechewan First Nation noting that the program is starting mid-July. Questions, comments or feedback were requested about the programs via the Discussion Guide, and a link to a video was also provided. Dates for several other upcoming field programs were also confirmed.
Jun 13, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent out a notice for PIC #3 for the EA / IS Introduction on June 27, 2022 in Thunder Bay and June 29, 2022 in Geraldton for an opportunity to meet the MFFN CAR Project Team and share feedback, ideas and values related to the Project. Indigenous community members were invited to join early for the first hour of each meeting and the public can join afterwards. A formal notice was attached, along with a link to the website with the notice translated in French, Ojibway, Cree and Oji-Cree.
Jun 20, 2022	Phone		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called to invite Kashechewan First Nation to PIC #3. There was no ability to leave a voicemail
Jun 21, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to invite Kashechewan First Nation to PIC #3.

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Consultation and Engagement Log– Kashechewan First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Jun 24, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the June E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included details to meet the MFFN CAR Project Team in-person at PIC #3 in Thunder Bay on June 27 and Geraldton on June 29 as well as field study updates, an overview of upcoming field studies, and an update on the IK Program submission deadline.
Jun 30, 2022	Email		X	■ Gaius Wesley	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Kashechewan First Nation to thank those who joined PIC #3 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton. A link to all PIC #3 materials on the website was shared, as well as an online feedback form with a deadline of July 13, 2022.

DRAFT

B9. Kashechewan First Nation

B9.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence



B9.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Nokleby, Andrea** [redacted]
Date: Fri, Jan 21, 2022 at 11:16 AM
Subject: MFFN CAR IK Program Timeline Update
To: [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter <[redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Coppaway, Clayton [redacted]

Dear Chief Wesley,

We hope the start of the new year brings with it safety, peace, and prosperity to your community.

Please see attached a letter from the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team Leads Qassim Siddique and Lawrence Baxter, regarding the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program schedule and related updates.

We would like to better understand your interest in the Indigenous Knowledge Program. For any questions you may have regarding the Program, or to follow-up on this correspondence, please do not hesitate to contact Bob Baxter at [redacted] or [redacted] or myself at [redacted] or at [redacted]

Thank you and have a great day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
3820 Cessna Drive Suite 510
Richmond, British Columbia, V7B 0A2
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Letter-2022-01-21- Kashechewan First Nation MFFN CAR IK Program Timeline.pdf
321K

January 21, 2022

Chief Gaius Wesley
Kashechewan First Nation
[redacted]

Re: Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline and Update

Dear Chief Gaius Wesley:

In December 2019, the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team (Project Team) introduced an Indigenous Knowledge Program to support the federal and provincial assessments for the Community Access Road Project (the Project). Since that time the following milestones have been accomplished:

- The Terms of Reference for the Project were approved with amendments on October 8, 2021 by the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks;
- The Notice of Commencement of the Environmental Assessment (EA) was published on October 29, 2021; and
- The federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines were issued on February 24, 2020.

The Indigenous Knowledge Program is a critical component of the information base upon which the assessments will be conducted. The information generated through the Indigenous Knowledge Program will be used in tandem with scientific approaches, and both knowledge systems will be used in forming the foundation for baseline conditions, predicting potential project impacts, and determining appropriate mitigation and monitoring methods.

Figure 1: Indigenous Knowledge Timeline (attached) illustrates the key steps in the Indigenous Knowledge Program and their anticipated completion dates. As noted above, the Project Team began communicating with Indigenous Communities in December 2019, and Project funding support for those communities who have expressed an interest in participating in the Indigenous Program began in the summer of 2020 and is on-going. To more holistically integrate Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use into the assessment processes we have targeted a June 30, 2022 deadline for the completion of Project-Specific Indigenous Knowledge/Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies.

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use is invaluable in that it helps us to better understand and appreciate the environment with respect to the identity, culture, and heritage of Indigenous Communities. If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Project that you would like to share or if you would like to learn more about the

Indigenous Knowledge Program please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at [redacted] or [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at [redacted] or [redacted].

We hope you and your community are safe and well, and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

[redacted]

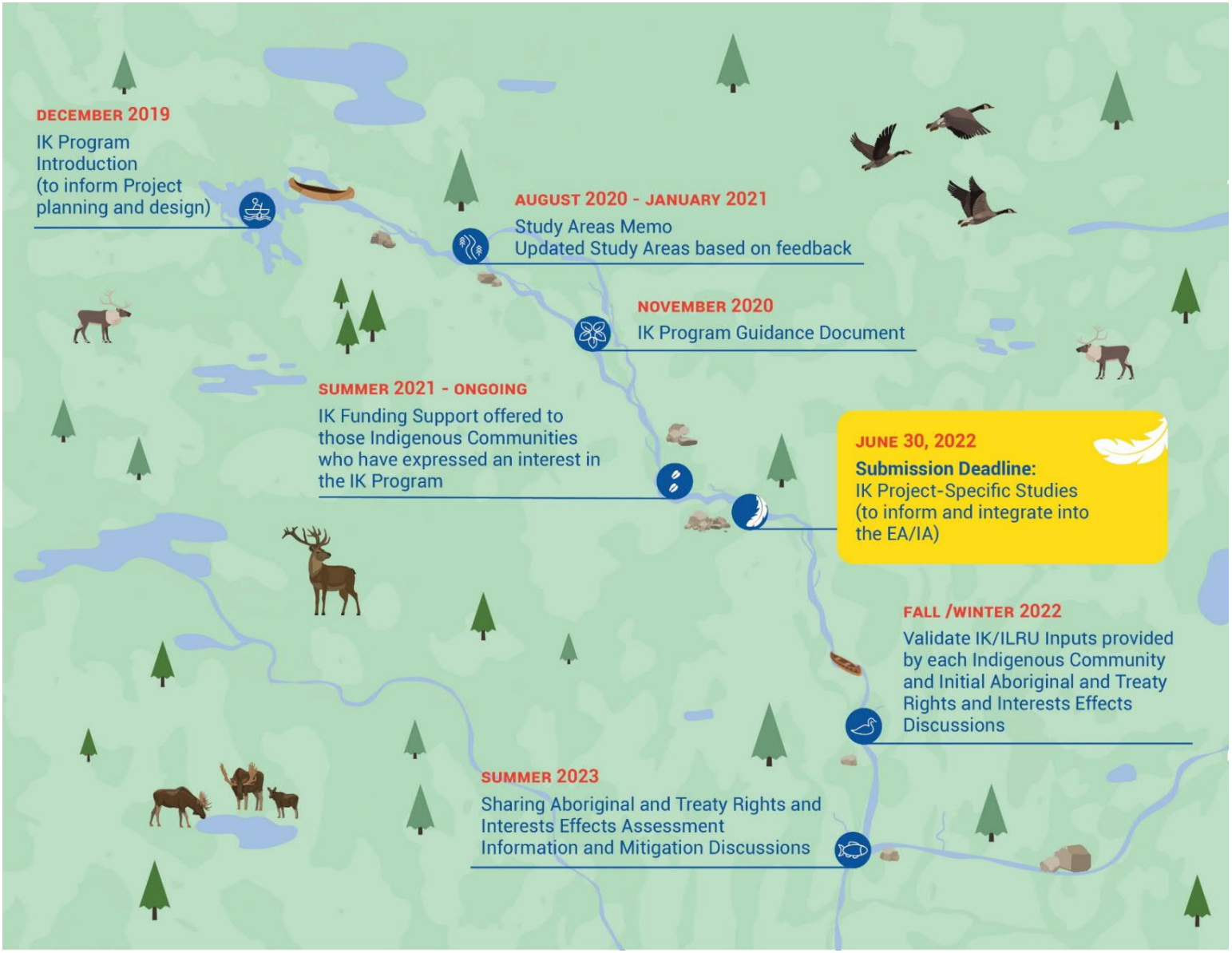
Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Encl.: Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline

CC:

- Bob Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor
- Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

Figure 1: Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline



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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Fwd: MFFN CAR IK Program Timeline Update

[redacted]

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Nokleby, Andrea** <[redacted]>
Date: Mon, Feb 7, 2022 at 4:39 PM
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Timeline Update
To: <[redacted]>
Cc: Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>, Coppaway, Clayton <[redacted]>

Good Afternoon Chief Wesley,

I am just following up to see if you had any questions or comments on the Indigenous Knowledge Program, timeline or any of the other documents that were provided. We would be happy to set up a time to meet to discuss anything further at your request.

Thank you and have a great afternoon,

Andrea
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Kyla Zielbauer
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

New Contact Information for MFFN CAR Project

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Mar 1, 2022 at 5:31 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], [redacted], [redacted]
Bcc: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Hello Chief Wesley,

My name is Jodi Miles and I am contacting you regarding the Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFFN CAR) Project. I would like to introduce myself and let you know that I am your primary contact for the MFFN CAR Project.

At this time the MFFN CAR Project is currently in the environmental assessment (EA) phase and we are working to collect important baseline information as part of our Field Study Programs and our Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program. You will see us send notifications and information about these programs as well as monthly updates from the MFFN CAR Project webmail ([redacted].

Should you have questions or would like to meet with us please do not hesitate to let me know and I would be happy to follow up with you or coordinate a time to meet. You can reach me at [redacted] or [redacted]

Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions, comments or feedback for us!

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road. Funding available for Community Coordinator Program

Mile , Jodi [redacted] Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 5 45 PM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted]

Good afternoon, Chief Wesley

I hope you and the community are doing well and staying safe. We are excited to announce we are officially launching the Community Coordinator Program for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road and Kashechewan First Nation is invited to participate.

The Community Coordinator Program will support Community Access Road Project activities, meetings and events; helping to make sure input is collected from the right people and shared back with the Project Team so as to be included in the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment processes The Community Coordinator will be hired part time at $25 00/hr for up to three years

Please see the letter attached for more information on the Program and a request to: confirm your participation; identify who is the right fit as a Community Coordinator; and to gauge your interest in a meeting to answer any questions you may have.

Alongside the letter, the job posting is also attached for the Community Coordinator position with more details on the role and responsibilities

We believe this program will create more avenues for meaningful engagement and consultation with Kashechewan First Nation on the Community Access Road Project. We appreciate your input on this request and welcome any feedback or suggestions you may have on the proposed process. I hope to hear from you by **March 31, 2022** and will follow-up next week to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles

On behalf of the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

--

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BEST MANAGED COMPANIES CANADA
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
7071 Bayers Road, Suite 2001
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3L 2C2
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

2 attachments

2022-03-17-MFFN Community Coordinator Letter to Kashechewan First Nation.pdf
287K

2022-03-17-MFFN Community Coordinator Job Posting.pdf
229K

Chief Gaius Wesley
[redacted]

Date: March 17, 2022

Re: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Community Coordinator Program

Dear Chief Wesley,

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team is excited to announce that we are offering to hire members of specific Indigenous communities as **Community Coordinators**. As we continue to move through the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA), we want to continue to engage and consult with Kashechewan First Nation on a consistent basis and in a way that works best for your community. The Community Coordinator Program is set to begin early April 2022.

The Community Coordinator Program will support Community Access Road Project activities, meetings and events; helping to make sure input is collected from the right people and shared back with the Project Team so as to be included in the EA processes. The position is $25 an hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours of work per week for up to three years. Please see the attached job description for a list of responsibilities.

Is Kashechewan First Nation interested in participating in the Community Coordinator Program? If so, we are looking for your input on who should be the Community Coordinator in your community. Do you have someone in mind that would fit the role of a Community Coordinator? If not, please let us know if we can support you by reaching out to your members to see if someone is interested. We hope to hear from you by **March 31, 2022**.

We appreciate your time and thoughts on this Program and are open to have a detailed discussion. We believe the hiring of Community Coordinators will strengthen our collective efforts on both the EA and IA and allow for a more open and responsive consultation and engagement between Kashechewan First Nation and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. If you have any questions or would like to setup a meeting, please contact [redacted] or call [redacted] We will follow-up directly with you in advance of the two-week deadline to answer any questions or concerns you may have regarding the Community Coordinator Program.

Sincerely,



Qasim Saddique
Project Director



Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Encl. MFFN Community Access Road Community Coordinator Job Posting

CC:

- Lawrence Baxter, MFFN CAR Project Team
- Qasim Saddique, MFFN CAR Project Team
- Jodi Miles, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

WE'RE HIRING!

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is undertaking a federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial environmental assessment (EA) for an all-season access road to our community. To support these studies, we are looking to hire **Community Coordinators**.

Are you a highly motivated person? Do you have strong organizational and relationship building skills? Would you like to work with a great project team and build experience in environmental management?

If so, this could be the role for you!

The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. We will work closely with you as you help to involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside of your community as per your local practices and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage your community—in-person (when appropriate to do so), and virtually during COVID-19;
- Keep informed on Community Access Road Project activities (e.g., timelines, documents, events) and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- Participate in meetings with the Project Team and other Community Coordinators;
- Provide support for community engagement activities related to the Project including:
    - Coordinate and organize logistics for meetings, workshops, events and / or school visits (e.g., book meeting spaces, order refreshments, help with truck / boat rentals and accommodations);
    - Help identify meeting participants and information providers (e.g., youth and / or elders);
    - Assist with meeting facilitation, note taking and meeting minute preparation, and coordinate translation services, if needed; and
    - Organize distributing Project advertisements and notices in your community; either online (e.g., Facebook or posting in community);
- Assist in collecting data / information in your community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge, community information and socio-economic information);
- Assist in reviewing draft documents, questionnaires or Project updates / information sheets.

This position will receive $25 per hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 3 years. If you would like to learn more, contact: Jennifer Bruin or James Meyer at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114.

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Follow up on MFFN CAR update phone call

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Mon, Mar 28, 2022 at 5:15 PM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>
Bcc: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Dear Chief Wesley,

I called earlier today to discuss some of the information our team has sent your community this month. I wanted to send along a follow up email to highlight some important items:

- **Community Coordinator Program** (Letter send March 17, 2022)
  - If interested or you need more time or information, please let us know by March 31, 2022
- **Monthly Project Update Emails** (e-Blasts, sent March 15, 2022)
  - There is a new Project Update Video and see the Survey? Completing a survey by March 31, 2022 enters you into an opportunity to win one of five $50 gift cards.
- **Bird and Spring Discussion Guides**
  - Please let us know if you or your advisors would like to provide any input or if there are questions regarding the Bird and Spring Discussion Guide questions.
- **Indigenous Knowledge Program and Sharing Agreement**
  - Please let us know if there are any updates regarding the IK Sharing and Funding Agreement status for your community

We would also be happy to meet with you and other members of your team to discuss these items as well.

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program and Indigenous Knowledge Program Outreach

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 1:02 PM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley
Cc: Qasim Saddique [redacted]

Good Afternoon Chief Wesley,

I hope everything is well with you and your community. Our team heard about the recent flooding in your area and I wanted to let you know that we hope that everyone is okay and that the situation gets resolved soon.

Earlier today I had called on behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project and wanted to get in touch regarding the Community Coordinator Program and any updates on the development of IK Sharing and Funding Agreements for Kashechewan First Nation. I was not able to leave a voicemail, but I wanted to send along a follow-up email to highlight some important items:

- I wanted to confirm if you had received the Community Coordinator letter and job posting that was sent in March. Was curious if there was an interest in joining the program and if you had any questions or concerns.
- Also wanted to check in on the status of the IK Sharing and Funding Agreements, and if you had any questions regarding it.
- We were also inquiring what the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights are in the area.

If you'd like to schedule a meeting with the project team, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Best wishes,

Jodi Miles
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

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CANADA'S BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
7071 Bayers Road, Suite 2001
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3L 2C2
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Join us at the Public Information Centre #3 for the Community Access Road

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Jun 21, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]

Good morning Chief Wesley

I'm following up on a phone call made yesterday afternoon about the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road's third Public Information Centre (PIC) for the Project on June 27th and June 29th. I hope Kashechewan First Nation members are interested in joining us.

The PIC will be an opportunity to learn more about where we are at in the Community Access Road Project, what's happened since the last PIC and what's coming up.

There will also be time to meet Project Team members to discuss the Community Access Road and share your feedback, ideas and values.

When and Where:

Monday, June 27, 2022

Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre

Room: Regency A

555 Arthur Street West

Thunder Bay, Ontario

5:00 p.m.* – 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, June 29, 2022

Geraldton Community Centre

200 Wardrope Avenue

Geraldton, Ontario

4:00 p.m.* – 7:00 p.m.

**Indigenous community members are invited to join for the first hour of each meeting and the public is invited to join beginning one hour following.*

You will find attached a poster that can be shared with your community members via email or printed off and posted. The notice for the Public Information Centre in English, Ojibway, Oji-Cree, Cree and French is available on our website.

If you are unable to attend the Public Information Centre in person, all meeting materials will be posted on the project website.

Please reach out if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
7071 Bayers Road, Suite 2001
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3L 2C2
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

MFFN-PIC3 Poster.pdf
2140K

Revision History – Milestone #2 Progress Report

Comments received on Milestone #2 Progress Report are included in the table below. Although additional comments were received on Milestone #2 Progress Report, the nature of these comments were either general in nature or outside of the scope of the progress report. As no changes to this Milestone Progress Report were needed as a result of these comments, they are not listed in the table below.

Revision History – Milestone #2 Progress Report			
Revision #	**Community**	**Comment Received**	**Changes Made and Report / Section Reference**
1	• Kashechewan First Nation	• On February 9, 2024, Kashechewan First Nation's consultant Adena Vanderjagt requested that the titles for herself, Germaine Conacher, and Jim Butterworth be changed from "*Councillor*" to "*Consultant*" in the Milestone #2 Progress Report.	• Addressed in Milestone #2 Progress Report, Consultation and Engagement Log – Kashechewan First Nation. • Text was updated to reflect updated titles for Kashechewan First Nation's consultants.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

DRAFT

Progress Report 2: Effects Assessment Methods Milestone

November 2023

Statement of Qualifications and Limitations: AECOM

The attached Report (the "Report") has been prepared by AECOM Canada Ltd. ("AECOM") for the benefit of the Client ("Client") in accordance with the agreement between AECOM and Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the "Agreement").

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the "Information"):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the "Limitations");
- represents AECOM's professional judgement in light of the Limitations and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to AECOM which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context;
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement; and
- in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, may be based on limited testing and on the assumption that such conditions are uniform and not variable either geographically or over time.

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AECOM: 2015-04-13
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Disclaimer: Dillon Consulting Limited

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DRAFT

Authors

Report Prepared By:

Insert electronic signature
Kate McEwen , M.A.
Senior Indigenous Engagement Specialist
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Report Reviewed By:

Insert electronic signature
Ingrid Trimble Exner, P.Eng.
Environmental Engineer
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Insert electronic signature
Joanne Wang, M.E.S., MCIP, RPP
Senior Environmental Planner
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Report Approved By:

Insert electronic signature
Avril Fisken, M.Sc.
Canadian Practice Lead
Communications and Community Engagement
Associate Vice President, Environment
AECOM Canada Ltd

DRAFT

Acronyms

ATRI	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
AZA	Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation
CAR	Community Access Road
CBLUP	Community Based Land Use Planning
CCC	Community Consultation Co-ordinator
CCLO	Community Communications Liaison Officer
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAA	Environmental Assessment Act
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ENDM	Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
GANRAC	Geraldton Area Natural Resource Advisory Committee
GRT	Government Review Team
IA	Impact Assessment
IAA	Impact Assessment Act
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
IKSA	Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement
IS	Impact Statement
LSA	Local Study Area
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MFFN	Marten Falls First Nation
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
NDMNRF	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
NoC	Notice of Commencement
NRL	Northern Road Link
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
PIC	Public Information Centre
RoCE	Record of Consultation and Engagement
RSA	Regional Study Area
RSMIN	Red Sky Métis Independent Nation
SAR	Species at Risk
The Agency	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
TISG	Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines
ToR	Terms of Reference
WSR	Webequie Supply Road

DRAFT

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR or the Project) was approved with amendments on October 8, 2021 and the Notice of Commencement (NoC) of the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Project was posted on October 29, 2021. As part of the ToR Notice of Approval, Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) included an amendment requiring additional consultation reporting at key EA milestones. Visit https://www.ontario.ca/page/marten-falls-community-access-road-project to read the details on the Notice of Approval.

As required by the Minister of MECP, the development of progress reports on consultation activities associated with each of the following EA milestones are required to support Indigenous communities to provide meaningful input during the development of the EA:

- Notice of Commencement (NoC) of Provincial EA (referred to as NoC of EA);
  - Introduction of the Project.
- Effects Assessment Methods; and
  - Development of Effects Assessment methodology, as well as review by regulators.
  - Presentation of Effects Assessment methodology at PICs .
- Identification of Preferred Alternatives.
  - Development of valued component metrics tables and evaluation of information
  - Development of preliminary preferred alternative
  - Validation of information with Marten Falls First Nation Chief and Council and community members.
  - Confirmation of the preferred alternative.

Each progress report is required to:

- Be organized by each Indigenous community;
- Contain a consultation log and summary that tracks consultation activities, information shared by the MFFN CAR Project Team with Indigenous communities, any community input and MFFN CAR Project Team's responses to such input for the EA milestone; and
- Contain a discussion of how any input and information provided by the Indigenous communities have informed the development of the EA milestone.

The progress reports are to be shared with MECP, with community-specific sections shared with each individual Indigenous community before MFFN can move to the next milestone of the EA / IA. If questions or concerns are raised by MECP or an Indigenous community, the MFFN CAR Project Team will make revisions to the progress reports, if necessary, and encourage opportunities to meet in-person or virtually to discuss with the interested community.

This report is the second progress report and pertains to activities related to both the EA and IA processes. The time period begins the day after the first progress report concluded July 1, 2022 and ends May 31, 2023. The Effects Assessment Methods milestone is expected to extend past May 31, 2023 , however, due to the time to develop this report, any information missed during this phase will be included in the next progress report for Identification of Preferred Alternatives which is expected to begin in fall 2023.

The final progress reports will be appended, along with any relevant updates, to the Record of Consultation and Engagement submitted with the draft and final EA / IS.

DRAFT

This progress report provides a detailed account of all communication exchanged with the MFFN CAR Project Team and neighbouring Indigenous communities from July 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023 as part of the Effects Assessment Methods milestone. Note that government agencies and interested persons[1] are not included in progress reports, however, their sections will be included in the Record of Consultation and Engagement for the draft and final EA / IS. **Section 1.5** includes details about the neighbouring Indigenous communities.

The first section of this progress report provides an overview of the Project and outline of the approach to consultation and engagement, the second section describes the consultation and engagement activities undertaken during this time period, and the third section summarizes activities and discussions that occurred with the MFFN CAR Project Team and neighbouring Indigenous communities.

1.2 About the Progress Report

This progress report provides an overview of consultation and engagement carried out between the NoC of EA and after PIC #3 (July 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023). In accordance with the MECP Code of Practice, the progress report has been prepared to:

- Identify Indigenous communities consulted and engaged during this time period and describe how they were identified (confidential information will not be provided);
- Describe the consultation and engagement activities that took place including methods, schedule of events, notification that was given about the activity and materials used;
- Describe how interested Indigenous communities were identified and how they were consulted;
- Summarize clearly and accurately the comments made by all Indigenous communities;
- Describe the Proponent's response and how concerns were considered in the NoC of EA milestone or will be considered and / or addressed in the EA / IS;
- Describe any outstanding concerns; and
- Include appendix reference to minutes of any meetings held and written comments received.

Logistical correspondence (e.g., scheduling a meeting) has not been included in the appendices but has been tracked separately. The only instance when logistical correspondence has been included as an appendix is when a meeting was not scheduled or was postponed; this information is included to show level of effort.

1.3 Approach

As outlined in the Consultation and Engagement Plan to Support the EA / IS (Appendix B of the ToR), the Effects Assessment Methods milestone was focused on the following activities and request for targeted input:

- **Planned Activities for Indigenous communities:**
  - Circulate Notice of Public Information Centres (PIC)
  - Engagement of Community Consultation Co-ordinators, as appropriate and by expressed community interest

1. *Interested persons is used to describe individuals and groups (e.g., associations, non-government organizations, industry and academia) who could have an interest in the Project, including but not limited to communities in the region, those with commercial interests (e.g., forestry, trappers, outfitters, other mineral tenure holders in the area) and recreational users or those with recreational interest (e.g., campers, hunters and environmental groups).*

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- Hold Indigenous leadership and community discussions / meetings, considering applicable and relevant subgroups (e.g., women, youth, elders)
- Additional PICs (in-person / or virtual)
- Plain language Project updates (translated, as required)
- Key informant interviews
- Website update
- Newsletter and email update(s)
- Social media update(s)
- Follow-up communication to confirm information was received and the material(s) provided were understood

- **Targeted Input (request information to determine and identify):**
  - Indigenous community values and topics of interest
  - Potential effects and impact management measures to be considered
  - Impacts of Project on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights and potential impact management measures to avoid, mitigate and off-set the impact(s)
  - Seek confirmation whether input and feedback provided during the previous milestone was captured appropriately

The following additional activities and request for targeted input took place during the Effects Assessment Methods milestone, including:

- **PIC #4: EA / IS Phase #1 Introduction**

  An in-person PIC (with supporting virtual materials) for the Effects Assessment Methods Milestone took place on Wednesday December 7, 2022 in Thunder Bay and on Thursday, December 8, 2022 in Geraldton. Indigenous community members were invited to attend for the first hour of each meeting and stay for the remainder of the event; the public was invited to join during the second hour of the event.

  PIC #4 provided information on: an overview to the Project; updates since PIC #3; existing conditions results for completed studies, assessment of impacts and comparison of route alternatives; preliminary results of field studies and information on upcoming field studies; IK and ATRI; effects assessment; achieving the next major milestone: process for identifying the preferred route and how route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen.

  PIC #4 content, including opportunities for feedback, was also provided to MFFN members at an in-community meeting on November 2, 2022; feedback provided is included in MFFN's section in **Section 3**. More details about the summary of consultation and engagement for PIC #4 are provided in **Section 1.7**.

- **Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program**

  An important part of the assessment process is collecting IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use to help understand baseline (existing) conditions, predict the potential effects of the Project, and determine appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures. The IK Program was developed with the aim to collect IK relevant to the Project and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project area. The IK Program strives to collaborate with interested Indigenous communities and to discuss how relevant information will become part of the assessment processes and Project planning and design. During this reporting time period, an update on the Project IK Program with an updated schedule and timeline was distributed to Indigenous communities. Ongoing follow-up regarding the IK Program also took place.

  An ATRI Forum was held in Thunder Bay on February 8 and 9, 2023, with the Province offering to fund 2-3 participants from each Indigenous community to attend the event in person. The forum provided a private

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and inclusive space for representatives of Indigenous communities to meet with representatives from the Province and the Project Teams for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, Northern Road Link and Webequie Supply Road.

- **Field Studies and Education, Consultation and Engagement on Valued Components**

  Several field programs took place during the NoC of EA milestone. To help Indigenous communities better understand the field studies related to valued components, Discussion Guides were distributed with plain language information about what the Project is studying, why it is important and questions to solicit feedback before the studies take place. Educational videos and webinars on valued components were also shared online.

- **Raising Awareness**

  Several activities were completed related to raising awareness on the Project and encouraging opportunities to meet with the MFFN CAR Project Team. Monthly electronic newsletters were distributed (referred to as E-Blasts) and always included a section seeking those interested to reach out and schedule a meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team, a public social media account was created and the private MFFN members only Facebook account was used to share information and promote upcoming events.

1.4 Project Notifications and Information Releases

A formal notice and invitation to PIC #4 was published on the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices) on November 22, 2022 in English, Cree, French, Ojibway and Oji-Cree and distributed in print, online and on the radio via multiple outlets, as outlined below.

Copies of the formal notice, in each language, are provided in **Appendix A7**.

- **Print Advertisements:**
  - The Chronicle Journal: November 22, 2022
  - Geraldton Times Star: November 23, 30 and December 7, 2022
  - Thunder Bay Source: November 24 and December 1, 2022

- **Online Advertisements**
  - MFFN All Season Community Access Road Project Website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices): November 22, 2022
  - MFFN CAR Facebook page: November 23, December 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 2022
  - MFFN members only Facebook page: December 1, 6, 7 and 8, 2022
  - Greenstone Community Calendar: November 23, 2022
  - Northern Ontario Business: November 22, 2022
  - NWO NewsWatch: November 22, 2022
  - SN NewsWatch: November 22, 2022
  - Thunder Bay News Watch: November 23 – December 9, 2022
  - Windspeaker: November 29 – December 9, 2022

- **Radio Advertisements**
  - Wawatay Radio: three times per day on November 29, 30, December 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7, 2022 (in English, Ojibway, and Oji-cree)
  - CFNO Radio, 91-5 CKPR and Rock94 Radio: November 28 – December 9, 2022

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The electronic Project mailing list (anyone who opts-in to receive Project emails) also received the notice on November 22, 2022, which includes the following groups:

- MFFN Chief, Council members and community members
- MFFN CAR Project Team
- Indigenous community key contacts (as requested by Indigenous communities), e.g., Chief and Council members, consultants and / or band office contacts
- Tribal Councils, Provincial Territorial Organizations and Métis Nation
- Indigenous Peoples (i.e., Indigenous community members who opted in and are not identified as key contacts)
- Businesses
- Tourism operators
- Community and interest groups and non-governmental organizations
- Forest management companies
- Mining claim holders
- Unaffiliated members of the public
- Emergency medical services and law enforcement
- Political parties and their contacts
- Neighbouring projects and their key contacts
- Government Review Team (GRT)
- Non-GRT government representatives

In addition to PIC #4 notifications, the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca) was periodically updated with Project information including all relevant Project notices (e.g., NoC of EA, Discussion Guides, videos, monthly E-Blasts) and other Project-related materials such as mapping. More details are included in **Section 2** below.

1.5 Summary of Indigenous Community and Organization Consultation

As outlined in Milestone Progress Report #1, 23 Indigenous communities were identified for engagement. This list is included in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Identified Indigenous Communities, including their Provincial Territorial Organizations and / or Tribal Council Affiliations

Tribal Council Affiliation	Community or Organization
Matawa First Nations Management (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ **Marten Falls First Nation** (Proponent and potentially affected Indigenous community)* + ■ Aroland First Nation* + ■ Constance Lake First Nation* + ■ Eabametoong First Nation (Fort Hope)* + ■ Ginoogaming First Nation* + ■ Neskantaga First Nation* + ■ Nibinamik First Nation* + ■ Webequie First Nation* +
Matawa First Nation and the Union of Ontario Indians (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Long Lake #58 First Nation* +
Mushkegowuk Council (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Attawapiskat First Nation* + ■ Fort Albany First Nation* + ■ Kashechewan First Nation*

Tribal Council Affiliation	Community or Organization
Shibogama First Nations Council (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Kasabonika Lake First Nation* + ■ Kingfisher Lake First Nation ■ Wapekeka First Nation ■ Wawakapewin First Nation ■ Wunnumin Lake First Nation
Independent First Nations Alliance	■ Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation
Independent First Nations (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)	■ Mishkeegogamang First Nation ■ Weenusk First Nation +
Nokiiwin Tribal Council	■ Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation (AZA)
Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)	■ Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO), Region 2
Independent Métis Nation	■ Red Sky Métis Independent Nation (RSMIN)

Notes: + Indicates Indigenous communities or organizations who are participating in the Indigenous Knowledge Program.
** Indicates Indigenous communities or organization that have been invited to participate in the Community Coordinator Program.*

As of May 31, 2023, the Project has received communication from 18 of these communities and MNO. Those communities MFFN has met with during Effects Assessment Methods milestone are indicated with an asterisk (*) below:

- Marten Falls First Nation*;
- Aroland First Nation;
- Attawapiskat First Nation;
- Constance Lake First Nation*;
- Eabametoong First Nation (Fort Hope)*;
- Fort Albany First Nation;
- Ginoogaming First Nation*;
- Kasabonika Lake First Nation;
- Kashechewan First Nation;
- Kingfisher Lake First Nation;
- Long Lake #58 First Nation*;
- Metis Nation of Ontario*
- Neskantaga First Nation;
- Nibinamik First Nation;
- Webequie First Nation;
- Weenusk First Nation
- RSMIN;
- AZA; and
- Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation.

The remaining five communities have not communicated with MFFN between July 1, 2022 and May 31, 2023. MFFN remains available to meet with these communities in the future and continues outreach on an ongoing basis; providing the same milestone information (e.g., Discussion Guides, monthly E-Blasts, notifications, field notices) offered to all of the 23 Indigenous communities being engaged. These communities include:

- Wunnumin Lake First Nation;
- Wapekeka First Nation;
- Wawakapewin First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 2.

Those Tribal Councils, Nations and Alliances listed in the table above, as well as the Chiefs of Ontario and Union of Ontario Indians, have been identified as potentially interested in the Project, and have been provided with information and MFFN remains available to meet, throughout the EA / IA process.

MFFN is currently consulting and engaging with Indigenous communities identified by the MECP and the Agency and will continue to do so throughout the EA / IA, as per the level of interest expressed by each community. MFFN, as the Proponent, will also continue to work with communities to collect IK to incorporate into the EA / IS regarding traditional land and resource use and cultural practices.

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To help achieve an appropriate level of consultation and engagement related to the Project, (i.e., frequency and depth of consultation and engagement), the list of communities being engaged was considered against the following:

- Expressed interest (to-date) in the proposed MFFN Community Access Road, including applying to Ministry of Mines and the Agency for capacity funding, participation in the Indigenous Knowledge program or participation in the Community Coordinator program;
- Aboriginal or Treaty Rights, including any rights that neighbouring Indigenous communities themselves have identified, may be adversely affected by the Project;
- Geographical distance or proximity to the study area;
- Situated downstream of the Project and with a potential to experience effects to water courses as a result of the Project;
- Traditional and / or current land use within the study area or of lands potentially affected by the Project;
- Potential for effects on the environmental, health and social and economic conditions of neighbouring Indigenous communities; and,
- Provided comments on the EA / IA processes.

MFFN has adjusted the approach to engaging each indigenous community based on this criteria, but understands the list may evolve as new information becomes available and more neighbouring Indigenous communities engage in the consultation and engagement opportunities provided.

All 23 identified Indigenous communities have been contacted regularly by the MFFN CAR Project Team with conversations ranging from: field study / valued component (e.g., educational videos and webinars); information and surveys; regular Project email updates, including monthly E-Blasts; in-person outreach (via telephone and email); the IK Program; Community Co-ordinator Program; PIC #4; invitation to the ATRI Forum, and offers to meet (e.g., Chief and Council meetings followed by meetings with the broader community). Comments, issues and questions received from Indigenous communities that can be shared publicly are included in **Section 3**.

In summary, the MFFN CAR Project Team has provided / offered many opportunities to consult and engage the identified Indigenous communities, including (with specific details in the Consultation Snapshot table in **Section 2)**:

- Distributed Draft interim Record of Consultation and Engagement (RoCE) and Milestone #1 Progress Report, which include community-specifc chapters individually provided to the respective indigenous community via email;
- Completed follow-up phone calls and emails to confirm receipt of notifications and other distributed materials;
- Circulated Project updates, including 10 E-Blasts;
- Sent emails and phone calls to confirm interest in being consulted on the Project (for communities that had not yet expressed interest);
- Held conference calls / in-person meetings with community representatives and / or community meetings with Indigenous communities;
- Distributed field notices and updates regarding specific programs;
- Circulated IK Program update, including updated schedule;
- Completed follow-up via phone calls and emails regarding E-Blast contents, field programs and corresponding Discussion Guides, Community Co-ordinator Program, IK Program and ATRI forum;
- Offered to meet;

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- Circulated Community Co-ordinator Program letter offering to hire members of specific Indigenous communities as Project-specific Community Co-ordinators. A description of the role was provided and offer to setup a meeting to discuss further;
- Distributed Notice of PIC #4 Introduction of EA / IS;
- Held PIC #4 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, along with an in-community MFFN meeting, and online version of the PIC #4;
- Distributed three plain language videos showcasing different valued components and supporting content in Field Study Discussion Guide and Notices;
- Held meetings with MFFN Chief and Council and broader community;
- Hosted a Valued Components Webinar Series; and
- Held the ATRI Forum in person.

Specific Indigenous communities were also offered funding through the Community Co-ordinator Program—these communities have been most engaged and active on the Project or have indicated interest in engaging on the Project and requiring financial support. In addition, MFFN and Aroland First Nation members were also offered employment opportunities as Field Study Support Staff to assist with field programs. Between July 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023, 31 Field Study Support Staff opportunities were filled by ten (10) MFFN community members.

1.6 Summary of Input and Information Received and EA Milestone Development

The following **Table 1-2** describes a high-level summary of input and information received during this reporting time period and how this information has informed the EA milestone development or will inform the EA. While there was some specific feedback received that has directly informed the EA milestone development / EA, the majority of feedback was broad with limited specific details (therefore requiring on-going follow-up and additional details from source commenters) or were more general interests or concerns. The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to follow-up and seek additional details.

Table 1-2: Summary of Input and Information Received and EA / Milestone Development

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA has been or may be Informed
Specific Feedback Provided on Environmental Existing Conditions ■ Specific feedback was provided on the bird field program, including birds observed and comments on their habitats. ■ Specific feedback was provided on the wolverine field program. ■ Confidential information regarding the Albany River was provided and is considered as IK. ■ Caribou were identified in the District of Kenora (between points I and H of the MFFN CAR route. ■ Request to participate in field studies. ■ Feedback on footprint was provided, specifically on aggregates.	■ Birds and comments on their habitats were noted for the bird field program. ■ One site of the wolverine hair snag was changed based on feedback provided. ■ The EA has been informed by confidential information regarding the Albany River and details are being kept confidential. ■ The general identification of caribou location(s) has been noted. ■ Members of Aroland First Nation were invited to participate in the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program, including a flyover and planning for subsequent drilling program (outside of this reporting time period); any feedback provided during the flyover will be considered as part of the EA. ■ Footprint comments were recorded to be considered in the route selection.

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA has been or may be Informed
Concerns Related to Environmental Existing Conditions; Additional Details Required ■ It was noted that a spawning area could be relocated if it would be disrupted by the Project ■ Concern was expressed for watersheds ■ Concern was expressed regarding caribou migration and impacts to gathering rights ■ Concern was expressed related to salting on the road and impacts to nearby rivers ■ Alternative 1 of Segment FG was identified as a sensitive and a very precious area. ■ It was noted that the Projet should not impede fish passage.	■ Relocating spawning areas has not yet been determined due to insufficient details provided. On-going follow-up is taking place to receive additional information to help identify the spawning area. ■ More specific details are required related to concerns for watersheds. As part of the alternative selection, effects to Natural Environment will be taken into consideration. ■ More specific details are required related to concerns for caribou migration and impacts to gathering rights. ■ The concern regarding salting and nearby rivers has been noted and maintenance of the Community Access Road, including usage of salt, will be one of the indicators for the evaluation. ■ Comment on Alternative 1 of Segment FG was noted and will be considered in the route selection. ■ Comment on fish passage will be considered when developing mitigation measures.
Interests Related to Environmental Existing Conditions; Additional Details Required ■ Several communities indicated interest in different topics related to existing conditions without providing specific feedback or comments. Some examples include receiving field study results when they become available for caribou	■ Interest in topics has been noted for each community. The MFFN CAR Project Team continues to distribute Discussion Guides related to field studies, educational videos and is planning upcoming webinars on valued components. Early observations and methods for field studies completed to-date were provided at PIC #3 and will be expanded as more information becomes available. Meetings will continue to be offered based on specific topics of interest to solicit additional feedback and issues.
Route Alignment ■ A variety of comments were provided on the route alignment near MFFN, including: river and ice levels can be high near MFFN and there are locations where the bank is eroding and could affect the road; intense rain could damage the road and impact streams due to erosion; safety concerns were raised regarding truck activities (including dust, noise, low visibility and speeding) north of the airport and children who play in the same area; and concerns regarding how the Community Access Road may interfere with MFFN community activities (e.g., gathering firewood, social events)	■ Concerns related to the route alignment closer to MFFN have been noted and will be considered as part of the EA. As part of the EA, the evaluation will identify the preferred route for the Community Access Road, temporary infrastructure and aggregate sources with the least potential for negative effects, greatest opportunity for mitigating negative effects and greatest benefits to the community. Safety will be considered as part of the technical considerations and issues such as water level and erosion will also be considered as part of technical considerations and examined under Natural Environment.
Cumulative Effects, Road Projects and Regional Assessment ■ Some communities expressed concerns regarding cumulative effects / impacts in the Project area, including the scope of the EA, impacts from all three road projects (the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link), the Regional Assessment and a moratorium on the Ring of Fire activities.	■ Some of the comments received were directed to government agencies (e.g., NDMNRF, MECP, the Agency) to respond to as they were outside of the scope of the Community Access Road Project. In terms of cumulative effects, if specific details are provided they will be considered as part of the EA; the EA will predict cumulative effects of the preferred alternative with the effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. Cumulative effects assessment methods will be shared during the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone.
Impacts from COVID-19 ■ Some communities expressed inability to effectively engage with their community members due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team continues to work with each Indigenous community's preference in how they would like to be consulted and engaged, whether virtually or in-person and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic or other crises. Custom consultation plans and protocols were also offered and will be followed up on with communities who expressed interest.
Timeline Extensions ■ Some communities requested extended Project timelines, for both the provincial and federal processes.	■ On November 4, 2022, a request for an IS extension was submitted, and was granted on January 13, 2023. On November 25, 2022, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA has been or may be Informed
	communities of the IS Extension Request. Commmunites were advised of the IS timeline extension approval on January 13, 2023 by IAAC.
Request for Funding ■ Some communities expressed need for provincial participant funding to participate in consultation and engagement activities. There has also been ongoing coordination to onboard communities to the IK Program and Community Coordinator Program, with funding provided by the MFFN CAR Project Team.	■ While participant funding is issued by the Province and not the MFFN CAR Project Team, requests were shared with the province to respond to. ■ Additional funding for Indigenous communities include participation in the IK Program and Community Coordinator Program. The MFFN CAR Project Team has followed up with Indigenous communities via phone and email throughout this milestone regarding funding opportunities.

Section 2 provides an overview of consultation and engagement activities during the Effects Assessment Methods Milestone.

A detailed record of the efforts made to consult and engage with each of the 24 Indigenous communities and communication received from the communities from July 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023 is provided in **Section 3**. The following sections summarize key consultation activities and issues received through consultation and engagement activities during this time period. The report for each community also includes discussion of how any input and information provided by the Indigenous communities have informed the development of the EA milestone.

Appendix A of this report includes copies of Project distributions sent to Indigenous communities and others including monthly E-Blasts, Field Notices and Field Study Discussion Guides. **Appendix B** of this report includes copies of distributions to Indigenous communities including, presentations, meeting summaries, if applicable. This overview and appendix materials are provided to Indigenous communities for their review before moving into the next milestone, Identification of Preferred Alternatives.

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2. Consultation Snapshot

The table below provides an overview of consultation and engagement activities during the Effects Assessment Methods Milestone. Issues received through consultation and engagement activities during this milestone are included in **Section 3**.

Table 2-1: Consultation Snapshot – From October 29, 2021 to May 31, 2023

Items in black occurred during the NoC of EA Milestone between October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Items in blue occurred during the Effects Assessment Methods Milestone from July 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023.

Project Phases: NoC of EA and Effects Assessment			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
NoC			
■ Distribution of EA NoC (October 29, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
■ NoC Advertisement (October 29 to November 12, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
Interim Record of Consultation and Engagement (RoCE)			
■ Draft Interim RoCE distributed to Indigenous communities for review (December 6, 2022).	✓		
■ Email follow-up distributed in January 2023.	✓		
Milestone Progress Report #1			
■ Draft Progress Report distributed to Indigenous communities for review (December 6, 2022)	✓		
■ Email follow-up distributed in January 2023.	✓		
Archaeology Assessment Reports for Stage 1 and Stage 2			
■ Archaeology Assessment Reports for Stage 1 and Stage 2 distributed (February 3, 2023)	✓		
Public Information Centre #3 (PIC #3)			
■ PIC #3 Notice distributed (June 13, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #3 in Thunder Bay (June 27, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #3 in Geraldton (June 29, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
Public Information Centre #4 (PIC #4)			
■ PIC #4 Notice distributed (November 22, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #4 in Thunder Bay (December 7, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #4 in Geraldton (December 8, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
Individual Project Meetings			
■ Follow-up letters, emails, and phone calls to Indigenous communities regarding the Project.	✓		
■ Hosted in-person and virtual meetings with: – MFFN community (in-person November 16 to 17, 2021) – MFFN community (virtual February 2, 2022) – MFFN community (in-person June 28, 2022; PIC #3 materials) – MFFN community (in-person November 2, 2022; PIC #4 materials) – MFFN community (in-person December 6, 2022; PIC #4 materials)	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA and Effects Assessment

Activity	Audience		
	Indigenous Communities	*Interested Persons*	*Agencies & Government Bodies*
■ Presented to the Mushkegowuk Council AGM (in-person, November 24, 2021)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022). *Note: Also captured under the IK Program section below*	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation (April 21, 2022). *Note: Also captured under the IK Program and Community Coordinator section below*	✓		
■ Teleconference presentation to Mushkegowuk Tribal Council's Terrestrial Working Group (May 18, 2022)	✓	✓	
■ In-person meeting regarding Community Coordinator and IK Programs with Long Lake # 58 (August 9, 2022).	✓		
■ Helicopter flyover to visually inspect three potential groundwater sites with Aroland First Nation (August 17 and 18, 2022).	✓		
■ Well drilling activities monitored by Aroland First Nation representatives (November 25 – December 3, 2022).	✓		
■ A teleconference meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation to discuss the Community Coordinator Program and IK Program. (February 13, 2023)	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation, Constance Lake First Nation and Ginoogaming First Nation to discuss the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports (April 21, 2023).	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program (April 27, 2023)	✓		
■ In-person Nation-to-Nation meeting with Eabametoong First Nation to provide an overview of the MFFN CAR (May 10, 2023) .	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Marten Falls First Nation was held regarding the engineering, construction and the route selection process for the Project (May 15, 2023).	✓		
Other Notices / Newsletters			
■ 2021 Highlights Letter distributed to Indigenous communities via email (December 15, 2021)	✓		
■ Phone calls to Indigenous communities to follow-up on the December E-Blast, Winter Discussion Guide and field notice (December 16 to 17, 2021).	✓		
■ Circulated Monthly Project Update Email Blast (referred to as E-Blast) – October 2021 (November 3, 2021) – November 2021 (November 30 201) – December 2021 (December 15, 2021) – January 2022 (January 31, 2022) – February / March 2022 (March 15, 2022) – April 2022 (April 29, 2022) – May 2022 (May 27, 2022) – June 2022 (June 24, 2022) – July 2022 (July 26, 2022) – August 2022 (August 19, 2022) – September 2022 (September 29, 2022) – October 2022 (November 2, 2022) – November 2022 (November 25, 2022) – December 2022 (December 20, 2022) – January 2023 (January 30, 2023) – February 2023 (February 28, 2023) – March 2023 (April 4, 2023) – April 2023 (April 28, 2023)	✓	✓	✓

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Project Phases: NoC of EA and Effects Assessment

Activity	Audience		
	Indigenous Communities	*Interested Persons*	*Agencies & Government Bodies*
■ Circulated Field Study Notices & Discussion Guides: – Winter Field Program Notice and Discussion Guide (December 10, 2021) – Furbearer Ground Track Survey Update (January 19, 2022) – Bird Aerial Surveys Update (February 4, 2022) – Wolverine Den Surveys Notice (February 14, 2022) – Wolverine Hair Snag Program and Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Update (March 3, 2022) – Wolverine Den Survey Update (March 9, 2022) – Early Spring Notice (March 29, 2022) – Terrain and Soils Notice (May 11, 2022) – Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Notice (May 30, 2022) – Vegetation Field Notice (June 10, 2022) – Groundwater and Geochemistry (July 29, 2022) – Fall Field Programs Update (September 16, 2022) – Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice (December 1, 2022) – Field Programs updates (March 9, 2023) – Spring 2023 Field Notice (April 21, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
■ Matawa Messenger newsletter feature (June 2022) ■ Follow-up to furbearer winter tracking field program notice (January 27, 2023) ■ Follow-up on ungulate aerial survey notice (February 15, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
■ Webinar Series: – Animals and Wildlife (Ungulates and Furbearers) (November 15, 2022) – Surface Water, Fish & Fish Habitat (November 29, 2022) – Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (January 10, 2023) – Vegetation and Physiography (January 17, 2023) – Peatlands (January 31, 2023) – Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change (February 14, 2023) – Socio-Economic Studies Part I (February 21, 2023) – Socio-Economic Studies Part II (February 28, 2023) – Groundwater and Geochemistry (March 14, 2023) – Birds (March 21, 2023) – Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats (March 28, 2023) – ATRI (April 4, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program			
■ Circulated an update on the MFFN CAR IK Program which included an updated schedule and timeline for Indigenous communities to share IK (January 21 to 24, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the IK Program (and Community Coordinator Program) (April 21, 2022)	✓		
■ IK Program Update on the Proposed ATRI Study Areas Memo and ATRI Shapefiles were distributed via email. (August 2022)	✓		
■ Distributed a Save the Date for the upcoming ATRI Forum and Cultural Heritage Workshop via email (December 20, 2022)	✓		
■ Invitation to ATRI Forum distributed (January 13, 2023, and February 1, 2023)	✓		
■ ATRI Forum and Cultural Heritage Workshop in Thunder Bay (February 8 – 9, 2023)	✓		
■ IK Program timeline and update letter (March 22, 2023)	✓		

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Project Phases: NoC of EA and Effects Assessment

Activity	Audience		
	Indigenous Communities	*Interested Persons*	*Agencies & Government Bodies*
Community Coordinator Program			
■ Distribution of letter introducing the Community Coordinator Program to 13 neighbouring Indigenous communities including job posting (March 17, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the Community Coordinator Program (and the IK Program) (April 21, 2022)	✓		
■ Ongoing outreach to 13 Indigenous communities to address questions and discuss details of the Community Coordinator Program (April – May, 2022; Jan, 2023)	✓		
Planned Future MFFN CAR Consultation and Engagement Activities			
■ Ongoing conversations with 13 Indigenous communities regarding the IK Program, as needed (e.g., Aroland First Nation and Constance Lake First Nation).	✓		
■ Ongoing conversations with 13 Indigenous communities regarding participation in the Community Coordinator Program, eventual hiring and onboarding in the role.	✓		
■ Ongoing follow-up to set-up meetings with Indigenous communities and ask about ATRI.	✓		
■ Ongoing planning for MFFN in-community meeting in October	✓		
■ Ongoing planning for PIC #5 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton in October	✓	✓	✓

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3. Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils

3.1 Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities

To summarize overall engagement with each Indigenous community, the following analytics were performed:

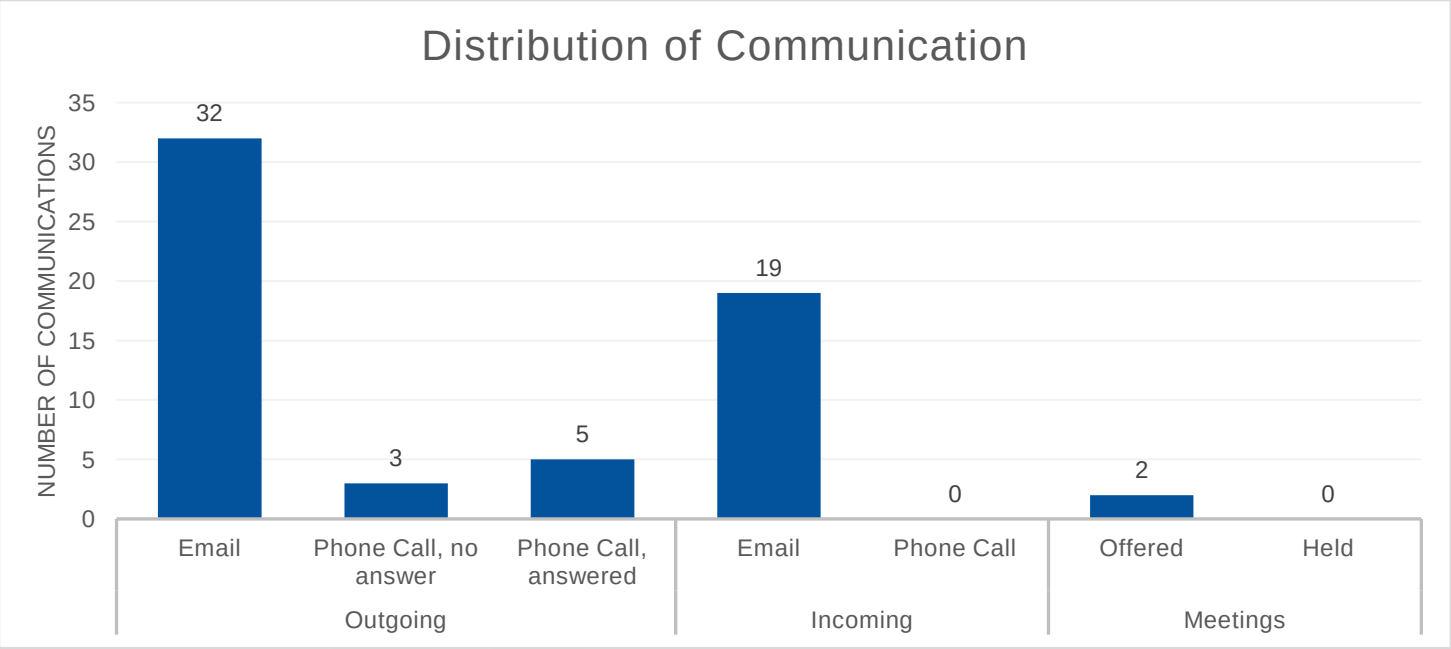
The **Level of Engagement Effort and Response** bar graph reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN CAR Project Team to engage Indigenous communities and the level of response received. Communications channels considered include **email correspondence** (outgoing & incoming), **phone correspondence** (outgoing & incoming), and **meetings offered in comparison to meetings scheduled**, by any means of communication.

- **Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent between the MFFN CAR Project Team and Indigenous communities.
  - **Outgoing Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent from the MFFN CAR Project Team to a specific Indigenous community; mass communications sent to all communities by the MFFN CAR Project Team are not considered in this calculation.
  - **Incoming Email Correspondence** includes emails received from an Indigenous community directly to MFFN CAR Project Team; emails that only confirm receipt of an outgoing email or emails where the MFFN CAR Project Team are copied but not directly mentioned are not included.
- **Phone Correspondence** reflects all call attempts between the MFFN CAR Project Team and an Indigenous community.
  - **Outgoing Phone Calls** reflect all phone calls made by the MFFN CAR Project Team to an Indigenous community. **Answered Phone Calls** includes those calls that were answered immediately by the intended recipient or were returned at a later time when the contact was available.
  - **Incoming Phone Calls** reflect instances where Indigenous communities contacted MFFN CAR Project Team without a previous outgoing phone call.
- **Meetings Offered vs. Held** reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN CAR Project Team to schedule a meeting in comparison to the number of meetings achieved between the Indigenous community and the MFFN CAR Project Team.

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3.1.9 Kashechewan First Nation

Community Profile	
Location:	13B Riverside Drive, Kashechewan, ON P0L 1S0
Tribal Council:	Mushkegowuk Council
Treaty:	9
Project Team Lead:	Jodi Miles



Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Date of Last Outgoing Communication from MFFN CAR Project Team or Consultant (Email or Phone)	*May 31, 2023 (Email)*
Date of Last Incoming Communication from Community (Email or Phone)	*May 31, 2023 (Email)*
Participating in IK Program:	*Status of IK Sharing Agreement: Fully Executed*
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: Fully Executed
	IK information provided: No

Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Participating in Community Coordinator Program	*Offered*

Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During the Reporting Period	
Date	**Consultation and Engagement Activity**
Jul 14, 2022	The feedback form deadline for PIC #3 was extended and the PIC #3 materials were reshared.
Jul 26, 2022	July 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Jul 28 – 29, 2022	Phone call and email made to request participation in Engagement Questionnaire.
Jul 29, 2022	Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Notice distributed via email.
Aug 16, 2022	An IK Program Update on the Proposed ATRI Study Areas Memo and ATRI Shapefiles were distributed via email.
Aug 19, 2022	August 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Sep 16, 2022	Field programs update distributed via email.
Sep 20, 2022	Email to follow up about the IK Program, Community Coordinator Program, and Engagement Questionnaire
Sep 28, 2022	Email to provide additional information about the Community Coordinator program.
Sep 29, 2022	September 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Oct 26, 2022	Emails about the IK Program and available funding.
Nov 02, 2022	October 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Nov 10, 2022	Webinar Series notice distributed via email.
Nov 14, 2022	Redistribution of The Revised ATRI Study Area Memo (Schedule A) and the IK Guidance Document (Schedule B) upon request
Nov 15, 2022	Follow up phone call and email to discuss Project updates.
Nov 22, 2022	Notice for PIC #4 distributed via email.
Nov 25, 2022	November 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Nov 28, 2022	Phone call and email outreach about PIC #4 and upcoming webinar.
Dec 01, 2022	Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice distributed via email.
Dec 06, 2022	Draft Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report distributed via email for review.
Dec 07, 2022	Reminder for PIC #4 distributed via email.
Dec 13, 2022	Revised draft of IKSA and IK Funding Agreement sent for Project Team's review
Dec 14, 2022	PIC #4 materials and online feedback form distributed via email.
Dec 20, 2022	December 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Dec 20, 2022	Save the date for the ATRI Forum and Cultural Heritage Workshop distributed via email.
Jan 05, 2023	Thank you email distributed to registrants for the Ungulates and Furbearers webinar.
Jan 06, 2023	Phone call follow-up to Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report.
Jan 10, 2023	Kashechewan First Nation confirmed via email they had no comments on the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report.
Jan 10, 2023	Reminder for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Webinar distributed via email.
Jan 12, 2023	IK Sharing and Funding Agreements signed by Kashechewan First Nation and returned to the MFFN CAR Project Team for sign-off.
Jan 13, 2023	Invitation to ATRI Forum was distributed.
Jan 17, 2023	Reminder for the Vegetation and Physiography Webinar distributed via email.
Jan 10 - 18, 2023	Emails to coordinate final sign-off of IK Sharing and Funding Agreements

Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During the Reporting Period	
Date	**Consultation and Engagement Activity**
Jan 27, 2023	Follow-up to furbearer winter tracking field program notice distributed via email.
Jan 27, 2023	IK Sharing and Funding Agreements signed by MFFN CAR Project Team and finalized.
Jan 30, 2023	January 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Feb 01, 2023	Reminder for the ATRI Forum distributed via email.
Feb 03, 2023	Archaeology Assessment Reports for Stage 1 and Stage 2 distributed via email.
Feb 03, 2023	IK Program Timeline and update letter distributed via email.
Feb 16, 2023	Follow-up on ungulate aerial survey notice distributed via email.
Feb 21, 2023	Reminder for the Socio-Economic Studies Part I Webinar distributed via email.
Feb 28, 2023	February 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Mar 09, 2023	Field Programs updates distributed via email.
Mar 14, 2023	Reminder for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Webinar distributed via email.
Mar 15 – Apr 06, 2023	Emails to discuss Community Coordinator Program logistics.
Mar 21, 2023	Reminder for the Birds Webinar distributed via email.
Mar 22, 2023	Sent an email regarding the IK Program timeline. An update letter was attached with more information.
Mar 28, 2023	Phone call and email to follow up about the deadline for comments on the Archaeology Reports, and progress with the Community Coordinator Program. Kashechewan First Nation noted they would be providing feedback on the Archaeology reports by the deadline.
Mar 28, 2023	Reminder for the Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats Webinar distributed via email.
Mar 31, 2023	Received Kashechewan First Nation's comments on the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeology Reports.
Apr 04, 2023	March 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Apr 06, 2023	Response to Kashechewan First Nation's questions about the Community Coordinator Program provided via email.
Apr 21, 2023	Spring 2023 Field Notice distributed via email.
Apr 28, 2023	April 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
May 02, 2023	Email to remind Kashechewan First Nation about the upcoming IK Milestone.
May 30 - May 31, 2023	Phone call and email follow-up regarding the upcoming IK Milestone and Community Coordinator Program.

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action - Kashechewan First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology)	Archaeological Assessment of River Crossings ■ On March 31, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments regarding the MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports. In these comments, it was noted that Stage 2 of the	■ Letter ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On April 6, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that Kashechewan First Nation's response to the Archaeology reports were received and being reviewed by the MFFN CAR Project Team Action:	■ Issue resolution is ongoing. Any unresolved issues and remaining expressed concerns will be documented in the EA / IS.

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action - Kashechewan First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
	Archaeology Assessment was limited, due to restricted field work to potential river crossings. It was requested that the MFFN CAR Project team share plans for further Stage 2 assessment of these sites.		■ Respond to Kashechewan First Nation's comments regarding the Archaeology Reports and provide details related to upcoming archaeological work.	
Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology)	Missing “Statement of Aboriginal Engagement" Document ■ On March 31, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments regarding the MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports. It was noticed that the “Statement of Aboriginal Engagement" document was not included in the google drive link shared for the Archaeology Reports. It was requested that this document be provided.	■ Letter ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On April 6, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that Kashechewan First Nation's response to the Archaeology reports were received and being reviewed by the MFFN CAR Project Team Action: ■ Provide Kashechewan First Nation with a response related to “Statement of Aboriginal Engagement" document.	■ Issue resolution is ongoing. Any unresolved issues and remaining expressed concerns will be documented in the EA / IS.
Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology), Consultation Methods	Indigenous Community Engagement in Archaeology Reports ■ On March 31, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments regarding the MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports. It was noted that it is unclear if Indigenous input was used to determine that there was “no further cultural heritage value” for various sites. It was requested that the MFFN CAR Project Team confirm whether MFFN and	■ Letter ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On April 6, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that Kashechewan First Nation's response to the Archaeology reports were received and being reviewed by the MFFN CAR Project Team. Action: ■ Respond to Kashechewan First Nation's comments on the Archaeology Reports.	■ Issue resolution is ongoing. Any unresolved issues and remaining expressed concerns will be documented in the EA / IS.

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action - Kashechewan First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
	Aroland First Nation had the opportunity to provide input into their determination.			
Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology), Study Area, Federal IA Process, Provincial EA Process	Opportunity for input for areas of interest in EA / IA ■ On March 31, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments regarding the MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports. It was noted that if Kashechewan First Nation gains knowledge of areas of interest within the Project Study Areas in the future, they must be included and considered in the EA / IA for the MFFN CAR Project.	■ Letter ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On April 6, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that Kashechewan First Nation's response to the Archaeology reports were received and being reviewed by the MFFN CAR Project Team. Action: ■ Respond to Kashechewan First Nation's comments on the Archaeology Reports.	■ Issue resolution is ongoing. Any unresolved issues and remaining expressed concerns will be documented in the EA / IS
Employment	Interest in Community Coordinator Program ■ On September 20, 2022, Kashechewan First Nation shared that they hired a Community Coordinator through MNDMNRF. ■ On September 28, 2022, it was noted that the Kashechewan First Nation consultant would discuss the Community Coordinator Program with Chief and Council. ■ On November 21, 2022, the Kashechewan First Nation Consultant asked how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator role differs from the MNDMNRF role, and whether the MFFN CAR funding can supplement the existing salary of the	■ Email ■ Phone	Status: Ongoing ■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that MFFN CAR's Community Coordinator funding can be used to supplement the MNDMNRF role. ■ On January 27, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant responded to Kashechewan First Nation's questions about the Community Coordinator Program, which included a description of how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator role differs from the provincially funded Community Coordinator role, and an explanation about how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding can be used to supplement the provincially-funded role. ■ On March 17, 2023, a meeting was offered to discuss funding options for the Community Coordinator Program. ■ On March 28, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted they would respond to Adena's questions regarding the Community Coordinator Program. ■ On April 6, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant responded to Adena's questions posed on the March 28 phone call. The email outlined the funding and timing schedule for the Community Coordinator Program.	■ The EA / IS will document the ways in which the community was engaged in the process including the role of the Community Coordinator, if applicable.

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action - Kashechewan First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
	coordinator once the provincial funding is no longer available. ■ On February 13, 2023, the Kashechewan First Nation Consultant stated that Kashechewan First Nation intends to use MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding to supplement the current Community Coordinator position, and that they are in the process of discussing how to best use this funding with provincial and First Nation contacts. ■ On March 17, 2023, it was noted that Kashechewan First Nation's progress with the Community Coordinator Program has been delayed due to staff turnover with their provincial contacts, as well as evacuations within their community. ■ On March 15 and 28, 2023, it was noted that Kashechewan First Nation will not be signing onto the MFFN Community Coordinator program until the next fiscal year (beginning April 1, 2023). The Kashechewan First Nation Consultant requested more information about how much Community Coordinator funding will be available per month, and how many months it will be available for.		• Between April 6 and May 31, 2023, correspondence took place to schedule a meeting to discuss the Community Coordinator Program. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will follow up with Kashechewan First Nation regarding their interest in the Community Coordinator Program.	

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action - Kashechewan First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	Indigenous Knowledge Collection ■ On May 30, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation confirmed that they intend to provide IK to the MFFN CAR Project Team, but noted that the IK collection process has been postponed due to various delays in the community. ■ On May 31, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation noted that there is no firm deadline for their IK collection process, but that collection is expected to be completed over the summer, and reporting is expected to be completed in early fall 2023. Kashechewan First Nation requested that any information that would help with their IK collection (i.e. existing biophysical and socio-economic condition information) be sent to them.	■ Phone ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On May 31, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant requested a timeline for Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection process. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant requested that Kashechewan First Nation provide any preliminary IK information they have, prior to the completion of their IK collection and reporting. Action: ■ Continue to follow up about Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection process and provide support where needed.	■ Opportunities to provide input on the Project, the IK Program and the Consultation and Engagement Program will continue throughout the EA / IA and will be integrated in the EA / IA process including documentation.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
July 14, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Kashechewan First Nation to thank those who attended PIC #3 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton. A reminder with the link to all PIC #3 materials on the website was also shared again, including a note that the deadline to provide feedback was extended to July 22, 2022. A link to the feedback form was shared.
July 26, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the July E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast thanked those who attended PIC #3 in Thunder Bay on June 27 and Geraldton on June 29 as well as included a link to the PIC materials on the website. Field study updates, an overview of upcoming field studies, and an update on the IK Program submission deadline were also included along with a note that the IK Program will continue even though the deadline has passed.
July 28, 2022	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Kashechewan First Nation requesting participation in the Engagement Questionnaire to understand the topics of most interest to Kashechewan First Nation (e.g., valued components) and gather input on the best ways to keep Kashechewan First Nation informed on Project updates and activities. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
July 29, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow-up email to Kashechewan First Nation requesting participation in the Engagement Questionnaire to understand the topics of most interest to Kashechewan First Nation (e.g., valued components) and gather input on the best ways to Kashechewan First Nation informed on Project updates and activities. A link to the questionnaire form was provided with a request for completion by August 12, 2022.
July 29, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program Notice to Kashechewan First Nation noting that the program is starting in September. The notice was attached to the email. Questions, comments or feedback were requested through the Discussion Guide, and a link to a video was also provided.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
August 16, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant), ■ Germaine Conacher(Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant distributed an IK Program Update on the Proposed ATRI Study Areas Memo and ATRI Shapefiles to Kashechewan First Nation via email. The memo provided information on updates to the ATRI Study Areas. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also provided information on the IK Program schedule.
August 16, 2022	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, to thank the MFFN CAR Project Consultant for the IK Program Update on the Proposed ATRI Study Areas Memo and ATRI Shapefiles. She also shared that Kashechewan First Nation has recently hired a community coordinator and plans to complete data collection work over the fall/winter of this year.
August 16, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, to thank her for to update regarding Kashechewan First Nation's involvement with the MFFN CAR Project.
August 19, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the August E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included information and a link to Lakehead University's Indigenous Access Programs. Field study updates for the Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program and a caribou mortality investigation were provided along with dates for the following upcoming programs: Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat, Groundwater and Geochemistry, Fall Aerial Waterfowl Migration, Physiography and Terrains, Ungulates Remote Camera Check and Caribou Mortality Investigation. It was noted that updates were made to the ATRI study areas and a link to more information was provided. The IK Program is still including communities who would like to participate and listed contacts and a link to more information.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
September 16, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a field programs update to Kashechewan First Nation. The email noted that there may be an increase in helicopters in the area and field crews accessing sites. The following programs will be completed this fall: Aerial Waterfowl Migration Survey (September 27 – 29, 2022), Physiography and Terrain Surveys (September 26 – October 8, 2022), Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (ongoing until November 10, 2022), Ungulates Remote Camera Check (October 21 – 28, 2022) and Caribou Mortality Investigation (if needed). Links were provided to field notices for Groundwater and Geochemistry, Physiography and Terrain, and Aerial Waterfowl Migration. Field programs will continue in 2023, with more updates to follow. Links were provided for Discussion Guides where knowledge can be shared in relation to the field programs.
September 20, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Chief Gaius Wesley, Kashechewan First Nation, to follow up about the IK Program, Community Coordinator Program, and Engagement Questionnaire.
September 20, 2022	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation consultant, to provide the name and contact information of Kashechewan First Nation's community coordinator and to provide an update about data collection activities in the community.
September 20, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation consultant, to thank her for the update on Kashechewan First Nation's community coordinator and data collection activities in the community.
September 28, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, to provide more information on the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator program, and the ability to use it to supplement NDMNRF Community Coordinator funding.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
September 28, 2022	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, to thank the MFFN CAR Project Consultant for the Community Coordinator information. It was noted the Kashechewan First Nation consultant would discuss the Community Coordinator Program with Chief and Council.
September 29, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the September E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included an announcement that the Project received the Core Values Award for Visual Engagement from the International Association for Public Participation. Chief Bruce Achneepineskum and a Project Team Consultant were present to receive the award and a link to a video was provided. The E-Blast included an update on the Youth Engagement Program and the importance of participation of youth in decisions that will affect them in the future. An update was also provided for the Groundwater Clearing and Drilling program and the Waterfowl Aerial Surveys. Dates were provided for the following upcoming programs: Groundwater and Geochemistry Program, Aerial Waterfowl Migration Survey, Physiography and Terrain Surveys, Ungulates Remote Camera Check and Caribou Mortality Investigation if needed. The Indigenous Blooming Program was included with details on the mentorship opportunity and a link to more information and the application.
October 26, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Kashechewan First Nation to follow up on the IK Program. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant reminded Kashechewan First Nation about funding available and to inquire about the Sharing and Funding Agreements. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant offered to meet to discuss the IK Program and ATRI.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
October 26, 2022	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, thanking them for sending information and documents about the IK Program. She stated that the community will review and respond to the information that was provided.
October 26, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, thanking her for her response to the IK Program information.
November 02, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the October E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included an introduction to the new MFFN Community Coordinator and upcoming engagement opportunities including PIC #4 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton. A webinar series on valued components was also included, along with a note about the Project's plans to submit a 3.5 year extension request for the IS to the Agency. It was mentioned that the Agency will be notifying Indigenous communities and the public about the request and will provide an opportunity to review and comment. Field study updates were also mentioned, including the Groundwater and Geochemistry Monitoring Testing and Sampling Program being extended to December 2022 and being the last running field study in 2022. The Furbearer Aerial / Ground Track Surveys will occur between January to February 2023, the Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys will be set up before February 15, 2023 and consist of six day trips every month to re-bait the stations through May 2023, and the Ungulate Aerial Winter Surveys will occur in January or February 2023 for two weeks. Links were provided for the field study notices and discussion guides. A new video was released about Cumulative Effects and the link was included. There was also an offer to meet to discuss any questions or comments.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
November 10, 2022	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent a notice to Kashechewan First Nation for the webinar series on valued components, including how they are being studied, early findings and the relevance to the Project. The first webinar is on November 15, 2022 from 4-5 pm EST on Animals and Wildlife. A link to register and submit questions was included. It was also noted that a recording will be available online after the webinar. A poster with details for the first two webinars was attached.
November 14, 2022	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, expressing that Kashechewan First Nation is interested in the IK Program. It was requested that the MFFN CAR Project Consultant provide Schedule A and Schedule B that are referenced within the IK Funding Agreement.
November 15, 2022	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Chief Gaius Wesley, to follow up on the Community Coordinator Program, and to provide details about the upcoming PIC #4 in Thunder Bay on December 7 and Geraldton on December 8, the new webinar series about Valued Components, the request for an IS extension from IAAC, and the upcoming ATRI workshop. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
November 15, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed key contacts at Kashechewan First Nation as a follow up to a phone call made November 15, 2022. The email provided updates on the MFFN CAR Project and followed up on the Community Coordinator program. The email provided details about the upcoming PIC #4 in Thunder Bay on December 7 and Geraldton on December 8, the new webinar series about Valued Components, the request for an IS extension from IAAC and notification of upcoming ATRI workshops.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
November 21, 2022	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, reissuing the request for further information on the IK Program upon the MFFN CAR Project Consultant's return from vacation. The request was to provide Schedule A and Schedule B that are referenced within the IK Funding Agreement.
November 21, 2022	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant to ask for additional information about the Community Coordinator program. These questions included: – How does the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator role differ from the Community Coordinator role funded by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry? – Could the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funds be used to supplement the existing salary of the current Community Coordinator once provincial funding is no longer available?
November 21, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to the Kashechewan First Nation Consultant to provide further information on the IK Program. The Revised ATRI Study Area Memo (Schedule A) and the IK Guidance Document (Schedule B) were attached.
November 22, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed an invitation for PIC #4 to Kashechewan First Nation. The PIC will be in Thunder Bay on December 7 and Geraldton on December 8. The event will be in an open house format and include new updates, how feedback is being considered, route alternatives and early findings from field studies. PIC #4 will provide an opportunity to share feedback, ideas and values related to the CAR.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
November 24, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation Consultant confirm that the questions about the Community Coordinator Program have been received and that a response will be provided as soon as possible.
November 25, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the November E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included an invitation to PIC #4 in Thunder Bay on December 7 and Geraldton on December 8. A link was provided for the recording from the webinar on November 15 and registration for the next webinar on November 29 on Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat. It was noted that the Groundwater and Geochemistry Monitoring Testing and Sampling Program has been extended until December 2022. Upcoming field studies include the Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program between January and February 2023, Ungulate Aerial Winter Surveys in January and February 2023, Furbearer Ground Tracking in February and March 2023 and the Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys from February to May 2023. The E-Blast noted that a timeline extension request for the IS was submitted and the Agency will be notifying Indigenous communities and the public about the request and provide an opportunity to review and comment.
November 28, 2022	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley, Kashechewan First Nation to provide details about the upcoming PIC #4 in Thunder Bay on December 7 and Geraldton on December 8, and the upcoming webinar about Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat on November 29. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
November 28, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Kashechewan First Nation key contacts as a follow up to a phone call made November 28, 2022. The email provided details about the upcoming PIC #4 in Thunder Bay on December 7 and Geraldton on December 8, and the upcoming webinar about Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat on November 29.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
December 01, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice to Kashechwan First Nation. The notice includes anticipated timing for upcoming field programs including furbearer winter tracking surveys, winter ungulate aerial surveys, wolverine hair snag surveys, bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program, Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation Program and Groundwater and Geochemistry Program. An update will be provided when exact dates are confirmed. Links to videos on ungulates, furbearers, groundwater and more were included.
December 06, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the draft Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report Kashechewan First Nation for review. The Interim RoCE covers August 1, 2020 to October 28, 2021 and the Milestone #1 Progress Report covers October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Kashechewan First Nation was asked to make any edits or comments to their community-specific section by January 31, 2023. The reports will then be finalized and shared publicly with the draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Team offered to answer any questions or schedule a meeting to discuss the reports and timeline. A response was requested that the email was received and the documents could be viewed / downloaded successfully.
December 07, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for PIC #4 to Kashechewan First Nation noting that PIC #4 will be in Thunder Bay on December 7, 2022 and Geraldton on December 8, 2022 as an open house format and will share information including updates since the ToR, the EA processes, the Project's approach to consultation and engagement and preliminary results from field studies. It was noted that PIC #4 will be an opportunity to meet the MFFN CAR Project Team and share feedback, ideas and values related to the MFFN Community Access Road, and that the first hour is reserved for Indigenous community members who are welcome to stay for the remainder of the evening with the public. A formal notice with details for both meetings were attached, along with a link to the website with the notice translated in French, Ojibway, Cree and Oji-Cree.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
December 13, 2022	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant ■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which provided the draft IKSA and IK Funding Agreement from Kashechewan First Nation. A brief summary the proposed revision to the payment schedule was also provided.
December 13, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant ■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to thank her for sending the IK Sharing Agreement and IK Funding Agreement drafts from Kashechewan First Nation. It was noted that the MFFN CAR Project Team would review and respond to these draft documents.
December 14, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Kashechewan First Nation to thank those who attended PIC #4 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton. A link to all PIC #4 materials on the website was shared, as well as an online feedback form with a deadline of December 23, 2022.
December 15, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to confirm that Kashechewan First Nation received the Interim RoCE and the Milestone #1 Progress Report. It was noted that edits and comments to the report must be submitted by January 31, 2023.
December 20, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the December E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included a message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum. Also included were highlights from 2022, including: virtual meetings held, updates to the Proposed ATRI Study Areas, the timeline extension request for the IS, valued component webinars, Community Coordinators, Field Studies, and valued component videos. Upcoming winter field studies were listed with exact dates to be provided once confirmed.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
December 20, 2022	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent a Save the Date for an upcoming ATRI Forum. The ATRI Forum is to be held in Thunder Bay on February 8 and 9, 2023. The Save the Date provided information on the Forum including purpose, funding and contact information. The purpose is to create a respectful, culturally-sensitive, and collaborative space to develop an understanding of ATRI in the Project area. Funding would be provided by the Province for up to three community representatives to attend.
January 05, 2023	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent a thank you email to registrants and attendees for the webinar on Ungulates and Furbearers. A link to the recording of the webinar was included, as well as an offer to further discuss these topics with the MFFN CAR Project Team. The next webinar on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage was noted, along with a link to register.
January 06, 2023	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley to remind Kashechewan First Nation that comments on Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Report are due January 31, 2023. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail
January 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to confirm that the MFFN CAR Project Team agreed with the changes that Kashechewan First Nation made to the IKSA and IK Funding Agreement, and to request signatures on the final versions. PDF versions of the agreements were attached. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also suggested a meeting with Kashechewan First Nation to discuss the IK Program, including the schedule.
January 10, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which confirmed that Kashechewan First Nation received the final copies of the IKSA and IK Funding Agreement, and would send a response soon.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
January 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to provide questions was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email. It was noted that an upcoming webinar will take place on January 17 on Vegetation and Physiography and a link to register was provided.
January 10, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team received an email from Adena Vanderjagt to confirm that Kashechewan First Nation has reviewed the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Report and has no comments. The Consultant also requested that outreach emails and phone calls be sent to the Kashechewan First Nation Consultant and Community Coordinator in addition to Chief, where appropriate.
January 11, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to confirm that outreach emails and phone calls will be sent to the Kashechewan First Nation Consultant and Community Coordinator, in addition to Chief Gaius Wesley.
January 12, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which provided PDF versions of the IKSA and Funding Agreement with signatures from Kashechewan First Nation. The document was returned for the MFFN CAR Project Team to provide signatures for final sign-off.
January 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an invitation for an upcoming ATRI Forum. The ATRI Forum is to be held in Thunder Bay on February 8 and 9, 2023. The invitation provided information on the Forum including purpose, funding, contact information, the preliminary agenda and how to RSVP. The purpose is to create a respectful, culturally-sensitive, and collaborative space to develop an understanding of ATRI in the Project area. Funding would be provided by the Province for up to 3 community

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
						representatives to attend. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology members of the team will be at the Forum to discuss the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Program with participations.
January 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Vegetation & Physiography Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email. It was noted that an upcoming webinar will take place on January 31 on Peatlands and a link to register was provided.
January 18, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email from Adena Vanderjagt to confirm that the MFFN CAR Project Team is coordinating sign off for the IKSA and IK Funding agreement, and that it will be sent to Kashechewan First Nation when completed.
January 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a follow up to the Winter Field Notice issued in December 2022. It was noted that field crews are set to begin the furbearer winter tracking field program on January 29, 2023. Field crews will be out for five days, however the program may be extended in the event of weather delays. Links to the field notice, video on furbearers and webinar recording on animals and wildlife (including furbearers) were included.
January 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt to respond to her questions about the Community Coordinator program. This included a description of how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator role differs from the provincially funded Community Coordinator role, and an explanation about how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding can be used to supplement the provincially-funded role.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
January 27, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt to thank the consultant for the response to the questions about the Community Coordinator program. It was noted that Kashechewan First Nation would respond with their preferred approach after an internal discussion.
January 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation key contacts to provide the final IKSA and Funding Agreements, signed by both Kashechewan First Nation and MFFN CAR Project Team, and to coordinate the first IK funding payment. The email also followed up about the invitation to the ATRI Forum to inquire if Kashechewan First Nation would be attending.
January 27, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt requesting that the IK Funding payment be sent directly to Kashechewan First Nation's account.
January 30, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the January E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included an overview of the Archaeological Assessment Report to be shared with Indigenous communities, Provincial Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils in early February. MFFN Field Support Staff participated in Wilderness Survival Training and will accompany MFFN CAR Project Consultants on upcoming field studies. The PIC #4 feedback deadline was extended to February 10, 2023, links to the engagement materials and to submit feedback were included. The ATRI Forum in Thunder Bay on February 8 and 9, 2023 was noted and contact information was included. The E-Blast noted the Timeline Extension for the IS was approved and the submission date has been shifted to July 24, 2026. Winter field study updates on furbearer winter tracking surveys, the Autonomous Recording Units Program and Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys were included.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
January 31, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt confirming that the IK Funding payment can be sent directly to Kashechewan First Nation's account.
February 03, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports to Kashechewan First Nation. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report documents the potential for archaeological sites in the proposed area of impact. This includes a review of mapping, previous archaeological reports, a visual inspection and any information collected from Indigenous communities. The report also evaluates potential effects of the CAR on cultural heritage and will be used to support recommendations regarding cultural heritage values or interests and impact management strategies. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report looks at two specific areas identified in the Stage 1 report. The fieldwork involved physical testing of two locations next to the Albany and Ogoki Rivers and was completed in the fall of 2019. Further Stage 2 assessments will be completed once the preferred route is selected. Another report will be prepared and circulated for Indigenous community review once the field work is completed. Feedback and comments on both Stage 1 and 2 reports was requested by March 31, 2023. An offer was made to set up a meeting and discuss the reports. A link to the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage webinar was included.
February 03, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant distributed an IK Program Timeline and Update letter to Kashechewan First Nation via email where she highlighted key Project schedule updates including upcoming draft baseline reporting that will start in the Summer 2023 and the route selection which will begin in September 2023. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant advised the importance of receiving IK and information on ILRU by June 30, 2023. She also advised that the MFFN CAR Project Team will

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
						continue to support communities in sharing IK beyond this date and to incorporate this information in subsequent steps of the assessment process (e.g. updates to the existing conditions, effects assessment, impact management, and project design).
February 13, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt noting that Kashechewan First Nation will use the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding to supplement the current Community Coordinator position. It was noted that the Kashechewan First Nation Consultant will connect with provincial and First Nation contacts to determine how to best use the additional funding.
February 16, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a follow up to the Winter Field Notice issued in December 2022. It was noted that field crews are set to begin the ungulate aerial surveys on February 16, 2023. Field crews will be in the field for eight days, however, the program may be extended in the event of weather delays. These surveys are to determine survival of calves from caribou collared during the caribou collaring field program in 2021, to gather caribou population and distribution data in the study area and to observe signs of other wildlife such as moose, wolves and wolverines. Links to the field notice, video on ungulates and webinar recording on animals and wildlife were included.
February 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Socio-Economic Studies Part I Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email. It was noted that an upcoming webinar will take place on February 28 on Socio-Economic Studies Part II and a link to register was provided.
February 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt which thanked the Kashechewan First Nation Consultant for the update on their interest in the Community Coordinator Program.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
February 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the February E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast noted the webinar on Socio-Economic Studies Part II taking place that day with a link to register, the full schedule and recordings. An IK Program timeline update was noted with a June 30, 2023 schedule. The E-Blast also included a note on the ATRI Forum and thanked those who were able to attend. Winter field study updates on furbearer winter tracking surveys and wolverine hair snag surveys were included. Upcoming studies on Groundwater and Geochemistry, Collared Caribou Mortality Investigations and Ungulate Remote Camera Programs will occur between March and May 2023. Links to field program notices, videos and discussion guides were included. The E-Blast also noted the importance of traditional snowshoes used during field studies.
March 09, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed updates for upcoming field programs. The Wolverine Hair Snag Program noted in the Winter / Spring Field Notice is continuing and field crews are rebaiting wolverine hair snag traps until March 16, 2023. The Wolverine Denning Surveys will be conducted in March, prior to the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program in the spring. It was noted that there will be increased air traffic in the study area during the program. More details were attached in the field notice, along with a map. Links were also provided to relevant videos and webinar recordings.
March 14, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email. A link was also provided for the schedule and registration for the remaining webinars.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
March 15, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which noted that Kashechewan First Nation confirmed that the Provincial Funding Agreements for the NDMNRF-funded community coordinator program can be adjusted after April 1, 2023. Adena inquired about the next steps for acquiring MFFN CAR's Community Coordinator Program funding.
March 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt which noted that Kashechewan First Nation can choose the preferred option for Community Coordinator funding. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant offered to coordinate a meeting between Kashechewan First Nation and the MFFN CAR Project Team to discuss the funding options.
March 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Birds Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email. A link was also provided for the schedule and registration for the remaining webinars.
March 22, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant distributed an IK Program Timeline and Update letter to Kashechewan First Nation via email where the key Project schedule updates was highlighted, including upcoming draft existing conditions reporting that will start in the Summer 2023 and the route selection which will begin in September 2023. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant advised the importance of receiving IK and information on ILRU by June 30, 2023. It was also advised that the MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to support communities in sharing IK beyond this date and to incorporate this information in subsequent steps of the assessment process (e.g., updates to the existing conditions, effects assessment, impact management and Project design).

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
March 28, 2023	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to remind Kashechewan First Nation about the upcoming deadline for comments on the Archaeology Reports that were distributed on February 2, 2023. The Kashechewan First Nation Consultant noted that Kashechwan First Nation will be providing responses to the Archaeology Reports before the deadline of March 31, 2023. The phone call also discussed the Community Coordinator program, and it was noted that Kashechewan First Nation will not be signing onto the MFFN Community Coordinator program until the next fiscal year (beginning April 1, 2023). The Kashechewan First Nation Consultant requested more information about how much Community Coordinator funding will be available per month, and how many months it will be available for. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that a response to these questions would be provided via email.
March 28, 2023	Email		X	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow up email to the earlier phone call noting the upcoming deadline for comments on the Archaeology Reports that were distributed on February 2, 2023. It was noted on the phone call that Kashechewan First Nation will be providing responses to the Archaeology Reports before the deadline of March 31, 2023. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that additional follow up to inquiries about the community coordinator positions would be provided via email.
March 28, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt who expressed gratitude for the follow up email regarding the Archaeology Reports and Community Coordinator Program.
March 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email. A link was also provided for the schedule and registration for the remaining webinars.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
March 31, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which provided Kashechewan First Nation's response to the Archaeology Reports that were distributed on February 3, 2023. A letter was attached which outlined several comments Kashechewan First Nation provided about the Archaeology reports, including: – Noting that the EA / IS must consider areas of interest within the Project Study Area which may be established through Kashechewan's data collection efforts, particularly in relation to the waterways which flow from Marten Falls to Kashechewan, and into James Bay. – A request for a copy of the "Statement of Aboriginal Engagement" be provided to Kashechewan First Nation for review and consideration. – A request for further details about whether the seven river crossings over Ogoki and Albany Rivers which were not assessed due to weather conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic will be subject to Stage 2 fieldwork – A request for further details about whether input from MFFN and Aroland First Nation was considered for the determination of "no further cultural heritage value" for various sites.
April 04, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the March E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided an introduction to the MFFN Community Coordinator. Details were shared on the Wolverine Denning Program and field study updates were provided for the Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys, the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program, the Collared Caribou Mortality Investigations, the Ungulate Remote Camera Program, the Vegetation and Peatlands Aerial and Ground Surveys and Cultural Heritage Program. A link was provided for past webinar recordings as well as a link to register for the ATRI webinar.
April 06, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to thank Adena Vanderjagt for providing feedback on behalf of Kashechewan First Nation regarding the MFFN CAR archaeology reports, and noted that they were currently being reviewed by the MFFN CAR Project Team. The email also provided responses to questions about the

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
						Community Coordinator Program asked by the Kashechewan First Nation consultant on March 28, 2023. These responses provided information about how much funding will be available through the program each month, and how long the funding will be available. The email also followed up with Kashechewan First Nation about providing some potential meeting dates and times to discuss the Community Coordinator.
April 06, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which thanked the MFFN CAR Project Consultant for providing a response to the questions about the Community Coordinator Program. It was noted that Kashechewan First Nation's meeting availability will be provided after internal discussion.
April 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Spring 2023 Field Notice to Kashechewan First Nation. Anticipated timing for upcoming field studies was provided. The 2023 Field Notice was attached, along with a link to the website and the March E-Blast, where field studies were previously referenced. A link was also provided to webinars to learn more about Vegetation, Peatlands, Cultural Heritage, Wildlife, Groundwater and Socio-Economic studies.
April 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the April E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided an update from the MFFN Community Coordinator, information for the IK Program and Spring Field Studies along with a link to the Field Notice.
May 02, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow up email to Kashechewan First Nation, highlighting key IK Program dates including upcoming preliminary draft existing conditions reporting that will start in the Summer 2023 and the evaluation of the alternative route selection which will begin in September 2023 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2023. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant advised on the importance of receiving IK and information on ILRU by June 30, 2023. It was also

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
						advised that the MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to support communities in sharing IK beyond this date and to incorporate this information into subsequent steps of the assessment process (e.g., updates to the existing conditions, effects assessment, impact management and Project design). The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also offered to organize a meeting to discuss the IK Program and project schedule, and to answer any questions that Kashechewan First Nation has.
May 30, 2023	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to discuss the upcoming IK Milestone on June 30, 2023, and the follow up about any progress with the Community Coordinator Program. Adena noted that Kashechewan First Nation will be unable to meet the upcoming IK Milestone, due to the recent evacuation and other delays within the community. It was noted, however, that Kashechewan First Nation has plans to conduct interviews to gather IK, and that they will share the results with the MFFN CAR Project Team once they are complete. Adena also noted that there has not been any progress regarding Kashechewan First Nation's application for the Community Coordinator Program, due to staff turnover with their provincial contacts.
May 30, 2023	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley to discuss the upcoming IK Milestone on June 30, 2023, and to follow up about any progress with the Community Coordinator Program. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
May 30, 2023	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams to discuss the upcoming IK Program Milestone on June 30, 2023. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
May 31, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt to follow up about their phone call the previous day. The email highlighted the upcoming IK Milestone of June 30, 2023, which Adena had noted that Kashechewan First Nation will be unable to meet, due to various delays within the community. It was noted,

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
					■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	however, that Kashechewan First Nation has plans to conduct interviews to gather IK, and that they will share the results with the MFFN CAR Project Team once they are complete. The email also provided an overview of their discussion regarding the Community Coordinator Program, which Adena had noted is also delayed due to staff turnover with their provincial contacts.
May 31, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which confirmed that the MFFN CAR Project Consultant's follow up email accurately captures the discussion they had about the upcoming IK Milestone and the Community Coordinator Program in their phone call on May 30, 2023.
May 31, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt to request a timeline estimate for Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection, including the interviews they plan to conduct with community members.
May 31, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which noted that there is currently no firm deadline for Kashechewan's IK collection. It was noted that the community plans to complete the interviews in the summer and the report in early fall, though these deadlines will be dependent on community member on availability.
May 31, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to thank Adena Vanderjagt for sharing Kashechewan First Nation's informal timeline for IK collection efforts. The email noted the importance of providing IK prior to the June 30, 2023 milestone in order to ensure meaningful inclusion in upcoming reports and decisions. It was suggested that Kashechewan First Nation send any preliminary information that they might have prior to the completion of their report to the MFFN CAR Project Team.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Kashechewan First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
May 31, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which requested that any information that can inform Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection efforts, including existing biophysical and socio-economic condition information, be sent to them.

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4. References

AECOM, 2019:
Draft Terms of Reference Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment.

AECOM, 2020:
Proposed Terms of Reference Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment.

Hatch, 2016:
Technical Review of Industrial Transportation Infrastructure Proposals.

DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Phone: 1-800-764-9114 **Email:** info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca **Web:** http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca



B9. Kashechewan First Nation

B9.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence
B9.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence



B09.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence



Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Marten Falls Community Access Road Questionnaire

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Fri, Jul 29, 2022 at 10:33 AM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Bcc: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Good morning Chief Wesley,

I hope all is well with you and your community.

I called you yesterday to share information about a questionnaire our team put together to help us understand the topics of most interest to Kashechewan First Nation, gather input on the best ways to keep your community informed, and gather your insights, feedback and perspectives throughout the Environmental Assessment and Impact Statement planning processes for the Community Access Road.

We were wondering if you would be able to fill out this short survey, which can be found here and must be completed by **August 12, 2022**. If you would like assistance with filling out the survey, I am also happy to help over the phone. Your responses would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On behalf of the Marten Falls Community Access Road project team

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Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
7071 Bayers Road, Suite 2001
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3L 2C2
T - [redacted]
www.dillon.ca

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Tue, Aug 16, 2022 at 4:22 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Dear Chief Wesley,

I hope this email finds you and your community well and that you are enjoying your summer.

We are reaching out to provide you with an update on the Indigenous Knowledge Program for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road. The MFFN Project Team has been hard at work planning for the Project and has further defined the Project Development Area. The proposed Project Development Area now takes into account potential aggregate sites, temporary construction camp locations, and construction access roads. With the updated Project Development Area comes updates to the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Local Study Area. Attached is a Memo "***Update on the Proposed Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas"*** outlining these updates. We have also included the revised GIS Shapefiles for your reference.

Earlier this year we also provided a high level schedule for the Indigenous Knowledge Program where we targeted June 30, 2022 as a key date for the Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge/Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies to help inform the early stages of the assessment processes - this date has passed but our Indigenous Knowledge Program is ongoing. We are continuing to work with communities to share information and complete the Project-specific Studies.

We would be happy to meet with you and representatives of your community to further discuss the Indigenous Knowledge Program or answer any questions you may have.

Thank you and have a good day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
3820 Cessna Drive Suite 510
Richmond, British Columbia, V7B 0A2
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

2 attachments

Revised ATRI Study Area Update - August 2022.pdf
3454K

MFCAR_AboriginalTreatyRightsInterests_Aug 2022.zip
13854K

Update on the Proposed Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas

August 2022

The purpose of this memo is to share further updates on the study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests assessments that are to be completed for the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project. The Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests environmental discipline includes the following valued components:

- Indigenous Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, cultural and spiritual sites, quantity and quality of resources, etc.); and
- Cultural Continuity – ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions (experience of being on the land, ability to access preferred sites and resources, etc.).

The study areas outlined below should inform Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies that may be completed by participating Indigenous communities in terms of defining the geographic extents for information collection.

What is a Study Area?

Study areas identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the data collection and assessment processes. To capture the range of potential effects, the following study areas are typically used in environmental assessment processes:

- Project Development Area (previously referred to as the Project Study Area): area of direct disturbance (the physical area required for Project construction and operation);
- Local Study Area: the area where the potential direct effects of the Project (e.g., direct effects on wildlife, vegetation and surface water associated with noise and vehicle emissions) may occur; and
- Regional Study Area: the area where the potential indirect effects of the Project (e.g., effects to Indigenous land and resource use as a result of changes in wildlife and fish and their habitats) may occur. It is also the area in which cumulative effects could occur.

Timeline of the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests (ATRI) Study Areas Development

- August 2020 - Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) shared the Preliminary Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests (ATRI) Study Areas Memo with Indigenous communities for review and comment.
- September 2020 - Indigenous communities provided valuable feedback on the preliminary ATRI Study Areas.
- January 2021 - The MFFN Project Team revised the ATRI Study Areas based on Indigenous community feedback and distributed an updated ATRI Study Area Memo outlining the changes.

Revised ATRI Study Areas

Since the last update, the MFFN Project Team has been hard at work planning for the Project and has further defined the Project Development Area. The proposed Project Development Area now takes into account potential aggregate sites, temporary construction camp locations, and construction access roads. With the updated Project Development Area comes updates to the ATRI Local Study Area as highlighted in Table 1 Revised Geographic Extent of the Local Study Area based on the PDA and illustrated in Figure 1: Revised ATRI Local Study Area below and Figure 2 ATRI Regional Study Area attached. The proposed Project Development Area did not result in any changes to the ATRI Regional Study Area. We are pleased to also provide you with the revised ATRI LSA and RSA shapefiles.

Table 1: Revised Geographic Extent of the Local Study Areas based on the PDA

Proposed Study Area	Original Geographic Extent	Revised Geographic Extent Based on the PDA
Project Development Area	Not previously defined.	Includes: • 100m road right-of-way (ROW) centered on the latest Route Alternative(s) • 10m ROW along potential access roads to the aggregate sites centred on the routes • Potential aggregate sites mapped to their full extent • Temporary construction camps
Local Study Area	5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	5 km buffer from the Route Alternatives PDA boundary, and 5km buffer around the other project components and temporary infrastructure PDA Boundary (e.g., aggregates sources, access roads, construction camps, staging areas, and stockpile areas).

Regional Study Area	Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the road alignments. In January 2021, based on comments received by Indigenous communities, the RSA was updated to include four additional quaternary watersheds that interact with the potential route alignments and the LSA. One of these additional watersheds is located at the southern terminus of Alternative 4 and the RSA now includes a larger portion of Painter Lake Road.	n.a.

Your Knowledge is Important to Us!

The Project Team wants to understand Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests related to the project. Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use will help us to better understand and appreciate the environment with respect to the identity, culture, and heritage of Indigenous Communities. If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Project that you would like to share or if you would like to learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program and/or share information on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby [redacted]

We hope you and your community are safe and well.

Encl. Figure 1: Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Revised Local Study Area

Figure 2: Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Regional Study Area

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interest Study Area Shapefiles

DISTRICT OF KENORA

Albany River

Marten Falls 65

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Lake

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Dark River

Makokibatan Lake

Stream

Calbert Creek

DISTRICT OF COCHRANE

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

Komushikoba River

Askawamattawa Creek

Little Current River

La Rose Creek

Ogoki Lake

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Wunnummin Lake

Winisk Lake

Wunnumin 1

Webequie

Windsor Lake

Missisa Lake

Neskantaga

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

English River 66

Aroland First Nations

Whitesand

Armstrong

Nakina

Constance Lake 92

Long Lake 58

Lake Nipigon

11

Reserve

Ginoogaming First Nation

Hearst

Hornepayne

Map Location

Legend

- ATRI Local Study Area (Revised)
- ATRI Local Study Area (August 2020)

Route Label

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 4 West
- Alternative 1 and Alternative 4

General Features

- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Service Road
- Rapid Transit
- Alleyway
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Local Study Area for Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interest (May 2022)

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

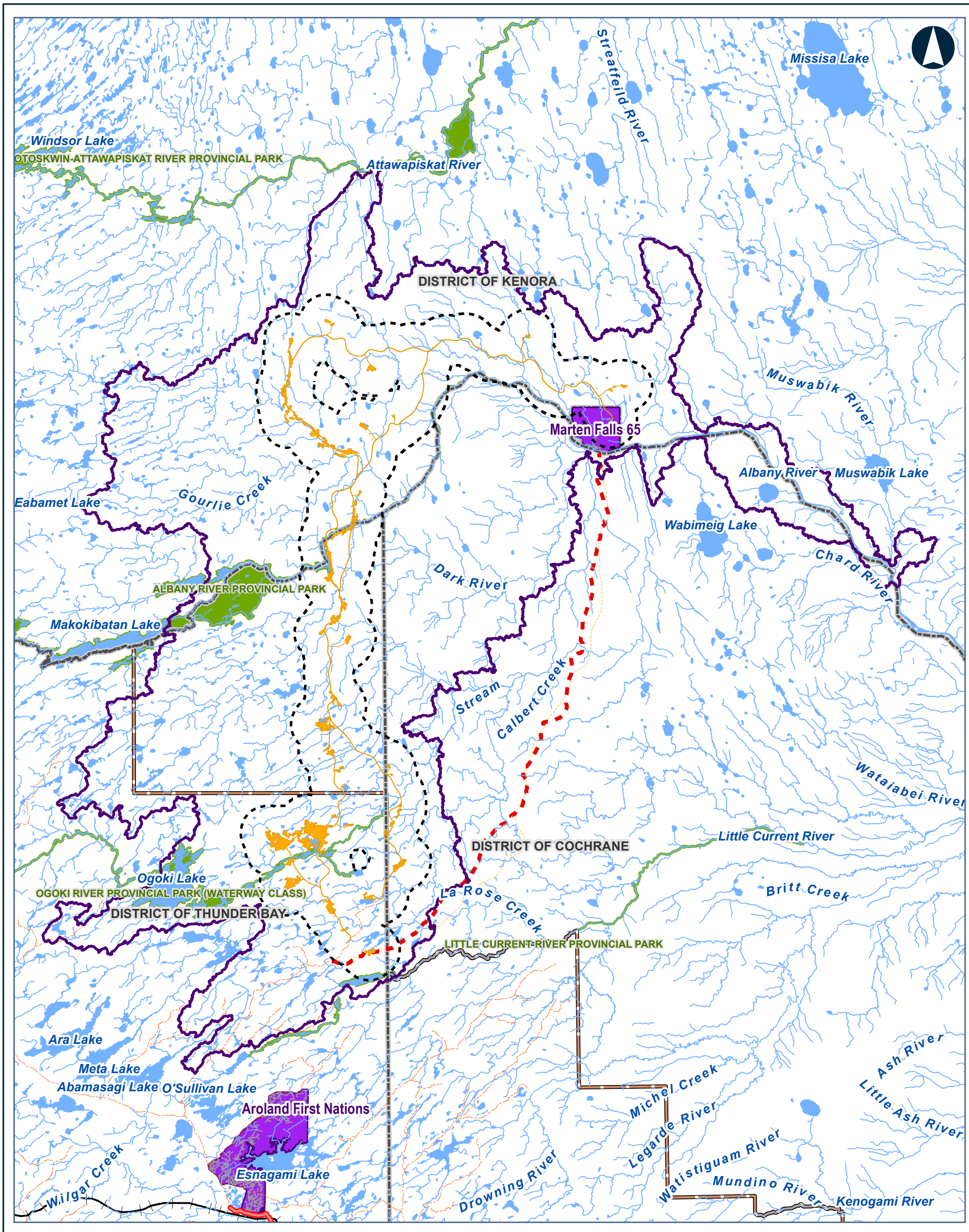
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure # 1

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Map location: G:\cad\GIS\188898_Marten_Falls\GIS\MXDs\Reporting\Engagement\IK_Program_Guidance_Document\ATRI_UpdatedStudyArea.mxd
Date Saved: 2022-05-25 1:11:06 PM User Name: 34JFC





Legend

- Project Development Area
- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area

General Features

- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Service Road
- Rapid Transit
- Alleyway
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Study Areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Discipline

0 5 10 20 30
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Jun, 2022	1:740,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure #2

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Map location: G:\cad\GIS\188898_Marten_Falls\GIS\MXDs\Reporting\Engagement\IK_Program_Guidance_Document\ATRI_PDA_LSA_RSA.mxd
Date Saved: 2022-06-02 12:26:08 PM User Name: 34JFC

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Tue, Aug 16, 2022 at 5:05 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: " [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Bob [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Adena,

Thank you so much for the email and update. We are available to meet as well to help answer any questions Kashechewan First Nation may have on the IK Program or Project.

Have a great afternoon,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
3820 Cessna Drive Suite 510
Richmond, British Columbia, V7B 0A2
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program, Community Coordinator Program and Questionnaire Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Sep 20, 2022 at 4:51 PM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: [redacted]

Good afternoon Chief Wesley,

I'm following up on a phone call made today to touch base about our IK Program, Community Coordinator Program, and Engagement Questionnaire.

I recognize that Kashechewan First Nation has experienced some delays in securing provincial funding for data collection related to the Marten Falls Community Access Road project. I wanted to check in to see if there are any updates on IK data collection, or the recently hired community coordinator.

I also wanted to check in to see if you have had the chance to fill out our Engagement Questionnaire, which we circulated in July. Though the deadline for this questionnaire has passed, you are welcome to still fill it out if you have not yet had the chance.

If you have any questions about the MFFN CAR IK Program, Community Coordinator Program, or Engagement Questionnaire, please let me know.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles

On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

DILLON CONSULTING

CANADA BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program, Community Coordinator Program and Questionnaire Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Sep 20, 2022 at 5:11 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], [redacted]

Hi Adena,

This is great, thank you for the update!

Jodi Miles

On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program, Community Coordinator Program and Questionnaire Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Sep 28, 2022 at 9:41 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]

Good Morning Adena,

Following up on this again - I just wanted to make sure that Kashechewan is aware of the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program, which provides funding that is separate from Community Coordinator funding from the Ministry of Northern
Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF). The MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program is intended to hire someone to support Community Access Road Project activities, meetings and events; helping to make sure input is collected from the right people and shared back with the Project Team so as to be included in the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment processes. The Community Coordinator would be hired part-time at $25.00/hr for up to three years. For communities that have community coordinators through NDMNRF, we have proposed using our program to supplement provincial funding for this position, so as to increase the hours already being worked on the Project. Alternatively, the funding could be used to hire a second community coordinator.

I am attaching the letter we sent to Chief Wesley in March, as well as the Community Coordinator job posting back in March. Please note that though these documents provide deadlines which have already passed, we still have funding available and would be happy to work with you to fill this position.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

2022-03-17-MFFN Community Coordinator Letter to Kashechewan First Nation (1).pdf
287K

2022-03-17-MFFN Community Coordinator Job Posting.pdf
229K

Chief Gaius Wesley
Kashechewan First Nation
P.O. Box 240, Kashechewan, ON P0L 1S0

Date: March 17, 2022

Re: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Community Coordinator Program

Dear Chief Wesley,

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team is excited to announce that we are offering to hire members of specific Indigenous communities as **Community Coordinators**. As we continue to move through the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA), we want to continue to engage and consult with Kashechewan First Nation on a consistent basis and in a way that works best for your community. The Community Coordinator Program is set to begin early April 2022.

The Community Coordinator Program will support Community Access Road Project activities, meetings and events; helping to make sure input is collected from the right people and shared back with the Project Team so as to be included in the EA processes. The position is $25 an hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours of work per week for up to three years. Please see the attached job description for a list of responsibilities.

Is Kashechewan First Nation interested in participating in the Community Coordinator Program? If so, we are looking for your input on who should be the Community Coordinator in your community. Do you have someone in mind that would fit the role of a Community Coordinator? If not, please let us know if we can support you by reaching out to your members to see if someone is interested. We hope to hear from you by **March 31, 2022**.

We appreciate your time and thoughts on this Program and are open to have a detailed discussion. We believe the hiring of Community Coordinators will strengthen our collective efforts on both the EA and IA and allow for a more open and responsive consultation and engagement between Kashechewan First Nation and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. If you have any questions or would like to setup a meeting, please contact [redacted] or call 1-800-764-9114. We will follow-up directly with you in advance of the two-week deadline to answer any questions or concerns you may have regarding the Community Coordinator Program.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Encl. MFFN Community Access Road Community Coordinator Job Posting

CC:

- Lawrence Baxter, MFFN CAR Project Team
- Qasim Saddique, MFFN CAR Project Team
- Jodi Miles, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

WE'RE HIRING!

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is undertaking a federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial environmental assessment (EA) for an all-season access road to our community. To support these studies, we are looking to hire **Community Coordinators**.

Are you a highly motivated person? Do you have strong organizational and relationship building skills? Would you like to work with a great project team and build experience in environmental management?

If so, this could be the role for you!

The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. We will work closely with you as you help to involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside of your community as per your local practices and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage your community—in-person (when appropriate to do so), and virtually during COVID-19;
- Keep informed on Community Access Road Project activities (e.g., timelines, documents, events) and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- Participate in meetings with the Project Team and other Community Coordinators;
- Provide support for community engagement activities related to the Project including:
    - Coordinate and organize logistics for meetings, workshops, events and / or school visits (e.g., book meeting spaces, order refreshments, help with truck / boat rentals and accommodations);
    - Help identify meeting participants and information providers (e.g., youth and / or elders);
    - Assist with meeting facilitation, note taking and meeting minute preparation, and coordinate translation services, if needed; and
    - Organize distributing Project advertisements and notices in your community; either online (e.g., Facebook or posting in community);
- Assist in collecting data / information in your community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge, community information and socio-economic information);
- Assist in reviewing draft documents, questionnaires or Project updates / information sheets.

This position will receive $25 per hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 3 years. If you would like to learn more, contact: Jennifer Bruin or James Meyer at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114.

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Wed, Oct 26, 2022 at 11:56 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher <G[redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Good Morning Chief Gaius and Adena,

We hope you and your community are doing well and enjoying the start of Autumn. We are reaching out to follow up on the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program.

The IK Program is a critical component of the information base upon which the assessment for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project (MFFN CAR) will be conducted. The information generated through the Indigenous Knowledge Program will be used in concert with scientific approaches, and both knowledge systems will be given equal consideration in forming the foundation for baseline conditions, predicting potential project impacts, including potential impacts to your community's inherent Aboriginal rights and interests, and determining appropriate mitigation and monitoring methods. We see this as a way to empower communities to build capacity to develop and share knowledge and to inform the assessment.

To support communities in the IK Program, funding is available to participate. For your review and comment, we are re-attaching the:

- Funding Agreement Template
- IK Sharing Agreement Template

We are very keen to work with your community in participating in this important program. We would be happy to set up a meeting to discuss the IK Program and ways in which your community can participate. We are here to support communities in sharing Indigenous Knowledge, and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use and Aboriginal and Treaty rights and interests - we look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you and have a good day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

MFFN CAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement.docx
37K

Template - Confidential Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement - 2022.docx
18K

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Wed, Oct 26, 2022 at 5:29 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Adena,

Thank you very much for your email. We are available to answer any questions you may have or to meet anytime that works for Kashechewan First Nation when ready.

Nice to virtually meet you Enoch!

Have a great evening everyone,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Nov 15, 2022 at 4:12 PM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted]
Bcc: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Good Afternoon Chief Wesley,

I am following up on the call I made today to share some updates about the MFFN Community Access Road project.

At this time, I would like to highlight some important information and updates:

Public Information Centre # 4

Public Information Centre (PIC) #4 will be held in Geraldton and Thunder Bay in early December. Dates and more formal notice will be shared soon. Please join us for updates and information on our upcoming Effects Assessment Methods Milestone, including Field studies from the past year and the draft methods on how the route alternatives will be assessed and recommended.

Valued Components Webinars/Videos
The MFFN CAR Project will be starting a webinar series on what we are studying ("valued components"). The first webinar is on November 15 at 4 p.m. EST and the topic will be Animals and Wildlife including moose, caribou and animals with fur. Please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/ to pre-register and find the access link. Recordings will also be available.

Impact Statement Extension
In the October 2022 E-Blast, we shared that the MFFN CAR Project is subject to a federal Impact Assessment, which requires an Impact Statement within 3 years of the Notice of Commencement of the Impact Assessment. The MFFN CAR Project is requesting a 3.5-year extension, which would shift the dates from February 24, 2023 to July 24, 2026. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada will be notifying Indigenous communities and the public about this extension request and will provide an opportunity to review the request and provide comments.

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
There will be an upcoming workshop on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in early 2023. Stay tuned for more details.

Community Coordinator Program
The Community Coordinator employment position is still available to Kashechewan First Nation and more information is attached below. If your community has interest in having someone participate in the program, please let me know.

Should you have any questions, comments or concerns related to the MFFN CAR Project or any information I've shared with you today, please reach out.

Sincerely,
Jodi Miles
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

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BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

2022-10-24-MFFN Community Coordinator Job Posting.pdf
229K

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

WE'RE HIRING!

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is undertaking a federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial environmental assessment (EA) for an all-season access road to our community. To support these studies, we are looking to hire **Community Coordinators**.

Are you a highly motivated person? Do you have strong organizational and relationship building skills? Would you like to work with a great project team and build experience in environmental management?

If so, this could be the role for you!

The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. We will work closely with you as you help to involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside of your community as per your local practices and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage your community—in-person (when appropriate to do so), and virtually during COVID-19;
- Keep informed on Community Access Road Project activities (e.g., timelines, documents, events) and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- Participate in meetings with the Project Team and other Community Coordinators;
- Provide support for community engagement activities related to the Project including:
    - Coordinate and organize logistics for meetings, workshops, events and / or school visits (e.g., book meeting spaces, order refreshments, help with truck / boat rentals and accommodations);
    - Help identify meeting participants and information providers (e.g., youth and / or elders);
    - Assist with meeting facilitation, note taking and meeting minute preparation, and coordinate translation services, if needed; and
    - Organize distributing Project advertisements and notices in your community; either online (e.g., Facebook or posting in community);
- Assist in collecting data / information in your community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge, community information and socio-economic information);
- Assist in reviewing draft documents, questionnaires or Project updates / information sheets.

This position will receive $25 per hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 3 years. If you would like to learn more, contact: Jennifer Bruin or James Meyer at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114.

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 3:00 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Adena,

Thank you for your email. I was away on vacation last week and I'm just catching up. Please see attached:

- Schedule A refers to the Revised ATRI Study Area Memo (sent in August 2022)
- Schedule B refers to the IK Guidance Document (sent in November 20220)

We look forward to working with Kashechewan First Nation on the IK Program and are pleased that you were able to confirm participation. Please let us know if you would like to set up a time to meet to discuss the IK Program and next steps.

Hope everyone is doing well. Have a great day,

Andrea

DILLON CONSULTING

CANADA BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

Revised ATRI Study Area Update - August 2022.pdf
3454K

MFFN CAR Project - IK Program Guidance Document (compiled) - Final Nov 2020_Revised page numbers.pdf
8035K

Update on the Proposed Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas

August 2022

The purpose of this memo is to share further updates on the study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests assessments that are to be completed for the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project. The Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests environmental discipline includes the following valued components:

- Indigenous Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, cultural and spiritual sites, quantity and quality of resources, etc.); and
- Cultural Continuity – ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions (experience of being on the land, ability to access preferred sites and resources, etc.).

The study areas outlined below should inform Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies that may be completed by participating Indigenous communities in terms of defining the geographic extents for information collection.

What is a Study Area?

Study areas identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the data collection and assessment processes. To capture the range of potential effects, the following study areas are typically used in environmental assessment processes:

- Project Development Area (previously referred to as the Project Study Area): area of direct disturbance (the physical area required for Project construction and operation);
- Local Study Area: the area where the potential direct effects of the Project (e.g., direct effects on wildlife, vegetation and surface water associated with noise and vehicle emissions) may occur; and
- Regional Study Area: the area where the potential indirect effects of the Project (e.g., effects to Indigenous land and resource use as a result of changes in wildlife and fish and their habitats) may occur. It is also the area in which cumulative effects could occur.

Timeline of the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests (ATRI) Study Areas Development

- August 2020 - Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) shared the Preliminary Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests (ATRI) Study Areas Memo with Indigenous communities for review and comment.
- September 2020 - Indigenous communities provided valuable feedback on the preliminary ATRI Study Areas.
- January 2021 - The MFFN Project Team revised the ATRI Study Areas based on Indigenous community feedback and distributed an updated ATRI Study Area Memo outlining the changes.

Revised ATRI Study Areas

Since the last update, the MFFN Project Team has been hard at work planning for the Project and has further defined the Project Development Area. The proposed Project Development Area now takes into account potential aggregate sites, temporary construction camp locations, and construction access roads. With the updated Project Development Area comes updates to the ATRI Local Study Area as highlighted in Table 1 Revised Geographic Extent of the Local Study Area based on the PDA and illustrated in Figure 1: Revised ATRI Local Study Area below and Figure 2 ATRI Regional Study Area attached. The proposed Project Development Area did not result in any changes to the ATRI Regional Study Area. We are pleased to also provide you with the revised ATRI LSA and RSA shapefiles.

Table 1: Revised Geographic Extent of the Local Study Areas based on the PDA

Proposed Study Area	Original Geographic Extent	Revised Geographic Extent Based on the PDA
Project Development Area	Not previously defined.	Includes: • 100m road right-of-way (ROW) centered on the latest Route Alternative(s) • 10m ROW along potential access roads to the aggregate sites centred on the routes • Potential aggregate sites mapped to their full extent • Temporary construction camps
Local Study Area	5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	5 km buffer from the Route Alternatives PDA boundary, and 5km buffer around the other project components and temporary infrastructure PDA Boundary (e.g., aggregates sources, access roads, construction camps, staging areas, and stockpile areas).

Regional Study Area	Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the road alignments. In January 2021, based on comments received by Indigenous communities, the RSA was updated to include four additional quaternary watersheds that interact with the potential route alignments and the LSA. One of these additional watersheds is located at the southern terminus of Alternative 4 and the RSA now includes a larger portion of Painter Lake Road.	n.a.

Your Knowledge is Important to Us!

The Project Team wants to understand Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests related to the project. Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use will help us to better understand and appreciate the environment with respect to the identity, culture, and heritage of Indigenous Communities. If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Project that you would like to share or if you would like to learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program and/or share information on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby [redacted]

We hope you and your community are safe and well.

Encl. Figure 1: Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Revised Local Study Area

Figure 2: Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Regional Study Area

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interest Study Area Shapefiles

DISTRICT OF KENORA

Albany River

Marten Falls 65

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Lake

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Dark River

Makokibatan Lake

Stream

Calbert Creek

DISTRICT OF COCHRANE

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

Komushikoba River

Askawamattawa Creek

Little Current River

La Rose Creek

Ogoki Lake

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Wunnummin Lake

Winisk Lake

Wunnumin 1

Webequie

Windsor Lake

Missisa Lake

Neskantaga

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

English River 66

Aroland First Nations

Whitesand

Armstrong

Nakina

Constance Lake 92

Long Lake 58

Lake Nipigon

11

Reserve

Ginoogaming First Nation

Hearst

Hornepayne

Map Location

Legend

- ATRI Local Study Area (Revised)
- ATRI Local Study Area (August 2020)

Route Label

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 4 West
- Alternative 1 and Alternative 4

General Features

- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Service Road
- Rapid Transit
- Alleyway
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Local Study Area for Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interest (May 2022)

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

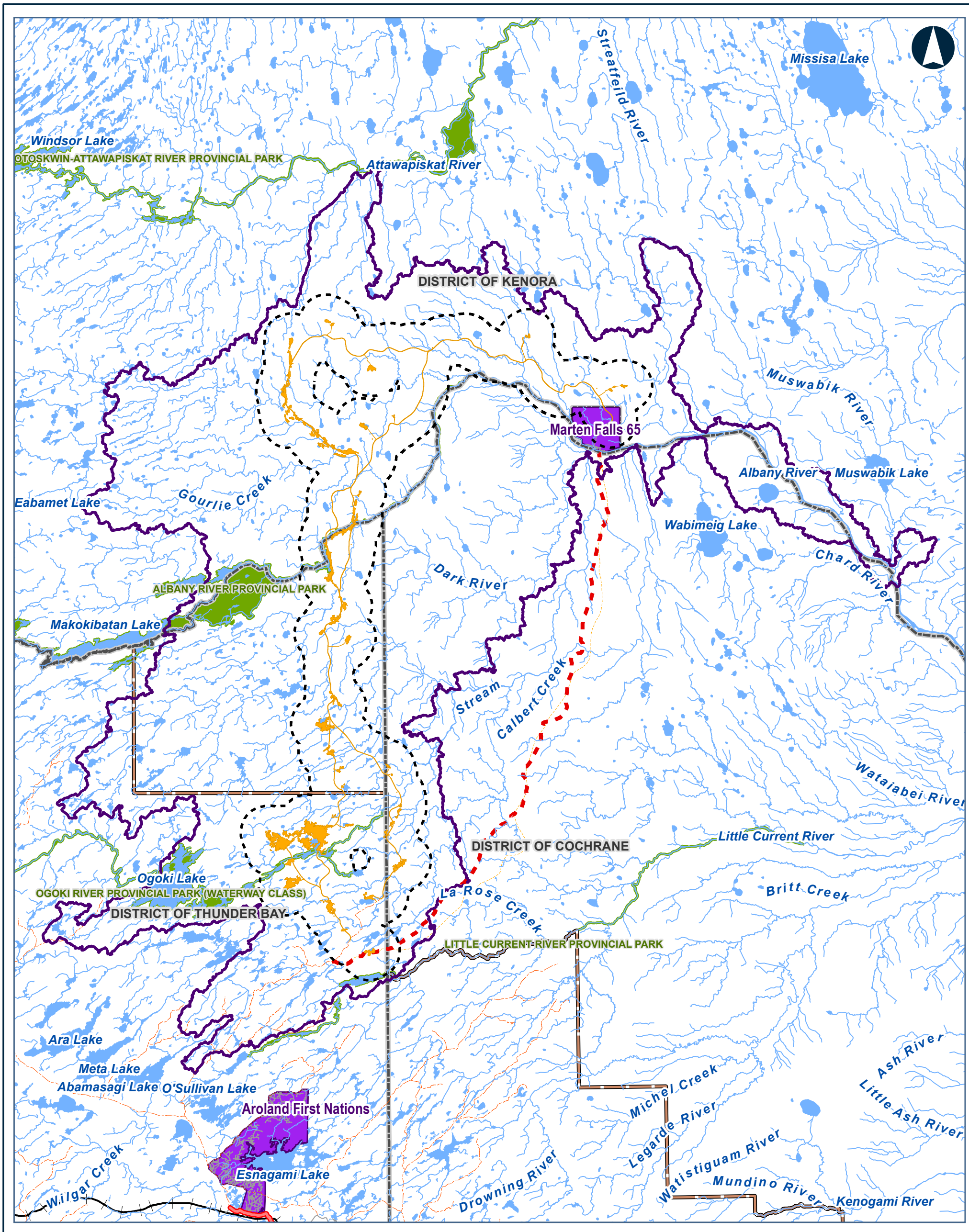
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure # 1

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Map location: G:\cad\GIS\188898_Marten_Falls\GIS\MXDs\Reporting\Engagement\IK_Program_Guidance_Document\ATRI_UpdatedStudyArea.mxd
Date Saved: 2022-05-25 1:11:06 PM User Name: 34JFC





Legend

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- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Study Areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Discipline

0 5 10 20 30
Kilometres

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Rev:00	

Figure #2

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MFFN Community Access Road Project

Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document

November 2020



1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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1. Introduction

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) thanks you for your interest in participating in the Indigenous Knowledge Program (IK Program) for the MFFN Community Access Road Project (the Project). We appreciate the level of trust and the foundation of respect required for the collection and/or sharing of IK with the MFFN Project Team.

The purpose of this Guidance Document is to provide your community with:

- A brief **overview of the proposed Project**;
- An **overview of the IK Program to support discussions** of how Indigenous knowledge (IK) and information on how Indigenous land and resource use can be collected and become part of the Project assessment, planning and design processes; and
- **Information and resources** to support your community in meaningfully participating in the IK Program.

Key terms used in this document (in **blue text**) are defined throughout. These are also provided in the glossary in **Appendix A**.

Please note: in addition to the IK Program, the **Consultation** Program for the Project serves as an additional and important avenue for collecting information, concerns, perspectives, and other information relevant to the Project from Indigenous communities.

The Crown is responsible for the constitutional Duty to Consult for the assessment processes for the Project. MFFN is responsible for carrying out Statutory Consultation processes in fulfilling the Duty. The IK Program and Consultation Program strive to both engage and consult with communities to build relationships and provide inputs into the overall consultation requirements for the Project.

2. Overview of the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay. The MFFN community is currently only accessible by air and a winter road. Given the unreliability of the winter road, MFFN is proposing an all-season community access road (the Project) to connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network (i.e., Highway 643) to the south via the existing Painter Lake Road.

As the proponent for the Project, MFFN has started a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (**the assessment processes**) to assess the potential Project effects and benefits. The assessment processes will inform Project planning and design.

Please note that the assessment processes are for the MFFN all-season community access road Project only. The Northern Road Link is a separate project that will undergo a separate assessment process, with MFFN and Webequie First Nation as a joint-proponent. Consultation and engagement for the Northern Road Link will be addressed through a separate process.

Indigenous Knowledge refers to Indigenous systems of knowledge as well as cultural practices related to the production of knowledge based on traditional belief systems, relationships to the environment, and community practices. It is the accumulated and living knowledge built upon the historic experiences of Peoples living on the land and adapting to social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political change (Chiefs of Ontario, n.d.). It includes knowledge about the natural environment (e.g., locations of caribou seasonal use and calving areas), the relationships between environmental changes and species or ecosystems, and how potential effects to the environment can be avoided or reduced.

Indigenous Land and Resource Use refers to specific areas and resources used for traditional purposes when Indigenous peoples learn and practice their IK (Garvin et al., 2001). This includes the areas and sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering and the resources harvested, as well as cultural sites, features and practices. Sometimes referred to as Traditional Land Use.

3. Overview of the IK Program

The IK Program aims to collect **Indigenous Knowledge** (IK) relevant to the Project and information on **Indigenous land and resource use** and values (including cultural) in the vicinity of the Project area.

The primary objectives of the IK Program are to:

- Identify areas where important Indigenous land uses, resources, and/or values could be impacted by the Project;
- Understand community concerns about the potential negative impacts of the Project; and
- Work to avoid or mitigate potential Project impacts on these land uses, resources and/or values and maximize any potential positive effects.

The IK Program strives to work with **interested Indigenous communities** on how relevant IK and Indigenous land and resource use information will become part of the assessment processes and Project planning and design. We understand there are larger regional issues and those will be documented and incorporated into the assessments, as applicable.

The IK Program involves two key ways for information gathering and sharing:

- **Sharing existing and relevant IK and Indigenous land and resource use information** previously collected by communities (e.g., for community-based land use planning) with the MFFN Project Team; and
- **Completing Project-specific IK and Indigenous land and resource use studies** to collect relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project.

Please note: This IK Program Guidance Document also helps to meet the information requirements set out in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines issued for the Project by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada. In addition, information collected through both the IK and Consultation Programs will provide valuable inputs into the **Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests** valued component, which tentatively includes:

- Indigenous Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, cultural and spiritual sites, quantity and quality of resources, etc.) – see Section 6.5 for definition of 'current'; and
- Cultural Continuity or the ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions (experience of being on the land, ability to access preferred sites and resources, etc.).

3.1 Sharing Existing Information

Some communities may already have relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use and other values from community-based land use planning processes or other activities. We respectfully request that any existing information you wish to share be provided to the MFFN Project Team as soon as possible so that it can be incorporated into the assessment processes. The earlier we receive information (even in draft form), the sooner we can include it in the assessment and Project planning processes.

Further, if you are aware of areas where values could potentially be impacted within the Local Study Area but are unable to share specific details, it is valuable to share whatever information you can early on so that we can work with you as we continue through the assessment processes.

3.2 Indigenous Knowledge & Indigenous Land and Resource Use Study

For communities that are interested in completing a **Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous land and resource use (IK/ILRU) study**, we understand that some communities may prefer to complete a study on their own or using their own consultants. Other communities may require support with completing a study. We are available to support communities in completing an IK/ILRU study (e.g., preparing materials and maps, digitizing information collected, etc.), if and as needed.



Communities using their own consultants should make an effort to follow the IK Guidance Document to support the collection of information to meet the requirements set out in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines issued for the Project by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada.

3.3 Confidentiality

Given the sensitive nature of IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use, the protection and confidentiality of shared information is of great importance to the MFFN Project Team. To honour and respect this important information, an IK Sharing Agreement must be executed between your community and MFFN prior to sharing any information and before beginning a Project-specific IK/ILRU study. The IK Sharing Agreement will be developed with each community. The agreement will outline how confidential/sensitive information will become part of the assessment processes and protected.

3.4 Indigenous Knowledge Program Guiding Principles

Our approach to working with your community on the IK Program is guided by these key principles:



We will **work proactively to build relationships** that are based on trust, transparency, understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect.



The protection and incorporation of IK and Indigenous land and resource use information will be governed by **IK Sharing Agreements.**



Community-specific protocols, traditional channels of authority, and levels of approval within each participating Indigenous community will be followed and respected.



The people of your community are an important source of knowledge of the environment, past and present uses of the land and its resources, and associated cultural practices and values that may be relevant to the Project and our local and regional study areas.



Our aim is to work with you to participate in and complete the IK Program in a manner that **respects your IK collection and sharing protocols** so that IK can be meaningfully integrated into and become part of the assessment processes.



We will strive to **respectfully work with Indigenous Communities** in terms of how IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use within the local and regional study areas will become part of the Project assessment, planning and design processes.

4. Indigenous Knowledge and the Assessment Processes

The information collected through the IK Program (and/or through the Consultation Program for the Project) will be used to:

- Guide and confirm the indicators to be used in the assessment processes for the various **valued components** (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, fish, caribou, moose, Indigenous land and resource use, etc.);
- Support the description of existing environmental conditions (**baseline conditions**) for the various valued components;
- Identify the potential effects of the Project on the various valued components;
- Help identify potential measures to reduce the potential for negative effects (impact management measures) and enhance the potential benefits; and
- Help identify potential monitoring programs.

Valued components
are important components of the natural and human environment that could be impacted by a proposed project or activity.

The MFFN Project Team will work with Indigenous communities to ensure that IK and any information on Indigenous land and resource use and other values that is shared is appropriately integrated into the assessment processes. This will include providing Indigenous communities with the opportunity to:

- Review and discuss draft assessment documents produced by the MFFN Project Team to confirm that we captured and presented your community's information appropriately; and
- Work with the MFFN Project Team on the effects assessment for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests and associated components (Indigenous land and resource use, and cultural continuity).

Should your community prefer to do your own effects assessment, we will accept this and work with you to incorporate your effects assessment into the assessment processes.

5. Study Areas for the Assessment

The existing conditions and potential Project effects will be documented for three **study areas** to capture potential local, direct and indirect effects:

- **Project Study Area:** area of direct disturbance (the physical area required for Project construction and operation);
- **Local Study Area:** the area where the potential direct effects of the Project (e.g., direct effects on wildlife, vegetation and surface water associated with noise and vehicle emissions) may occur; and
- **Regional Study Area:** the area where the potential indirect effects of the Project (e.g., effects to Indigenous land and resource use as a result of changes in wildlife and fish and their habitats) may occur.

Study areas identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the assessment processes.

A Study Area Memo was previously provided to your community that contains information on some of the study areas selected for the Project (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, etc.) that are related to Indigenous land and resource use – this memo is provided in **Appendix B**.

5.1. Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

Study areas have been identified for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component – these are shown in **Appendix B** and described in Table 1 on the following page. These study areas should inform any IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies undertaken in terms of the geographic extents used to collect information during these studies.

Please note: The Regional Study Area was revised in October 2020 to include several additional watersheds (e.g., at the southern terminus of the proposed Project and Painter Lake Road) that the Project may interact with based on comments received from communities to date. Figure 1 in Appendix B has been updated from what was sent to communities in August 2020 to reflect the revised Regional Study Area.

Table 1. Proposed Study Areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Valued Component

Study Area	Geographic Extent	Rationale
Local Study Area	5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	The Local Study Area allows the Project Team to gather specific information that can be used to help Project design by avoiding or mitigating impacts to sensitive features. It also corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Local Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, general wildlife, moose, and air quality valued components. It has been defined based on the key components that may be relied on (water, fish, vegetation, wildlife, moose) or considered to influence (air quality, noise) Indigenous culture and/or land and resource use.
Regional Study Area	Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the road alignments.	The Regional Study Area allows the Project Team to gather information at a larger scale to better understand potential indirect effects on the valued components specific to Indigenous people. It corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Regional Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, and general wildlife valued components given that these components may be relied on by Indigenous peoples for cultural and land and resource purposes.

A few important notes and considerations:

- These study areas are for the IK Program and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component and do not represent the study areas for other baseline programs (wildlife, vegetation, etc.) being conducted as part of the assessment processes.
- The proposed road alignments may change slightly from what is shown in Figure 1 based on feedback and information from Indigenous communities and our understanding of the existing environmental conditions.
- While these study areas are intended to guide data collection in terms of IK and Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project, collecting community information and perspectives that are more general (e.g., habitat values important for caribou) is also an important part of the Consultation and IK Programs.

6. Guidance Materials for Project-Specific Studies

The following sections provide some important considerations and guidance materials for any IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (IK/ILRU) Studies that are undertaken by communities for the Project. These materials are intended to guide and support communities in collecting and sharing relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use and associated values so that it can become part of the assessment processes.

Please note: These materials, including the questions contained in the appendices, were developed based on the information that has been requested by regulators (including through the federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines) for inclusion in the assessment processes.

6.1. General Study Approach

While IK/ILRU studies can be customized to suit the needs and values of each community, they generally follow the following steps:



1. Review existing information

Many communities have already started collecting IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use for other projects or their own purposes. There also may be relevant information available in historical documents (e.g., ethnographic reports) to provide historical and cultural context (see **Section 6.3** for some questions to guide review). It is a good idea to start by examining what has already been collected to see what information is relevant to the Study Areas (see **Section 5.1**), and identify where there are important information gaps to guide information collection efforts.



2. Select study participants

It is important to select a range of participants to satisfy federal **Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+)** requirements which are meant to identify segments of the population that could be especially affected by the Project (e.g., women, youth, Elders, etc.). Any IK/ILRU studies completed should include a range of participants (e.g., men, women, Elders, Knowledge Holders, middle-aged members, youth) to support the inclusion of different perspectives. While Elders are recognized as the most knowledgeable and can offer information about past uses of lands and resources, they may not be using the land and resources in the same way today, and there may be other people in the community who are using the land and resources in the study areas for traditional purposes (e.g., hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) and have relevant knowledge. The review of existing information (Step 1) can also help to select participants and fill gaps in age or gender categories.

3. Prepare for information collection

It is important to prepare the materials needed for information collection including consent forms for participants (see **Section 6.2**), base maps for the Study Areas to be used for mapping sessions (see **Section 6.4**), defining the time periods that will be used for baseline information collection (see **Section 6.5**), identifying categories to organize information collection (see **Section 6.6**), and a set of questions to guide information collection sessions (see **Section 6.3**, **Section 6.7** and **Section 6.8**). Each community should also consider if a translator is required to support information collection and reporting and make these arrangements before information collection sessions.

4. Collect the information

Information collection is generally done through workshops, focus groups, interviews with participants, or a combination of these depending on what will work best for each community and the participants. All participants should be provided information about the project at the start, prior to asking any questions.

5. Digitize spatial data

Information and spatial data collected should be digitized (put into electronic format) for storage purposes and to support reporting. This will enable the development of maps showing important sites and areas that were identified by participants. This may be done directly during data collection using direct-to-digital data collection methods or through data digitization of information recorded on paper maps once information collection sessions have been completed, depending on what would work best for your participants and community (see **Section 6.9**).

6. Validate the information

It is important to validate (confirm) information collected with the participants who provided it (see **Section 6.10**). This ensures that the information and data was documented accurately and appropriately.

7. Report on the information

The study report should explain how information was collected, and present the information both in text and through mapping (see **Section 6.11**).



6.2. Confidentiality & Participant Informed Consent

In addition to considering confidentiality in terms of the information that is shared with the MFFN Project team (see **Section 3.3**), communities need to also consider how the information collected will be kept confidential internally. Strategies that could be used to keep information confidential include:

- Do not share information and mapping with others unless the person who shared the information have provided written permission;
- Use confidentiality agreements with any third-party researcher(s) supporting your community with the study; and
- The final maps and any reports developed should not contain participants' names (identifiers like participant # should be used instead), and the names associated with participant # should be strictly managed internally (Tobias, 2010).

It is also important that community members participating in the IK Program (and sharing IK and/or information on Indigenous land and resource use) provide consent to sharing the information. In order to do this, they must understand how the information they share may be used. Participant consent forms are generally used to support this. A sample participant consent form that could be used for your community members is provided in **Appendix C**.



6.3. Information on Community Culture and Lifestyle – Past and Present

Providing information on the culture and lifestyle of your community, both in the past and in the present, is valuable for the assessment processes as it provides important background information on the activities that are important to the community and related to Aboriginal and Treaty rights, and how historical and cumulative effects may have already impacted these rights-based activities. This includes information on:

- The history of your community including traditional way of life, governance systems and laws, language, cultural practices and how they were/are taught and handed down, and uses of lands and resources; and
- Current community context, including changes that have taken place over time (e.g., in terms of way of life, governance, language, cultural practices and teaching, land and resource use, etc.) as a result of historical and cumulative effects (e.g., establishment of the trapline system, construction of dams, mineral exploration, forestry, etc.).

A set of questions that should be used to guide information gathering on historical and current community context is provided in **Appendix D**. This information may be collected through research and review of existing documents and/or during information collection sessions with study participants.

It is anticipated that similar questions will also be asked during the Consultation Program for the Project so this type of information can also be collected through this avenue of engagement.

6.4. Preparing Base Maps

The MFFN Project Team will provide interested communities with the digital files (e.g., shapefiles) for the study areas and the potential route alternatives (see Figure 1 in **Appendix B**) to support the preparation of base maps to be used for information collection. These maps are generally printed out and used to record sites and areas during mapping sessions, although some communities may record sites and areas digitally using mapping software and computers (direct to digital methods).

Whichever approach is used, it is important to choose an appropriate **map scale** to allow for spatial data (sites, areas, etc.) to be captured easily and accurately. Maps with too large of a scale (e.g., 1:20,000) may have too much detail (making it hard for participants to find landscape reference points) and require a significant amount of time for data collection. Maps with too small of a scale may not provide enough detail and make it difficult to collect accurate data – one dot on a 1:250,000 scale map can cover 0.25 km on the ground. A 1:50,000 scale map is generally ideal (Tobias, 2000) and multiple maps may be required to cover the Study Areas. However, a mix of map scales may be useful depending on the information being collected and the accuracy required (e.g., specific cultural sites vs. seasonal movement patterns of caribou).

Map scale refers to ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance of the ground. For example, if a map has a scale of 1:50,000, then 1 cm on the page represents 50,000 cm (50 m) on the ground. Small-scale maps show less detail than large-scale maps.

It is also important to include any place names (including names of lakes, rivers, towns, reserves, etc.) on the base mapping to support participants in orienting themselves on the base maps, which can help make data collection sessions faster and easier. Lastly, if multiple maps will be used, map numbers should be assigned to each and these map numbers should be referenced for any data collected so it is clear which data relates to which maps.

6.5. Temporal Boundaries for Baseline Information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use

There are generally at least two **temporal boundaries** or time periods used to collect baseline information on the **current use** of lands and resources for traditional purposes: past (within living memory up to a recent point in time when conditions may have changed) and present. It is important to provide definitions for any specific time periods used.

Temporal boundaries refer to the time frames used to assess something. Temporal boundaries are often used to guide baseline information collection, as well as assessment processes in terms of project timelines and associated potential impacts. The two temporal boundaries for the impact assessment for the proposed Project are construction and operation/ maintenance.

Current use refers to how the use of lands and resources may be affected throughout the proposed project's lifecycle. This includes uses by Indigenous peoples that are actively being carried out at the time of the assessment. It also includes uses that have ceased due to external factors if they could be expected to resume once conditions change, and uses that are likely to occur in a reasonably foreseeable future provided that they have continuity with traditional practices, traditions or customs (CEAA, 2015).

The MFFN Project Team has identified and defined the following time periods to guide baseline information collection on current use for MFFN:

- **Past Use:** Land and resource use after 1947 (when the registered trapline system in Ontario was implemented) up to 2008 (when the landscape and local economy really started to change as a result of mineral discoveries); and
- **Present Use:** Land and resource use from 2008 up to present day and into the reasonably foreseeable future.

We recognize that communities may prefer to select their own temporal boundaries based on their histories and land and resource use patterns.

In addition to the past and present community context (see **Section 6.3**), the use of these two time periods will allow the MFFN Project Team to better understand pre-development baseline conditions and changes that have occurred over time to present day for a more holistic perspective of "baseline" conditions.

6.6. Categories to Organize Information

Categories (e.g., harvesting, cultural, habitation, travel, etc.) are generally identified and used to organize information in IK/ILRU studies. These categories can be used to organize questions to be asked to participants. They are very helpful when digitizing and organizing all the data collected into a geodatabase. They also make reporting easier for the community.

The use of categories also makes the integration of information into the assessment processes easier. The MFFN Project Team has identified a set of general categories and subcategories that should be used to organize IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use for the Project, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Categories to organize information collected

General Category	Sub Categories	Examples of what may be included in these categories
Animal Harvest	Large mammals	Bear, moose, caribou, deer
	Furbearers	Bobcat, ermine, fisher, marten, weasel, wolf, rabbit, etc.
	Birds	Ptarmigan, partridge, duck, geese, etc.
	Other	Porcupine, raccoon, duck eggs, etc.
	General trapping area	
Fish Harvest	Fish	Lake trout, whitefish, pike, pickerel, ling, etc.
Plant Harvest	Berries	Blueberries, raspberries, Saskatoon berries, etc.
	Medicinal plants	Sage, peppermint, muskeg tea, sweet grass, etc.
	Food plants	Wild rice, mushrooms, etc.
	Other	Birch, cedar, moss, firewood, etc.
Cultural, Spiritual and Sacred	Cultural sites and areas	Traditional community gathering area, ceremonial site, teaching site, culturally sensitive area, traditional meeting place, shaking tent, sweat lodge, etc.
	Spiritual and Sacred sites and areas	Spiritual sites, birth site, burial site or ground, place where ashes were spread, sacred rock, etc.
	Historical sites	Archaeological site, pictograph, Hudson's Bay Trading post, etc.
	Stories/legends sites	Sites with stories/legends/oral histories
Place Name	Traditional name	Traditional site or areas names, orientation points, etc.

General Category	Sub Categories	Examples of what may be included in these categories
Habitation	Permanent habitation	Cabins, village sites, etc.
	Temporary habitation	Camp sites, teepee sites, etc.
Travel	Water travel	Canoe routes, boat and motor routes, portages, etc.
	Ground travel	Walking paths or trails, winter trails, skidoo/snowmobiling/ ATV trails, etc.
	Historical routes	Historical trails, historical canoe routes, etc.
Points of Interest	Environmental features	Esker, pond, lake, streams, rivers, rapids, waterfalls, etc.
	Other	Cache, stone bridge, gold strike, dangerous area, etc.
Fish & Wildlife Use Areas	Important use areas	Spawning areas, calving areas, denning areas, nesting sites, concentration areas (e.g., moose, caribou), etc.
	Travel and migration routes	Moose travel route, caribou migration route, fish migration route, animal trails, etc.
Shared Area		Areas that may be shared or used with other Indigenous communities for traditional activities (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.) or other cultural uses.





6.7. Collecting IK and Information on Indigenous Land & Resource Use

The following types of information should be collected and shared to become part of the assessment processes:

- Information about the **existing environment in the vicinity** of the Project, both in the past and present;
- **Indigenous Knowledge that is tied to specific places or areas** (e.g., locations of important moose calving areas);
- Specific sites used for **Indigenous land and resource use** (e.g., hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) or **other cultural purposes** (e.g., sacred sites, teaching sites, etc.); and
- **Indigenous Knowledge that is not tied to specific places** (e.g., how resources are prepared and used, important relationships between animals and their environments, etc.).

This information may be collected through research and review of existing documents and/or during information collection sessions with study participants.

An IK/ILRU Question Guide that should be used to guide gathering of IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use within the study areas is provided in **Appendix E**. The questions are organized based on the categories listed in Table 2 (**Section 6.6**). Note that there are both general and site-specific questions within several of the categories. The general questions could be used in any workshops or focus groups, while the site-specific questions would be most appropriate for any interviews (although they can be used during a workshop or focus group if interviews will not be completed for the study).

Features mapped during information collection sessions are recorded as:

- Points – used to represent a fixed or specific location (e.g., salt lick location, cabin location, moose kill site, etc.);
- Lines – used to represent a linear landmark or activity (e.g., trails, travel routes, caribou crossing, etc.); and
- Polygons – used to represent an area (e.g., moose winter use areas, caribou calving grounds, trapline area, etc.).



It is important to note that points and lines should be used, where possible, as these provide greater accuracy in the data collected. However, in some cases the use of polygons may be most appropriate. Where polygons are used, it is best practice to avoid very large ones where possible as these can impact the accuracy and credibility of the data.

6.8. Collecting Perspectives on Potential Project-related Impacts

The following types of information should also be collected and shared to become part of the assessment processes:

- Perspectives about how the **natural** and **physical environments** (e.g., wildlife, water, air, etc.) and **human environment** (e.g., Indigenous land and resource use, culture, language, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, etc.) may be **positively** or **negatively** impacted by the Project; and
- Perspectives on the **cumulative effects** that have already impacted the **community, culture and cultural practices** and how the proposed Project may contribute to these effects.

A set of questions that should be used to guide gathering of information on the potential positive or negative impacts of the proposed Project is provided in **Appendix F**. These questions could be used during any workshops or focus groups, or asked during any interviews, depending on what would work best for your community and participants.

It is anticipated that similar questions on the potential impacts of the Project on the will also be asked during the Consultation Program for the Project so this type of information can also be collected through this avenue of engagement. However, Project-specific IK/ILRU studies provide an important opportunity to provide these community perspectives and concerns, especially in terms of the potential impacts of the proposed Project on Indigenous land and resource use and cultural sites and practices based on information documented through the study.

6.9. Digitizing Data Collected

Communities using direct-to-digital methods of mapping will have the spatial data that is collected (e.g., hunting sites, cabin locations, etc.) digitized (turned into electronic form) at the time of collection. However, for communities that are using paper maps to record spatial data, the data must be digitized and stored once it has been collected. The points, lines and polygons associated with features identified on the base maps must be digitized in a GIS format. In addition, the descriptive information associated with each mapped point, line and polygon feature (e.g., what was hunted here, when it was hunted, who hunted it, etc.) must be captured in a database that is linked to each of features documented.

The MFFN Project Team is available to support communities in digitizing the data collected and developing maps, and we would be happy to discuss this further.

6.10. Data Validation

It is important to validate or confirm that the information collected has been document properly and accurately. Group sessions to review the maps and information in the database with the participants who provided the information are a useful way to do this as confirmation can potentially be made by more than one person. These sessions also allow for more information that may emerge through discussion to be collected and mapped. In addition, information collected from previously completed 'on the land' activities, including participation in field studies for the proposed Project, can also be used to support data validation. Any corrections to the information or data should be made within the database and associated mapped (digitized) features.

*As noted in **Section 4**, the MFFN Project Team will also provide communities with the opportunity to review our interpretations and descriptions based on the data we receive to ensure we have accurately reflected the perspectives of the community.*

6.11. Reporting

Once all information collected through the study has been validated, a final study report must be prepared. The study report should include:

- A description of how the study was conducted (or the methodology), including:
  - The background documents, reports or other sources that were reviewed to support the study;
  - How participants were selected and if and how different genders and age groups were factored into the selection of participants;
  - How the information was collected (e.g., workshops and/or interviews), documented and digitized (including if translators were used to support information collection); and
- The results of the study in terms of:
  - The IK and information on Indigenous land and resource that was documented, including associated mapping; and
  - Information on the concerns and perspectives of participants in terms of the potential impacts of the proposed Project and any associated recommendations.

The database and mapping developed is the most useful tool for report writing as they contains all information in one place. The mapping included in the study report should be **composite maps** that show the combined data collected for each of the categories (e.g., animal harvesting, etc.) rather than maps showing the data collected from each individual participant. For any particularly sensitive sites that may have been documented and for which there are concerns related to confidentiality, it is best practice to apply a buffer (e.g., 500 m or 1 km) and randomize the centre of point data within that buffer for the purposes of reporting.

A report template that should be used to guide final reporting for the study is provided in **Appendix G**. The report template can be customized to suit the needs of the community; however, the general nature of information included in this report template should be included in the final report provided. In addition, and as noted in **Section 6.2**, the report should not contain participants' names for confidentiality purposes – identifiers like participant # should be used instead.

The MFFN Project Team requests that communities share preliminary composite maps and associated spatial data (with limited information included to protect sensitive and confidential information) as soon as they are available and prior to full reporting to support timely information sharing and enable meaningful consideration of Indigenous values in Project planning and the assessment processes. We also ask that a draft or interim report version is shared prior to a final report. This request is reflected in the IK Program schedule (see **Section 7**).

Please note: We will be providing communities with a template database (with limited information requirements to protect sensitive and confidential information) that should be used for sharing spatial data with the MFFN Project Team. All data shared with the MFFN Project Team will be strictly for the purposes of assessment and Project planning, including avoidance and impact mitigation measures, and will be protected according to the IK Sharing Agreement. If spatial data is not provided (i.e., only report maps are provided), it is important to note that the MFFN Project Team may need to digitize information shared in the report to support Project planning and identification of negative impact avoidance and mitigation measures.

7. Schedule

The proposed schedule for the IK Program and any Project-specific IK/ILRU studies that may be undertaken is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Schedule for the IK Program

Key Task/Deliverable	Date
Executed IK Sharing Agreements	Fall 2020
Start Project-specific IK/ILRU studies	Fall 2020
Sharing of existing IK-ILRU information that may be relevant and preliminary mapping completed for Project-specific IK/ILRU studies	As soon as possible
Draft IK/ILRU Study Report	March 2021
Final IK/ILRU Study Report	April 2021

8. Next Steps

As noted in **Section 4**, the IK and ILRU information shared with the MFFN Project Team will become an important part of the assessment processes – it will be used to support the selection of valued components and indicators, the description of existing environmental conditions, the characterization of the potential impacts of the proposed Project, the identification of measures to reduce the potential for negative effects (impact management measures) and enhance the potential benefits, and the development of monitoring programs. The MFFN Project Team will work with Indigenous communities to ensure that IK and ILRU information shared is appropriately used in the assessment process through

ongoing consultation and engagement activities and the identification of opportunities for collaboration as the assessment processes proceed.

9. References

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA). (2015). Technical Guidance for assessing the Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*. Draft for Public Comment, December, 2015. Retrieved from https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/iaac-acei/documents/policy-guidance/assessing-current-use-lands-resources-traditional-purposes/current_use_final_draft-eng.pdf.

Chiefs of Ontario (n.d.). Traditional Knowledge. Retrieved from http://www.chiefs-of-ontario.org/priorities/environment/traditional-knowledge/.

Tobias, T. (2000). Chief Kerry's Moose, a guidebook to land use and occupancy mapping, research design and data collection. Union of BC Indian Chiefs and Ecotrust Canada: Vancouver, BC.

Appendix A
Glossary



1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix A – Glossary

Aboriginal Interests: In the context of environmental assessment, Aboriginal interests are the interests that are specific to each Aboriginal group or First Nation that may be impacted by a proposed project, including but not limited to environmental, cultural, social, and legal interests.

Aboriginal Rights: Aboriginal rights are the customs, practices and traditions that are integral to a First Nation. These rights are recognized and protected under Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. Aboriginal rights vary from group to group depending on the customs, practices, traditions, treaties and agreements that have formed part of their distinctive cultures.

Assessment processes: Refers to the Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment processes that are required for the proposed Project. These assessment processes look at the potential positive and negative effects of the Project on valued components. These two assessment processes will be coordinated with the federal and provincial regulators and Indigenous communities, and will be undertaken concurrently (both processes will be completed at the same time).

Baseline conditions: Information about conditions in the environment or a community prior to a project being constructed.

Composite map: A map that combines and shows all data for a particular group of interview guide categories (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.) for all participants involved in the mapping exercise.

Consultation: A process of communication between parties that seeks to make clear the concerns of the parties about a particular issue and attempts to address or accommodate the concerns so that both parties are satisfied. With respect to Aboriginal rights, a component of the "Sparrow Test" that may be applied by governments to justify infringement of the rights.

Current use: Current use refers to how the use of lands and resources may be affected throughout the life of a project. This includes uses that are actively being carried out at the time of the assessment. It also includes uses that have ceased due to external factors if they could be expected to resume once conditions change, and uses that are likely to occur in a reasonably foreseeable future provided that they have continuity with traditional practices, traditions or customs (CEAA, 2015).

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+): Refers to an analytical process used to understand how diverse groups of women, men, and gender diverse people (including vulnerable groups) may experience a project and its potential impacts differently.

Indigenous Knowledge: Refers to Indigenous systems of knowledge as well as cultural practices related to the production of knowledge based on traditional belief systems, relationships to the environment, and community practices. It is the accumulated and living knowledge built upon the historic experiences of Peoples living on the land and adapting to social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political change (Chiefs of Ontario, n.d.). It includes knowledge about the natural environment (e.g., locations of caribou seasonal use and calving areas), the relationships between environmental changes and species or ecosystems, and how potential effects to the environment can be avoided or reduced.

Indigenous land and resource use: Refers to specific areas and resources used for traditional purposes when Indigenous peoples learn and practice their IK (Garvin et al. 2001). This includes the areas and sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering and the resources harvested, as well as cultural sites, features and practices. Sometimes referred to as Traditional Land Use.

Interested Indigenous communities: Refers to Indigenous communities that have the potential to be affected by the proposed Project and are interested in participating in the IK program for the Project.

Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (IK/ILRU) Study: Refer to a study that is undertaken to collect information about the traditional use of land and resources (e.g., hunting, trapping, cultural uses, etc.) by an Indigenous community. Study reports include both the information collected in text and the spatial data collected (locations of use) in maps.

Map scale: Refers to ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance of the ground. For example, if a map has a scale of 1:50,000, then 1 centimetre on the page represents 50,000 centimetres (50 metres) on the ground. Map scales can usually be found on the outer edge of a map, usually near the maps key.

Study areas (or spatial boundaries): Identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the assessment processes.

Temporal boundaries: Temporal means pertaining to time. Temporal boundaries refer to the time frames used to assess something. Temporal boundaries are often used to guide baseline information collection, as well as assessment processes in terms of project timelines (e.g., construction, operation) and associated potential impacts.

Treaty Rights: Rights that are described in a written agreement (e.g., treaty, land claim or self-government agreement) between a First Nation and the Crown and protected by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

Valued components: Refers to important components of the natural (wildlife, water, etc.) and human (social, cultural, economic) environment that could be impacted by a proposed project or activity.

Appendix B

Preliminary Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests Study Areas Memo



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info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
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Appendix B – Preliminary Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests Study Areas Memo

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 430 kilometres (km) northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The MFFN community is currently only accessible by air and a winter road. Given the unreliability of the winter road, MFFN is proposing an all-season Community Access Road (**the Project**). The Project will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network (Highway 643) to the south via the existing Painter Lake Road.

MFFN (the Proponent) has started a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (**the assessment processes**) to assess the potential effects and benefits related to the proposed Project. An important part of the assessment processes is collecting Indigenous Knowledge (IK), community knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use to help us understand baseline (existing) conditions, predict the potential effects of the Project, and determine appropriate impact management and monitoring measures. An IK and Consultation Program has been developed for the Project. These Programs will help us to collect and determine in discussion with your community how IK (e.g., natural environment information) and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project area (e.g., harvesting, cultural sites) will become part of the assessment processes and Project planning and design.

Please note that information and correspondence related to the IK program is considered part of the consultation and assessment processes for the all-season community access road to MFFN (the Project) only. The Northern Road Link is a separate project that will undergo a separate assessment.

Purpose of this Memo

We are currently working on defining study areas for the 'Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests' valued component, which tentatively includes:

Valued components are important components of the natural and human environment that could be impacted by a proposed project or activity.

- Indigenous Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, cultural and spiritual sites, quantity and quality of resources, etc.); and
- Cultural Continuity – ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions (experience of being on the land, ability to access preferred sites and resources, etc.).

Indicators for this valued component will be further described in the Terms of Reference and through the IK Program.

The purpose of this memo is to gather comments and feedback on the proposed study areas for this valued component. Note that these study areas are considered preliminary and we expect that inputs received will inform the final study areas. These study areas will also inform the IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies that may be completed by some communities in terms of the geographic extents used to collect information from community members during these studies.

It is important to note that different study areas will be used for the effects assessment for other valued components (e.g., wildlife, fish, vegetation, etc.). More information on the study areas used for these valued components and how they informed the study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component is provided later in this memo.

IK Program Summary

As per previous communications, there are two key components of the IK Program:

1. Collecting existing IK and Indigenous land and resource use information collected by communities for other purposes (e.g., community-based land use planning) that they choose to share with MFFN; and
2. Completing Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies with interested communities.

Please note that in addition to the IK Program, the Consultation Program serves as an important avenue for collecting concerns, perspectives, community knowledge and other information relevant to the Project from Indigenous communities in the Project area.

What is a Study Area?

Study areas identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the assessment processes. To capture the range of potential effects, the following study areas are typically used in assessment processes:

- **Project Study Area:** area of direct disturbance (the physical area required for Project construction and operation);

- **Local Study Area:** the area where the potential direct effects of the Project (e.g., direct effects on wildlife, vegetation and surface water associated with noise and vehicle emissions) may occur; and
- **Regional Study Area:** the area where the potential indirect effects of the Project (e.g., effects to Indigenous land and resource use as a result of changes in wildlife and fish and their habitats) may occur.

Study areas are generally defined for each of the valued components that will be assessed (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, fish, water, Indigenous Peoples, etc.). The Project Study Area will be the same for all valued components, and for the MFFN Project is defined as a 100 m wide right-of-way of the road alignments (i.e., Route Alternatives 1, 4 and 4-West) and temporary infrastructure. The proposed Route Alternatives are shown in **Figure 1** (appended). The size of the local and regional study areas may differ across the valued components depending on the geographic extent needed to understand the potential effects of the Project.

Please note that as further information is received about the proposed Project (e.g., technical studies, IK, etc.), it is anticipated that there will be ongoing adjustments to where Project components will be located. This allows MFFN to move the proposed Project away from important and/or sensitive features or areas. It is anticipated changes will occur within the 5 km wide corridors detailed in the Draft Terms of Reference; however, there is the possibility that changes could occur outside of the existing corridors. For example, based on preliminary construction investigations of route Alternative 4, the Engineering Team identified a new routing alternative (currently referred to as Alternative 4-West, see **Figure 1**). This new routing could result in a shorter crossing of the Ogoki River, and would provide access to an aggregate source that could eliminate the need for an additional haul road. As adjustments are made, we will share information so that feedback is based on accurate Project locations.

What Did We Consider When Defining the Preliminary Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests?

The selection of study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component must consider the geographical area needed to accurately assess potential effects that may result from the Project. Given that this valued component is closely tied to and dependent on other valued components of the natural environment (including surface water, wildlife, vegetation, fish, and air quality), we need to first have a sense of what the study areas for these natural environment valued components are.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the preliminary study areas that have been defined for some of the key natural environment valued components identified for the Project.

It is important to note that the study areas provided in Table 1 are considered preliminary and are subject to change based on review and inputs from federal and provincial regulators and Indigenous communities.

The Local Study Areas have been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential direct effects of the Project. For example, the Local Study Areas for fish and surface water are considered large enough to account for potential direct downstream/off-site effects. The Local Study Areas are also considered large enough to allow for potential adjustments to the road alignments to avoid sensitive features.

The Regional Study Areas have been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential indirect effects of the Project. A Cumulative Effects Assessment study area will be developed as part of the assessment.

Most of the Regional Study Areas for the Project have been defined based on quaternary watersheds, which provide useful assessment boundaries. To help define what these are, we need to first define what watersheds are in general. **Watersheds** are defined as the area where all of the water drains to the same place. They are categorized based on their size from largest to smallest:

Primary watersheds are the largest and made up of various smaller watersheds. The three primary watershed in Ontario are the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence, Southwestern Hudson Bay, and Nelson River watersheds.

Secondary watersheds are generally large river or lake systems. There are 28 secondary watershed in Ontario (e.g., Albany River Watershed).

Tertiary watersheds range in size from 700 – 31,000 km^2. There are about 145 tertiary watersheds in Ontario (e.g., Lower Ogoki and Upper Albany Makokibatan Watersheds).

Quaternary watersheds make up tertiary watersheds. They tend to be from 50 – 200 km^2 in size but can be larger. There are over 1,000 quaternary watersheds in Ontario (e.g., Wabassi River Outlet, Gourlie Creek Outlet).

Table 1. Preliminary Study Areas for Other Key Valued Components for the Project

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Fish and Fish Habitat	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure.

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Surface Water	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas). *Surface water refers to all aboveground waters including lakes, rivers, wetlands, etc.*	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignment and temporary infrastructure. The Regional Study Area for Surface Water also encompasses the Regional Study Areas of other Valued Components that either affect surface water or are affected by surface water (e.g., Fish and Fish Habitat).
Vegetation	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure.
Wildlife (General)	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas). *General refers to all wildlife other than wolverine, caribou and moose.*	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure. Watersheds provide a natural transition area to help identify long-range, indirect effects the project may have on wildlife surrounding the community access road.
Wildlife (Wolverine)	10 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas) given the large home range for the species.	Includes the tertiary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure. Indirect effects to wolverine are more likely to be defined by tertiary watershed boundaries due to their larger home range.

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Ungulates (moose & caribou)	MOOSE: 2.5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas). CARIBOU: 35 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	MOOSE: Coincides with wildlife management unit (WMU) 17 and part of WMU 1D (proposed route in WMU 1D with 16 km buffer). Based on the fact that moose in Ontario are managed at the WMU level. CARIBOU: Coincides with the three caribou ranges in the region (Missisa Range, Nipigon Range, and Pagwachuan Range).
Air Quality	5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas), based on provincial recommendations that effects are assessed up to 5 km from an emissions source.	Not applicable since effects not expected beyond the Local Study Area.
Noise	1 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	2.5 km buffer around Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).
Physiography & Groundwater	2.5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Cultural Heritage	5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	1 km buffer around the Local Study Area.

Preliminary Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

Preliminary study areas have been identified based on community input received to date, best practices, and the preliminary study areas identified for the other valued components (refer to **Table 1**). These preliminary study areas are described in **Table 2** below with associated rationale, and shown in **Figure 1** (appended).

The proposed Local Study Area has been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential direct effects of the Project. It is also considered large enough to allow for flexibility to accommodate potential changes to the road alignment options (i.e., Route Alternatives 1, 4, and 4-West) that may be required based on the results of on-going studies inputs received during the IK and Consultation Programs. The Regional Study Area has been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential indirect effects of the Project.

As noted previously, these study areas will also inform any IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies completed for the Project. It is also important to note that while these preliminary study areas are intended to guide data collection in terms of site- or area-specific Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project, collecting IK that is more general (e.g., habitat values important for caribou) is also an important part of the program and will become part of the assessment processes (including baseline conditions, effects assessment and identification of impact management measures).

Table 2. Preliminary Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

Proposed Study Area	Geographic Extent	Rationale
Local Study Area	5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	The Local Study Area allows the MFFN Project Team to gather specific information that can be used to help Project design by avoiding or mitigating effects to sensitive features. It also corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Local Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, general wildlife, moose, and air quality valued components. It has been defined based on the key components that may be relied on (surface water, fish, vegetation, general wildlife and moose) or considered to influence (air quality) Indigenous culture and/or land and resource use. Matching with the Local Study Areas for surface water and fish is also considered appropriate given key concerns related to potential effects on water, which all other natural components are reliant on, as described during consultation with Indigenous communities to date.
Regional Study Area	Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the road alignments.	The Regional Study Area allows the MFFN Project Team to gather information at a larger scale to better understand potential indirect effects on the valued components specific to Indigenous people. It corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Regional Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, and general wildlife valued components given that these components may be relied on by Indigenous peoples for cultural and land and resource purposes. Matching with the Regional Study Areas for surface water and fish is also considered appropriate given key concerns related to potential effects on water, which all other natural components are reliant on, as described during consultation with Indigenous communities to date.

Next Steps

Thank you for reviewing the Preliminary Study Areas Memo. We look forward to your comments and feedback on the proposed study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component. **We respectfully request any feedback, comments, and/or supporting information or documentation on the preliminary study areas are provided by September 25, 2020.**

Comments, questions, information and feedback can be directed to the IK Program Leads:

- Bob Baxter, MFFN Advisor [redacted]
- Larissa Mikkelsen, MFFN Advisor [redacted]

While we recognize that many communities have been affected by COVID-19, we are committed to working with and supporting communities in participating in the Consultation and IK Programs through this time. We want to provide as much time as possible to complete any Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies that may be undertaken as part of the IK Program. We greatly appreciate your timely feedback.

Sincerely,

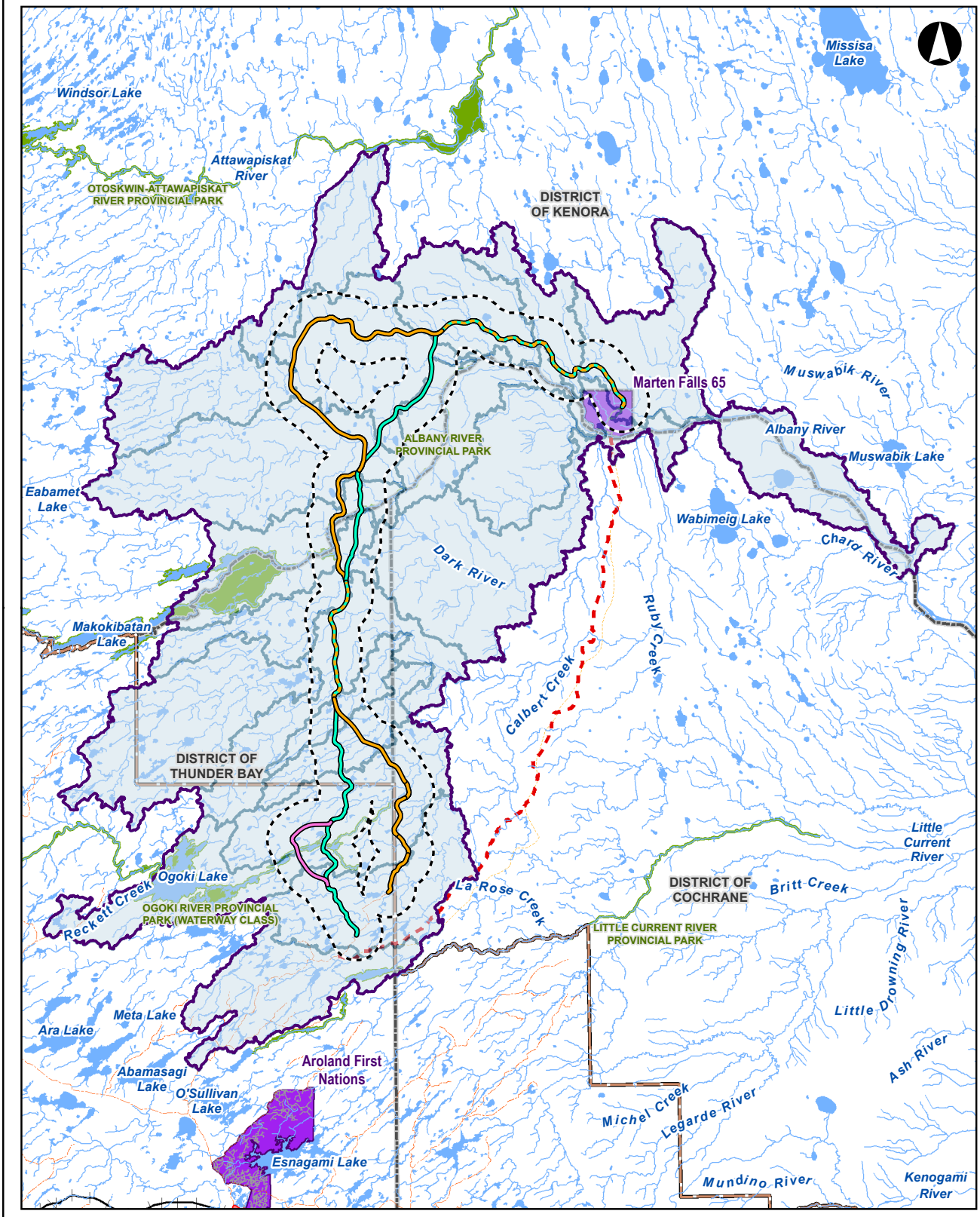
[redacted]

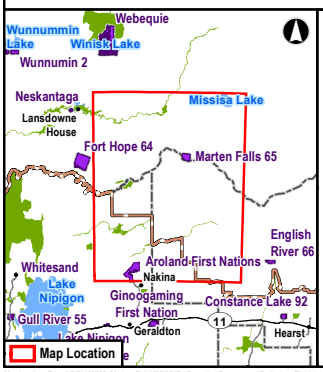
Qasim Saddique
Project Director

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

On behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team





Legend

- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area

Route Label

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 4 West
- Alternative 1 and Alternative 4

General Features

- Highway
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Quaternary Watershed
- Provincial Park

Data Sources:
Basedata - Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM/Dillon 2019
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DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Preliminary Study Areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Valued Component

0 5 10 20 30 40
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2020	1:740,000 * when printed 11"x17"	P#:188898	Rev:00

DILLON CONSULTING

Figure 1 - Revised October 2020

Appendix C

Participant Informed Consent Form

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Appendix C – Participant Informed Consent Form

The following provides an example participant informed consent form that could be used for your Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Study.

I _____ (name) give permission for _____ (name) to interview me on this day _____ (today's date) for the Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Study for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project.

I understand that the information I provide in this interview is being collected by the Marten Falls First Nation Project Team and their representatives to help them understand:

- The environmental conditions in the area of the project, both in the past and present;
- Indigenous Knowledge that should become part of the project environmental/impact assessment processes;
- Concerns about how the project could negatively impact the natural environment (land, water and animals) and [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] cultural activities and culturally important places, including places that community members use for hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering; and
- How potential negative impacts could be avoided or reduced.

I understand that the information collected will be used to:

- Establish the baseline (historical and existing) conditions and inform studies of species and lands and how they may be affected by the project;
- Identify sites and areas that are important to [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] and could potentially be negatively impacted by the project;
- Support the assessment of potential project impacts on [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*];
- Support the regulatory requirements for the environmental/impact assessment processes in terms of consultation and engagement;
- Inform the project route alignment (where the road will go) so that the project can be designed to avoid or reduce negative impacts wherever possible; and
- Support [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] in building a database of [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] Indigenous Knowledge and land and resource use information that could be used for other community purposes (with my approval to do so first).

By signing below, I understand that:

1) I give my consent to have my words and responses recorded on maps and in notes, and to using audio and video equipment only if I feel comfortable and approve here: ☐ Yes ☐ No
2) I am free to not respond to any of the questions asked and stop the interview at any point without any consequences;
3) I will retain ownership over the information I provide and any recordings made of my participation;
4) I give permission for my words and statements to be used in reports for the environmental/impact assessment processes;
5) [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] may use the information I provide for defending and communicating the rights and interests of community members during regulatory and negotiation processes;
6) I can remain anonymous in that my name will be protected and will not be used in any reports that contain information from this interview;
7) I give consent to have photographs taken of me and that these may be used in study materials (e.g., the report) only if I feel comfortable and approve here: ☐ Yes ☐ No
8) The information collected (e.g., maps, tapes, reports, etc.) will be returned to [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] for storage and archival, and will not be used for any other purposes without my permission or the permission of my descendants.

_____	_____	_____
Participant (Print Name)	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Interviewer (Print Name)	Signature	Date

Appendix D

Guidance for Collecting Information on Community Culture & Lifestyle (Past and Present)



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Appendix D – Guidance for Collecting Information on Community Culture & Lifestyle (Past and Present)

The following questions should be used to guide and support general information gathering on community cultural and lifestyle in both the past and today. Specific questions related to the proposed Project area are contained in Appendices E and F.

1. What is the history of your community and/or what are important dates in the history of your community?

2. How would you describe the traditional way of life of your community and its members before any significant changes (e.g., European settlement, residential school system, etc.) took place in terms of:
    a. How was the land important to the community and culture?
    b. How did community members use the land and its resources each season?
    c. What was an ordinary day like for a women? For a man? For children?
    d. How was your culture (including language) shared and transmitted through the use of lands and resources?
    e. How were land use and land management decisions made? What governance system, clan system, family system, and/or traditional or natural laws were in place and guided land and resource use?

3. How has your community changed over time in terms of:
    a. Importance of the land to your community and culture today?
    b. How community members generally use the lands and resources today? Men? Women? Children?
    c. How is your culture (including language) shared and transmitted through the use of lands and resources today?
    d. What aspects of the traditional governance system (e.g., clan system, family system) and/or laws (e.g., natural laws) are still in place or are being revived in the community?

4. What historical and/or cumulative effects (e.g., dams, residential schools, day schools, reserve system, establishment of the registered trapline system, mineral development, etc.) led or contributed to these changes in the traditional way of life and culture?
    a. When did key changes take place?

The following questions aim to provide an understanding of how much food eaten today is wild versus store bought, and how much this has changed over time compared to the past for a better understanding of true baseline conditions.

5. How much of your food today (%) is from wild animals and plants (including berries) compared to store bought food?
    a. Which ones are most important?
    b. Roughly how much of each animal do you hunt/trap/fish each year today (e.g., how many moose per year)?
6. How much of your food in the past (%) was from wild animals and plants (including berries)?
    c. When was this?
    d. Which ones were most important and in what season?
    e. Roughly how much of animal did you hunt/trap/fish per year? How many plants and berries (in pounds or however you would explain it)?

Appendix E

IK/ILRU Question Guide

1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix E – IK/ILRU Question Guide

The following question guide should be used to support the collection of Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use relevant to the proposed Project and within the Local and Regional Study Areas. The guide begins with an example script that could be used to introduce the purpose of the interview, followed by a set of questions (general and more site-specific ones) that should be used based on the information we have been asked to provide by provincial and federal regulators.

Introductory Script

My name is [INSERT INTERVIEWER NAME] and my co-researcher is [INSERT CO-RESEARCHER NAME]. We are working on behalf of [NAME OF YOUR COMMUNITY] to gather information on your knowledge of and experience in the area of the proposed Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Project.

The Project involves the development of an all-season road to connect Marten Falls First Nation to Highway 643 to the south using the existing Painter Lake Road. The environmental assessment that is being done will look at the existing natural and human environments in the area of the proposed Project and the potential negative and positive impacts of the Project on these environments, including Indigenous people. The information you provide today will be used by [NAME OF YOUR COMMUNITY] to support the protection of important sites and areas and your culture and values.

The interview will take up to [INSERT HOW MANY HOURS THE INTERVIEW WILL BE]. We will ask you a number of questions about your knowledge, experience and land and resource use in the local and regional study areas being used to assess potential impacts on Indigenous peoples. The questions are based on the type of information we are being asked to provide for the assessment process by federal and provincial regulators. The study areas are shown on these maps where we will mark up sites you have used in the past or currently use for hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering. *[Review the maps showing the local and regional study areas so the participant gets an understanding of the areas]*.

You can decline any of the questions we ask if you would prefer not to answer. All information and files from today's session will be stored and managed by [NAME OF YOUR COMMUNITY]. We also have a consent form that explains exactly how the information you provide may be used. We would like to review it with you now. *[Review the participant consent form now and determine if the participant provides consent to be video or audio taped during the session.]*

We will begin with some general questions about your background. Then we will move into more specific questions about your knowledge and experience in the local and regional study areas, both in the past and present. We will end the session with questions about your perspectives on the potential

negative or positive impacts of the proposed Project on your Aboriginal and Treaty rights, and how any negative impacts could be avoided or reduced and any positive impacts could be enhanced. If there is anything that we don't ask you about but you think should be included in final study report, please let us know.

Once we have completed all interviews for this study, we will be taking the information collected and show it on maps like this so that the road can be designed to avoid sites and areas that should be protected. You will be provided with a copy of the map developed from the information we collect today to confirm we have documented it correctly before it is reported on.

Do you have any questions before we begin? *[Answer any questions the participant may have before beginning].*

Interview Guide

[Mark down the following as you begin the interview]

Today's date:
Time:
Location:
Participant ID #[1]:
Gender (male/female):
Interviewer:
Co-researcher/note taker:
Age Category: Under 18 ☐ Elder ☐ Other ☐

Background Information

1. What is your full name?
2. What year were your born or how old are you?
3. What languages do you speak?
    a. For any language other than English, how often do you speak it? (e.g., some of the time, most of the time, 50% of the time, etc.)

[1] *Either assign a new # to the participant or use the # that has been used for the participant in previous studies or interviews)*

Introductory Questions

The following questions are intended to give use a sense of your experience, or the experience of your family or relations, in the Local and Regional Study Areas for the proposed Project.

1. Have you ever used sites or areas within the Local or Regional Study Areas for hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, or cultural/spiritual purposes?
    a. If yes, which activities?
    b. If no, why?
2. Have your family or other relations ever used sites of areas within the Local or Regional Study Areas for hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, or cultural/spiritual purposes?
    a. If yes, which activities?
    b. If no, why?
3. Have you ever done any commercial trapping or fishing in the Local or Regional Study Areas?
    a. If yes, where and when?

Animal Harvesting – Hunting & Trapping

General Questions *(Could be used during workshops or focus groups)*

1. Which animals (wildlife, birds) are culturally or spiritually significant to you or your community and why?
2. Which animals are harvested and how?
3. What time of year (season) do you hunt?
    a. Trap?
4. How important are these animals to your daily life and why?
5. What do you look for or what is important when looking for sites and areas to hunt or trap these animals (e.g., certain trees, landscape features, muskeg, quiet place, etc.)?
6. Who taught you to hunt or trap these animals?
7. Do you teach others to hunt or trap these animals?

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any places in the Local or Regional Study Area where you have killed or trapped animals?
    a. Which animals/species?
    b. When (year or decade)?
    c. Why did you harvest it (e.g., for food, for ceremony, for medicine, etc.)?
2. Do you continue to use this site for hunting or trapping?
    a. If so, how often?
    b. If not, why not?

3. Are there any key sensitive areas within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for hunting or trapping that should be protected?

Fish Harvesting

General Questions *(Could be used during workshops or focus groups)*

8. Which fish are culturally or spiritually significant to you or your community and why?
9. Which fish are harvested and how?
10. What time of year (season) do you fish?
11. How important are these fish to your daily life and why?
12. What do you look for or what is important when looking for sites and areas to fish (e.g., water or landscape features, quiet place, etc.)?
13. Who taught you to fish?
14. Do you teach others to fish?

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

4. Can you show us any places in the Local or Regional Study Area where you have harvested fish?
    a. Which fish/species?
    b. When (year or decade)?
    c. Why did you harvest it (e.g., for food, for ceremony, for medicine, etc.)?
5. Do you continue to use this site for fishing?
    a. If so, how often?
    b. If not, why not?
6. Are there any key sensitive areas within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for fishing that should be protected?

Plant Harvesting

General Questions *(Could be used during workshops or focus groups)*

1. Which plants (berries, trees, moss, medicinal plants, mushrooms, other plant materials) are culturally important or significant to your community and why?
2. Which plants are picked/gathered and how?
3. How important are these plants to your daily life?
4. What do you look for or what is important when looking for sites and areas to pick/gather/collect plants (e.g., certain trees, landscape features, muskeg, quiet place, etc.)?
5. Who taught you to pick/gather these plants?
6. Do you teach others to pick/gather these plants?

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us places in the Local or Regional Study Area where you have picked/gathered plants, including berries, trees, moss, medicinal plants, mushrooms, other plant materials?
    a. Which plants?
    b. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    c. Why did you pick/gather it (e.g., for food, for ceremony, for medicine, etc.)?
2. Do you continue to use this site/area for plant picking/gathering?
    a. If so, how often?
    b. If not, why not?
3. Are there any key sensitive areas within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for plant/berry picking that should be protected?

Cultural/Spiritual/Sacred Sites

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Do you know of any cultural sites (including gathering and ceremonial sites, teaching sites, traditional meeting place, sweat lodge, shaking tent sites, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that are important to you or your community?
    a. Who uses this site?
    b. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    c. Why is this site important?
    d. Who taught you about this site?
    e. Is the site still used today?
        i. If so, how often?
        ii. If not, why not?
2. Do you know of any spiritual or sacred sites (burial places, birthing places, sites where ashes were placed, sacred rock, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that are important to you or your community?
    a. Who uses this site?
    b. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    c. Why is this site important?
    d. Who taught you about this site?
3. Do you know of any sites or places within the Local or Regional Study Area that have stories, legends or special knowledge associated with them that are important to you or your community?
    a. Why is this site important?
    b. Who taught or told you about this site or place?
    c. How do you or your community members use this site (e.g., share stories, share language, teach others, etc.)?

4. Do you know of any historical sites (e.g., archaeological site, pictograph, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that are important to you or your community?
    a. Why is this site important?

Traditional Names/Place Names

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Do you know of any sites or places within the Local or Regional Study Area that have traditional names or special place names in your traditional language?
    a. Do you use this site?
        i. If yes, how and when?

Habitation

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any places within the Local or Regional Study Area that you have stayed overnight (e.g., cabin, camp, tent site)?
    a. How many times have you stayed here (once, several times, each year) and when (year or decade)?
    b. Why have you stayed here?
    c. Is this place important to you or your community?
        i. If yes, why?

Travel

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any trails or routes within the Local or Regional Study Area that you have travelled on foot or by vehicle (quad, snowmobile) to access sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, picking/gathering, camping, or cultural purposes?
    a. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    b. When did you first use this route and when did you last use this route?
    c. What did you use this route for (e.g., to access a hunting site, to access a spiritual site)?
2. Can you show us any routes within the Local or Regional Study Area that you have travelled along water (creeks, lakes, rivers) by boat to access sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, picking/gathering, camping, or cultural purposes?
    a. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    b. When did you first use this route and when did you last use this route?
    c. What did you use this route for (e.g., to access a hunting site, to access a spiritual site)?

3. Do you know of any old land or water routes within the Local or Regional Study Area that used to be used by community members/your ancestors in the past?

Points of Interest

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any points of interest (e.g., cache, dangerous area) or environmental features (e.g., esker, pond, lake, rapids, waterfall) that are important to you or your community?
    a. Why is it important?
    b. Who taught you about this site?
    c. Do you or anyone in your community use this site today?
        i. If so, how often?
        ii. If not, why not?
2. Are there any sources of water (e.g., lake, river, creek, spring, artesian well, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for drinking water or for water for cultural or spiritual uses?

Fish & Wildlife Use Areas

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

7. Do you know of any specific locations or areas of good habitat or places that are important for wildlife (e.g., moose, caribou, birds), fish, or plants within the Local or Regional Study Area? These may include fish spawning areas, calving areas, mating areas, mineral licks, seasonal use areas, nesting areas, dens, etc.
8. Do you know of any routes used by wildlife or fish to migrate or move across an area within the Local or Regional Study Area?

Appendix F

Potential Impacts Question Guide



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Appendix F – Potential Impacts Question Guide

The following question guide should be used to support the collection of perspectives on the potential positive or negative impacts of the project based on the information we have been asked to provide by provincial and federal regulators.

Potential Impacts & Cumulative Effects

1. Based on your understanding of the proposed Project, do you have any concerns that the Project may impact the following, and if so how:
    a. Wildlife/animals?
    b. Fish?
    c. Plants?
    d. Cultural or spiritual sites?
    e. The natural environment, including air and water?
2. Do you think the proposed Project may impact (positively or negatively) the following, and if so how:
    a. The availability of lands and resources for Indigenous uses (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.)?
    b. The quality of resources (animals, plants, fish etc.) available for Indigenous uses (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.)?
    c. Access to lands and resources for Indigenous uses (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.)?
    d. Culturally important sites and areas?
    e. Your experience of being on the land?
    f. Your ability to practice, teach and pass on your culture or language?
3. Do you think the proposed Project may have any other impacts on you or your community?
    a. If so, what and how?
4. Do you think the proposed Project may contribute to any cumulative effects that have already impacted you or your community?
    a. If so, what?

Opportunities for Mitigation and/or Enhancement

1. Do you have any suggestions for how any potential negative impacts could be avoided or minimized, and if so how?
2. Do you have any suggestions for how any potential positive impacts on your or your community could be increased or enhanced, and if so how?

Appendix G

Study Report Template



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Appendix G – Study Report Template

The following study report template could be used to support reporting for your IK/ILRU study. The template has been developed based on the information we have been asked to provide by provincial and federal regulators. The MFFN Project Team recognizes that this template may need to be customized to suit the needs of your community.

1. Introduction

This is where you can provide an introduction to your community-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (IK/ILRU) Study.

1.1 Project Description

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 430 kilometres (km) northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The MFFN community is currently only accessible by air and a winter road. Given the unreliability of the winter road, MFFN is proposing an all-season Community Access Road (the Project). The Project will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network (Highway 643) to the south via the existing Painter Lake Road.

1.2 Regulatory Requirements

The information contained in this report will be governed by the IK Sharing Agreement and will help to inform the Provincial Environmental Assessment as outlined in the Approved Terms of Reference (ToR) and the Federal Impact Assessment as outlined in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (the assessment processes). The assessment processes will assess both the potential Project effects and benefits and will inform Project planning and design.

2. Study Methodology

2.1 Literature Review

There is where you can include a description of a literature review that was completed for the IK/ILRU Study if applicable (include in references list in Section 10).

2.2 Temporal and Spatial Boundaries

This is where you can describe the temporal and spatial boundaries that your community used for your IK/ILRU Study if different than what is presented below. If your community uses different temporal and spatial boundaries, please provide the rationale.

2.2.1 Temporal Boundaries

The following time periods were used to guide baseline information collection:

- **Past Use**: Land and resource use after 1947 (when the registered trapline system in Ontario was implemented) up to 2008 (when the landscape and local economy really started to change as a result of mineral discoveries).
- **Current Use**: Land and resource use from 2008 up to present day and into the reasonably foreseeable future.

2.2.2 Spatial Boundaries

The spatial boundaries for the IK/ILRU study were defined as:

- **Local Study Area:** 5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).
- **Regional Study Area:** Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the Route Alternatives.

2.3 Data Collection Approach

2.3.1 Previously Collected Data

Description of existing data that is relevant to the Project including maps/shapefiles. Please see IK Guidance Document for further information.

2.3.2 Participant Selection

*Please include a description of how participants were selected considering GBA+ requirements and if and how different genders and age groups were factored into the selection of participants. Please see **Section 6.1** of the IK Guidance Document for further information.*

2.3.3 Data Collection

Please include a description of how data was collected (e.g., interviews, workshops, focus groups, etc.). Please see IK Guidance Document for further information.

2.4 Data Validation

Please include a brief description on how data and information was validated. Please see IK Guidance Document for further information.

3. [INSERT FIRST NATION] Lands

This where we are asking you to provide information on your First Nation lands that includes but is not limited to:

- *Traditional Territory including a description and map if applicable*
- *Treaty Lands including information on your First Nation's unique Treaty history*
- *Reserve Lands including a description and map*
- *Specific and Comprehensive Land Claims*

4. Community Culture and Lifestyle - Past and Present

This where we are asking you to provide information that was collected from the questions found in ***Appendix D – Guidance for Collecting Information on Community Culture and Lifestyle (Past and Present).*** *Including but not limited to:*

- *History of your community*
- *Important historical dates within your community*
- *Description of your traditional way of life*
- *Importance of land to the community and culture*
- *Description of seasonal land and resources use*
- *Description of an ordinary day for women, men, Elders, children, others*
- *Important cultural traditions and how they are taught and handed down*
- *Governance systems and traditional laws related to land use and management*
- *Changes over time within your community in terms of cultural practices, traditional governance, etc.*
- *What specific events or changes (e.g., dams, residential schools, day schools, reserve system, establishment of the registered trap line system, etc.) led or contributed to these changes in the traditional way of life and culture?*

- *Important legends or stories that are significant and help explain your community's culture (including ties to the land and resources*
- *Wild vs. Store Bought Foods (% from wild animals and plants compared to store bought food in the past versus present, etc.)*

5. IK/LRU Baseline Information

This where we are asking you to provide information that was collected from the questions found in ***Appendix E – IK/ILRU Question Guide****. The following sub-headings are based on the categories in the IK Guidance Document and on the need to collect both general (non-site specific information) and site specific information and are intended for guidance only. We recognize that you may prefer to organize your information differently.*

5.1 Animal Harvesting – Hunting & Trapping

5.1.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

- *May include information on: animals that are of cultural importance, general habitat needs of certain animals, how harvested animals are prepared and what they are used for (e.g., food, ceremonial purposes, etc.), observations of how animal populations have changed in terms of numbers of areas used, etc.*

5.1.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

- *Includes locations of Indigenous land and resource use within the Local or Regional Study Areas*
- *Includes locations of important environmental values (e.g., moose winter use areas, fish spawning areas, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Areas*
- *Includes mapping of documented uses and values with any buffers for sensitive information as appropriate/where required*

5.2 Fish Harvesting (Fish and Fish Habitat)

5.2.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.2.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.3 Plant Harvesting (Vegetation)

5.3.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.3.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.4 Cultural/Spiritual/Sacred Sites

5.4.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.4.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.5 Traditional Names/Place Names

5.5.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.5.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.6 Habitation

5.6.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.6.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.7 Travel

5.7.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.7.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.8 Points Interest

5.8.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.8.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.9 Fish and Wildlife Use Area

5.9.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.9.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

6. Potential Project-Related Impacts

*This where we are asking you to provide information that was collected from the questions found in **Appendix F – Potential Impacts Question Guide**. This information can be described quantitatively or qualitatively. Information on impacts and or/ changes, both positive and negative, can include but is not limited to:*

- *Sites and areas (ha) used for traditional activities (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering)*
- *Availability of lands and resources for traditional activities*
- *Quality of resources for traditional activities*
- *Access to lands and resources for traditional activities*
- *Loss of or change to culturally important sites and areas (e.g., ceremonial sites, sacred areas, place names, teaching sites)*
- *Sufficiency of lands and resources for cultural practices*
- *Experience of being on the land*
- *Changes to cultural traditions*

7. Recommendations

This is where we are asking you to provide any preliminary recommendations or mitigation measures, and/or any other additional comments you would like to provide the MFFN Project Team to consider.

8. Summary of Impacts and Recommendations

This is where you can provide a summary of preliminary potential impacts and recommendations (e.g. mitigation measures) your community would like to highlight or raise with the MFFN Project Team.

Project Component	Potential Impacts to Environmental Resources	Potential Impacts to XX First Nation	Recommendations

9. Closure

This is where you could provide any other closing remarks your community would like to make.

10. References

Please include a list of references used in your IK/ILRU Study.

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Nov 24, 2022 at 9:38 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]

Hello Adena,

I just wanted to send a quick email to let you know that your questions about the Community Coordinator Program have been received, I am just in the process of confirming my response with the Project Team. I will provide some answers to your questions as soon as possible.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR - Public Information Centre #4 and Webinar Series

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Mon, Nov 28, 2022 at 3:28 PM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley
Cc: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Good Afternoon Chief Wesley,

I hope all is well. I gave you a call today but was unable to reach you, so I am sending this follow up email.

We have a few updates about the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project (MFFN CAR):

Public Information Centre #4
The MFFN CAR Project Team is hosting its fourth Public Information Centre (PIC) on December 7th in Thunder Bay and December 8th in Geraldton. A Notice for the PIC is available at the link below, in English, Ojibway, Oji-Cree, Cree and French versions. Please feel welcome to share this notice with others you think may be interested.

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#pic4

Wednesday, December 7, 2022
Best Western Plus Nor'Wester Hotel & Conference Centre
2nd Floor (Room: Pointe Du Meuron)
2080 Hwy 61
Thunder Bay, Ontario
5:00* – 8:00 p.m.

Thursday, December 8, 2022
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
4:00* – 7:00 p.m.

Valued Components Webinars/Videos
The MFFN CAR Project has started a web series on what we are studying ("valued components"). The next webinar is on Tuesday November 29 at 4 p.m. on Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat. Please visit the link below to pre-register and find the access link to the webinar. If you missed the first webinar on Animals and Wildlife (including moose, caribou and
animals with fur) the recording is available here: https://vimeo.com/showcase/mffn-webinars.http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/

Should you have any questions or concerns, or would like to discuss anything related to the MFFN CAR Project, please reach out to the contact information below.

Sincerely,
Jodi Miles
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

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BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea <[redacted]> Tue, Dec 13, 2022 at 6:44 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <gaius.wesley@kfnation.ca>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Hello Adena and everyone,

So great to hear from you. Thank you for these. We will review and get back to you asap.

Have a great evening,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR - Interim Record of Consultation and Engagement and Milestone #1 Report Follow Up

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Thu, Dec 15, 2022 at 3:52 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>

Hello Adena,

Thank you for your confirmation!

Jodi
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Team
[Quoted text hidden]

Subject: Save the Date Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Forum - February 2023

MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca> Tue, Dec 20, 2022, 9:06 AM
to

You are viewing an attached message. Dillon Consulting Limited Mail can't verify the authenticity of attached messages.

Good Afternoon,

On behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project, please find attached a Save the Date for an upcoming Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Forum to be held in Thunder Bay in early February. Further information to come in January.

We wish you and your community a peaceful holiday and a prosperous New Year!

--

MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/
Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

One attachment • Scanned by Gmail



ABORIGINAL AND TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD (CAR) • **WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD** (WSR) • **NORTHERN ROAD LINK** (NRL)

SAVE THE DATE

2-DAY
ABORIGINAL AND TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS FORUM

HOSTED BY
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Thunder Bay
Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre
555 Arthur St W

February 8 & 9
Travel day: February 7th

The Province will fund up to 2 - 3 Participants from your community to attend in person.
*Funding includes **Travel**, **Accommodation** and **Meals.***

The forum provides a private and inclusive space for representatives of your community to meet with representatives from the Province of Ontario and CAR, NRL, WSR Project Teams to:

- **Develop a shared understanding of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights within each Project area(s)**
- **Identify community-specific contexts and values associated with Aboriginal and Treaty Rights in the Project area(s)**
- **Share information about the Projects**
- **Discuss the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Assessment Processes**

Please note, the purpose of this forum is to discuss Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, and not to collect Indigenous Knowledge.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU THERE!

A formal invitation with additional details will follow in
January 2023

For further information please contact:

The Province of Ontario: EA.Partipciant.Fund@ontario.ca
CAR: Andrea Nokleby: anokleby@dillon.ca
WSR: Mark Knell: mark.knell@snclavalin.com
NRL: Mishal Naseer: mnaseer@dillon.ca

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD

NRL Northern Road Link

Ontario

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, January 5, 2023 4:07 PM
To: [redacted]; [redacted]; Ross, Kathryn; [redacted]
Subject: Webinar on Ungulates & Furbearers: Thank you for joining

Thank you for registering and / or attending the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Webinar Series on Ungulates (moose and caribou) & Furbearers. In the webinar we discussed why these topics are important to the planning of the access road, provided an overview of related field studies and shared some preliminary findings. The recording of this webinar, and others, can be viewed here.

If you are interested in Ungulates (moose and caribou) & Furbearers and would like to discuss these topics in more detail, we would love to speak with you!

Please reach out to schedule a time to chat; your feedback, experience and insights are important to us.

We look forward to connecting with you!

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

P.S. Our next webinar is January 10 at 4 p.m. EST on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. Register here.

--
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/
Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Tue, Jan 10, 2023 at 6:47 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Bob [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Adena,

Happy New Year. We hope everyone is doing well. Thank you very much for providing the updated IK Sharing Agreement and Funding Agreement. The Project Team is in agreement with your changes. I have attached PDF versions of both documents for Kashechewan's signature. Please note that on the IK Sharing Agreement I changed the year from 2022 to 2023 and I have added in one more signature line to the "Recipients".

Upon receipt we will sign and return to you a fully executed copy of both agreements. We will then process the initial funding payment.

Would you like to set up a time to discuss the IK Program including schedule, and answer any questions the community may have? If so, please let me know some dates/times that work for Kashechewan and I will get that organized.

Also, just before the break we shared a "Save the Date" with Kashechewan First Nation for an upcoming 2 Day Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interest Forum in Thunder Bay related to the CAR. Another invitation will be coming out shortly that provides more information. Please let me know if you have any questions on that. We are hoping representatives from Kashechewan will be able to attend.

Thank you and take care,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
T - [redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

Final - Confidential Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement - Kashechewan - 2023.pdf
11K

Final - MFFN CAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement - Kashechewan - 2023.pdf
23K

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Consultation and Engagement Reports

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Jan 11, 2023 at 4:20 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]

Hello Adena,

Thank you for your response. I can certainly include you and Enoch in the phone calls and emails to Chief Wesley. I will also ensure that Enoch receives the communications from the MFFN CAR project email as well.

Thanks,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]
--
Vacation Notice: December 21, 2022 - January 2, 2023

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Subject: Save the Date Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Forum - February 2023

MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad… Fri, Jan 13, 11:07 AM (10 days ago)
to ea.participant.fund

You are viewing an attached message. Dillon Consulting Limited Mail can't verify the authenticity of attached messages.

Good Afternoon,

Happy New Year!

On behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project, please find attached an invitation for an upcoming Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum that is being held in Thunder Bay on February 8 & 9, 2023. Information on participant funding and how to RSVP is included in the invitation. Additional contact information is also included in the invitation.

We look forward to seeing you there.

--

MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

One attachment • Scanned by Gmail



ABORIGINAL AND/OR TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD (WSR) • **MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD** (MFFN CAR) • **NORTHERN ROAD LINK** (NRL)

YOU ARE INVITED!

2-DAY ABORIGINAL AND/OR TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS FORUM

HOSTED BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Thunder Bay
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555 Arthur Street West

February, 8 & 9 2023

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Who Should Attend from your Community

Representatives who are knowledgeable about and comfortable speaking to the Rights and Interests of your community in any of the Project areas are encouraged to attend.

RSVP to ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca by January 27th
(note that you can still attend without an RSVP)

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
NRL Northern Road Link
Ontario

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- **9:00** Welcome and Opening Ceremony
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- Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
- Province of Ontario
- Consulting Teams: Dillon Consulting Limited, AECOM, SNC-Lavalin

For further information please contact:

The Province of Ontario: ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca
MFFN CAR: Andrea Nokleby: anokleby@dillon.ca
WSR: Michael Fox: michael.fox@indigenousengagement.ca
NRL: Mishal Naseer: mnaseer@dillon.ca

RSVP to ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca by January 27th *(note that you can still attend without an RSVP)*

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
NRL Northern Road Link
Ontario

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Wed, Jan 18, 2023 at 12:01 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt
Cc: " [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique < [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Good Morning Adena and Everyone,

Just wanted to follow up and let you know that we are coordinating signs off and should have these back to you shortly.

Have a great day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Fri, Jan 27, 2023 at 2:40 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>, "Fisken, Avril" <[redacted]>, "Ross, Kathryn" <[redacted]>, Jennifer Bruin <[redacted]>

Hello Adena,

I am sending this email to provide answers to your questions about the Community Coordinator program. To answer your first question, the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator varies from the provincially-funded position in its distribution of funding, as community members can be paid directly by the MFFN CAR Project Team. It is a similar role in terms of responsibilities, which I provide details on below. To answer your second question, funds from the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator program can be used to supplement an existing coordinator and / or used once the provincial funding has been used. It is up to the community. It is important to note that the funds are intended to support the role during the Community Access Road's Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment (EA / IA), and cannot be used once the EA / IA is complete, and the funds for the Community Coordinator program are based on schedule milestones.

The MFFN CAR-funded Community Coordinator is intended to compliment the responsibilities and tasks that the province-funded Community Coordinator is expected to complete. The MFFN CAR-funded Community Coordinators are expected to work in collaboration with Kashechewan First Nation Chief and Council to assist, plan and deliver communication and engagement activities with their community on the MFFN CAR Project. This will involve providing guidance on how best to consult and engage with Kashechewan First Nation, providing Project updates and information to community members, providing support for community engagement activities, assisting in data collection (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge and socio-economic information) and reviewing draft Project documents. This is a long-term position, with time expectations for the MFFN CAR-funded role being 16 hours per week for up to 3 years. Assuming a new Community Coordinator starts working February 2023, there would be a total of $52,000 available based on 130 weeks of work (16 hours per week at $25/hour), from now until the issuing of the Final EA / Impact Statement in 2025. If a Community Coordinator joins later on in the schedule, the funding amount would be adjusted. I have attached the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator job posting to this email, which provides further details about the role.

Due to the complimentary nature of the MFFN CAR-funded Community Coordinator and the province-funded Community Coordinator roles, we recommend that the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding be used to supplement the existing salary of the provincially-funded coordinator. However, it is up to community on who they hire for this role and if they use it to supplement the existing province-funded Community Coordinator role or hire a different individual.

Please let me know if you have any further questions, or if you would like me to coordinate a call with the MFFN CAR Project Team to discuss the Community Coordinator program further.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles

On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

On Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 3:08 PM Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> wrote:
[Quoted text hidden]

--

[Quoted text hidden]
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Fri, Jan 27, 2023 at 10:45 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth <[redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted] Valdine Walker [redacted]

Hello Everyone,

On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team please find attached the signed IK Sharing and Funding Agreements. Please note that we updated the signature line in the IK Sharing Agreement and added dates to both (using the date that Kashechewan signed).

Can you please confirm that the first payment should be sent to the following address:

- Attention: Chief Gaius Wesley - Address: [redacted]
- Cheque payable to: Kashechewan Cree First Nation

I'd also like to introduce you to Valdine Walker who is helping to coordinate funding payments.

Shortly you will be receiving another IK Schedule update where we are highlighting that baseline reporting will be starting . We would very much like to work with Kashechewan Cree First Nation so that the community's information can be incorporated early into the baseline reporting. I'd be happy to set up a time to discuss this further and answer any questions the community has.

Also - I'd like to follow up on the invitation that was sent (attached again) to Kashechewan Cree First Nation to participate in an **Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum in Thunder Bay Feb 8 & 9, 2023**. The Province is funding up to 3 representatives to attend. We would love to be able to meet with you in person. Please let me know if I can add you to the RSVP list.

Thank you and have a great day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
T - [redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments

Final - Confidential Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement - Kashechewan - 2023 - Signed in Full.pdf
668K

Final - MFFN CAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement Kashechewan - Signed in Full.pdf
909K

Invitation - 2 Day Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum - Thunder Bay February 2023.pdf
5354K

ABORIGINAL AND/OR TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD (WSR) • **MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD** (MFFN CAR) • **NORTHERN ROAD LINK** (NRL)

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Who Should Attend from your Community

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RSVP [redacted] **January 27th**
(note that you can still attend without an RSVP)

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
NRL Northern Road Link
Ontario

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- Questions & Answers
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- Province of Ontario
- Consulting Teams: Dillon Consulting Limited, AECOM, SNC-Lavalin

For further information please contact:

The Province of Ontario: [redacted]
MFFN CAR: Andrea Nokleby: [redacted]
WSR: Michael Fox: [redacted]
NRL: Mishal Naseer: [redacted]

RSVP [redacted] **by January 27th** *(note that you can still attend without an RSVP)*

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
NRL Northern Road Link
Ontario

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Nokleby, Andrea <[redacted]> Tue, Jan 31, 2023 at 8:51 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>, Valdine Walker <[redacted]>

Hello Adena and Everyone,

Yes, absolutely we can do direct deposit! If you can provide the banking information, Valdine can get that set up and have the first payment deposited.

Also, I just wanted to check if any representatives from Kashechewan Cree First Nation are going to be able to attend the Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum in Thunder Bay on February 8 & 9, 2023. There was information on funding support to attend the Forum.

Thank you and take care,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Fri, Feb 3, 2023 at 10:00 AM
To: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Good Morning Chief Wesley,

We are very excited that Kashechewan Cree First Nation is participating in the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project. On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team, please find attached a letter outlining some key dates related to the program.

If you have any questions on the IK Program or information contained in the letter please do not hesitate to contact me or members of the Project Team. We also hope that representatives from Kashechewan will be able to attend the upcoming Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum in Thunder Bay next week. I've re-attached that invitation as well.

Thank you and have a great day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

2 attachments

MFFN CAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Schedule and Reporting Update - February 2023 - Kashechewan First Nation.pdf
366K

Invitation - 2 Day Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum - Thunder Bay February 2023.pdf
5354K

February 3, 2023

Chief Gaius Wesley
[redacted]

Re: Indigenous Knowledge Program Schedule and Reporting Update

Dear Chief Gaius Wesley:

In December 2019, the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) Project Team first introduced an Indigenous Knowledge Program to potentially impacted northern Indigenous communities to support the federal and provincial assessments for the MFFN CAR Project.

The Indigenous Knowledge Program is a critical component for assessing potential project impacts including impacts to Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests. The information generated through the Indigenous Knowledge Program will be used and considered equally alongside scientific approaches to:

- Describe existing environmental, social, and cultural conditions in the MFFN CAR Project area;
- Predict potential impacts on the physical and social environment, and Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests in the MFFN CAR Project area; and
- Determine appropriate ways to avoid, minimize, and monitor potential impacts on the physical and social environment, Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests.

As noted above, the MFFN CAR Project Team began communicating with Indigenous Communities in December 2019, and funding support for those communities who have expressed an interest in participating in the Indigenous Program Knowledge began in the summer of 2020 and is on-going.

The federal government has recently granted a timeline extension for the completion and submission of the Impact Statement due to study delays resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and other considerations (e.g. forest fires that resulted in delays to field studies etc.). Under the extended study timeline existing conditions reporting is to be largely completed by mid-2023 for environmental (e.g., fish and fish habitat) and social (e.g., visual) disciplines. Furthermore, the evaluation of the alternative routes to select a preferred route is to be completed by the end of this year (2023).

Indigenous Knowledge received through the Indigenous Knowledge Program will allow for a more complete, robust, and accurate picture of the Project area to emerge. Our goal is to create existing condition reports that meaningfully includes Indigenous Knowledge which is also considered in the selection of the preferred route for

the project. In order to meet the study schedule, it is ***critical that Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use be shared with the MFFN CAR Project Team by June 2023*** so that this information is included in the draft existing conditions reporting and is available for consideration in route selection which will begin in September 2023.

We will continue to support communities in sharing Indigenous Knowledge beyond this date and to incorporate this information in subsequent steps of the assessment process (e.g. updates to the existing conditions, effects assessment, impact management, and project design). We are here to work with your community to support you in your efforts. Please contact us if you would like to discuss this schedule further and how we can work with you on upcoming milestones.

If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Project that you would like to share or if you would like to learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby [redacted]

We hope you and your community are safe and well, and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

CC:

- Adena Vanderjagt, Councillor, Kashechewan First Nation
- Germaine Conacher, Councillor, Kashechewan First Nation
- Jim Butterworth, Councillor, Kashechewan First Nation
- Enoch Williams, Community Coordinator, Kashechewan First Nation
- Bob Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor
- Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

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For further information please contact:

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MFFN CAR: Andrea Nokleby: [redacted]
WSR: Michael Fox: [redacted]
NRL: Mishal Naseer: [redacted]

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Ontario

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Feb 21, 2023 at 12:27 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Qasim [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted], "Fisken, Avril" [redacted], "Ross, Kathryn" [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted]

Hi Adena,

This is great! Thank you for the update.

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Fri, Mar 17, 2023 at 9:37 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Qasim [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted] "Fisken, Avril" [redacted] "Ross, Kathryn" [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted]

Hi Adena,

This is great news! Before proceeding, Kashechewan will need to decide which of the two funding options would be preferred: milestone payment or direct payment. Would it be possible to set up a one hour meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team to discuss the funding options and next steps? If so, let us know a few times that may work for you in the upcoming weeks and I will coordinate.

Thanks,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports and Community Coordinator Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Mar 28, 2023 at 5:36 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me over the phone today, it was lovely to verbally meet you after exchanging so many emails! I am sending this email to follow up on everything we discussed during our call.

First, I mentioned the two Archaeology Reports, which were distributed to Kashechewan First Nation on February 3, 2023. These reports include:

- The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report, which documents the archaeological and land use history, to determine whether there is potential for archaeological sites in the proposed area of impact. The report also looks at the potential effects of the Community Access Road on cultural heritage.
- The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report, which takes a closer look at areas identified as retaining archaeological potential in the Stage 1 report.

You mentioned that Kashechewan First Nation is just about finished their review of these documents, and are planning to provide comments before the deadline on March 31st.

We also discussed the Community Coordinator Program, and you let me know that Kashechewan First Nation has a new provincial contact for the CCLO program, and therefore that Kashechewan First Nation will not be signing onto the Marten Falls Community Coordinator program until the next fiscal year (beginning April 1st, 2023). This will allow the province to make an amendment to the provincial coordinator agreement in order to coordinate both streams of funding. You requested that I provide details about how much funding the MFFN CAR project will be able to put toward the Community Coordinator position per month, and how many months it will be available for. I am currently in the process of following up with my team about this, and will answer these questions as soon as I have the information!

Let me know if I missed anything, or if you have any further questions!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles, on behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports and Community Coordinator Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Apr 6, 2023 at 1:05 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] , [redacted] "Ross, Kathryn" [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Hi Adena,

I hope all is well. Firstly, I wanted to thank you for sending Kashechewan First Nation's feedback regarding our archaeology reports. They have been received and are currently being reviewed by our team. I am also sending this email to provide responses to your questions about the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program and to follow up about setting up a meeting with our team to discuss the program in more detail, if there is still interest.

The following are the MFFN CAR Project Team's responses to the questions you asked in our phone call on March 28th, 2023:

Question 1) How much funding will the MFFN CAR project be able to put toward the Community Coordinator position per month?
The funding we have available for a Community Coordinator is $25/hour for 16 hours per week. If Kashechewan First Nation decides to go with milestone-based payments where the First Nation distributes funding directly to the Community Coordinator, it's up to you on the payment distribution schedule to the individual. Here is the payment amount and general timeframe based off starting in April 2023 and ending July 2025 for milestone-based payments from MFFN CAR to Kashechewan First Nation:

Milestone	Payment	General Timeframe
Initial payment within 30 days of the execution of the Agreement	$5000	**April 2023**
Completion of Effects Assessment Methods phase (indicated by issuing of Progress Report #2)	$9,800	
Completion of Identification of Preferred Alternative phase (indicated by issuing Progress Report #3)	$8,800	
Issuing of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	$5,200	
Issuing of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	$20,800	**July 2025**

If Kashechewan First Nation decides they prefer the MFFN CAR Project Team to distribute funds directly to the Community Coordinator, payment is on a bi-weekly basis at $25/hour for 16 hours per week.

Question 2) How many months will the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding be available for?

Funding is available as soon as you agree to start, until the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is issued. Our current schedule for issuing this document is July 2025

I hope these responses help answer your questions! If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to reach out. Our team would also love the opportunity to set up a meeting to discuss the Community Coordinator program with you. If you are still interested, please provide some dates/times that might work for you, and we can coordinate it with the MFFN CAR Project Team.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Tue, May 2, 2023 at 10:15 AM
To: [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Good Morning Chief Wesley,

I hope this email finds you well.

I am following up on the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program schedule for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project. There are a few key milestones that we want to continue to highlight for you:

- Preliminary draft existing conditions reporting is to be largely completed in 2023 for environmental (e.g., fish and fish habitat) and social (e.g., visual) disciplines. Please note this was previously stated as "existing conditions reporting" and not preliminary draft existing conditions reporting in the February 2023 letter.
- The evaluation of the alternative routes to select a preferred route is to be completed by the end of this year (2023).

In order to meet the study schedule, it is critical that IK and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use be shared with the MFFN CAR Project Team by **June 2023,** so that this information is included in the preliminary draft existing conditions reporting and is available for consideration in the route selection which will begin in September 2023.

We will continue to support communities in sharing IK beyond this date and to incorporate this information in subsequent steps of the assessment processes (e.g. updates to the existing conditions, effects assessment, impact management, and project design).

We are very excited that Kashechewan Cree First Nation is participating in the IK Program. If you have any questions on the IK Program or would like further information, I'd be happy to set up a time to discuss further.

Thank you and enjoy your day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, May 31, 2023 at 10:09 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good morning Adena,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me on the phone yesterday. I am happy to hear that Kashechewan community members have been returning to their community over the past few weeks, and seem to be overall safe and sound!

I am sending this email to provide an overview of the topics we discussed during our phone call. Firstly, I mentioned the upcoming milestone which encourages communities to share Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use before June 30, 2023, in order to ensure its inclusion in the MFFN CAR Project Team's existing conditions report. You shared that due to the evacuation and various delays, Kashechewan will not be able to share IK with the Project Team before this milestone date. You did, however, mention that Kashechewan plans to conduct interviews with community members in order to collect IK regarding the MFFN CAR project, and that you will share this information with us once it is complete.

Secondly, I asked if there has been any progress on decisions surrounding the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program. You shared that there hasn't been any movement on this topic due to staff turnover with the provincial contacts you were discussing the coordination of funding sources with. However, you mentioned that Kashechewan First Nation still has the intention to participate in the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program, and will work out the details in the near future.

Let me know if this email accurately represents the discussion we had, or if you have any further questions or comments.

Thanks,

Jodi Mikes
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, May 31, 2023 at 11:34 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]

Hi Adena,

No problem at all! Quick follow up question - do you have any idea what the timeline might look like for the upcoming interviews you mentioned during our call? I know there is probably some uncertainty around this, due to the various delays Kashechewan has been dealing with, but I thought I would ask!

Thanks,

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, May 31, 2023 at 3:40 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]

Hi Adena,

Thank you for sharing this with me!

I did want to let you know that the project timeline provided by the federal government requires that existing conditions reporting for the project be largely completed by mid-2023 for environmental and social disciplines, and that the evaluation of the alternative routes to select a preferred route be completed by the end of this year (2023). The June 30th milestone was put in place to ensure that there is time to meaningfully include IK in this reporting, and in the preferred route decision. All this to say, if Kashechewan has any preliminary IK they would like to share (maps, other documentation, etc.) before their interviews and report are formally complete, our team would be happy to try to include it in our reporting.

Thanks again,

Jodi

[Quoted text hidden]

B09.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence



Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Tue, Aug 16, 2022 at 4:42 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted], [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hi Andrea,

Thanks for your note and the updated shapefiles. Kashechewan First Nation was significantly delayed in securing provincial funding to allow for data collection related to the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road and has only recently hired the community coordinator. This work will be ongoing over the fall/winter and once completed we will advise of next steps!

Look forward to touching base soon on this matter.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program, Community Coordinator Program and Questionnaire Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Tue, Sep 20, 2022 at 4:55 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted], Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]
'[redacted]

Hello Jodi,

Hope you are doing well. Enoch Williams was recently hired to take on the community coordinator role. I have included his email in the cc line above. He can also be reached via the band office, extension 218.

We (MNP) have been retained to undertake the IK data collection and are working to connect with Enoch on dates and potential interviewees for this work.

Hope this helps!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program, Community Coordinator Program and Questionnaire Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, Sep 28, 2022 at 12:05 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]

Thank-you Jodi,

We will discuss with Chief Wesley and identify the best action moving forward!

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, Oct 26, 2022 at 12:14 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted], "[redacted]" <gaius.wesley@kfnation.ca>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <Germaine.Conacher@mnp.ca>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Andrea,

Thank you for the email and attached documents. We will review and respond to you as soon as is feasible.

I have also cc'd Enoch Williams who is the community coordinator for the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project, among others.

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Nov 14, 2022 at 1:52 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hi Andrea,

Hope you had a restful weekend! I spoke with Chief Wesley and there is interest in pursuing the funding agreement and information sharing agreement for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road. To that end, can you please provide schedule A and schedule B that are referenced within the Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement for Kashechewan's review to ensure the study can align with the specified parameters?

Thanks!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 2:16 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hi Andrea,

I am re-issuing the below request as per your out of office message that noted you were away until this morning just in case the earlier request got lost in your inbox! Thanks so much for your consideration.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 3:08 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted]

Hi Jodi,

Hope you are doing well. As you may be aware, Kashechewan First Nation has hired a community coordinator using provincial funding. Can you identify how this role would vary from the already filled role? Could the funds be used to supplement the existing salary of the coordinator once the provincial funding is no longer available?

Any further detail you can provide would be helpful!

Thanks,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Dec 13, 2022 at 5:11 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <J[redacted]>, Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Hi Andrea,

Hope your week is going well. Please see attached for updated agreements with Kashechewan First Nation's detailed included. The only substantive change was to the payment schedule whereby we removed the second payment. The second payment can be lumped into the final payment as Kashechewan does not typically provide preliminary data before it can be verified by the Nation member contributors.

If this change is acceptable, please let us know. Otherwise, we can look for a time that is acceptable to all to discuss.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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2 attachments

Template - Confidential Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement - 2022.docx
19K

MFFN CAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement.docx
38K

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Tue, Jan 10, 2023 at 6:58 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Thanks Andrea! I will get back to you shortly!

Warm regards,

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Consultation and Engagement Reports

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Tue, Jan 10, 2023 at 1:53 PM
To: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], [redacted]

Hello to the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team,

We have reviewed the Interim Record of Consultation and Engagement and the Milestone #1 Progress Report for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road. There are no specific edits or comments related to the content of these documents. However, I would recommend, moving forward, including Enoch Williams, the community coordinator for this Project, as well as MNP (myself, who has been retained to work on this project), where appropriate, in addition to emails/calls directed to Chief Wesley. This will facilitate active response to items of interest to Kashechewan First Nation.

Thank-you for the opportunity to review the record!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Thu, Jan 12, 2023 at 4:35 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Andrea,

Please find attached the PDF versions of the IK Sharing Agreement and Funding Agreement with Chief Wesley's signature. Please let me know if you require specific information to ensure the funding payment is correctly deposited within Kashechewan's accounts.

I am in the process of confirming interest for your below noted meeting offer and will get back to you when I know more.

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

Final - MFFN CAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement Kashechewan.pdf
752K

Final - Confidential Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement - Kashechewan - 2023.pdf
31K

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Fri, Jan 27, 2023 at 2:46 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], Qasim [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted], "Fisken, Avril" [redacted] "Ross, Kathryn" [redacted], Jennifer Bruin [redacted]

Hi Jodi,

Thank-you for the information and advice!

Myself or someone from the community will let you know the preferred approach after internal discussion.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES
[redacted]

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[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Fri, Jan 27, 2023 at 5:13 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] >, Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted] >, Jodi Miles [redacted] Valdine Walker [redacted]

Hi Andrea,

I am wondering if there is an option to direct deposit directly into the Nation's account? There is no bank in the Kashechewan community so it is a bit difficult to arrange cheque deposit. If this works, I can provide you the direct deposit information, likely to just you or a finance contact.

If this is not an option, we may be able to arrange a quicker deposit into the Kashechewan First Nation account through our MNP office in Timmins.

Let me know and we can work towards the best option!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Feb 13, 2023 at 12:02 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Qasim [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer [redacted] "Fisken, Avril" [redacted] "Ross, Kathryn" [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted]

Hi Jodi,

I believe this funding should be used to supplement Enoch in his existing position as you have outlined below – I will connect with the provincial contacts and Nation contacts about how to reallocate funding and best use this additional funding.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, Mar 15, 2023 at 4:58 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley < [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted] "Fisken, Avril" [redacted] "Ross, Kathryn" [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

I spoke with the Provincial Funding contact about this funding supplementing Enoch Williams salary and the Provincial Funding Agreements can be adjusted in the next fiscal year (April 1, 2023). What are the next steps to allow this funding to provide for Enoch's continued work?

Thanks,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

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[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports and Community Coordinator Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Tue, Mar 28, 2023 at 7:21 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]

Thanks Jodi,

Looking forward to hearing from you!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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Subject: RE: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports for Review

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Fri, Mar 31, 3:16 PM (6 days ago)
to MFFN Community Access Road Project Team, Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Executive Assistar

You are viewing an attached message. Dillon Consulting Limited Mail can't verify the authenticity of attached messages.

Submitted on Behalf of Kashechewan First Nation

To whom it may concern,

Please find attached comments from Kashechewan First Nation in relation to the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Reports for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

MNP
Member of Praxity, AISBL
Global Alliance of Independent Firms

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
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Kashechewan First Nation
Chief & Council
[redacted]

March 31, 2023

Delivered by Email
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

RE: Kashechewan First Nation Review and Comments on the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake prepared by AECOM and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake, Ogoki River Crossing WA-01 & Albany River Crossing WA-15

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing as the elected Chief of Kashechewan First Nation ("KFN"). This letter and comments are on behalf of myself, the Council, and Nation members of KFN. As the Chief of my Nation, it is my duty to protect our Section 35 rights which can be exercised throughout Treaty 9, of which we are signatories.

To this end, we have reviewed the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake prepared by AECOM and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake, Ogoki River Crossing WA-01 & Albany River Crossing WA-15 (herein referred to as "Stage 1 Assessment" and "Stage 2 Assessment").

Below are our key comments/inquires related to these documents.

Kashechewan First Nation Input

Within the Executive Summary of the Stage 1 Assessment, it states that *"AECOM's Stage 1 background study of the study area has determined that the potential for recovery of archaeological resources is high, given the proximity of the study area to a variety of criteria including water sources and area of interest provided by the MFFN community."* Many of the waterways flow from Marten Falls to Kashechewan, and into James Bay. These waters have been relied on by Kashechewan since time immemorial. Should areas of interest within the Project Study Areas be identified by Kashechewan First Nation (notably through Kashechewan's data collection efforts related to this Project), this must be included and considered in the Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement ("EA/EIS"). This is particularly relevant in relation to the acknowledgement in the Stage 1 Assessment that Indigenous groups can identify culturally important and sensitive sites and areas without material culture (artifacts) and features.

Please confirm that there will be opportunity for input into the EA/EIS, where required.

Aboriginal Engagement

The Stage 1 Assessment references a "Statement of Aboriginal Engagement" where further details regarding engagement with Indigenous groups is outlined. This is noted to be provided under a separate cover. However, the google drive link provided in the email where the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Assessments were located does not include this document. Please provide the "Statement of Aboriginal Engagement" for review and consideration.

River Crossings

Within the Stage 2 Assessment is noted that a *"…total of nine river crossings over the Ogoki and Albany Rivers were to be subject to Stage 2 fieldwork in the fall of 2019."* However, due to both detrimental weather conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic, only two of the nine river crossings were assessed. It is unclear from the Stage 2 Assessment whether the remaining seven river crossings will be subject to Stage 2 fieldwork prior to submission of the draft and final EA/EIS. Please provide details on whether these crossings will be subject to Stage 2 fieldwork; particularly as there is a recommendation with the Stage 2 Assessment that any land required for the Project, that has not yet been surveyed, requires a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

Analysis and Conclusions

It is unclear from the language used in the Analysis and Conclusions Section whether the determination of "no further cultural heritage value" for various sites was made with input from the Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation. Please advise whether those Nations were provided opportunity to weigh in and have input into the recommendation for further work in addition to the applied *Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Thank-you for the opportunity and consideration of our comments in relation to the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Assessments. We look forward to future opportunities for collaboration as the Marten Falls Community Access Road project progresses.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Chief Gaius Wesley
Kashechewan First Nation

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Archaeology Reports and Community Coordinator Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Thu, Apr 6, 2023 at 1:07 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth <[redacted]
"enochwilliams@live.ca" [redacted], "Ross, Kathryn" [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]

Thanks Jodi,

We will review internally with Kashechewan First Nation and the Province and then get back to you with meting availability.

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, May 31, 2023 at 10:11 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

This accurately captures what we discussed in relation to the IK milestone and community coordinator program. Thanks for the helpful summary!

Warm Regards,

Adena

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, May 31, 2023 at 11:37 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

I don’t have a firm timeline at this time. We are hoping to have the interviews completed this summer and then the report would be available early fall. However, this is dependent on community member availability.

Hope this helps!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES
[redacted]
mnp.ca

MNP
Member of Praxity, AISBL
Global Alliance of Independent Firms



My working day may not be your working day. Please do not feel obliged to reply to this email outside of your normal working hours #WorkLifeBalance

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, May 31, 2023 at 3:43 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth <[redacted], Kyla Zielbauer [redacted]

Thanks Jodi,

Similarly, if there is information that can be shared with Kashechewan First Nation that can inform the interviews including existing condition information for the biophysical and socio-economic disciplines, it would be much appreciated! It can help refine our data collection as well and help interviewees understand the pros and cons of the route options.

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

FINAL

Progress Report 3: Identification of the Preferred Alternatives Milestone

November 2024



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Authors

Report Prepared By:

Insert electronic signature

Kate McEwen, M.A.
Senior Indigenous Engagement Specialist
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Report Approved By:

Insert electronic signature

Avril Fisken, M.Sc.
Canadian Practice Lead
Communications and Community Engagement
Associate Vice President, Environment
AECOM Canada Ltd

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Appendix C. Summary Notes

C.1 PIC #5 Summary Report

Acronyms

ATRI	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
AZA	Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation
CAR	Community Access Road
CBLUP	Community Based Land Use Planning
CCC	Community Consultation Co-ordinator
CCLO	Community Communications Liaison Officer
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAA	Environmental Assessment Act
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ENDM	Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
GANRAC	Geraldton Area Natural Resource Advisory Committee
GRT	Government Review Team
IA	Impact Assessment
IAA	Impact Assessment Act
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
IKSA	Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement
IS	Impact Statement
LSA	Local Study Area
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MFFN	Marten Falls First Nation
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
NDMNRF	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
NoC	Notice of Commencement
NRL	Northern Road Link
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
PIC	Public Information Centre
RoCE	Record of Consultation and Engagement
RSA	Regional Study Area
RSMIN	Red Sky Métis Independent Nation
SAR	Species at Risk
The Agency	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
TISG	Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines
ToR	Terms of Reference
WSR	Webequie Supply Road

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR or the Project) was approved with amendments on October 8, 2021 and the Notice of Commencement (NoC) of the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Project was posted on October 29, 2021. As part of the ToR Notice of Approval, Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) included an amendment requiring additional consultation reporting at key EA milestones. Visit https://www.ontario.ca/page/marten-falls-community-access-road-project to read the details on the Notice of Approval.

As required by the Minister of MECP, the development of progress reports on consultation activities associated with each of the following EA milestones are required to support Indigenous communities to provide meaningful input during the development of the EA:

- Notice of Commencement (NoC) of Provincial EA (referred to as NoC of EA);
  - Introduction of the Project.
- Effects Assessment Methods; and
  - Development of Effects Assessment methodology, as well as review by regulators.
  - Presentation of Effects Assessment methodology at Public Information Centres (PICs) .
- Identification of Preferred Alternatives.
  - Development of valued component metrics tables and evaluation of information
  - Development of preliminary preferred alternative
  - Validation of information with Marten Falls First Nation Chief and Council and community members.
  - Confirmation of the preferred alternative through submission of the final route recommendation memo to Chief and Council, along with request for Band Council Resolution for the final route.

Each progress report is required to:

- Be organized by each Indigenous community;
- Contain a consultation log and summary that tracks consultation activities, information shared by the MFFN CAR Project Team with Indigenous communities, any community input and MFFN CAR Project Team's responses to such input for the EA milestone; and
- Contain a discussion of how any input and information provided by the Indigenous communities have informed the development of the EA milestone.

The progress reports are to be shared with MECP, with community-specific sections shared with each individual Indigenous community before MFFN can move to the next milestone of the Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Assessment (IA). If questions or concerns are raised by MECP or an Indigenous

community, the MFFN CAR Project Team will make revisions to the progress reports, if necessary, and encourage opportunities to meet in-person or virtually to discuss with the interested community.

This report is the third and final progress report , and pertains to activities related to both the EA and IA processes, in support of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Statement (EA/IS) submission. The time period begins the day after the second progress report concluded on June 1, 2023 and ends July 31, 2024. The Identification of the Preferred Alternatives milestone concluded with the submission of the Final Route Recommendation memorandum and a request for a Band Council Resolution from MFFN Chief and Council, on July 29, 2024.

The final progress reports will be appended, along with any relevant updates, to the Record of Consultation and Engagement submitted with the final EA / IS.

This progress report provides a detailed account of all engagement and communication between the MFFN CAR Project Team and Indigenous communities from June 1, 2023 to July 31, 2024 as part of the Identification of the Preferred Alternatives milestone. Note that government agencies and interested persons[1] are not included in progress reports, however, engagement between the MFFN CAR Project and interested persons will be included in the Record of Consultation and Engagement for the draft and final EA / IS. Engagement between the MFFN CAR Project and government and agencies will also be included in the final EA/IS. **Section 1.5** includes details about the neighbouring Indigenous communities.

The first section of this progress report provides an overview of the approach to consultation and engagement, the second section describes the consultation and engagement activities undertaken during this time period, and the third section summarizes community input and MFFN CAR Project Team's responses to this input for the EA milestone; and contains a discussion of how any input and information provided by the Indigenous communities have informed the development of the EA milestone.

1.2 Approach

As outlined in the Consultation and Engagement Plan to Support the EA / IS (Appendix B of the ToR), the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone was focused on the following activities and request for targeted input:

- **Planned Activities for Indigenous communities[2]:**
  - Circulate Notice of Public Information Centres (PIC) and Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interest (ATRI) Forum
  - Encourage engagement of Community Consultation Co-ordinators, as appropriate and by expressed community interest
  - Hold Indigenous leadership and community discussions / meetings, considering applicable and relevant subgroups (e.g., women, youth, elders), in-person and virtual

1. *Interested persons is used to describe individuals and groups (e.g., associations, non-government organizations, industry and academia) who could have an interest in the Project, including but not limited to communities in the region, those with commercial interests (e.g., forestry, trappers, outfitters, other mineral tenure holders in the area) and recreational users or those with recreational interest (e.g., campers, hunters and environmental groups).*
2. *For additional information on dates please see table 2-1 below.*

- Host additional PICs and ATRI Forums (in-person / or virtual)
- Support organization of the Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo
- Host virtual webinar(s)
- Develop plain language Project updates (translated, as required)
- Host Key informant interviews
- Produce Website update(s)
- Circulate Newsletter and email update(s)
- Post Social media update(s)
- Follow-up communication to confirm information was received and the material(s) provided were understood
- Inform on Field Studies and associated program

- **Targeted Input (request information to determine and identify):**
  - Seek feedback on the technically preferred route recommendation
  - Engage regarding Indigenous community values and topics of interest
  - Engage regarding potential effects and impact management measures to be considered
  - Engage regarding impacts of Project on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights, socio-community and economic impacts and potential impact management measures to avoid, mitigate and off-set the impact(s)
  - Seek feedback on Reports including Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report and Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report
  - Seek feedback on cumulative effects
  - Seek feedback on GBA+ from relevant subgroups including elders and youths meetings
  - Seek confirmation whether input and feedback provided during the previous milestone was captured appropriately

The following additional activities and request for targeted input took place during the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone, including:

- **PIC #5: Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone**

  A formal notice and invitation to PIC #5 was emailed to the Project contact list and published on the Project website on October 10, 2023, and was also distributed in print, online and on the radio via multiple media outlets. Notices in English, French, Cree, Ojibway and Oji-Cree were available for download on the website. Multiple notices were distributed for the MFFN community members meetings, including a formal invitation and poster, a reminder email, and information posted on the MFFN and Geraldton private Facebook groups. The format of the community member meetings included (in sequence) opening remarks, a presentation with an informal Q&A session, followed by an open house period where MFFN community members could review maps, discuss and provide feedback to MFFN Community Member Advisors and Project Team members.

PIC #5 and the MFFN community member meetings were held from October 23rd to October 26th, 2023, and provided information on the following topics:

- what has happened since PIC #4, including what we have heard and how feedback is being considered;
- what we heard at the Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) forum in February 2023 and plans for the forum in November 2023;
- existing conditions results for completed studies;
- how Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is used and how it informs the process;
- achieving the next major milestone, to identify the preferred route;
- how route alternatives have been assessed and recommended, and how a preferred route will be chosen;
- cumulative effects and why it is important; and,
- next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

PIC #5 was held an in open house format and featured a series of display boards and large printed maps. MFFN Community Member Advisors, Project Team members and Consultants were available to guide attendees through the display boards and maps. Attendees were also invited to provide comments and feedback using the feedback forms, or by having one-on-one discussions with the Project Team members and associated Project representatives. These materials are provided in Appendix A. A summary of key feedback is included below.

Approximately 35 individuals attended PIC #5, with 21 attendees in Thunder Bay on October 25, 2023, and 14 attendees in Geraldton on October 26, 2023. Attendees who chose to self-identify from a community or organization on the sign-in sheets included members of: Marten Falls First Nation and Eabametoong First Nation.

Throughout the PIC, attendees were encouraged to share feedback, concerns and pose questions throughout the meeting or provide them in writing using the available feedback form.

PIC #5 was heavily concentrated on obtaining feedback for the final route selection. There were two alternative routes presented at PIC #5 which were divided into three separate segments, allowing MFFN community members and attendees of the public PIC to assess the different options that aligned with both route alternatives. Many comments and questions from the MFFN community member meetings and PIC #5 were related to the route alternatives. This feedback was used to modify the preliminary technically preferred route recommendation and inform the decision making process of the Band Council Resolution to select a final route. In addition, a definition and overview of the Cumulative Effects Assessment process was provided along with the inclusions list for their review and comment in person or through the feedback form.

- **Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program**

An important part of the assessment process is collecting IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use to help understand baseline (existing) conditions, predict the potential effects of the Project, and determine appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures. The IK Program

was developed with the aim to collect IK relevant to the Project and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project area. The IK Program strives to collaborate with interested Indigenous communities and to discuss how relevant information will become part of the assessment processes and Project planning and design. During this reporting time period, an update on the Project IK Program with an updated schedule and timeline was distributed to Indigenous communities. Ongoing follow-up regarding the IK Program also took place.

A second ATRI Forum was held in Thunder Bay from November 21 to 23, 2023 with the province offering to fund up to 3 representatives from each Indigenous community to attend the event in person. The forum provided a private and inclusive space for representatives of Indigenous communities to meet with representatives from the province and the Project Teams for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, Northern Road Link and Webequie Supply Road. ATRI Forum #2 discussions focused on Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interest, existing conditions, and cumulative effects. The format of day one of the forum included an opening ceremony, an overview of the agenda and projects, participant question and answer period, breakout discussion sessions and a movie screening. Day two consisted of both individual breakout discussions sessions and plenary / group discussion sessions. Day three included a cumulative effects overview presentation, a presentation on assessing potential cumulative effects for federal assessments, a question and answer period and a roundtable discussion on cumulative effects. 37 representatives from 10 indigenous communities and 1 indigenous organization attended the ATRI Forum, including Attawapiskat First Nation, Constance Lake First Nation, Eabametoong First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation, Long Lake #58 First Nation, Marten Falls First Nation, Nibinamik First Nation, Webequie First Nation, Weenusk First Nation, Matawa First Nations Management and Red Sky Métis Independent Nation. Attendance is also noted in their community specific sections below.

Throughout the second ATRI Forum, dedicated discussion sessions were held to facilitate conversation and gather feedback on the three road projects. Individual breakout sessions were also held where representatives from each road project, and the Province, with the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada hosted separate meeting spaces for individual community representatives to discuss ATRI, related to each project, in a smaller-group setting. For those participants not in an individual breakout session, plenary / group sessions were hosted with a series of presentations and activities.

Some topics discussed included:

- Indigenous Knowledge work;
- Sites of importance and their inclusion in the ATRI Preliminary Existing Conditions Report;
- Impacts to wildlife, fish and the environment;
- Land utilization; Information sharing for the ATRI Preliminary Existing Conditions Report; and,
- General questions about the ATRI Preliminary Existing Conditions Report and the review process.

To help achieve an appropriate level of consultation and engagement related to the Community Access Road (i.e., frequency and depth), the list of communities being engaged was considered against the following:

- Expressed interest (to-date) in the Community Access Road, including applying to Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines and the Agency for capacity funding;
- Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights, including any rights that neighbouring Indigenous communities themselves have identified, may be adversely affected by the Community Access Road;
- Geographical distance or proximity to the study area;
- Situated downstream of the Community Access Road and with a potential to experience effects to water courses as a result of the Community Access Road;
- Traditional and / or current land use within the study area or of lands potentially affected by the Community Access Road;
- Potential for effects on the environmental, health and social and economic conditions of neighbouring Indigenous communities; and,
- Provided comments on the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment processes.

Marten Falls has adjusted the approach to engaging each Indigenous community based on these criteria but understands the list evolves as new information becomes available and more neighbouring Indigenous communities engage in the consultation and engagement opportunities provided.

The criteria noted above were also used to identify which communities would be offered funding to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge Program and in the Community Co-ordinator Program. This list has evolved as new information became available and more communities engage in the consultation and engagement program. **Table 1-1** identifies the status of funding offers for the Indigenous Knowledge Program and for participation in the Community Co-ordinator Program (as of July 31, 2024).

- **Three Roads Project Gathering & Expo**

A Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo was held in Thunder Bay from June 11 to 13, 2024 with the province offering to fund up to 3 representatives from each Indigenous community to attend the event in person. The forum was hosted by Indigenous Community and Engagement (ICE), with the support of MFFN CAR, Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link. The purpose of this forum was to build on the last two forums, which were focused on Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests. The Gathering and Expo provided a space where participants could engage, consult and learn more about the three unique road projects, ask questions and share feedback.

The first day of the Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo invited community Elders to gather and engage with Project Teams for all three road projects and share their perspectives. The

second and third day of the gathering was open to other community members and government representatives to join discussions. Day two began with technical presentations on water, peatlands and building roads on peatlands. The afternoon of day two was reserved for an expo style forum where participants could visit various booths hosted by Project Team members for all three road projects and engage in discussion the various studies conducted by the different projects. The final day of the forum consisted of a half-day workshop to review the anticipated schedules for circulating the draft EA / IS for the MFFN CAR and the Webequie Supply Road. The goal was to inform participants about the proposed approach for the review process and seek clarification of the details in advance of the release of the draft EA / IS.

Approximately 44 individuals attended. Communities who attended the Tri-Road Forum are noted in their community specific sections below.

- **Targeted In-community Meetings**

Several community meetings occurred during the identification of preferred alternatives milestone. These meetings are captured in Section 2 Consultation Snapshot, and the individual community chapters. The below meetings summarize the Project-related meetings occurred between the MFFN CAR Project Team, Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation prior to the completion of the Identification of the Preferred Alternatives Milestone.

- **Aroland First Nation**

In Fall of 2023, the MFFN CAR Project was targeting to submit a request for Band Council Resolution (BCR) from MFFN on December 4, 2023. The MFFN CAR postponed the BCR to ensure adequate time to engage Aroland First Nation in key conversations; these were delayed due to the election cycle and change in leadership; discussions with Aroland First Nation occurred throughout June and July 2024 in advance of the MFFN CAR Project Team submitting the BCR. In April of 2024, a Task-Force was created between the two communities to discuss several items, including to advance discussions relating to the CAR and other road projects that help connect the CAR to the highway system and to support collaboration between the Nations. The MFFN CAR Project is aware that several Task-Force meetings have occurred between the two communities, at which the Project has been discussed, but these meetings are not exclusive to the Project, and fall outside of the scope of this Report.

Several Project-related meetings occurred between the MFFN CAR Project Team, Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation prior to the completion of the Identification of the Preferred Alternatives Milestone. These meetings occurred in the months of June and July 2024, with Aroland First Nation Chief and Council representatives and community members, in Aroland and Thunder Bay. The purpose of these meetings was to provide updates on the Project and to obtain feedback on the technically preferred route recommendation, cumulative effects and feedback on Segments 1, 2 and 3, and on the area around Dusey Lake.

The first set of meetings occurred with Aroland First Nation on June 19 in Thunder Bay and on June 20, 2024, in Aroland. During these meetings, the MFFN CAR Project Team presented an overview of the Project and latest updates, the preliminary technically preferred route recommendation, cumulative effects approach and inclusions list, the Draft EA / IS schedule, collaboration and engagement and next steps. Approximately 72 individuals attended these meetings. Participants were encouraged to share feedback, concerns and pose questions throughout the meeting or provide them in writing using the available feedback form. Questions were answered by MFFN Community Member Advisors and Project Team members. Questions and comments from Aroland First Nation community members included:

- Inquiries regarding who will be maintaining the road.
- Statements that the road seems to be a good thing for the MFFN community.
- The need to continue to build relationships
- Requests for an Open-House style meeting in-community for Aroland First Nation, in July.

The second round of meetings with Aroland First Nation occurred on July 15 in Thunder Bay and July 16, 2024, in Aroland. During these meetings, the MFFN CAR Project Team and Consultants presented information through an expo style forum. Display boards provided information on the purpose of the road, Segment 1, 2 and 3, the area around Dusey Lake, cumulative effects evaluation approach and inclusions list, engineering considerations, existing conditions and the Draft EA / IS schedule. Approximately 63 individuals attended these meetings. Participants were encouraged to share feedback, concerns and pose questions throughout the meeting or provide them in writing using the available feedback form. Questions were answered by MFFN Community Member Advisors and Project Team members. Questions and comments from Aroland First Nation community members included:

- The road will be beneficial to Marten Falls First Nation community members.
- Inquiries regarding engineering and road building.
- Discussions on safety.

- **Marten Falls First Nation**

Two MFFN community meetings occurred on October 23, 2023 in Thunder Bay and October 24, 2023 in Marten Falls First Nation in advance of PIC #5. Following the in-community meetings, an in-person PIC took place on October 25, 2023 in Thunder Bay and October 26, 2023 in Geraldton, Ontario. The first hour of the event was reserved for Indigenous community members, who were also welcomed to stay for the remainder of the event; the public was invited to join during the last two hours of the event.

A total of approximately[3] 30 Marten Falls First Nation community members attended the community member meetings. At these meetings , attendees were encouraged to share their

3. Sign-in at the events was voluntary, therefore numbers have been approximated.

feedback, concerns and pose questions or provide them in writing using the available feedback form. Questions were answered by MFFN Community Member Advisors and Project Team members / Consultants. The MFFN community meetings and PIC focused on the route selection milestone, existing conditions results of completed studies, and cumulative effects. The MFFN community members feedback centred around the preliminary technically preferred route recommendation presented. Community members did not support a portion (Segment 2) of the route that aligned with the Albany River. Community members shared that the area is special to them and would like to keep the road away from the river as much as possible. They also cited concerns related to long-term enjoyment of the river following construction of the route and the potential impact to wildlife.

Meetings with Marten Falls First Nation community members occurred on July 17 in Marten Falls and July 18, 2024, in Thunder Bay. During these meetings, the MFFN CAR Project Team presented information on the final route recommendation, cumulative effects evaluation approach and inclusions list, engineering considerations, existing conditions and the Draft EA / IS schedule. Approximately 55 individuals attended the meetings on July 17 and 18, 2024. Participants were encouraged to share feedback, concerns and pose questions throughout the meeting or provide them in writing using the available feedback form. Questions were answered by MFFN Community Member Advisors and Project Team members. Questions and comments from MFFN community members included:

- Road design, construction details and timelines;
- Post-construction concerns related to traffic, road safety, and access;
- Safety concerns related to the potential of more drugs and alcohol entering the community
- Optimism that the road would benefit the community, offering better access to mental health support, building materials, groceries and fuel, and more job opportunities.

The purpose of the meetings with Aroland First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation, in June and July 2024, was to present the final technically preferred route recommendation that had been refined based on feedback received to date and solicit any additional comments, feedback or concerns on the route. The feedback received by attendees of both Aroland First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation demonstrated support for the recommendation that would contribute to the Band Council Resolution on selecting a final route.

- **Field Studies and Education, Consultation and Engagement on Valued Components**

Several field programs took place during the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone. To help Indigenous communities better understand the field studies related to valued components, Field Notices were distributed with plain language information about what the Project is studying, why it is important, when the field studies are taking place, and what to expect when crews are in the field (e.g., an increase in air traffic as crews travel by helicopter). Field crews were accompanied by a MFFN community member Field Assistant or Community Member Advisor, and in several cases, opportunities were extended to Aroland First Nation to participate in

Groundwater and Geochemistry programs due to their interests and proximity to the Study Area. The following notices were published in advance of their respective field studies:

- **Summer 2023 Field Notice** was distributed in July 2023 and provided information about the seasonal Groundwater and Geochemistry program, and Vegetation program.
- **Fall 2023 Field Notice** was distributed in September 2023 and provided information about the seasonal Groundwater and Geochemistry Program, and Atigwag / Caribou Collaring and Mortality Investigation.
- **Winter 2024 Field Notice** was distributed in January 2024 and provided information about the Atigwag / Caribou Collaring and Mortality Investigation.
- **Spring 2024 Field Notice** was distributed in April 2024 and provided information about the seasonal Groundwater and Geochemistry Program.
- **Summer 2024 Field Notice** was distributed in July 2024 and provided information about the seasonal Groundwater and Geochemistry Program, as well as the Geotechnical Investigation Program for aggregate sites and water crossings.

Each notice included links to educational videos and webinars on valued components related to the upcoming field programs. Field notices were distributed by email and posted on the MFFN CAR website. Social media posts with information about upcoming field programs were timed to coincide with the publication of field notices, and information was also shared through the MFFN CAR monthly electronic newsletter.

In addition to published field notices, plain language summaries of existing conditions reports for each of the MFFN CAR disciplines were distributed at PIC #5, the Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo, and in-person meetings with Aroland First Nation, Long Lake #58 First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation. The existing conditions plain language summaries were between 2-3 pages in length and included information about project findings relevant to each discipline, and maps of study areas.

- **Raising Awareness**

Several activities were completed related to raising awareness on the Project and encouraging opportunities to meet with the MFFN CAR Project Team. Monthly electronic newsletters were distributed (referred to as E-Blasts) and always included a section seeking those interested to reach out and schedule a meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team. The public Marten Falls Community Access Road Facebook account and the private MFFN members only Facebook account was used to share information and promote upcoming events. An MFFN CAR Instagram and LinkedIn accounts were created to reach a wider audience in sharing information and promoting events. The MFFN CAR website was continuously updated to reflect information that had been shared via the electronic newsletters and social media accounts.

1.3 Project Notifications and Information Releases

A formal notice and invitation to PIC #5 was published on the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices) on October 10, 2023 in English, Cree, French, Ojibway and Oji-Cree and distributed in print, online and on the radio via multiple outlets, as outlined below.

Copies of the formal notice, in each language, are provided in **Appendix A**.

- **Print Advertisements:**
  - The Chronicle Journal: October 23, 2023
  - Geraldton Times Star: October 18, 2023
  - Thunder Bay Source: October 19, 2023
- **Online Advertisements**
  - MFFN All Season Community Access Road Project Website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices): October 10, 2023
  - MFFN CAR Facebook page: October 11 and 23, 2023
  - MFFN Greenstone Facebook Private page: October 26, 2023
  - MFFN members only Facebook page: October 20, 2023
  - Northern Ontario Business: October 11 – 26, 2023
  - NWO NewsWatch: October 13, 2023
  - SN NewsWatch: October 13, 2023
  - Thunder Bay News Watch: October 11, 2023
  - Wawatay News: October 16 – 26, 2023
- **Radio Advertisements**
  - Wawatay Radio: three times per day on October 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 2023 (in English)
  - CFNO Radio: 30 second ad from October 16 – 25, 2023

The electronic Project mailing list (anyone who opts-in to receive Project emails) also received the notice on October 10, 2023, which includes the following groups:

- MFFN Chief, Council members and community members
- MFFN CAR Project Team
- Indigenous community key contacts (as requested by Indigenous communities), e.g., Chief and Council members, consultants and / or band office contacts
- Tribal Councils, Provincial Territorial Organizations and Métis Nation
- Indigenous Peoples (i.e., Indigenous community members who opted in and are not identified as key contacts)
- Businesses
- Tourism operators

- Community and interest groups and non-governmental organizations
- Forest management companies
- Mining claim holders
- Unaffiliated members of the public
- Emergency medical services and law enforcement
- Political parties and their contacts
- Neighbouring projects and their key contacts
- Government Review Team (GRT)
- Non-GRT government representatives

MFFN Chief, Council members and community members also received a reminder email for PIC #5 and the community meetings in preparation for PIC #5 on October 19, 2023.

In addition to PIC #5 notifications, the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca) was periodically updated with Project information including all relevant Project notices (e.g., NoC of EA, Discussion Guides, videos, monthly E-Blasts) and other Project-related materials such as mapping. More details are included in **Section 2** below.

1.4 Summary of Indigenous Community and Organization Consultation

As outlined in Milestone Progress Report #1, 23 Indigenous communities and 8 Tribal Councils were identified for engagement. This list is included in **Table 1-1**.

The following remaining communities continue to receive general information about the Indigenous Knowledge Program, including opportunities to participate in the program, and should their interest change, future discussions will take place regarding funding for the Indigenous Knowledge Program (up to milestone 5). If participation in the Indigenous Knowledge Program changes, their involvement in the Community Co-ordinator Program will also be re-assessed.

- Kingfisher Lake First Nation;
- Wapekeka First Nation;
- Wawakapewin First Nation;
- Wunnumin Lake First Nation;
- Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang First Nation;
- Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO); and
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation.

Table 1-1: Status of Neighbouring Indigenous Communities' Participation in the Community Co-ordinator Program and Funding Offer for the Indigenous Knowledge Program

No.	Community	Offered Participation in Community Co-ordinator Program	Status of Uptake in Community Co-ordinator Program	Offered Funding for Indigenous Knowledge Program	Status of Funding Offer for Indigenous Knowledge Program
1.	■ Aroland First Nation	■ Yes	■ Aroland First Nation is reviewing applicants for the position	■ Yes	■ Final versions of sharing and funding agreements have been signed by Community Access Road team and are with Aroland First Nation for review ■ Received Indigenous Knowledge Report from the Community
2.	■ Attawapiskat First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ Indicated they do not want to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge Program
3.	■ Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ Updated version of sharing agreement is with the community for review ■ The funding agreement is with the Community Access Road team to sign
4.	■ Constance Lake First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Community Co-ordinated funding agreement with the community for review	■ Yes	■ The sharing agreement is with the community to sign ■ The updated funding agreement is with the community for review
5.	■ Eabametoong First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review
6.	■ Fort Albany First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Acknowledged offer	■ Yes	■ The final versions of the sharing and funding agreements have been signed by the Community Access Road team and the community ■ Received Indigenous Knowledge Report from the Community
7.	■ Ginoogaming First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Have expressed interest in program; actively recruiting.	■ Yes	■ The sharing agreement is with the community for review and sign-off ■ The final version of the funding agreement has been signed by the Community Access Road team and the community
8.	■ Kasabonika Lake First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review

No.	Community	Offered Participation in Community Co-ordinator Program	Status of Uptake in Community Co-ordinator Program	Offered Funding for Indigenous Knowledge Program	Status of Funding Offer for Indigenous Knowledge Program
9.	■ Kashechewan First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Acknowledged offer	■ Yes	■ The final versions of the sharing and funding agreements have been signed by the Community Access Road team and the community
10.	■ Long Lake #58 First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Acknowledged offer	■ Yes	■ The sharing agreement is with the community for review and sign-off ■ The funding agreement is with the community for review
11.	■ Marten Falls First Nation	■ Yes	■ One previous Community Co-ordinator hired; one current Community Co-ordinator	■ Yes	■ The final versions of the sharing and funding agreements have been signed by the Community Access Road team and the community ■ Received Indigenous Knowledge Report from Community
12.	■ Neskantaga First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ The first draft of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review
13.	■ Nibinamik First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review
14.	■ Webequie First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review
15.	■ Weenusk First Nation	■ Yes	■ Offered ■ Has not responded to offer	■ Yes	■ The final version of the sharing and funding agreements have been signed by the Community Access Road team and the community ■ Received Indigenous Knowledge Report from the Community

As of July 31, 2024, the Project has received communication from 19 of the communities or tribal councils listed in Table 1-1. Those communities or tribal councils MFFN CAR has met with during the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone are indicated with an asterisk (*) below:

- Marten Falls First Nation*;
- Aroland First Nation*;
- Attawapiskat First Nation*;
- Constance Lake First Nation;
- Chiefs of Ontario;
- Fort Albany First Nation;
- Ginoogaming First Nation*;
- Kashechewan First Nation;
- Long Lake #58 First Nation*;
- Métis Nation of Ontario;
- Mushkegowuk Council;
- Nibinamik First Nation*;
- Nishnawbe Aski Nation;
- Nokiiwin Tribal Council;
- Matawa First Nations Management;
- Wapekeka First Nation;
- Weenusk First Nation*;
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation (RSMIN)*
- Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation (AZA); and
- Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation.

The remaining 12 communities or tribal councils have not communicated with MFFN between June 1, 2023 and July 31, 2024. MFFN remains available to meet with these communities in the future and continues outreach on an ongoing basis; providing the same milestone information (e.g., Discussion Guides, monthly E-Blasts, notifications, field notices) offered to all of the 23 Indigenous communities and 8 Tribal Councils being engaged. These communities include:

- Eabametoong First Nation (Fort Hope);
- Independent First Nations Alliance;
- Kasabonika Lake First Nation;
- Kingfisher Lake First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang First Nation;
- Neskantaga First Nation;
- Shibogama First Nations Council;
- Union of Ontario Indians;
- Webequie First Nation;
- Wunnumin Lake First Nation;
- Wawakapewin First Nation.

Those Tribal Councils, Nations and Alliances listed in the table above, as well as Independent First Nations Alliance the Union of Ontario Indians, have been identified as potentially interested in the Project, and have been provided with information and MFFN remains available to meet, throughout the EA / IA process.

MFFN is currently consulting and engaging with Indigenous communities identified by the MECP and the Agency and will continue to do so throughout the EA / IA, as per the level of interest expressed by each community. MFFN, as the Proponent, will also continue to work with communities to collect IK to incorporate into the EA / IS regarding traditional land and resource use and cultural practices.

To help achieve an appropriate level of consultation and engagement related to the Project, (i.e., frequency and depth of consultation and engagement), the list of communities being engaged was considered against the following:

- Expressed interest (to-date) in the proposed MFFN Community Access Road, including applying to Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines and the Agency for capacity funding, participation in the Indigenous Knowledge program or participation in the Community Co-ordinator program;
- Aboriginal or Treaty Rights, including any rights that neighbouring Indigenous communities themselves have identified, may be adversely affected by the Project;
- Geographical distance or proximity to the study area;
- Situated downstream of the Project and with a potential to experience effects to water courses as a result of the Project;
- Traditional and / or current land use within the study area or of lands potentially affected by the Project;
- Potential for effects on the environmental, health and social and economic conditions of neighbouring Indigenous communities; and,
- Provided comments on the EA / IA processes.

MFFN has adjusted the approach to engaging each indigenous community based on these criteria, but understands the list may evolve as new information becomes available and more neighbouring Indigenous communities engage in the consultation and engagement opportunities provided.

Indigenous communities have been contacted regularly by the MFFN CAR Project Team with conversations ranging from: field study / valued component (e.g., educational videos and webinars); information and surveys; regular Project email updates, including monthly E-Blasts; in-person outreach (via telephone and email); the IK Program; Community Co-ordinator Program; PIC #5; invitation to the second ATRI Forum, and offers to meet (e.g., Chief and Council meetings followed by meetings with the broader community). Comments, issues and questions received from Indigenous communities that can be shared publicly are included in **Section 3**.

In summary, the MFFN CAR Project Team has provided / offered many opportunities to consult and engage the identified Indigenous communities, including (with specific details in the Consultation Snapshot table in **Section 2)**:

- Distributed Milestone #2 Progress Report via email;
- Completed follow-up phone calls and emails to confirm receipt of notifications and other distributed materials;
- Circulated Project updates, including 13 E-Blasts;
- Sent emails and phone calls to confirm interest in being consulted on the Project (for communities that had not yet expressed interest);

- Held conference calls / in-person meetings with community representatives and / or community meetings with Indigenous communities;
- Distributed field notices and updates regarding specific programs;
- Circulated IK Program key milestone reminders and information sheet;
- Completed follow-up via phone calls and emails regarding E-Blast contents, field programs and corresponding Discussion Guides, Community Co-ordinator Program, IK Program and ATRI forum;
- Several offers to meet;
- Distributed Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report;
- Circulated Community Co-ordinator Program letter offering to hire members of specific Indigenous communities as Project-specific Community Co-ordinators. A description of the role was provided and offer to setup a meeting to discuss further;
- Distributed Notice of PIC #5 Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone;
- Held PIC #5 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, along with two in-community MFFN meetings, and online version of the PIC #5;
- Distributed 10 plain language videos showcasing different valued components and supporting content in Field Study Discussion Guide and Notices;
- Held meetings with MFFN Chief and Council and broader community;
- Distributed notices for the online Webinar Series, including Route Selection Milestone and Climate Change and Adaptation. Follow-ups included encouragement to provide feedback for the Climate Change Webinar via a survey;
- Hosted an online Webinar Series; and
- Held the second ATRI Forum in person.

Specific Indigenous communities were also offered funding through the Community Co-ordinator Program—these communities have been most engaged and active on the Project or have indicated interest in engaging on the Project and requiring financial support. In addition, MFFN and Aroland First Nation members were also offered employment opportunities as Field Study Support Staff to assist with field programs.

1.5 Summary of Input and Information Received and EA Milestone Development

The following **Table 1-2** describes a high-level summary of input and information received during this reporting time period and how this information has informed the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone development or will inform the EA. While there was some specific feedback received that has directly informed the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone development / EA, the majority of feedback was broad with limited specific details (therefore requiring ongoing follow-up and additional details from source commenters) or were more general interests or concerns. The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to follow-up and seek additional details.

Table 1-2: Summary of Input and Information Received and EA / Milestone Development

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA has been or may be Informed
Specific Feedback Provided on Environmental Existing Conditions ■ Specific feedback was provided on the bird field program, including birds observed and comments on their habitats. ■ Specific feedback was provided on the wolverine field program. ■ Confidential information regarding the Albany River was provided and is considered as IK. ■ Caribou were identified in the District of Kenora. ■ Request to participate in field studies.	■ Birds and comments on their habitats were noted for the bird field program. ■ One site of the wolverine hair snag was changed based on feedback provided. ■ The EA has been informed by confidential information regarding the Albany River and details are being kept confidential. ■ The general identification of caribou location(s) has been noted. ■ Members of Aroland First Nation were invited to participate in the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program, including a flyover and planning for subsequent drilling program (outside of this reporting time period); any feedback provided during the flyover will be considered as part of the EA.
Concerns Related to Environmental Existing Conditions; Additional Details Required ■ It was noted that a spawning area could be relocated if it would be disrupted by the Project ■ Concern was expressed for watersheds ■ Concern was expressed regarding caribou migration and impacts to gathering rights ■ Concern was expressed related to salting on the road and impacts to nearby rivers	■ Relocating spawning areas has not yet been determined due to insufficient details provided. Ongoing follow-up is taking place to receive additional information to help identify the spawning area. ■ More specific details are required related to concerns for watersheds. As part of the alternative selection, effects to Natural Environment will be taken into consideration. ■ More specific details are required related to concerns for caribou migration and impacts to gathering rights. ■ The concern regarding salting and nearby rivers has been noted and maintenance of the Community Access Road, including usage of salt, will be one of the indicators for the evaluation.
Interests Related to Environmental Existing Conditions; Additional Details Required ■ Several communities indicated interest in different topics related to existing conditions without providing specific feedback or comments. Some examples include receiving field study results when they become available for caribou	■ Interest in topics has been noted for each community. The MFFN CAR Project Team continues to distribute Discussion Guides related to field studies, educational videos and webinars on valued components. Information on field studies is shared in the monthly Project updates and in seasonal Field Notices (sent via email and posted on the project website). Early observations and methods for field studies completed to-date have been provided at PIC #3, PIC #4 and PIC #5 as information has become available. Meetings will continue to be offered based on specific topics of interest to solicit additional feedback and issues.

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA has been or may be Informed
Route Alignment ■ A variety of comments were provided on the route alignment near MFFN, including: river and ice levels can be high near MFFN and there are locations where the bank is eroding and could affect the road; intense rain could damage the road and impact streams due to erosion; safety concerns were raised regarding truck activities (including dust, noise, low visibility and speeding) north of the airport and children who play in the same area; and concerns regarding how the Community Access Road may interfere with MFFN community activities (e.g., gathering firewood, social events) ■ Feedback was obtained through community meetings and PIC #5 contributing to the final route selection. During October 2023, two in-community meetings and PIC #5 were held to receive feedback on the preliminary technically preferred route recommendation. Many comments were received regarding the proposed route for Segment 2 (Alternative 1: Albany Crossing). Community input did not align with the technically preferred segment proposed by the Project Team. Community members indicated that they did not want the route running along the Albany River and cited a range of concerns including short term and longer-term impacts on the river, wildlife and vegetation and enjoyment of the river.	■ Concerns related to the route alignment closer to MFFN have been noted and will continue to be considered as part of the EA. As part of the EA, the evaluation will identify the preferred route for the Community Access Road, temporary infrastructure and aggregate sources with the least potential for negative effects, greatest opportunity for mitigating negative effects and greatest benefits to the community. Safety is a crucial consideration when evaluating the route and is featured in every study within the EA and starts with the road design. Design of the CAR includes consideration for drainage, visibility, speeding, ice and riverbank stability. The Air and noise reports consider and include mitigations where impacts from noise and dust may be a concern. The water reports consider potential effects due to erosion, and the climate change report considers concerns related to extreme weather events such as intense rainfall. ■ Based on community members' feedback, the preliminary technically preferred route recommendation was refined to reflect the feedback heard during the October 2023 meetings. The final route recommendation was altered to reflect the community's preference to have Alternative 4 be the preferred alternative for Segment 2 (Albany Crossing). Receiving Indigenous Knowledge for the area between late 2023 and mid 2024 further confirmed that Alternative 4 for Segment 2 was the decision supported by Marten Falls First Nation Chief and Council and community members. The Band Council Resolution for the final route recommendation was sent to MFFN Chief and Council on July 31, 2024,
Cumulative Effects, Road Projects and Regional Assessment ■ Some communities expressed concerns regarding cumulative effects / impacts in the Project area, including the scope of the EA, impacts from all three road projects (the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link), the Regional Assessment and a moratorium on the Ring of Fire activities.	■ Some of the comments received were directed to government agencies (e.g., NDMNRF, MECP, the Agency) to respond to as they were outside of the scope of the Community Access Road Project. In terms of cumulative effects, if specific details from other projects are provided they will be considered as part of the EA; the EA will predict cumulative effects of the preferred alternative with the effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. Cumulative effects assessment methods were shared during the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone at PIC #4 at the ATRI Forum #2 and again during community meetings in July 2024.
Impacts from COVID-19 ■ Some communities expressed inability to effectively engage with their community members due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team worked with each Indigenous community's preference in how they would like to be consulted and engaged, whether virtually or in-person and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic or other crises. Custom consultation plans and protocols were also offered and will be followed up on with communities who expressed interest.

Input and Information Provided by Indigenous Communities	How the Development of the EA Milestone or EA has been or may be Informed
Timeline Extensions ■ Some communities requested extended Project timelines, for both the provincial and federal processes.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will work with communities to understand their individual needs regarding timeline extensions. The request for an IS extension was granted. Communities will continue to be kept informed on timelines.
Request for Funding ■ Some communities expressed need for provincial participant funding to participate in consultation and engagement activities. There has also been ongoing co-ordination to onboard communities to the IK Program and Community Co-ordinator Program, with funding provided by the MFFN CAR Project Team.	■ While participant funding is issued by the Province and not the MFFN CAR Project Team, requests were shared with the province to respond to. ■ Additional funding for Indigenous communities include participation in the IK Program and Community Co-ordinator Program. Additionally there is funding associated with participation in field monitoring program(s) for Marten Falls First Nation and in some instances, Aroland First Nation. The MFFN CAR Project Team has followed up with Indigenous communities via phone and email throughout this milestone regarding funding opportunities.
Revision to ATRI Study Areas for the Impact Assessment ■ Based on feedback from Indigenous communities and the information collected to select a technically preferred Route Alternative, concerns were expressed to revise the ATRI study areas for the Impact Assessment to focus on the technically preferred Route Alternative.	■ The ATRI environmental discipline made changes to the ATRI study area for the Impact Assessment which included an increase to the local study area from a 5 km buffer to a 10 km buffer and changed the Regional Study Area to increase in size of more than double the area.

A detailed record of the efforts made to consult and engage with each of the 31 Indigenous communities and indigenous organizations communication received from the communities from June 1, 2023 to July 31, 2024 is provided in **Section 3**. The following sections summarize key consultation activities and issues received through consultation and engagement activities during this time period. The report for each community also includes discussion of how any input and information provided by the Indigenous communities have informed the development of the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone.

Appendix A of this report includes copies of Project distributions sent to Indigenous communities and others including monthly E-Blasts, Field Notices and Field Study Discussion Guides. **Appendix B** of this report includes copies of distributions to Indigenous communities including, presentations, meeting summaries, if applicable. This overview and appendix materials are provided to Indigenous communities for their review.

2. Consultation Snapshot

The table below provides an overview of consultation and engagement activities during the Identification of Preferred Alternatives Milestone. Issues received through consultation and engagement activities during this milestone are included in **Section 3**.

Items in black occurred during the NoC of EA Milestone between October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022 and the Effects Assessment Milestone from July 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023. Items in blue occurred during the Identification of Preferred Alternatives Milestone from June 1, 2023 to July 31, 2024.

Table 2-1: Consultation Snapshot – From June 1, 2023, to July 31, 2024

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment and Identification of Preferred Alternatives			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
NoC			
■ Distribution of EA NoC (October 29, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
■ NoC Advertisement (October 29 to November 12, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
Interim Record of Consultation and Engagement (RoCE)			
■ Draft Interim RoCE distributed to Indigenous communities for review (December 6, 2022).	✓		
■ Email follow-up distributed in January 2023.	✓		
Milestone Progress Report #1			
■ Draft Progress Report distributed to Indigenous communities for review (December 6, 2022)	✓		
■ Email follow-up distributed in January 2023.	✓		
Milestone Progress Report #2			
■ Draft Progress Report distributed to Indigenous communities for review (November 27, 2023)	✓		
■ Email follow-up to request re-download of Draft Progress Report (November 29, 2023)	✓		
■ Archaeology Assessment Reports for Stage 1 and Stage 2 distributed (February 3, 2023)	✓		
Public Information Centres (PIC)			
■ PIC #3 Notice distributed (June 13, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #3 in Thunder Bay (June 27, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #3 in Geraldton (June 29, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #4 Notice distributed (November 22, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #4 in Thunder Bay (December 7, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #4 in Geraldton (December 8, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #5 Notice distributed (October 10, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #5 in Thunder Bay (October 25, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
■ PIC #5 in Geraldton (October 26, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
■ Follow-up letters, emails, and phone calls to Indigenous communities regarding the Project.	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment and Identification of Preferred Alternatives			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
Individual Project Meetings			
■ In-person meeting with Marten Falls First Nation to provide an update on the Project and the approval of the Terms of Reference (November 16-17, 2021)	✓		
■ Presented to the Mushkegowuk Council AGM (in-person, November 24, 2021)	✓		
■ A teleconference meeting with Marten Falls First Nation to discuss the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment (February 2, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022). Note: Also captured under the IK Program section below	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation (April 21, 2022). Note: Also captured under the IK Program and Community Co-ordinator section below	✓		
■ Teleconference presentation to Mushkegowuk Tribal Council's Terrestrial Working Group (May 18, 2022)	✓	✓	
■ In-person meeting with Marten Falls First Nation community members in advance of PIC #3 (June 28, 2022)	✓	✓	
■ In-person meeting regarding Community Co-ordinator and IK Programs with Long Lake # 58 (August 9, 2022).	✓		
■ Helicopter flyover to visually inspect three potential groundwater sites with Aroland First Nation (August 17 and 18, 2022).	✓		
■ In-person meeting with Marten Falls First Nation community members in advance of PIC #4 (November 2, 2022)	✓	✓	
■ In-person meeting with Marten Falls First Nation community members in advance of PIC #4 (December 6, 2022)	✓	✓	
■ Well drilling activities monitored by Aroland First Nation representatives (November 25 – December 3, 2022).	✓		
■ A teleconference meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation to discuss the Community Co-ordinator Program and IK Program (February 13, 2023).	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation, Constance Lake First Nation and Ginoogaming First Nation to discuss the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports (April 21, 2023).	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program (April 27, 2023)	✓		
■ In-person Nation-to-Nation meeting with Eabametoong First Nation to provide an overview of the MFFN CAR (May 10, 2023)	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Marten Falls First Nation was held regarding the engineering, construction and the route selection process for the Project (May 15, 2023).	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation's legal counsel to discuss the IK Sharing Agreement (May 17, 2023).	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation was held to provide a Project overview (August 29, 2023).	✓		
■ In-person meeting with Marten Falls First Nation community members in advance of PIC #5 (October 23, 2023)	✓	✓	

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment and Identification of Preferred Alternatives			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
■ In-person meeting with Marten Falls First Nation community members in advance of PIC #5 (October 24, 2023)	✓	✓	
■ A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation was held as a follow-up to discuss the Community Co-ordinator and IK Program meeting (November 10, 2023).	✓		
■ A virtual meeting held with Attawapiskat First Nation representatives to discuss the MFFN CAR Project and Caribou Study Plan (December 4, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person meeting with Nibinamik First Nation to provide a Project update (January 16, 2024).	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Red Sky Métis Independent Nation to review the Draft preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report (March 19, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person Nation-to-Nation meeting with Aroland First Nation to build on and improve the relationship between the two nations and to provide both Nations the opportunity to discuss any concerns or issues, including the previously drafted Communication Protocol Agreement (April 19, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person taskforce meeting between Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation (May 7, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person taskforce meeting between Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation (May 28, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person Chief and Council meeting with Marten Falls First Nation to provide a Project update (May 29, 2024).	✓		
■ Virtual meeting with Attawapiskat First Nation to discuss the Spring Groundwater Program (May 31, 2024).	✓		
■ A virtual meeting with Weenusk First Nation to provide a Project update and discuss the IK Program and socio-economic programs (June 5, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person meetings with Aroland First Nation community members to obtain feedback on the final route recommendation, existing conditions and cumulative effects, including inclusions list (June 19-20, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation Elders and community members to present the preliminary technically preferred routes (June 20, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person meetings with Aroland First Nation community members to obtain feedback on the final route recommendation including Segment 1, Dusey Lake, Segment 2, Segment 3, cumulative effects, evaluation approach and inclusions list, engineering considerations and existing conditions (valued component studies) (July 15-16, 2024).	✓		
■ In-person meetings with Marten Falls First Nation community members to confirm selection of the final route selection, cumulative effects, evaluation approach and inclusions list, engineering considerations and existing conditions (valued component studies) (July 17-18, 2024).	✓		
■ A virtual meeting held with Attawapiskat First Nation to discuss the draft ATRI Existing Conditions Report (July 23, 2024).	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment and Identification of Preferred Alternatives			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
Other Notices / Newsletters			
■ 2021 Highlights Letter distributed to Indigenous communities via email (December 15, 2021)	✓		
■ Phone calls to Indigenous communities to follow-up on the December E-Blast, Winter Discussion Guide and field notice (December 16 to 17, 2021).	✓		
■ Circulated Monthly Project Update Email Blast (referred to as E-Blast) – October 2021 (November 3, 2021) – November 2021 (November 30 2021) – December 2021 (December 15, 2021) – January 2022 (January 31, 2022) – February / March 2022 (March 15, 2022) – April 2022 (April 29, 2022) – May 2022 (May 27, 2022) – June 2022 (June 24, 2022) – July 2022 (July 26, 2022) – August 2022 (August 19, 2022) – September 2022 (September 29, 2022) – October 2022 (November 2, 2022) – November 2022 (November 25, 2022) – December 2022 (December 20, 2022) – January 2023 (January 30, 2023) – February 2023 (February 28, 2023) – March 2023 (April 4, 2023) – April 2023 (April 28, 2023) – May 2023 (June 7, 2023) – June 2023 (June 28, 2023) – July 2023 (August 2, 2023) – August 2023 (September 1, 2023) – September 2023 (September 28, 2023) – October 2023 (November 2, 2023) – 2023 Year In Review (December 12, 2023) – January 2024 (January 31, 2024) – February 2024 (March 1, 2024) – March 2024 (April 3, 2024) – April 2024 (April 30, 2024) – May 2024 (May 30, 2024) – June 2024 (July 9, 2024)	✓	✓	✓
■ Circulated Field Study Notices & Discussion Guides: – Winter Field Program Notice and Discussion Guide (December 10, 2021) – Furbearer Ground Track Survey Update (January 19, 2022) – Bird Aerial Surveys Update (February 4, 2022) – Wolverine Den Surveys Notice (February 14, 2022) – Wolverine Hair Snag Program and Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Update (March 3, 2022) – Wolverine Den Survey Update (March 9, 2022) – Early Spring Notice (March 29, 2022) – Terrain and Soils Notice (May 11, 2022) – Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Notice (May 30, 2022) – Vegetation Field Notice (June 10, 2022)	✓	✓	✓

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment and Identification of Preferred Alternatives			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
– Groundwater and Geochemistry (July 29, 2022) – Fall Field Programs Update (September 16, 2022) – Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice (December 1, 2022) – Field Programs updates (March 9, 2023) – Spring 2023 Field Notice (April 21, 2023) – Summer 2023 Field Notice (July 12, 2023) – Fall 2023 Field Notice (September 15, 2023) – Winter 2024 Field Notice (January 18, 2024) – Spring 2024 Field Notice (April 17, 2024) – Spring Groundwater Program Update (May 23, 2024) – Summer 2024 Field Notice (July 16, 2024)			
■ Matawa Messenger newsletter feature (June 2022) ■ Follow-up to furbearer winter tracking field program notice (January 27, 2023) ■ Follow-up on ungulate aerial survey notice (February 15, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
■ Webinar Series: – Animals and Wildlife (Ungulates and Furbearers) (November 15, 2022) – Surface Water, Fish & Fish Habitat (November 29, 2022) – Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (January 10, 2023) – Vegetation and Physiography (January 17, 2023) – Peatlands (January 31, 2023) – Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change (February 14, 2023) – Socio-Economic Studies Part I (February 21, 2023) – Socio-Economic Studies Part II (February 28, 2023) – Groundwater and Geochemistry (March 14, 2023) – Birds (March 21, 2023) – Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats (March 28, 2023) – ATRI (April 4, 2023) – Route Selection Milestone (November 16, 2023) – Climate Change Webinar (February 8, 2024)	✓	✓	✓
■ Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report (June 3, 2024)	✓		
Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program			
■ Circulated an update on the MFFN CAR IK Program which included an updated schedule and timeline for Indigenous communities to share IK (January 21 to 24, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the IK Program (and Community Co-ordinator Program) (April 21, 2022)	✓		
■ IK Program Update on the Proposed ATRI Study Areas Memo and ATRI Shapefiles were distributed via email. (August 2022)	✓		
■ Distributed a Save the Date for the upcoming ATRI Forum and Cultural Heritage Workshop via email (December 20, 2022)	✓		
■ Invitation to ATRI Forum distributed (January 13, 2023, and February 1, 2023)	✓		
■ ATRI Forum and Cultural Heritage Workshop in Thunder Bay (February 8 – 9, 2023)	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment and Identification of Preferred Alternatives			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	***Interested Persons***	***Agencies & Government Bodies***
■ IK Program timeline and update letter (March 22, 2023)	✓		
■ IK Program timeline and update letter (June 22, 2023)	✓		
■ IK Program timeline and update letter (October 5, 2023)	✓		
■ IK Program timeline and update letter (November 10, 2023)	✓		
Community Co-ordinator Program			
■ Distribution of letter introducing the Community Co-ordinator Program to 13 neighbouring Indigenous communities including job posting (March 17, 2022)	✓		
■ Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the Community Co-ordinator Program (and the IK Program) (April 21, 2022)	✓		

3. Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils

3.1 Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities

To summarize overall engagement with each Indigenous community, the following analytics were performed:

The **Level of Engagement Effort and Response** bar graph reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN CAR Project Team to engage Indigenous communities and the level of response received. Communications channels considered include **email correspondence** (outgoing & incoming), **phone correspondence** (outgoing & incoming), and **meetings offered in comparison to meetings scheduled**, by any means of communication.

- **Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent between the MFFN CAR Project Team and Indigenous communities.
  - **Outgoing Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent from the MFFN CAR Project Team to a specific Indigenous community; mass communications sent to all communities by the MFFN CAR Project Team are not considered in this calculation.
  - **Incoming Email Correspondence** includes emails received from an Indigenous community directly to MFFN CAR Project Team; emails that only confirm receipt of an outgoing email or emails where the MFFN CAR Project Team are copied but not directly mentioned are not included.
- **Phone Correspondence** reflects all call attempts between the MFFN CAR Project Team and an Indigenous community.
  - **Outgoing Phone Calls** reflect all phone calls made by the MFFN CAR Project Team to an Indigenous community. **Answered Phone Calls** includes those calls that were answered immediately by the intended recipient or were returned at a later time when the contact was available.
  - **Incoming Phone Calls** reflect instances where Indigenous communities contacted MFFN CAR Project Team without a previous outgoing phone call.
- **Meetings Offered vs. Held** reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN CAR Project Team to schedule a meeting in comparison to the number of meetings achieved between the Indigenous community and the MFFN CAR Project Team

4. References

AECOM, 2019:

Draft Terms of Reference Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment.

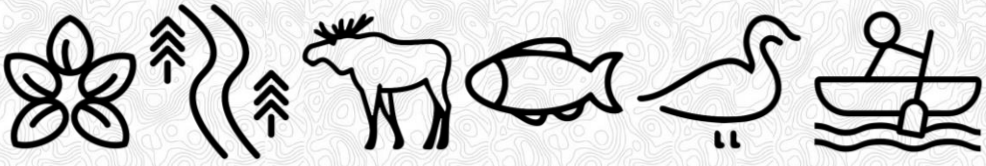
AECOM, 2020:

Proposed Terms of Reference Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment.

Hatch, 2016:

Technical Review of Industrial Transportation Infrastructure Proposals.

Phone: 1-800-764-9114 **Email:** info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca **Web:** http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca



9. Kashechewan First Nation

9.1 Community Profile

Location: 13B Riverside Drive, Kashechewan, ON P0L 1S0

Tribal Council: Mushkegowuk Council

Treaty: 9

Project Team Lead: Jodi Miles

Figure 9-1: Kashechewan First Nation Distribution of Communication

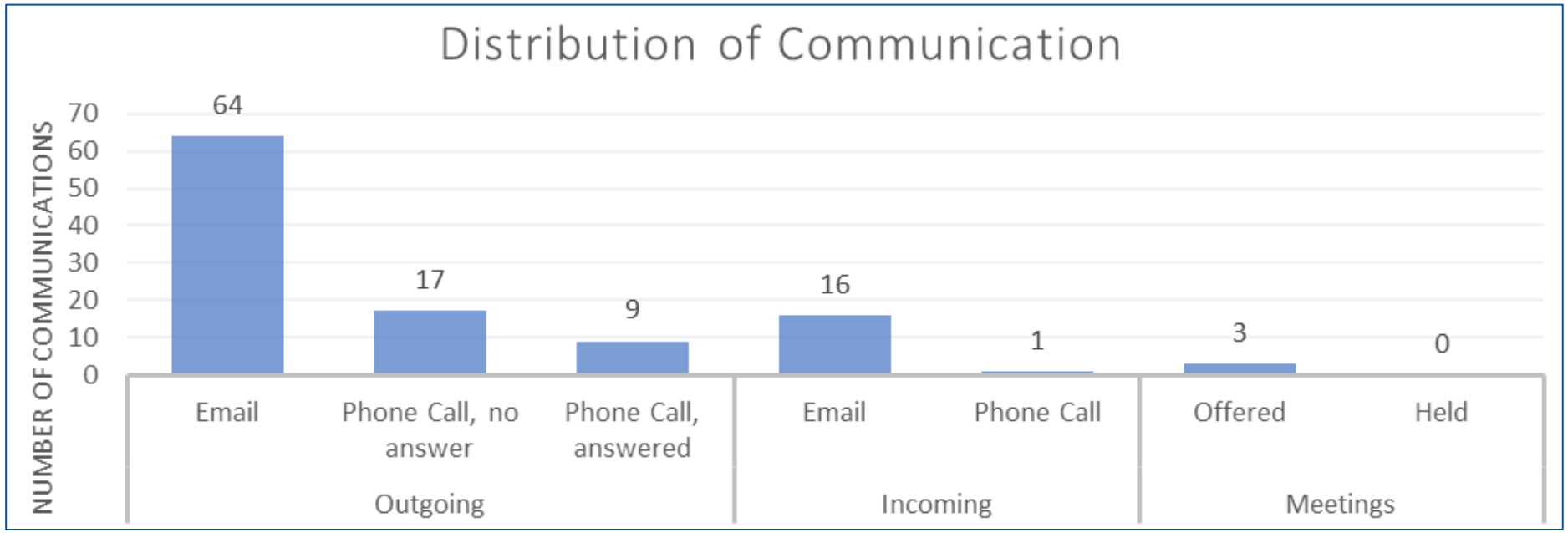


Table 9-1: Summary of Participation During Milestone 3 Reporting Period

Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Date of Last Outgoing Communication from MFFN CAR Project Team (Email or Phone)	July 31, 2024 (email)
Date of Last Incoming Communication from Community (Email or Phone)	July 31, 2024 (email)
Participating in IK Program:	Status of IK Sharing Agreement: Finalized
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: Finalized
	IK information provided: No
Participating in Community Coordinator Program	No

Table 9-2: Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During EA / IA

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
June 07, 2023	May 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
June 19 to 28, 2023	Emails sent to follow up on the upcoming IK Milestone.
June 22, 2023	Sent follow up email on the IK Program milestone and timeline.
June 28, 2023	June 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
July 13, 2023	Summer 2023 Field Notice distributed via email.
July 27, 2023	Information on the open position for a Community Coordinator for the Project was provided.
August 02, 2023	July 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
August 30, 2023	Memo and shapefiles regarding existing biophysical conditions were sent to Kashechewan First Nation via email.
September 01, 2023	August 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
September 15, 2023	Fall 2023 Field Notice distributed via email.
September 20, 2023	Email follow-up regarding Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection.
September 28, 2023	September 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
October 05, 2023	Outreach via phone and email about Project updates including PIC #5, ATRI Forum #2 and the Climate Change Workshop. The Community Coordinator Program was also discussed.
October 10, 2023	PIC #5 invitation distributed via email.
October 17, 2023	ATRI Forum #2 invitation distributed via email.
October 17, 2023	ATRI Forum #2 invitation sent to Kashechewan First Nation.
November 02, 2023	October 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
November 9 and 10, 2023	Project update distributed via phone and email.
November 09, 2023	Reminder for Route Selection Milestone Webinar distributed via email.
November 10, 2023	IK update distributed via email

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
November 16, 2023	Reminder for Route Selection Milestone Webinar distributed via email.
November 27 and 29, 2023	Milestone #2 Progress Report distributed via email.
November 28, 2023	Draft ATRI Existing Conditions report distributed via email
December 07 and 08, 2023	Phone and email outreach about Project updates, including, the Milestone #2 report, the Socio-economic letter, ATRI Forum #2, and the webinar series. The IK Funding Agreement and the Community Coordinator Program were also discussed.
December 07, 2023	Socio-economic Assessment Interest letter sent via email
December 07, 2023	Confirmation of receipt of the Socio-economic Assessment Interest Letter and the Milestone #2 Progress Report received via phone call. Kashechewan First Nation confirmed they will provide responses to both documents.
December 12, 2023	2023 Year In Review E-Blast.
December 19, 2023	Letter regarding Kashechewan First Nation's socio-economic interests and concerns received via email.
January 11, 2024	Reminder sent via email regarding Milestone #2 Progress Report and the ATRI Existing Conditions Report.
January 16, 2024	Invitation for Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road Webinar distributed via email.
January 18, 2024	Winter 2024 Field Studies distributed via email.
January 22, 2024	Response to ATRI Existing Conditions Report received via letter.
January 23, 2024	Phone and email outreach about Project updates, including, the Milestone #2 report, the ATRI Existing Conditions report, and the webinar series. Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection process was also discussed.
January 29, 2024	Response to Kashechewan First Nation's Socio-Economic interests and concerns sent via email and letter.
January 31, 2024	January 2024 E-Blast distributed via email.
February 08, 2024	Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Reminder distributed via email.
February 09, 2024	Comments for Milestone #2 Progress Report received via email
February 13, 2024	Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Follow-Up distributed via email.
February 22, 2024	Phone and email outreach about Project updates including the Milestone #2 Report, Community Coordinator Program, and IK Program.
March 01, 2024	February 2024 E-Blast distributed via email.
March 20, 2024	Phone and email outreach about Project updates including, the Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Survey, the Route Selection Video, new social media platforms, IK collection, and the Community Coordinator Program.
March 21, 2024	Kashechewan First Nation confirmed that their interviews for IK collection would be complete by March 29, 2024.
April 03, 2024	March 2024 e-blast distributed via email.
April 17, 2024	Spring 2024 Field Notice and Caribou Collaring Update distributed via email.
April 25, 2024	Phone and email outreach about Project updates including the Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Survey, the IK collection, and the Community Coordinator Program.
April 30, 2024	April 2024 e-blast distributed via email.
May 23, 2024	Spring 2024 Groundwater Program Update distributed via email.
May 30, 2024	May 2024 E-Blast distributed via email.

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
June 03, 2024	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report link distributed via email.
June 05, 2024	Invitation for Three Road Forum shared via phone and email
June 27, 2024	Phone and email outreach about Project updates including the Archaeology Assessment Report, the IK report, and the Community Coordinator Program.
July 09, 2024	June 2024 E-Blast distributed via email.
July 16, 2024	Summer 2024 Field Notice distributed via email.
July 31, 2024	Phone and email outreach about Project updates including the Archaeology Assessment Report, the IK Program, and the Community Coordinator Program.

Table 9-3: Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action – Kashechewan First Nation

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Country/Traditional Foods, Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology), Wildlife, Vegetation, Socio-Community, Land and Resource Use	Impacts to Traditional Subsistence and Cultural Resources ■ On December 19, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation sent a letter which expressed concern about the impacts that increased traffic in the area may have on traditional subsistence and cultural resources, including plants and animals that may be used by Kashechewan First Nation members for food, ceremonial, and cultural teaching purposes.	■ Letter ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On December 19, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests, including the concern about impacts to traditional subsistence and cultural resources. ■ On January 11, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted in an email that the MFFN CAR Project Team was preparing a response to Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests. ■ On January 29, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a response letter to Kashechewan First Nation's letter from December 19th, 2023. The letter acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation’s concerns about the MFFN CAR putting pressure on cultural resources,	■ Impacts to Kashechewan First Nation's access to traditional subsistence and cultural resources will be addressed in the EA / IS.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			and noted that this topic will be explored in the EA / IS. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team to explore issue in draft EA / IS and send to Kashechewan First Nation for review.	
Education and Training, Employment	Interest in Employment and Training Opportunities ■ On December 19, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation sent a letter which expressed interest in employment and training opportunities related to the construction of the CAR. The letter inquired about whether Kashechewan First Nation members would be targeted for hiring or training opportunities, and whether potential barriers in securing jobs would be addressed.	■ Letter ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On December 19, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests, including the interest in employment and training opportunities. ■ On January 11, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted in an email that the MFFN CAR Project Team was preparing a response to Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests. The letter highlighted that Kashechewan's interest in employment and training opportunities was being considered and recommendations for Indigenous participation in Project construction employment opportunities will be made in the EA / IS Report. ■ On January 29, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a response letter to Kashechewan First Nation's letter from December 19th, 2023. The letter acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation's interest in employment and training opportunities related to the construction of the MFFN CAR, and	■ Recommendations for maximizing Indigenous participation in project construction employment and training opportunities will be provided in the EA / IS.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			noted that recommendations regarding this topic will be explored in the EA / IS. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team to explore issue in draft EA / IS and send to Kashechewan First Nation for review.	
Employment	Interest in Community Coordinator Program ■ On September 20, 2022, Kashechewan First Nation shared that they hired a Community Coordinator through MNDMNRF. ■ On September 28, 2022, it was noted that the Kashechewan First Nation consultant would discuss the Community Coordinator Program with Chief and Council ■ On November 21, 2022, the Kashechewan First Nation consultant asked how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator role differs from the MNDMNRF role, and how the MNDMNRF role, and whether the MFFN CAR funding can supplement the existing salary of the coordinator once the provincial funding is no longer available. ■ On February 13, 2023, the Kashechewan First Nation stated that Kashechewan First	■ Email ■ Phone	Status: Ongoing ■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that MFFN CAR's Community Coordinator funding can be used to supplement the MNDMNRF role. ■ On January 27, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant responded to Kashechewan First Nation's questions about the Community Coordinator Program, which included a description of how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator role differs from the provincially funded Community Coordinator role, and an explanation about how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding can be used to supplement the provincially-funded role. ■ On March 17, 2023, a meeting was offered to discuss funding options for the Community Coordinator Program. ■ On March 28, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted they would respond to Adena's questions regarding the Community Coordinator Program. ■ On April 6, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant responded to Adena's questions posed on the March 28 phone call. The email outlined the funding and	■ The EA / IS will document the ways in which the community was engaged in the process including the role of the Community Coordinator, if applicable.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	Nation intends to use MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding to supplement the current Community Coordinator position, and that they are in the process of discussing how to best use this funding with provincial and First Nation contacts. ■ On March 15, March 17, March 28, and April 6 2023, additional information about the Community Coordinator Program was exchanged via email and phone call. This information included: coordinating the funding with the NDMNRF-funded program, which type of how much funding option is preferred, how much funding can be provided each month, and how long the funding will be available. It was also noted that Kashechewan First Nation would not be signing onto the Community Coordinator Program until the next fiscal year (after April 1, 2023). ■ On March 17, 2023, it was noted that the Kashechewan First Nation's progress with the Community Coordinator Program has been delayed due to staff turnover with their		timing schedule for the Community Coordinator Program. ■ Between April 6 and May 31, 2023, correspondence took place to schedule a meeting to discuss the Community Coordinator Program. ■ On September 20, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant inquired if there has been any update regarding Kashechewan First Nation's decision to participate in the Community Coordinator Program. ■ From October, 2023 - July, 2024 the MFFN CAR Project Consultant followed up with Kashechewan First Nation about the Community Coordinator Program via phone and email. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will follow up with Kashechewan First Nation regarding their interest in the Community Coordinator Program.	

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	provincial contacts, as well as evacuations within their community. ■ On March 28, 2023, it was noted that Kashechewan First Nation will not be signing onto the MFFN Community Coordinator program until the next fiscal year (beginning April 1, 2023). The Kashechewan First Nation Consultant requested more information about how much Community Coordinator funding will be available per month, and how many months it will be available for. ■ On October 5th, 2023, Adena Vanderjagt noted in a phone call that Kashechewan First Nation has finalized their discussions with the province about the coordination of Community Coordinator Program funding sources, and that the community is currently in the process of deciding how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding would be used. ■ On December 7, 2023 and February 22, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt noted that there is no update about Kashechewan First Nation's			

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	participation in the Community Coordinator program, as it is still undecided how the community plans to use the funding.			
Human Health, Socio-Community	Increased Access to Alcohol and Drugs ■ On December 19, 2023, Kashechewan First Nation sent a letter which expressed concern that the CAR could cause increased access to alcohol and drugs in the community, leading to negative impacts on human health.	■ Letter ■ Email	Status: Ongoing ■ On December 19, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests, including the concern about increased access to alcohol and drugs in the community. ■ On January 11, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted in an email that the MFFN CAR Project Team was preparing a response to Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests. ■ On January 29, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a response letter to Kashechewan First Nation's letter from December 19th, 2023. The letter acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation’s concerns about the MFFN CAR increasing access to drugs and alcohol in the community, and noted that this topic will be explored in the Social-community and Health assessments. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team to explore issue in draft EA / IS and send to Kashechewan First Nation for review.	■ Increase access to alcohol and drugs and its impacts on human health will be addressed in the EA / IS.

Table 9-4: Consultation and Engagement Log – Kashechewan First Nation

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 07, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the May E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided updates on the Cultural Heritage Program, IK Program and spring field studies. An information sheet for the Cultural Heritage Report was attached.
June 19, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow up email to Kashechewan First Nation, highlighting key IK Program dates including the upcoming preliminary draft existing conditions reporting that will start in the Summer 2023 and the evaluation of the alternative route selection which will begin in September 2023 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2023. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant advised on the importance of receiving IK and information on ILRU by June 30, 2023. It was also advised that the MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to support communities in sharing IK beyond this date and to incorporate this information into subsequent steps of the assessment process (e.g., updates to the existing conditions, effects assessment, impact management and project design). The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also offered to organize a meeting to discuss the IK Program and project schedule, and to answer any questions Kashechewan First Nation should have.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 19, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Consultant, which noted that Kashechewan First Nation will provide IK data to the Project Team once their data collection efforts are complete.
June 19, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Venderjagt, Consultant, to provide the IK Guidance Document, in order to inform Kashechewan First Nation's interview process. The IK Guidance Document was attached.
June 19, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Consultant, which noted that Kashechewan First Nation would review the IK Guidance Document and integrate it with the community's IK collection efforts.
June 22, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent a follow up email to Kashechewan First Nation, highlighting key IK Program dates including upcoming preliminary draft existing conditions reporting that will start in the Summer 2023 and the evaluation of the alternative route selection which will begin in September 2023 and is expected to be completed by the end

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)		of 2023. The MFFN CAR Project Team advised on the importance of receiving IK and information on ILRU by June 30, 2023. It was also advised that the MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to support communities in sharing IK beyond this date and to incorporate this information into subsequent steps of the assessment process (e.g., updates to the existing conditions, effects assessment, impact management and Project design). The MFFN CAR Project Team also offered to organize a meeting to discuss the IK Program and project schedule, and to answer any questions Kashechewan First Nation may have.
June 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the June E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast included a brief description on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program and a link a new video for the program. It was noted that members of the MFFN CAR Project Team were in-community for National Indigenous People's Day for a community meeting and celebrations. An update was provided on the Existing Conditions Report and IK project milestone, including a June 30, 2023 milestone to provide IK to be included in the report. The E-Blast included a link to the Spring Field Notice and an update on upcoming field studies including the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program, Socio-Economic and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Vegetation Field Program and Groundwater Well Sampling. Completed field studies were also noted and

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						included Vegetation and Peatlands Aerial and Ground Surveys, Wolverine Hair Snag Decommissioning and Ungulate Remote Camera Retrieval. Links for related field program notices, videos and Discussion Guides were included.
June 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, Consultant, to request an estimated timeline for when Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection will be completed.
June 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, to note that the MFFN CAR Project Team may have some information about existing biophysical conditions to send Kashechewan First Nation, in order to assist with IK collection. The email inquired if there were specific types of information the community was looking for.
June 28, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Consultant, which noted that Kashechewan First Nation plans to complete interviews in July/August, and that reporting will be completed following the interviews. They also noted that an IK report could be available by late fall or early winter. The email noted that this timeline is subject to change, due to the ongoing wildfire near Kashechewan First Nation and potential evacuation.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, a Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, to send well wishes to the Kashechewan First Nation community, due to ongoing wildfires in the area.
July 12, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, to follow up about what type of biophysical information that Kashechewan First Nation is looking for to aid with their IK collection.
July 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Summer 2023 Field Notice to Kashechewan First Nation. It was noted that the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program and Vegetation Program will take place in August and exact dates will be provided when determined. The Field Notice was attached and on the website with more information. Links were provided for webinar recordings and videos on the Vegetation and Groundwater and Geochemistry programs.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
July 17, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant, which provided details about the type of biophysical information that Kashechewan First Nation requested to aid with their IK collection. The email noted that Kashechewan First Nation is looking for information related to: – Indicator species that are being assessed for both wildlife, birds, and vegetation; – The watersheds and/or key waterbodies being considered; and ■ Potential laydown areas, temporary access points, and details related to construction camps/construction workforce.
July 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation regarding the open position for a Community Coordinator. A list of responsibilities for the position, the funding and length of the position was also included. Contact information was provided for interested applicants.
August 02, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email and letter to Kashechewan First Nation, which provided the MFFN CAR Project Team's response to the community's comments on the Archaeology Assessment reports. The letter provided the following responses: – Kashechewan First Nation will have the opportunity to review the draft EA / IS in 2024 and provide input. – The "Statement of Aboriginal Engagement", which was requested to be shared by

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						Kashechewan First Nation, is part of a document which will be provided to Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and will not be available to the public. However, the MFFN CAR Project Team can share specific engagement information upon request. – The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment presented findings for only a small section of the area requiring archaeological fieldwork. Further Stage 2 fieldwork, including the nine river crossings which Kashechewan First Nation made note of, will commence in 2025 or 2026, once a preferred route is determined. ■ Areas which were listed as “no further cultural heritage value” in the report were determined using the Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Aroland First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation were provided the opportunity to review the reports for accuracy.
August 02, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the July E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided updates on the Cultural Heritage Program that took place in Marten Falls First Nation in July. New valued components videos on Peatlands and Birds were released on the website with links included. Field study updates were provided, including a link to the latest summer 2023 Field Notice and mention of the Vegetation Field Program taking place August 2 to 6, 2023 and the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program taking place August 7 to 21, 2023. Links were included to field program notices, videos and discussion guides.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
August 30, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation to provide information about existing biophysical conditions, in order to aid with the community's IK collection process. A memo providing information about existing biophysical conditions and the associated shapefiles were attached. The email also inquired about whether Kashechewan First Nation had made any progress with their IK collection, and requested an updated timeline.
September 01, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the August E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided field study updates, including the Vegetation Field Program from August 3 to 6, Summer Groundwater and Geochemistry Program from August 7 to 18 and the upcoming Fall Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program in late September. Final results from these programs will be available once all data is collected and analyzed and shared during the Draft Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment Phase in 2024. Links to field program notices, videos and Discussion Guides were included. New videos on the Social-Community Studies and Human Health and Community Safety were noted and links were provided. The E-Blast noted upcoming opportunities to connect in-person this Fall with more information to come.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
September 15, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Fall 2023 Field Notice to Kashechewan First Nation. The Field Notice was attached to the email and noted dates and information for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program and the Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation. A link to the Field Notice on the website was included as well as links to the webinar recordings and videos for more information.
September 20, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation to follow up about IK collection in the community. The email asked that Kashechewan First Nation confirm the information about existing biophysical conditions had been received, and inquired about any updates for Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection process.
September 20, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that the information about existing biophysical conditions was received. Adena also confirmed Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection is underway, and noted that the report is expected to be completed in Q1 of 2024. It was noted that this timeline is subject to change based on interview timing, and that a firm timeline can be provided once interviews are complete.
September 20, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation to thank Adena Vanderjagt for providing an update regarding the community's IK collection progress. The email also inquired if there have been any updates regarding Kashechewan's participation in the Community Coordinator Program.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
September 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the September E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided updates on the Fall Groundwater and Geochemistry Program from September 18 to 25 and the Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation Program on September 26. For more information on field studies, links were provided to field program notices, valued component videos and webinars. The E-Blast noted the dates for PIC #5 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton and that planning for the ATRI Forum #2 is underway. Links were included to the newly released Physiography, Terrain and Soils and Wildlife: Reptiles, Amphibians, Pollinating Insects and Bats videos.
October 05, 2023	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide information about upcoming events and to follow up about the Community Coordinator Program. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared that the PIC #5 is being held from October 23 – 27, 2023, the Climate Change Workshop is being held in Q1 of 2024, and the ATRI Forum is being held November 21-23, 2023. When asked about Kashechewan First Nation's progress with the Community Coordinator Program, Adena noted that her conversations with the province about coordinating funding sources have been finalized, and that the community is currently deciding how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding will be used.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 05, 2023	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley to provide information about upcoming events, including the PIC #5, the Climate Change Workshop and the ATRI Forum, and to follow up about the Community Coordinator Program. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
October 05, 2023	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams to provide information about upcoming events, including the PIC #5 being held from October 23 – 27, 2023, the Climate Change Workshop being held in Q1 of 2024, and the ATRI Forum being held November 21-23, 2023. There was no answer so a message was left noting the reason for the call.
October 05, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, which followed up on their phone call from earlier that day. The email provided information on upcoming events, including the PIC #5 being held from October 23 – 27, 2023, the Climate Change Workshop being held in Q1 of 2024, and the ATRI Forum being held November 21-23, 2023. It was also noted that, during their phone call, Adena had shared that her conversations with the province about coordinating community coordinator funding sources have been finalized, and that the community is currently deciding how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding will be used.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 06, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, which thanked the MFFN CAR Project Consultant for providing a summary of their phone call regarding Project updates.
October 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed an invitation for PIC #5 to Kashechewan First Nation. The PIC will be in Thunder Bay on October 25, 2023, and Geraldton on October 26, 2023. The event will be an open house format and include new updates, how feedback is being considered, and information on the Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone. PIC #5 will provide an opportunity to share feedback, ideas, and values related to the Community Access Road. Food, refreshments, and door prizes will be provided at both meetings.
October 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an invitation for the upcoming ATRI Forum #2 to Kashechewan First Nation. The ATRI Forum is to be held in Thunder Bay from November 21 – 23, 2023. The invitation provided information on the Forum including purpose, funding, contact information, the preliminary agenda and how to RSVP. The purpose is to create a respectful, culturally-sensitive, and collaborative space to develop an understanding of ATRI in the Project area. Funding would be provided by the Province for up to 3 community representatives to

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						attend. The preliminary agenda focuses on ATRI for November 21 – 22 and Cumulative effects on November 23. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided contact information for any questions or information from Kashechewan First Nation.
October 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an invitation for the upcoming ATRI Forum #2. The ATRI Forum is to be held in Thunder Bay from November 21 – 23, 2023. The invitation provided information on the Forum including purpose, funding, contact information, the preliminary agenda and how to RSVP. The purpose is to create a respectful, culturally-sensitive, and collaborative space to develop an understanding of ATRI in the Project area. Funding would be provided by the Province for up to 3 community representatives to attend. The preliminary agenda focuses on ATRI for November 21 – 22 and Cumulative effects on November 23.
November 02, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the October E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided an overview of PIC #5 that was held in Thunder Bay, Geraldton, and MFFN. Information on the upcoming Webinar Series, including Route Selection on November 16, 2023, the Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation Program scheduled for spring 2024, an article with Chief Bruce Achneepineskum addressing the Community Access Road, and the notification that invitations were sent out for the ATRI #2 from November 21-23, 2023, was also included. A registration link was provided for the Route

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						Selection Webinar, along with links to PIC #5 materials and feedback form, existing conditions reports, field program notices, valued component videos, past webinars, and Chief Bruce Achneepineskum's full article.
November 09, 2023	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update on the Project and upcoming activities. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided an invitation to the upcoming Route Selection Webinar, an update on ATRI Forum #2 and an update on the upcoming Climate Change Workshop. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up about Kaschechewan First Nation's decision to participate in the Community Coordinator Program. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.
November 09, 2023	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley to provide an update on the Project and upcoming activities. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided an invitation to the upcoming Route Selection Webinar, an update on ATRI Forum #2 and an update on the upcoming Climate Change Workshop. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up about Kaschechewan First Nation's decision to participate in the Community Coordinator Program. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 09, 2023	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams to provide an update on the Project and upcoming activities. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided an invitation to the upcoming Route Selection Webinar, an update on ATRI Forum #2 and an update on the upcoming Climate Change Workshop. The community member who answered said that Enoch was out of office, so the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that a follow-up email would be sent.
November 09, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Route Selection Milestone Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. The MFFN CAR Project Team shared upcoming webinar topics that included Engineering and Construction, Cumulative Effects and Climate Change. A link to the MFFN CAR website was provided.
November 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt and Kashechewan First Nation key contacts to provide an update on the Project and upcoming activities. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided an invitation to the upcoming Route Selection Webinar, an update on ATRI Forum #2 and an update on the upcoming Climate Change Workshop. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up about Kashechewan First Nation's decision to participate in the Community Coordinator Program.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder to Indigenous Communities requesting the Communities provide IK to MFFN CAR Project Team by December 11, 2023, to be incorporated into the draft EA / IA. The MFFN CAR Project Team noted the final submission date for the EA / IS to IAAC would be in July 2025. The MFFN CAR Project team explained that IK submitted after December 11, 2023, and / or after the draft EA / IS is submitted would be woven into subsequent stages of the assessment processes and road design. Contact information, including email addresses and phone numbers, was provided to Indigenous Communities for questions or discussion on IK Program.
November 16, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Route Selection Milestone Webinar to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email.
November 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the Milestone #2 Progress Report to Kashechewan First Nation for review. The Milestone #2 Progress Report covers July 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023. Kashechewan Nation was asked to make any edits or comments to their community-specific section by February 15, 2024. The report will then be finalized and shared publicly with the draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Team offered to answer any questions or schedule a meeting to discuss the reports and

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						timeline. A response was requested that the email was received and the documents could be viewed / downloaded successfully.
November 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation attaching the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report (draft report), which was prepared based on information that was provided directly to Marten Falls First Nation and publicly available sources of information. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant expressed interest in working with Kashechewan First Nation to update the Draft Report with information Kashechewan First Nation chooses to share and asked that communities provide input on the draft report by January 19, 2023, so that it may be included in the Draft EA / IS Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that additional information, feedback, comments, and edits can be shared after this date, as the Draft Report will not be finalized until later in 2024 and information provided after January 19, 2023, will be woven into the next phases of the assessment processes including the Final EA / IS Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also expressed interest in meeting with Kashechewan First Nation to listen to feedback, discuss optimal ways to update the draft deport, and to review and discuss the Project schedule and next steps. Finally, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that this is an iterative process and will continue to update their understanding of Kashechewan First Nation's ATRI.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 29, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email noting that due to technical issues, the Milestone #2 Progress Report was updated. The link provided on November 27, 2023 remains valid. If the report had already been downloaded, it was requested that the updated version is redownloaded.
December 07, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent Kashechewan First Nation a letter via email regarding potential socioeconomic assessment interest from the community. The letter provided a brief update on the status of the Project and mainly asked if the community had any interest or concern related to potential socio-economic impacts as a result of the Project and included an attachment of a list of possible social and economic effects of the Project that are to be assessed. The letter welcomed any input from the community in regards to social and/or economic effects from the MFFN CAR project. Contact information was provided in the case the community would like to provide input.
December 07, 2023	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt, to provide an update regarding the CAR, including the Route Selection Webinar, ATRI Forum #2, Milestone #2 Progress Report, the upcoming webinar series, the Socio-Economic interest letter, the Community Coordinator Program and the IK Program. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
December 07, 2023	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley, to provide an update regarding the CAR, including the Route Selection Webinar, ATRI Forum #2, Milestone #2 Progress Report, the upcoming webinar series, the Socio-Economic interest letter, the Community Coordinator Program and the IK Program. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.
December 07, 2023	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams, to provide an update regarding the CAR, including the Route Selection Webinar, ATRI Forum #2, Milestone #2 Progress Report, the upcoming webinar series, the Socio-Economic interest letter, and the IK Program. Enoch was not in the office and the person who answered the phone requested that an email be sent.
December 07, 2023	Phone	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received a phone call from Adena Vanderjagt, responding to the voicemail that was left by the Project Consultant regarding project updates. Adena confirmed the receipt of the Milestone #2 report and the Socio-Economic interest letter, and noted that Kashechewan First Nation intends to provide responses to both items. Adena also provided an update about Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection, noting that the process has been delayed, but that the community plans to finish collection efforts in January. If IK collection finishes in January as expected, Adena noted that a report can still be expected in Q1 of 2024. Adena also shared that there is no update regarding

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						Kashechewan First Nation's participation in the Community Coordinator program, as it is still undecided how the community plans to use the funding.
December 08, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Kashechewan First Nation providing an update regarding the CAR, including the Route Selection Webinar, ATRI Forum #2, Milestone #2 Progress Report, the upcoming webinar series, the Socio-Economic interest letter, the Community Coordinator Program and the IK Program. The email provided an overview of the phone call from the previous day, which included Adena's confirmation of the Milestone #2 report and the Socio-Economic interest letter, and Kashechewan First Nation's intention to provide responses to both items. The email also provided an overview of Adena's updates regarding IK collection, which noted that the IK collection process is delayed, but that the community plans to finish collection efforts in January, with a report still to be expected in Q1 of 2024. The email also noted that Adena shared that there is no update regarding Kashechewan First Nation's participation in the Community Coordinator program, as it is still undecided how the community plans to use the funding.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
December 12, 2023	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Year in Review E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's 2023 project highlights which included: Public Information Center #5, Preliminary Technically Preferred Route Recommendation, Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forums, Community Access Road Webinar Series, field studies, and valued component videos. Information on the 2023 Field Study summaries included: Birds, wildlife, ungulates, groundwater and geochemistry, and vegetation and peatlands, and details on upcoming winter 2024 field studies were also included.
December 19, 2023	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which provided Kashechewan First Nation's response to the December 7, 2023 letter regarding potential socio-economic assessment interest from the community. A letter was attached, which provided an overview of the community's comments/ inquires related to potential social economic effects of the MFFN CAR project, which were collected through interviews with harvesters and Kashechewan First Nation members. These comments included the concern about the impacts that increased traffic may have on traditional subsistence and cultural resources, concern about increased access to alcohol and drugs in the community, and interest in job and training opportunities related to the construction of the road. The letter noted that the community would require clarification regarding whether Kashechewan First Nation members would be targeted for hiring or

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						training opportunities, and whether potential barriers in securing jobs would be addressed.
December 19, 2023	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received a forwarded email and letter from Adena Vanderjagt regarding Kashechewan First Nation's socio-economic concerns and interests. As directed by an out of office notification, Adena forwarded the letter to another member of the Project. The letter discussed concerns about increased traffic in the area, impacts of the road on human health and their interest in employment and training opportunities related to the construction of the CAR.
December 19, 2023	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt to thank her for providing Kashechewan First Nation's response to the December 7, 2023 letter regarding potential socio-economic interests in the community. It was noted that this response would be forwarded to the MFFN CAR Project Team.
January 11, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Kashechewan First Nation in order to follow up on Milestone #2 Progress Report and the ATRI Existing Conditions Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant requested feedback for the Milestone #2 Progress Report by February 15, 2024 and feedback for the ATRI Existing Conditions Report by January 19, 2024. The email also thanked Adena for providing information about Kashechewan First Nation's socio-economic interests and concerns, and noted that a response from the MFFN CAR Project Consultant would be provided in the near future.

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January 16, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed an invitation for the Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road Webinar on Thursday, February 8, 2024, to Kashechewan First Nation. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email.
January 18, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Winter 2024 Field Notice to Kashechewan First Nation. The Field Notice was attached to the email and noted dates and information for the Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation. A link to the Field Notice on the MFFN CAR Project website was included as well as links to the webinar recordings and videos for more information.
January 22, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email and letter from Kashechewan First Nation, which provided a response to the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report. The letter noted that Kashechewan First Nation is in the process of collecting interview data related to harvesting, cultural use areas, and concerns and interest related to MFFN CAR. The letter noted that the community will be submitting an existing conditions report once data collection is complete, which they hope will be integrated into the Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report, as well as the EA / IS.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 22, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, to confirm receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's letter response to the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report, and noted that they would be in touch with a response to the letter.
January 23, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update regarding the CAR, including updates on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report, upcoming Webinars for the Project, the Milestone #2 Progress Report, and IK collection in the community. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.
January 23, 2024	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley to provide an update regarding the CAR, including updates on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report, upcoming Webinars for the Project, the Milestone #2 Progress Report, and IK collection in the community. Chief Wesley was out of the office, so a message was left with the receptionist.
January 23, 2024	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams to provide an update regarding the CAR, including updates on the upcoming Webinars for the Project, the Milestone #2 Progress Report, and IK collection in the community. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 23, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Kashechewan First Nation providing an update regarding the CAR, including updates on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report, upcoming Webinars for the Project, and the Milestone #2 Progress Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also inquired if Kashechewan First Nation had any updates regarding their IK collection.
January 23, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received and email from Adena Vanderjagt responding to the voicemail and email about MFFN CAR Project Updates. Adena noted that Kashechewan First Nation is working on a response to the Milestone #2 Progress Report and will try to provide it before February 15, 2024. Adena also noted that IK data collection is still ongoing, and that a report will be provided as soon as it is feasible.
January 24, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt, thanking her for providing an update regarding the Milestone #2 Progress Report and Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also inquired about acquiring contact information for Betsy Lazarus and Freddy Wesley, who are listed as key contacts for the community.
January 24, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, which provided contact information for Betsy Lazarus, as requested in the previous email. Adena noted that she does not have contact information for Freddy Wesley, but will look into it. Adena also confirmed that these contacts should be CC'd on all correspondence.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 24, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt, thanking her for providing contact information for Betsy Lazarus.
January 29, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt, thanking her for providing information, about Kashechewan First Nation's socio-economic concerns, and provided a letter to respond to the community's letter from December 19, 2023. The letter acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation's concerns about the MFFN CAR putting pressure on cultural resources and leading to increased access to drugs and alcohol in the community, and noted that these potential issues will be explored in the EA / IS and the Social-community and Health assessments. The letter also acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation's interest in employment and training opportunities related to the construction of the MFFN CAR, and noted that recommendations will be made in the EA / IS regarding ways to maximize Indigenous participation in project construction employment opportunities, including training.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 31, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the January E-Blast to Kashechewan First Nation. The E-Blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's current and upcoming activities including: A New Year Greeting from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, the Climate Change Adaptation & Upcoming Webinars, and Winter Field Studies. Links to the Project website and Facebook page, along with contact information was provided.
February 08, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Kashechewan First Nation a reminder for the Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road Webinar on Thursday, February 8, 2024. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email.
February 09, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt regarding Kashechewan First Nation's suggested revisions for the Milestone #2 Progress Report. Adena noted that Kashechewan First Nation did not have any revisions for the summaries of engagement, but requested that the titles of for herself, Germaine Conacher, and Jim Butterworth be changed from "Councillor" to "Consultant" on page 109 of the appendix. The email also noted that Chief Gaius Wesley is currently on a leave of absence, and requested that all correspondence be directed to Deputy Chief Betsy Lazarus in his absence.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
February 09, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vandjagt to confirm that Kashechewan First Nation's revisions for the Milestone #2 Progress Report had been received. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that these revisions would be forwarded to the Project Team.
February 13, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Kashechewan First Nation a thank you for attending the Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road Webinar. Links to view the webinar online and to the Climate Change survey were included.
February 22, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Project webinar series, Milestone #2 Progress Report, Community Coordinator Program and IK collection. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant thanked Kashechewan First Nation for providing a response to the Milestone #2 Report and confirmed that the community's revisions will be incorporated into the Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared details about the Climate Change Adaptation webinar, and

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						mentioned that the Engineering and Cumulative Effects webinars would be held in Q1 2024 with formal notices shared soon. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant inquired if there are any updates with IK collection in the community, and Adena shared that this work is ongoing, but is scheduled to be completed during the week of March 18th, 2024. It was noted, however, that this timeline may change. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up about the Community Coordinator program, for which Adena had noted that there are no updates for.
February 22, 2024	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to follow up about their phone call from earlier that day regarding an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Project webinar series, Milestone #2 Progress Report, Community Coordinator Program and IK collection. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant thanked Kashechewan First Nation for providing a response to the Milestone #2 Report and confirmed that the community's revisions will be incorporated into the Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided a link to a recording of the Climate Change Adaptation webinar and a link to a survey to share how Climate Change has/is affecting the community, and mentioned that the Engineering and Cumulative Effects webinars would be held in Q1 2024 with formal notices shared soon. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided an overview of Adena's updates regarding IK collection, which she

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						provided during their phone call. It was noted that IK collection is ongoing in the community, but is scheduled to be completed during the week of March 18th, 2024. It was noted, however, that this timeline may change. The email also provided an overview of the phone discussion regarding the Community Coordinator program, for which Adena had noted that there are no updates.
February 22, 2024	Phone		x	■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Deputy Chief Betsy Lazarus to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Project webinar series, Milestone #2 Progress Report, Community Coordinator Program and IK collection. The receptionist noted that Deputy Chief Betsy Lazarus was unavailable, but would let her know that a follow up email would be sent.
February 22, 2024	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Enoch Williams to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Project webinar series, Milestone #2 Progress Report, and IK collection. The receptionist noted that Enoch was not in the office, and could be reached via email.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
March 01, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Freddie Wesley (Head Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation detailing the February E-Blast. The E-Blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's current and upcoming activities including: Updated Route Video, Climate Change Adaptation Webinar and Survey, and Spring Field Studies. Links to the Project website and social media pages, along with contact information was provided.
March 20, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Community Coordinator Program and IK Program. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided information about the Climate Change Adaptation webinar survey and the Route Selection Video, and noted that links would be shared in the follow up email, as well as links to two new social media platforms in order to stay up to date on the Project. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant inquired about whether Kashechewan First Nation is on track for their IK collection timeline, and also inquired if the community has made any decisions about whether they want to sign onto the Community Coordinator program. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
March 20, 2024	Phone		x	■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Deputy Chief Betsy Lazarus provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Community Coordinator Program, IK Program, Climate Change Adaptation webinar survey, Route Selection Video, and new social media platforms for the Project. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
March 20, 2024	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Enoch Williams provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the IK Program, Climate Change Adaptation webinar survey, Route Selection Video, and new social media platforms for the Project. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
March 20, 2024	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Community Coordinator Program and IK Program. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided a link to the Climate Change Adaptation webinar survey to share how Climate Change has/is affecting the community, and also provided a link to an updated Route Selection Video. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant invited the community to follow two new social media platforms in order to stay up to date on the Project and included links to both. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant inquired about whether Kashechewan First Nation is on track for their IK collection timeline, and also inquired if the community has made any decisions about whether they want to sign onto the Community Coordinator program.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
March 21, 2024	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which thanked them for the updates regarding the MFFN CAR Project. Adena confirmed that Kashechewan First Nation's IK data collection interviews were currently underway, and expected to be complete by March 29, 2024.
March 22, 2024	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt which thanked her for the update regarding Kashechewan First Nation's IK data collection process.
April 03, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation detailing the March E-Blast. The E-Blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current and upcoming activities including: the Employment Readiness Project Meeting, infrastructure and exploration agreements signed by Marten Falls First Nation and Spring Field Studies. Links to the Project website and social media pages, along with contact information was provided.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
April 17, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation providing the Spring 2024 Field Notice and Caribou Collaring Update. The email included information on the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program to occur late May to June, 2024, and the field notice was attached. The MFFN CAR Project Team also included an update on the Caribou Collaring Program, and stated that the atigwag / caribou collar retrieval could not be carried out as planned between April 8-12, 2024 due to poor weather conditions, and will occur from April 19 to April 23, 2024. Links to the field notice, webinar recordings, videos and contact information for the Project Team was provided.
April 25, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Community Coordinator Program, and IK Program. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also provided a reminder to complete the Climate Change Adaptation webinar survey and noted that a link would be provided in their follow up email. The MFFN CAR Project inquired about the status of Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection, and noted that funding for the Community Coordinator Program was still available, should Kashechewan First Nation decide to participate. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
April 25, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project, including updates on the Community Coordinator Program, and IK Program. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also provided a reminder to complete the Climate Change Adaptation webinar survey and provided a link to the survey to share how Climate Change has/is affecting the community. The MFFN CAR Project inquired about the status of IK collection, and noted that funding for the Community Coordinator Program was still available, should Kashechewan First Nation decide to participate.
April 25, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt which confirmed that Kashechewan First Nation has completed IK collection. She noted that Kashechewan First Nation is currently processing the data that was collected, and that a draft IK report can be expected in summer 2024.
April 30, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with the April E-Blast. The April E-Blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current and upcoming activities including, an update on Spring Field Studies and news articles featuring, "Bridges to the North" a documentary film by an Anishinaabe filmmaker, and another on MFFN's future access to clean electricity. Links to the Project website and social media pages, along with the Project Team's contact information.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
May 23, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with the 2024 Spring Groundwater Program Update. The update provided the dates, June 2-9, 2024, that field crews are scheduled to carry out groundwater sampling and a notice was provided regarding the increase in traffic and noise within the study area during this time. Links to the field notice and MFFN CAR's website were included.
May 30, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with the May 2024 E-Blast. The E-Blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current and upcoming activities including, an update on Spring Field Studies, news articles featuring new economic and employment opportunities for Indigenous communities, and a description of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment Process. Links to the E-Blast and MFFN CAR's website were included.
June 03, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Freddie Wesley (Head Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with a link to the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report examined archaeological and land use history to assess potential sites in additional areas needed for aggregate impacts. The Report considers recent mapping, previous reports, and input from Indigenous communities, focusing on the CAR's impact on cultural heritage. The MFFN CAR Project Team encouraged Kashechewan First Nation to setup a meeting with the Project Team to review the reports and have their questions answered.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 05, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt following up on an invitation shared May 23, regarding the Three-Road Forum being held June 11, 12 & 13 in Thunder Bay. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared that the Province of Ontario is offering funding for up to 3 representatives from Kashechewan First Nation to attend, including travel accommodation and meals. There was no answer, so a voicemail was left.
June 05, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Kashechewan First Nation key contacts following up on an invitation shared May 23, regarding the Three-Road Forum being held June 11, 12 & 13 in Thunder Bay. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared that the Province of Ontario is offering funding for up to 3 representatives from Kashechewan First Nation to attend, including travel accommodation and meals.
June 27, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project including the Community Coordinator Program, to request an update on the submission of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 27, 2024	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Gaius Wesley to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project including the Community Coordinator Program, to request an update on the submission of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. There was no answer and no ability to leave a voicemail.
June 27, 2024	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR to request an update on the submission of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Report, and note that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. The person who answered noted that Enoch was not in the office, and was not sure when he would be back in the office.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 27, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Kashechewan First Nation key contacts to provide an update regarding the MFFN CAR Project including the Community Coordinator Program, and requested an update on the submission of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. A link to the report was provided and it was encouraged, by the MFFN CAR Project Consultant, to set up a meeting with the Project Team to review these reports.
June 27, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, which provided an update on the submission of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Report. Adena noted that they are in the process of completing the draft report, which will be provided to the MFFN CAR Project Team after Kashechewan First Nation's review. Adena also noted that her firm would be supporting with the review of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, and noted that they would reach out if they had any questions.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 27, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, which thanked her for providing an update on Kashechewan First Nation's submission of their IK Report, as well as their review of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report.
July 09, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with the June 2024 E-Blast. The E-Blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current and upcoming activities including, National Indigenous History Month, a summary of the Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo, and an update and description of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment. Links to the E-Blast and MFFN CAR's website were included.
July 16, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with the Summer 2024 Field Notice. The email included information on the Geotechnical Investigation occurring between July 19 and 21, 2024, and the continuation of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program in late July / August 2024. The Summer 2024 Field Notice was attached. Links to the field notice, webinar recordings, videos, and contact information for the Project Team were provided.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
July 31, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Adena Vanderjagt, to note that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that funding for the Community Coordinator Program is still available, and explained the logistics of the Program. Lastly, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant asked for a status update regarding the community's IK Report. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.
July 31, 2024	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Enoch Williams, to note that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also intended to request a status update regarding the community's IK Report. The person who answered the phone noted that they were unsure when Enoch would be back in the office and requested that he be reached by email.
July 31, 2024	Phone		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Chief Gaius Wesley, to note that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that funding for the Community Coordinator Program is still available, and explained the logistics of the Program. Lastly,

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						the MFFN CAR Project Consultant asked for a status update regarding the community's IK Report. There was no answer so a voicemail was left.
July 31, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt, noting that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report was sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024 and feedback and comments on the report are asked to be submitted by August 2, 2024. A link to the report was provided and it was encouraged, by the MFFN CAR Project Consultant, to set up a meeting with the Project team to review these reports. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that funding for the Community Coordinator Program is still available, and explained the logistics of the Program. Lastly, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant asked for a status update regarding the community's IK Report.
July 31, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, thanking the MFFN CAR Project Consultant for providing project updates. Adena noted that Kashechewan First Nation's response to the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, as well as their IK Report, are currently with the community for review. It was noted that these reports would be provided to the MFFN CAR Project Team as soon as it is feasible, but that the community is entering an election so the delivery may be delayed.

B9. Kashechewan First Nation

B9.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence
B9.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

B9.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Mon, Jun 19, 2023 at 10:00 AM
To: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Adena [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Good Morning,

I hope this email finds you and your community well. We just wanted to follow up with you on the email below and the **June 30, 2023 milestone** for sharing Indigenous Knowledge (IK) and information on Indigenous land and resource use. Please note, that we will continue to work with you following this date to share information for subsequent phases of the assessment processes.

If you would like to meet to further discuss the IK Program, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Have a wonderful week ahead,

Andrea

DILLON CONSULTING

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Inclusiveness: Enabling belonging to draw strength from our differences.

[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Mon, Jun 19, 2023 at 10:17 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Hi Adena,

I am passing along our IK Program Guidance Document, which may help inform Kashechewan's interview process. If you would like me to coordinate a meeting with our team to go through the document with you, just let me know! I will see if our team has any other information to share to help inform these interviews, and forward them along to you if there is anything else.

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]
T - [redacted]
www.dillon.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

MFFN CAR Project - IK Program Guidance Document (compiled) - Final Nov 2020_Revised page numbers (2).pdf
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MFFN Community Access Road Project

Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document

November 2020



1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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1. Introduction

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) thanks you for your interest in participating in the Indigenous Knowledge Program (IK Program) for the MFFN Community Access Road Project (the Project). We appreciate the level of trust and the foundation of respect required for the collection and/or sharing of IK with the MFFN Project Team.

The purpose of this Guidance Document is to provide your community with:

- A brief **overview of the proposed Project**;
- An **overview of the IK Program to support discussions** of how Indigenous knowledge (IK) and information on how Indigenous land and resource use can be collected and become part of the Project assessment, planning and design processes; and
- **Information and resources** to support your community in meaningfully participating in the IK Program.

Key terms used in this document (in **blue text**) are defined throughout. These are also provided in the glossary in **Appendix A**.

Please note: in addition to the IK Program, the **Consultation** Program for the Project serves as an additional and important avenue for collecting information, concerns, perspectives, and other information relevant to the Project from Indigenous communities.

The Crown is responsible for the constitutional Duty to Consult for the assessment processes for the Project. MFFN is responsible for carrying out Statutory Consultation processes in fulfilling the Duty. The IK Program and Consultation Program strive to both engage and consult with communities to build relationships and provide inputs into the overall consultation requirements for the Project.

2. Overview of the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay. The MFFN community is currently only accessible by air and a winter road. Given the unreliability of the winter road, MFFN is proposing an all-season community access road (the Project) to connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network (i.e., Highway 643) to the south via the existing Painter Lake Road.

As the proponent for the Project, MFFN has started a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (**the assessment processes**) to assess the potential Project effects and benefits. The assessment processes will inform Project planning and design.

Please note that the assessment processes are for the MFFN all-season community access road Project only. The Northern Road Link is a separate project that will undergo a separate assessment process, with MFFN and Webequie First Nation as a joint-proponent. Consultation and engagement for the Northern Road Link will be addressed through a separate process.

Indigenous Knowledge refers to Indigenous systems of knowledge as well as cultural practices related to the production of knowledge based on traditional belief systems, relationships to the environment, and community practices. It is the accumulated and living knowledge built upon the historic experiences of Peoples living on the land and adapting to social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political change (Chiefs of Ontario, n.d.). It includes knowledge about the natural environment (e.g., locations of caribou seasonal use and calving areas), the relationships between environmental changes and species or ecosystems, and how potential effects to the environment can be avoided or reduced.

Indigenous Land and Resource Use refers to specific areas and resources used for traditional purposes when Indigenous peoples learn and practice their IK (Garvin et al., 2001). This includes the areas and sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering and the resources harvested, as well as cultural sites, features and practices. Sometimes referred to as Traditional Land Use.

3. Overview of the IK Program

The IK Program aims to collect **Indigenous Knowledge** (IK) relevant to the Project and information on **Indigenous land and resource use** and values (including cultural) in the vicinity of the Project area.

The primary objectives of the IK Program are to:

- Identify areas where important Indigenous land uses, resources, and/or values could be impacted by the Project;
- Understand community concerns about the potential negative impacts of the Project; and
- Work to avoid or mitigate potential Project impacts on these land uses, resources and/or values and maximize any potential positive effects.

The IK Program strives to work with **interested Indigenous communities** on how relevant IK and Indigenous land and resource use information will become part of the assessment processes and Project planning and design. We understand there are larger regional issues and those will be documented and incorporated into the assessments, as applicable.

The IK Program involves two key ways for information gathering and sharing:

- **Sharing existing and relevant IK and Indigenous land and resource use information** previously collected by communities (e.g., for community-based land use planning) with the MFFN Project Team; and
- **Completing Project-specific IK and Indigenous land and resource use studies** to collect relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project.

Please note: This IK Program Guidance Document also helps to meet the information requirements set out in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines issued for the Project by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada. In addition, information collected through both the IK and Consultation Programs will provide valuable inputs into the **Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests** valued component, which tentatively includes:

- Indigenous Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, cultural and spiritual sites, quantity and quality of resources, etc.) – see Section 6.5 for definition of 'current'; and
- Cultural Continuity or the ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions (experience of being on the land, ability to access preferred sites and resources, etc.).

3.1 Sharing Existing Information

Some communities may already have relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use and other values from community-based land use planning processes or other activities. We respectfully request that any existing information you wish to share be provided to the MFFN Project Team as soon as possible so that it can be incorporated into the assessment processes. The earlier we receive information (even in draft form), the sooner we can include it in the assessment and Project planning processes.

Further, if you are aware of areas where values could potentially be impacted within the Local Study Area but are unable to share specific details, it is valuable to share whatever information you can early on so that we can work with you as we continue through the assessment processes.

3.2 Indigenous Knowledge & Indigenous Land and Resource Use Study

For communities that are interested in completing a **Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous land and resource use (IK/ILRU) study**, we understand that some communities may prefer to complete a study on their own or using their own consultants. Other communities may require support with completing a study. We are available to support communities in completing an IK/ILRU study (e.g., preparing materials and maps, digitizing information collected, etc.), if and as needed.



Communities using their own consultants should make an effort to follow the IK Guidance Document to support the collection of information to meet the requirements set out in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines issued for the Project by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada.

3.3 Confidentiality

Given the sensitive nature of IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use, the protection and confidentiality of shared information is of great importance to the MFFN Project Team. To honour and respect this important information, an IK Sharing Agreement must be executed between your community and MFFN prior to sharing any information and before beginning a Project-specific IK/ILRU study. The IK Sharing Agreement will be developed with each community. The agreement will outline how confidential/sensitive information will become part of the assessment processes and protected.

3.4 Indigenous Knowledge Program Guiding Principles

Our approach to working with your community on the IK Program is guided by these key principles:



We will **work proactively to build relationships** that are based on trust, transparency, understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect.



The protection and incorporation of IK and Indigenous land and resource use information will be governed by **IK Sharing Agreements.**



Community-specific protocols, traditional channels of authority, and levels of approval within each participating Indigenous community will be followed and respected.



The people of your community are an important source of knowledge of the environment, past and present uses of the land and its resources, and associated cultural practices and values that may be relevant to the Project and our local and regional study areas.



Our aim is to work with you to participate in and complete the IK Program in a manner that **respects your IK collection and sharing protocols** so that IK can be meaningfully integrated into and become part of the assessment processes.



We will strive to **respectfully work with Indigenous Communities** in terms of how IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use within the local and regional study areas will become part of the Project assessment, planning and design processes.

4. Indigenous Knowledge and the Assessment Processes

The information collected through the IK Program (and/or through the Consultation Program for the Project) will be used to:

- Guide and confirm the indicators to be used in the assessment processes for the various **valued components** (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, fish, caribou, moose, Indigenous land and resource use, etc.);
- Support the description of existing environmental conditions (**baseline conditions**) for the various valued components;
- Identify the potential effects of the Project on the various valued components;
- Help identify potential measures to reduce the potential for negative effects (impact management measures) and enhance the potential benefits; and
- Help identify potential monitoring programs.

Valued components
are important components of the natural and human environment that could be impacted by a proposed project or activity.

The MFFN Project Team will work with Indigenous communities to ensure that IK and any information on Indigenous land and resource use and other values that is shared is appropriately integrated into the assessment processes. This will include providing Indigenous communities with the opportunity to:

- Review and discuss draft assessment documents produced by the MFFN Project Team to confirm that we captured and presented your community's information appropriately; and
- Work with the MFFN Project Team on the effects assessment for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests and associated components (Indigenous land and resource use, and cultural continuity).

Should your community prefer to do your own effects assessment, we will accept this and work with you to incorporate your effects assessment into the assessment processes.

5. Study Areas for the Assessment

The existing conditions and potential Project effects will be documented for three **study areas** to capture potential local, direct and indirect effects:

- **Project Study Area:** area of direct disturbance (the physical area required for Project construction and operation);
- **Local Study Area:** the area where the potential direct effects of the Project (e.g., direct effects on wildlife, vegetation and surface water associated with noise and vehicle emissions) may occur; and
- **Regional Study Area:** the area where the potential indirect effects of the Project (e.g., effects to Indigenous land and resource use as a result of changes in wildlife and fish and their habitats) may occur.

Study areas identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the assessment processes.

A Study Area Memo was previously provided to your community that contains information on some of the study areas selected for the Project (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, etc.) that are related to Indigenous land and resource use – this memo is provided in **Appendix B**.

5.1. Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

Study areas have been identified for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component – these are shown in **Appendix B** and described in Table 1 on the following page. These study areas should inform any IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies undertaken in terms of the geographic extents used to collect information during these studies.

Please note: The Regional Study Area was revised in October 2020 to include several additional watersheds (e.g., at the southern terminus of the proposed Project and Painter Lake Road) that the Project may interact with based on comments received from communities to date. Figure 1 in Appendix B has been updated from what was sent to communities in August 2020 to reflect the revised Regional Study Area.

Table 1. Proposed Study Areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Valued Component

Study Area	Geographic Extent	Rationale
Local Study Area	5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	The Local Study Area allows the Project Team to gather specific information that can be used to help Project design by avoiding or mitigating impacts to sensitive features. It also corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Local Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, general wildlife, moose, and air quality valued components. It has been defined based on the key components that may be relied on (water, fish, vegetation, wildlife, moose) or considered to influence (air quality, noise) Indigenous culture and/or land and resource use.
Regional Study Area	Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the road alignments.	The Regional Study Area allows the Project Team to gather information at a larger scale to better understand potential indirect effects on the valued components specific to Indigenous people. It corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Regional Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, and general wildlife valued components given that these components may be relied on by Indigenous peoples for cultural and land and resource purposes.

A few important notes and considerations:

- These study areas are for the IK Program and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component and do not represent the study areas for other baseline programs (wildlife, vegetation, etc.) being conducted as part of the assessment processes.
- The proposed road alignments may change slightly from what is shown in Figure 1 based on feedback and information from Indigenous communities and our understanding of the existing environmental conditions.
- While these study areas are intended to guide data collection in terms of IK and Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project, collecting community information and perspectives that are more general (e.g., habitat values important for caribou) is also an important part of the Consultation and IK Programs.

6. Guidance Materials for Project-Specific Studies

The following sections provide some important considerations and guidance materials for any IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (IK/ILRU) Studies that are undertaken by communities for the Project. These materials are intended to guide and support communities in collecting and sharing relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use and associated values so that it can become part of the assessment processes.

Please note: These materials, including the questions contained in the appendices, were developed based on the information that has been requested by regulators (including through the federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines) for inclusion in the assessment processes.

6.1. General Study Approach

While IK/ILRU studies can be customized to suit the needs and values of each community, they generally follow the following steps:



1. Review existing information

Many communities have already started collecting IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use for other projects or their own purposes. There also may be relevant information available in historical documents (e.g., ethnographic reports) to provide historical and cultural context (see **Section 6.3** for some questions to guide review). It is a good idea to start by examining what has already been collected to see what information is relevant to the Study Areas (see **Section 5.1**), and identify where there are important information gaps to guide information collection efforts.



2. Select study participants

It is important to select a range of participants to satisfy federal **Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+)** requirements which are meant to identify segments of the population that could be especially affected by the Project (e.g., women, youth, Elders, etc.). Any IK/ILRU studies completed should include a range of participants (e.g., men, women, Elders, Knowledge Holders, middle-aged members, youth) to support the inclusion of different perspectives. While Elders are recognized as the most knowledgeable and can offer information about past uses of lands and resources, they may not be using the land and resources in the same way today, and there may be other people in the community who are using the land and resources in the study areas for traditional purposes (e.g., hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) and have relevant knowledge. The review of existing information (Step 1) can also help to select participants and fill gaps in age or gender categories.

3. Prepare for information collection

It is important to prepare the materials needed for information collection including consent forms for participants (see **Section 6.2**), base maps for the Study Areas to be used for mapping sessions (see **Section 6.4**), defining the time periods that will be used for baseline information collection (see **Section 6.5**), identifying categories to organize information collection (see **Section 6.6**), and a set of questions to guide information collection sessions (see **Section 6.3**, **Section 6.7** and **Section 6.8**). Each community should also consider if a translator is required to support information collection and reporting and make these arrangements before information collection sessions.

4. Collect the information

Information collection is generally done through workshops, focus groups, interviews with participants, or a combination of these depending on what will work best for each community and the participants. All participants should be provided information about the project at the start, prior to asking any questions.

5. Digitize spatial data

Information and spatial data collected should be digitized (put into electronic format) for storage purposes and to support reporting. This will enable the development of maps showing important sites and areas that were identified by participants. This may be done directly during data collection using direct-to-digital data collection methods or through data digitization of information recorded on paper maps once information collection sessions have been completed, depending on what would work best for your participants and community (see **Section 6.9**).

6. Validate the information

It is important to validate (confirm) information collected with the participants who provided it (see **Section 6.10**). This ensures that the information and data was documented accurately and appropriately.

7. Report on the information

The study report should explain how information was collected, and present the information both in text and through mapping (see **Section 6.11**).



6.2. Confidentiality & Participant Informed Consent

In addition to considering confidentiality in terms of the information that is shared with the MFFN Project team (see **Section 3.3**), communities need to also consider how the information collected will be kept confidential internally. Strategies that could be used to keep information confidential include:

- Do not share information and mapping with others unless the person who shared the information have provided written permission;
- Use confidentiality agreements with any third-party researcher(s) supporting your community with the study; and
- The final maps and any reports developed should not contain participants' names (identifiers like participant # should be used instead), and the names associated with participant # should be strictly managed internally (Tobias, 2010).

It is also important that community members participating in the IK Program (and sharing IK and/or information on Indigenous land and resource use) provide consent to sharing the information. In order to do this, they must understand how the information they share may be used. Participant consent forms are generally used to support this. A sample participant consent form that could be used for your community members is provided in **Appendix C**.



6.3. Information on Community Culture and Lifestyle – Past and Present

Providing information on the culture and lifestyle of your community, both in the past and in the present, is valuable for the assessment processes as it provides important background information on the activities that are important to the community and related to Aboriginal and Treaty rights, and how historical and cumulative effects may have already impacted these rights-based activities. This includes information on:

- The history of your community including traditional way of life, governance systems and laws, language, cultural practices and how they were/are taught and handed down, and uses of lands and resources; and
- Current community context, including changes that have taken place over time (e.g., in terms of way of life, governance, language, cultural practices and teaching, land and resource use, etc.) as a result of historical and cumulative effects (e.g., establishment of the trapline system, construction of dams, mineral exploration, forestry, etc.).

A set of questions that should be used to guide information gathering on historical and current community context is provided in **Appendix D**. This information may be collected through research and review of existing documents and/or during information collection sessions with study participants.

It is anticipated that similar questions will also be asked during the Consultation Program for the Project so this type of information can also be collected through this avenue of engagement.

6.4. Preparing Base Maps

The MFFN Project Team will provide interested communities with the digital files (e.g., shapefiles) for the study areas and the potential route alternatives (see Figure 1 in **Appendix B**) to support the preparation of base maps to be used for information collection. These maps are generally printed out and used to record sites and areas during mapping sessions, although some communities may record sites and areas digitally using mapping software and computers (direct to digital methods).

Whichever approach is used, it is important to choose an appropriate **map scale** to allow for spatial data (sites, areas, etc.) to be captured easily and accurately. Maps with too large of a scale (e.g., 1:20,000) may have too much detail (making it hard for participants to find landscape reference points) and require a significant amount of time for data collection. Maps with too small of a scale may not provide enough detail and make it difficult to collect accurate data – one dot on a 1:250,000 scale map can cover 0.25 km on the ground. A 1:50,000 scale map is generally ideal (Tobias, 2000) and multiple maps may be required to cover the Study Areas. However, a mix of map scales may be useful depending on the information being collected and the accuracy required (e.g., specific cultural sites vs. seasonal movement patterns of caribou).

Map scale refers to ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance of the ground. For example, if a map has a scale of 1:50,000, then 1 cm on the page represents 50,000 cm (50 m) on the ground. Small-scale maps show less detail than large-scale maps.

It is also important to include any place names (including names of lakes, rivers, towns, reserves, etc.) on the base mapping to support participants in orienting themselves on the base maps, which can help make data collection sessions faster and easier. Lastly, if multiple maps will be used, map numbers should be assigned to each and these map numbers should be referenced for any data collected so it is clear which data relates to which maps.

6.5. Temporal Boundaries for Baseline Information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use

There are generally at least two **temporal boundaries** or time periods used to collect baseline information on the **current use** of lands and resources for traditional purposes: past (within living memory up to a recent point in time when conditions may have changed) and present. It is important to provide definitions for any specific time periods used.

Temporal boundaries refer to the time frames used to assess something. Temporal boundaries are often used to guide baseline information collection, as well as assessment processes in terms of project timelines and associated potential impacts. The two temporal boundaries for the impact assessment for the proposed Project are construction and operation/ maintenance.

Current use refers to how the use of lands and resources may be affected throughout the proposed project's lifecycle. This includes uses by Indigenous peoples that are actively being carried out at the time of the assessment. It also includes uses that have ceased due to external factors if they could be expected to resume once conditions change, and uses that are likely to occur in a reasonably foreseeable future provided that they have continuity with traditional practices, traditions or customs (CEAA, 2015).

The MFFN Project Team has identified and defined the following time periods to guide baseline information collection on current use for MFFN:

- **Past Use:** Land and resource use after 1947 (when the registered trapline system in Ontario was implemented) up to 2008 (when the landscape and local economy really started to change as a result of mineral discoveries); and
- **Present Use:** Land and resource use from 2008 up to present day and into the reasonably foreseeable future.

We recognize that communities may prefer to select their own temporal boundaries based on their histories and land and resource use patterns.

In addition to the past and present community context (see **Section 6.3**), the use of these two time periods will allow the MFFN Project Team to better understand pre-development baseline conditions and changes that have occurred over time to present day for a more holistic perspective of "baseline" conditions.

6.6. Categories to Organize Information

Categories (e.g., harvesting, cultural, habitation, travel, etc.) are generally identified and used to organize information in IK/ILRU studies. These categories can be used to organize questions to be asked to participants. They are very helpful when digitizing and organizing all the data collected into a geodatabase. They also make reporting easier for the community.

The use of categories also makes the integration of information into the assessment processes easier. The MFFN Project Team has identified a set of general categories and subcategories that should be used to organize IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use for the Project, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Categories to organize information collected

General Category	Sub Categories	Examples of what may be included in these categories
Animal Harvest	Large mammals	Bear, moose, caribou, deer
	Furbearers	Bobcat, ermine, fisher, marten, weasel, wolf, rabbit, etc.
	Birds	Ptarmigan, partridge, duck, geese, etc.
	Other	Porcupine, raccoon, duck eggs, etc.
	General trapping area	
Fish Harvest	Fish	Lake trout, whitefish, pike, pickerel, ling, etc.
Plant Harvest	Berries	Blueberries, raspberries, Saskatoon berries, etc.
	Medicinal plants	Sage, peppermint, muskeg tea, sweet grass, etc.
	Food plants	Wild rice, mushrooms, etc.
	Other	Birch, cedar, moss, firewood, etc.
Cultural, Spiritual and Sacred	Cultural sites and areas	Traditional community gathering area, ceremonial site, teaching site, culturally sensitive area, traditional meeting place, shaking tent, sweat lodge, etc.
	Spiritual and Sacred sites and areas	Spiritual sites, birth site, burial site or ground, place where ashes were spread, sacred rock, etc.
	Historical sites	Archaeological site, pictograph, Hudson's Bay Trading post, etc.
	Stories/legends sites	Sites with stories/legends/oral histories
Place Name	Traditional name	Traditional site or areas names, orientation points, etc.

General Category	Sub Categories	Examples of what may be included in these categories
Habitation	Permanent habitation	Cabins, village sites, etc.
	Temporary habitation	Camp sites, teepee sites, etc.
Travel	Water travel	Canoe routes, boat and motor routes, portages, etc.
	Ground travel	Walking paths or trails, winter trails, skidoo/snowmobiling/ ATV trails, etc.
	Historical routes	Historical trails, historical canoe routes, etc.
Points of Interest	Environmental features	Esker, pond, lake, streams, rivers, rapids, waterfalls, etc.
	Other	Cache, stone bridge, gold strike, dangerous area, etc.
Fish & Wildlife Use Areas	Important use areas	Spawning areas, calving areas, denning areas, nesting sites, concentration areas (e.g., moose, caribou), etc.
	Travel and migration routes	Moose travel route, caribou migration route, fish migration route, animal trails, etc.
Shared Area		Areas that may be shared or used with other Indigenous communities for traditional activities (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.) or other cultural uses.





6.7. Collecting IK and Information on Indigenous Land & Resource Use

The following types of information should be collected and shared to become part of the assessment processes:

- Information about the **existing environment in the vicinity** of the Project, both in the past and present;
- **Indigenous Knowledge that is tied to specific places or areas** (e.g., locations of important moose calving areas);
- Specific sites used for **Indigenous land and resource use** (e.g., hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) or **other cultural purposes** (e.g., sacred sites, teaching sites, etc.); and
- **Indigenous Knowledge that is not tied to specific places** (e.g., how resources are prepared and used, important relationships between animals and their environments, etc.).

This information may be collected through research and review of existing documents and/or during information collection sessions with study participants.

An IK/ILRU Question Guide that should be used to guide gathering of IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use within the study areas is provided in **Appendix E**. The questions are organized based on the categories listed in Table 2 (**Section 6.6**). Note that there are both general and site-specific questions within several of the categories. The general questions could be used in any workshops or focus groups, while the site-specific questions would be most appropriate for any interviews (although they can be used during a workshop or focus group if interviews will not be completed for the study).

Features mapped during information collection sessions are recorded as:

- Points – used to represent a fixed or specific location (e.g., salt lick location, cabin location, moose kill site, etc.);
- Lines – used to represent a linear landmark or activity (e.g., trails, travel routes, caribou crossing, etc.); and
- Polygons – used to represent an area (e.g., moose winter use areas, caribou calving grounds, trapline area, etc.).



It is important to note that points and lines should be used, where possible, as these provide greater accuracy in the data collected. However, in some cases the use of polygons may be most appropriate. Where polygons are used, it is best practice to avoid very large ones where possible as these can impact the accuracy and credibility of the data.

6.8. Collecting Perspectives on Potential Project-related Impacts

The following types of information should also be collected and shared to become part of the assessment processes:

- Perspectives about how the **natural** and **physical environments** (e.g., wildlife, water, air, etc.) and **human environment** (e.g., Indigenous land and resource use, culture, language, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, etc.) may be **positively** or **negatively** impacted by the Project; and
- Perspectives on the **cumulative effects** that have already impacted the **community, culture and cultural practices** and how the proposed Project may contribute to these effects.

A set of questions that should be used to guide gathering of information on the potential positive or negative impacts of the proposed Project is provided in **Appendix F**. These questions could be used during any workshops or focus groups, or asked during any interviews, depending on what would work best for your community and participants.

It is anticipated that similar questions on the potential impacts of the Project on the will also be asked during the Consultation Program for the Project so this type of information can also be collected through this avenue of engagement. However, Project-specific IK/ILRU studies provide an important opportunity to provide these community perspectives and concerns, especially in terms of the potential impacts of the proposed Project on Indigenous land and resource use and cultural sites and practices based on information documented through the study.

6.9. Digitizing Data Collected

Communities using direct-to-digital methods of mapping will have the spatial data that is collected (e.g., hunting sites, cabin locations, etc.) digitized (turned into electronic form) at the time of collection. However, for communities that are using paper maps to record spatial data, the data must be digitized and stored once it has been collected. The points, lines and polygons associated with features identified on the base maps must be digitized in a GIS format. In addition, the descriptive information associated with each mapped point, line and polygon feature (e.g., what was hunted here, when it was hunted, who hunted it, etc.) must be captured in a database that is linked to each of features documented.

The MFFN Project Team is available to support communities in digitizing the data collected and developing maps, and we would be happy to discuss this further.

6.10. Data Validation

It is important to validate or confirm that the information collected has been document properly and accurately. Group sessions to review the maps and information in the database with the participants who provided the information are a useful way to do this as confirmation can potentially be made by more than one person. These sessions also allow for more information that may emerge through discussion to be collected and mapped. In addition, information collected from previously completed 'on the land' activities, including participation in field studies for the proposed Project, can also be used to support data validation. Any corrections to the information or data should be made within the database and associated mapped (digitized) features.

*As noted in **Section 4**, the MFFN Project Team will also provide communities with the opportunity to review our interpretations and descriptions based on the data we receive to ensure we have accurately reflected the perspectives of the community.*

6.11. Reporting

Once all information collected through the study has been validated, a final study report must be prepared. The study report should include:

- A description of how the study was conducted (or the methodology), including:
  - The background documents, reports or other sources that were reviewed to support the study;
  - How participants were selected and if and how different genders and age groups were factored into the selection of participants;
  - How the information was collected (e.g., workshops and/or interviews), documented and digitized (including if translators were used to support information collection); and
- The results of the study in terms of:
  - The IK and information on Indigenous land and resource that was documented, including associated mapping; and
  - Information on the concerns and perspectives of participants in terms of the potential impacts of the proposed Project and any associated recommendations.

The database and mapping developed is the most useful tool for report writing as they contains all information in one place. The mapping included in the study report should be **composite maps** that show the combined data collected for each of the categories (e.g., animal harvesting, etc.) rather than maps showing the data collected from each individual participant. For any particularly sensitive sites that may have been documented and for which there are concerns related to confidentiality, it is best practice to apply a buffer (e.g., 500 m or 1 km) and randomize the centre of point data within that buffer for the purposes of reporting.

A report template that should be used to guide final reporting for the study is provided in **Appendix G**. The report template can be customized to suit the needs of the community; however, the general nature of information included in this report template should be included in the final report provided. In addition, and as noted in **Section 6.2**, the report should not contain participants' names for confidentiality purposes – identifiers like participant # should be used instead.

The MFFN Project Team requests that communities share preliminary composite maps and associated spatial data (with limited information included to protect sensitive and confidential information) as soon as they are available and prior to full reporting to support timely information sharing and enable meaningful consideration of Indigenous values in Project planning and the assessment processes. We also ask that a draft or interim report version is shared prior to a final report. This request is reflected in the IK Program schedule (see **Section 7**).

Please note: We will be providing communities with a template database (with limited information requirements to protect sensitive and confidential information) that should be used for sharing spatial data with the MFFN Project Team. All data shared with the MFFN Project Team will be strictly for the purposes of assessment and Project planning, including avoidance and impact mitigation measures, and will be protected according to the IK Sharing Agreement. If spatial data is not provided (i.e., only report maps are provided), it is important to note that the MFFN Project Team may need to digitize information shared in the report to support Project planning and identification of negative impact avoidance and mitigation measures.

7. Schedule

The proposed schedule for the IK Program and any Project-specific IK/ILRU studies that may be undertaken is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Schedule for the IK Program

Key Task/Deliverable	Date
Executed IK Sharing Agreements	Fall 2020
Start Project-specific IK/ILRU studies	Fall 2020
Sharing of existing IK-ILRU information that may be relevant and preliminary mapping completed for Project-specific IK/ILRU studies	As soon as possible
Draft IK/ILRU Study Report	March 2021
Final IK/ILRU Study Report	April 2021

8. Next Steps

As noted in **Section 4**, the IK and ILRU information shared with the MFFN Project Team will become an important part of the assessment processes – it will be used to support the selection of valued components and indicators, the description of existing environmental conditions, the characterization of the potential impacts of the proposed Project, the identification of measures to reduce the potential for negative effects (impact management measures) and enhance the potential benefits, and the development of monitoring programs. The MFFN Project Team will work with Indigenous communities to ensure that IK and ILRU information shared is appropriately used in the assessment process through

ongoing consultation and engagement activities and the identification of opportunities for collaboration as the assessment processes proceed.

9. References

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Tobias, T. (2000). Chief Kerry's Moose, a guidebook to land use and occupancy mapping, research design and data collection. Union of BC Indian Chiefs and Ecotrust Canada: Vancouver, BC.

Appendix A
Glossary



1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix A – Glossary

Aboriginal Interests: In the context of environmental assessment, Aboriginal interests are the interests that are specific to each Aboriginal group or First Nation that may be impacted by a proposed project, including but not limited to environmental, cultural, social, and legal interests.

Aboriginal Rights: Aboriginal rights are the customs, practices and traditions that are integral to a First Nation. These rights are recognized and protected under Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. Aboriginal rights vary from group to group depending on the customs, practices, traditions, treaties and agreements that have formed part of their distinctive cultures.

Assessment processes: Refers to the Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment processes that are required for the proposed Project. These assessment processes look at the potential positive and negative effects of the Project on valued components. These two assessment processes will be coordinated with the federal and provincial regulators and Indigenous communities, and will be undertaken concurrently (both processes will be completed at the same time).

Baseline conditions: Information about conditions in the environment or a community prior to a project being constructed.

Composite map: A map that combines and shows all data for a particular group of interview guide categories (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.) for all participants involved in the mapping exercise.

Consultation: A process of communication between parties that seeks to make clear the concerns of the parties about a particular issue and attempts to address or accommodate the concerns so that both parties are satisfied. With respect to Aboriginal rights, a component of the "Sparrow Test" that may be applied by governments to justify infringement of the rights.

Current use: Current use refers to how the use of lands and resources may be affected throughout the life of a project. This includes uses that are actively being carried out at the time of the assessment. It also includes uses that have ceased due to external factors if they could be expected to resume once conditions change, and uses that are likely to occur in a reasonably foreseeable future provided that they have continuity with traditional practices, traditions or customs (CEAA, 2015).

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+): Refers to an analytical process used to understand how diverse groups of women, men, and gender diverse people (including vulnerable groups) may experience a project and its potential impacts differently.

Indigenous Knowledge: Refers to Indigenous systems of knowledge as well as cultural practices related to the production of knowledge based on traditional belief systems, relationships to the environment, and community practices. It is the accumulated and living knowledge built upon the historic experiences of Peoples living on the land and adapting to social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political change (Chiefs of Ontario, n.d.). It includes knowledge about the natural environment (e.g., locations of caribou seasonal use and calving areas), the relationships between environmental changes and species or ecosystems, and how potential effects to the environment can be avoided or reduced.

Indigenous land and resource use: Refers to specific areas and resources used for traditional purposes when Indigenous peoples learn and practice their IK (Garvin et al. 2001). This includes the areas and sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering and the resources harvested, as well as cultural sites, features and practices. Sometimes referred to as Traditional Land Use.

Interested Indigenous communities: Refers to Indigenous communities that have the potential to be affected by the proposed Project and are interested in participating in the IK program for the Project.

Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (IK/ILRU) Study: Refer to a study that is undertaken to collect information about the traditional use of land and resources (e.g., hunting, trapping, cultural uses, etc.) by an Indigenous community. Study reports include both the information collected in text and the spatial data collected (locations of use) in maps.

Map scale: Refers to ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance of the ground. For example, if a map has a scale of 1:50,000, then 1 centimetre on the page represents 50,000 centimetres (50 metres) on the ground. Map scales can usually be found on the outer edge of a map, usually near the maps key.

Study areas (or spatial boundaries): Identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the assessment processes.

Temporal boundaries: Temporal means pertaining to time. Temporal boundaries refer to the time frames used to assess something. Temporal boundaries are often used to guide baseline information collection, as well as assessment processes in terms of project timelines (e.g., construction, operation) and associated potential impacts.

Treaty Rights: Rights that are described in a written agreement (e.g., treaty, land claim or self-government agreement) between a First Nation and the Crown and protected by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

Valued components: Refers to important components of the natural (wildlife, water, etc.) and human (social, cultural, economic) environment that could be impacted by a proposed project or activity.

Appendix B

Preliminary Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests Study Areas Memo



1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix B – Preliminary Aboriginal and Treaty Rights & Interests Study Areas Memo

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 430 kilometres (km) northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The MFFN community is currently only accessible by air and a winter road. Given the unreliability of the winter road, MFFN is proposing an all-season Community Access Road (**the Project**). The Project will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network (Highway 643) to the south via the existing Painter Lake Road.

MFFN (the Proponent) has started a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (**the assessment processes**) to assess the potential effects and benefits related to the proposed Project. An important part of the assessment processes is collecting Indigenous Knowledge (IK), community knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use to help us understand baseline (existing) conditions, predict the potential effects of the Project, and determine appropriate impact management and monitoring measures. An IK and Consultation Program has been developed for the Project. These Programs will help us to collect and determine in discussion with your community how IK (e.g., natural environment information) and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project area (e.g., harvesting, cultural sites) will become part of the assessment processes and Project planning and design.

Please note that information and correspondence related to the IK program is considered part of the consultation and assessment processes for the all-season community access road to MFFN (the Project) only. The Northern Road Link is a separate project that will undergo a separate assessment.

Purpose of this Memo

We are currently working on defining study areas for the 'Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests' valued component, which tentatively includes:

Valued components are important components of the natural and human environment that could be impacted by a proposed project or activity.

- Indigenous Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, cultural and spiritual sites, quantity and quality of resources, etc.); and
- Cultural Continuity – ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions (experience of being on the land, ability to access preferred sites and resources, etc.).

Indicators for this valued component will be further described in the Terms of Reference and through the IK Program.

The purpose of this memo is to gather comments and feedback on the proposed study areas for this valued component. Note that these study areas are considered preliminary and we expect that inputs received will inform the final study areas. These study areas will also inform the IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies that may be completed by some communities in terms of the geographic extents used to collect information from community members during these studies.

It is important to note that different study areas will be used for the effects assessment for other valued components (e.g., wildlife, fish, vegetation, etc.). More information on the study areas used for these valued components and how they informed the study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component is provided later in this memo.

IK Program Summary

As per previous communications, there are two key components of the IK Program:

1. Collecting existing IK and Indigenous land and resource use information collected by communities for other purposes (e.g., community-based land use planning) that they choose to share with MFFN; and
2. Completing Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies with interested communities.

Please note that in addition to the IK Program, the Consultation Program serves as an important avenue for collecting concerns, perspectives, community knowledge and other information relevant to the Project from Indigenous communities in the Project area.

What is a Study Area?

Study areas identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may or are likely to occur. These study areas are used to guide the assessment processes. To capture the range of potential effects, the following study areas are typically used in assessment processes:

- **Project Study Area:** area of direct disturbance (the physical area required for Project construction and operation);

- **Local Study Area:** the area where the potential direct effects of the Project (e.g., direct effects on wildlife, vegetation and surface water associated with noise and vehicle emissions) may occur; and
- **Regional Study Area:** the area where the potential indirect effects of the Project (e.g., effects to Indigenous land and resource use as a result of changes in wildlife and fish and their habitats) may occur.

Study areas are generally defined for each of the valued components that will be assessed (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, fish, water, Indigenous Peoples, etc.). The Project Study Area will be the same for all valued components, and for the MFFN Project is defined as a 100 m wide right-of-way of the road alignments (i.e., Route Alternatives 1, 4 and 4-West) and temporary infrastructure. The proposed Route Alternatives are shown in **Figure 1** (appended). The size of the local and regional study areas may differ across the valued components depending on the geographic extent needed to understand the potential effects of the Project.

Please note that as further information is received about the proposed Project (e.g., technical studies, IK, etc.), it is anticipated that there will be ongoing adjustments to where Project components will be located. This allows MFFN to move the proposed Project away from important and/or sensitive features or areas. It is anticipated changes will occur within the 5 km wide corridors detailed in the Draft Terms of Reference; however, there is the possibility that changes could occur outside of the existing corridors. For example, based on preliminary construction investigations of route Alternative 4, the Engineering Team identified a new routing alternative (currently referred to as Alternative 4-West, see **Figure 1**). This new routing could result in a shorter crossing of the Ogoki River, and would provide access to an aggregate source that could eliminate the need for an additional haul road. As adjustments are made, we will share information so that feedback is based on accurate Project locations.

What Did We Consider When Defining the Preliminary Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests?

The selection of study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component must consider the geographical area needed to accurately assess potential effects that may result from the Project. Given that this valued component is closely tied to and dependent on other valued components of the natural environment (including surface water, wildlife, vegetation, fish, and air quality), we need to first have a sense of what the study areas for these natural environment valued components are.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the preliminary study areas that have been defined for some of the key natural environment valued components identified for the Project.

It is important to note that the study areas provided in Table 1 are considered preliminary and are subject to change based on review and inputs from federal and provincial regulators and Indigenous communities.

The Local Study Areas have been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential direct effects of the Project. For example, the Local Study Areas for fish and surface water are considered large enough to account for potential direct downstream/off-site effects. The Local Study Areas are also considered large enough to allow for potential adjustments to the road alignments to avoid sensitive features.

The Regional Study Areas have been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential indirect effects of the Project. A Cumulative Effects Assessment study area will be developed as part of the assessment.

Most of the Regional Study Areas for the Project have been defined based on quaternary watersheds, which provide useful assessment boundaries. To help define what these are, we need to first define what watersheds are in general. **Watersheds** are defined as the area where all of the water drains to the same place. They are categorized based on their size from largest to smallest:

Primary watersheds are the largest and made up of various smaller watersheds. The three primary watershed in Ontario are the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence, Southwestern Hudson Bay, and Nelson River watersheds.

Secondary watersheds are generally large river or lake systems. There are 28 secondary watershed in Ontario (e.g., Albany River Watershed).

Tertiary watersheds range in size from 700 – 31,000 km^2. There are about 145 tertiary watersheds in Ontario (e.g., Lower Ogoki and Upper Albany Makokibatan Watersheds).

Quaternary watersheds make up tertiary watersheds. They tend to be from 50 – 200 km^2 in size but can be larger. There are over 1,000 quaternary watersheds in Ontario (e.g., Wabassi River Outlet, Gourlie Creek Outlet).

Table 1. Preliminary Study Areas for Other Key Valued Components for the Project

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Fish and Fish Habitat	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure.

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Surface Water	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas). *Surface water refers to all aboveground waters including lakes, rivers, wetlands, etc.*	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignment and temporary infrastructure. The Regional Study Area for Surface Water also encompasses the Regional Study Areas of other Valued Components that either affect surface water or are affected by surface water (e.g., Fish and Fish Habitat).
Vegetation	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure.
Wildlife (General)	2.5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 2.5 km buffer around temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas). *General refers to all wildlife other than wolverine, caribou and moose.*	Includes the quaternary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure. Watersheds provide a natural transition area to help identify long-range, indirect effects the project may have on wildlife surrounding the community access road.
Wildlife (Wolverine)	10 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas) given the large home range for the species.	Includes the tertiary watersheds crossed by the road alignments and temporary infrastructure. Indirect effects to wolverine are more likely to be defined by tertiary watershed boundaries due to their larger home range.

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Ungulates (moose & caribou)	MOOSE: 2.5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas). CARIBOU: 35 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	MOOSE: Coincides with wildlife management unit (WMU) 17 and part of WMU 1D (proposed route in WMU 1D with 16 km buffer). Based on the fact that moose in Ontario are managed at the WMU level. CARIBOU: Coincides with the three caribou ranges in the region (Missisa Range, Nipigon Range, and Pagwachuan Range).
Air Quality	5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas), based on provincial recommendations that effects are assessed up to 5 km from an emissions source.	Not applicable since effects not expected beyond the Local Study Area.
Noise	1 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	2.5 km buffer around Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).
Physiography & Groundwater	2.5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).

Valued Component	Proposed Local Study Area	Proposed Regional Study Area
Cultural Heritage	5 km buffer around the Route Alternatives and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	1 km buffer around the Local Study Area.

Preliminary Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

Preliminary study areas have been identified based on community input received to date, best practices, and the preliminary study areas identified for the other valued components (refer to **Table 1**). These preliminary study areas are described in **Table 2** below with associated rationale, and shown in **Figure 1** (appended).

The proposed Local Study Area has been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential direct effects of the Project. It is also considered large enough to allow for flexibility to accommodate potential changes to the road alignment options (i.e., Route Alternatives 1, 4, and 4-West) that may be required based on the results of on-going studies inputs received during the IK and Consultation Programs. The Regional Study Area has been defined to include a large enough area to account for the potential indirect effects of the Project.

As noted previously, these study areas will also inform any IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies completed for the Project. It is also important to note that while these preliminary study areas are intended to guide data collection in terms of site- or area-specific Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project, collecting IK that is more general (e.g., habitat values important for caribou) is also an important part of the program and will become part of the assessment processes (including baseline conditions, effects assessment and identification of impact management measures).

Table 2. Preliminary Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

Proposed Study Area	Geographic Extent	Rationale
Local Study Area	5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).	The Local Study Area allows the MFFN Project Team to gather specific information that can be used to help Project design by avoiding or mitigating effects to sensitive features. It also corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Local Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, general wildlife, moose, and air quality valued components. It has been defined based on the key components that may be relied on (surface water, fish, vegetation, general wildlife and moose) or considered to influence (air quality) Indigenous culture and/or land and resource use. Matching with the Local Study Areas for surface water and fish is also considered appropriate given key concerns related to potential effects on water, which all other natural components are reliant on, as described during consultation with Indigenous communities to date.
Regional Study Area	Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the road alignments.	The Regional Study Area allows the MFFN Project Team to gather information at a larger scale to better understand potential indirect effects on the valued components specific to Indigenous people. It corresponds to the outermost boundaries of the combined Regional Study Areas for the fish and fish habitat, surface water, vegetation, and general wildlife valued components given that these components may be relied on by Indigenous peoples for cultural and land and resource purposes. Matching with the Regional Study Areas for surface water and fish is also considered appropriate given key concerns related to potential effects on water, which all other natural components are reliant on, as described during consultation with Indigenous communities to date.

Next Steps

Thank you for reviewing the Preliminary Study Areas Memo. We look forward to your comments and feedback on the proposed study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests valued component. **We respectfully request any feedback, comments, and/or supporting information or documentation on the preliminary study areas are provided by September 25, 2020.**

Comments, questions, information and feedback can be directed to the IK Program Leads:

- Bob Baxter, MFFN Advisor at [redacted]
- Larissa Mikkelsen, MFFN Advisor at [redacted]

While we recognize that many communities have been affected by COVID-19, we are committed to working with and supporting communities in participating in the Consultation and IK Programs through this time. We want to provide as much time as possible to complete any Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies that may be undertaken as part of the IK Program. We greatly appreciate your timely feedback.

Sincerely,

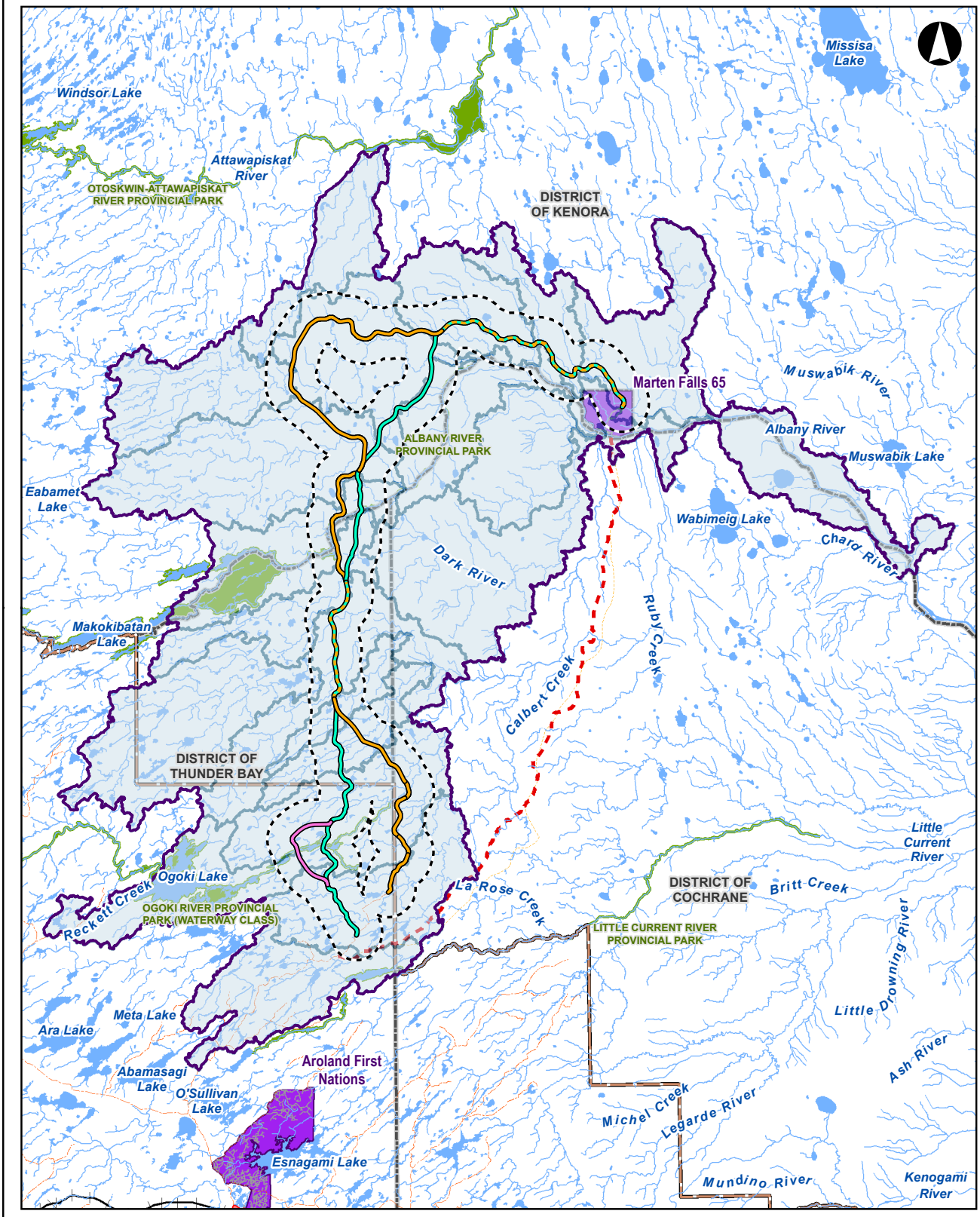
[redacted]

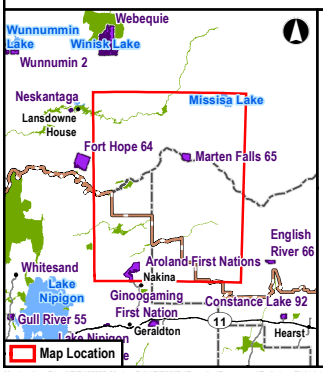
Qasim Saddique
Project Director

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

On behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team





Legend

- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area

Route Label

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 4 West
- Alternative 1 and Alternative 4

General Features

- Highway
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Quaternary Watershed
- Provincial Park

Data Sources:
Basedata - Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM/Dillon 2019
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DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Preliminary Study Areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Valued Component

0 5 10 20 30 40
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2020	1:740,000 * when printed 11"x17"	P#:188898	Rev:00

DILLON CONSULTING

Figure 1 - Revised October 2020

Appendix C

Participant Informed Consent Form

1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix C – Participant Informed Consent Form

The following provides an example participant informed consent form that could be used for your Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Study.

I _____ (name) give permission for _____ (name) to interview me on this day _____ (today's date) for the Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use Study for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project.

I understand that the information I provide in this interview is being collected by the Marten Falls First Nation Project Team and their representatives to help them understand:

- The environmental conditions in the area of the project, both in the past and present;
- Indigenous Knowledge that should become part of the project environmental/impact assessment processes;
- Concerns about how the project could negatively impact the natural environment (land, water and animals) and [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] cultural activities and culturally important places, including places that community members use for hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering; and
- How potential negative impacts could be avoided or reduced.

I understand that the information collected will be used to:

- Establish the baseline (historical and existing) conditions and inform studies of species and lands and how they may be affected by the project;
- Identify sites and areas that are important to [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] and could potentially be negatively impacted by the project;
- Support the assessment of potential project impacts on [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*];
- Support the regulatory requirements for the environmental/impact assessment processes in terms of consultation and engagement;
- Inform the project route alignment (where the road will go) so that the project can be designed to avoid or reduce negative impacts wherever possible; and
- Support [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] in building a database of [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] Indigenous Knowledge and land and resource use information that could be used for other community purposes (with my approval to do so first).

By signing below, I understand that:

1) I give my consent to have my words and responses recorded on maps and in notes, and to using audio and video equipment only if I feel comfortable and approve here: ☐ Yes ☐ No
2) I am free to not respond to any of the questions asked and stop the interview at any point without any consequences;
3) I will retain ownership over the information I provide and any recordings made of my participation;
4) I give permission for my words and statements to be used in reports for the environmental/impact assessment processes;
5) [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] may use the information I provide for defending and communicating the rights and interests of community members during regulatory and negotiation processes;
6) I can remain anonymous in that my name will be protected and will not be used in any reports that contain information from this interview;
7) I give consent to have photographs taken of me and that these may be used in study materials (e.g., the report) only if I feel comfortable and approve here: ☐ Yes ☐ No
8) The information collected (e.g., maps, tapes, reports, etc.) will be returned to [*INSERT COMMUNITY NAME*] for storage and archival, and will not be used for any other purposes without my permission or the permission of my descendants.

_____	_____	_____
Participant (Print Name)	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Interviewer (Print Name)	Signature	Date

Appendix D

Guidance for Collecting Information on Community Culture & Lifestyle (Past and Present)



1-800-764-9114
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Appendix D – Guidance for Collecting Information on Community Culture & Lifestyle (Past and Present)

The following questions should be used to guide and support general information gathering on community cultural and lifestyle in both the past and today. Specific questions related to the proposed Project area are contained in Appendices E and F.

1. What is the history of your community and/or what are important dates in the history of your community?

2. How would you describe the traditional way of life of your community and its members before any significant changes (e.g., European settlement, residential school system, etc.) took place in terms of:
    a. How was the land important to the community and culture?
    b. How did community members use the land and its resources each season?
    c. What was an ordinary day like for a women? For a man? For children?
    d. How was your culture (including language) shared and transmitted through the use of lands and resources?
    e. How were land use and land management decisions made? What governance system, clan system, family system, and/or traditional or natural laws were in place and guided land and resource use?

3. How has your community changed over time in terms of:
    a. Importance of the land to your community and culture today?
    b. How community members generally use the lands and resources today? Men? Women? Children?
    c. How is your culture (including language) shared and transmitted through the use of lands and resources today?
    d. What aspects of the traditional governance system (e.g., clan system, family system) and/or laws (e.g., natural laws) are still in place or are being revived in the community?

4. What historical and/or cumulative effects (e.g., dams, residential schools, day schools, reserve system, establishment of the registered trapline system, mineral development, etc.) led or contributed to these changes in the traditional way of life and culture?
    a. When did key changes take place?

The following questions aim to provide an understanding of how much food eaten today is wild versus store bought, and how much this has changed over time compared to the past for a better understanding of true baseline conditions.

5. How much of your food today (%) is from wild animals and plants (including berries) compared to store bought food?
    a. Which ones are most important?
    b. Roughly how much of each animal do you hunt/trap/fish each year today (e.g., how many moose per year)?
6. How much of your food in the past (%) was from wild animals and plants (including berries)?
    c. When was this?
    d. Which ones were most important and in what season?
    e. Roughly how much of animal did you hunt/trap/fish per year? How many plants and berries (in pounds or however you would explain it)?

Appendix E

IK/ILRU Question Guide

1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix E – IK/ILRU Question Guide

The following question guide should be used to support the collection of Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use relevant to the proposed Project and within the Local and Regional Study Areas. The guide begins with an example script that could be used to introduce the purpose of the interview, followed by a set of questions (general and more site-specific ones) that should be used based on the information we have been asked to provide by provincial and federal regulators.

Introductory Script

My name is [INSERT INTERVIEWER NAME] and my co-researcher is [INSERT CO-RESEARCHER NAME]. We are working on behalf of [NAME OF YOUR COMMUNITY] to gather information on your knowledge of and experience in the area of the proposed Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Project.

The Project involves the development of an all-season road to connect Marten Falls First Nation to Highway 643 to the south using the existing Painter Lake Road. The environmental assessment that is being done will look at the existing natural and human environments in the area of the proposed Project and the potential negative and positive impacts of the Project on these environments, including Indigenous people. The information you provide today will be used by [NAME OF YOUR COMMUNITY] to support the protection of important sites and areas and your culture and values.

The interview will take up to [INSERT HOW MANY HOURS THE INTERVIEW WILL BE]. We will ask you a number of questions about your knowledge, experience and land and resource use in the local and regional study areas being used to assess potential impacts on Indigenous peoples. The questions are based on the type of information we are being asked to provide for the assessment process by federal and provincial regulators. The study areas are shown on these maps where we will mark up sites you have used in the past or currently use for hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering. *[Review the maps showing the local and regional study areas so the participant gets an understanding of the areas]*.

You can decline any of the questions we ask if you would prefer not to answer. All information and files from today's session will be stored and managed by [NAME OF YOUR COMMUNITY]. We also have a consent form that explains exactly how the information you provide may be used. We would like to review it with you now. *[Review the participant consent form now and determine if the participant provides consent to be video or audio taped during the session.]*

We will begin with some general questions about your background. Then we will move into more specific questions about your knowledge and experience in the local and regional study areas, both in the past and present. We will end the session with questions about your perspectives on the potential

negative or positive impacts of the proposed Project on your Aboriginal and Treaty rights, and how any negative impacts could be avoided or reduced and any positive impacts could be enhanced. If there is anything that we don't ask you about but you think should be included in final study report, please let us know.

Once we have completed all interviews for this study, we will be taking the information collected and show it on maps like this so that the road can be designed to avoid sites and areas that should be protected. You will be provided with a copy of the map developed from the information we collect today to confirm we have documented it correctly before it is reported on.

Do you have any questions before we begin? *[Answer any questions the participant may have before beginning].*

Interview Guide

[Mark down the following as you begin the interview]

Today's date:
Time:
Location:
Participant ID #[1]:
Gender (male/female):
Interviewer:
Co-researcher/note taker:
Age Category: Under 18 ☐ Elder ☐ Other ☐

Background Information

1. What is your full name?
2. What year were your born or how old are you?
3. What languages do you speak?
    a. For any language other than English, how often do you speak it? (e.g., some of the time, most of the time, 50% of the time, etc.)

[1] *Either assign a new # to the participant or use the # that has been used for the participant in previous studies or interviews)*

Introductory Questions

The following questions are intended to give use a sense of your experience, or the experience of your family or relations, in the Local and Regional Study Areas for the proposed Project.

1. Have you ever used sites or areas within the Local or Regional Study Areas for hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, or cultural/spiritual purposes?
    a. If yes, which activities?
    b. If no, why?
2. Have your family or other relations ever used sites of areas within the Local or Regional Study Areas for hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, or cultural/spiritual purposes?
    a. If yes, which activities?
    b. If no, why?
3. Have you ever done any commercial trapping or fishing in the Local or Regional Study Areas?
    a. If yes, where and when?

Animal Harvesting – Hunting & Trapping

General Questions *(Could be used during workshops or focus groups)*

1. Which animals (wildlife, birds) are culturally or spiritually significant to you or your community and why?
2. Which animals are harvested and how?
3. What time of year (season) do you hunt?
    a. Trap?
4. How important are these animals to your daily life and why?
5. What do you look for or what is important when looking for sites and areas to hunt or trap these animals (e.g., certain trees, landscape features, muskeg, quiet place, etc.)?
6. Who taught you to hunt or trap these animals?
7. Do you teach others to hunt or trap these animals?

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any places in the Local or Regional Study Area where you have killed or trapped animals?
    a. Which animals/species?
    b. When (year or decade)?
    c. Why did you harvest it (e.g., for food, for ceremony, for medicine, etc.)?
2. Do you continue to use this site for hunting or trapping?
    a. If so, how often?
    b. If not, why not?

3. Are there any key sensitive areas within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for hunting or trapping that should be protected?

Fish Harvesting

General Questions *(Could be used during workshops or focus groups)*

8. Which fish are culturally or spiritually significant to you or your community and why?
9. Which fish are harvested and how?
10. What time of year (season) do you fish?
11. How important are these fish to your daily life and why?
12. What do you look for or what is important when looking for sites and areas to fish (e.g., water or landscape features, quiet place, etc.)?
13. Who taught you to fish?
14. Do you teach others to fish?

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

4. Can you show us any places in the Local or Regional Study Area where you have harvested fish?
    a. Which fish/species?
    b. When (year or decade)?
    c. Why did you harvest it (e.g., for food, for ceremony, for medicine, etc.)?
5. Do you continue to use this site for fishing?
    a. If so, how often?
    b. If not, why not?
6. Are there any key sensitive areas within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for fishing that should be protected?

Plant Harvesting

General Questions *(Could be used during workshops or focus groups)*

1. Which plants (berries, trees, moss, medicinal plants, mushrooms, other plant materials) are culturally important or significant to your community and why?
2. Which plants are picked/gathered and how?
3. How important are these plants to your daily life?
4. What do you look for or what is important when looking for sites and areas to pick/gather/collect plants (e.g., certain trees, landscape features, muskeg, quiet place, etc.)?
5. Who taught you to pick/gather these plants?
6. Do you teach others to pick/gather these plants?

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us places in the Local or Regional Study Area where you have picked/gathered plants, including berries, trees, moss, medicinal plants, mushrooms, other plant materials?
    a. Which plants?
    b. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    c. Why did you pick/gather it (e.g., for food, for ceremony, for medicine, etc.)?
2. Do you continue to use this site/area for plant picking/gathering?
    a. If so, how often?
    b. If not, why not?
3. Are there any key sensitive areas within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for plant/berry picking that should be protected?

Cultural/Spiritual/Sacred Sites

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Do you know of any cultural sites (including gathering and ceremonial sites, teaching sites, traditional meeting place, sweat lodge, shaking tent sites, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that are important to you or your community?
    a. Who uses this site?
    b. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    c. Why is this site important?
    d. Who taught you about this site?
    e. Is the site still used today?
        i. If so, how often?
        ii. If not, why not?
2. Do you know of any spiritual or sacred sites (burial places, birthing places, sites where ashes were placed, sacred rock, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that are important to you or your community?
    a. Who uses this site?
    b. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    c. Why is this site important?
    d. Who taught you about this site?
3. Do you know of any sites or places within the Local or Regional Study Area that have stories, legends or special knowledge associated with them that are important to you or your community?
    a. Why is this site important?
    b. Who taught or told you about this site or place?
    c. How do you or your community members use this site (e.g., share stories, share language, teach others, etc.)?

4. Do you know of any historical sites (e.g., archaeological site, pictograph, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that are important to you or your community?
    a. Why is this site important?

Traditional Names/Place Names

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Do you know of any sites or places within the Local or Regional Study Area that have traditional names or special place names in your traditional language?
    a. Do you use this site?
        i. If yes, how and when?

Habitation

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any places within the Local or Regional Study Area that you have stayed overnight (e.g., cabin, camp, tent site)?
    a. How many times have you stayed here (once, several times, each year) and when (year or decade)?
    b. Why have you stayed here?
    c. Is this place important to you or your community?
        i. If yes, why?

Travel

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any trails or routes within the Local or Regional Study Area that you have travelled on foot or by vehicle (quad, snowmobile) to access sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, picking/gathering, camping, or cultural purposes?
    a. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    b. When did you first use this route and when did you last use this route?
    c. What did you use this route for (e.g., to access a hunting site, to access a spiritual site)?
2. Can you show us any routes within the Local or Regional Study Area that you have travelled along water (creeks, lakes, rivers) by boat to access sites used for hunting, trapping, fishing, picking/gathering, camping, or cultural purposes?
    a. What time of year (season) and when (year or decade)?
    b. When did you first use this route and when did you last use this route?
    c. What did you use this route for (e.g., to access a hunting site, to access a spiritual site)?

3. Do you know of any old land or water routes within the Local or Regional Study Area that used to be used by community members/your ancestors in the past?

Points of Interest

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

1. Can you show us any points of interest (e.g., cache, dangerous area) or environmental features (e.g., esker, pond, lake, rapids, waterfall) that are important to you or your community?
    a. Why is it important?
    b. Who taught you about this site?
    c. Do you or anyone in your community use this site today?
        i. If so, how often?
        ii. If not, why not?
2. Are there any sources of water (e.g., lake, river, creek, spring, artesian well, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Area that you use for drinking water or for water for cultural or spiritual uses?

Fish & Wildlife Use Areas

Site-Specific (Mapping) Questions for the Study Areas

7. Do you know of any specific locations or areas of good habitat or places that are important for wildlife (e.g., moose, caribou, birds), fish, or plants within the Local or Regional Study Area? These may include fish spawning areas, calving areas, mating areas, mineral licks, seasonal use areas, nesting areas, dens, etc.
8. Do you know of any routes used by wildlife or fish to migrate or move across an area within the Local or Regional Study Area?

Appendix F

Potential Impacts Question Guide



1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix F – Potential Impacts Question Guide

The following question guide should be used to support the collection of perspectives on the potential positive or negative impacts of the project based on the information we have been asked to provide by provincial and federal regulators.

Potential Impacts & Cumulative Effects

1. Based on your understanding of the proposed Project, do you have any concerns that the Project may impact the following, and if so how:
    a. Wildlife/animals?
    b. Fish?
    c. Plants?
    d. Cultural or spiritual sites?
    e. The natural environment, including air and water?
2. Do you think the proposed Project may impact (positively or negatively) the following, and if so how:
    a. The availability of lands and resources for Indigenous uses (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.)?
    b. The quality of resources (animals, plants, fish etc.) available for Indigenous uses (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.)?
    c. Access to lands and resources for Indigenous uses (e.g., hunting, trapping, etc.)?
    d. Culturally important sites and areas?
    e. Your experience of being on the land?
    f. Your ability to practice, teach and pass on your culture or language?
3. Do you think the proposed Project may have any other impacts on you or your community?
    a. If so, what and how?
4. Do you think the proposed Project may contribute to any cumulative effects that have already impacted you or your community?
    a. If so, what?

Opportunities for Mitigation and/or Enhancement

1. Do you have any suggestions for how any potential negative impacts could be avoided or minimized, and if so how?
2. Do you have any suggestions for how any potential positive impacts on your or your community could be increased or enhanced, and if so how?

Appendix G

Study Report Template



1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Appendix G – Study Report Template

The following study report template could be used to support reporting for your IK/ILRU study. The template has been developed based on the information we have been asked to provide by provincial and federal regulators. The MFFN Project Team recognizes that this template may need to be customized to suit the needs of your community.

1. Introduction

This is where you can provide an introduction to your community-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (IK/ILRU) Study.

1.1 Project Description

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 430 kilometres (km) northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The MFFN community is currently only accessible by air and a winter road. Given the unreliability of the winter road, MFFN is proposing an all-season Community Access Road (the Project). The Project will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network (Highway 643) to the south via the existing Painter Lake Road.

1.2 Regulatory Requirements

The information contained in this report will be governed by the IK Sharing Agreement and will help to inform the Provincial Environmental Assessment as outlined in the Approved Terms of Reference (ToR) and the Federal Impact Assessment as outlined in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (the assessment processes). The assessment processes will assess both the potential Project effects and benefits and will inform Project planning and design.

2. Study Methodology

2.1 Literature Review

There is where you can include a description of a literature review that was completed for the IK/ILRU Study if applicable (include in references list in Section 10).

2.2 Temporal and Spatial Boundaries

This is where you can describe the temporal and spatial boundaries that your community used for your IK/ILRU Study if different than what is presented below. If your community uses different temporal and spatial boundaries, please provide the rationale.

2.2.1 Temporal Boundaries

The following time periods were used to guide baseline information collection:

- **Past Use**: Land and resource use after 1947 (when the registered trapline system in Ontario was implemented) up to 2008 (when the landscape and local economy really started to change as a result of mineral discoveries).
- **Current Use**: Land and resource use from 2008 up to present day and into the reasonably foreseeable future.

2.2.2 Spatial Boundaries

The spatial boundaries for the IK/ILRU study were defined as:

- **Local Study Area:** 5 km of the centreline of the Route Alternatives and 5 km buffer around other project components (e.g., aggregate sources) and temporary infrastructure (e.g., construction camps, staging areas and stockpile areas).
- **Regional Study Area:** Combined area of the quaternary watersheds crossed by each of the Route Alternatives.

2.3 Data Collection Approach

2.3.1 Previously Collected Data

Description of existing data that is relevant to the Project including maps/shapefiles. Please see IK Guidance Document for further information.

2.3.2 Participant Selection

*Please include a description of how participants were selected considering GBA+ requirements and if and how different genders and age groups were factored into the selection of participants. Please see **Section 6.1** of the IK Guidance Document for further information.*

2.3.3 Data Collection

Please include a description of how data was collected (e.g., interviews, workshops, focus groups, etc.). Please see IK Guidance Document for further information.

2.4 Data Validation

Please include a brief description on how data and information was validated. Please see IK Guidance Document for further information.

3. [INSERT FIRST NATION] Lands

This where we are asking you to provide information on your First Nation lands that includes but is not limited to:

- *Traditional Territory including a description and map if applicable*
- *Treaty Lands including information on your First Nation's unique Treaty history*
- *Reserve Lands including a description and map*
- *Specific and Comprehensive Land Claims*

4. Community Culture and Lifestyle - Past and Present

This where we are asking you to provide information that was collected from the questions found in ***Appendix D – Guidance for Collecting Information on Community Culture and Lifestyle (Past and Present).*** *Including but not limited to:*

- *History of your community*
- *Important historical dates within your community*
- *Description of your traditional way of life*
- *Importance of land to the community and culture*
- *Description of seasonal land and resources use*
- *Description of an ordinary day for women, men, Elders, children, others*
- *Important cultural traditions and how they are taught and handed down*
- *Governance systems and traditional laws related to land use and management*
- *Changes over time within your community in terms of cultural practices, traditional governance, etc.*
- *What specific events or changes (e.g., dams, residential schools, day schools, reserve system, establishment of the registered trap line system, etc.) led or contributed to these changes in the traditional way of life and culture?*

- *Important legends or stories that are significant and help explain your community's culture (including ties to the land and resources*
- *Wild vs. Store Bought Foods (% from wild animals and plants compared to store bought food in the past versus present, etc.)*

5. IK/LRU Baseline Information

This where we are asking you to provide information that was collected from the questions found in ***Appendix E – IK/ILRU Question Guide****. The following sub-headings are based on the categories in the IK Guidance Document and on the need to collect both general (non-site specific information) and site specific information and are intended for guidance only. We recognize that you may prefer to organize your information differently.*

5.1 Animal Harvesting – Hunting & Trapping

5.1.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

- *May include information on: animals that are of cultural importance, general habitat needs of certain animals, how harvested animals are prepared and what they are used for (e.g., food, ceremonial purposes, etc.), observations of how animal populations have changed in terms of numbers of areas used, etc.*

5.1.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

- *Includes locations of Indigenous land and resource use within the Local or Regional Study Areas*
- *Includes locations of important environmental values (e.g., moose winter use areas, fish spawning areas, etc.) within the Local or Regional Study Areas*
- *Includes mapping of documented uses and values with any buffers for sensitive information as appropriate/where required*

5.2 Fish Harvesting (Fish and Fish Habitat)

5.2.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.2.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.3 Plant Harvesting (Vegetation)

5.3.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.3.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.4 Cultural/Spiritual/Sacred Sites

5.4.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.4.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.5 Traditional Names/Place Names

5.5.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.5.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.6 Habitation

5.6.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.6.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.7 Travel

5.7.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.7.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.8 Points Interest

5.8.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.8.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

5.9 Fish and Wildlife Use Area

5.9.1 Non Site-specific Information and Indigenous Knowledge

5.9.2 Information Specific to the Study Areas

6. Potential Project-Related Impacts

*This where we are asking you to provide information that was collected from the questions found in **Appendix F – Potential Impacts Question Guide**. This information can be described quantitatively or qualitatively. Information on impacts and or/ changes, both positive and negative, can include but is not limited to:*

- *Sites and areas (ha) used for traditional activities (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering)*
- *Availability of lands and resources for traditional activities*
- *Quality of resources for traditional activities*
- *Access to lands and resources for traditional activities*
- *Loss of or change to culturally important sites and areas (e.g., ceremonial sites, sacred areas, place names, teaching sites)*
- *Sufficiency of lands and resources for cultural practices*
- *Experience of being on the land*
- *Changes to cultural traditions*

7. Recommendations

This is where we are asking you to provide any preliminary recommendations or mitigation measures, and/or any other additional comments you would like to provide the MFFN Project Team to consider.

8. Summary of Impacts and Recommendations

This is where you can provide a summary of preliminary potential impacts and recommendations (e.g. mitigation measures) your community would like to highlight or raise with the MFFN Project Team.

Project Component	Potential Impacts to Environmental Resources	Potential Impacts to XX First Nation	Recommendations

9. Closure

This is where you could provide any other closing remarks your community would like to make.

10. References

Please include a list of references used in your IK/ILRU Study.

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Wed, Jun 28, 2023 at 10:35 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]
" [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter
< [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Good Morning Adena,

Hope you and the community are doing well. Thank you for letting us know that the work is ongoing. Do you have a rough estimated timeline of when information may be provided? This will help with project planning.

If you need anything from us please don't hesitate to let me know.

Thanks and have a great day,

Andrea

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Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Inclusiveness: Enabling belonging to draw strength from our differences.

[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Jun 28, 2023 at 10:54 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim [redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <[redacted]>

Good morning Adena,

I was speaking with my team last week about any additional we might have to send, and it sounds like we might have some maps we could send you related to existing biophysical conditions. Was there any information in particular you were looking for? Or alternatively, is there any information like this that you might already have access to (to avoid sending duplicates)? We are hoping to avoid overwhelming you with documents that might not be particularly useful!

Let me know,

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Wed, Jun 28, 2023 at 3:51 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Hello Adena and Everyone,

I hope you are all doing OK.

Take care,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Inclusiveness: Enabling belonging to draw strength from our differences.

[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 11:13 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]>

Hi Adena,

I just wanted to follow up about this. If there is any other direction you could provide us regarding the type of biophysical information that might be helpful for Kashechewan's IK collection, let me know! I believe we have some information to send you, we are just unsure whether it is the type of information you're looking for.

Thanks!

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, July 27, 2023 10:16 AM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: Join the Community Coordinator Program!

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Community Coordinator Program

Since March 2022, the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team has shared on-going communications about providing funding for a Community Coordinator from your community.

We believe a Community Coordinator will strengthen our collective efforts on the Community Access Road, while keeping your community up-to-date and involved.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and community members living in / outside of your community as per your local practices and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage your community – in-person and virtually;
- Keep informed on Community Access Road Project activities (e.g., timelines, documents, events) and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- Participate in meetings with the Project Team and other Community Coordinators;
- Provide support for community engagement activities related to the Project including:
  - Coordinate and organize logistics for meetings, workshops, events and / or school visits (e.g., book meeting spaces, order refreshments, help with truck / boat rentals and accommodations)
  - Help identify meeting participants and information providers (e.g., youth and / or elders);
  - Assist with meeting facilitation, note taking and meeting minute preparation, and coordinate translation services, if needed; and
  - Organize distributing Project advertisements and notices in your community; either online (e.g., Facebook) or posting in community;
- Assist in collecting data / information in your community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge, community information and socio-economic information);
  - Assist in reviewing draft documents, questionnaires or Project updates / information sheets.

How much funding is available?

The funding available for a Community Coordinator is $25/hour for 16 hours per week. Communities can choose to go with milestone-based payments where the First Nation distributes funding directly to the Community Coordinator or direct payments from the Project to the Community Coordinator—the choice is up to your community!

How many months will the funding be available for?

Funding is available as soon as you agree to start and the hiring process is completed, until the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is issued. Our current schedule for issuing this document is July 2025.

Next Steps

If you would like to learn more, contact Jennifer Bruin or Demetri Poulakas at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114.

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Archaeology Assessment Reports Response

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Aug 2, 2023 at 10:44 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted], Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted], "Deveaux, Leah" [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good morning Adena and Chief Wesley,

I hope all is well. Please see attached the MFFN CAR Project Team's response to Kashechewan First Nation's comments on the Archaeology Assessment Reports, received March 31, 2023.

If you have any questions or concerns about the response provided, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Jodi Miles,
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

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Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
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L-Kashechewan-08-02-2023-Archaeology Report Response-60593122.docx
3184K

August 2, 2023
Kashechewan First Nation
[redacted]

Dear Chief Gaius Wesley,

Thank you for your comments on the Draft Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeology Assessment Reports for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR), received March 31, 2023.

Kashechewan First Nation will have an opportunity to review the draft EA / IS in 2024 and provide input. In the meantime, if you have any information to provide for consideration while the draft is being prepared for the archaeological reporting and cultural heritage reporting, we look forward to receiving your comments and can set up a meeting to discuss further. Please let us know your preference. You can respond to the email this letter was attached to, or call Jodi Miles, part of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at [redacted]

The "Statement of Aboriginal Engagement" referenced in the Stage 1 report is within the Supplementary Documentation that is part of the report document not made available to the public but provided to Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a requirement of the archaeological licensing. Please let us know if you are looking for specific engagement information that can be shared.

In regard to the nine river crossings, the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) report prepared and circulated was only a very small portion of the area requiring further Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 1 AA report illustrates all of the areas that require further Stage 2 fieldwork. All areas identified in the Stage 1AA report that retain archaeological potential must be subject to Stage 2AA in advance of any ground disturbance. The remaining Stage 2 fieldwork will commence following advancement of a preferred route sometime in 2025 or 2026 and all water crossings of the major alternatives will be assessed.

In regard to referencing "no further cultural heritage value" in the report, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) is a term utilized in the Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011) to indicate areas of low archaeological potential not requiring additional archaeological assessment. The methods for evaluating the archaeological potential during an archaeological assessment are outlined in the reports. The determination of archaeological potential was made based on the desktop mapping and analysis, flyover to physically inspect the existing conditions, and incorporation of any received land use-planning and /or Traditional Knowledge data. All of these considerations produced the recommendations for further archaeological assessment required as outlined in the archaeological reports. Aroland First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation were among the communities who were provided the opportunity to review the archaeological reports for accuracy.

There will be further archaeological assessments required for the Project, and there will be additional opportunities to provide input as the archaeological work progresses, beginning in 2025.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Advisor

cc:

- Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Germaine Conache, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Jim Butterworth, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Bob Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Samantha Markham, MFFN CAR Project Consultant
- Leah Deveaux, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Aug 30, 2023 at 9:30 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Ingrid Trimble [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] "Deveaux, Leah" [redacted], Andrea Nokleby [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good morning Adena,

I hope you are enjoying the last weeks of summer! I am sending along the information about existing biophysical conditions, as promised. Please see attached a memo from our project team, as well as the associated shapefiles. Please let us know if you have any questions, or issues accessing these documents.

I thought I would also check in to ask how IK collection is going. Have the interviews started yet, or are they still being rescheduled? Is the final report still anticipated to be complete by fall 2023, or has the tentative timeline been extended? Let us know!

I hope the information provided is helpful to your team. If there is anything else we could provide to help with Kashechewan's IK collection process, please don't hesitate to reach out!

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

MEM-2023-08-MFCAR_KashechewanRequest.pdf
406K

MFCAR_Shapefiles.zip
3638K

Project Name:	Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFCAR)	Date:	August 23, 2023
		Location:	N/A
		Project #:	60593122

To: Adena Vanderjagt
Chief Gaius Wesley

CC: Jodi Miles
Kyla Zielbauer
Bob Baxter
Lawrence Baxter
Jennifer Bruin
Qasim Saddique
Leah Deveaux
Ingrid Trimble
Andrea Nokleby

Memo

Subject: Marten Falls Community Access Road Biophysical Information Request for Kashechewan First Nation

The purpose of this memo is to provide Kashechewan First Nation the following biophysical information pertaining to the Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR) project (the "Project"):

- Indicator species that are being assessed for both wildlife (in addition to caribou and moose), birds, and vegetation; and
- the watersheds and/or key waterbodies being considered.

The Project will follow the Federal Impact Assessment and Provincial Environmental Assessment processes. Please see **Table 1** and **Table 2** below.

Table 1. Marten Falls Community Access Road Biophysical Indicator Species

Environmental Discipline	Valued Component (VC)	Indicator
Birds	Forest Birds ▪ Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus)* for deciduous forest ▪ Ovenbird (*Seirus aurocapilla*) for mixed wood forest ▪ Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) for coniferous forest and disturbed forest	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Birds	Raptors ▪ Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) for diurnal raptors	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally)

Environmental Discipline	Valued Component (VC)	Indicator
	▪ Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) for nocturnal raptors	▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Birds	Shorebirds ▪ Wilson's Snipe (*Gallingo delicata*)	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Birds	Waterfowl ▪ Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally) ▪ Survival and reproduction (population state) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Birds	Bog / Fen Birds and Other Wetland Birds	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) Predator-prey dynamics
Birds	Species at Risk (SAR)	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) including critical habitat (where known), where defined for SAR ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Fish and Fish Habitat	▪ Lake Sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens) ▪ Walleye (Sander vitreus) ▪ Brook Trout (Salvelinus fontinalis) ▪ Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*) ▪ Lake Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) ▪ Burbot (*Lota lota*) ▪ Chain Pickerel (*Esox niger*) ▪ Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*) ▪ Cisco (*Coregonus artedii*) ▪ Longnose Sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*) ▪ White Sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*) ▪ Forage / Prey Species (including species such as Lake Chub (*Couesius plumbeus*) ▪ Lower Trophic Organisms (e.g., benthic invertebrates)	▪ Habitat Quantity and Quality ▪ Distribution and connectivity to habitat and migration ▪ Survival and reproduction
Natural Heritage	Peatland Ecosystems	▪ Availability (decrease / increase of overall amount of peatland area)

Environmental Discipline	Valued Component (VC)	Indicator
		▪ Distribution (changes to the arrangement and connectivity of Peatlands) ▪ Function and Composition (change in plant species composition or ecological function) ▪ Carbon Storage and Flux ▪ Peatland Climate (changes in temperature, rainfall, seasonal snow accumulation, freeze thaw cycles and / or evapotranspiration rates)
Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water Quality: ▪ change in physical parameters (temperature, ▪ turbidity, total suspended solids) ▪ change in chemical parameters (pH, ▪ electrical conductivity, alkalinity, hardness, ▪ dissolved oxygen major and minor ions, ▪ trace metals, nutrients, dissolved organic ▪ carbon organic compounds, radionuclides, ▪ oil / grease)
Surface Water	Surface Water	▪ Sediment Quality: change of physical and chemical characteristics of sediment
Ungulates	Moose (*Alces alces*)	▪ Habitat availability ▪ Habitat distribution ▪ Species population state
Ungulates	Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*)	▪ Habitat availability ▪ Habitat distribution – includes spatial extent and ▪ distribution of GHD Category 1, 2, and 3 habitats ▪ (MNR 2013d) and availability and distribution of ▪ habitat which contain biophysical attributes ▪ necessary for caribou seasonal and life stage ▪ activities (ECCC 2019). ▪ Species population state (survival and recruitment)
Vegetation	Wetland and Riparian Ecosystems	▪ Availability (abundance ▪ spatially and temporally) ▪ Distribution ▪ Function and Composition
Vegetation	Upland Ecosystems	▪ Availability (abundance ▪ spatially and temporally) ▪ Distribution ▪ Function and Composition
Vegetation	Designated Areas (Area of Natural and Scientific Interests, Environmentally Significant Areas, Significant Woodlands, Critical Landform / Vegetation Associations)	▪ Availability (abundance ▪ spatially and temporally) ▪ Distribution ▪ Function and Composition
Vegetation	Traditional Use Plants and SAR Plant Populations (Including species with special	▪ Species presence ▪ Persistence of population ▪ Accessibility to traditional ▪ use of plants

Environmental Discipline	Valued Component (VC)	Indicator
	conservation status or rarity in the province)	
Wildlife	Bats (including SAR-bats such as: Little Brown Myotis [*Myotis lucifugus*], Northern Myotis [*Myotis septentrionalis*] and Tri-colored bat [*Perimyotis subflavus*])	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) including critical habitat for SAR ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Wildlife	Fur Bearers (American Marten [Martes americana], Beaver [Castor canadensis] and Species-at-Risk [SAR] Wolverine [Gulo gulo])	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (spatially and temporally) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and ▪ temporally) including critical habitat for SAR ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Wildlife	Amphibians and Reptiles	▪ Species presence ▪ Relative abundance (if possible both spatially and ▪ temporally) ▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally) ▪ Predator-prey dynamics
Wildlife	Pollinating Insects	▪ Habitat availability and distribution (spatially and temporally)

Table 2. Marten Falls Community Access Road Watersheds

Environmental Discipline	Valued Component (VC)	Indicator	Watershed
Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water Quantity: ▪ changes in drainage patterns ▪ changes in flow ▪ changes in water levels ▪ changes in channel hydraulics ▪ changes in channel stability or erosion- ▪ sedimentation processes	▪ Ogoki River ▪ Albany River ▪ Wabassi River ▪ Colpitts Creek ▪ Patience Lake ▪ Gourlie Creek ▪ Dusey River

Sincerely,

The Marten Falls Community Access Road Team

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Sep 20, 2023 at 11:15 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Ingrid Trimble [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted], Lawrence [redacted], Jennifer Bruin [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted], "Deveaux, Leah" [redacted] Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]

Good morning Adena,

I hope all is well! I just wanted to check in to make sure this information was received, and to see if you have any updates about the IK collection process for Kashechewan. Let me know!

Jodi Miles
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Sep 20, 2023 at 12:12 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], Ingrid Trimble [redacted] Kyla Zielbauer [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted] "Deveaux, Leah" [redacted] Andrea Nokleby [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Hi Adena,

Thank you so much for the update! It's great to hear that IK collection is underway, and that we can look forward to seeing a report in the near future. Please let us know if there is anything else you need from us to help with this process!

I also wanted to check in to see if there has been any movement on Kashechewan's decision to sign onto our Community Coordinator program. Last time we spoke about it, I believe you mentioned that there have been ongoing conversations with your provincial contacts, as well as some delays due to staff turnover. Let me know if you have any updates for this!

Jodi

--

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CANADA'S BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Upcoming Events and Follow-Up Items

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Oct 5, 2023 at 4:04 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

I wanted to thank you for taking the time to chat with me this morning - it was great to catch up! I am sending this email to provide an overview of our conversation, and to provide further details about the project updates that I mentioned in our call.

Firstly, we discussed the three upcoming events related to the MFFN CAR Project. These include:

- **Public Information Centre #5.**
  - The PIC #5 will be held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton from October 23 - 27. Dates and a more formal notice will be shared soon.
  - Join us for updates and information on:
    - Update on what we heard at the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) forum and plans for the next forum;
    - Update on existing conditions results for completed studies;
    - How Indigenous Knowledge is used and how it informs the process;
    - How route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
    - Cumulative Effects Assessment and why it is important; and
    - Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.
- **Climate Change Workshop**
  - Workshop to be held in Q1 2024 with interested Indigenous Communities. Dates and a more formal notice will be shared soon.
- **Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum**
  - There will be an upcoming Forum on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests November 21-23 (Thunder Bay), where cumulative effects will also be presented. More precise dates and a formal notice will be shared soon.

I also followed up about Kashechewan First Nation's decision to participate in our Community Coordinator program. You noted that everything has been finalized with your provincial contacts regarding the coordination of funding sources, and that the community is currently in the process of deciding how the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator funding would be used.

Let me know if this accurately captures what we discussed in our phone call, and please do not hesitate to reach out if you have any further questions!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
--

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Invitation - ATRI Forum Nov 21 - 23, 2023

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Tue, Oct 17, 2023 at 10:00 AM
To: [redacted] Adena Vanderjagt [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Good Morning,

On behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation Project Teams, please find attached an invitation to attend the Second Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights Forum related to the following projects:

- Webequie Supply Road (WSR)
- Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR)
- Northern Road Link (NRL)

Building on the first Forum held in February 2023, this follow-up Forum provides an opportunity to identify and discuss potential impacts to northern Indigenous communities' Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and interests as they relate to the above Projects.

Day 1 and 2 of the Forum will focus on Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests. On Day 3, we will be hosting a half-day discussion on Cumulative Effects as they relate to the Projects.

If you have any questions regarding the Forum or need additional information to engage your community please do not hesitate to reach out to us using the following contact information:

WSR: Michael Fox: [redacted]
MFCAR: Andrea Nokleby: [redacted]
NRL: Mishal Naseer: [redacted]

We look forward to seeing you there.

Have a great day,

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Invitation ATRI Second Forum - October 2023.pdf
4559K

ABORIGINAL AND / OR TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD (WSR) • **MARTEN FALLS COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD** (MFCAR) • **NORTHERN ROAD LINK** (NRL)

YOU ARE INVITED!

ABORIGINAL AND / OR TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS FORUM
Led by Webequie First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation
Funded by Ontario, our Treaty partner

Thunder Bay
Valhalla Inn, 1 Valhalla Inn Rd

November 21 - 23, 2023

Building on the momentum of the first Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum in February 2023, Webequie First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation encourage you to participate in a follow-up Forum to discuss potential impacts to northern Indigenous communities' Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests as they relate to the following Projects:

Webequie Supply Road (WSR) • **Northern Road Link** (NRL) • **Marten Falls Community Access Road** (MFCAR)

Participant Funding

The Province of Ontario will fund up to 3 representatives from your community to attend the Forum, including travel, accommodation and meals. All questions about funding or the coordination of funding should be directed to the Province of Ontario at **ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca**.

Additional community representatives are welcome to attend.

Purpose

The Purpose of this Forum is to create a respectful, culturally-sensitive, and collaborative space to develop and/or confirm our understanding of the Project areas (WSR, MFCAR, and NRL) as your Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests may be impacted by these Projects. *Please note the purpose of this event is to discuss Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests and not to collect Indigenous Knowledge.*

Who Should Attend from your Community

Representatives who are knowledgeable about and comfortable speaking to the Rights and Interests of your community in any of the Project areas. Representatives who can continue this dialogue with their community to better understand and share Rights and Interests in any of the Project areas are also encouraged to attend.

On Day 3 of the Forum, we will be hosting a half-day discussion on Cumulative Effects as they relate to the Projects.

RSVP to ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca by October 23rd, 2023 to reserve your room at the Valhalla Inn. *(Later RSVP for Forum attendance is OK!)*

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

NRL Northern Road Link

Ontario

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Fri, Nov 10, 2023 at 10:47 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted] "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]

Good morning Adena,

I hope all is well. I left a voicemail for you yesterday to provide some updates for the MFFN CAR Project, and to specifically highlight upcoming events for the Project. I am sending this email to follow up about the topics discussed in my voicemail, which are listed below.

Route Selection Webinar:

You are invited to join us for a new webinar series on the Community Access Road. The first webinar is on **Route Selection.**

Date: Thursday November 16, 2023

Time: 4:00pm EST.

Please register HERE.

ATRI Forum #2:

You are invited to join us on the second ATRI Forum.

It will be held at the Valhalla Inn in Thunder Bay from November 21-23, 2023. Building on the first Forum held in February 2023, this follow-up Forum provides an opportunity to identify and discuss potential impacts to northern Indigenous communities' Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and interests as they relate to the above Projects.

Day 1 and 2 of the Forum will focus on Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests. On Day 3, we will be hosting a half-day discussion on Cumulative Effects as they relate to the Projects.

Location: Valhalla Inn, Thunder Bay

Date: November 21-23, 2023

Additionally, join us Tuesday Nov 21 at 7:00 at the Valhalla Inn for the movie screening of Bridges to the North - a story about Webquie and Marten Falls First Nation

Check out the Movie Trailer here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TDk14SrDdgo

Climate Change Workshop:

Workshop to be held in Q1 2024 with interested Indigenous Communities. Dates and a more formal notice will be shared soon.

Community Coordinator Program:

Last time we spoke you mentioned that Kashechewan First Nation is in the process of discussing the logistics of their participation in the MFFN CAR Community Coordinator program internally. I wanted to take the opportunity to check in and ask if there have been any updates on this. Let me know!

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns,

Thanks

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Milestone 2 Progress Report

MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <[redacted]> Mon, Nov 27, 2023 at 1:10 PM

To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]

Dear Chief Gaius Wesley,

We hope this email finds you well.

The Milestone #2 Progress Report for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road has been drafted and is ready for review. The following link includes the Report and associated appendices to view or download, for Kashechewan First Nation: [redacted]

The Milestone #2 Progress Report covers July 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023.

We welcome any edits or comments to your community-specific section by **February 15, 2024,** before the reports are finalized and shared publicly with the Draft Environmental Assessment Report / Impact Statement.

If you have any questions or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss the reports and timeline, please reply to this email. We also kindly ask if you could let us know if you received this email and can view / download the documents successfully.

If you have any questions or comments about the Community Access Road, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

--
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/
Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Tue, Nov 28, 2023 at 5:05 PM
To: [redacted], Adena Vanderjagt [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter <[redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Booshoo / Wachea,

Marten Falls First Nation is completing a Federal Impact Assessment and Provincial Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Community Access Road Project.

Marten Falls First Nation is ***required*** to complete an Assessment of Potential Impacts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as part of the assessment processes. Marten Falls First Nation also ***wants*** to understand your rights and how they may be affected by the proposed Project.

The Project Team has prepared the attached ***Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report***, which describes our current understanding of your community's Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests as they relate to the proposed Project.

This report is important because it will be used for the future impact / environmental assessment (i.e., this report is not the assessment). In order to do a meaningful impact assessment in the future, the Project Team really needs to understand your community's rights and / or interests with respect to the proposed Project.

The Report has been prepared based on any information provided directly to Marten Falls FIrst Nation and publicly available sources of information.

We want to work with you to update the Draft Preliminary Existing Conditions Report with information your community chooses to share with Marten Falls First Nation. Important dates to note:

- We are asking for communities to provide input on the draft report by **January 19, 2024**, where possible, so it can be woven into the Draft Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report (2024).
- Additional information, feedback, comments and edits can be shared after this date. This Draft Preliminary Existing Conditions Report will not be finalized until later in 2024.
- Information **received after January 19, 2024** will be woven into the next phases of the assessment processes including the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report (2025).

We would be more than happy to meet with you to:

- Hear your feedback - what did we miss, what did we get wrong, what is correct?
- Discuss the best way to update the report; and
- Review and discuss the Project schedule and next steps.

It is important to note that this is an iterative process, and we will continue to update our understanding of your rights and / or interests as we work towards completing the Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment.

We hope all is well with you and your community.

Andrea

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]

DRAFT - ATRI Preliminary Existing Conditions Report - Kashechewan First Nation Nov 28, 2023.pdf
19634K

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Milestone 2 Progress Report

MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted] Wed, Nov 29, 2023 at 12:30 PM

To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]

Due to technical issues, the Milestone #2 Progress Report was updated on November 28, 2023. The link in the original email remains valid. Please download the new version of the report provided in the community specific folder.

Apologies for any inconvenience.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/
Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Socio-economic Assessment Interest

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Dec 7, 2023 at 1:40 PM
To: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Jennifer Bruin [redacted], Don McKinnon [redacted], Ingrid Trimble [redacted]>, "Fisken, Avril" <[redacted] Bethany Haalboom [redacted]
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted] "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted] MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Dear Chief Wesley and Adena,

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is continuing the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and Federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR) Project that is to provide all season access to the community. Attached is a letter requesting if Kashechewan First Nation has any interests or concerns regarding possible social-community and/or economic impacts as a result of the MFCAR project. Please also note that this request is different from other requests sent to your community regarding the collection of Indigenous Knowledge and information pertaining to the assessment of impacts to Indigenous rights.

Should your community have socio-economic interests or concerns related to the MFCAR project we would like to hear from you by December 30, 2023.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

L-Kashechewan-12-07-2023-OG-Socio-econ IC interest check letter.pdf
429K

December 07, 2023

Kashechewan First Nation
[redacted]

Sent via email

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project – Socio-economic Assessment Interest

Dear Chief Wesley,

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is continuing the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and Federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the proposed Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFFN CAR) Project that is to provide all season access to the community. As per previous correspondence sent to your community, the Project is currently in the process of assessing alternative routes for the proposed access road. Most recently, Public Information Centres and webinars have been held to present information related to alternative route assessment. A preferred route is to be confirmed in early 2024.

Once the preferred route is selected, an assessment of possible Project impacts is to be undertaken. This impact assessment is to be completed in spring 2024 and a draft EA Report/IA Statement is to be completed and released in summer 2024.

The purpose of this letter is to again request **if your community has any interests or concerns regarding possible social-community and/or economic impacts as a result of the MFFN CAR project?** The construction of the Community Access Road has the potential to result in various social and economic effects, particularly for those communities that would be connected to or have access to the proposed road. This could include both potential positive and negative effects. Attached to this letter are a list of the possible social and economic effects of the Project that are to be assessed.

To meet the requirements of the Federal IA process, we are required to assess potential social and economic effects of the MFFN CAR project on all communities that have been identified for engagement. If your community has interests or concerns regarding possible social and/or economic effects from the MFFN CAR Project then we would like to hear from you. We would like to understand your concerns and explore related information collection that might include interviews with community representatives and/or community surveys.

Please also note that this request is different than other requests sent to your community regarding the collection of Indigenous Knowledge and information pertaining to the assessment of impacts to Indigenous rights.

Please get in touch with Jodi Miles at [redacted] should you have interest in and or would like to talk about concerns related to potential social and/or economic impacts of the MFFN CAR project.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter

MFFN CAR Project Team Member/MFFN Community Member

What Are the Possible Social and Economic Effects of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project?

Social:

- Community populations.
- Supply and demand for housing and community services like education and childcare.
- Change in volume of traffic on existing roads that would connect with the Marten Falls Community Access Road.
- Change in local air quality and noise levels that could result in nuisance effects.
- Changes to community wellbeing.

Economic:

- New business opportunities.
- Change in regional economic activity.
- Project procurement opportunities (goods and services required for the project).
- Changes to the price of goods in local communities, traditional economies, job opportunities and training opportunities.
- Government expenditures and tax revenue.
- Regional economy, including changes to: prices for goods and services.
- Impact to local business operations, the labour market including employment and training, and public finances.

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR December Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Fri, Dec 8, 2023 at 4:12 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted], Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], [redacted] MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]
Bcc: "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

Thank you for taking the time to call me back yesterday, it was great to catch up with you! I am sending this email to provide an overview of our discussion, and to provide some additional details about various project updates.

Socio-Economic Interest Letter

Thank you for confirming that you received the letter I sent yesterday requesting if Kashechewan First Nation has any interests or concerns regarding possible social-community and/or economic impacts as a result of the MFFN CAR Project. You noted that Kashechewan will try to prepare a response to the letter before the deadline of December 30, 2023. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns about this request.

Milestone #2 Progress Report

Thank you for also confirming your receipt of the Milestone #2 Progress Report, which was shared with Kashechewan First Nation on November 29, 2023. This report covers all consultation with Kashechewan First Nation from July 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023, and we welcome any edits or comments to Kashechewan's community-specific section by February 15, 2024. After this, the reports will be finalized and shared publicly with the Draft Environmental Assessment Report / Impact Statement. In our phone call, you noted that Kashechewan First Nation plans to prepare a response to this report, so let us know if any questions arise during this process.

Webinars

The webinar on Route Selection took place Thursday, November 16, 2023, at 4:00 p.m. EST. The recording of the Webinar can be accessed HERE.

Other upcoming webinars include topics such as Climate Change, Engineering and Cumulative Effects, and will be held in Q1 2024 with interested Indigenous Communities. Dates and a more formal notice will be shared soon.

IK Program

During our phone call, you mentioned that Kashechewan First Nation is still in the process of collecting IK, but that there have been additional delays. You noted that the community still hopes to have the report ready by Q1 of 2024, but this will depend on the timing of the next trip to finish IK collection.

That being said, we are reminding all communities that the December 11, 2023 milestone for the submission of Indigenous Knowledge is approaching. This milestone was set to ensure that information received can be included in the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. It is important to note that IK can still be submitted after this milestone date, as there will be opportunities to incorporate it into the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement after the draft is complete. Please let me know if you have any questions about the IK Program, or feel welcome to reach out

directly to Bob Baxter at [redacted] or [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at [redacted] or [redacted]

Community Coordinator Program

You also provided an update on the Community Coordinator Program yesterday, and noted that discussions are still ongoing about how this funding will be used. Please keep me in the loop if there are any updates about this, or if you have any further questions.

ATRI Forum #2

I also wanted to note that the ATRI Forum #2 was held at the Valhalla Inn, in Thunder Bay on November 21 - 23. During the forum we heard from various Indigenous communities' on their Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and interests as they relate to the Project.

Let me know if this provides an accurate overview of our phone call, and if you have anything else you would like to discuss.

Happy Holidays!

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Socio-economic Assessment Interest

Jara Moreno, Lucia [redacted] Tue, Dec 19, 2023 at 3:31 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]
Cc: [redacted] "Miles, Jodi" [redacted], Don McKinnon [redacted], Bethany Haalboom [redacted]

Hi Adena,

Thank you for sending Kashechewan First Nation socioeconomic concerns letter my way. I will make sure to pass it onto the Project Team.

Please let me know if you have any other items/questions/concerns while Jodi is out of office, I am happy to help.

If I don't talk to you before the holidays, I hope you have a restful break.

Thanks

Lucia

Lucia Jara Moreno
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Milestone #2 Progress Report and ATRI Report reminders

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Jan 11, 2024 at 2:26 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth <[redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted], "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]

Dear Adena,

I hope this email finds you well, and that you had a great holiday season.

On November 27, 2023, we sent you the Milestone #2 Progress Report for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFFN CAR) Project, with an updated link to your report provided on November 29, 2023, for your review. The link to this report can be found here.

The Milestone #2 Progress Report covers engagement that occurred for the MFFN CAR Project between July 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023.

We welcome any edits or comments to the Report you received by **February 15, 2024**.

Additionally, we sent you the Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report on November 28, 2024 (see attached). We are asking for communities to provide input on the draft report by **January 19, 2024.**

Providing feedback by this date will allow it to be woven into the Draft Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report (2024). However, additional information, feedback, comments and edits can be shared after this date, as the Preliminary Existing Conditions Report will not be finalized until later in 2024, and the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report will be finalized in 2025.

If you have any questions or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss these reports and timelines, please let me know.

Finally, I wanted to thank you for providing information about Kashechewan First Nation's socio-economic interests and concerns. I am in the process of drafting a response with my team, so you can expect to hear from us in the near future.

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

DRAFT - ATRI Preliminary Existing Conditions Report - Kashechewan First Nation Nov 28, 2023 (2).pdf
19634K

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Nokleby, Andrea [redacted] Mon, Jan 22, 2024 at 8:15 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], [redacted] Betsy [redacted] Bob Baxter [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Jennifer Bruin [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Adena,

Thank you very much for sending along this information. We will be back in touch.

Have a great evening everyone,

Andrea

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR January Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Jan 23, 2024 at 4:05 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted], Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted], "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

I hope all is well. I am sending this email to follow up about the voicemail I left for you earlier today.

ATRI Existing Conditions Report

Thank you for providing Kashechewan First Nation's response to the draft ATRI Existing Conditions Report yesterday. The comments have been received and we are currently in the process of preparing a response, which we will send as soon as it is finalized.

Milestone #2 Progress Report

I wanted to follow up to see if Kashechewan First Nation is still on track to provide comments on the Milestone #2 Progress Report by **February 15, 2024.** An updated link to your Milestone #2 Progress Report was shared with you on 29 November, 2023.

The Milestone #2 Progress Report covers all consultation with Kashechewan First Nation from July 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023.

We welcome any edits or comments to your community-specific section by February 15, 2024, before the reports are finalized and shared publicly with the Draft Environmental Assessment Report / Impact Statement.

If you have any questions or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss the reports and timeline, please let me know, or reply to the email you received on 29 November, 2023.

Webinar Series

Join us for the Climate Change Webinar on Thursday, February 8 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

Please register for the webinar at this link, which can also be found in your invite on Tuesday, January 16th email with any questions you would like answered.

Webinars regarding Engineering and Cumulative Effects will be held in Q1 2024 with interested Indigenous Communities. Dates and a more formal notice will be shared soon.

IK Collection and Community Coordinator Program

I also wanted to check in to see if you have any updates on Kashechewan First Nation's IK collection process, which was still ongoing the last time we spoke. Additionally, I wanted to ask if you have any updates regarding the community's participation in the Community Coordinator Program. Let me know!

Thanks,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--





Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR January Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Jan 24, 2024 at 3:43 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted],
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted], "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]

Hi Adena,

Thank you for getting back to me, and for providing these updates! We look forward to reviewing Kashechewan's response to the Milestone #2 Progress report, as well as the IK Report, once they are completed.

I also have a quick question to ask about Kashechewan key contacts. We currently have Betsy Lazarus and Freddy Wesley listed as contacts for this project, but we don't have email addresses for them. Should these contacts be CC'd on correspondence about the project? If so, would you be able to provide their contact information?

Let me know!

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR January Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Jan 24, 2024 at 3:58 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]>
Cc: Betsy Lazarus [redacted]>, Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]>, Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]"
[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted], "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Hi Adena,

This is great, thank you!

Jodi

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Socio-economic Assessment Interest

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Mon, Jan 29, 2024 at 2:28 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted], Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique [redacted]>, Jennifer Bruin [redacted] Don McKinnon [redacted], Ingrid Trimble [redacted]>, "Fisken, Avril" [redacted]>, Bethany Haalboom [redacted]>
Bcc: "Poulakas, Demetri" [redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <[redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]>

Good afternoon Adena,

I hope you are doing well. I wanted to thank you for providing information, in your December 19th email, about Kashechewan First Nation's socio-economic concerns related to the Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFFN CAR). The information provided will help inform the draft Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.

I understand that interviews with Kashechewan community members are still ongoing. Should more socio-economic concerns emerge during this process, the MFFN CAR Project Team would be interested in hearing about them should Kashechewan First Nation choose to share them. Similarly, if Kashechewan First Nation would like to meet to discuss any of the interests or concerns raised in more detail, I would be happy to coordinate a meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team.

The information provided in Kashechewan First Nation's letter has been reviewed by the MFFN CAR Project Team, and the attached letter has been written to respond to the comments provided.

If you have any other questions or comments to share, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project Team

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BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

[Quoted text hidden]
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

L-Kashechewan-2024-01-29-Socioec Response Letter-60593122.pdf
483K

January 29, 2024

[redacted]

Dear Chief Wesley,

Thank you for taking the time to provide information about Kashechewan First Nation's interests and concerns regarding potential social and/or economic impacts of the Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFFN CAR). Your input on these topics is appreciated, and will be used to inform the upcoming impact assessment, as well as the development of the draft Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement (EA / IS). We look forward to receiving Kashechewan First Nation's Indigenous Knowledge (IK) report in the near term, which will be used to inform the impact assessment that is being undertaken the first part of this year.

Below are the responses to the concerns and interests raised in your letter. Please note that it is currently too early in the project timeline to provide details about how these issues will be addressed and/or considered, as the draft EA / IS has yet to be completed. However, please be assured that these comments have been documented, discussed and considered. Strategies to address Kashechewan First Nation's interests and concerns will be further explored in future stages of the project.

Social

Traffic

In your letter you noted the concern that increased access to the area via the road may lead to greater pressure on cultural resources, including plants and animals that may be used by Kashechewan First Nation members for food, ceremonial, and cultural teaching purposes. The MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledges these concerns, and is committed to protecting the land, air and water potentially affected by the construction and maintenance of the MFFN CAR. Tactics to mitigate negative impacts of the MFFN CAR, including increased access to the region, are being explored as part of the draft EA / IS. Further, we hope that Kashechewan First Nation's forthcoming IK report will provide details on the community's use of land and resources in the project area including, for example, valued harvested sites and sites of cultural importance. This information will help us develop potential strategies to address your concerns.

We have also noted Kashechewan First Nation's concern that the road will lead to increased access to alcohol or drugs in the community, in turn, having a negative impact on community health. This potential issue is being assessed as part of the Social-community and Health assessments with a focus on communities that will be connected to the road (i.e., Marten Falls First Nation). If you have specific concerns on how the MFFN CAR might lead to increased access to drugs or alcohol in your community, we would like to hear more about this.

Economic

Job and Training Opportunities

The MFFN CAR Project Team has taken note of Kashechewan First Nation's interest in employment and training opportunities, and will consider them. Recommendations will be made in the EA/IS regarding ways to maximize Indigenous participation in project construction employment opportunities including training.

Thank you again for sharing your community's concerns and interests regarding potential socio-economic impacts of the MFFN CAR. If you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss these comments or our initial responses in more detail, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,
Jodi Miles

cc:

- Qasim Saddique, Project Director
- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Advisor
- Bob Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Germaine Conacher, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Jim Butterworth, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Enoch Williams, Kashechewan First Nation Community Coordinator
- Ingrid Trimble Exner, MFFN CAR Project Consultant
- Don McKinnon, MFFN CAR Project Consultant
- Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant
- Avril Fisken, MFFN CAR Project Consultant
- Bethany Haalboom, MFFN CAR Project Consultant
- Lucia Jara Moreno MFFN CAR Project Consultant

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Milestone 2 Progress Report

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Fri, Feb 9, 2024 at 4:15 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <A[redacted]
Cc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]>, "Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]" [redacted] Betsy Lazarus [redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted], [redacted]
Bcc: "McEwen, Kate" [redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

Thank you for taking them time to review the Milestone #2 Progress Report and for sending these revisions. I wanted to confirm that they have been received, and that I'll ensure that they get passed along to the MFFN CAR Project Team.

Thanks again!

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Feb 22, 2024 at 2:59 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Betsy Lazarus [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted], "McEwen, Kate" [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

Thank you for taking the time to talk with me on the phone today. I am sending this email to follow up about some of the topics we discussed during our call.

Milestone #2 Report

Thank you again for taking the time to review the Milestone #2 Report, and for providing Kashechewan First Nation's response. I had previously confirmed the receipt of Kashechewan's comment about the report, and confirmed over the phone that this comment would be integrated into the report.

Webinar Series

We recently hosted the Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road Webinar on February 8th, 2024. We wanted to send out a link to the webinar recording for those who would like to watch the webinar again, or did not have a chance to participate live. The link can be found on the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road website here.

Additionally, we are requesting that communities take 5 minutes to fill out a survey about how Climate Change has / is affecting their community. The link to this survey can be found [redacted]

Webinars regarding Engineering and Cumulative Effects will be held in Q1 2024 with interested Indigenous Communities. Dates and a more formal notice will be shared soon.

IK Collection

During our phone call, I asked if you had any updates regarding Kashechewan First Nation's IK report, and you shared that IK collection is still ongoing. You noted that there are plans to complete IK collection the week of March 18th, but that this timeline is not set in stone.

Community Coordinator Program

I also asked if you had any updates about Kashechewan First Nation's participation in the Community Coordinator Program, and you shared that there were no updates.

Let me know if this email accurately captures our conversation, and if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Mar 20, 2024 at 7:12 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted], Betsy Lazarus [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted], "McEwen, Kate" [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good evening Adena,

I hope all is well. I left a message for you earlier today regarding some updates about the MFFN CAR Project, so I am sending this email as a follow up.

IK Collection Firstly, I wanted to touch base about Kashechewan's IK collection process. Last time we spoke, you mentioned that there were potential plans to wrap up interviews in the community this week. I just wanted to check in to see if this is still happening, or if there have been further delays.

Community Coordinator Program I also wanted to check in about the Community Coordinator Program to see if there has been any progress with Kashechewan First Nation's decision about signing up for the program. I understand that Chief Wesley has been on leave, so I am assuming conversations about this have been on pause until his return, but I thought I would follow up regardless.

Climate Change Survey

Following the Climate Change Adaptation Webinar, we released a survey on climate change. Kashechewan First Nation's feedback, experience and insights are important to us. We are asking communities to take 5 minutes to fill out the survey linked below and share how Climate Change has / is affecting you and your Community: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road: Climate Change (office.com)

Updated Route Selection Video

As the Marten Falls Community Access Road progresses, we continue to use community feedback to revise the route for the road. An updated technically preferred route recommendation* has been identified. Please take a moment to watch our new video below.

Marten Falls First Nation: Community Access Road Update

**The technically preferred route recommendation is preliminary. The route will be further informed through consideration of Indigenous Knowledge.*

New Social Media Platforms

We are now on LinkedIn and Instagram! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.
If you have any questions about the topics discussed in this email, please don't hesitate to reach out!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Fri, Mar 22, 2024 at 11:25 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Betsy Lazarus [redacted], [redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby [redacted]
Bcc: "McEwen, Kate" [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <[redacted]

Hi Adena,

This is great news! Thank you for the update.

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Apr 25, 2024 at 4:51 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

I am sending this email to follow up about the voicemail I left you earlier today.

Firstly, I wanted to send my well wishes to Kashechewan First Nation, as I understand that community members have evacuated the community due to the risk of flooding. I hope that community members stay safe, and are able to return to their homes soon. I also understand that progress with MFFN CAR-related actions may be delayed during this time, but I did want to provide a brief update about the project.

In your email on March 21, 2024, you noted that the last round of IK interviews were currently underway. I was wondering if you would be able to confirm if Kashechewan's IK collection is officially complete, and if the team has moved onto the next stage of the IK report? Let me know!

Next, I wanted to let you know that our Climate Change Adaptation survey is currently still open, and can be filled out [redacted]

Finally, I wanted to remind you that funding for our Community Coordinator Program is still available. Please let me know if Kashechewan First Nation has decided to sign up for this program, or if you have any questions about how the program works.

As always, I would be happy to coordinate a meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team if you would like to discuss the MFFN CAR Project further.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles

--

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Reminder: Three-Road Forum

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Wed, Jun 5, 2024 at 4:18 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]>, Germaine Conacher [redacted],
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]>, Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]

Good afternoon Adena,

I left you a voicemail earlier today regarding the upcoming Three-Road Forum, and I am sending this email to follow up.

The Three-Road Forum is being held on June 11,12, & 13, 2024 in Thunder Bay, and will provide a space to discuss the three road projects and their potential impacts. The Province is offering funding for up to 3 representatives from Kashechewan First Nation to attend, including travel, accommodation, and meals. The original invitation for this gathering was sent out on May 23rd, 2024 by the Province, and is attached to this email for your convenience.

I wanted to confirm whether representatives from Kashechewan First Nation will be attending this forum? Let me know!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Inclusiveness: Enabling belonging to draw strength from our differences.

2024-05-29 Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo_Invitation & Agenda_2024-05-29.pdf
555K

THREE ROAD PROJECTS GATHERING & EXPO

WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD (WSR) • **MARTEN FALLS COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD** (MFCAR) • **NORTHERN ROAD LINK** (NRL)

YOU ARE INVITED!

THREE ROAD PROJECTS GATHERING & EXPO
Led by Webequie First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation
Funded by the Province of Ontario, our Treaty Partner

Superior Inn Hotel and Conference Centre
555 Arthur St W

June 11,12, & 13, 2024

Continuing to build on the momentum of the last two gatherings which focused on Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests, Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation are excited to host the ***Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo***. The Gathering & Expo will provide participants with an engaging and interactive space for consultation to learn more about the projects, ask questions, and share feedback focusing on water, peatlands and building roads on peatlands. We will also engage with you on a common approach to reviewing the draft of the Environmental Assessment Report/Impact Statement (EAR/IS) for the WSR and the MFCAR Projects. In response to feedback received at previous events, a day has been set aside specifically for Elders to engage with the Project Teams and share perspectives on the projects.

Day 1: Elder's Gathering

Day 2: Three Road Project Presentations & Expo

Day 3: Common Approach to Review Draft of EAR/IS Workshop

PARTICIPANT FUNDING

The Province of Ontario will fund up to 3 representatives from your community to attend, including travel, accommodation, and meals. All questions about funding or the coordination of funding should be directed to the Province of Ontario at **ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca**.

Additional community representatives are welcome to attend.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Gathering is to create a respectful, and collaborative space for consultation to continue to build an understanding of the three road projects and their potential impacts by:

- Providing a comfortable space for Elders to gather and discuss the Projects,
- Creating opportunities to engage directly with the Project proponents and consulting teams sharing information about the Projects, and
- Discussing the upcoming draft EAR/IS Review Process for WSR and MFCAR.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND FROM YOUR COMMUNITY

Representatives who are knowledgeable and comfortable speaking and sharing information about the road projects and the potential impacts on your community are encouraged to attend. Elders are especially encouraged to attend the Elder's Gathering.

RSVP to ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca by May 29, 2024 to reserve your room at the Superior Inn Hotel and and Conference Centre. *(Later RSVP for Gathering attendance is OK!)*

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

NRL Northern Road Link

Ontario

THREE ROAD PROJECTS GATHERING & EXPO

WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD (WSR) • MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD (MFCAR) • NORTHERN ROAD LINK (NRL)

June 11, 12 & 13, 2024

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Tuesday June 11, 2024 - *Elders Gathering*

TIME	TOPIC
7:00	Sunrise Ceremony
8:00	***Breakfast***
8:30	Welcome, Opening Ceremony, Overview of the Gathering & Expo
9:30	Introduction to the Three Road Projects followed by Q&A
11:00	Elder-Led Discussions 1
12:00	***Lunch***
1:00	Elder-Led Discussions 2 & 3
4:00	Day Wrap Up

Wednesday June 12, 2024 - *Three Road Project Presentations & Expo*

TIME	TOPIC
8:00	***Breakfast***
9:00	Morning Greetings & Welcome Ceremony
9:30	Presentations: Peatlands, Building Roads on Peatlands and Water/Fish followed by Q&A and Morning Wrap Up
12:00	***Lunch***
1:00	Welcome Back and Overview of Expo
1:30	Expo
4:30	Day Wrap Up

Thursday June 13, 2024 - *Common Approach to Review Early Draft of EAR/IS Workshop*

TIME	TOPIC
8:00	***Breakfast***
8:30	Morning Greetings & Welcome Ceremony
9:00	Overview of Common Approach to Reviewing Draft EAR/IS
9:30	Presentations by Each Road Project on Draft EAR/IS
11:00	Ontario: Participant Funding Initiative
11:30	Q&A on Common Approach to Reviewing Draft EAR/IS
12:15	Closing Comments and Gathering Closing

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

NRL Northern Road Link

Ontario

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR - June Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Jun 27, 2024 at 3:15 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted] MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>

Good afternoon Adena,

I hope all is well. I am sending this email to follow up on the voicemail I left you earlier today about various updates related to the MFFN CAR project.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

The Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Report was sent out to communities on June 3, 2024. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report documents the archaeological and land use history, to determine whether there is potential for archaeological sites in the additional areas required for aggregate impacts. It incorporates a review of recent mapping, previous archaeological reports, and incorporation of any information collected from Indigenous communities.

The reports are available for download here: [redacted]

Feedback and comments on the report is requested by August 2, 2024.

To support your review we encourage setting up a meeting with our team to help walk you through the reports, answer any questions you may have or as an opportunity to provide feedback.

IK Report

I wanted to ask if you would be able to provide an update regarding the progress of Kashechewan First Nation's IK report. Can we still anticipate receiving a draft of this report in the next few months? Let us know!

Community Coordinator Program

I wanted to let Kashechewan First Nation know that funding for our Community Coordinator Program is still available. See the job posting attached for additional information about the program.

Thanks!

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Inclusiveness: Enabling belonging to draw strength from our differences.

2022-10-24-MFFN Community Coordinator Job Posting.pdf
229K

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

WE'RE HIRING!

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is undertaking a federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial environmental assessment (EA) for an all-season access road to our community. To support these studies, we are looking to hire **Community Coordinators**.

Are you a highly motivated person? Do you have strong organizational and relationship building skills? Would you like to work with a great project team and build experience in environmental management?

If so, this could be the role for you!

The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. We will work closely with you as you help to involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside of your community as per your local practices and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage your community—in-person (when appropriate to do so), and virtually during COVID-19;
- Keep informed on Community Access Road Project activities (e.g., timelines, documents, events) and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- Participate in meetings with the Project Team and other Community Coordinators;
- Provide support for community engagement activities related to the Project including:
    - Coordinate and organize logistics for meetings, workshops, events and / or school visits (e.g., book meeting spaces, order refreshments, help with truck / boat rentals and accommodations);
    - Help identify meeting participants and information providers (e.g., youth and / or elders);
    - Assist with meeting facilitation, note taking and meeting minute preparation, and coordinate translation services, if needed; and
    - Organize distributing Project advertisements and notices in your community; either online (e.g., Facebook or posting in community);
- Assist in collecting data / information in your community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge, community information and socio-economic information);
- Assist in reviewing draft documents, questionnaires or Project updates / information sheets.

This position will receive $25 per hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 3 years. If you would like to learn more, contact: Jennifer Bruin or James Meyer at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114.

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR - June Updates

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Thu, Jun 27, 2024 at 3:57 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]>, [redacted]", [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]>, Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]

Hi Adena,

Thank you for the update! We look forward to Kashechewan's IK report, and any comments you may have on the Archaeology Assessment.

Jodi

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR July Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Jul 31, 2024 at 3:40 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>, Betsy Lazarus <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>

Good afternoon Adena,

I hope your summer is going well. I tried to give you a call earlier today and left you a voicemail about some project updates. I am sending this email to provide an overview about the topics I discussed.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report
First, I wanted to remind you that feedback and comments for the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report are requested by **August 2, 2024.**

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report documents the archaeological and land use history, to determine whether there is potential for archaeological sites in the additional areas required for aggregate impacts. It incorporates a review of recent mapping, previous archaeological reports, and incorporation of any information collected from Indigenous communities. The Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Report was sent out to communities on June 3, 2024. The reports are available for download here: [redacted]

To support your review we encourage setting up a meeting with our team to help walk you through the reports, answer any questions you may have or as an opportunity to provide feedback.

Community Coordinator Program
I wanted to remind you that funding for the Community Coordinator program is still available, and to share some up to date information with you about the current program.

We are looking for a Coordinator to represent Kashechewan First Nation as the primary point of contact between the community and the MFFN CAR Project Team as we work through the Environmental Assessment processes. The Community Coordinator will provide advice, guidance and support for community engagement activities related to the Community Access Road and, at this stage in the EA / IA process, will focus much of their time preparing the community for the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement in November and for coordinating the review of this and associated documents. A job poster is attached to this email to share with Community members.

This position will receive $25 per hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 1 year (up to Summer 2025). We are flexible with respect to payment terms (e.g., to an individual or to the band council) and are open to discussing what works best for your community. Please reach out to discuss.

IK Report
I wanted to touch base with you about Kashechewan First Nation's IK Report, and to ask if there are any updates with the timeline. If you could let us know when we may be able to expect a draft report to review, that would be great!

If you have any other questions or concerns about the project, please do not hesitate to reach out!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--
Upcoming Vacation: August 14 - 23, 2024





Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

2024-07-17_Community Coordinator.pdf
925K

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



WE'RE HIRING!

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is undertaking a federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial environmental assessment (EA) for an all-season access road to our community. To support these studies, we are looking to hire **Community Coordinators**.

Are you a highly motivated person? Do you have strong organizational and relationship building skills? Would you like to work with a great project team and build experience in environmental management?

If so, this could be the role for you!

The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. We will work closely with you as you help to involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside ofyour community as per your local practices and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice, guidance and support for community engagement activities related to the

Project including:

  - Coordinate and organize logistics for meetings, workshops, events and / or school visits (e.g., book meeting spaces, order refreshments, help with truck / boat rentals and accommodations);
  - Help identify meeting participants and information providers (e.g., youth and / or elders); Assist with meeting facilitation, note taking and meeting minute preparation, and coordinate translation services, if needed; and
  - Organize distributing Project advertisements and notices in your community; either online (e.g., Facebook or posting in community);
- Assist in collecting data / information in your community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, community and socio-economic information);
- Assist in coordination of the review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and / or Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Reports.

This position will receive $25 per hour and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 1 year (up to Summer 2025). If you or someone you know would like to learn more about the program, contact: Niki Angelis at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114.

B9.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Jun 19, 2023 at 12:35 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jodi Miles [redacted]

Thanks Andrea,

Thank you for keeping us up to date! As previously noted, Kashechewan First Nation's data collection is ongoing and will be provided following completion.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
mnp.ca

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[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Jun 19, 2023 at 12:37 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] "[redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Thanks Jodi!

This is very helpful! We will review and integrate, where required.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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[Quoted text hidden]



[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, Jun 28, 2023 at 3:50 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]>, Bob Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Andrea,

Pending to fire situation in Kashechewan, we are planning interviews for completion in July/August, reporting will be completed following. This means a report could be available for late fall/early winter. Of course, the situation is evolving!

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 2:43 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]> "[redacted]" Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

Apologies on my delayed response as I was on vacation! Some of the biophysical information that could help in the interviews includes:

- Indicator species that are being assessed for both wildlife (in addition to caribou and moose), birds, and vegetation, and
- The watersheds and/or key waterbodies being considered. This can include names and/or maps depending on availability.

While details are noted in the guidance documents (TISG and TOR) and field notices, confirmation of these, as well as anything additional and more specific, would be helpful.

Also, if available at this stage, any details related to potential laydown areas, temporary access points, and details related to construction camps/construction workforce would be helpful. These are always questions we get asked; so any additional information you have on these that is not publicly available can be useful.

Thanks,

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR: Upcoming Indigenous Knowledge Milestone and Community Coordinator Program Follow Up

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, Sep 20, 2023 at 11:55 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Ingrid Trimble [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer [redacted], Bob Baxter [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Jennifer Bruin [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted] "Deveaux, Leah" [redacted], Andrea Nokleby [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

Things are going well, thanks for asking. Hope they are on your end too! The information was received and is helpful, thank-you very much.

The IK data collection is underway. We recently completed our second trip. We will be completing one more trip anticipated for Oct/Nov of this year which means the report should be completed in Q1 of 2024. Of course, the timeline is fluid until the interviews are complete. Once this is finished I can give you a more firm timeline for the draft report. Hope this helps.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]
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DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Upcoming Events and Follow-Up Items

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Fri, Oct 6, 2023 at 11:37 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]

Hi Jodi,

Yes, this captures what you discussed on the phone. Thank-you for the email summary.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]
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DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Socio-economic Assessment Interest

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Tue, Dec 19, 2023 at 12:16 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted],
[redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] >, Bob Baxter
[redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted], Jennifer Bruin [redacted], Don
McKinnon [redacted], Ingrid Trimble [redacted], "Fisken, Avril" [redacted],
Bethany Haalboom [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

Almost time for the holiday season – hope you are doing well. Please find attached a letter from Kashechewan First Nation regarding their socio-economic concerns related to the MFCAR Project. If anything else is required, please don't hesitate to ask!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]

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Kashechewan First Nation
Chief & Council
[redacted]

December 19, 2023

Delivered by Email
[redacted]

RE: Kashechewan First Nation Interests and Concerns Regarding Possible Social and/or Economic effects of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project

---

Dear Jodi,

I am writing as the elected Chief of Kashechewan First Nation ("KFN"). This letter and comments are on behalf of myself, the Council, and Nation members of KFN. As the Chief of my Nation, it is my duty to protect our Section 35 rights which can be exercised throughout Treaty 9, of which we are signatories.

Since February 2023, the nation has been collecting baseline data in the region for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project, by conducting in-person interviews with harvesters and nation members.

Below are our key comments/inquires related to potential social economic effects of the MFFN CAR project.

Social

Traffic

Study participants expressed concern about road development leading to increased access to the area, which may lead to greater harvesting pressure on limited cultural resources – plants and animals that are consumed for food, ceremonial, and cultural teaching purposes by KFN. Protecting the land, air and water where community members engage in traditional subsistence activities and cultural activities was noted as being important to Kashechewan cultural identity and may be negatively impacted by an influx of people during the construction and operational phase of the MFFN CAR project.

Some study participants also expressed concern that the road will open the region for the movement of people and goods which may also contribute to increased access to alcohol or drugs. This, in turn, could have a negative impact on community health where mental health support services are limited.

Economic

Job and Training Opportunities

Study participants noted that they would be interested in potential job opportunities related to construction of the road. Clarification from the proponent on whether hiring or training targets for KFN members would be considered is required, along with resources to address potential barriers in securing jobs (such as attaining the necessary skills, education, and other qualifications).

Kashechewan First Nation
Chief & Council

[redacted]

Thank-you for the opportunity and consideration of our interests and concerns in relation to the potential social and economic effects of the MFFN CAR. We look forward to future opportunities for collaboration as the Marten Falls Community Access Road project progresses.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Chief Gaius Wesley
Kashechewan First Nation

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Socio-economic Assessment Interest

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Adena Vanderjagt** [redacted]
Date: Tue, Dec 19, 2023 at 11:24 AM
Subject: FW: MFFN CAR Socio-economic Assessment Interest
To: [redacted]

Hello Lucia,

As per Jodi's out of office, I am forwarding this message to you!

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]

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2023_12_19_KFN_MFFN_CAR_SocioEcon_Assessment_Interest.pdf
154K

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Mon, Jan 22, 2024 at 5:35 PM
To: "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted], Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted], Betsy Lazarus [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted], Lawrence Baxter [redacted], Qasim Saddique [redacted], Jennifer Bruin [redacted] Jodi Miles [redacted]

Hello Andrea,

Please see attached submission from Kashechewan First Nation with limited input on the Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report. If you have any questions or comments related to this document, please let us know.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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2024_01_22_KFN_MFFN_CAR_Draft_ATRI_Report_Comments.pdf
107K

Kashechewan First Nation
Chief & Council
[redacted]

January 22, 2024

Delivered by Email
[redacted]

RE: Kashechewan First Nation Input Regarding the Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project

---

Dear Andrea,

I am writing as the elected Chief of Kashechewan First Nation ("KFN"). This letter and comments are on behalf of myself, the Council, and Nation members of KFN. As the Chief of my Nation, it is my duty to protect our Section 35 rights which can be exercised throughout Treaty 9, of which we are signatories.

Since February 2023, our Nation has been collecting data in the region for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project by conducting in-person interviews with harvesters and Nation members. We plan to conduct more interviews in 2024 to continue to document information on Kashechewan harvesting, cultural use areas and hear from participants what their concerns and interests are in relation to the proposed Project. This information will be used to write an existing conditions report detailing land and resource use, and a discussion of Kashechewan First Nation's rights and interests in relation to the study areas for the Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests impact assessment.

Once interviews have been completed and the existing conditions report has been written, we hope that this information on Kashechewan rights and interests can inform the Preliminary Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report and the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project. We look forward to future opportunities for collaboration and discussion as the Marten Falls Community Access Road project progresses.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Chief Gaius Wesley
Kashechewan First Nation

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR January Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Tue, Jan 23, 2024 at 4:44 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]
"[redacted]" [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

Apologies for missing your call. We are working towards a response on the milestone report with Enoch and hope to have a response prior to the February 15, 2024 timeline. As an update to the IK data collection, we are in the process of planning the final interview trip. Following this the report will be drafted and provided as soon as is feasible.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR January Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Wed, Jan 24, 2024 at 3:46 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Betsy Lazarus [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] >, Germaine Conacher [redacted] >, Jim Butterworth [redacted], [redacted]

Hi Jodi,

Betsy Lazarus' email is [redacted] (I have cc'd her above). I am not sure on Freddy's email but can check into it. If you have them listed as key contacts I would cc them!

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]
mnp.ca

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DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Milestone 2 Progress Report

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Fri, Feb 9, 2024 at 3:39 PM
To: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted], "Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]", Betsy Lazarus [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted]>

To the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team,

Thank-you for the opportunity to review the Milestone #2 Progress Report. Kashechewan First Nation has reviewed Report and have no comments on the summaries of engagement, as described. We note that in the Appendix of correspondence in a letter dated February 3, 2023 addressed to Chief Gaius Wesley (PDF page 109) that the titles for Adena Vanderjagt, Germaine Conacher, and Jim Butterworth are incorrectly listed. Instead of “Councillor” the titles should be amended to “Consultant” for these three individuals.

Also, please note, chief Gaius Wesley is on a current leave of absence. Please direct all Project related correspondence to Deputy Chief Betsy Lazarus in his absence.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
112 - 4th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB
T2P 3G4
[redacted]
mnp.ca

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DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Thu, Mar 21, 2024 at 12:34 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted] Betsy Lazarus [redacted], [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]

Hi Jodi

Hope you are doing well. Kashechewan's IK data collection interviews are underway this week and will be complete by Friday. Thank you for the additional updates.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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[Quoted text hidden]

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Thu, Apr 25, 2024 at 5:05 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted]

Hi Jodi,

Thanks for the email. I can confirm that, yes, the IK data collection was completed and we are now working through data processing and reporting with a target date for a draft report in the summer.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR - June Updates

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Thu, Jun 27, 2024 at 3:45 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]ca>, Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]
Cc: "[redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted] Jim Butterworth [redacted], Andrea Nokleby [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

Thanks for the email – sorry I missed your call.

We are working toward completion of the draft report in the next few weeks and will provide it to Kashechewan for review and comment. Following this, Kashechewan is able to release the draft. So, you and your team will likely see it sometime soon.

MNP is also supporting review of the archaeology assessment. We will reach out if we have any questions and will provide any identified comments.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR July Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Wed, Jul 31, 2024 at 4:03 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>, Betsy Lazarus <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi,

Thanks for the updates! The draft reports are complete and are with Kashechewan for review and confirmation. They will be provided as soon as is feasible. Please note, Kashechewan is entering an election and this may delay delivery.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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B9.3 Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Preliminary Existing Conditions Report

Kashechewan First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests:

Preliminary Existing Conditions Report

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project

WORKING DOCUMENT



Contacts

Bob Baxter, MFFN Community Advisor
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]
Website: martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Andrea Nokleby, Project Consultant
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]

November 28, 2023

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01

Introduction

Marten Falls First Nation is the Proponent of a proposed all-season Community Access Road (the Project). The Project would connect the community to the Ontario provincial highway network (**Figure 1-1**). The Project is subject to the federal *Impact Assessment Act* and the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* and associated regulatory processes. As part of these regulatory processes, the Proponent is required to assess the potential impacts of the Project on the rights and interests of Indigenous peoples, including on Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights which are recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982.* The Project Team is currently consulting with 23 Indigenous communities, including Marten Falls First Nation, who may have Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests that have the potential to be adversely impacted by the Project. As a First Nation Proponent, constitutionally protected rights are of the upmost importance and significance to Marten Falls First Nation.

The purpose of this *Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report* is to:



Share our current understanding of rights and interests within the Project area specific to each Indigenous community;

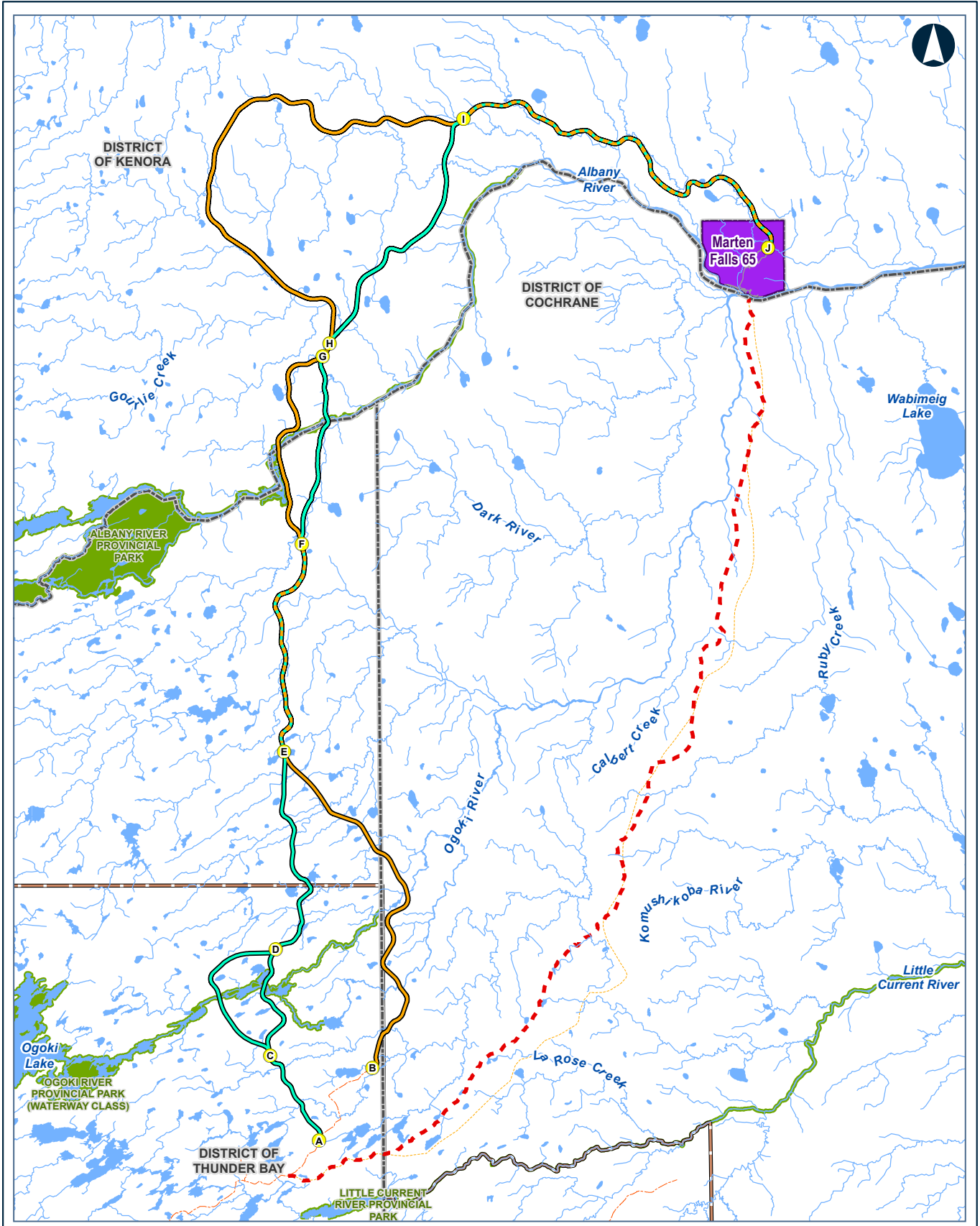


Provide our understanding of how rights are currently being exercised within the Project area; and



Seek your review and feedback on our current understanding.

The report begins with background information about the proposed Project and Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, and why it is so important to have a strong understanding of rights and interests relevant to the proposed Project (**Section 1**). This is followed by our understanding of the historical and regional context with respect to Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests and how they have been cumulatively impacted to date (**Section 2**). The next section includes our understanding of your community today, including Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed Project (**Section 3**). The report concludes with an overview of the next steps in the regulatory processes and how Marten Falls First Nation will continue to work with Indigenous communities on assessing the potential impacts of the Project on the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests of Indigenous peoples (**Section 4**).





Legend

- Route Alternative Node
- Route Label
  - Alternative 1
  - Alternative 4
  - Alternative 1 and Alternative 4
- General Features
  - Local Road
  - Winter Road
  - Resource / Recreation Road
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park

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Data Source:
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Project Overview

0 5 10 20
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Sep, 2023 | 1:430,000 * when printed 11"x17"
Rev:00

Figure 1-1

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1.1 Imagining Access – Why the Project?

The Project will offer Marten Falls First Nation the opportunity to grow as a community but also be part of the social and economic fabric of the region and country. The Community Access Road will reduce transportation costs for goods and services, making food, gas, and other supplies cheaper. It will help families be together in the community and increase social interactions with other communities. It will also provide a vital connection to emergency, health, and social services.

The development of the Community Access Road will mean that Marten Falls First Nation can begin to forge partnerships with businesses and governments to grow social and economic development opportunities. Opportunities will mean more training and jobs for youth in the region. In the near future, Marten Falls First Nation members will be able to work from their home community and spend or save their hard-earned money at the nearest urban centres. The road will also allow for the continuation of Marten Falls First Nation people on the land because community members will be able to access the lands and waters at a fraction of the price it is now for transportation.

Presently, many Marten Falls First Nation members, especially the youth, have migrated to the cities and towns in search of a better life. It only makes sense that they get a chance at a better life right in their own territory. The Community Access Road will support Marten Falls First Nation in repatriating their members and youth, and in continuing to honour their role as stewards of the lands, waters, and resources as their ancestors did.

1.2 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Overview

For the purpose of this report, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests are defined as follows.

Aboriginal Rights refer to the collective rights to practice traditions and customs that distinguish the unique culture of Indigenous groups and societies, which have been practiced since prior to European contact. These rights are grounded in the recognition of the status of Indigenous groups and societies as the original peoples of Canada, and their continued use and occupation of the land since before European contact; these rights flow to the descendants of Indigenous groups and societies on this basis. Aboriginal rights are not specifically defined under Section 35 as they can vary from group to group depending on the customs, practices and traditions that have formed part of their distinctive cultures, but they may include (CIRNAC, 2023):

- Indigenous title or ownership rights to land;
- Right to occupy and use lands and resources, such as hunting and fishing rights;
- Self-determination and self-government rights; and
- Cultural and social rights.

Treaty Rights are rights that are set out in historic and modern treaty agreements, including Treaty 9 and the Robinson-Superior Treaty, where the proposed Project is located. Treaties define specific rights, benefits, and obligations for the signatories of them, and vary depending on the time and circumstances in which they were negotiated (CIRNAC, 2023).

Aboriginal Interests refer to all requirements relating to Indigenous peoples required by both the federal *Impact Assessment Act* and the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act*. In addition to an assessment on potential impacts to Section 35 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Interests also include impacts under federal jurisdiction with respect to Indigenous peoples, including impacts on (i) physical and cultural heritage, (ii) current use of land and resources for traditional purposes, (iii) any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance, and any change occurring in Canada to the health, social or economic conditions of Indigenous peoples in Canada (IAAC & BCEAO, 2022). Therefore, Interests include those identified by Indigenous groups with respect to potential economic, social, health, heritage, or environmental effects of the proposed Project, which may or may not be directly related to specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights.

Note: Interests related to Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights only are presented in this **Preliminary Existing Conditions Report**. Interests that are not specifically related to Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights are presented in the existing conditions reports prepared by other disciplines (e.g., Socio-Economic, Land and Resource Use). Relevant information prepared by other disciplines will be used to inform the assessment on Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests.



1.2.1 What is the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Assessment Process?

The assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed Project on Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests is intended to be flexible and adaptable. The impact assessment process is generally undertaken as a series of seven steps (IAAC, 2022), as shown in **Figure 1-2**. Steps may need to be revisited and revised based on inputs from, and the specific context of, potentially affected Indigenous communities.

Dialogue (and ideally collaboration) with Indigenous communities throughout the process enables modifications to the process, if and as needed, and promotes a holistic understanding and consideration of Indigenous community needs, protocols, rights, and interests.

It important to note that the steps of the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests impact assessment are not completed in isolation of each other (i.e., step 1 does not need to be fully completed before moving onto the next step). This is because of the interconnectedness of the steps, the iterative nature of the process, the volume of information that is collected during the process, and the dialogue with Indigenous communities throughout the process.

Figure 1-2: Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment Process



The Marten Falls First Nation Project Team is currently working through Steps 1 to 3. This **Preliminary Existing Conditions Report** is a working document that has been developed based on dialogue with and inputs received from Indigenous communities to date and an extensive literature review of publicly available documents. By sharing this Preliminary Existing Conditions Report, we are wanting to work with Indigenous communities to validate, build on and / or revise our understanding of:

- Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests relevant to the proposed Project (Step 1);
- The context in which impacts on these rights and interests have already occurred, and how the proposed Project may further impact rights and interests (Step 2); and
- The guiding values and topics associated with community well-being, cultural expression, and the preferred means of exercising rights (Step 3).

The next steps in the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment process is to collaborate with Indigenous communities to grow the Proponent's understanding of:

- Pathways of potential impacts from the proposed Project (Step 4);
- Anticipated levels of impact that the Project may have (Step 5); and
- Measures and / or actions that can be taken to address potential impacts including the associated pathways (Step 6).
- The final step (Step 7) is to engage with communities to validate the outcomes of the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment.





1.2.2 Proposed Study Areas for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Assessment

Study areas identify the geographic areas within which potential effects of the Project may occur. These study areas are used to guide the data collection and assessment processes.

The Project has both a general Study Area and a Project Development Area which are defined as follows:

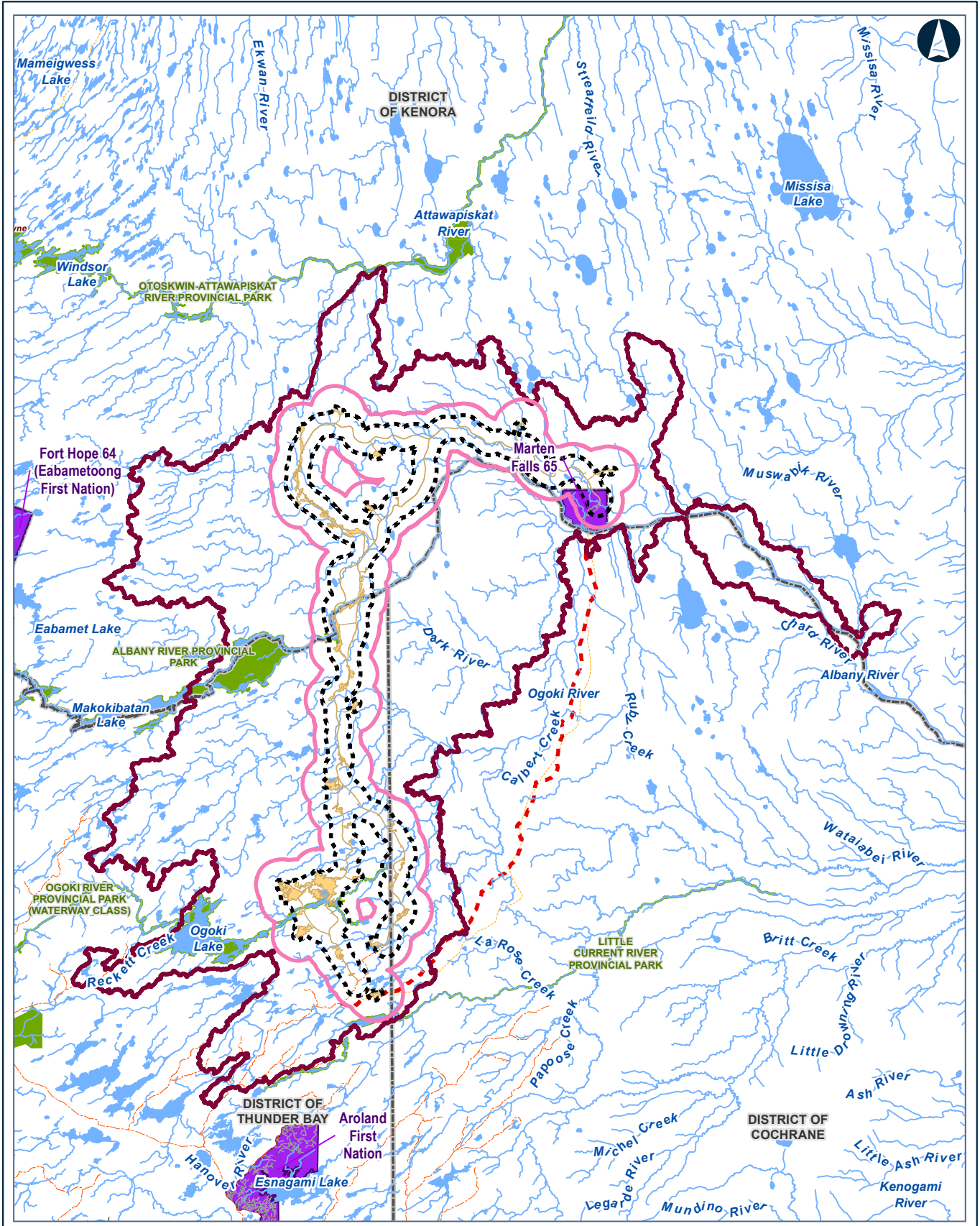
- Project Study Area- includes the area within 2.5 km of each side of the centreline of each alternative route (resulting in a 5 km wide Study Area). The preliminary Study Area generally allows for the documentation of existing conditions and prediction of potential effects for the Project. A 5 km wide Study Area provides flexibility for route refinements that may arise during the Environmental Assessment process through advancement of design (e.g., adjustment of the road alignment to avoid features). The specific location of Project components, including the roadway, quarries, borrow areas, aggregate source areas and temporary infrastructure, are not yet known and will be determined in the Environmental Assessment.
- Project Development Area – encompasses the 100-metre-wide Community Access Road right-of-way, temporary construction access roads, work areas, worker camps, and pits, quarries and associated access roads.

In addition to the Project Study Area and the Project Development Area, study areas have been identified for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests assessment. Information on the proposed study areas for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests impact assessment and associated requests for input have been previously shared with all potentially affected Indigenous communities, as follows:

- **August 2020:** The Project Team shared the Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas Memo with Indigenous communities for review and comment.
- **September 2020:** The Project Team received valuable feedback from Indigenous communities on the preliminary study areas.
- **January 2021:** The Project Team revised the proposed study areas for the assessment based on feedback received and distributed an Update on the Proposed Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas Memo outlining the changes and requesting any feedback.
- **August 2022:** The Project Team revised the proposed study areas based on changes to the proposed Project Development Area for the Project. Changes to the Project Development Area resulted to changes in the proposed Local Study Area for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests assessment only; there were no changes to the proposed Regional Study Area for the assessment. An Update on the Proposed Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas Memo, outlining the changes and requesting any feedback, was distributed to Indigenous communities.

The current study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and / or Interests assessment (as of September 2023) are shown in **Figure 1-3**.







Legend

- Project Study Area
- ATRI Local Study Area
- ATRI Regional Study Area
- Project Development Area

General Features

- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park

Notes:
1. Local and Regional Study Areas are Preliminary.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Study Areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment

0 5 10 20 30
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2023	1:800,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1-3

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1.3 A Shared Understanding – Working Together

Marten Falls First Nation is committed to developing a shared understanding of Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests within the assessment study areas. The Project Team recognizes that there are things that may have been missed or misunderstood with respect to community Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, and the intent in preparing and sharing this **preliminary report** is to encourage the community to validate, build-on, and /or correct any misunderstandings.

This report sets the stage for the Project Team's understanding of community Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests and will be foundational to the impact assessment that will be completed in the future. By understanding the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests of communities in relation to the proposed Project, the Project Team will be better positioned to have informed conversations with potentially impacted Indigenous communities and their members.

It is the objective of the Project Team to avoid, mitigate or reduce potential negative impacts associated with the proposed Project while enhancing potential positive impacts related to Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests.





02

Historical and Regional Context

The culture, knowledge, and history of Indigenous peoples is passed down through oral stories and accounts from generation to generation. The following chapter presents an historical and regional overview of the Indigenous peoples in the region. The information presented below was collected from written academic articles, journals, and other publicly available documents, many of which were informed by oral history. Indigenous authors and publishers were sought where possible to capture a more authentic understanding of the history, culture, rights, and interests of Indigenous peoples, both pre- and post-contact, and how Indigenous peoples and their rights and interests have been cumulatively impacted to date.

Note: the term "Indian", which is the historical term used by the Crown for First Nations peoples in Canada, is used throughout **Section 2** when referencing historical documents and associated content.

2.1 Pre-Contact Context

Section 2.1.1 to **2.1.6** describe aspects of the societies of Indigenous peoples of the region prior to more consistent contact with Europeans (pre-contact), which occurred in the mid- to late-17th century.

The Indigenous peoples of what is now known as northern Ontario primarily consisted of the Anishinaabeg (which translates to 'Original People') and the Cree peoples (The Canadian Encyclopedia, 2023).

The Anishinaabeg in this region of Ontario have been referred to as the Northern Ojibwa. The Cree people of this region are known as the Omushkegowuk ('People of the Muskeg'). Throughout **Section 2.1.1** to **2.1.6**, 'Indigenous peoples' refers to the Anishinaabeg and the Omushkegowuk peoples of the region specifically, unless otherwise stated. Information on the community as it is today – is provided in **Section 3**.



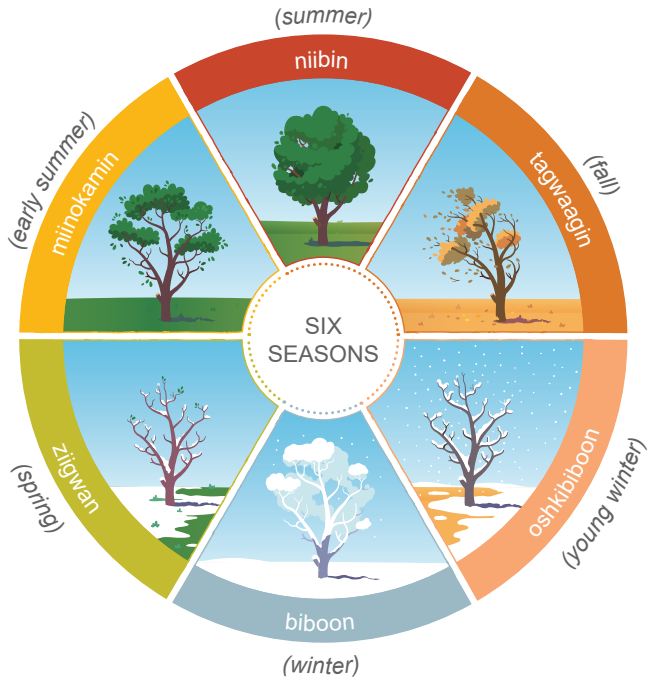


2.1.1 Seasonal Lifeways

Indigenous lifeways are typically shared and nurtured through culture, language, stories, and ceremony, and rooted in place and scared relationship with the Earth, sky, sun, plants, animals, and water (Robertson, 2023). Prior to contact, Indigenous peoples lived their lives following the animals they hunted and according to the seasons. As noted by Davidson-Hunt and Berkes (2003), the Anishinaabeg have six seasons:

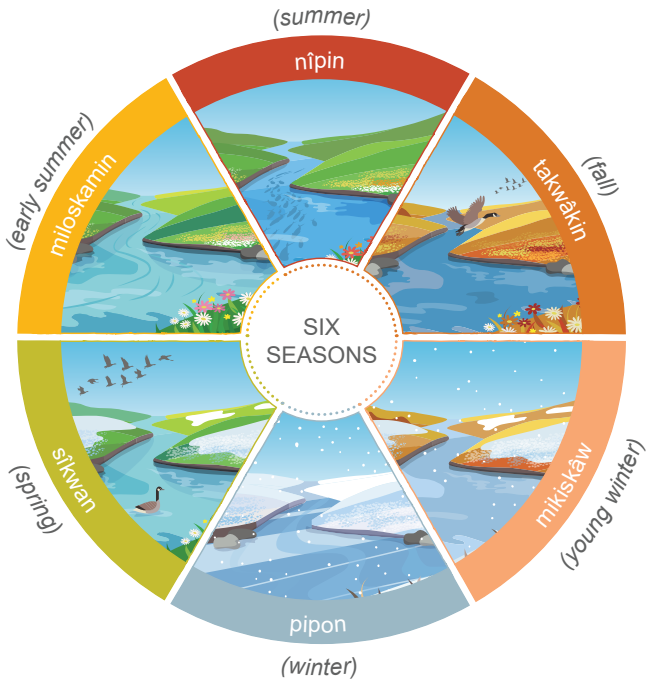
- *Ziigwan* (spring);
- *Miinokamin* (early summer);
- *Niibin* (summer);
- *Tagwaagin* (fall);
- *Oshkibiboon* (young winter); and
- *Biboon* (winter).

The seasons were denoted according to changes in the landscape. For example, *tagwaagin* begins when the leaves start to change colour and fall from the trees and turns into *oshkibiboon* when all the leaves have fallen off the trees and the first snows have fallen, while *biboon* turns to *ziigwan* when the ice on the lakes begin to melt and break up (Davidson-Hunt and Berkes, 2003).



The Omushkegowuk have described six seasons with several seasons reflecting the yearly melting and freezing of the waterways given their reliance on lakes and rivers for their livelihoods (Honigmann, 1948; Six Seasons of the Asiniskaw Ithiniwak, n.d.):

- *Sîkwan* (breakup, translates to "rattling feathers" because the geese fly in and it sounds like rattling);
- *Miloskamin* (spring, translates to "good moving water");
- *Nîpin* (summer, translates to "gifts from the water" because of the fish that are offered);
- *Takwâkin* (fall, translates to "gathering up" becaus e this is the season in which birds and people prepare for the coming winter);
- *Mikiskâw* (freeze-up, translates to "plenty of beads" because of the forming frost); and
- *Pipon* (winter).





Both the Anishinaabeg and the Omushkegowuk used the moon cycles to mark temporal dynamics of seasonal change, and to provide a more standardized way to note the passage of time during the year (Davidson-Hunt and Berkes, 2003; Six Seasons of the Asiniskaw Ithiniwak, n.d.).



Indigenous peoples of the region were hunters and gatherers who travelled seasonally, following the important resources that sustained them in each season. They used birch bark canoes, rafts, snowshoes, and toboggans for easier travel depending on the season (Long, 2010). A rich variety of foods were available, including birds (e.g., duck, goose, and partridge), big game (e.g., bear, deer, moose, and caribou), furbearers (e.g., beaver, muskrat, marten, and wolverine), and fish (e.g., whitefish, pickerel, pike, trout and sturgeon) (Dawson, 1976; Long, 2011; Long *et al*., 2017). Indigenous peoples also gathered berries, plants, medicines, and fuels (Long, 2011). *Manoomin* (wild rice) was an important staple food among the Anishinaabeg in the Great Lakes region (Desmarais, 2019). Kuhnlein and Turner (1991) noted that plants used in the Hudson Bay Lowlands, further north, included: the roots and sweet sap of large tamarack trees; rock tripe lichen; angelica (wild celery); wapato (arrowhead); the shoots, roots, and stems of fireweed; cattails; wild onions; and, the buds of juniper and spruce trees. Early accounts indicate that the Omushkegowuk spent much of the year pursuing game over large areas in the north, while areas to the south provided food the Anishinaabeg were able to harvest in large quantities including fish, deer, moose, and caribou, requiring less travel (Bishop & Smith, 1975).



The division of labour was based on gender. The men were hunters and trappers (and butchers prior to returning to the group), and makers of toboggans, sleds and snowshoe and wigwam frames. The women fished and hunted and trapped small game, gathered plant foods and medicines, collected firewood, prepared meals, and created material goods for family and trade, in addition to their child caregiver duties (McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, as cited in Soloway, 2015). The role of women in preparing geese for future use by drying and smoking, and in preparing feathers and quills for sale, was especially important among the Omushkegowuk, (Lytwyn, 2002).

Indigenous lifeways were intimately tied to the family (Long, 2010). The social organization consisted of community groups composed of immediate and extended families, which may have inhabited single or several drainage basins. Settlements consisted of small habitation sites and associated hunting camps (Dawson, 1987). Up to ten families lived and shared together, typically a group of brothers and their wives and children (Bohaker, 2020), depending on the season and circumstances (Long, 2011). Families resided in cone-shaped wigwams made of wood and moss, covered in moose or caribou hides (MFFN & OMNRF, 2020).

When studying traditional Omushkegowuk (Attawapiskat) land tenure, Cummins (1992) reported that two to five Omushkegowuk families lived and travelled together as a 'microband', and up to 15 families connected as a 'macroband'. The macrobands in the region were aware of each other as they completed their seasonal rounds (Cummins, 1992).

Communities would come together in the summer, usually at a lake or shore within the territory where food was abundant; these areas were occupied annually for extended periods by clustered groups (Dawson, 1987). Summer gatherings were the largest, and hundreds of people (sometimes over a thousand) from several 'bands' would assemble for visiting, trade, marriage negotiations and to discuss issues of common concern (Leacock, 1981; Bohaker, 2020).

Small camps used on a temporary basis by community members to harvest resources in both summer and winter were also present around the larger summer gathering sites. Groups would disperse in the winter to their hunting areas (Dawson, 1987), and each family had a hunting territory (Oldmixon, 1931, as cited in Long *et al*., 2017). According to anthropologist Edward Rogers (1963), hunting ranges (territories) were loosely managed and hunting groups returned to the same general area each year. Trapping was done mostly for subsistence as the hunter-gatherer lifestyle required seasonal movement to avoid resource depletion (Rogers, 1963).

Indigenous land use, cultural practices, and settlement systems were shaped primarily by the seasonal cycles of the region. During the summer, time was spent fish harvesting and drying, berry picking and drying, and collecting materials for building homes and utility items including wigwams, snowshoes and fish baskets (MFFN & OMNRF, 2020). Furbearer snaring and small bird hunting was also common (Long *et al*., 2017). Summer was also a time for traditional gatherings for ceremonies including marriages, feasts, new friendships, naming ceremonies, and celebrations for community members who passed away (MFFN & OMNRF, 2020).



Fall was spent preparing for the winter hunting camps and season. This involved preserving food and preparing hides, making any utility items needed (e.g., moccasins and snowshoes), and making sure the dogs were fattened up for the coming winter sledding when it was time to move to the winter

areas (Omushkego Education & OCCC, 2006; MFFN & OMNRF, 2020). Fish were an important source of food during this time (Omushkego Education & OCCC, 2006), as were a variety of birds including waterfowl, grouse, and ptarmigan (Omushkego Education & OCCC, 2006; Long *et al*., 2017). Caribou and moose provided additional sources of food during this time (Omushkego Education & OCCC, 2006).

During the early winter or freeze up, travel was limited until the rivers and streams were frozen and fishing and trapping were important for sustenance (Omushkego Education and OCCC, 2006). Winter was a prime time for hunting caribou and trapping furbearers (Long *et al*., 2017). Winter gave people freedom as they could travel all over the land, and not worry about food spoiling (MFFN and OMNRF, 2020).

Breakup and spring (early summer) brought warmth. Areas for new shelters away from winter homes were scouted to prepare for the spring hunt (MFFN and OMNRF, 2020). Among the lowland Omushkegowuk, the spring harvesting of goose and duck was significant and was seen as a celebration for the survival of the family through the harsh winter conditions (Cummins, 1992). Canoes were used as a mode of travel as the waters of the rivers and streams started to flow again (Omushkego Education & OCCC, 2006). After the ice breakup was a time for fish harvesting and drying, and muskrat hunting and trapping (MFFN & OMNRF, 2020).

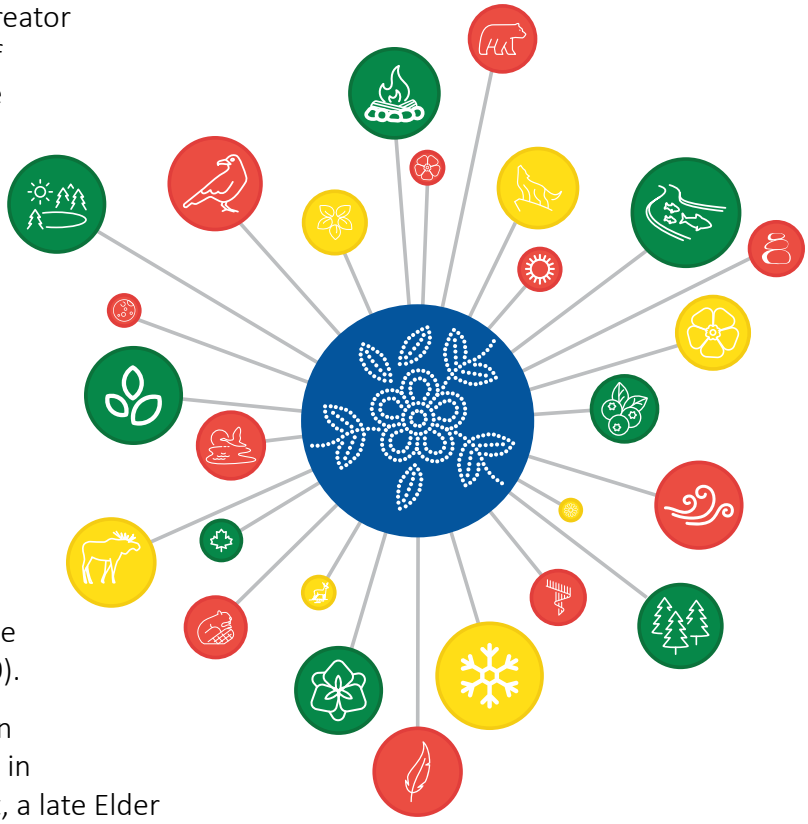


2.1.2 Culture and Worldview

Indigenous peoples of the region practiced a cultural way of living. The culture was, and continues to be, grounded in relationships with and knowledge of the environment, and shared through oral stories and practices (MFFN & OMNRF, 2020). When Europeans started to travel into the region, many viewed the land as something to be explored, owned, developed, and used for profit – this view was in contrast to the Indigenous' world view that the land and its resources is something to be shared, cared for, and honoured (Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021). From an Indigenous way of life, Indigenous peoples did not own the land; they were connected to it and depended on its generation and empowerment of all life, including the intangible aspects like culture, language, and dream (Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021). Indigenous worldview and identity were, and continue to be, grounded in intimate relationships with the land and the natural world, and the principles of kinship, respect, reciprocity, and responsibility (Bell, 2013; Guido, 2021).

The perspectives of many Indigenous peoples were, and continue to be, rooted in a recognition of the inter-relation of all of creation – everything is considered to be connected, like the strands of a spider's web (Bell, 2013). Moreover, many Indigenous peoples' beliefs on the origin of humankind framed their perspectives on relationships between humans and other beings: plants and animals inhabited the land before humankind and assisted humans when they arrived on earth (Johnston, 2005; Luby *et al*., 2021); and, all things in the natural world are valuable and equal (Simpson, 2000a).





According to the Anishinaabe origin story, the Creator envisioned humankind in response to feelings of loneliness. However, the Creator did not provide humankind dominion over Creation, and instructed that humankind was to take care of Mother Earth (Luby *et al*., 2021). The order of creation in the Anishinaabe creation story places humans last, as well as least in the order of dependence, and weakest in terms of bodily powers (Johnston, 1976). In addition, for the Anishinaabeg, all living beings were understood to have souls (and not just humans), and therefore personhood. Understanding the natural world and its inhabitants as kin, as brothers and sisters, was a critical piece of Anishinaabe culture and law; this is reflected in their presence in almost all Anishinaabe stories (Fontaine, 2020).

The important relationships and kinship between humans and the natural world are also reflected in Omushkego oral history. As told by Simeon Scott, a late Elder from Fort Albany First Nation, the first people were living in *the land above* when an unseen voice asked a man and a woman if they would like to go down and see *the land below*. They went to go see *the great net-maker*, a spider, to lower them down onto the land now called northern Ontario, but they did not heed his warnings that only one person may look down from the spider's line – they both looked down and fell. They were rescued from the eagle's nest in which they had landed by a bear and a wolverine. The first peoples then followed the bear, who taught them everything they needed to know to survive in their new home (Ellis, 1995).

The oral histories of Indigenous peoples of the region speak to the importance of respect, reciprocity, and responsibility.

- Among the Anishinaabeg, respect entails "a reverence for the diversity of life and peoples, for different ways of knowing, and for different ways of being" (Simpson in Bell *et al.,* 2010, p. 14). A deep respect for the natural world and the balance of all components of it underpins the worldview of Cree peoples (Preston, 2002), including the Omushkegowuk. The land and its resources had to be respected and sustainably utilized for the benefit of all, including ancestors and future generations (Honor the Earth, 2017).
- Indigenous peoples' relations with the land were primarily reciprocal in nature as this was considered critical to establishing and maintaining healthy relationships with the natural environment (Preston, 2002; Bell, 2013; Honour the Earth, 2017, Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021). If something

was taken or received, something had to be given back to give thanks. Gifts were offered for successful hunts and harvests; these included specific offerings that were often very private to the individual or group but they also entailed actions to sustain the life of a moose or caribou population from which they hunted (Tapestry Institute, n.d.).

- Indigenous stories also indicate important responsibilities to ensure healthy and balanced relationships with Creation. Anishinaabe teachings describe the gifts that each person is born with and responsibility of each person to "use their gifts to the best of their ability for the good of the community, and for the good of creation" (Bell, 2013, p. 103).

The perception of environments as social-ecological systems is an underpinning of an Indigenous worldview, and the spatial and temporal dynamics of the land were included in both memory and language (Davidson-Hunt & Berkes, 2003). As noted by Davidson-Hunt and Berkes (2003), Anishinaabe ways of remembering can be described as an experience of journeying within the land that is situated in both space and time: the journey is structured temporally according to the practices, seasons, moons, and ceremonies that mark of the passing of time and life stages, and spatially based on what is encountered and observed. This is evident in Indigenous place names, which provide a mental image of how a particular place in the landscape looks, how it relates to other places, and what occurred or might be found at the place (e.g., *Aagimakobawatig* describes a place where black ash grows beside a rapid). As noted by Berkes et al. (1998), the Anishinaabe notion of "land" is more akin to the concept of "ecosystem" but with the added dimensions of peoples, their culture and their history.

In addition to providing sustenance, the lands, waters, and their resources provided, and continue to provide, spiritual connection and well-being. Everything could be considered alive – both animate and inanimate objects were believed to have a spirit life (Simpson, 2000a). Many Anishinaabeg understood the world to be inhabited by spiritual beings known as *manidoos*, and these were known to be associated with places and seasons (Johnston, 2005). Moreover, the spiritual world was believed to exist as parallel world or plane of existence that could be accessed through prayer



or ceremony or that could manifest when it decided to do so (Honour the Earth, 2017). These beliefs remain an important part of Anishinaabe culture today.

In Anishinaabe culture, Johnston (2005, p. 17) describes that "there is an ongoing relationship between the Dead and the Living; between Ancestors and Descendent." It was considered the obligation of the living to bury their relatives in a proper manner (in marked graves with commemorative and symbolic items placed on them) and in a proper place (in their place of origin and/or near their ancestors), and to protect them from disturbance or desecration; failure to do so was thought to harm both the dead and the living (Johnston, 2005). Many Anishinaabe believed that bodies have several souls: one of them remains in the bones after death and only leaves when it is "recycled" into a descendant; the other leaves the body after death and travels to rejoin other relatives who have died (Johnston, 2003, as cited in Bohaker, 2020). Feasting to celebrate the dead (Feast of the Dead) was important for the care and protection of deceased souls (Johnston, 2005). The feasts also had a function of perpetuating alliances among kin and initiating alliances with outsiders (Bishop, 1976). Based on available records, the Jesuit missionaries were "mystified by the care and attention that Aboriginal people showed toward their dead" (Johnston, 2005, p. 8).

Prior to contact, Indigenous lifeways were based on a deep connection with the lands and all its inhabitants. As noted by Cajete (2000), "Native people expressed a relationship with the natural world that could only be called ensoulment" (p. 186). They spent so much time on the land, interacting with the natural world, that "their landscapes became reflections of their very souls" (Cajete, 2000, p. 187). The mutual relationships between, and the value of, all things in the natural world (including celestial bodies, spirits, and natural forces), as well as the need for balance among them, were recognized and honoured (Honor the Earth, 2017).



2.1.3 Language

Indigenous culture is rooted in language (Wastesicoot, 2015). Both the Anishinaabeg and Omushkegowuk are Algonquian in terms of their language group, one of the most populous and widespread Indigenous linguistic and cultural groups in North America. *Anishinaabemowin* (Ojibwe) was the language of the Anishinaabeg, while the Omushkegowuk spoke *Inilîmowin* (Swampy Cree).

Both languages are considered polysynthetic, which means that they have long, compound words to express complex meanings that would require many words, or even an entire sentence, in other languages (Oxford, 2019). A typical word is made up of several, or many small parts, with a variety of combinations that mean different things. For example:

- *Boozhoo* ("hello") in *Anishinaabemowin* acknowledges the original spirit of *Nanaboozhoo*, and also conveys the process of using the breath of life ("*boo*") to express the feeling of life ("*zhoo*") (Horton, 2021); and,
- The *Inilîmowin* word *niwanahikân* means "I am setting my traps" (Omushkego Education, 2016).

Both *Anishinaabemowin* and *Inilîmowin* also organize their nouns according to animacy: whether the noun is referring to a living thing like a human or animal (animate) or an object (inanimate); this is analogous to the use of masculine and feminine nouns in French, just on a different axis. However, some non-living objects, like drum and tobacco, are treated as animate, and this may have to do with the spiritual significance of these objects (Oxford, 2019).

There was no written form for the Ojibway and Cree languages prior to contact, though European missionaries later created a system of writing (OCCC, 1986). By the early 1800s, European traders noted that a mixed Cree-Ojibway dialect was spoken by Indigenous people who lived in territories shared by the Lowland Cree and Northern Ojibway, where mixing and intermarriage was common (Lytwyn, 2002); this became what is today referred to as *Anishininiimowin* (Oji-Cree).

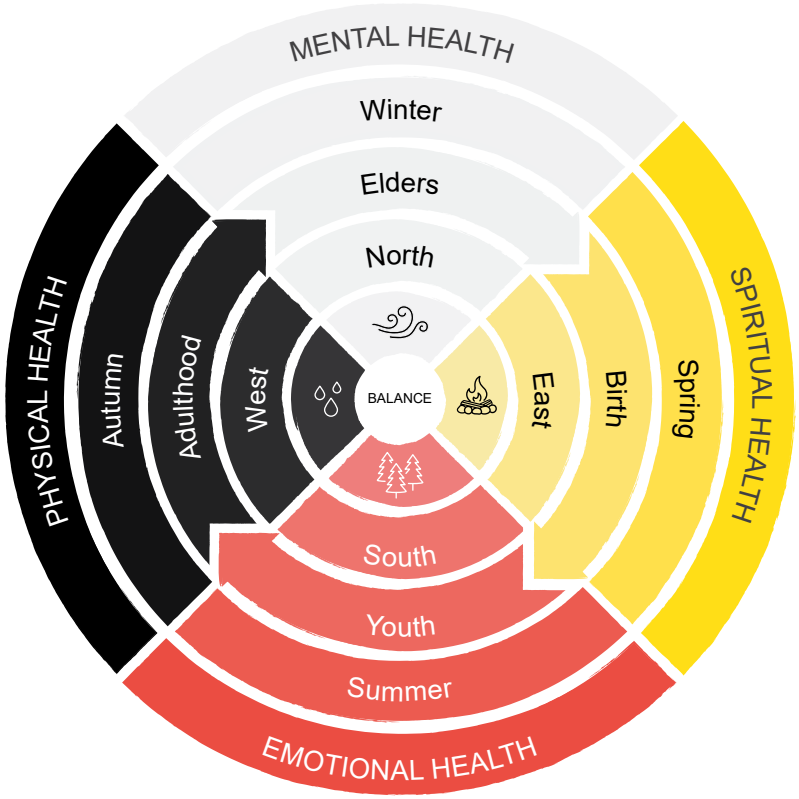




2.1.4 Learning and Knowledge Building

Indigenous educational traditions have been described as holistic whereby the learning process had to address the whole person, including the intellectual, spiritual, emotional, and physical dimensions (RCAP, 1996a). The process of learning and knowledge building among Indigenous people was considered a life-long process rooted in personal experience, ceremony, reflection and sharing (Simpson, 2000b), and recognition and honouring of the relationships with and within the natural world (McGregor, 2013).

Rituals, storytelling, and harvesting and gathering practices out on the land were foundational for conveying worldviews and handing down instructions for maintaining balance in the natural and spiritual worlds through the generations (Honor the Earth, 2017). As described by Johnston et al. (2018), Indigenous knowledge "originates in oral sources (conversations, stories, traditional teachings) in the day-to-day practices of Indigenous peoples according to Indigenous worldviews and including insights from the spirit world" (p. 4). The knowledge-transfer activities of rituals, ceremonies, storytelling and practices on the land were often directly tied to the place the knowledge relates to (Honor the Earth, 2017); that is, Indigenous knowledge sharing was not only relational in nature but also place-based.





Leanne Simpson (2000b) explored Anishinaabe ways of learning and identified a variety of important learning modalities, including dreaming, ceremonies, learning by doing (experiential learning), and storytelling. Dreaming, visioning, and ceremonies were considered important paths for knowledge transmission from the spiritual world to humans (Simpson, 2000b). Being on the land was considered critical for experiential learning, and young people learned how to participate by practicing the tasks and skills they would need to perform as adults (Antoine *et al*., 2018). Learning by observation was an important component of experiential learning. The Anishinaabeg often relied on plants, animals, and spiritual entities as teachers, each offering gifts and lessons of caring and sharing that were accessed through careful observation (Simpson, 2000b). For example, plants and animals could offer lessons based on where and when they grow, how they multiply, how they provide food for others, and who they prefer the company of, and who they avoid (Raven at el., 1998, as cited in Simpson, 2000b).

Storytelling was an important way to teach principles and values. There were various forms of stories, including stories of origin, sacred stories, stories of personal experience, and stories that convey laws, responsibilities, morals, values and life lessons, all of which were grounded in one's intimate relationship with the land (Fontaine, 2020). In oral tradition, storytellers may impart their own life and experience when telling stories, and the listeners filtered stories through their own experiences and reflective thinking to make them relevant to their own lives (Peltier, 2021). The meaning that was drawn from a story may depend on who was telling it, and the circumstances in which it was told in terms of time, place, and situation of the telling. Storytelling tradition is non-linear and cyclical in perspective. Time can be represented in different ways; while stories find their origins in the past, they can also speak to the present (RCAP, 1996b).



As described by Anishinaabe educator David Anderson (2002), traditionally children were often raised by their immediate and extended families, and taught the "big story" and the abstract messages of Anishinaabe being from infancy. Generally, children learned to listen and observe, and they watched as the community worked together to ensure the survival of all; role modelling was an important aspect of teaching (Bell, 2013). Children were expected to take the abstract concepts, morals, and values they were exposed to through storytelling, and develop them into their own meaningful relationships with all elements of the natural and spiritual world (Anderson, 200 2; Bell, 2013).

2.1.5 Governance and Legal Principles



Both the Anishinaabeg and the Omushkegowuk had their own forms of governance in place prior to contact with Europeans. As noted by Anishinaabe legal scholar John Borrows (2002), Indigenous peoples developed spiritual, political, and social conventions to guide relationships with each other and the natural environment, and "these customs and conventions became the foundations of many complex systems of government and law" (p. 47). Leadership among the Indigenous peoples in the region was observed to be markedly different from European societies, and European observers were "impressed by the lack of rigid, hierarchical political order among the Indians" (Lytwyn, 2002, p. 20).

The Anishinaabeg were traditionally governed by a hereditary clan system, the *Doodemaag*. Early accounts from the late 17th century indicate that the Anishinaabeg constituted their governments as *doodem* (clan) beings who met in council, and specific *doodem* beings took on responsibility for roles and places (Bohaker, 2020). *Doodems* were most often animals, but they could also be a tree or a *Manitou* (e.g., thunderbirds, mermen, underwater *manidoos*), and they tied people to specific places those *doodems* inhabited (Corbiere, 2019). Anishinaabe historian William Warren noted that Northern Ojibway *doodems* included Sucker, Goose, Beaver, Sturgeon, Gull, hawk, Cormorant, and Whitefish (Lytwyn, 2002). Each animal symbolized an ideal to be sought (Johnston, 1987). For example, "the leadership role in councils that was undertaken by members of the Loon *doodem* was visually reinforced by the fact that the common markings of loons has markings around its neck, resembling the wampum shell collars that leaders wore to indicate their status and political role" (Warren & Neill, 1885, as cited in Bohaker, 2020, p. 61).

The *doodem* was the foundation of Anishinaabe identity, exemplified by the fact that Anishinaabe leaders meeting in council signed colonial documents with imaged representing their *doodem* identities (Bohaker, 2020). Individuals were born into their *doodem*, which came from the father's side of the family (Bohaker, 2020). However, people could be adopted into a willing clan when seasonal cycles led to movements inland or upriver that led to a summer identity and a winter identity (Witgen, 2013, as cited in Corbiere, 2019). Marriages often functioned as micro-alliances that brought different *doodemag* together, sometimes from considerable distances away, for important social and political connections.



Given the role marriage had as an alliance-making institution, it was reinforced by a taboo against marrying someone from within the same *doodem* (Bohaker, 2020).

Each *doodem* had its own leadership system (common council), which may have involved an *ogimaa* (chief), an *aanikeogimaa* (second chief, deputy), and *gichi-Anishinabek* (elders, councillors), all of whom were leaders of their own *indinaakonigewin* (those whom one overwintered with, a group of usually 20-40 people) (Miller, 2010). In addition to these leaders, women's councils and warrior councils served to advise and significantly influence decisions. Each of these councils also had leaders (Bohaker, 2020). According to Miller (2010), women's councils were a central component of Anishinaabe governance, and women had defined political roles. One woman, an *ogimaakwe* or chief woman, would present the results of the women's council findings to the men during gatherings (Miller, 2010). Women could also hold the role of the *ogimaa* (Bohaker, 2020). Warrior councils had a responsibility to protect their people (Bohaker, 2020).

Historically, common councils met regularly and were responsible for local affairs, including where and what to hunt, where family groups reside through the seasons, settling conflicts and disputes in the community, and family alliances (Bohaker, 2020). Both women's and warrior councils provided common councils with advice on these matters (Bohaker, 2020). General councils between common councils occurred at least annually if not semi-annually, as part of the seasonal round. General councils were places at which alliances between common councils were established and renewed (Bohaker, 2020).

As noted by Bohaker (2020), leaders were expected to be generous with their wealth and "good leaders accumulated wealth in order to give it away" (p. 139). Their intended role was as "stewards" who took care of the people and the land. Leadership was not absolutely hierarchical and individuals could hold several leadership roles, with their status depending on their own personal gifts, expertise, and their *doodem* (Bohaker, 2020). Governance practices were primarily consensus-based through councils and alliances (Bohaker, 2020); this is reflected in Anishinaabe oral histories that demonstrate consultative and consensus-based leadership models through story (Borrows, 2010). Common practice was for leaders to exercise their authority *with* their community, not *over* them (Mills, 2019). *Doodem* kin ties could create and sustain lateral connections between different councils, and reinforce the political principle of interdependence through alliance (Bohaker, 2020).

Anishinaabe *aadizookaanag* (sacred stories) explain the origins of the *doodem* tradition: human beings are descended from, and therefore kin to, the other-than-human beings who are their *doodem*. To share a *doodem* was to be immediate kin. Indigenous worldview on kinship may be reflective of the idea of shared souls rather than shared blood, and "understanding this distinction is critical for understanding the concept of personhood in Anishinaabe law" (Bohaker, 2020, p. 53).

The governance structure of the Anishinaabe people was formalized through the *Niswi-mishkodewinan* (Three Fires Confederacy) of the Ojibway (Chippewas), Odaawa and Potawatomi Nations. The three groups shared similar languages and territories, and met for military and political purposes. Each group had a distinct role in the confederacy: the Ojibway were the providers and knowledge keepers of medicine and faith, the Odaawa were the warriors and keepers of trade, and the Potawatomi were the firekeepers who took care of the three fires (nations) and made sure they were strong. The fire was central to the governance structure, and continues to be so to this day (Anishinabek Nation, 2023a; Anishinabek Nation, 2023b).

While the Omushkegowuk did not have a clan system like that of the Anishinaabeg, they did have a kinship system where the family was the major self-governing unit, and extended family were involved to support each member in living up to their responsibilities (RCAP, 1996c; Wastesicoot, 2015). Elders served various functions based on their skills, including as storytelling historians, advisors, and counsellors to young people and others (Wastesicoot, 2015).







The Omushkegowuk had a leadership structure with *okimâw* (leaders) who were respected for their ability to make good decisions with respect to hunting practices and rules (Lytwyn, 2002). The *okimâw* were not intended to rule with force or dictate the lives of those who followed them, but rather, they were expected to display leadership based on their life skills, experience, and wisdom (Lytwyn, 2002), and their exemplary connection with the land, knowledge of the animals (Preston, 1990, as cited in Brekes *et al*., 1991). They did not have the right to impose decisions on others – leadership was meant to be consultative (Lytwyn, 2002), and decisions were accepted by consensus (Preston, 1990, as cited in Brekes *et al*., 1991). Similarly to the *ogimaa* of the Anishinaabeg, generosity, compassion, and a strong capacity to care for others were important attributes of *okimâw* (Wastesicoot, 2015). Heredity was noted to be an important factor, with leadership observed to be passed down from fathers to sons (Lytwyn, 2002). However, leadership roles were not necessarily inherited, and the *okimâw* remained as leader as long as they were able to maintain the respect of community members; if they lost this, the next person with high standing could assume the leadership role (Mandelbaum, 1979, as cited in Wastesicoot, 2015).



Women played an important role in the kinship system and decision-making processes of the Omushkegowuk (Walker, 2021). Historically, women in Cree society were the keepers of all stories and laws. McAdams (2015) notes that within Cree culture existed the clan mothers or warrior women whose role was to provide the legal "system" of the Cree people, and they were respected for their ability to show compassion and care for the people. Women were highly respected for their sacred role as bearers and teachers of future generations, and they were not only in charge of the 'household', but also the well-being of the community (Hookimaw-Witt, 2006). The knowledge of men and women was often considered complementary, and both were important for leadership. As noted by Hookimaw-Witt (2006), in Cree society, while the men had more knowledge about resources in the hunting territory, women had more knowledge about the resources they harvested and managed (small mammals, fish, and plants). Thus, in the realm of Cree politics, both genders had decision-making powers in their own domains, and through interactions with the other gender's decisions (Hookimaw-Witt, 2006). In addition, in both Anishinaabe and Mushkegowuk cultures it was women who were historically the voice for water, as both hold the important role of giver of life (Chief of Ontario, 2008; Chiblow, 2020).

Borrows (2002) suggests that "Indigenous laws originated in the political, economic, spiritual and social values expressed through the teachings and behaviour of knowledgeable and respected individuals and elders" (p. 13), and their principles are expressed through the stories, ceremonies, and traditions of Indigenous peoples across the country (Borrows, 2002). The instructions, laws, and ethics conveyed in Indigenous stories guided people on how to conduct themselves (McGregor, 2013). As noted by Borrows (2002), oral histories may inherently express Indigenous laws as they represent the accumulated wisdom and experiences of Indigenous peoples' conflict resolution. They record patterns of past disputes and their solutions while allowing for re-creation to meet emerging needs more easily, and do not depend on finding the first telling of the event, as common law does (Borrows, 2002).

The requirements for maintaining harmonious relationships among all beings have been referred to as Indigenous 'natural law' (McGregor, 2013). Among the Anishinaabeg, understanding the natural world as kin, as brothers and sisters, was a critical piece to Anishinaabe law (Fontaine, 2020). This is reflected in the sacred law of *Nda-Nwendaaganag* (all my relations), which acknowledges that all things in the universe are gifts from the Creator and have meaning and purpose. Further, all things are interconnected and important to one another, and respect is afforded to all of Creation (Anishinabek Nation Legal Department, 2018).



According to oral history, it is said that sacred or natural law was given to the Anishinaabeg by the Creator through their *Mino-Bimaadiziwin* (way of living the good life), language, philosophies, and ceremonies (Watts, 2010). *Mino-Bimaadiziwin* is representative of the relationship that the Anishinaabeg have with everything around them, and the understanding that everything is alive, and everything is related (Bell, 2013). It is a traditional legal principle rooted in all Anishinaabeg (Anishinabek Nation Legal Department, 2018). *Mino-Bimaadiziwin* was expected to be lived according seven original (ancestral) teachings that provide guiding principles for the way in which individuals are to treat each other and the natural environment (Bell, 2013; Seven Generations Education Institute, 2021):



Debwewin (truth) – To speak only to the extent we have lived or experienced. Represented by the turtle as the turtle was here during the creation of Earth and carries the teachings of life on his back.



Dabasendiziwin (humility) – To think lower of oneself in relation to all that sustains us. Represented by the wolf, who lives for his pack and the ultimate shame is to be an outcast.



Manaaji'idiwin (respect) – To go easy on one another and all of Creation. Represented by the buffalo as the buffalo gives every part of his being to sustain the human way of living, and respects the balance and needs of others.



Zaagi'idiwin (love) – Unconditional love between one another including all of Creation, humans and non-humans. The eagle represents love because he has the strength to carry all of the teachings.



Gwayakwaadiziwin (honesty) – To live correctly and with virtue. Represented by either the raven or the sabe (sasquatch) as they both understand who they are and how to walk in their life.



Zoongide'ewin (courage) – To live with a solid, strong heart. Represented by the bear. The mother bear has the courage and strength to face her fears and challenges while protecting her young. To face life with courage is bravery.



Nibwaakaawin (wisdom) – To live with vision. The beaver represents wisdom because he uses his natural gift by altering the environment for his family's survival.

The Omushkegowuk shared similar natural law and legal principles. *Wahkotowin* (having relations to all) was a central aspect of Cree natural law, and speaks to the interconnectedness of all things (Cardinal, 2007). According to the late Cree scholar and lawyer Harold Cardinal (2007), *Wahkotowin* is one of the most comprehensive doctrines of law among Cree people, and it contains a subset of laws (values) that establish principles that govern the conduct and behaviour of individuals within the family environment, within their communities, and with others outside the community. These principles are enshrined in the seven sacred teachings, or the seven scared laws (Wastesicoot, 2015):



Pakwaynamatowin (sharing);



Sahkiwewin (love);



Kistenchikewin (respect;



Kiskentamowin (wisdom);



Tapatenimowin (humility);



Tapwewin (honesty); and,



Sokenimowin (courage).

Similar to the Anishinaabe concept of *Mino-Bimaadiziwin*, the Cree concept of *Mino-Pimatisiwin* represents the cyclical nature of life and provides guidance on how to live in a good way with oneself, their community, and the natural world (Gaudet & Chilton, 2018). Connection to the land is central to the concept of *Mino-Pimatisiwin* (Gaudet & Chilton, 2018), as is respecting natural law.

2.1.6 Resource Management and Stewardship

Communal management of resources was a common feature of many Indigenous resource-use systems (Berkes, 1989, as cited in Berkes *et al*., 1991). Resources were considered the property and responsibility of all, and those that utilized them in an area were considered "stewards" who oversaw community norms and rules about their use, which were often comprehensive (Berkes *et al*., 1991). Collective, consensus-based decision making and enforcement of agreed-upon rules among group members was often the norm (Feit, 1986, as cited in Berkes *et al*., 1991).

Feit (2004) suggests that some form of hunting territories likely existed among Algonquian hunters in the northern Boreal areas. This would have enabled them to respond to disruptions caused by larger-scale forest fires, and / or resource depletions where groups displaced by these disturbances would have sought to resettle on lands used by adjacent groups of hunters and their families. In his study of hunting territories among the Northern Ojibwa, Bishop (1970) suggests that prior to settlement of interior northern Ontario by traders in the 1770s, hunting groups remained large throughout the year and moved *en masse* within a roughly defined region. Available records indicate a gradual stabilization of hunting groups in certain regions around major lakes and waterways following settlement in the region. By the late 1850s, there were fully developed hunting territories in the upper Albany River drainage area (Bishop, 1970). Leacock (1954, as cited in Bishop, 1970) suggests that the emergence of defined hunting areas held by family units after contact was driven by:



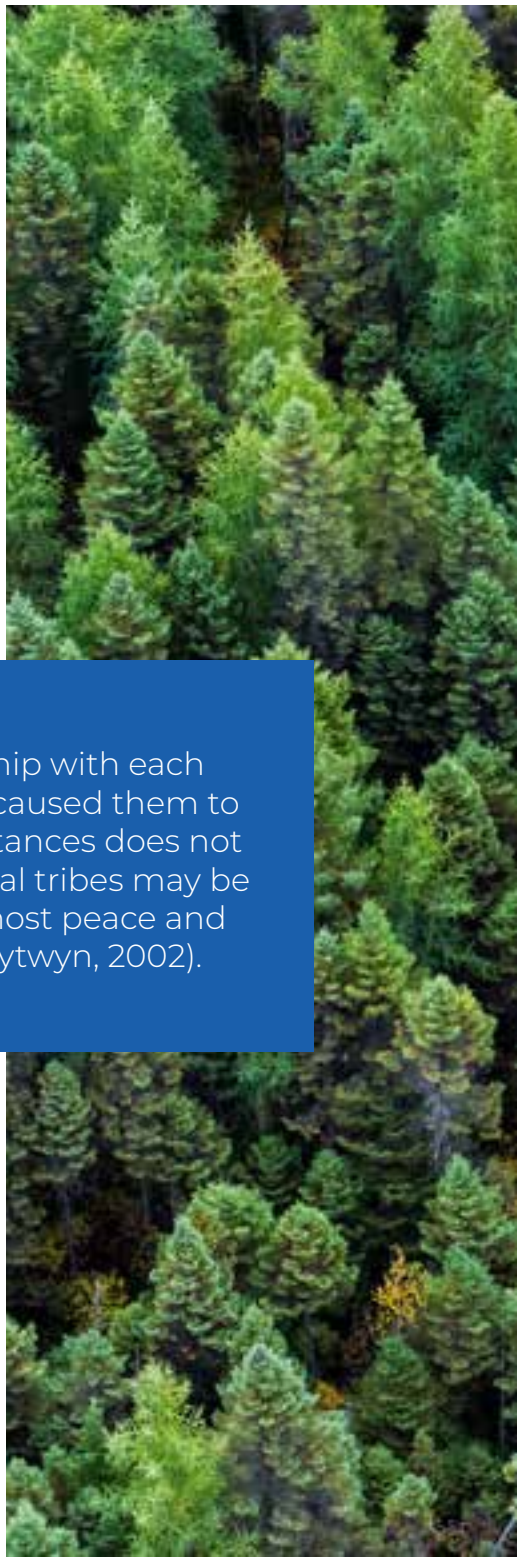
- Increasing scarcity in resources due to overharvesting, forcing bands to split into family units;
- Increasing access to store foods, enabling family units to be more self-sufficient;
- Weakened cooperative bonds among band members as economic ties were transferred from within the group to the trader;
- Non-migratory furbearers could be efficiently exploited by small family units;
- Preference among traders for dealing with individuals rather than groups; and,
- Hindered mobility with increasing dependence on single trading posts.

Within the literature, most available information on pre-contact land and resource management among the Indigenous peoples of northern Ontario pertains to the James Bay Cree, as these were among the first Indigenous peoples in northwestern North America to come in contact with Europeans. Comparatively, there is little information available on the social and economic life among the Ojibway north of Lake Superior in the early stages of contact because there were few literate traders in the area to describe it (Bishop, 1976) and few Europeans ventured inland from the coast until long after the trading posts had been settled (Lytwyn, 2002).

Lytwyn (2002) studied archived fur trade records of the Hudson Bay Company and reported that prior to contact, specific groups the Lowland Cree (Omushkegowuk) were usually named after prominent physiographic features, especially river basins. These basins were often used by winter hunting groups comprised of several related families (as described in **Section 2.1.1**), and led by a hunter or elder who was respected for their ability to make good decisions regarding hunting practices and rules (Preston, 1990, as cited in Berkes *et al.*, 1991). Within the hunting ranges, a smaller (core) area could be used

more intensively as a base camp from which hunters ventured over larger areas in search of big game (Preston, n.d., as cited in Tsuji *et al.*, 2011). The transmission of family-based hunting ranges was typically from father to son, but exceptions were documented (Cummins, 1992).

Based on the research of Lytwyn (2002), hunting groups did not have exclusive rights to their basins (hunting ranges), and there was considerable movement between the river-basin hunting groups. Early traders reported many examples of people moving back and forth between river basins, and commented on the freedom of Lowland Cree people (Omushkegowuk) to hunt and travel without restriction; this pattern of land use was also observed inland among the Upland Cree and Northern Ojibway (Lytwyn, 2002). As recorded by a trader named George Holdsworth in 1815:



> "the tribes generally live in peace and friendship with each other, and altho the necessity of migration has caused them to encroach on each others territories the circumstances does not appear to have given rise to jealousies, and several tribes may be seen occupying the track of country in the utmost peace and harmony" (HBCA, B.135/e/1, fo. 4d, as cited in Lytwyn, 2002).

As cited in Tsuji et al. (2011), Honigmann (1956) contends that "the notion of territorial [i.e., circumscribed, rigid boundaries] ownership by families did not appear until after the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company" (p. 64); prior to this, boundaries were fluid.

The recognition of the inter-relation of all of creation, the dependence of humankind on other beings for survival, and the principles of respect, reciprocity, and responsibility (as described in **Section 2.1.2**) serve as underpinnings of Indigenous land stewardship –

something that was considered a sacred responsibility bestowed upon them by the Creator (Davidson-Hunt *et al*., 2005; Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021). There was an understanding that without balanced relationships with the environment, their own generation as well as those in the future were at risk. As noted by Luby et al. (2021), "Anishinaabe Elders teach youth to live with humility and recognize that nonhuman lifeforms can survive without human intervention, but humankind depends on plants and animals for subsistence" (p. 5). According to the Anishinaabeg worldview, in return for the gifts provided to humankind, the Creator placed a moral, custodial responsibility on them referred to as the principle of *gimiinigoowizimin gaaganawendang*, which means 'keeper of the gifts' (Davidson-Hunt *et al*., 2005). Among the Anishinaabeg, feasts were held to respect the beings who made life possible during the past season, and for the beings that were to sustain people in the coming season (Davidson-Hunt & Berkes, 2003).



The responsibility to be stewards of the lands was also prominent among the Omushkegowuk. Berkes et al. (1991) contend that "the core of Cree culture is traditionally based on land stewardship activities, skills, and ethics" (p. 15). As told by Fort Albany First Nation elders (see Tsuji & Nieboer, 1999), each season corresponded to a period of time when one or a group of species were abundant and accessible, and just enough animals of a particular species would be harvested for subsistence and sharing. As other species became more plentiful or accessible, harvesting of the next species would begin. This switching of harvesting pressures was intended to prevent overharvesting in one season, which could have negative consequences on that species and thus the community.

Stewardship responsibilities were often conveyed through stories. For example, as told by Geniusz (2015), the Anishinaabe story "The Year the Roses Died" teaches that the gift of Creation requires careful stewardship. Rabbit was blamed by a council of animals for eating all the roses. A *Manitou* (spirit) appears and tells the council (p. 14): "Killing the *Waabooz* [rabbit] will not bring back the roses. You all noticed that the roses were in trouble, and you all decided to take your own shares even if it meant killing the roses forever. There is no honor in this. This is not keeping creation in balance as you were told to do in the Beginning Time." The story describes how the animals failed in the responsibility to consider the needs of others, and highlights the importance of relationality for stewardship (Campeau, 2019).

2.2 Post-Contact Context

Indigenous peoples interacted with European explorers as early as 1000 AD, but it was not until permanent settlements were established in the 17th and 18th centuries when prolonged contact occurred (CIRNAC, 2017). Soon after the establishment of British and French colonies in what is now eastern Canada, alliances with Indigenous peoples were established to support various interests, including the commercial interests of the newcomers. Utilizing existing Indigenous trade routes, a vast trade network focused on beaver pelts was established between the English and the French and their Indigenous allies. Trade spurred new exploration through the Great Lakes basin, and further east and south (CIRNAC, 2017). Explorers and trappers also became interested in the rich trapping grounds north of Lake Superior and beyond, but the overland journeys from the Great Lakes were challenging. As a result, French explorers sailed through the Hudson Bay in 1668 to establish trade relations and access the heart of fur country (McIntosh & Smith, 2022). This expedition led to the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 (Finch, 2013).

The profitability of the fur trade led to significant competition, and various European and Indigenous interests often clashed violently, with various Indigenous groups displaced from their territories as a result. In 1701, France and the 40 Indigenous groups around the Great Lakes basin entered the Great Peace Treaty to end the violence. Indigenous groups formed both military and commercial (trade) alliances with groups from England and France as power struggles between the two countries intensified (CIRNAC, 2017).

The fall of Montreal in 1760 put an end to French colonial efforts in what would become Canada. To establish peaceful relations with the Indigenous allies of France, the British undertook a series of "Peace and Friendship" treaties. In 1763, France officially ceded its colonial territories with the Treaty of Paris and ended over 150 years of European competition and conflict. That same year, King George III issued a Royal Proclamation, which specified how the British colonies were to be administered and established a framework for the British Crown to acquire Indigenous interests in land through treaties. The Proclamation also established strict protocols for dealing with Indians, including that only the Crown could purchase land from them. Thus, the Proclamation was the first public recognition of First Nations' rights to lands and title (CIRNAC, 2017).



For the next 120 years, the relationship between First Nations and the British Crown transformed from one of allyship to wardship, driven by the influx of newcomers following the American war of Independence (1775-1783) and the War of 1812 (1812-1815), greater demand for land by settlers as a result, increasing costs of supplying gifts to First Nations groups to ensure their loyalty, and declines in the fur trade (Pettit, 2016; CIRNAC, 2017). With a need for more land and military threats fading, the relationship between Indigenous peoples and settlers shifted from one where Indigenous peoples could be considered necessary allies, to one where they could be considered obstacles to growth. What followed was a series of treaties and legislative developments that increased Crown authority over First Nations and lands reserved for them (CIRNAC, 2017).

Section 2.1.1 to **2.2.10** describe the post-contact context, including: the fur trade; early legislation and policy and associated impacts on Indigenous peoples; the numbered treaties established in the region; perspectives on Aboriginal and Métis Rights; and legislative developments that have governed natural resource and land use.



2.2.1 Fur Trade and the Hudson's Bay Company

The Hudson's Bay Company was established by the King of England with a royal charter in 1670, recognizing the economic importance of the fur trade. The charter granted special powers to a corporation of established and wealthy gentlemen, who formed the Hudson's Bay Company. These special powers included exclusive rights to trade, mineral claims, and governance over the entire Hudson Bay drainage area (OCCC, 1986), which makes up a third of what is known today as Canada. However, the charter created no political or legal rights over Indigenous peoples living in the vast territory (Archives of Ontario, n.d.). The Charter named the vast area "Rupert's Land" after the King's cousin and the Hudson's Bay Company's first governor, Prince Rupert.

French fur trappers had already visited the region, but the Hudson's Bay Company was the first to establish permanent trading posts and presence in the region in 1679, with a trading post at Fort Albany on James Bay. The French-British competition for furs eventually led the Hudson's Bay Company to move inland to establish trading posts nearer to the Indigenous hunters who were supplying it furs, and settlements sprang up around the posts (CIRNAC, 2017). In 1743, the Hudson's Bay Company established the first inland trading post, the Henley House, on the north shore of the Albany River. It was moved further south in 1796 and remained operation until 1857. A trading post was first established at Martin's (Marten) Falls on the Albany River in 1794, although it was closed five years later in 1799. In 1818, the Hudson's Bay Company founded a new post at Marten Falls to take the place of Gloucester House, another nearby trading post which was established in 1774. This new post remained operational until 1924. Following the closure of the post, the Marten Falls First Nation community was relocated to the present-day community location of Ogoki Post, approximately 64 km downriver and east (Handfield, 2020). By 1870, the Hudson's Bay Company had 97 trading posts in Rupert's Land (Archives of Ontario, n.d.). A post was established at Fort Hope (present day Eabametoong First Nation) in 1894, and a post at Lansdowne House (present day Neskantaga First Nation) was established in 1900.





The trading posts became a centre for trade relationships and social gatherings during summertime. Pacts between Indigenous peoples living in the region and the Hudson's Bay Company made commerce possible (Archives of Ontario, n.d.). The early trading posts, including Fort Albany, became the base for an extensive trade alliance with the Cree, who became a sort of intermediary between the company and interior Indigenous groups (CIRNAC, 2017). The Albany River became a major east-west trading route as it linked James Bay with the Winnipeg River (Morse, 1968). The Hudson's Bay Company relied on Indigenous knowledge of the area, the animals, and the tools needed for travel and survival, as well as Indigenous trappers to supply valuable furs (OCCC, 1986).

For over 200 years, furs, meat, feathers and handmade objects were bartered at trading posts or factories set up at strategic locations, where dozens of families could gather for a few weeks in the summer to socialize and make collective decisions, including with respect to land use (Long, 2011). During this time, Indigenous peoples became increasingly more dependent on the fur trade, and supplies and items that were previously considered luxuries were now considered necessities; many aspects of Indigenous lifeways were changed by European products (OCCC, 1986). As a result, the traditional economies of Indigenous peoples, including the Anishinaabeg and the Omushkegowuk, began to change. With the introduction of money and European goods, Indigenous men began finding seasonal employment on the York boats (boats used by the Hudson's Bay Company for trade and the transport of goods) and steamboats on the Albany and Attawapiskat Rivers, or building Hudson's Bay Company forts. Some Indigenous people were taught how to keep stores (MFFN & OMNRF, 2020).

As the fur trade became more profitable, some free traders organized themselves to form the Northwest Company, which grew rapidly and became the Hudson's Bay Company's major rival, with open conflicts arising. The fur trade war intensified until 1821, when the Hudson's Bay Company merged with the Northwest Company (OCCC, 1986), extending the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trade monopoly to the Pacific Ocean (Archives of Ontario, n.d.). Without the competition that made them necessary, some trading posts were closed, and trading options for Indigenous peoples became fewer (Finch, 2013). The





Hudson's Bay Company monopoly lasted until 1869, when the company transferred its deed for the area to the English Crown (Canada) for $1.5 million to enable westward expansion and settlement. In the transfer, Canada had agreed to a "Protection Pledge" that ensured it would protect the interests of Indigenous peoples living in the territory. The transfer took place without consultation with the Anishinaabeg or Omushkegowuk, who didn't believed that the Hudson's Bay Company or the Crown had sovereignty over the land in the first place (Archives of Ontario, n.d.).

The presence of the Hudson's Bay Company had profound effects on Indigenous peoples across Canada, including the Anishinaabeg and Omushkegowuk. In addition to the lifestyle changes associated with the economic transition, many Indigenous peoples of the region faced starvation in the 19th century, especially between 1820 and 1880. Animals important for both food and the fur trade became scarce because of natural population cycles, over-harvesting, and overhunting. The Hudson's Bay Company reduced trapping operations in areas where beaver populations were exhausted. Moose almost entirely disappeared from what is now northern Ontario in the period from 1780 to 1930, shifting pressures to smaller game and fish and increasing reliance on foods purchased from trading posts (OCCC, 1986). Caribou also became increasingly rare. The disappearance of these animals meant leather and cloth had to be purchased to avoid cutting up pelts. The transition to small game and fish also led to more time spent settled in areas where these resources are found rather than out in the hunting territory (Bishop, 1970).

The influx of traders and settlers also brought new diseases such as measles, smallpox, whooping cough, influenza, and tuberculosis, all previously unknown to Indigenous peoples. This led to many deaths, especially among elders (OCCC, 1986). Alcohol was also introduced, with devastating effects on Indigenous populations (CIRNAC, 2017).

With the rapid spread of trade came missionaries dedicated to spreading and promoting their faith. Two religions were introduced to the Anishinaabeg and Omushkegowuk: Anglican by the English and Catholicism by the French. Much like how the English and French had competed in the fur trade, the two religions competed for the conversion of Indigenous peoples into their respective churches. This led to severe restrictions on Indigenous beliefs, ceremonies, and practices, such as drumming and dancing, as they were considered pagan and devil worship. Christian ceremonies replaced Indigenous ones, and missionaries encouraged the use of biblical or European names (OCCC, 1986).





2.2.2 Métis Peoples

Decades of intermarriage between English and French traders and explorers with First Nation women created new and distinct communities along waterways and trade posts and routes around the Great Lakes in what is present day Ontario (MNO, 2023a). These communities were historically referred to as "half-breed" or "Métis", a word used to describe individuals with mixed Indigenous and European ancestry. The term half-breed was more commonly applied to English-speaking descendants of English or Scottish traders and explorers, who were often of the Anglican denomination, while the term Métis was more commonly applied to French-speaking descendants of French traders and explorers, who were often of the Catholic denomination (Foster, 1978). However, the term half-breed fell out of use as it became derogatory (racist) in nature and Métis is now used for people of both French- and English-speaking heritage (Gaudry, 2009).

The Cree had two names for the Métis: *âpihtawikosisân* meaning 'half people' and *otipêyimisowak* meaning the 'independent ones'. The Ojibway referred to the Métis as *wisahkotewan niniwak* meaning 'men partially burned' (Teillet, 2013).

The origins of Métis peoples and communities are closely tied to the emergence of the fur trade in North America. The arrival of European explorers in eastern Canada in the 1600s led to unions with Indigenous communities through marriage (Dumont, 2017). As the fur trade and competition among the French, English, and Indigenous groups intensified through the 17th century, French traders were encouraged to seek marriage alliances with Indigenous peoples to establish the kinship basis for trade and military activities (Foster, 1978). These strategic alliances continued until French colonial efforts officially ended in 1763 with the ceding of New France to Britain (see **Section 2.2**), upon which time Indigenous peoples in the Great Lakes region rebelled against British rule. With increased hostility between Indigenous peoples and the British in the last few decades of the 18th century, the French practice of establishing alliances with Indigenous peoples through marriage and peace and friendship treaties was adopted (Surtees, 1975, as cited in Foster, 1978).

Initially, children of mixed European and Indigenous ancestry were classified as either Indian or European based on their way of life rather than race. The socio-cultural identity of children was primarily associated with that of their mother: if she remained with her Indian band, then the child was considered an Indian, but if she resided in a trading post for an extended period, the child was considered European (Brown, 1978, as cited in Foster, 1978). However, distinct Métis settlements began to emerge as the Métis population increased, and Métis people began to identify as a separate group rather than simply extensions of their maternal (First Nations) or paternal (European) relations (MNO, 2023a).

As the fur trade expanded north and westward, new trade routes were established, leading to new Métis communities along them (Dumont, 2017). Métis settlements emerged along waterways and watersheds in Ontario as an outgrowth of the fur trade. These settlements were part of larger regional communities, interconnected by (MNO, 2023b):

- The highly mobile lifestyle of the Métis;
- The fur trade network;
- Seasonal rounds;
- Extensive kinship connections; and,
- A shared collective history and identity.

Peterson (1985) described the Great Lakes Métis during the 18th century as “people in the process of becoming” given that although they may not have been self-consciously Métis before 1815, “their distinctiveness was fully apparent to outsiders, if not to themselves” (p. 39). By the early 19th century, there was a historically significant population of Métis descendants in the Great Lakes region of Ontario who had developed a network of trading villages and towns long the shorelines of rivers and lakes (Peterson, 1978, 1985). The Métis settlement at Fort Williams (in present-day Thunder Bay, historically known as Port Arthur) is recognized as one of the two first Métis settlements in Canada (Tronrud & Epps, 1995, as cited in Gale, 1998). According to Peterson (1978), this network of marital and fur-trade alliances among the Great Lakes Métis communities suggested that a larger regional Métis identity had developed.



The Red River Métis Settlement has been regarded as the site of the culmination of Métis political consciousness. Canada's purchase of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869 was undertaken without consultation of the Métis residing there. In response, and given concerns about Métis rights, a National Committee of Métis (effectively a provisional government) was established, with Louis Riel as the leader, to stop the land transfer until Métis rights and title were recognized. This action and events that followed became known as the Red River Rebellion and led to the establishment of the Province of Manitoba (Ouellet & Hanson, 2009). Further discussion of Métis rights is provided in **Section 2.2.10.1**.



Dickason (1985) contends that the Métis ethnic consciousness was crystalized in the new Far Northwest (present-day prairies region of Canada) where the pressures of settlement were much lower, Métis communities were far more isolated, and the fur-trade continued to flourish. Many French speaking Métis from the Upper Great Lakes region migrated north and west to the Red River Settlement (in present-day Manitoba) through the early- to mid-19th century. This migration was a result of increasing settlement in the Upper Great Lakes region, significant depletions in fur-bearing animals (Peterson, 1978), and a preference to continue fur-trade practices rather than adopt agricultural ones (Ens, 1996). The Métis of Red River and the Great Lakes Métis were often connected through marriage and kinship practices (Gaudry, 2009). By the mid-19th century, descendants with mixed ancestry were no longer being persuaded to make a choice between Indigenous and European identities, and a distinct and unified sense of Métis identity had emerged (Brown, 1985).

The early ethnic identity among Métis was based on a strong association with and reliance on the fur trade, an independent lifestyle, a lack of agricultural development, subsistence practices to provide clothing and tools, and a lack of established land rights (Peterson, 1978). Both Indigenous and European cultural traditions were adapted and merged into the clothing, food, medical practices, languages, beliefs, and customs of Métis communities (Peterson, 1978). Many First Nations women who were part of

Métis families maintained close ties with their ancestral communities, and many of their traditional lifeways and cultural practices were preserved in Métis communities. For example, Ojibway and/or Cree languages were spoken in many Métis communities in the Great Lakes (Foster, 1985). In addition, many Indigenous groups (including the Anishinaabe and Cree) had close relations with the Métis and shared the land and ways of life on it, as well as aspects of culture and language. Prior to the establishment of First Nation reserves (see **Section 2.2.6**), First Nations and Métis shared territory, usually peacefully (Teillet, 2013). It was also common for First Nations and Métis families to travel on hunting expeditions together (Chartrand, 2007).

According to Chartrand (2017), while the identity boundaries between First Nations and Métis were porous and there was a lot of transfer between them, the core identity distinctions were present. An important distinction with respect to legal traditions related to land was that the Métis did recognize individual title and ownership (unlike the collective ownership perspectives of First Nations), which was part of their European heritage understanding (Chartrand, 2017).







Many Métis families flourished and spread further west and north with the expansion of the fur trade. The genetic diversity of Métis peoples enabled them to be more resilient to European diseases, and the Métis also had many allied First Nations families. In addition, the Métis were able to serve as intermediaries between European and First Nations cultures, enabling them to work as guides, interpreters, fur traders, and suppliers of goods to new forts and trading companies. As a result, the Métis became the largest Indigenous merchant family in North America, and strong competition against less acclimatized Europeans (Carrière, 2017). The transportation of goods and the development of many settlements could be attributed to the hard work of the Métis (Redbird, 1980, as cited in Peressini, 2000).

Prior to the 1800s, the British government was largely unaware of the existence of the Métis (Hayter, 2017). In 1810, the Royal Society reported the successes of the Métis to the British Crown, which set the stage for the primary policy of the British to remove the Métis as a threat to settlement (Carrière, 2017).

By the mid-19th century, British authorities had developed a policy of Métis collective non-recognition. In addition to the perceived threat that the Métis posed to colonial expansion, the Métis also posed a potential threat to colonial aspirations for civilization. To acknowledge the Métis as a distinct group could have been likened to acknowledging the failures of colonial policy to assimilate and "civilize" First Nation peoples, which would be inconsistent with colonial objectives of progress (Chartrand, 2017).

In 1884, in the face of increasing settlement in the west following Canada's purchase of Rupert's Land, and in defense of Métis ancestral rights, the leader of the National Commission of Métis (Louis Riel) organized a petition to the Government of Canada. The petition requested (Ouellet and Hanson, 2009):

- Title to the lands already occupied by Métis families;
- Provincial status for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Red River; and,
- Better treatment of all Indigenous peoples.

An unsatisfactory response from the government led to the Northwest Rebellion or Riel Rebellion of 1885, leading to hundreds of deaths and defeat by federal troops. For their roles, Riel and other Métis and First Nations leaders were arrested, and Riel was subsequently hung as a message to the Métis who challenged Canada's western expansion goals (MNO, 2023a). Following the rebellion, the first Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John A. McDonald, in effect denied the existence of the Métis as a distinct group when he stated that they must consider themselves either Indian or white (Sealey, 1980, as cited in Peressini, 2000). In response to the public backlash from these events, many Métis in Ontario were disinclined to self-identify and covertly continued to practice their culture and lifeways (MNO, 2023a).

Today, the Historic Métis Nation refers to itself and is referred to by others as the Métis Nation. According to the Métis Nation of Ontario Registry Policy (June 2023 Version) (2023c), "Métis means a person who self-identifies as Métis, is of historic Métis Nation Ancestry, is distinct from other Aboriginal Peoples and is accepted by the Métis Nation" (p. 2). To apply for citizenship within the Métis Nation of Ontario, individuals must meet and follow the requirements of the Métis Nation of Ontario Registry Policy which includes key measures related to self-identification, proving historic Métis Nation history, community acceptance, and provides provisions for appeals and the Harvesters Registry (MNO, 2023c).



2.2.3 Early Legislation and Policy

As the British need for the military allyship of Indigenous peoples waned, an emerging perspective from the British reflected a belief that British society and culture were superior. As a result, the Indian Department of the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada was tasked with a plan of "civilization", and Indian agents began encouraging Indigenous peoples to abandon their traditional lifeways and beliefs and adopt more agricultural and settled ways of life. Legislation was also introduced in support of the "civilization" program, starting with the *Crown Lands Protection Act* of 1839. The Act made the British government the guardian of all Crown lands, including Indian Reserve lands; this statute was the first to classify Indian lands as Crown lands to be protected by the Crown (CIRNAC, 2017).

As noted by Parrott (2022), the 1850 *Act for the better protection of the Lands and Property of the Indians in Lower Canada* was one of the first pieces of legislation that included a set of requirements, based on blood, for a person to be considered a legal Indian — a precursor to the concept of "status." These requirements essentially said that people were considered Indian if they were of "Indian blood" and were members of a "Body or Tribe of Indians." Descendants of such people were Indian, as were non-Indians who "intermarried with such Indians," people whose parents (one or both) would have been considered Indians, and "all persons adopted in infancy by any such Indians" (Parrott, 2022). Thus, early definitions of "Indian" were inclusive of Métis people.

Enfranchisement refers to the process that resulted in a person becoming of "citizen" of the country and no longer being considered an "Indian" under legislation, thus losing all benefits associated with that status. Enfranchisement was not abolished until the Indian Act was amended in 1985 through Bill C-31.

The British government introduced the *Gradual Civilization Act* in 1857, which offered 50 acres of land and monetary incentives to literate and debt-free Indians provided they abandoned their traditional way of life and adopted a civilized life as a "citizen". The Act had as its premise "that by eventually removing all legal distinctions between Indians and non-Indians through the process of enfranchisement, it would be possible in time to absorb Indian people fully into colonial society" (RCAP, 1996b, p. 249). This was followed by the *Management of Indian Lands and Property Act (Indian Land Act)* in 1860, which transferred exclusive authority for Indians, lands reserved for Indians, and Indian affairs from the Crown to the colonies, and then the new Dominion of Canada under the 1867 *Constitution Act* (*British North America Act*).

Assimilation became the fundamental principle of federal policy through the *Gradual Enfranchisement Act* in 1869, which aimed to remove any special distinction or rights of First Nations people to assimilate them into settler society. This marked the beginning of federal government efforts to legislate and regulate First Nations' identity (APPA, 2019). Between 1869 and 1985, an Indian woman marrying a non-Indian man would be enfranchised (AFN, 2020a).

2.2.4 The *Indian Act*

The *Indian Act* was introduced in 1876 to consolidate all previous regulations pertaining to Indians and provide greater authority to the Department of Indian Affairs. The Act enabled the Department to (CIRNAC, 2017):

- Intervene in a wide variety of band issues including governance structure;
- Make sweeping policy decisions, including who was considered to be a "Status Indian";
- Manage Indian lands (see **Section 2.2.6**), resources, and moneys;
- Control access to intoxicants, including alcohol; and,
- Take measures to promote "civilization", including mandating Indigenous children into government-sanctioned schools (see **Section 2.2.7**).

The *Indian Act* was based on the premise that it was the Crown's responsibility to protect Indian interests and thus the Crown would act as a "guardian" until such time that Indians could fully integrate into society (CIRNAC, 2017).

The Act has largely excluded Métis individuals since its enactment. The 1876 *Indian Act* simplified and further restricted the definition of "Indian" compared to definitions in earlier legislation (see **Section 2.2.3**). It excluded Métis who had received "half breed scrip" (individual land grants to Métis on the prairies beginning in the 1870s). It also excluded the children of Indian women who married non-Indian men (including Métis men). These exclusions effectively served to reduce the size of the category of Indian while increasing the size of the non-Indian category, which, in turn, reduced the amount of land necessary for Indians and enabled increasing settlement by Euro-Canadians (Hayter, 2017). Amendments to the Act beginning in 1879 increasingly excluded Métis people, with far reaching exclusions added through amendments up to and including 1951 (Teillet, 2013). While the result has been that Métis people have been largely excluded from the Act, many individuals who self-identify as Métis are today registered as Indians under the *Indian Act.*



According to Hanson (2009a) and CIRNAC (2017), throughout its history, the *Indian Act* has been highly invasive and paternalistic, and increasingly restrictive, imposing ever-greater controls on First Nations peoples. Between 1876 and 1920, individuals were automatically enfranchised and removed from their band lists if they (AFN, 2020a):

- Got a university degree and joined the medical or legal professions;
- Got any university degree and met the "fit" or "civilized" enfranchisement requirements; or,
- Became a priest or minister.

An amendment to the Act in 1880 marked the beginning of gender-based restrictions to First Nations status – women lost their Indian status if they married and non-Indian man (Hanson, 2009a). In the 1880s, a new system of band councils and governance was imposed, with the final authority resting with Indian agents. Outright bans on spiritual and cultural ceremonies were also imposed.

An amendment in 1927 forbid fundraising by First Nations for the purpose of pursuing a land claim without the permission of the Department of Indian Affairs, preventing First Nations from pursuing land claims of any kind (CIRNAC, 2017). It was not until significant amendments in 1951, as Canadian society became more aware of the concept of human rights following World War II, that (Hanson, 2009a):

- It was no longer illegal to practice Indigenous customs and culture;
- First Nations people were allowed to enter pool halls, gamble, appear off-reserve in ceremonial dress, and organize and hire legal counsel; and,
- First Nations women were allowed to vote in band councils.





Gender-based restrictions in the Act were in place until amendments were undertaken in 1985 to align with the equality rights guaranteed by Section 15 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (Bill C-31). The amendments enabled women who had previously lost their Indian status as a result of marriage to a non-Indian to regain it, as well as their children's status, and prevented a person's marriage from affecting their receipt or loss of status. However, the amendments created new forms of discrimination with the introduction of a "second-generation cut-off". Several cases were brought to court and as a result, Bill C-3 was passed in 2011 to address these issues and enable Indian status to grandchildren of women who regained status in 1985 (AFN, 2020b). Enfranchisement was also not abolished until the 1985 amendments.

2.2.5 Treaties

Canada undertook a series of treaties with First Nations with the aim of extinguishing title to large swaths of Indigenous land to enable settlement and resource development in western and northern Canada (Archives of Ontario, n.d.), and to reduce possible conflicts between First Nations and settlers (CIRNAC, 2017). When the Dominion of Canada was created in 1867, the Province of Ontario was a fraction of the size of the present-day province, and both legislation and the signing of treaties with Indigenous groups served to incrementally increase the landmass of Ontario (CIRNAC, 2021, as cited in Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021).

The Anishinaabeg and Omushkegowuk of the region are signatories to the Robinson-Superior Treaty (1850) and James Bay Treaty Number 9 (1905).

Although the Project is wholly contained in James Bay Treaty 9 boundaries, information on the Robinson-Superior Treaty is included in **Section 2.2.5.1.** as some of the Indigenous communities that are part of the Project Consultation and Engagement Program are signatories to the Robinson-Superior Treaty. While most Indigenous communities and groups in the area of the proposed Project are signatories to James Bay Treaty Number 9, an overview of the Robinson-Superior Treaty is presented first, in line with the chronological order of the treaties.

2.2.5.1 Robinson-Superior Treaty

Anishinaabeg requests for a treaty began in the 1840s when copper and iron deposits were discovered on the south and north shores of Lake Superior and the government started to issue mining leases; by 1846, 64 mineral licenses had been issued on the south shore of the lake, and surveying of the north shore had begun. In response, the Anishinaabeg and Métis seized the Montreal Mining Company site at Mica Bay, Lake Superior in 1849, forcing the government to negotiate treaties (Hele, 2020).

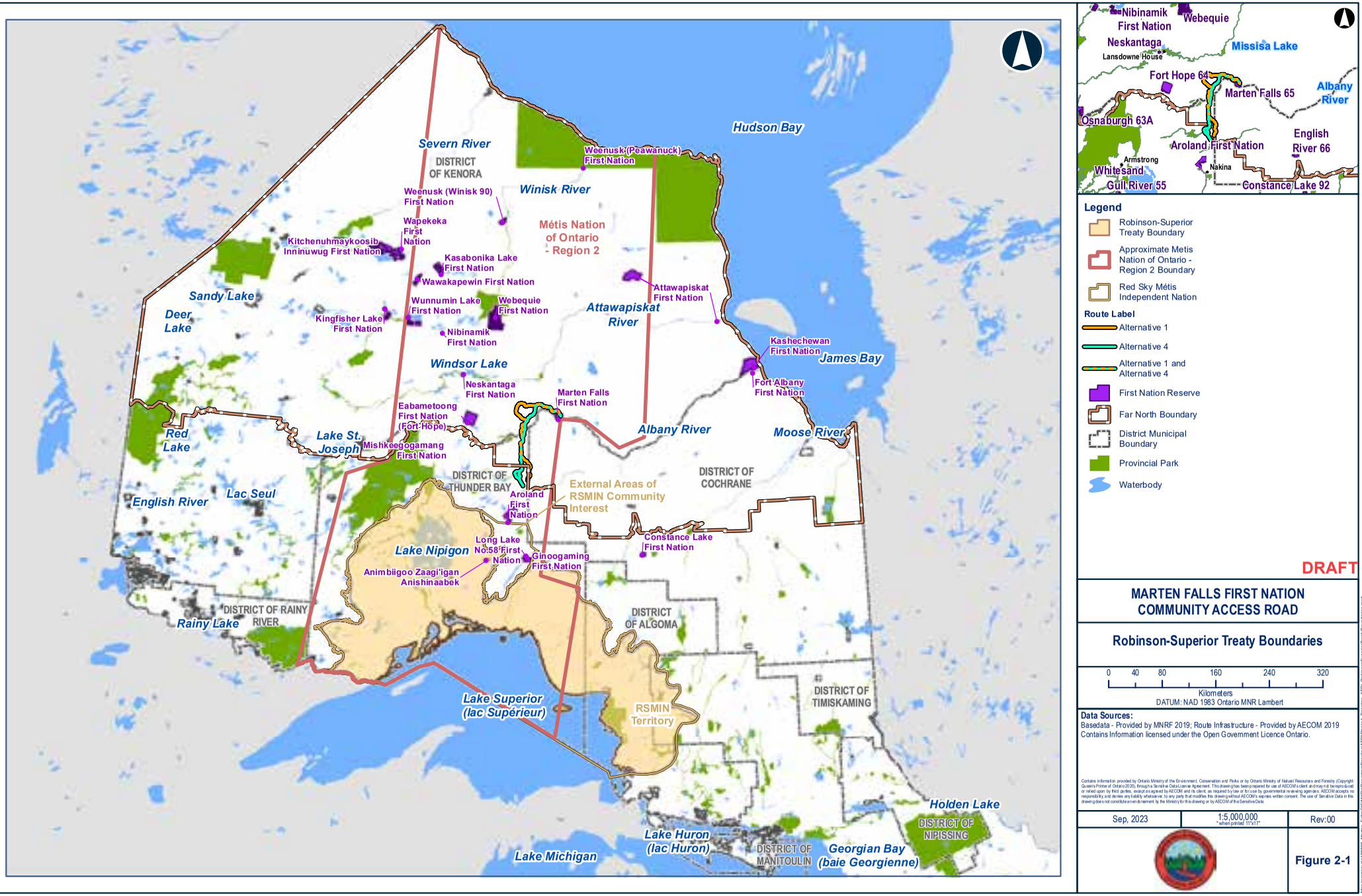
As of May 2023, there is an ongoing Ontario Superior Court trial related to the Robinson-Superior Treaty and the escalator clause for annuities. Communities associated with the treaty are seeking compensation for nearly 150 years of annuities without any increase in payments (Hopkins, 2023).

In September 1850, the Anishinaabeg of the Upper Great Lakes signed two separate but interconnected treaties: the Robinson-Superior Treaty, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty. These treaties provided Canada East and Canada West (the future Quebec and Ontario, respectively) with access to the north shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior for settlement and mineral extraction. In exchange, the Anishinaabeg gained recognition of hunting and fishing rights, a one-time payment of £2000, an annual payment or annuity of £500 and £600 (respectively), and large reserves set aside specifically for First Nations from the surrender of specific lands for each signatory community. The treaties also contained an "escalator clause" for the annuity, which meant that the Crown would increase the annuity as revenues from lands increased (Hele, 2020).

While the recognition of the Métis in the Robinson-Superior Treaty was urged by the Indians (Gale, 1998), they were omitted as the treaty commissioner had no mandate to deal with the Métis (MNO, 2023a). The treaty commissioners informed the Métis that they were not empowered to deal with them as collective, and they could only choose to identify as either Indian or white for the purposes of the treaty (Teillet, 2013). The Hudson's Bay Company did pay some "half breeds" annuities under the treaty between 1851 and 1875, as recorded in treaty annuity lists for the Lake Superior region (MNO, 2023a). However, all Métis were later excluded from the annuity lists when the Government of Ontario argued an error had been made when some Métis were included as beneficiaries in the treaty (McNab, 1985, cited in Peressini, 2000). As noted by Peressini (2000), this action established a precedent for the exclusion of the Métis from Aboriginal rights in Ontario.

The Robinson-Superior Treaty covers the north shore of Lake Superior from Batchewana Bay to Pigeon River at the western end of the lake, and the lands to the north up to the Hudson Bay watershed (**Figure 2-1**). Indigenous peoples residing in the area covered by the treaty at the time of signing include ancestors of the Animibiigoo Zaagi Igan Anishinaabek First Nation, Long Lake #58 First Nation, and the Red Sky Métis Independent Nation.

The Robinson treaties were the first to lead to the surrender of huge tracts of land with different and disparate Indigenous groups; previous treaties in Upper Canada negotiated for relatively small and compact parcels of land. They also established payments to individual band members instead of yearly lump sums paid to the band, formalized the setting aside of reserve lands for each individual signing group, and acknowledged ongoing rights to hunt and fish throughout traditional territories including a provision that lands could be "taken up" by the Crown for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading, or other purposes (referred to as the Taken Up Clause). These treaties became the model for subsequent treaties (CIRNAC, 2013), including the James Bay Treaty Number 9.



Legend

- Robinson-Superior Treaty Boundary
- Approximate Metis Nation of Ontario - Region 2 Boundary
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation

Route Label

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and Alternative 4
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park
- Waterbody

DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Robinson-Superior Treaty Boundaries

0 40 80 160 240 320
Kilometers
DATUM: NAD 1983 Ontario MNR Lambert

Data Sources:
Basedata - Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019
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Figure 2-1

Map location: K:\18888 Marten Falls\GIS\MXDs\Reporting\Baseline\ATR\Phase1_Baseline_ATR_RobinsonSuperiorTreatyBoundaries.mxd
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2.2.5.2 James Bay Treaty Number 9

By the late 1800s, many Indigenous peoples, including the Anishinaabeg and Omushkegowuk of the region, were facing significant challenges including:

- Declining animal resources;
- Starvation;
- Illnesses brought by Europeans; and
- Unwelcome poachers and mining prospectors with the newly established railroads.

With problems worsening, some Indigenous peoples of the region began to press Canada to enter a treaty, with an aim of ensuring protection and economic security as settlement and development intensified. While initial requests for a treaty were not supported by Canada, the discovery of minerals in the region, combined with interests in further expansion of the railway network, timber development, and hydro-electric production, led to negotiations of the James Bay Treaty Number 9 (Treaty 9) (Archives of Ontario, n.d.).

Similar to the Robinson-Superior Treaty, Treaty 9 set aside reserve lands for First Nations and granted them annuities and the continued right to hunt and fish on unoccupied Crown lands in exchange for Aboriginal title (CIRNAC, 2017), and the surrender of over 230,000 km^2 of territory (OCCC, 1986). In addition, the treaty included: schools and teachers to educate First Nations children on reserve; and ceremonial and symbolic items such as medals, flags, and clothing. During negotiations, First Nations were encouraged to settle on reserve lands, take up agriculture, and receive an education (CIRNAC, 2017).

Treaty 9 was unique among the numbered treaties in that there was a requirement for the concurrence of the Province of Ontario given extended boundaries of the province west and north to the Albany River. However, based on oral history and available written records, the Indigenous signatories were not informed of the negotiations between Canada and Ontario with respect to the treaty (Armstrong, 2008, as cited in Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021). The terms of the treaty were finalized in advance by the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, and presented to Indigenous leaders; government representatives were not permitted to change the terms during the treaty expedition. The Ontario government had a series of demands, including that one of the three commissioners would represent the province, and that no Indigenous reserves in the treaty territory would be located in areas with hydro-electricity development potential greater than 500 horsepower (Archives of Ontario, n.d.).

Treaty 9 was the first major treaty in Ontario in which treaty signing took place in many locations rather than one (Archives of Ontario, n.d.). During the treaty expedition in 1905 and 1906, treaty commissioners travelled to trading posts along the rivers in what is now northern Ontario and met with Cree and Ojibway peoples. While the Indigenous people encountered at the trading posts at the time of the expedition were not necessarily part of a “band”, they were designated as such for administrative convenience. Each trading post was to give advance warning as to when the treaty party would arrive, but as it turned out, many Indigenous people were not present upon their arrival (OCCC, 1986).



The intent of the commissioners was to describe the contents of the treaty, establish reserves and associated boundaries, and obtain the signatures of Indigenous leaders. At each stop, the commissioners requested the community to select representatives who heard the treaty explained to them by interpreters (generally Hudson's Bay Company employees or clergy), as the document was provided in English only. Most community members received an $8 gift and the promise of a $4 annuity in perpetuity. It was noted in the Treaty 9 Commissioners' official report that the reserves were generally selected by the commissioners after conference with Indigenous people (Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021), but very little was actually described within the report (Morrison, 1986). Commissioners neither provided a full version of the treaty translated into the languages of the local Indigenous peoples, nor did they leave the document or a copy for review (Archives of Ontario, n.d.).

Treaty 9 covers most of present-day Ontario north of the height of land dividing the Great Lakes watershed from the Hudson and James Bay drainage basins (**Figure 2-2**). Signatories to Treaty 9 between 1905 and 1930 included the following:

- Marten Falls Band of Oji-Cree (Marten Falls First Nation);
- Osnaburgh Band of Ojibway (Mishkeegogamang First Nation);
- Fort Hope Band of Oji-Cree (Eabametoong First Nation, Neskantaga First Nation, Nibinamik First Nation, and Webequie First Nation);
- English River Band of Oji-Cree (Constance Lake First Nation);
- Fort Albany Band of Cree (Fort Albany First Nation, Kashechewan First Nation, Aroland First Nation);
- Long Lake Band of Ojibway (Ginoogaming First Nation);
- Big Trout Lake Band of Oji-Cree (Kasabonika Lake First Nation, Kingfisher First Nation, Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation, Wapekeka First Nation, Wawakapewin First Nation, and Wunnumin Lake First Nation);
- Winisk Band of Cree (Weenusk First Nation); and,
- Attawapiskat Band of Cree (Attawapiskat First Nation).

Ontario's northern border was extended from the Albany River to its present day location in 1912, leading Indigenous peoples in the newly acquired areas to petition the government for a treaty. Formal adhesions to Treaty 9 were made in 1929-1930 as a result (Archives of Ontario, n.d.).

Treaty 9 was considered to be one of the least generous of the numbered treaties: the monetary gifts and annuities were much lower than Treaty 8 or Treaty 10, and there was to be no distribution



of ammunition or net twine, no farm implements or cattle, no carpentry tools, and no salaries of clothing for the chiefs and councillors (Ry, Miller, & Touch, 2000, as cited in Long, 2011). In addition, as noted by Long (2010), Treaty 9 historians contend that the treaty was flawed due to the lack of oversight by the people who drafted it, and it may have been the first of the numbered treaties that lacked the oversight of the Colonial Office in Great Britain. The conditions and factors present when the treaty was signed were also problematic (Archives of Ontario, n.d.; OCCC, 1986):

- The treaty commissioners could not speak any of the local Indigenous languages;
- Many Indigenous signatories didn't speak, read or write English so interpreters selected by the commissioners were used;
- Indigenous peoples lacked an understanding of the Canadian legal system and were not provided with lawyers to advise them; and,
- The worldviews, culture, history, and ways of knowing land ownership of Indigenous signatories and the commissioners were very different.

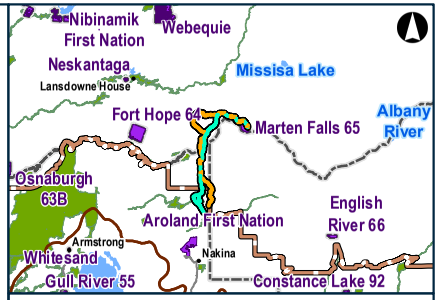
Long (2006) contends that there were two treaties: the official written version, and the one that was orally described to Indigenous peoples. This has been substantiated by Indigenous oral history and the Treaty 9 commissioners' own writings, which indicate that the commissioners told the Elders two key things:

- The treaty would last as long as the sun shines, the grass grows, and the winds blow; and,
- Traditional and cultural activities of Anishinaabe and Mushkegowuk signatory communities would be protected.

The Indigenous signatories understood, through oral promises, that the treaty would help them achieve *Mino-Bimaadiziwin* and *Mino-Pimatisiwin* (Archives of Ontario, n.d.).

Archival records also suggest that the commissioners did not explain the "Taken Up Clause" (see **Section 2.2.5.1**) – if they had, it is possible that Indigenous representatives would never have signed the document (Archives of Ontario, n.d.).





Legend

- Treaty 9
- Robinson-Superior Treaty Boundary
- Approximate Metis Nation of Ontario - Region 2 Boundary
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation

Route Label

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and Alternative 4
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park
- Waterbody

DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Treaty 9 Boundaries

0 40 80 160 240 320
Kilometers
DATUM: NAD 1983 Ontario MNR Lambert

Data Sources:
Basedata - Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019
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Figure 2-2

Map location: K:\18888_Marten Falls\GIS\MXD\Reporting\Baseline_ATR\Phase1_Baseline_ATR_Treaty9.mxd
Date Saved: 2023-09-21 11:34:19 AM User Name: JDRB

2.2.6 Damming and Diversion

Today, not all of the water that would normally flow to Hudson's Bay remains within the watershed. The damming and diverting of waterways in the area has occurred at various scales over time. Demand for water in the Great Lakes region for shipping and hydropower has led to diversion from the Albany River watershed to the Great Lakes in the form of three key projects: one from the Kengami River; one from Lake St. Joseph; and one from the Ogoki River (Garrick, 2020). The Long Lake Diversion Project included the construction of the Kenogami Lake Dam and the Long Lake Diversion Dam, undertaken in 1937. The Ogoki Diversion Project, in the early 1940s included the construction of the Waboose and Summit Dams to divert water to Lake Superior through Lake Nipigon. The Lake St. Joseph Diversion Project was built to divert water from Lake St. Joseph to Lac Seul in the late 1950s (Garrick 2020; Creger, 2018). In discussion about the potential development of more waterway diversion projects in the 1960s, Marten Falls First Nation Councillor Sam Achneepineskum commented "Our community would have been a lake where it is now… I think that is part of the reason why Nishnawbe Aski Nation came to be, all the chiefs got together and they started to push back on trying to kill the project. It was called Damn the Dams" (Garrick, 2020, p. 15).

2.2.7 The Reserve System

The reserve system concept evolved from the early settlements created by missionaries. As more newcomers were arriving, they began occupying the traditional territories of Indigenous peoples in increasing numbers, and reserves were initially considered a pragmatic solution to land disputes and conflicts between Indigenous peoples and settlers. As treaties began to be reached with Indigenous peoples, provisions were included for the creation of reserves. The reserve system was formalized under the *Indian Act*, which permitted the government to determine the land base of First Nations in the forms of reserves set aside for their exclusive use (Hanson, 2009b).

While Treaty 9 specified that First Nations would choose the location of their reserves, the Ontario Order-in-Council later changed the terms – the commissioners would now decide, and one of the three treaty commissioners would be appointed by the Government of Ontario (Matheson, 1905a, as cited in Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021). The size of the reserves was based on the number of people in the band; however, the population data at the time for these communities could not be considered accurate and many people were not at the trading post during treaty deliberations because of the late start to the treaty expedition (Tsuji & Tsuji, 2021). This led to many reserve locations and sizes being determined based on local settler demand. Even in areas covered by the numbered treaties, reserve size was calculated differentially, ranging between 160 and 640 acres per family of five (Smith, 2009, as cited in Smith, 2016).

As noted by Smith (2016), even as the land base of First Nations was reduced though the reserve system, reserves were still vulnerable to surrounding land uses. Demands for mineral, forest, and agricultural lands; the construction of transportation routes or military sites; and other purposes that arose, often led to the alienation of reserve lands under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government.

While consent from First Nations was often sought, this consent was regularly acquired under what could be considered questionable circumstances. The sale of reserve lands was consistently presented as being in the long-term interest of the First Nation community, yet railway and corporate executives, and other members of the settler elite (including Indian Affairs Department staff and other public officials), often gained possession of alienated reserve lands (Smith, 2016).

The creation of the reserve system had far-reaching implications for Indigenous peoples, including the Anishinaabeg and the Omushkegowuk. As noted previously, the land base of First Nations was significantly reduced: the reserve system dispossessed the Anishinaabeg of all but one percent of their traditional territory (Pitawanikwat, 2009). Under the reserve system, which provided First Nations with fragments of their ancestral territory, Indigenous residents held the right to occupancy only, which ownership and title remained in the hands of the Crown (Smith, 2016).

As noted by Hanson (2009b), the reserve system was essentially a government-sanctioned displacement of First Nations people, with reserves dividing up not only lands but also peoples and communities that had existed for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Many families and clans that had hunted, gathered, and celebrated together for generations were abruptly and arbitrarily joined with other families and clans, disrupting long-established social networks and kinship systems that determined who could hunt, fish, and gather in particular areas (Hanson, 2009b).

Amendments to the *Indian Act* led to a requirement for First Nation reserve residents to secure a permit before selling or giving away any goods located or produced on reserves or by reserve residents (Smith, 2016), further restricting the lives of Indigenous peoples. This disruption of traditional networks and the significant changes to Indigenous traditional lifeways contributed to disproportionate levels poverty on many reserves; however, leaving reserves often meant facing discrimination, relinquishing one's First Nations status, and / or losing or jeopardizing connections to family and territory (Hanson, 2009b).



2.2.8 Residential School System

One of the most infamous consequences of the *Indian Act* was the promotion of the residential school system for Indigenous children. This was an extensive school system set up by the Canadian government and administered by churches, with intent to: indoctrinate Indigenous children into Euro-Canadian and Christian ways of living; and assimilate them into mainstream Canadian society (Hanson *et al.*, 2020). Duncan Campbell Scott, Head of Indian Affairs from 1913 to 1932, famously said in 1920 that "the goal of the Indian Residential School is to kill the Indian in the child" (Wilson & Hodgson, 2018).

The system originated from the mission system in the 1600s, when missionaries made plans to establish schools and farming settlements to try to educate, change, and settle Indigenous peoples. However, managing the schools and associated supplies proved challenging for the missionaries to carry out alone (OCCC, 1986). Following confederation, Canada's first Prime Minister, John A. Macdonald, commissioned a study of industrial schools established for Indigenous children in the United States, and a recommendation to follow their approach to "aggressive civilization" led to the creation and funding of the residential school system (Hanson *et al.*, 2020), although some schools were funded by provincial governments or by the various religious orders (Union of Ontario Indians, 2013). An amendment to the *Indian Act* in 1894 made it mandatory for Indigenous children to attend school (TRC, 2015a). Further amendments to the *Indian Act* in 1920 and 1933 reinforced the requirement for every Indian child between the ages of 7-16 to attend a residential school, and led to the legal guardianship of Indian children attending a school being assumed by their principals upon the often forcible surrender of legal custody by their parents (Union of Ontario Indians, 2013).



The residential school system was primarily located off-reserve (and often far from Indigenous communities), and children generally attended for 10 months of year, although some children lived at the school year round (Union of Ontario Indians, 2013). A primary purpose of the schools was to systematically dissolve all aspects of Indigenous cultures and languages. English, and in some cases French, were the only languages allowed. Indigenous languages and practices were forbidden, with punishments – often severe ones – for children who broke these rules (TRC, 2015a). Students had their long hair cut short as a way to strip away their personal and cultural identities, and they were stripped of their clothing and dressed in uniforms (Hanson *et al.*, 2020). Their days were long and strictly regimented between academic learning, religious prayer, and manual labour and tasks (Union of Ontario Indians, 2013). Boys and girls were kept separate, and as a result, siblings rarely interacted, further weakening family ties (Hanson *et al.*, 2020).

It is estimated that over 150,000 Indigenous children attended one of the almost 140 residential schools established by Canada and the Catholic, United, Anglican, and Presbyterian churches across the country between 1857 and 1996 (CIRNAC, 2017); 16 of these schools operated in Ontario (Auger, 2005). Some Métis children also attended residential schools (APPA, 2019). Children living in the Treaty 9 area attended residential schools at Moose Factory, Chapleau, Pelican Lake, and Fort Albany (Archives of Ontario, n.d.). The St. Anne's Residential School in Fort Albany ran from 1910 to 1963, and was attended by children from the Fort Albany, Weenisk, Attawapiskat, Fort Hope, and Ogoki (Marten Falls First Nation) communities. It is estimated that by 1945, approximately 170 children attended the school, with half of their days spent doing schoolwork and the other half spent on manual labour and domestic tasks (Auger, 2005).

The residential school system struggled with funding, often resulting in poor and unsuitable nutrition, unsanitary conditions, and inadequate medical care. With crowded dormitories, infectious diseases like tuberculosis were rampant, often leading to death. The education received was generally insufficient as many teachers assumed that Indigenous children were unfit for anything more than a basic education which focused on practical skills and religious training.



Messages of the inferiority of Indigenous peoples, their culture, and lifeways were commonplace (TRC, 2015a). Emotional and psychological abuse was commonplace, physical abuse was considered standard punishment, and sexual abuse was common (Hanson *et al.*, 2020). Survivors of the school at St. Anne's in Fort Albany have described serious physical and sexual abuse at the hands of school staff (Roman, 2013), leading to criminal charges of former school staff in the 1990s. The abuses combined with the poor living conditions resulted in an extremely high death toll. In 1907, government medical inspector P.H. Bryce reported that 24 percent of previously healthy Indigenous children across Canada were dying in residential schools, and this figure did not include children who died at home where they were frequently sent when critically ill (Hanson *et al.*, 2020).

2.2.9 The Sixties Scoop

The Sixties Scoop refers to the mass removal of Indigenous children, including Métis children, from their families into the child welfare system, without the consent of families or communities in most cases. As the government began phasing out compulsory residential school education in the 1950s and 1960s, residential schools persisted as a boarding school, primarily for children whose families were deemed unsuitable to care for them. An amendment to the *Indian Act* in 1951 enabled the province to provide services to Indigenous peoples that were not available federally, including child protection (Hanson, 2009c).

Provincial social workers assigned to reserves often assessed child safety and welfare by mainstream cultural standards, without adequate education and training to recognize the problems rooted in generations of trauma related to residential schools. As a result, thousands of Indigenous children were removed from their homes and placed into the child welfare system starting in the 1960s and continuing up to 1990 (TRC, 2015a). By the 1970s, roughly one third of all children in care were Indigenous (Johnston, 1983, as cited in Hanson, 2009c). Many children lived in institutionalized care, or floated between foster homes, where incidences of physical and sexual abuse were not uncommon but often covered up (Fournier & Crey, 1997, as cited in Hanson, 2009c). Similar to the impacts of residential school, the ensuing cultural suppression (denial of their Indigenous identity) and abuse among Indigenous children in the welfare system led to significant impacts on psychological and emotional health (Hanson, 2009c).



2.2.10 The *Constitution Act, 1982* and Aboriginal Rights

Between 1977 and 1981, the federal government entered into discussions with the provinces to reform and take authority of the Constitution from the British government. Aboriginal political organizations were unsuccessful in getting a seat at the negotiations table, and the first proposal for the Constitution put forward in 1981 excluded Aboriginal and Treaty Rights. However, several months of lobbying by First Nations, Inuit, and Métis organizations led to the inclusion of two clauses in Section 35 of the Constitution: recognition of “existing Aboriginal and Treaty Rights”; and, definition of Aboriginal peoples that included all three groups (CIRNAC, 2017). The presence of the word “existing” means that section 35 only applies to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights that were not extinguished when the *Constitution Act, 1982* came into effect. Therefore, if a right was previously extinguished (e.g., through surrender to the Crown), it is not revived by Section 35 (Centre for Constitutional Studies, 2021).

While attempts were made to define existing Aboriginal Rights between 1983 and 1987, they remained undefined because of disagreements between Canada, Indigenous groups, and the provinces. As a result, responsibility to define the extent and scope of Aboriginal Rights, and to direct government policies and programs so that they respect these rights and prevent infringement on them, has fallen to the courts (CIRNAC, 2017).

Several Supreme Court cases have reaffirmed Indigenous rights to harvesting activities. The *R. v. Sparrow* (1990) was a precedent-setting case and the first decision by the Supreme Court to interpret Section 35. In 1984, Ronald Sparrow from the Musqueam Indian Band was arrested for fishing with a net longer than was permitted by his food fishing license. The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Musqueam's Aboriginal Right to fish had not been extinguished and was an existing right. The court also ruled that the government cannot override or infringe on these rights without justification. This ruling led to what is now known as the "*Sparrow* Test", which sets out a list of criteria that determines whether a right is existing, and if so, how a government may be justified to infringe on it (Salomons & Hanson, 2009).

The *R. v. Van der Peet* (1996) case was pivotal in further defining Aboriginal Rights under Section 35. Dorothy Van der Peet, a member of the Stó:lō Nation, was charged with selling salmon that had been caught under a food-fishing license. The court ruled that fishing constitutes an Aboriginal Right, but the sale of the fish does not. The ruling led to what is now known as the "*Van der Peet* Test" or the "Integral to a Distinctive Culture Test", which establishes ten criteria that must be met for a practice to be affirmed and protected as an Aboriginal Right (Hanson & Salomon, 2009):

1. The perspective of Aboriginal peoples themselves.
2. The precise nature of the claim (what is being claimed as a right).
3. The practice, custom, or tradition must be of central significance to the society in question.
4. The Aboriginal Right must have continuity with the practices, customs and traditions that existed prior to contact.
5. Courts must take challenges with evidence into account (e.g., oral history of Indigenous peoples rather than written records).
6. Claims must be specific and not general.
7. The practice, custom, or tradition must be of independent significance to the group (i.e. central to the group's identity).
8. The practice, custom, or tradition be distinctive (i.e., characteristic part of the culture).
9. European influence is only relevant if the practice, custom, or tradition is integral to the Indigenous society because of that influence.
10. Courts must take into account both the relationship of Aboriginal peoples to the land and their cultures.



Critics of the *Van der Peet* Test point out that the test situates Aboriginal cultural practices in the past and ignores the dynamic, adaptive nature of culture by treating Aboriginal cultures and traditions as static and unchanging (Hanson & Salomon, 2009).

2.2.10.1 Métis Rights

The rights of Métis communities and individuals were historically excluded or simply ignored by the government, contributing to vulnerabilities and marginalization (Teillet, 2013). Miner (2022) notes that Métis providing for their families and communities were often charged with poaching and illegal fishing throughout the 20th century. The rights of the Métis were not formally recognized until Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982.*

Since the early 2000s, two major Supreme Court of Canada decisions have initiated the long process of defining Métis rights, as well as highlighted the complexities associated with defining Métis identity in





the context of these rights. The first was *R. v. Powley* (2003), which forever transformed Métis harvesting rights. Two Métis hunters, Steve Powley and his son were charged with hunting a moose near Sault Ste. Marie without a license under the Ontario *Game and Fish Act*. They pleaded not guilty and asserted their Aboriginal Right to hunt. After a decade of court proceedings and a series of appeals by the Crown, the Supreme Court confirmed that as Métis people and members of a Métis community, the Powleys' right to hunt in the area was protected by Section 35 (Teillet, 2013). The evidence in the *Powley* case also showed that after the economic migration of Métis from the Great Lakes to the prairies in the early 19th century, a significant Métis population remained in the Great Lakes-Boundary Waters regions of Ontario (Teillet, 2013).

During the *Powley* case, the Supreme Court determined that the appropriate way to define Section 35 Métis rights is to modify the test used to define the Aboriginal Rights of First Nations, as determined *R. v. Van der Peet* (1996). The test to define Métis rights is now called the Powley Test and it includes ten components (Teillet, 2013):

1. The characterization of the right, including reason for harvesting (e.g., for food, for ceremonial purposes, etc.), the location of harvesting and other contextual information.
2. Verification of membership in the contemporary Métis community.
3. Identification of the historic rights-bearing Métis community with a distinctive collective identity that existed prior to when Euro-Canadians effectively established political and legal control in that area.
4. Identification of the contemporary rights-bearing community that is a continuation of the historic community.
5. The historical timeframe for the practice, which must have been undertaken post-contact but before Euro-Canadian political and legal control.
6. Whether the practice was integral to the claimant's distinctive culture.
7. Whether the practice is continue by the Métis community.
8. Whether the right was extinguished by the Crown by constitutional enactments, federal legislation, or by agreement with the Aboriginal people.
9. Whether the right was infringed upon for any reasons.
10. If the right was infringed upon, whether the infringement was justified.



In 2016, following a 17-year court battle, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in the *Daniels v. Canada* case that Métis and Non-Status Indian are considered "Indians" under Section 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1867* (Gaudry, 2009). This interpretation means that the federal government holds the legal responsibility to legislate on issues related to Métis and Non-Status Indians rather than provincial governments. The case ended a long standing situation of legal uncertainty where neither levels of government took responsibility for the Métis and Non-Status Indians (Roy, 2021). The Supreme Court commented that Métis and Non-Status peoples had been essentially in a "jurisdictional wasteland with significant and obvious disadvantaging consequences" (Daniels v. Canada, 2016, para. 14). While the ruling does not grant Indian Status, as defined by the *Indian Act*, to Métis and Non-Status peoples, the ruling has resulted in new discussions and negotiations with the federal government over land claims, rights, self-governance, and access to education, health programs, and other government services (Roy, 2021).



Canadian legal definitions of Métis have further complicated the situation with respect to Métis Rights. The *Powley* case established who can legally qualify for Métis Rights and specific criteria to be considered Métis: the individual must self-identify as Métis, have an ancestral connection to a Métis community, and be accepted by that community as a member. However, in the *Daniels* case the Federal Court defined Métis as "a group of native people who maintained a strong affinity for their Indian heritage without possessing Indian status" (cited in Teillet, 2013). As noted by Teillet (2013), this definition separated individuals from Aboriginal collectives and held that there is no need for any ancestral connection to a Métis group and no need for community acceptance, and ultimately eliminated the Métis as a separate Aboriginal people. Regardless, the criteria of the *Powley* decision still define which Métis communities have Aboriginal Rights.

The Powley Test has been identified as problematic in that the criteria for being Métis is exclusionary to urban Métis families who may have lived in the city for generations, as well as people who have mixed Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry yet are not connected to a contemporary Métis society. This has contributed to tensions between different Métis groups (Ouellet & Hanson, 2009), and heated debate among many Métis people in Canada (Gaudry, 2009). As noted by Ouellet and Hanson (2009), it is expected that "the issue of Métis identity will continue to be the topic of much debate and discussion since Métis Rights depend on identifying the people who are entitled to such rights, and then specifying what those rights are" (para. 6).



2.2.11 Legislative Developments

In the period following the signing of Treaty 9, further British and later Canadian Governments laws, regulations, and policies on northern Ontario, contributed to growing intervention and regulation of Indigenous peoples by both the federal and provincial governments. This section reflects on some of the key legislative developments that have governed natural resource and land use, and the associated effects on the rights of Indigenous peoples in the region. It is important to note that this section is not exhaustive nor reflective of all legislation that may have impacted Indigenous peoples in the region.

2.2.11.1 Fish & Game Regulations

At the time of the Robinson treaties (1850), there was very little, if any, competition for fish resources from European fisherman, particularly in Lake Superior and areas to the north. There was also no comprehensive legislation pertaining to fish in place at the time. For varying periods of time, and depending on the location, the government generally did not restrict the full and free privilege to fish provided for by the Robinson treaties. However, changes occurred with the passage of comprehensive fisheries legislation and the drafting of subsequent treaties, including Treaty 9 (Hansen, 1991).

The first passage of comprehensive fisheries legislation came in 1857 with the *Fisheries Act*, under which the Department of Crown Lands became responsible for fisheries in Upper and Lower Canada. The Act did not contain any specific references to Indigenous people. An amendment in 1859 provided for the first time for special fishing

Treaty 9 was negotiated between Canada and Ontario at a time when federal-provincial jurisdiction over fisheries was well established. One of the treaty's provisions full reflected the state of fisheries legislation, in that the right to hunt, trap and fish is subject to regulations that may be made by "the government of the country".

licenses and leases on lands belonging to the Crown, with no specific reference to Indigenous people. Shortly after this, an agreement between the Department of Crown Lands and the Indian Department "for the protection of the interest of native tribes" was reached (as cited in Hansen, 1991, pg. 6). The agreement suggested that Indigenous people were considered subject to the regulations of the Act since they were exempt from paying fees for fishery leases anyways. However, they were exempt in cases of fishing for domestic consumption only, and they were subject to the regulations otherwise (i.e., when fishing commercially or for trade). Thus, fishing rights were being interpreted as domestic consumption fishing rights only (Hansen, 1991).

Amendments to the *Fisheries Act* in 1865 provided a regulation with respect to Indigenous fisheries for the first time. The regulation specifically referred to the allowance of 'certain Indians' to fish for their own use as food, reinforcing the interpretation of Indigenous fishing rights as rights related to domestic fishing purposes only. It also added a new component – an open season – which reflected developing conservation principles (Hansen, 1991). After confederation, Canada implemented the first federal *Fisheries Act* in 1868. The Act maintained the provisions of the preceding acts, including the licensing of Indians to fish for their own use. In addition, Indian fishermen were considered to be subject to all regulations (Hansen, 1991).

The government of Ontario was not involved in the legislative aspects of resource management until 1885 with the passage of the *Ontario Fisheries Act*. It contained several provisions from the federal act, and like his federal counterpart, the Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands was authorized to establish licensing (Hansen, 1991). In 1890, a royal commission on game and fish was appointed to make recommendations with respect to these resources in the province.

The overlapping jurisdictional issues with respect to federal and provincial fisheries legislation were eventually resolved through the courts, where it was ruled that Canada had the authority to enact legislation for inland fisheries and Ontario had proprietary interests in fisheries and the authority to issue licenses for fisheries in the province (Hansen, 1991).



The expansion of the railway network led to new settlement in the region, which in turn led to an increase in the number of sportsman and tourists visiting the region and increased pressures on fish and wildlife. Upon recommendation by the commission, Ontario created the *Game and Fisheries Act* in 1892, replacing the previous fisheries legislation. In turn, the Act intensified enforcement for First Nations in Ontario (Calverley, 2009).

Under the new legislation, a series of law changes were enacted to address declining game populations, including: a new range of closed seasons for some of the most desirable species, such as deer, moose, and elk; new seasons for game birds; and complete hunting bans on certain species. In addition, new license requirements were introduced for non-residents and system of game overseers were established to enforce game laws and penalties (Calverley, 1999). Regardless of these efforts, wildlife populations continue to decline (Bate, 2023).

Initially, the *Game and Fisheries Act* contained a clause exempting treaty Indian hunters from the legislation based on their Treaty Rights. However, the clause referencing Treaty Rights was eventually removed from the Act in 1914 and by 1927, all hunting exemptions for First Nation hunters had been removed from the Act – all "persons" affected by the Act were now defined to include "Indians". By this time, game laws in Ontario included complete hunting bans on moose and deer, bag limits, quotas, required licensing, and hunting seasons (Bate, 2023). As a result of the hunting regulations, Indigenous hunters' control over resources, secured through treaty, was restricted, impacting their cultural lifeways.

A jurisdictional challenge arose with the application of the provincial Act to Indigenous peoples with Treaty Rights, which were under federal jurisdiction. Indian Affairs began to take increased interest in securing Indigenous peoples harvesting rights, as Indian Agents increasingly became allies to communities in the north.





As noted by Calverley (1999), after almost three decades of complaints, letters and petitions from the Anishinaabeg, some Indian Agents came to understand Indigenous perspectives on the application of provincial legislation; in part, the Act was taking food out of the mouths of Indigenous people. In terms of game depletion, the agents generally believed the increase in settler hunter and sportsman were the main conservation threat. Indian Affairs generally adopted a more proactive approach in relation to Indigenous hunting and trapping rights for a period. However, Indian Affairs was not completely opposed to regulating Indigenous hunting, and they would not openly challenge the Ontario government over treaty rights (Calverley, 1999).

In response to the *Sparrow* ruling (see **Section 2.2.9**), the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources issued an *Interim Enforcement Policy on Aboriginal Hunting and Fishing* in 1991 that states Aboriginal people harvesting game or fish for personal consumption or social or ceremonial purposes in their treaty areas or traditional lands will generally not be prosecuted. However, this policy was meant to be an interim measure and when the province enacted a new *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* in 1997, neither it, nor the detailed regulations under it, make any reference to Treaty or Aboriginal Rights to harvest.

2.2.11.2 The Registered Trapline System

In response to declining populations of fur-bearing species, and complaints from Indigenous trappers about other trappers encroaching into their territories, the government of Ontario issued new game regulations under the *Game and Fisheries Act* of 1946 that included the creation of the Registered Trapline System (Finch, 2020; Sutherland, 2020). While it was first implemented in southern Ontario, by 1948 the regulations applied to the north. Traplines established in the north were based on watersheds rather than the township system used in the south, as directed by the Department of Indian Affairs (Finch, 2020).

In the years following the introduction of the system, Indigenous trapping was impacted by several key factors such as new wildlife laws, changing lifeways, increased wage labour opportunities, increasing government aid, and multiple outbreaks of tularaemia, an infectious disease that affects beaver and muskrat (Finch, 2020). Input from Indigenous communities, including concerns that the established

trapping seasons did not work in the north because of the different climate in the James Bay region, were not reflected in trapping regulations (Sutherland, 2020). In addition, the Registered Trapline System involved licenses, registration, and quotas, all of which was foreign to Indigenous trappers (AMEC, 2004b, as cited in Tsuji *et al*., 2011).



2.2.11.3 Ontario *Far North Act*

In response to the need to balance development potential with conservation in the north, the provincial government launched the *Far North Planning Initiative* in 2008 (Bowie, 2017). The purpose of the initiative was to direct economic development, support conservation, and address Aboriginal and Treaty Rights through the development of community-based land use plans for the Far North region – an area that represents over forty percent of the province (MNR, 2011, as cited in Bowie, 2017).

The purpose of the 2010 *Far North Act* is to provide community-based land use planning in the Far North region that (*Far North Act*, 2010, s.1):

- Sets out a joint planning process between First Nations and Ontario;
- Supports the environmental, social and economic objectives for land use planning for the peoples of Ontario; and,
- Is done in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights.

The land use planning process established under the Act entails the development of a terms of reference by a First Nations community interested in participating, which must then be approved by the Minister of Natural Resources, who then designates a planning area for the Community Based Land Use Plans (*Far North Act*, 2010, s. 9). The plans are intended to include maps that show historical and contemporary Indigenous use in the area. Communities can designate areas of significant cultural value such as burial sites, waterways and travel routes to be protected, caribou migration routes and areas to be considered open for or closed to mineral exploration. At least one protected area must be identified through the planning process (*Far North Act*, s. 9(9)(c)(d)). However, the plans must be jointly approved by the First Nation and the Ministry,

and once the final plan is approved, all decisions to authorize land use activities must be consistent with the land-use designations in the plan. For First Nations communities in the Far North, community-based land use plans signify inherent jurisdiction over lands and the authority to make decisions on contested land uses (Scott *et al*., 2018).



The legislation has been contested by First Nations and their regional organizations based on the level of and approach to consultation undertaken by the province, and concerns about how the recommendations provided by First Nations were incorporated. While amendments were made, including the addition of "joint bodies" that could be established with interested First Nations, the province retains ultimate decision-making powers related to amendments, policy documents, and exemption orders related to land use strategies (Gardner *et al*., 2012).

The Act was recently amended in December 2021, following the recommendations identified in a joint process with Nishnawbe Aski Nation and the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry, and in consultation with First Nations and stakeholders in the region. Amendments were made to "encourage collaboration between Ontario and First Nations on land use planning and foster economic growth in the region while maintaining critical cultural and environmental protections" (Environmental Registry of Ontario, 2021).



2.3 Cumulative Effects to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

For roughly seven generations nearly every Indigenous child in Canada was sent to a residential school. They were taken from their families, tribes and communities, and forced to live in those institutions of assimilation. The results while unintended have been devastating. We witness it first in the loss of Indigenous languages and traditional beliefs. We see it more tragically in the loss of parenting skills, and, ironically, in unacceptably poor education results. We see the despair that results in runaway rates of suicide, family violence, substance abuse, high rates of incarceration, street gang influence, child welfare apprehensions, homelessness, poverty, and family breakdowns. Yet while the government achieved such unintended devastation, it failed in its intended result. Indians never assimilated.

– Honourable Justice Murray Sinclair speech to the United Nations, 2010

The long history of colonialism in Canada and associated actions, legislation, and policy has involved both recognition of, and infringement on, the Aboriginal and / or treaty rights of Indigenous peoples in the region and across the country. This history has also been described as constituting cultural genocide (TRC, 2015b). The traditional lifeways, culture, and language of Indigenous peoples, including the Anishinaabeg, Omushkegowuk, and Métis of the region, have been forever transformed, in part because of centuries of displacement from their traditional land bases and use of resources. When combined with ongoing colonial structures and approaches that continue to overlap with the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests of Indigenous peoples, these changes impact cultural continuity and well-being as the ability of Indigenous peoples to transmit Indigenous knowledge, culture, and lifeways out on the land is increasingly challenged.

Colonial systems of governance and justice that have superseded and / or failed to respect the inherent jurisdiction of Indigenous peoples, and the spirit and intent of the treaties with the Crown, have been imposed on Indigenous peoples in the region for centuries (Anishinabek Nation Legal Department, 2018). Moreover, attention to Indigenous men rather than women and the application of patriarchal assumptions and approaches by European traders, missionaries, and political leaders have exacerbated violations to Indigenous governance by overlooking a segment of the population (i.e., women) that prior to contact, held important roles in leadership.

The impacts go well beyond Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests. While Canada has become a member of the world's leading nations, Indigenous peoples, including the Anishinaabeg and Omushkegowuk, continue to experience disproportionate inequities to the general Canadian population (OCCC, 1986). As noted by Matheson *et al*. (2022), the ongoing implications of various systemic structures experienced by Indigenous peoples has resulted in poor housing conditions, food insecurity, and the absence of potable water on some reserves. Many Indigenous people continue to experience the long term and often debilitating impacts of residential schools, and those that survived were often unprepared to succeed in the market economy or to pursue traditional activities such as hunting and fishing. In many cases, family connections were permanently broken. The overall suicide rate among First Nations communities is about twice that of the total Canadian population (TRC, 2015a). Indigenous peoples face higher rates of infant mortality, a greater burden of disease, and reduced life expectancy (Smylie & Firestone, 2016). In addition, Indigenous peoples are significantly overrepresented in the Canadian criminal justice system (RCAP, 1996, as cited in Government of Canada, 2023). Despite all of these atrocities and outcomes, Indigenous peoples are reclaiming their rights and reconnecting to their cultural roots.





2.4 Reconciliation and Looking to the Future

In more recent decades, there is increased awareness about colonization and its ongoing effects on Indigenous peoples. These efforts began with the establishment of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in 1990, whose mandate was to study the evolution of the relationship between Indigenous peoples, the government of Canada, and Canadian society as a whole (Doerr, 2006). The Commission released a five-volume report in 1996 that ultimately noted that a complete restructuring of the relationship between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous peoples in Canada is needed (Doerr, 2006); the findings of the Commission's report have informed this one.

In 2008, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established as part of the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement. The Commission was established to guide Canadians through the difficult facts of the residential school system, and to "lay the foundation for lasting reconciliation across Canada" (Moran, 2015, para. 1). The Commission conducted community hearings across the country to hear from Indigenous peoples directly. A six-volume final report documents the experiences of Indigenous peoples and identifies 94 Calls to Action to advance the process of reconciliation was released in 2015; the findings of the Commission's report have also informed this one. .

While there has been a recent focus, including efforts and actions on reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, many Indigenous communities, including Marten Falls First Nation, continue to experience day-to-day challenges with access to basic human rights including health services, education, personal and community safety, food security, and more. For Marten Falls First Nation, the development of the Community Access Road is an act of reconciliation – it helps to address access to basic rights while providing an opportunity to support Marten Falls First Nation's self-determination and their ability to pursue economic prosperity, social and community well-being and cultural continuity.



03

Kashechewan First Nation

The information presented in this section of the report is based on the Proponent's current understanding of Kashechewan First Nation's rights and interests in relation to the study areas for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests impact assessment.

The information in this section of the report is from secondary sources given that at the time of writing, limited to no information on Kashechewan First Nation's rights and interests had been provided to the Proponent. Kashechewan First Nation was invited to participate in the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program; however, at the time of writing this report, the community has not yet provided a Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use report or information. Meetings have also been requested to discuss Kashechewan First Nation's knowledge, rights, and interests. However, at the time of preparing this report, Kashechewan First Nation had not responded to meeting requests.

Imagining Access – Why the Project?

The Project will offer Marten Falls First Nation the opportunity to grow as a community but also be part of the social and economic fabric of the region and country. The Community Access Road will reduce transportation costs for goods and services, making food, gas, and other supplies cheaper. It will help families be together in the community and increase social interactions with other communities. It will also provide a vital connection to emergency, health, and social services.

The objective of the Proponent to share this information with Kashechewan First Nation early in the assessment processes to enable collaboration and discussion. The overarching goal is to enhance the Project Team's understanding of Kashechewan First Nation Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests in relation to the proposed Project.



3.1 Community Profile

Kashechewan First Nation is an Omushkegowuk community located within the Hudson Bay Lowlands along the *Kistachowan Sipi* (Albany River) (**Figure 3-1**). In English, *Kashechewan* translates to "where the water flows fast" (Talaga, 2019). In the 1950s, the Fort Albany 67 reserve was divided into two communities – Kashechewan First Nation and Fort Albany First Nation, due to religious differences (Five Nations Energy Inc., 2012). The Anglicans formed the community of Kashechewan First Nation and the Roman Catholics remained in Fort Albany First Nation. The community of Kashechewan First Nation is located on the northern shore of the Albany River and is 12 km away from Fort Albany First Nation, which is located on the south shore of the Albany River (Talaga, 2019).

It is important to note that the purpose of this preliminary existing conditions report, is to develop an understanding of where Kashechewan First Nation is using the lands, waters, and resources for traditional purposes. This is not an assessment of potential impacts to Aboriginal and /or Treaty Rights. The assessment on potential impacts will be completed in future stages of the Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment.

The Kashechewan First Nation and Fort Albany First Nation are collectively referred to as 'Albany' in the Indigenous Services Canada First Nation Profile. As of September 2023, Kashechewan First Nation and Fort Albany First Nation has 5,425 registered members. Of these, 3,238 (60%) live on reserve in the community, and the remaining 2,187 (40%) live elsewhere (Government of Canada, 2021b).



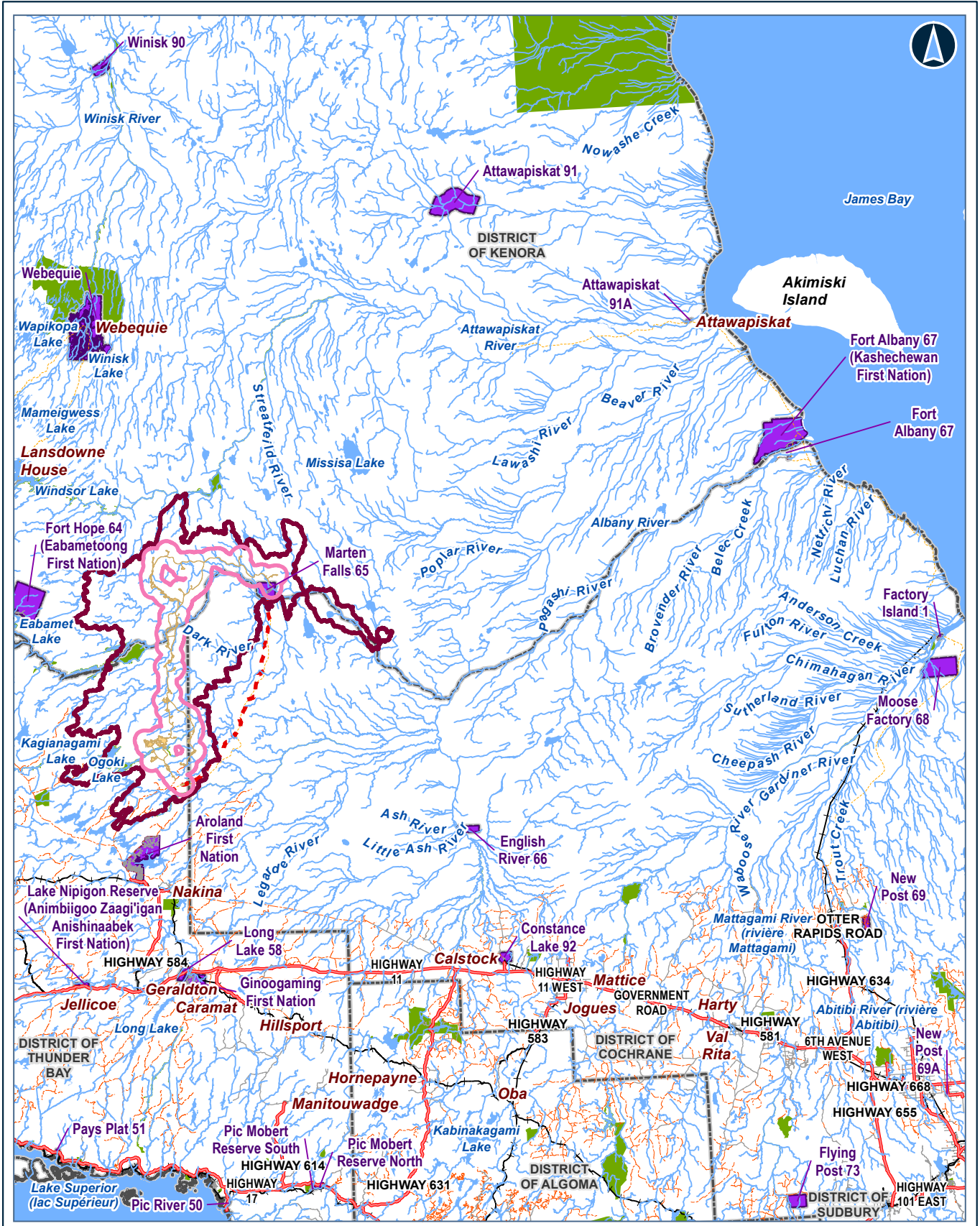
Kashechewan First Nation is a remote, coastal, fly-in community, accessible only by plane year-round. The community depends on air transportation and limited shipping by barge for goods and travel in the summer months. In the winter, the community is connected to other First Nation communities and towns on the James Bay coast by winter roads that are seasonally constructed, including Attawapiskat First Nation, Moosonee First Nation, and Moose Factory First Nation (Bowie, 2008; Hori, 2016).

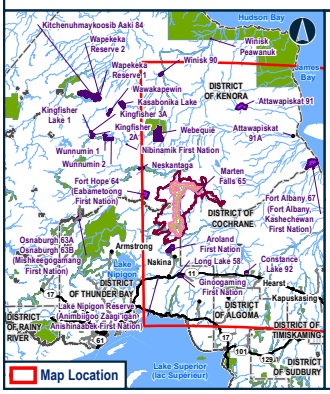
The remote nature of the community means that the cost of living, goods, and air travel out of the community to access services can be very high. At the same time, because of the isolated nature of the community, traditional activities and lifeways have remained a very important part of life (Hookimaw-Witt, 1997; Wakenagun, 1999, as cited in Bowie, 2008).

Kashechewan First Nation is prone to flooding from the Albany River. Since 2004, and consecutively from 2004 to 2008 and 2012 to 2019, the community has been evacuated fourteen times. The evacuations were due to the potential failure of the dike that surrounds the community, actual flooding events, and /or potential flood risk. The flooding frequently impacts traditional harvesting and hunting, and the local economy (Khalafzai et al., 2021).

Sections 3.1.1 to **3.1.5** provide information about Kashechewan First Nation's pre- and post-contact history, reserve lands, language, and governance.







Legend

- First Nation Reserve
- ATRI Local Study Area
- ATRI Regional Study Area
- Project Development Area

General Features

- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Service Road
- Alleyway
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Kashechewan First Nation
Area of Interest

0 10 20 40 60 80
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 3-1

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3.1.1 Pre-Contact History

Before the fur trade, the territory around the settlement of Fort Albany was part of the regional economy where Cree people harvested and preserved food and camped together. Cree people came to a lake on the mainland to harvest berries and fish and spend time in the fall and spring in goose camps in the immediate area of the present settlement (Russell, 2013). Individuals had valuable roles in the social structure, regardless of age and physical stature. The care of individuals within the collective society was a community responsibility (Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, 1993).

Anthropologists and historians surmise that prior to the fur trade, the Cree people lived by trapping, hunting, and fishing according to an established seasonal cycle. They lived in semi-permanent lodges made of animal skin and bark, and travelled by toboggan and snowshoes in the winter months. They travelled by canoe and by larger boats when open water allowed (Reimer & Chartrand, 2005).

Social organization were formed by family ties, and people would travel together in small groups of families (Honigmann, 1961; Reimer & Chartrand, 2005). These small groups were held together by kin bonds, and were informally led by a male based on his age and wisdom. These small groups were linked through marriage ties, and larger groups were comprised of 15 or so families. Each large group of families occupied a specific river drainage (Honigmann, 1961).

A more comprehensive overview of the pre-contact context, including seasonal lifeways, culture and worldview, learning and knowledge building, governance and legal principles, and resource management and stewardship, is provided in **Section 2.1**.



3.1.2 Post-Contact History

The fur trade began in the region in the 1680s. In 1683, the name Fort Albany was given to the trading post established by the Hudson's Bay Company sometime between 1674 and 1678, on the south shore of Albany island, at the mouth of the Albany River (Kenyon, 1986, as cited in Russell, 1998; Wallace, 1948, as cited in Bélanger, 2005). In addition to Fort Charles and Moose Factory, Fort Albany was one of the first trading posts in North America (Russell, 1998). By 1682, Fort Albany was the busiest post due to its coastal location and a better selection of goods compared to the inland posts. This solidified the decision to expand operations at Fort Albany and make it the governor's residence. Fort Albany was the most active and prosperous post for the English fur trade between 1701 and 1715 (Russell, 1998).

In 1686, the Fort Albany post was taken by the French and renamed Fort Ste. Anne, until it was retaken by the English in 1689. The post was taken again by the French in 1692, the English in 1693, and the French in 1695. In 1696, Fort Albany was surrendered to the English (Bélanger, 2005).

The existing regional economy proved important as the Hudson's Bay Company depended on the skills of Cree people for procuring resources, while Cree people adapted settler goods for their own purposes. The trading post at Fort Albany supported a mixed regional economy that included pathways for travel between other trading and harvesting areas. The settlement was the regional location for international economy (Russell, 2013). The Final Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples describes local linkages serving as meaningful context throughout the north (Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996, p. 400, as cited in Russell, 2013, p. 136):

> The Northern Aboriginal community is not just a collection of buildings. It extends beyond dwelling places to include land for fishing, gathering, visiting, trapping, hunting, and memorable places where important events occurred. Northern Aboriginal peoples' tenure in the settled communities of today is relatively recent; they have lived in more mobile, family-centered communities for centuries. In modern times, the attachment to the land and the strong sense of collectivity remains.



In 1892, Roman Catholic missionaries set up a residence alongside the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Albany trading post. Similar to the traders, the missionaries participated in a mixed economy; however, the missionaries envisioned a town, and created a new settlement in 1903 for Catholic Cree people (Cummins, 1990; Russell, 2013). A residential school was opened and run by the Grey Nuns. Over the next 70 years, the residential school building and subsequent infrastructure including the school, hospital, residences, small hydroelectric dam, and town services were managed by the Catholic mission (Russell, 1998). This has been perceived as an attempt to control the Cree people through residential education, religious evangelism, and its own economy. However, the Cree culture and language persisted, as the Fort Albany settlement had developed its own economic, social, cultural, and political ties within the region, and national and international interests (Cummins, 1990; Russell, 2013). In 1932, The Roman Catholics relocated their mission to the mainland due to flooding risks. This move separated the Roman Catholic and Anglican missions. The Anglican Mission remained in the existing Kashechewan First Nation location (Russell, 1998).

- More recently, Kashechewan First Nation has faced significant infrastructure and services issues:
- In 1992, the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation prepared a comprehensive study on housing and infrastructure for Kashechewan First Nation which concluded that the community would require a five-year construction program, and $32 million in capital expenditures to bring the existing housing renovations backlog, new housing, and associated infrastructure to acceptable levels (Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, 1993).
- In 1997, Ontario Hydro undertook a review of the ring dyke and identified several design and construction deficiencies and recommendations for remedial work and investigation were put forth. As of 2006, no action had been taken (Pope, 2006), and at the time of writing this report, is it unknown if any remediation has occurred. Flooding continues to be a significant threat to the community.
- Kashechewan First Nation community members residing in the southwestern James Bay region near the Albany River have been evacuated 14 times, due to flooding, or flooding risk due to potential failure of the dyke (Khalafzai, 2023). In 2007, $200 million was promised to rebuild the community in its current location. However, most of those funds were spent on evacuations during the flood season (White, 2023). Kashechewan First Nation has engaged with the Federal government about moving off the flood plain for almost 20 years. In 2006, $500 million was promised to Kashechewan First Nation from the Federal government to move the flood prone community to higher ground. However, this plan was found to be too expensive and the plan was abandoned when a new government assumed power (White, 2023). An agreement was reached in 2019 to relocate the community to higher ground by 2029. In 2020, negotiations where paused when the Federal government indicated that



Fort Albany First Nation is required to authorize the move. A path forward for both communities is yet to be determined, as they continue to share the Fort Albany 67 reserve. According to Chief Gaius Wesley, rebuilding, including major upgrades to the dyke system, would now likely cost about the same as moving to a new location, in the range of $1 billion (White, 2023).

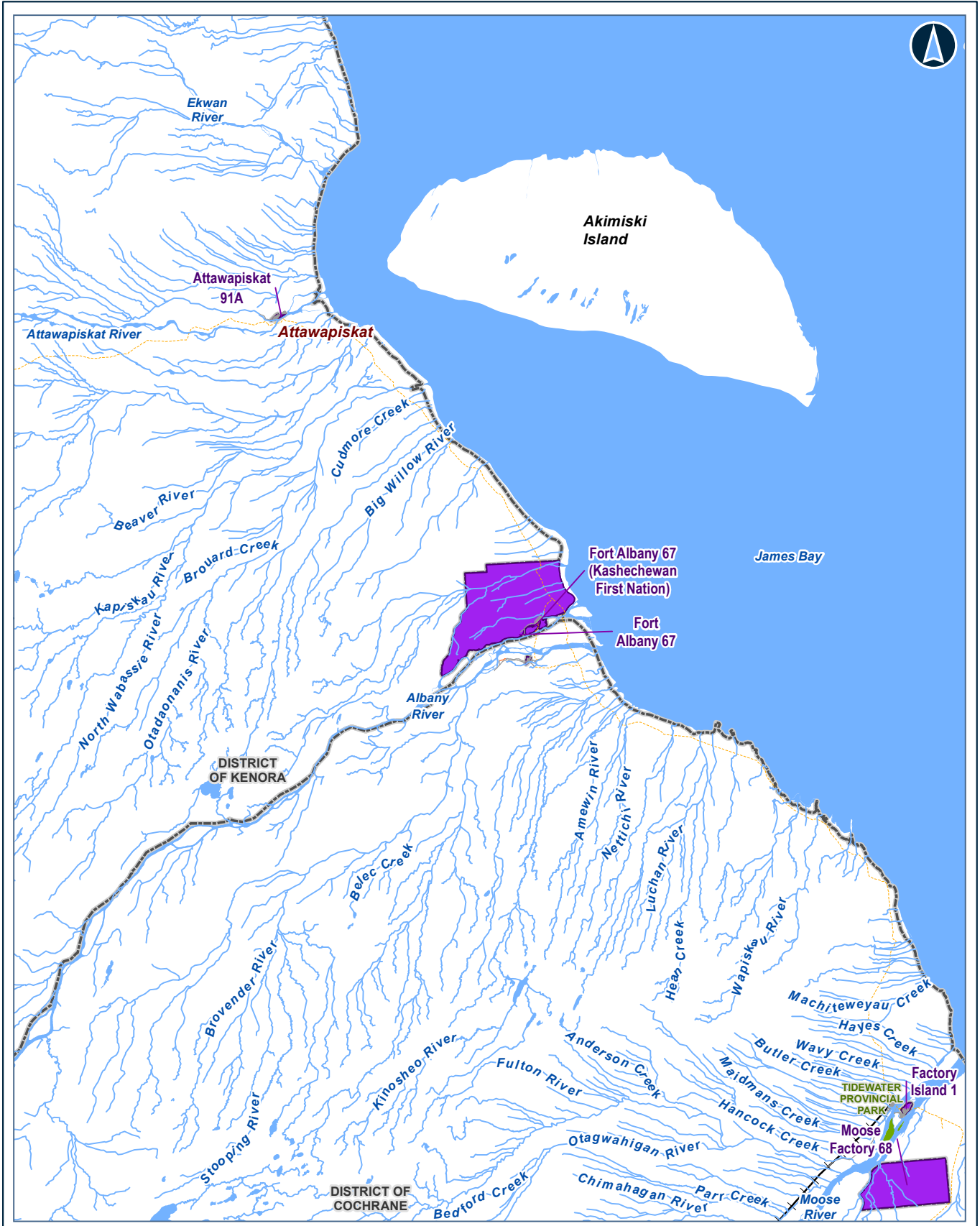
- Kashechewan First Nation frequently experiences poor water quality. In October 2005, *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) was discovered in the drinking water, resulting in the evacuation of ill community members and the worsening of pre-existing skin ailments. The Government of Canada suggested applying a coagulating agent and increasing chlorine to the water to "shock levels" (Pol, 2020). Kashechewan First Nation's approach to the event was to relocate to a bigger community to address the other contributing factors such as overcrowding, continuous boil-water advisories, etc. (Pol, 2020). At the time of writing this report, it was unclear what, if anything, had been done about the poor water quality.
- As of 2006, there were four nurses providing some services at the Health Clinic in Kashechewan First Nation. The minimum number of nurses required to provide the full range of services is seven, and a full complement is twelve. Health care within the coastal First Nation communities, particularly Kashechewan First Nation, was continuing to deteriorate (Pope, 2006).
- In 2006, Nishnawbe Aski Police Service provided police services for Kashechewan First Nation. During August and September, there was one resident police officer and one additional officer from outside the community who was occasionally present. There were numerous complaints of lack of response on weekends and in the evenings. Kashechewan First Nation experienced problems with reckless driving, vandalism, and other out of control conducts (Pope, 2006).

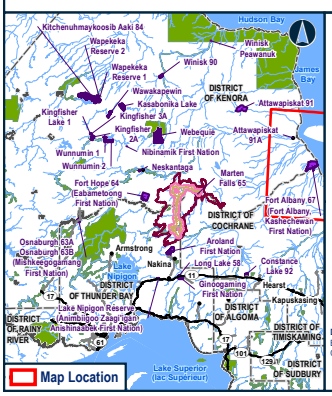
A more comprehensive overview of the post-contact context, including the fur trade, early legislation and policy and associated impacts on Indigenous peoples, the numbered treaties established in the region, perspectives on Aboriginal Rights, and legislative developments that have governed natural resource and land use, is provided in **Section 2.2**.



3.1.3 Reserve Lands

Kashechewan First Nation has one reserve, Fort Albany 67, on the north bank of the Albany River, approximately 15 km upstream from James Bay (**Figure 3-1**). The reserve is 3645.70 ha in size (Government of Canada, 2021c).





Legend

- First Nation Reserve
- ATRI Local Study Area
- ATRI Regional Study Area
- Project Development Area

General Features

- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park

Data Source:
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DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Kashechewan First Nation Reserve Lands

0 5 10 20 30
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2023	1:800,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 3-2

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3.1.4 Language

Kashechewan First Nation is a Swampy Cree (l-dialect) speaking community (Spence & Literacy Ontario, 1996).

According to the 2016 Census (Government of Canada, 2021d):

- Approximately 79% of the population has knowledge of the Cree language;
- Approximately 74% of the population reported Cree as their mother tongue; and,
- Approximately 67% of the population speak Cree at home.

3.1.5 Governance

Kashechewan First Nation is a signatory to Treaty 9. See **Section 2.2.5.2** for more information on Treaty 9.

Kashechewan First Nation has a Custom Electoral System. Leadership includes a Chief, Deputy Chief, and seven Councillors (Government of Canada, 2021e). The election cycle is every 3 years.

Kashechewan First Nation is affiliated with the Mushkegowuk Council, and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation also represents them as a signatory of Treaty 9 (Bowie, 2008).



3.2 Understanding of Rights & Interests in Relation to the Project

Section 3.2.1 and **3.2.2** describe the current understanding of Kashechewan First Nation's Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests in relation to the proposed Project. As noted in **Section 3.0**, this understanding was developed based on a comprehensive literature review of publicly available sources of information given that at the time of writing, no information on Kashechewan First Nation's rights and interests had been provided to the Proponent.

3.2.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Relevant to the Project

It is anticipated that Kashechewan First Nation asserts its Treaty 9 and Section 35 rights.

According to the Mushkegowuk Council's Declaration of Rights and Responsibilities (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.), the following rights and responsibilities apply to Omushkego communities:

- Responsibility to maintain spiritual values, language, traditions, and culture;
- Right to be self-governing;
- Responsibility to ensure all Omushkego citizens have the opportunity for an appropriate standard of living;
- Responsibility to be guardians of the lands and resources;
- Right to live on the land of Omushkego ancestors;
- The rights to harvest and develop on the land;
- Responsibility to ensure that Omushkego citizens share in the wealth of the land;
- Responsibility to be clear with the federal and provincial governments about Omushkego understanding of the treaties;
- Right to have the spirit and intent of the treaties and agreements that affect Omushkego people to be honoured; and,
- Right to full recognition of Omushkego laws.

As a member of the Mushkegowuk Council, it is likely that these rights and responsibilities may also be declared by Kashechewan First Nation.

According to the Declaration of Nishnawbe-Aski (The People and the Land), the following rights apply to Nishnawbe-Aski Nation communities (NAN, 1977):

- The right to receive compensation for our exploited natural resources;
- The right to receive compensation for the destruction and abrogation of our hunting, fishing and gathering rights;
- The right to renegotiate our Treaty as understood by our people, land and resources; and,
- The right to approach other world nations to further the aims of the Cree and Ojibway Nations of Treaty No. 9.

As a member of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation, it is likely that these rights may also be declared by Kashechewan First Nation.

At a minimum, it is assumed that Kashechewan First Nation Aboriginal and / or Treaty rights related to the proposed Project include the right to hunt, trap, fish, and gather materials that are of importance to Kashechewan First Nation cultural traditions and lifeways, as well as the right to cultural continuity and wellbeing (ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions). These rights are considered Valued Components, which means that they are important elements of Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights that have the potential to be affected by the proposed Project. The potential impacts of the proposed Project on these Valued Components / rights will be assessed in the future.

General information on Kashechewan First Nation's use of lands, waters, and resource for traditional purposes is presented in **Section 3.4**. Information on the Proponent's understanding of Kashechewan First Nation's use of lands, waters, and resources for traditional purposes in relation to the proposed Project is presented in **Section 3.5**.

General perspectives on the cultural continuity and wellbeing of Kashechewan First Nation are presented in **Section 3.6**. Information on the Proponent's understanding of what is important for Kashechewan First Nation cultural continuity and wellbeing is presented in **Section 3.7**.





3.2.2 Interests Related to the Project

The information presented is largely based one secondary sources of information (although other sources have been used and referenced throughout):

- Mushkegowuk Council's Comments on the *Draft Guidelines for the Conduct of a Comprehensive Study and the Preparation of a Draft Comprehensive Study Report: Victor Diamond Project* (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.); and,
- Kashechewan First Nation's website *Kashechewan Cree First Nation* (2022).

It is anticipated that Kashechewan First Nation's interests in the proposed Project may include:

- Continued ability to practice stewardship of the water, lands, and natural resources (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022);
- Sustainable economic development opportunities that consider the importance of protected areas (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022);
- Continued way of life (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022);
- Resources for effective participation including easy and timely access to all information and documentation that affects and shapes the assessment process (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.);
- How the Project may impact social, cultural, and economic stability of the First Nations (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.);
- Potential impacts on the entire ecosystem of James Bay (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.);
- Infrastructure related to the Project (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.);
- Surface and groundwater and sediment quality (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.);
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.); and,
- Cumulative impacts, especially on wildlife (Mushkegowuk Council, n.d.b.).

These interests will inform the overall Impact Assessment, including the assessment on Kashechewan First Nation Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests.

3.3 Area of Interest

A preliminary Area of Interest has been identified for Kashechewan First Nation, as shown in **Figure 3-3**. The preliminary Area of Interest is intended to identify where Kashechewan First Nation may exercise / hold Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests that are relevant to the proposed Project.

The preliminary Area of Interest is based on two sources of information:

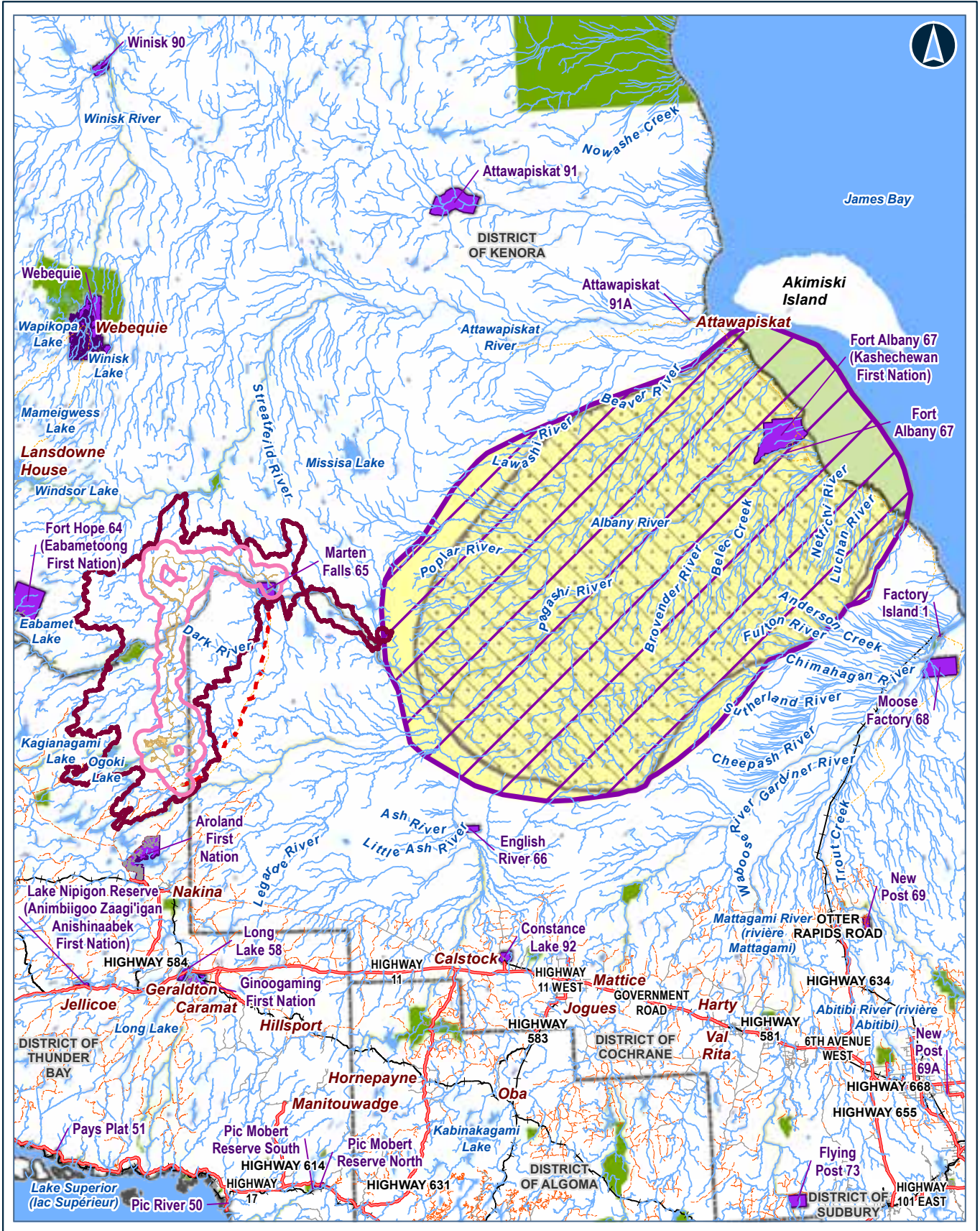
- The Area of Interest for Planning and the Traditional Area identified in the Terms of Reference for a Community Based Land Use Plan, prepared by Kashechewan First Nation and Ontario (KFN & OMNRF, 2017); and,
- A map of Mushkegowuk First Nations' homelands was prepared as part of the ongoing Mushkegowuk-led National Marine Conservation Area Project (Mushkegowuk Council, 2023).

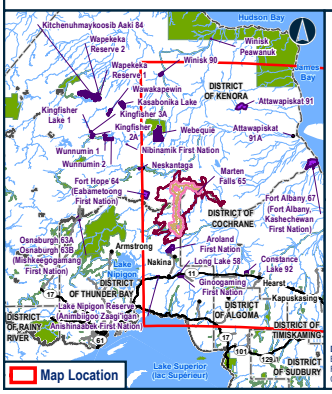
In 2017, Kashechewan First Nation and Ontario delineated an Area of Interest for Planning and Traditional Area, in tandem with the preparation of the Terms of Reference for a Community Based Land Use Plan, under the *Far North Act* (KFN & OMNRF, 2017).

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (2023), notes that an Indigenous community's "long-standing connection to, use of, or occupation of an area is indicative of a community's rights". It is the Proponent's understanding that an Indigenous community can assert an area of interest or traditional territory and that these assertions may consider many factors including, but not limited to, hunting and trapping areas, wildlife migration patterns, travel routes, watersheds, etc. However, these assertions "may not be well understood by all parties, they may raise uncertainty as they lack information, or there may be differing interpretations" (IAAC, 2023). Therefore, it is important to note that for the purposes of identifying a preliminary Area of Interest for the proposed Project, Marten Falls First Nation is strictly presenting information that has been provided by an Indigenous community or has been identified in publicly available data sources. By presenting this information, Marten Falls First Nation is neither validating or confirming information regarding the assertion of areas of interest or traditional territories.

More recently, a map of Mushkegowuk First Nations' homelands was prepared as part of the ongoing Mushkegowuk-led National Marine Conservation Area Project (Mushkegowuk Council, 2023). The homelands of Kashechewan First Nation shown appear to coincide with the Kashechewan First Nation Area of Interest for Planning and Traditional Area.

The Kashechewan First Nation preliminary Area of Interest does not overlap with the Project Development Area and Local Study Area, but it overlaps with a very small area in the eastern extent of the Regional Study Area, as shown in **Figure 3-3**.





Legend

- Preliminary Area of Interest for the Proposed Project
- First Nation Reserve
- ATRI Local Study Area
- ATRI Regional Study Area
- Project Development Area
- Kashechewan First Nation Planning Area Homelands (Community Based Land Use Plan,December 2017)
- Kashechewan First Nation Community Homelands (Mushkegowuk Council Lands and Resources, January 2023)
- Kashechewan First Nation Traditional Area (Community Based Land Use Plan, December 2017)

General Features

- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Service Road
- Alleyway
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- District Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019; Planning and Traditional Area - Kashechewan First Nation and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (December 2017); Community Homelands - Mushkegowuk Council Lands and Resources (January 2023). Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

DRAFT PRELIMINARY DOCUMENT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Kashechewan First Nation
Area of Interest

0 10 20 40 60 80
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2023	1:2,000,000 * when printed 11"x17"
Rev:00	

Figure 3-3

Contains information provided by Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks or by Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (Copyright: Queen's Printer of Ontario 2020), through a Sensitive Data License Agreement. This drawing has been prepared for use of AECOM client and may not be reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM and its client, as required by law or for use by governmental reviewing agencies. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that modifies this drawing without AECOM express written consent. The use of Sensitive Data in this drawing does not constitute an endorsement by the Ministry for this drawing or by AECOM of the Sensitive Data.

3.4 Use of Lands, Waters and Resources for Traditional Purposes



Available information on Kashechewan First Nation land, water, and resource use is presented in **Sections 3.4.1** to **3.4.5**. The information presented in this upfront section is general to Kashechewan First Nation. Information on Kashechewan First Nation land, water, and resource use for traditional purposes in relation to the proposed Project is provided in **Section 3.5**.

The information presented is largely based on three secondary sources of information (although several other supporting sources have been used and referenced throughout):

- Fikret Berkes, Alun Hughes, Peter J. George, Richard J. Preston, Bryan D. Cummins, and John Turner's *The persistence of Aboriginal land use: Fish and wildlife harvest areas in the Hudson and James Bay Lowland, Ontario* (1995) study of contemporary Indigenous land use in northern Ontario;
- Paul Minkin's master's thesis *Cultural Preservation and Self-Determination through Land Use Planning: A Framework for the Fort Albany First Nation* (2008), which relied upon social learning through semi-structured interviews to develop a set of recommendations for community based land use planning; and,
- The master's thesis of Kiethen Sutherland (2017) *Family or Bureaucratic Traplines?: The Registered Trapline System as a Tool of Colonialism In Kashechewan,* which examines the registered trapline system, including during the time periods before and after it was established.

It is important to note the following about the information available on Kashechewan First Nation land, water, and resource use for traditional purposes:

- The most recent information available was collected almost 25 years ago, therefore all information could be considered past use;

- There was no information on present-day land, water, and resource use by Kashechewan First Nation available at the time of writing;
- Information on the role of members within the community (e.g., women, men, elders, youth, people with disabilities) is limited but provided, where possible;
- For the purposes of the future Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment, it is assumed that the general practices and preferences of Kashechewan First Nation community members described in this report are still relevant to the community today;
- Information on the quality and quantity of resources (including volumes harvested) and the frequency, duration, and / or timing of traditional practices is limited or absent; and,
- Information on resource thresholds that the community requires to exercise their rights is limited or absent.

Information on the cumulative effects that may have already interfered with the ability of Kashechewan First Nation to use their lands and resources for traditional purposes is provided in **Sections 2.2** and **2.3**.

Forests are valued for wildlife habitat, ecological services, wood provided, building materials, and fuel (Minkin, 2008). The traditional economy provides the following: meat; fuelwood; berries; income from fur; building materials for bush camps; medicinal plants; raw materials for handcrafts and bush equipment; and, social well-being and cultural value through procurement of items (Berkes et al., 1995).



3.4.1 Hunting and Trapping

Hunters from Kashechewan First Nation stay close to the coast in spring and range more extensively in the fall and winter. Trappers may stay in the bush for over a month at a time (Berkes et al., 1995).

In the fall, hunting is primarily focused along the coastal mudflats for waterfowl (Sutherland, 2017). However, recent regional climate change has resulted in a shift on the migration routes of waterfowl from the coast to inland. The number of birds for both spring and fall that follow traditional coastal migration patterns has declined. The number of decreasing coastal migrations has affected the spring and fall waterfowl hunts and harvesting activities, resulting in negative impacts on the traditional economy and culture of the coastal Cree communities along James Bay and Hudson Bay (Hori, 2016).

In the winter, people will hunt where grouse are available and the area is open to common use. Some trappers will trap wherever they find fur bearing animals. However, there is an ongoing recognition of community-land relationships and this typically happens in the area close to the community (Sutherland, 2017).

Hudsonian godwit frequent the north coast of the Albany River in early fall to feed. Once the tide starts to get high enough in summer, the godwits leave their feeding grounds and people will move inland via boat to hunt the godit (Sutherland, 2017). Animals are trapped on Anderson Island. Some of those animals include marten, weasel, mink, muskrat, fox, skunk, beaver, and squirrel. Trapping is primarily a male activity and lone females only trapped prior to 1955 (Tsuji et al., 2005).

Tsuji and Nieboer (1999) explored changes in land use practices among the Mushkegowuk Cree and found that in more recent times, most animal harvesting activity occurs in the spring and fall when waterfowl are abundant. They also reported a shift in resource use to a greater focus on waterfowl. Reasons for this shift include (Cummins, 1992; Tsuji & Nieboer, 1999):



- Settlement and a greater concentration of communities along the coast (from more inland areas) in the 1950s and 1960;
- Repeated periods of game and furbearer depletion;
- Community population increases;
- Ease of accessing waterfowl; and,
- Participation in the wage economy, requiring shorter harvesting trips more suited to hunting waterfowl compared to moose and caribou, which require much longer hunting trips.

Beaver was an important food source. The decline of beaver following the fur trade period, impacted Kashechewan First Nation people as they had to rely on other sources of meat like mink, weasel, and skunk, during times of hunger, which were not normally part of their diet (Sutherland, 2017).

A summary of wildlife of potential importance to Kashechewan First Nation for hunting and trapping based on Cummins (1992), Minkin (2008), Tam et al., (2013), Sutherland (2017), Tsuji et al. (2005), and Berkes et al. (1995) is provided in **Table 3-1**.



Table 3-1: Wildlife of potential importance to Kashechewan First Nation

Common Name	Oji-Cree Translation	Cree Translation
BIRDS		
Grouse		
Canada goose	nikah	
Ducks	shesheeb	
Hudsonian godwit		
BIG GAME AND FURBEARERS		
Moose	mooz	
Caribou	atik	
Willow ptarmigan		
Deer		
Bear (black, polar)	makwa, makoo	
Lynx	mizhih'bizhiw, piizhoo	
Beaver	amik	
Mink		
Rabbit (snowshoe hare)	wabooze	
Marten (pine)	wabizheshih, wabashtan	
Muskrat	wajaashk	
Fox		
Skunk		
Squirrel		







3.4.2 Fishing

An important harvesting activity for Cree communities is subsistence fishing. According to Hori et al. (2012, as cited in Hori, 2016), there is a report of extreme fish die-offs in 2005, which can be linked to observed regional climate changes which impact specific fish species and specific age classes (further information on this event was not provided). These impacts lead to a reduced food source for communities in the area and may result in food security issues (Hori, 2016). Fish species have been impacted by damming and forestry in the area (Minkin, 2008).

Fish are harvested around the whole perimeter of Anderson Island; however, fishing is concentrated around Anderson's Point and in the channel between the island and the mainland (Yellow Creek) and Anderson Island (Tsuji et al., 2005). Some of the fish species that are harvested include whitefish, pike, suckers, and walleye (Tsuji et al., 2005; Minkin, 2008). Both men and women participate in fishing, with summer being the busiest season for fishing (Tsuji et al., 2005).

A summary of fisheries of potential importance to Kashechewan First Nation based on Berkes et al. (1995) is provided in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: Fisheries of potential importance to Kashechewan First Nation

Common Name	Oji-Cree Translation	Cree Translation
Whitefish	atikameg	
Jackfish (northern pike)	ginozhe	
Suckers		
Walleye		

3.4.3 Berry and Plant Gathering



Written and oral documentation, as well as the botany of the region suggests several ways that gathered vegetation entered onto the Mushkegowuk diet. Labrador tea grew plentifully and was used as a medicine, the peeled roots of large tamarack trees were added to the cook pot, and the sweet tasting sap was scraped from the tree and eaten cooked or fresh. Rock Tripe was gathered from rocks and boiled in broths and soups, with foods such as caribou blood, fish, or fish roe. Angelica (wild celery) stalks and leaves were boiled and added to dishes or eaten raw dipped in seal or fish oil. Wapato (arrow-head) is found in the wet marshes of Mushkegowuk lands. Colored fireweed, cattails, wild onions, bulrushes, and the buds of spruce and juniper trees were included in cook pots (Saloway, 2015).

Beginning in the 17th century, gardening was introduced to communities along the Hudson and James Bays by fur traders, missionaries, and government agents, displacing Mushkegowuk gathering of Indigenous plant food (Soloway, 2015). Vegetation plays a vital role in the local diet, economics, spirituality, and traditions and cultures for many northern Indigenous people (Hori, 2016).

The Mushkegowuk region offers a large variety of berries. Historically, berries were picked in the fall in large quantities, and children played a major role in this harvest (Honigmann, 1961). Current practices for food gathering include berry picking and gathering Labrador tea (Minkin, 2008).

On Anderson Island, berries and trees are harvested and plants are collected. Some of the types of berries that are harvested include raspberries, cranberries, mooseberries, gooseberries, blueberries, and ground berries, with cranberries being the most popular berry to harvest. Some of the types of trees that are harvested include spruce, pine, and tamarack. Some of the types of plants that are collected include moss, Labrador tea, grasses, herbs, and rose hips. Summer is the primary season for harvesting berries and collecting plants and winter is the busiest season for harvesting trees (Tsuji et al., 2005).

A summary of berries and plants of potential importance to Kashechewan First Nation based on Cummins (1992), Minkin (2008), Tam et al., (2013), Tsuji et al. (2005), Saloway (2015), and Berkes et al. (1995) is provided in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3: Berries and plants of potential importance to Kashechewan First Nation

Common Name	Oji-Cree Translation	Cree Translation
BERRIES		
Low bush cranberry	maashkiigominan	
Raspberry		
Gooseberry		
Blackberry		
Mooseberry		
Gooseberry		
Ground berry		
OTHER PLANTS		
Labrador tea	kakikebak, kakekaybegoon	
Rock Tripe		
Colored Fireweed		
Cattails		
Bulrushes		
Juniper	kakakiwadaang	
Willow (red)	wiisihkobihmagoon, oshiisigobiminsh	
Wild rose	okinii wabigwanin	
Wild onion		
Tamarack	maaskigwatik / wakinagan	
Poplar (balsam)	maan azaadii	
Spruce (black, white)	shikobaatik, mina'ig	
Stone moss		
Bulrushes		
Wapato		
Dwarf birch		
Trembling aspen		

Common Name	Oji-Cree Translation	Cree Translation
Eriacaceous shrubs		
Cottongrass		
Black crowberry		
Reindeer moss		
Sphagnum moss		
Caribou lichen		
Bearberry		
Dogwood		
Cedar		
Sage		
Sweetgrass		
Rose hips		
Pine		



3.4.4 Travel

Travel routes over great distance and in relatively small areas were traced by Cree people since before the fur trade. Later, connections to missions, hospitals, trading posts, schools, and other buildings were linked to places around and beyond the region. Some of these links continue today, for various reasons like for work and education, and some are in the past like those for the treatment for tuberculosis (Russell, 1998).

The Albany River has been described by community members as the community's highway (Minkin, 2008). In 1730, a total of 118 canoes, carrying people from various locations, came through Fort Albany to trade demonstrating the volume of activity in the region and the large distances travelled. When rivers are flowing, they act as highways for boats to access routes for fishing, trapping, and hunting, plants, medicines, gathering firewood, and to other communities and important cultural sites (Russell, 1998).

The Albany River is an important river for moose hunting, trapping, fishing, trade with other communities, outside tourism, and recreation. Other rivers that are used as travel routes include the Attihamek River and the Pagwa River (Minkin, 2008). People would use the rivers to travel to Ogoki (Post), Constance Lake First Nation, and Hearst (Minkin, 2008). Over the years, damming in the region has impacted river travel on the Albany River in key two ways: physical barriers prevent boat passage upriver and reduced water volumes can make river navigation difficult (Minkin, 2008). The present day extent of river travel, in particular along the Albany River, is unknown.

Until the 1950s, the James Bay communities in the western region were only accessible by dog sled during the winter season and by boat during the summer season until the 1950s. The James Bay Winter Road was built in the early 1950s for the construction of the Mid-Canada Radar Lines. The winter road runs through several muskeg areas, streams, and rivers along the Hudson-James Bay coastline. The road network spans 320 kilometres and connects the remote, coastal communities of Kashechewan First Nation, Fort Albany First Nation, Moose Factory First Nation, and Attawapiskat First Nation to the northern terminus of the Town of Moosonee (Hori et al., 2018).



Since 2007, the construction and maintenance of the James Bay Winter Road, is under the management of Kimesskanemenow Corporation. The road is divided into four sections and each of the four communities (i.e., Kashechewan First Nation Attawapiskat First Nation Fort Albany First Nation, and Moose factory First Nation) take responsibility for each section.

The James Bay Winter Road is a critical route, connecting the western James Bay communities (Hori, 2016; Hori et al., 2018). The cost of services and goods for local residences can be minimized by winter roads, as the cost of shipping goods by barge or air is greater than using ground transportation. Aside from providing the transport of essential goods (e.g., fuel, food, medical supplies, etc.) and heavy machinery, they also serve important cultural and social functions. For example, community members may use the roads to gather for cultural, recreational, or social events, visit family and friends, and see the Elderly in health-care facilities or hospitals (Hori, 2016).

Minownown (No Man's Point), which acts a camp for various seasonal activities is accessed in various ways, depending on the season. In spring and winter, snowmobiles are used to access the camp via the seasonal winter road up to No Man's Point. The preferred route for early winter and late spring is to drive along the coastline. Boast are used to access the camp in the summer and fall (Sutherland, 2017).

3.4.5 Habitation – Village Sites, Camps, and Cabins

Habitation refers to sites and areas where Kashechewan First Nation community members and / or their ancestors have lived, and may include village sites, camp sites and areas, and cabins.

Sutherland (2017) describes their family's spring hunt camp, *Minownown* (No Man's Point), where they would go with their parents, grandparents, and extended family to develop a relationship with the land and learn about living on the land. In the spring, the camp is busy for the goose hunt. In summer and fall, the camp is quieter and depending on the weather conditions, families will go and spend days or weeks at the camp. During this time (summer and fall), gill nets are set up to catch whitefish, and berries are harvested. The camp provided a stop over during winter trapping trips (Sutherland, 2017).

At the time of writing this report, no additional information on habitation was available.



3.5 Understanding of Land, Water and Resource Use for Traditional Purposes in Relation to the Project

Sections 3.5.1 to **3.5.5** describe the current understanding of Kashechewan First Nation's land, water, and resource use for traditional purposes in relation to the proposed Project, and specifically within the Project Development Area, Local Study Area, and / or the Regional Study.

As noted in **Section 3.4**, it is assumed that the practices and preferences of Kashechewan First Nation community members described in this report are still relevant to the community today.

It is important to note that the purpose of this preliminary existing conditions report, is to develop an understanding of where Kashechewan First Nation is using the lands, waters, and resources for traditional purposes. This is not an assessment of potential impacts to Aboriginal and /or Treaty Rights. The assessment on potential impacts will be completed in future stages of the Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment.

The Proponent recognizes that the proposed Project has the potential to influence the exercise of Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights outside of the Regional Study Area. This is particularly relevant in the case of wildlife and water valued components given the movement of these important resources. This lens will be applied in the future stages of the Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment.

The assessment of potential impacts on the use of lands, waters, and resources for traditional purposes will also be informed by the results of other relevant Valued Component assessments (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, fish and fish habitat, etc.). It will also be informed by additional inputs from the Indigenous Knowledge and / or Consultation Programs.



3.5.1 Hunting and Trapping

3.5.1.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information on sites and areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for hunting and trapping in **Section 3.4.1**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Project Development Area, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not exercise these rights within the Project Development Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic hunting may have occurred along the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. It is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not trap along the Albany River based on historical and current trapline systems. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.5.1.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information on sites and areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for hunting and trapping in **Section 3.4.1**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Local Study Area, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not exercise these rights within the Local Study Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic hunting may have occurred along the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. It is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not trap along the Albany River based on historical and current trapline systems. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.



3.5.1.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information on sites and areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for hunting and trapping in **Section 3.4.1**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation overlaps with a very small portion of the eastern extent of the Regional Study Area, it is likely there is a very low potential for hunting and trapping to occur within the Regional Study Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic hunting may have occurred along the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. It is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not trap along the Albany River based on historical and current trapline systems. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.5.2 Fishing

3.5.2.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information on areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for fishing in **Section 3.4.2**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Project Development Area, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not exercise these rights within the Project Development Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic fishing may have occurred on the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.



3.5.2.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information on areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for fishing in **Section 3.4.2**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Local Study Area, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not exercise these rights within the Local Study Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic fishing may have occurred on the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.5.2.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information on areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for fishing in **Section 3.4.2**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation overlaps with a very small portion of the eastern extent of the Regional Study Area, it is likely there is a very low potential for fishing to occur within the Regional Study Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic fishing may have occurred on the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.



3.5.3 Berry and Plant Gathering

3.5.3.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information on areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for fishing in **Section 3.4.3**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Project Development Area, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not exercise these rights within the Project Development Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic berry and plant gathering may have occurred along the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.5.3.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information on areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for fishing in **Section 3.4.3**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Project Development Area, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation does not exercise these rights within the Local Study Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic berry and plant gathering may have occurred along the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.



3.5.3.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information on areas used by Kashechewan First Nation members for fishing in **Section 3.4.3**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation overlaps with a very small portion of the eastern extent of the Regional Study Area, it is likely there is a very low potential for berry and plant gathering to occur within the Regional Study Area. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic berry and plant gathering may have occurred along the Albany River outside of their preliminary Area of Interest. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.



3.5.4 Travel Routes

3.5.4.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information on travel routes used by Kashechewan First Nation members for traditional activities in **Section 3.4.4**, the Albany River has been used as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation), there is a potential that travel routes exist within the Project Development Area. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.5.4.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information on travel routes used by Kashechewan First Nation members for traditional activities in **Section 3.4.4**, the Albany River has been used as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation), there is a potential that travel routes exist within the Local Study Area. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.5.4.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information on travel routes used by Kashechewan First Nation members for traditional activities in **Section 3.4.4**, the Albany River has been used as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation), there is a potential that travel routes exist within the Regional Study Area. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.5.5 Habitation – Village Sites, Camps, and Cabins

3.5.5.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information on habitation sites and areas used by Kashechewan First Nation in **Section 3.4.5**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Project Development Area, it is likely these sites do not occur within the Project Development Area.

3.5.5.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information on habitation sites and areas used by Kashechewan First Nation in **Section 3.4.5**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Local Study Area, it is likely these sites do not occur within the Local Study Area.

3.5.5.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information on habitation sites and areas used by Kashechewan First Nation in **Section 3.4.5**, and given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation overlaps with a very small portion of the eastern extent of the Regional Study Area, there is a very low potential for these sites to occur within the Regional Study Area.



3.6 Understanding of Perspectives on Cultural Continuity and Well-being

Sections 3.1.1 to **3.6.4** provides the available information on Kashechewan First Nation and / or Mushkegowuk Cree perspectives on cultural continuity and wellbeing. The information is general to Kashechewan First Nation and / or the Mushkegowuk Cree. Information on Kashechewan First Nation and / or Mushkegowuk Cree perspectives on cultural continuity and wellbeing in relation to the proposed Project is provided in **Section 3.7**.

The information presented is largely based on two secondary sources of information (although several other supporting sources have been used and referenced throughout):

- Sheila Gruner's doctoral dissertation *Learning, land and life: An institutional ethnography of land use planning and development in a Northern Ontario First Nation* (2012) which examines the relationship between contemporary land use planning and life practices of a remote First Nation community; and,
- Tsuji et al.'s article on *What Is Wellbeing, and What Is Important for Wellbeing? Indigenous Voices from across Canada* (2023) which conceptualizes wellbeing from an Indigenous perspective.





It is assumed that cultural continuity and wellbeing is dependent on several factors that are interrelated:

- **The protection of cultural sites and areas of importance:** Loss of or changes to cultural sites and areas of importance to Kashechewan First Nation have the potential to impact the ability to Kashechewan people to continue their culture and traditions, and their cultural wellbeing as a result;
- **The ability for continued experiences on the land:** Changes to the ability of Kashechewan people to continue their experiences on the land, and the many benefits these experiences provide, have the potential to impact cultural continuity and wellbeing;
- **A sufficient level of lands and resources for traditional use:** The continuation and wellbeing of Kashechewan First Nation culture requires a sufficient level of and access to lands, water, and resources; and,
- **The ability to practice and pass on language and cultural traditions:** Cultural continuity and wellbeing requires that Kashechewan people not only practice their language and cultural traditions, but that they are able to and pass them on to the next generation.

These important factors set the stage for the structure of this section of the report.



3.6.1 Protection of Cultural, Spiritual, and Historical Sites and Areas

Mamawehitowin is a traditional annual gathering held at the Old Fort Albany Post site where, until 1932, the Cree settlement, Anglican and Roman Catholic Mission, and the Hudson's Bay Post were located. The site is a significant historical place. Many people come from various locations to participate in the annual event, including dancers and drummers, and the event requires extensive effort on the part of volunteers (Russell, 1998).

Gatherings were held at "the forks" where the Kenogami River and Kishiichiwan River meet. Relatives would visit, gather, discuss political concerns, renew relationships, and get updated on local news. The Kishiichiwan River also provided a route for travel. In the past, people would travel the river to visit their children at St. Anne's Residential School and travel between the Fort Albany reserve and the place where Constance Lake First Nation was eventually established. During summer break, people would spend time on the Kishiichiwan River, as previous generations had brought them. Other activities on the river included hunting, fishing, swimming, and berry picking (Daigle, 2018).

3.6.2 Continued Experiences on the Land

The ability of Omushkeowug to live and maneuver in life, in ways they should otherwise be able to, can be undermined by institutional and development processes taking hold in the region and impacting the relationship Mushkego Inninowuk have with, and within, their traditional territory (Gruner, 2012). However, according to Gruner (2012), "examining the problem(atic) does not mean simply theorizing an issue or "problem" as a result of experiences of oppression but rather exploring a complex set of institutional relations and processes that shape the experience of people" (p. 103). Some key concerns speak to Indigenous-Settler relations, modes of production, western and Indigenous ways of knowing, governance regimes, and conflicting land ownership, and approaches to development, in addition to, questions of spirituality and language (Gruner, 2012).







In a personal narrative from Alex Metatawabin, in Fort Albany in 1994 (which has been presented here given the historical relationship between the two communities), the domination of First Nation communities from the perspective of political, historical, and economic relations is summarized:

> In the 1600's, the area was reconditioned as a major trading post by strangers from overseas and it was such a success, being in a strategic location, that even today the Northern Store still exists and still retains a profit. However, at the end of fur trade, nothing was left – animal life was depleted, people were lost, nothing had been gained for the people. No profits were received or shared, no infrastructure built or inherited, hence no progress for the people.
> (Russell, 1998, p. 289)

Learning from place has meaningful and concrete community-building consequences. According to Grunner (2012), the intense power of presence that the land exudes can be perceived in materially present ways, including:

Youth who interview peers and elders such that new stories are told and recorded, later to be transcribed, and otherwise unexpressed enthusiasm for the beauty of the land is uttered out loud; English language topographical maps are scribbled over in Cree syllabics, and people gather in community halls to celebrate the sending off or coming home of people from camps and field excursions. It is this learning that was taking place out in the territory, the learning and teaching of history by community members, the assertion of legitimate presence in the area. (p. 251)

As part of a study by Tsuji et al. (2023), a Fort Albany First Nation member (which again has been presented here given the historical relationship between the two communities) identified going out on the land as important to Indigenous identity and mental health:

> For me wellbeing is like trying to look after your mental health, your identity as a native person. So trying to practice your cultural traditions, like going out on the land. So that you can pass it [Cree knowledge] onto the younger generations...So to me to keep that oral tradition. That is the way people were a long time ago. Oral passage of knowledge to young people. So that is how I came to know the things that I know today. That is how it was passed onto me. No books; I didn't go to school. I was with Elders all the time. They just teach me. Sometimes they did not have to say anything. Just by example...that is how I learnt. That is how to be a better person for your whole self to be a whole person. Improve on your wellbeing, you have to work on it. You cannot be pushed into it; it is something you do of your own free will. (p. 7)



3.6.3 Sufficiency of Lands and Resources

The territory has offered refuge and protection of the people from the encroachment of extractive development which continues to intensify over time, while people are excluded from high level decision making. The ways people are in relation to the land are changing as the landscape changes in relation to development in the region (Grunner, 2012).

At a conference hosted by the Mushkegowuk Council (2010), a member of Kashechewan First Nation discussed the impacts of development on his community and the community of Fort Albany. In a personal narrative, "he stated now there is talk of putting 150 windmills on his trap line along the James Bay Coast. He recalled a story about his brother, the "weekend trapper" finding his traps destroyed when the transmission line was being built at Attawapiskat" (Gruner, 2012, p. 135).

Environmental conditions such as food availability, habitat loss, disturbances caused by weather and humans, and reproduction rates may impact the natural fluctuations of wildlife population (Hori, 2016). Because traditional Cree people may remain dependant on harvesting activities, wildlife and vegetation health may be used as local indicators (Hori, 2016). According to Tsuji et al., (2023), "inherent obligations of Indigenous peoples to the environment manifest themselves in the terms they use for sustainability. For instance, 'environmental and cultural thresholds,' 'carrying capacity,' and 'cumulative effects' (or 'cumulative impacts')" (p. 23).

Water, the protection of water, and connections to the land and water in relation to well-being and identity, is of great importance. According to the First Nation Fisheries Council, as cited in Tsuji et al. (2023):

from an Indigenous perspective, the ability to travel by water to access fishing areas is inextricably linked to the health of those waters. Activities that impact navigation and the ability to fish have cascading effects that reverberate through a community: impacting the spirit of the water; the ability of the water to support aquatic and terrestrial species, including plants that are harvested or used in traditional activities; travel through First Nations' territories; the ability to pass along cultural and ecological knowledge accumulated over generations; and undermining trading and family relationships among First Nations... and otherwise use water. (p. 12).



3.6.4 Ability to Practice and Transmit Cultural Traditions



Cree culture, at the core, is traditionally based on land stewardship activities, ethics, and skills. The confidence of a community is strengthened by leadership in resource management (Berkes et al., 1995). Traditionally, when men were out hunting (i.e., absent from the home), the power of decision making in the camp and / or the home would lie with the women. Problems would be solved by grandmothers and mothers, solidifying the basis of power of women within society. Women played and continue to play an important role in the community. Men and women area measured by their contributions to the whole and the need for survival, rather than the values placed on gender roles (Hookimaw-Witt, 2006).

Kashechewan First Nation's spirituality and holistic well-being is deeply rooted in Cree culture through language, kinship, history, and traditional governance practices, (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022). Cultural skills are inherited through building, art, and harvesting (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022). Some cultural activities include community powwows, round dances, ceremonies, and land-based healing, gathering, and activities (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022). Traditionally cooking wild meat is important to Kashechewan First Nation, as it has been the main dish over centuries (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022). Traditional skills include trapping, fishing, hunting, carving, tamarack making, log building, incorporating natural resources, teaching, and medicine (Kashechewan First Nation, 2022).

Mushkegowuk communities continue to engage their youth in learning about their way of life and their territory. Approaches to formal and non-formal education reflect practices that are specific to them and not necessarily represented in text as there is a strong oral tradition. Mushkegowuk must grapple with two distinct forms of relating to the world passed on by Elders, parents, knowledge holders in the community, and those brought in via dominant development, forced assimilation, institutional education, and other texts that shape the everyday lives of people (Gruner, 2012). Further amplified by the impending sense of development in the area, people consider both the potential job opportunities that are needed in tandem with the desire to make sure the Mushkegowuk way of life, the rivers, and the lands are available to future generations (Gruner, 2012).

Cultural learning is rooted in various practices, one of those being through productive practices including: events that are highly social (e.g., hunting and preparing geese and moose for special events or to be gifted to families) (Metatawabin, 2008, as cited in Gruner, 2012); strong oral traditions (e.g., passing on stories) (Bird, 2005, 2007, as cited in Gruner, 2012); teaching youth about working in sustainable logging (e.g., gathering fallen trees for lumber, buildings, or furniture) (Russel, 2007, as cited in Gruner, 2012); spending time developing and discussing programs for activities, cultural camps, and celebrations. Further, cultural learnings can be rooted in educational activities and university supported and locally-driven research that involve a revitalization of Mushkegowuk lived experience and history in the broader territory (Gruner, 2012).

The practice of *Shabatowan* (traditional *Inninowuk* way of life) provided a framework for teaching, organizing, and governing as is set out the protocols related to meaningful cultural practices (e.g., protocols for marriage, birth and burial, gender roles and practices, hunting, gathering, spiritual ritual, gift giving, etc.). *Shabatowan* was passed on through oral transmission unfolding within a specific productive and reproductive practice that depended on the language and norms that served to coordinate the people living within the territories. Further, *Shabatowan* and the associated *Inninowuk* cultural norms and rules could be interpreted as historically derived policies for organizing people in the territories according to the laws of human-nature interactions (Gruner, 2012).

Place naming speaks to governance and authority and original names orient local people to an Indigenous history. Indigenous names have been largely lost to English via colonial mapping and the continued inattention to the histories of Indigenous Peoples (Gruner, 2012). When Indigenous groups refer to the land, references are made in the entire context of their Indigenous homelands, as defined by them, and not just reserve lands (Tsuji et al., 2023).



3.7 Understanding of Cultural Continuity and Wellbeing in Relation to the Project Area

Sections 3.7.1 to **3.7.4** describe the current understanding of Kashechewan First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing factors in relation to the proposed Project. It is expected that these factors will form the foundation for the assessment on Kashechewan First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing.

It is recognized that Kashechewan First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing is closely related to land, water, and resource use for traditional purposes. As noted in **Section 3.5**, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation's land, water, and resource use for traditional purposes does not occur within the Project Development Area and Local Study Area for the assessment. Further, it is likely that Kashechewan First Nation's land, water and resource use for traditional purposes is very low within the Regional Study Area (eastern extent) given the small area of overlap with the preliminary Area of Interest. However, as noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation). As such, there is a potential that opportunistic hunting, fishing, and berry and plant gathering for traditional purposes may have occurred along the Albany River outside of Kashechewan First Nation's preliminary Area of Interest.



It is important to note that the purpose of this preliminary existing conditions report, is to develop an understanding of what is important for Kashechewan First Nation cultural continuity and wellbeing. This is not an assessment of potential impacts to Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights. The assessment on potential impacts will be completed in future stages of the Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment.

The assessment of potential impacts on Cultural Continuity and Wellbeing will also be informed by the results of other relevant Valued Component assessments (e.g., visual, noise, air etc.). It will also be informed by additional inputs from the Indigenous Knowledge and / or Consultation Programs.

3.7.1 Protection of Cultural, Spiritual, and Historical Sites and Areas

As noted in **Section 3.5.5**, there is no information available on the specific locations of cultural sites and areas of potential importance to Kashechewan First Nation in relation to the proposed Project.

It is likely that the protection of waterways is important to Kashechewan First Nation for the protection of cultural areas, and for cultural continuity and wellbeing. This lens will be applied to the assessment on Kashechewan First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing.

Sections 3.7.1.1 to 3.7.1.3 provide an overview of cultural, spiritual, and historical sites and areas in relation to the Project Development Area and the Local and Regional Study Areas.

3.7.1.1 Project Development Area

As noted in **Section 3.6.1**, there is no available information on specific locations of spiritual, cultural, and historical sites of importance to Kashechewan First Nation. Further, given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Project Development, it is likely that these sites do not occur within the Project Development Area.

As noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation) and is considered culturally important (**Section 3.6.1**). As such, there is a potential that spiritual, cultural, and historical sites and areas may exist along this travel route within the Project Development Area. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.7.1.2 Local Study Area

As noted in **Section 3.6.1**, there is no available information on specific locations of spiritual, cultural, and historical sites of importance to Kashechewan First Nation. Further, given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation does not overlap with the Local Study Area, it is likely that these sites do not occur within the Local Study Area.

As noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation) and is considered culturally important (**Section 3.6.1**). As such, there is a potential that spiritual, cultural, and historical sites and areas may exist along this travel route within the Local Study Area. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.



3.7.1.3 Regional Study Area

As noted in **Section 3.6.1**, there is no available information on specific locations of spiritual, cultural, and historical sites of importance to Kashechewan First Nation. Further, given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Kashechewan First Nation overlaps with a very small portion of the eastern extent of the Regional Study Area, it is likely that there is a very low potential for these sites to occur within the Regional Study Area.

As noted in **Section 3.4.4**, Kashechewan First Nation has historically used the Albany River as a travel route to Ogoki Post (Marten Falls First Nation) and is considered culturally important (**Section 3.6.1**). As such, there is a potential that spiritual, cultural, and historical sites and areas may exist along this travel route within the Regional Study Area. The present-day use of the Albany River by Kashechewan First Nation for travel to Ogoki Post (Marten Fall First Nation) needs to be confirmed.

3.7.2 Continued Experiences on the Land

Based on the information available and presented in **Section 3.6.2**, it is assumed that the following is important to Kashechewan First Nation for the continued experiences on the land, and for cultural continuity and wellbeing:

- Access to quiet and undisturbed areas of solitude for peaceful and calming experiences on the land;
- Connection to the landscape by being able to access preferred and ancestral sites and locations, including family harvesting sites and areas, for cultural practices; and,
- Being able to maintain community and kinship ties and values through community social traditions like the spring goose hunt and cultural traditions like sharing meat.

This lens will be applied to the assessment on Kashechewan First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing.



3.7.3 Sufficiency of Lands, Waters, and Resources

Based on the information available and presented in **Section 3.6.3**, it is assumed that the following is important to Kashechewan First Nation and for cultural continuity and wellbeing, and for the ability of Kashechewan people to honour their role as custodians of their lands:

- A sufficient level and quality of lands, waters, and resources, as well as access to these resources; and,
- Being able to practice traditional land governance.

This lens will be applied to the assessment on Kashechewan First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing.

3.7.4 Ability to Practice and Transmit Cultural Traditions

Based on the information available and presented in **Section 3.6.4**, it is assumed that the following is important to Kashechewan First Nation for the continued practice and transmission of cultural traditions:

- Being able to have intergenerational experiences on the land to practice language and traditions;
- Being able to practice cultural traditions in the preferred way (i.e., preferred resources and methods in the preferred times of year); and,
- Being able to have continued access to and use of important teaching sites and areas, including place names and sites and areas of importance based on oral history.

This lens will be applied to the assessment on Kashechewan First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing.





04

Next Steps



The Marten Falls First Nation Project Team invites you to share your feedback and comments on the information contained in this preliminary draft report. We welcome any additional information you would like to share with us. If there are additional sources of information you would like us to include for this report, we welcome you sending this information. We are available to meet at your earliest convenience to further discuss the information found in this report. To arrange a time to meet and/or to provide comments or share additional information, please contact:

Bob Baxter, Marten Falls First Nation Community Advisor
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]

Lawrence Baxter, Marten Falls First Nation Community Advisor
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]

Qasim Sadique, Project Director
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]

Andrea Nokleby, Project Consultant
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]



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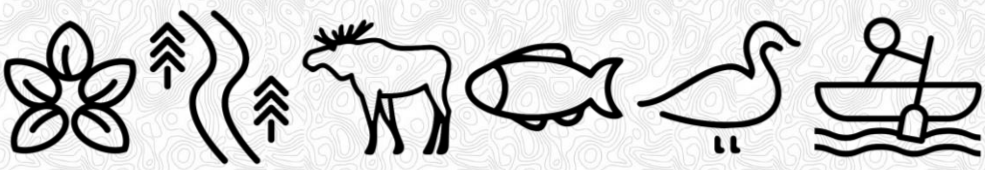
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Progress Report 4: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Milestone

January 2026



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Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ATRI	Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests
ATRI: Draft IA Report	Community-specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report
ATRI: Final IA Report	Community-specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Final Impact Assessment Report
EA / IS	Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
E-blast	Electronic newsletter
GBA Plus	Gender Based Analysis Plus
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MFFN	Marten Falls First Nation
NoC	Notice of Commencement
NRL	Northern Road Link
PIC	Public Information Centre
RoCE	Record of Consultation and Engagement
The Agency	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
The Assessment Process	The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment
ToR	Terms of Reference
WSR	Webequie Supply Road

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Milestone #4 Progress Report is the last of four consultation and engagement reports that collectively make up the Record of Consultation and Engagement (RoCE) for Indigenous Communities, as part of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road's Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS).

A RoCE for Interested Persons and a RoCE for Government Agencies are also included in the Final EA / IS. Additionally, a Cumulative Effects Consultation Report has also been prepared[1]. All RoCEs are part of Appendix X of the Final EA / IS.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the four milestone reports and their respective date ranges; each of Milestones #1 through #3 Progress Reports have been previously released to individual Indigenous communities for review and comment. While a separate Milestone #4 Progress Report was not mandated, its inclusion reflects MFFN's commitment to transparency and meaningful consultation and engagement.

1. A Cumulative Effects Consultation Report was an additional requirement as part of the Terms of Reference approval.

Figure 1-1: The Record of Consultation and Engagement for Indigenous Communities



The reporting time period of Milestone #4 Progress Report begins on August 1, 2024, the day after the third milestone (Identification of Preferred Alternatives) concluded, and ends September 5, 2025.

This report documents all communications, consultation, and engagement activities during this time period, including efforts related to the preparation and release of the Draft EA / IS in support of the Final EA / IS submission.

The September 5, 2025, end date for this reporting period marked the conclusion of the Draft EA / IS review phase and accommodated extension requests from Indigenous communities and government agencies for submitting formal comments on the Draft EA / IS; the original submission date of June 23, 2025, provided Indigenous communities four months to provide feedback and with the extension a total of six and a half months was provided.

Outreach conducted after September 5, 2025, is reflected in Section 11 “We Listened” of the Final EA / IS, and feedback provided after this date may also appear in Appendix C, Feedback and Response Log, of the Final EA / IS. Accepting feedback on the Draft EA / IS up to September 5, 2025, accommodated extension requests and helped ensure that the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team had sufficient time to review, analyze, and respond to comments received on the Draft EA / IS. This approach allowed feedback to be thoughtfully and accurately documented and incorporated, where appropriate, into the Final EA / IS.

While the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team worked to include as much feedback as possible received after September 5, 2025, into the Final EA / IS, incorporation depended on when comments were received and the complexity of the issues raised. Indigenous communities have an opportunity to comment on the Final EA / IS and raise any outstanding or additional feedback at that time.

1.1.1 Major Consultation and Engagement Initiatives and Feedback

The reporting period for Milestone #4 Progress Report encompassed a broad range of communication, consultation, and engagement initiatives to provide Indigenous communities with meaningful opportunities to participate in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment (Assessment Process), including but not limited to:

- **Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program:** Continued implementation of the IK Program supported the collection and integration of traditional land use and cultural information into the assessment. Several communities provided IK information during this period, which informed Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) and valued component studies.
- **Draft EA / IS:** Released the Draft EA / IS for early review by Indigenous communities on February 19, 2026, including plain language summaries in multiple languages and an Assessment Summary Package. Meetings, webinars, and Public Information Centre (PIC) #6 were also hosted to support understanding and encourage feedback during the Indigenous review period. More details on the Draft EA / IS are provided in **Section 1.1.2**.
- **Community Well-Being Report:** This report, focusing on socio-economic conditions, health, and cultural considerations, was advanced and shared with communities for review and feedback on April 10, 2025.
- **ATRI Work:** Community-specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Reports (ATRI: Draft IA Report) were distributed to communities between June 10 to July 11, 2025, for comment, reflecting both publicly available information and ATRI / IK provided to date by Indigenous communities.

- **Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo:** Hosted in Thunder Bay and Timmins in February 2025, this forum brought together Indigenous communities, provincial representatives, and project teams for the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road, and Northern Road Link. This event featured project overviews, panel discussions, and breakout sessions in an expo-style format to encourage dialogue on cumulative effects, ATRI considerations, and community priorities. Private breakout sessions were offered to Indigenous communities to discuss project-specific concerns and provide feedback.
- **Funding Programs:** The Community Capacity Funding Program was introduced in November 2024, to replace the Community Coordinator Program, offering flexible funding to support communities in reviewing the Draft EA / IS and participating in consultation and engagement activities.
- **PIC #6:** Held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton in May 2025, PIC #6 provided updates on the Assessment Process, Cumulative Effects Assessment, and community well-being findings.
- **Webinars and Multimedia:** A series of webinars and videos were delivered on topics such as cumulative effects, valued components, and socio-economic considerations. These were complemented by plain language summaries, translated materials, and monthly E-blasts to make technical information accessible.
- **Band Council Resolution:** MFFN members contributed IK, land and resource use information, and feedback on existing conditions and areas of concern. Community members participated in the evaluation of route alternatives, supported the development of preliminary route recommendations, and reviewed the technically Preferred Route. This engagement culminated in a Band Council Resolution supporting the Preferred Route in August 2024. These activities were supported by ongoing outreach through social media, targeted communications, and both virtual and in-person meetings, helping ensure consultation and engagement remained inclusive and responsive throughout the milestone.

Feedback heard through this reporting period includes, but is not limited to, the following topics:

- Community well-being;
- Cumulative effects;
- Access and safety;
- Consultation and engagement;
- Socio-economic opportunities;

- Construction activities and long-term operation and maintenance of the Community Access Road;
- Cultural heritage;
- Indigenous Knowledge; and
- Climate change.

1.1.2 Importance of the Draft EA / IS

As further described in **Section 1.2**, this milestone is voluntary—MFFN chose to release a Draft EA / IS even though this is not a regulatory requirement. Doing so, however, provided Indigenous communities, interested persons, and government agencies early access to Community Access Road information and findings, and created meaningful opportunities for feedback prior to the submission of the Final EA / IS.

This proactive step allowed for a more collaborative process. Without the release of the Draft EA / IS, the first and only opportunity to review and comment would have occurred after submission of the Final EA / IS to federal and provincial agencies. By contrast, the Draft EA / IS review period resulted in over 1000 comments from Indigenous communities. These comments informed the preparation of the Final EA / IS and allowed the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to incorporate input where possible in the Final EA / IS.

This Milestone #4 Progress Report demonstrates how consultation and engagement efforts were tailored to provide opportunities for Indigenous communities to participate in the review of the Draft EA / IS prior to the review deadline.

Consultation and engagement activities undertaken during this reporting period are included, as well as comments and feedback received up to the end of the Draft EA / IS review period. **This report does not include formal comments submitted by Indigenous communities on the Draft EA / IS or the responses to those comments. This information is available in the Feedback and Response Log, available in Appendix C of the Final EA / IS.** This log includes feedback received from Indigenous communities; the corresponding responses; and resulting changes to the Final EA / IS, where applicable. If specific topics were raised, section references of the Final EA / IS are also provided to direct readers to more detailed information.

1.2 Federal and Provincial Requirements

There are both federal and provincial requirements that set the framework for the Assessment Process. These are summarized below and were used to inform the Consultation and Engagement Plan developed during the Terms of Reference to guide communications, engagement, and consultation related to the Community Access Road.

1.2.1 Federal Requirements

Federal requirements for engagement, specific to Indigenous communities, on the Community Access Road can be found in the following federal documents:

- Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, 2020a); and
- Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan for the Community Access Road (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, 2021).

In addition, the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines require Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) to be applied to impact assessments in Canada. Section 11 of the Final EA / IS provides information on how GBA Plus has been applied to the Community Access Road.

1.2.2 Provincial Requirements

The Marten Falls-Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Shared Consultation Responsibilities (AECOM, 2020) was signed in January 2020 between MFFN and the Province of Ontario. The Memorandum outlines shared responsibilities regarding the procedural aspects of Ontario's duty to consult in the context of the provincial Environmental Assessment for the proposed Community Access Road, for potentially impacted and interested Indigenous communities. Roles and responsibilities governed by the Memorandum include consultation planning and notification, delivery of the planned activities, issues resolution and follow-up, and record keeping for consultation and engagement with Indigenous communities.

A Terms of Reference (ToR) is the first step in the provincial EA process and is a roadmap for planning and decision-making. It outlines how an EA should be prepared, including the studies to be conducted, the process for identifying and assessing the effects of a proposed project, and how people should be consulted.

The ToR for the MFFN Community Access Road was approved with amendments on October 8, 2021, and the Notice of Commencement (NoC) of the provincial EA for the Community Access Road was posted on October 29, 2021. As part of the ToR – Notice of Approval, Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) included an amendment requiring three additional consultation and engagement reports with Indigenous communities (for example, Milestone Progress Reports) at key EA milestones. Visit https://www.ontario.ca/page/marten-falls-community-access-road-project to read the details on the Notice of Approval.

As required by the MECP, progress reports were developed to reflect consultation and engagement activities associated with each of the following EA milestones, with intent to support Indigenous communities in providing meaningful input during the development of the EA:

- **Milestone #1:** NoC of Provincial EA (referred to as NoC of EA) – sent to Indigenous communities December 6, 2022. The reporting period covered October 29, 2021, to June 30, 2022, and focused on the introduction of the Community Access Road.
- **Milestone #2:** Effects Assessment Methods – sent to Indigenous communities November 27 and 29, 2023. The reporting period covered July 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023, and focused on the development of the Effects Assessment methodology, including review by regulators and presentation of the Effects Assessment methodology at PICs.
- **Milestone #3:** Identification of Preferred Alternatives – sent to Indigenous communities November 28 and 29, 2024. The reporting period covered June 1, 2023, to July 31, 2024, and focused on the development of: valued component metrics tables and evaluation of information; development of a preliminary preferred alternative; validation of information with MFFN Chief and Council and community members; and confirmation of the Preferred Route through submission of the final route recommendation memo to Chief and Council, resulting in a Band Council Resolution for the Preferred Route.

Each progress report was required to:

- Be organized by each Indigenous community;
- Contain a consultation and engagement log and summary that tracks consultation and engagement activities, information shared by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team with Indigenous communities, and community input and MFFN Community Access Road Project Team's responses to such input for the EA milestone; and
- Contain a discussion of how input and information provided by the Indigenous communities have informed the development of the EA milestone.

Each report met the requirements noted above and community-specific sections were distributed to each individual Indigenous community for review and comment. Each progress report was also shared with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks.

Provincial requirements were inclusive of all federal requirements, and both were met during the Assessment Process. Additional requirements outlined in the Marten Falls-Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Shared Consultation Responsibilities were also met.

1.3 Indigenous Communities Identified for Consultation and Engagement

MFFN has consulted and engaged with Indigenous communities identified by the MECP and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (the Agency) based on the level of interest expressed by each community.

In total, there are 31 Indigenous communities, Tribal Councils, and Political Treaty Organizations / Provincial Territorial Organizations being consulted and engaged on the Community Access Road (23 Indigenous communities and 8 Tribal Councils, and Political Treaty Organizations / Provincial Territorial Organizations).

From August 1, 2024, to September 5, 2025, the Community Access Road received communication from 19 of the 31 being engaged, listed below. Additionally, 12 Indigenous communities, Tribal Councils, and / or Political Treaty Organizations / Provincial Territorial Organizations who met with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team during this reporting period are indicated with an asterisk (*):

- MFFN*;
- Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek*;
- Aroland First Nation*;
- Attawapiskat First Nation*;
- Constance Lake First Nation*;
- Chiefs of Ontario;
- Eabametoong First Nation (Fort Hope);
- Fort Albany First Nation*;
- Ginoogaming First Nation*;
- Kasabonika Lake First Nation;
- Kashechewan First Nation*;
- Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation;
- Long Lake #58 First Nation*;
- Matawa First Nations Management*;
- Métis Nation of Ontario;
- Mushkegowuk Council*
- Nibinamik First Nation*;
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation*; and
- Weenusk First Nation.

The following 12 of 31 did not communicate with MFFN from August 1, 2024, to September 5, 2025. MFFN continued to offer to meet and shared updates on an ongoing basis (e.g., monthly E-blasts, notifications, field notices). The 12 Indigenous communities, Tribal Councils, and / or Political Treaty Organizations / Provincial Territorial Organizations include:

- Independent First Nations Alliance;
- Kingfisher Lake First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang First Nation;
- Neskantaga First Nation;
- Nishnawbe Aski Nation;
- Nokiiwin Tribal Council;
- Shibogama First Nations Council;
- Union of Ontario Indians;
- Wapekeka First Nation;
- Wawakapewin First Nation;
- Webequie First Nation; and
- Wunnumin Lake First Nation.

The term “neighbouring” is used to identify any Indigenous community being consulted and engaged with respect to the Community Access Road; the term is not in reference to proximity. MFFN is regarded as both the Proponent and the most potentially impacted community; and participates in consultation and engagement activities for neighbouring Indigenous communities.

To help achieve an appropriate level of consultation and engagement related to the Community Access Road, (i.e., frequency and depth of consultation and engagement), the list of communities being engaged was considered against the following:

- Expressed interest (to-date) in the Community Access Road, including applying to Ministry of Energy and Mines, and the Agency for capacity funding, and / or participation in the IK Program, the Community Coordinator Program, and the Community Capacity Funding Program;
- ATRI, including any rights that neighbouring Indigenous communities have identified that may be adversely affected by the Community Access Road;
- Geographical distance or proximity to the study area;
- Located downstream of the Community Access Road, with the potential to experience effects to watercourses due to the Community Access Road;
- Traditional and / or current land use within the study area or of lands potentially affected by the Community Access Road;
- Potential for effects on the environmental and community well-being (social, economics, and human health conditions) of neighbouring Indigenous communities; and
- Provided comments during the Assessment Process.

Throughout the Assessment Process, the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team adjusted their approach to engaging each individual Indigenous communitiy in consideration of these criteria; evolving the list as new information became available and additional neighbouring Indigenous communities engaged in the consultation and engagement opportunities provided. These opportunities are summarized in **Section 2**.

The above criteria were also used to identify which communities were offered funding to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge Program and the Community Capacity Funding Program[2]. Section 11 of the Final EA / IS provides more information on the IK Program and the Community Capacity Funding Program. The status of participation for both these programs can be found in **Table 1-1**.

2. To better serve the interest of Indigenous communities in reviewing the Draft EA / IS, the Community Coordinator Program was replaced with the Community Capacity Funding Program in November 2024.

Additionally, MFFN and Aroland First Nation members were also offered employment opportunities as Field Study Support Staff to assist with field programs and were provided funding for goods and services associated with in-person meetings, such as transportation, catering, and meeting set-up.

Table 1-1: Status of Neighbouring Indigenous Communities' Participation in the Community Capacity Funding Program and Funding Offer for the IK Program

No.	Indigenous Community	Status of Uptake in Community Capacity Funding Program and Comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	Status of Uptake for Community Coordinator Program	Status of Funding Offer for Indigenous Knowledge Program
1	Aroland First Nation	• Funding provided • Aroland First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Aroland First Nation was reviewing applicants for the position • The Community Coordinator Program was amended to the Community Capacity Funding Program in advance of an applicant being selected by the community	• Funding Provided • Received Indigenous Knowledge from the community
2	Attawapiskat First Nation	• Capacity Funding information sent to community • No response received • Attawapiskat First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • No response received	• Indicated they do not want to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge Program
3	Animbiigoo-Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	• Funding provided • Animbiigoo-Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • No response received	• Funding provided • Received Indigenous Knowledge from the community
4	Constance Lake First Nation	• Funding provided • Contance Lake First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • Expressed interest; noted difficulty finding resource to fill role • The Community Coordinator Program was amended to the Community Capacity Funding Program in advance of an applicant being selected by the community	• The Sharing Agreement is with the community for signing • The updated funding agreement is with the community for review • Constance Lake First Nation did not provide Indigenous Knowledge

No.	Indigenous Community	Status of Uptake in Community Capacity Funding Program and Comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	Status of Uptake for Community Coordinator Program	Status of Funding Offer for Indigenous Knowledge Program
5	Eabametoong First Nation	• Community Capacity Funding information sent to community • Community acknowledged receipt of information and expressed interest. Follow-ups have been sent; no further response received regarding the program during the Assessment Process • Eabametoong First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, after the review period ended	• Offered • No response received	• Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review • Eabamatoong First Nation did not provide Indigenous Knowledge
6	Fort Albany First Nation	• Funding provided • Fort Albany First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • Acknowledged offer • The Community Coordinator Program was amended to the Community Capacity Funding Program in advance of an applicant being selected by the community	• Funding provided • Received Indigenous Knowledge from the community
7	Ginoogaming First Nation	• Funding provided • Ginoogaming First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • Have expressed interest in program; actively recruiting. • The Community Coordinator Program was amended to the Community Capacity Funding Program in advance of an applicant being selected by the community	• Funding provided • Received Indigenous Knowledge from the community

No.	Indigenous Community	Status of Uptake in Community Capacity Funding Program and Comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	Status of Uptake for Community Coordinator Program	Status of Funding Offer for Indigenous Knowledge Program
8	Kasabonika Lake First Nation	• Community Capacity Funding information sent to community • No response received • Kasabonika Lake First Nation did not provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • No response received	• Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review • Kasabonika Lake First Nation did not provide Indigenous Knowledge
9	Kashechewan First Nation	• Funding provided • Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • Acknowledged offer • The Community Coordinator Program was amended to the Community Capacity Funding Program in advance of an applicant being selected by the community	• Funding provided • Received Indigenous Knowledge from the community
10	Long Lake #58 First Nation	• Community Capacity Funding information sent to community • Community acknowledged receipt of information and expressed interest; Community Capacity Funding Agreement has been sent to the community. • Long Lake #58 First Nation did not provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • Acknowledged offer • The Community Coordinator Program was amended to the Community Capacity Funding Program in advance of an applicant being selected by the community	• Initial versions of sharing and funding agreements sent to the community • Long Lake #58 First Nation did not provide Indigenous Knowledge
11	Marten Falls First Nation	• Funding provided • Marten Falls First Nation did not provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• One previous Community Coordinator hired (living in Marten Falls); one current Community Coordinator (living outside of Marten Falls) • Funding provided	• Funding provided • Received Indigenous Knowledge from the Community

No.	Indigenous Community	Status of Uptake in Community Capacity Funding Program and Comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	Status of Uptake for Community Coordinator Program	Status of Funding Offer for Indigenous Knowledge Program
12	Neskantaga First Nation	• Community Capacity Funding information sent to community • No response received • Neskantaga First Nation did not provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • No response received	• Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review • Neskantaga First Nation did not provide Indigenous Knowledge
13	Nibinamik First Nation	• Funding provided • Nibinamik First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • No response received	• Initial versions of the sharing and funding agreements sent to the community • Nibinamik First Nation did not provide Indigenous Knowledge
14	Webequie First Nation	• Community Capacity Funding information sent to community • No response received • Webequie First Nation did not provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • No response received	• Updated versions of the sharing and funding agreements are with the community for review • Webequie First Nation did not provide Indigenous Knowledge
15	Weenusk First Nation	• Funding provided • Weenusk First Nation provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement	• Offered • Acknowledged offer • The Community Coordinator Program was amended to the Community Capacity Funding Program in advance of an applicant being selected by the community	• The final versions of the sharing and funding agreements have been signed by the Project Team and the community • Once banking information is shared by Weenusk First Nation, funding for Indigenous Knowledge will be provided to Weenusk First Nation • Received Indigenous Knowledge from the community

1.4 Summary of Input and Information Received

Throughout this reporting period, issues, comments, and interests were provided by Indigenous communities.

An issue is defined as feedback provided that has the potential to influence the Assessment Process.

A comment or interest is defined as a question, statement, data, and / or information that does not have the potential to influence the Assessment Process.

Feedback is documented in the consultation and engagement log within each community-specific section, however, only issues are elaborated on in the community-specific Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action tables. All comments and interests are available in Appendix X of the Final EA / IS.

Section 2 includes a summary of key consultation and engagement activities and a more detailed summary of issues received through consultation and engagement activities.

Section 3 provides a detailed record of the consultation and engagement efforts with each of the 31 Indigenous communities and organizations, including all communications received between August 1, 2024, and September 5, 2025. The community-specific sections also include discussion of how input provided (e.g., issues) by the Indigenous communities has informed or been considered in the Assessment Process, as well as Final EA / IS section references for more information on select topics.

2. Consultation and Engagement

2.1 Approach and Consultation and Engagement Activities

As outlined in the Consultation and Engagement Plan to support the Assessment Process, this Milestone #4 Progress Report reporting period focused on the following activities and requests for targeted input.

Activities for Indigenous communities:

- Held Indigenous leadership and community discussions / meetings, considering applicable and relevant subgroups (e.g., women, youth, and Elders), in-person and virtual;
- Circulated Community Access Road updates, including 12 E-blasts;
- Sent emails and made phone calls to confirm interest in being consulted on the Community Access Road (for communities that had not yet expressed interest);
- Developed plain language updates (translated, as required);
- Maintained a website to share the latest updates and information on the Community Access Road;
- Distributed field notices and updates regarding specific programs;
- Circulated email updates;
- Posted social media updates;
- Conducted follow-up communications to confirm information was received and the material(s) provided were understood;
- Encouraged participation in Community Access Road programs including the IK Program and Community Capacity Funding Program;
- Circulated Notice of Release of the Draft EA / IS (translations available);
- Distributed Notice of PIC #6;
- Held PIC #6 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, along with two in-community MFFN meetings, two in-community Aroland meetings, and online version of PIC #6;
- Circulated materials to support the review of the Draft EA / IS, including an Assessment Summary Package and plain language summaries;
- Circulated information on the Community Capacity Funding Program to 15 communities to support the review of the Draft EA / IS;
- Distributed 11 plain language summaries in five languages (English, French, Ojibway, Cree, and Oji-Cree);

- Posted three videos on What We've Heard, Draft EA / IS Update, and Understanding Cumulative Effects;
- Distributed community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports;
- Held six meetings with MFFN Chief and Council and broader community;
- Held eight meetings with Indigenous communities;
- Distributed notices for the online webinar series, including Community Well-Being, Ungulates, Fish and Fish Habitat, and Land and Resource Use;
- Hosted an online webinar series on Community Well-Being, Ungulates, Fish and Fish Habitat, and Land and Resource Use;
- Held the second Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo;
- Shared multimedia-based communications related to the Draft EA / IS such as videos, live webinars, and web updates; and
- Sent an introductory letter and Frequently Asked Questions about the Draft EA / IS.

Requested information to determine and identify the following targeted input:

- The navigability of the Preferred Route;
- Indigenous community's values and topics of interest;
- Potential effects and mitigation measures to be considered, monitored and adapted to;
- Impacts of the Community Access Road on ATRI, socio-community, and economic impacts, and potential impact management measures to avoid, mitigate, and off-set the impact(s);
- Validation of reports including Milestone #3 Progress Report and ATRI: Draft IA Report;
- Cumulative effects assessment results and the Project Inclusions List;
- GBA;
- Confirmation on whether input and feedback provided during the previous milestone was captured appropriately;
- Confirmation of how Indigenous communities would like to receive the Draft EA / IS, language preferences for translations, study areas of interest, and their interest in scheduling a meeting with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team; and

- The Draft EA / IS conclusions, including technical reports and the Record of Consultation and Engagement for Interested Persons, and whether input and feedback provided during the previous milestone was captured appropriately.

The documents associated with the activities and targeted input for Indigenous communities can be found in **Appendix A**.

The following further describes the above activities and requests for targeted input that took place during this reporting period.

2.1.1 Draft EA / IS

The early release of the Draft EA / IS started on February 18, 2025, for an Indigenous community review period of 120 days. The public and regulator review period started on April 22, 2025, for a 60-day review period. The comment period for Indigenous communities, the public, and regulators was intended to conclude on June 23, 2025[3], however, requests for extensions were received from government regulators and Indigenous communities. Comments and feedback accepted up until September 5, 2025, are included within this reporting period; input received and information provided or activities conducted after this date are reflected within Section 11 of the Final EA / IS.

Consultation and engagement activities related to the release of the Draft EA / IS began with letters issued to the 31 Indigenous communities, Tribal Councils, and Political Treaty Organizations / Provincial Territorial Organizations engaged on the Community Access Road. The intent was to advise of the upcoming release of the Draft EA / IS; to help ensure those who were interested in taking part in the review were well informed and prepared for the process. The letter outlined the overall Draft EA / IS process, the review process, how the Community Access Road Project Team could support in the review process, and the estimated document content and size. A Frequently Asked Questions document regarding the circulation of the Draft EA / IS was also provided. An online questionnaire was included in the email to determine each community's main point of contact and preferred format to receive the Draft EA / IS. It also offered an opportunity to share their preferred language for translations, their key areas of interest, and whether they would like to meet with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to discuss the Draft EA / IS. A copy of the Frequently Asked Questions and questionnaire is provided in **Appendix A**.

In addition, key information related to the Draft EA / IS was provided in the monthly E-blasts, videos, and social media posts leading up to the official release.

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3. The deadline for the review of the Draft EA / IS was initially communicated as June 18, 2025. The deadline for feedback was changed to June 23, 2025, to account for the Easter holidays.

On February 12 and 19, 2025, the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team met with MFFN members in-community and in Thunder Bay, respectively, to deliver a printed copy of the Draft EA / IS and help guide the Community through the document. To assist in the review of the Draft EA / IS, an Assessment Summary Package was created. The Assessment Summary Package included a letter from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, frequently asked questions, information on what is included in the Draft EA / IS, the Executive Summary, plain language summaries, a technical guide to the plain language summaries, and a USB with all the contents of the Draft EA / IS and its supporting documents.

On February 19, 2025, an email was sent to Indigenous community key contacts sharing the link to the Draft EA / IS and informing them of the 120-day review period for Indigenous communities. Links to supporting documents were also shared, including the Assessment Summary package and its contents. Communities who had requested hard copies of the Draft EA / IS had copies shipped to them. Furthermore, a hard copy of the Draft EA / IS and supporting technical documents were made available for in-person viewing at the MFFN Band Office in Ogoki, Matawa First Nations Management office in Thunder Bay, the Choose Life office in Geraldton, Greenstone Public Library at the Geraldton and Long Lac branches, Sioux Lookout Public Library, Thunder Bay Public Library – Waverley Resource Library, and Timmins Public Library.

The Community Well-Being Report was not available at the time of distribution of the Draft EA / IS. It was provided to Indigenous community key contacts on April 10, 2025, and MFFN community members on April 16, 2025 (the delay was caused by a technical difficulty).

Throughout the review period, meetings were offered to Indigenous communities to answer questions or assist in reviewing the documents. The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team relayed information on the Draft EA / IS through various information outlets, including but not limited to, monthly E-blasts, webinars, videos, monthly outreach to Indigenous key contacts, and website updates.

Feedback, comments and questions were welcomed via email, telephone or mail until June 23, 2025. To accommodate extension requests from Indigenous communities and government regulators, the comment capture period was extended until September 5, 2025. Over 1000 comments were received by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team on the Draft EA / IS from nine Indigenous communities, including Aroland First Nation, Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek, Constance Lake First Nation, Fort Albany First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation, Kashechewan First Nation, Mushkegowuk Council, Nibinamik First Nation, and Weenusk First Nation. In addition, comments on the Draft EA / IS were provided by Attawapiskat First Nation to MECP and the Agency, copying the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. Comments and responses to the feedback received on the Draft EA / IS, including how each was considered, is documented in a Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C of the Final

EA / IS. The log lists the comment submitted, the response to that comment, and where those changes appear in the Final EA / IS, if any changes were necessary.

The following Indigenous communities did not provide comments on the Draft EA / IS MFFN, Chiefs of Ontario, Eabametoong First Nation, Kasabonika Lake First Nation, Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation, Long Lake #58 First Nation, Matawa First Nations Management, Métis Nation of Ontario, Red Sky Métis Independent Nation, Independent First Nations Alliance, Kingfisher Lake First Nation, Mishkeegogamang First Nation, Neskantaga First Nation, Nishnawbe Aski Nation, Nokiiwin Tribal Council, Shibogama First Nations Council, Union of Ontario Indians, Wapekeka First Nation, Wawakapewin First Nation, Webequie First Nation, and Wunnumin Lake First Nation.

The following table (**Table 2-1**) shows the topics / disciplines that each Indigenous community provided feedback on in their review of the Draft EA / IS. Topics that were commented on are shown with a check mark.

Table 2-1: Draft EA / IS Comments from Indigenous Communities by Topic / Discipline

Topic	Animbiigoo-Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	Attawapiskat First Nation	Aroland First Nation	Constance Lake First Nation	Fort Albany First Nation	Ginoogaming First Nation	Kashechewan First Nation	Mushkegowuk Tribal Council	Nibinamik First Nation	Weenusk First Nation
Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Access and Security	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐
Accidents and Malfunctions	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐
Acoustic Environment (Noise and Vibration)	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑
Atmospheric Environment (Air Quality)	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Climate Change	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Community Well-being (Economics, Human Health, Social, Community)	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Construction (Camps, Aggregate, Waste Management, Decommis-sioning Abandonment, Construction Monitoring)	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Consultation Methods	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Country / Traditional Foods	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cultural Heritage and Resources (Archaeology)	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Cumulative Effects	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Draft EA / IS	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Economy	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐
Education, Training and Employ-ment	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Engineering and Design (including Bridges and Culverts)	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐
Federal Process	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐

Topic	Anim biigoo-Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	Attawapiskat First Nation	Aroland First Nation	Constance Lake First Nation	Fort Albany First Nation	Ginoogaming First Nation	Kashechewan First Nation	Mushkegowuk Tribal Council	Nibinamik First Nation	Weenusk First Nation
Fish and Fish Habitat	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Future Indigenous Involvment	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑
GBA Plus	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑
General Project	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑
Groundwater (Quality and Quantity)	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑
Land and Resource Use	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑
Operations and Maintenance (including Post-Construction Monitoring)	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Peatlands	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Physiography, Terrain and Soils	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑
Route Alternatives	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐
Provincial Process	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐
Request for Regulators	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐
Surface Water (Quality and Quantity)	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Ungulates	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Vegetation	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Visual Aesthetics	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Wildlife	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑

2.1.2 PIC #6

PIC #6 was held on May 26, 2025, in Thunder Bay and on May 29, 2025, in the Municipality of Greenstone (Geraldton). PIC #6 was held in an open house format and featured a series of display boards, large maps, and hand outs. PIC #6 provided an update on the Community Access Road, including: the Assessment Process; the Cumulative Effects Assessment, the Project Inclusions List, and results; how the road will affect community well-being for MFFN and nearby communities; land and resource use; and information on the Country Foods sampling program. The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team, including MFFN Senior Community Member Advisors, and Consultants, were available to guide attendees through the display boards and answer questions. Attendees were encouraged to review the display boards and provide comments and feedback through discussions.

The following printed and online materials were available for attendees:

- Paper copy of the open house boards;
- Frequently Asked Questions – Draft EA / IS;
- Draft EA / IS Executive Summary (English, Cree, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway);
- 11 plain language summaries (English, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway)[4];
- Maps of: Preferred Route, tourism outfitter locations, Project Inclusions List (cumulative effects), and trapline areas;
- Cumulative Effects Inclusions List information sheet;
- Community Well-Being – Economics Information Sheet; and
- Socio-Community Effects and Mitigations Information Sheet.

Approximately 27 individuals attended PIC #6 (11 attendees in Thunder Bay on May 26, 2025, and 16 attendees in Geraldton on May 29, 2025). Attendees included Indigenous community members, federal and provincial agencies, members of the public / local residents, and environmental group and industry representatives.

A shuttle service was offered for nearby Long Lake #58 First Nation and Ginoogaming First Nation members to attend PIC #6. Shuttle services were declined, however, a group of Elders from Long Lake #58 First Nation attended PIC #6 in Geraldton.

In consideration of the type of feedback provided at PIC #6, insights provided were considered an interest or comment; no issues were raised at PIC #6. Key feedback themes reflected a range of interests and comments, highlighting the importance of

4. Due to the size and complexity of the documents, along with limited resources available across Canada to complete the translations in Cree, these documents were not available at the time of this meeting.

safety, environmental stewardship, and ongoing consultation and engagement. The following high-level interests / comments were provided at PIC #6 and community meetings:

- Questions regarding land access, such as for hunting and trapping;
- Adding visuals and known landmarks on maps;
- Engineering and design, including construction camps, water crossings, and road design;
- Community benefits received from the road;
- Access and safety of the road, including ownership and restrictions on use;
- Training programs and job opportunities during and post-construction;
- Interest in the Food Sampling Program;
- Community well-being, safety, including mental health, drugs, and alcohol;
- Cumulative effects and the Project Inclusion List;
- Consultation and engagement methods, including meeting outreach, Community Access Road timelines, map locations, and differentiations between other road projects in the area;
- Cultural heritage information including burial grounds (note: these areas were already known by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team); and
- In-Community Forestry Road upgrades.

A detailed description of PIC #6, including the materials presented, comments, questions, and responses (via summary report) is available in **Appendix A**.

2.1.3 Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo

A second Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo was held in Thunder Bay on February 19 and 20, 2025, and in Timmins on February 25 and 26, 2025, with the province offering to fund up to three representatives from each Indigenous community to attend the event in person. The forum was hosted by Indigenous & Community Engagement (ICE), with the support of the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road (WSR), and Northern Road Link (NRL). The purpose of this forum was to advance conversations from the last forum that took place in June 2024, with an emphasis on the release of the Draft EA / IS, and to provide a space where participants could engage and learn more about the three unique road projects, ask questions, and share feedback.

The first day of the February 2025 Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo provided project overviews, panel discussions, individual community breakout sessions, and an expo style forum where participants could visit various booths hosted by Project Team

members for all three road projects. The Community Access Road Booth emphasized the: Draft EA / IS, Cumulative Effects Assessment methodology, and the proposed Project Inclusions List; consultation and engagement efforts to date; and project effects and mitigations. The second day of the forum included panel discussions on ATRI and additional breakout sessions. Private breakout sessions with each road project were available for Indigenous communities. The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team held seven breakout sessions with ten communities (grouping of each breakout session is as follows):

- Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek;
- Aroland First Nation;
- Attawapiskat First Nation;
- Constance Lake First Nation, Fort Albany First Nation, and Long Lake #58 First Nation;
- Kashechewan First Nation and Mushkegowuk Council;
- Nibinamik First Nation, and;
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation.

Comments received during the private breakout sessions include but are not limited to the following key themes:

- **Construction:** Construction and accident prevention methods and such as spill control and dust abatement;
- **Consultation methods:** Consultation and engagement during the Draft EA / IS review period and document translation availability;
- **Employment and economy:** Capacity building benefits from the Community Access Road;
- **Socio-community:** Growth and development resulting from the Community Access Road;
- **Post construction:** Operations and maintenance activities during and post-construction, including traffic estimates and access;
- **Climate change:** Concerns and actions taken in consideration of the Community Access Road;
- **Cumulative effects:** Impacts in relation to other road projects and caribou; and
- **General project:** Road construction timelines.

Meeting notes from breakout sessions are included in each communities' specific appendix, and feedback is documented in their community-specific chapter of the Milestone #4 Progress Report (for issues) or the Comments and Interests List in the

Final RoCE for Indigenous Communities (for comments and interests). Confidential meeting notes and feedback are not included.

2.1.4 Community Meetings

Twenty-seven community meetings occurred during the reporting period. These meetings are summarized below, in addition to the Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo breakout sessions, which are listed above. Additional details may be found in individual community chapters.

MFFN

Two meetings with MFFN were scheduled in October 2024. A meeting occurred in Thunder Bay, Ontario, on October 15, 2024. A second meeting was planned in Marten Falls for October 17, 2024, but due to unforeseen circumstances in the Community, the meeting was cancelled.

A total of approximately[5] 16 MFFN community members attended the community member meeting. At these meetings, attendees were encouraged to share their feedback, concerns, and pose questions verbally or by completing the available feedback form. Questions were answered by MFFN Senior Community Member Advisors and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team members and Consultants. The MFFN community meetings focused on new information on the Draft EA / IS review process, construction, socio-community studies, potential effects and mitigation measures, offsetting activities, cumulative effects, and climate change challenges.

MFFN community members feedback centered around:

- Learning more about topics relating to socio-community, including housing, human health, and safety;
- Providing climate change observations within the Community;
- Water crossings; and
- Employment opportunities during construction.

Meetings with MFFN community members also occurred on February 12 and 19, 2025, in Marten Falls and Thunder Bay, respectively. A total of approximately 25 community members attended the community meetings. The intent of these meetings was to deliver a printed copy of the Draft EA / IS and to discuss what was included in the report

5. Sign-in at these events was voluntary, therefore numbers have been approximated.

and the review timeline. In addition to the full Draft EA / IS, Assessment Summary Packages were shared with community members.

Feedback centred around:

- Road construction, design, and the preferred route;
- Construction schedules; and
- Consultation and engagement methods during the Draft EA / IS review period.

Meetings with MFFN community members also occurred on May 27 and 28, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Marten Falls, respectively. A total of approximately 68 MFFN community members attended the community member meetings. At these meetings, attendees were encouraged to share their feedback and concerns, and to pose questions either verbally or in writing using the available feedback forms. Questions were answered by MFFN Senior Community Member Advisors and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team members and Consultants. The MFFN community meetings focused on the Draft EA / IS and how to provide feedback, the road and community well-being, and cumulative effects and final projects / activities considered.

Feedback centred around:

- Community well-being, including expressed excitement about the Country Foods Program;
- Concern regarding the road increasing access to drugs and alcohol; and
- Recommendations regarding different ways to provide notice about the community meetings in the future.

Additional opportunities to provide feedback were presented through the Country Foods Program and Story Beads Exercise. The Community Well-Being Team conducted a Country Foods Program where community members provided samples of foods to assess existing contaminant levels in traditional food species commonly harvested and consumed within the Community. The Story Beads Exercise was intended to create space for intergenerational dialogue and shared storytelling using beadwork as a metaphor. MFFN members shared stories and their hopes and concerns around the Community Access Road, including increased access to food and reduced cost of living, and their concerns about outsider access and substance abuse.

Figure 2-1: Photos from the Country Foods Program and Story Beads Exercise in MFFN



MFFN held a general meeting on July 4, 2025, in Thunder Bay, and invited a member of the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to present on the Community Access Road. The presentation outlined the Assessment Process, the EA / IS schedule, feedback received during the Draft EA / IS, consultation and engagement activities that occurred during the Draft EA / IS review period, and an update on the Country Foods Program.

Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team met in-person and online with Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek on August 28, 2024, to discuss the IK Program, along with the IK Funding Agreement. Four people attended the meeting, including representatives from Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek and MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Consultants. An overview of the IK Program and its deliverables was given, followed by a question and answer period.

Comments and questions received included, but were not limited to:

- If feedback on the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report was still being accepted;
- How study areas were assessed; and
- How information on traditional territory would be used for Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek's area of interest.

Follow-up discussions included ATRI report feedback, information on study areas, clarification on traditional territory, and areas of interest. Representatives of Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek requested a Community Access Road schedule and consultation and engagement milestones to be distributed following the meeting, and indicated they would confirm if information on their traditional territory could be shared with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team.

Aroland First Nation

Meetings with Aroland First Nation occurred on May 28 and 29, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Aroland, respectively. Approximately 12 individuals attended the community meeting in Thunder Bay on May 28, 2025, and approximately 23 individuals attended the meeting in Aroland First Nation on May 29, 2025. Due to a miscommunication regarding the date and time of the Aroland First Nation members only meeting, members of Aroland First Nation also attended the MFFN members meeting on May 27, 2025. Approximately 22 Aroland First Nation members attended the meeting on May 27, 2025.

At these meetings, attendees were encouraged to share their feedback, concerns, and pose questions verbally or in writing using the available feedback form. Questions were answered by MFFN Senior Community Member Advisors and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Consultants. The MFFN community meetings discussed the Draft EA / IS and how to provide feedback, community well-being studies, cumulative effects, and the Project Inclusions List.

Questions and comments centred around:

- Community well-being and health;
- Trapline use;
- Water crossings; and
- Potential effects of the road.

The Community Well-Being Team hosted a Story Beads Exercise at these meetings which intended to create space for intergenerational dialogue and shared storytelling using beadwork as a metaphor. Aroland members shared stories and their concerns about environmental impacts in relation to the Community Access Road, especially related to water, wildlife migration, and the Ring of Fire. Aroland First Nation members also expressed strong interest in the Community Access Road, highlighting its potential to improve access to food, goods, services, and employment opportunities.

In April of 2024, a task force was created between Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation to discuss various topics, including advancing discussions related

to the Community Access Road and other road projects, as well as collaboration between the nations. Several task force meetings have occurred between the two communities; however, they are not specific to the Community Access Road and fall outside of the scope of this Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Two task force meetings occurred within the reporting period, on August 8, 2024, and October 29, 2024.

Constance Lake First Nation

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team held a meeting in Constance Lake First Nation on February 22, 2025, to provide a general overview of the Community Access Road and present an update on the Draft EA / IS. Approximately ten people attended. The meeting format consisted of a sit-down dinner and presentation from the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to share general information on the Community Access Road and the Draft EA / IS.

A variety of topics were discussed, which included:

- Mitigation measures and cumulative effects;
- Road ownership and access;
- Human health;
- ATRI; and
- Consultation and engagement methods.

Fort Albany First Nation

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team met virtually with Fort Albany First Nation on November 7, 2024, to discuss various Community Access Road updates and meaningful consultation and engagement. Five people attended this meeting, including representatives from Fort Albany First Nation and MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Consultants. During the meeting, discussions surrounded Fort Albany First Nation's concerns related to the Community Access Road, consultation and engagement methods, and the release of the Draft EA / IS. Fort Albany also inquired about the comments they made on the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report. Updates were provided by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team on the IK Program and the new Community Capacity Program.

A variety of topics were discussed, which included:

- Availability of the Draft EA / IS;
- Communications regarding the Draft EA / IS timeline;

- The Community Capacity Funding Agreement;
- A request from Fort Albany First Nation on the response to comments on the Archaeological Assessment Report and the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report; and
- Fort Albany First Nation's Milestone #1 Progress Report comments, following the meeting.

A virtual meeting between the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Fort Albany First Nation also occurred on June 3, 2025, to discuss the ongoing review of the Draft EA / IS. 15 people attended this meeting, including representatives from Fort Albany First Nation and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Consultants. During the meeting, discussions surrounded identifying gaps noted by Fort Albany First Nation in the Draft EA / IS. Specific topics of discussion included:

- Bill 5;
- Future development in the Project area;
- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent;
- Mitigations of psycho-social impacts, including but not limited to gendered violence and impacts to youth;
- Protection and plans for access and stewardship for harvesting areas, sacred areas, and burial sites;
- The importance of the Albany River and water assessments;
- Moose movement and habitat disruption;
- Regional impacts and other development as a result of the Community Access Road; and
- Anticipated timelines for the release of the ATRI: Draft IA Report.

Representatives from Fort Albany First Nation requested that the ATRI: Draft IA Report be distributed to the community. They also asked that the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team provide written responses to Fort Albany First Nation's comments on the Draft EA / IS, once submitted. Additionally, Fort Albany First Nation indicated that they would request an in-community meeting with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team after the community has completed its review of the Draft EA / IS.

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team requested Fort Albany First Nation's final IK Report and preferred payment method for the distribution of IK Program funding (note, IK funding has since been provided).

Ginoogaming First Nation

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team met with Ginoogaming First Nation on August 1, 2024, to discuss the work being done by the MFFN Community Access Road Archaeology Team. Nine people attended this meeting, including representatives from Ginoogaming First Nation and MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Consultants. The meeting was held virtually and discussed the Elder's Committee, as well as involvement of Indigenous perspectives (e.g., Indigenous archaeologists on archaeology work). The MFFN Community Access Road Archaeology Team provided an overview of their work and answered questions.

Following the meeting, Ginoogaming First Nation was provided an Executive Indigenous Summary of the Archaeology Assessment Report and information about findings in the study area of the Community Access Road. Two additional meetings were requested within the reporting period; one with Ginoogaming First Nation representatives and one Nation-to-Nation meeting between Ginoogaming First Nation and MFFN. Both meetings did not happen due to unforeseen circumstances. Two attempts to reschedule the meeting with Ginoogaming First Nation representatives were made during the reporting period, however, the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team did not receive a response regarding the meeting. The MFFN Community Access Road Project Consultant directed Ginoogaming First Nation to reach out directly to MFFN regarding a Nation-to-Nation meeting.

Long Lake #58 First Nation

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team met virtually with Long Lake #58 First Nation on February 6, 2025, to discuss the IK Program. Nine people attended the meeting, including representatives from Long Lake #58 First Nation and MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Consultants. Discussions surrounded the desire to participate in the IK Program, materials shared, collection efforts including the timeline, and the revised ATRI study areas for the assessment. Representatives from Long Lake #58 First Nation requested that the:

- Long Lake #58 First Nation Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report be re-sent; and
- Revised figure of the Local and Regional Study Areas will be used for the ATRI Impact Assessment.

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team also committed to follow-up with Long Lake #58 First Nation Chief and Council on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement and Funding Agreement.

Matawa First Nations Management

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team met with Matawa First Nations Management virtually on May 9, 2025. Ten people attended this meeting, including representatives of Matawa First Nations Management and MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Consultants. The meeting included a presentation followed by a question and answer period. Discussions surrounded the Community Well-Bring Report, included:

- Economic development;
- Human health;
- Education and training for community members;
- Housing options; and
- Road access.

Matawa First Nations Management requested the link to the Building the Community Access Road webinar; this was shared following the meeting.

Nibinamik First Nation

A community meeting was planned for November 14, 2024, with Nibinamik First Nation, but was cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances. Attempts to reschedule this meeting continued, however, as of September 5, 2025, Nibinamik First Nation had not responded to requests to reschedule the meeting.

2.1.5 Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests

Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports were prepared and issued to each community in June and July 2025, with a 90-day review period.

These community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports included IK information received from the community prior to January 2025, along with information obtained from publicly available sources. The community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports outlined the assessment process for ATRI related to the Community Access Road, and focused specifically on each community. Communities were given 90 days to provide feedback before the finalization of their ATRI: Draft IA Report in October 2025. The ATRI: Draft IA Reports are confidential, therefore feedback provided are not available publicly. An ATRI Summary Report is available in Appendix O of the Final EA / IS. Community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Reports, including a specific Feedback and Response Logs will be available in Spring 2026.

2.1.6 Community Capacity Funding Program

The Community Capacity Funding Program was introduced in November 2024 as an evolution of the existing Community Coordinator Program, offering flexible funding to support communities in reviewing the Draft EA / IS and participating in consultation and engagement activities. The Community Capacity Funding Program offered a one-time capacity funding payment designed to support consultation and engagement on the Community Access Road in a way that best suited the unique needs of each eligible Indigenous community. This new approach provided communities with the flexibility and autonomy to allocate funds as needed to support their review of the Draft EA / IS. Each community who participated in the program provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS.

Introductory letters were sent to specific communities via email between November 1 and 8, 2024. An additional letter was sent to Neskantaga First Nation in May 2025 to provide information on the Community Capacity Program to new Chief and Council. The following nine communities requested and received funding: Aroland First Nation, Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek, Constance Lake First Nation, Fort Albany First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation, Kashechewan First Nation, Nibinamik First Nation, MFFN, and Weenusk First Nation. Eabametoong First Nation and Long Lake #58 First Nation, had also expressed interest by this time, but had not yet advanced the steps necessary to obtain funding (e.g., sign Funding Agreement, provide banking information).

This redirected approach resulted in more capacity for participation in consultation and engagement for the Community Access Road. During the timeline of the Community Coordinator Program, only one community participated, whereas nine communities received Community Capacity Funding and of those who received funding, eight provided feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (as of September 5, 2025), with the exception of the Proponent, MFFN.

2.1.7 Field Programs and Education, Consultation, and Engagement on Valued Components

Four field programs took place during the reporting period. To help Indigenous communities better understand the field studies related to valued components, field notices were distributed with plain language information about what the Community Access Road is studying, why it is important, when the field studies will take place, and what to expect when crews are in the field (e.g., an increase in air traffic as crews travel by helicopter). The following notices were published in advance of their respective field studies:

- **Fall 2024 Field Notice** was distributed in September 2024, and provided information about the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program and the Geotechnical investigation;
- **Winter 2025 Field Notice** was distributed in January 2025 and provided information on the Atigwag / Caribou Collar Removal program; and
- **Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice** was distributed in July 2025, and provided information on the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Groundwater Well Decommissioning, and Geotechnical Investigation.

Whenever possible, in light of availability and safety considerations; field crews were accompanied by MFFN community members, Field Assistant(s), or Senior Community Member Advisor(s); the summer groundwater monitoring (August 2024), the fall groundwater monitoring (September / October 2024) and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (August 2025) were supported by community members. Although Field Assistants were sought from both Aroland First Nation and MFFN, Aroland First Nation members were not able to participate due to scheduling conflicts.

Each of the distributed field notices included links to educational videos and webinars on valued components related to the upcoming field programs. Field notices were distributed by email and posted on the Community Access Road website. Social media posts with information about upcoming field programs were also timed to coincide with the publication of field notices, and information was shared through the Community Access Road monthly E-blast.

2.1.8 Webinars and Videos

Webinars and videos were used to share information on the Assessment Process for the Community Access Road. A webinar series dedicated to technical aspects of the Community Access Road and on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement were held during the reporting period.

Five webinars in total were hosted: Building the Community Access Road, Community Well-Being, Ungulates, Fish and Fish Habitat, and Land and Resource Use. The recordings were made available on the Project website.

Informational videos were also developed and shared on the website to provide information on cumulative effects, the Draft EA / IS, and socio-economic considerations.

2.1.9 Raising Awareness

Several activities were completed to raise awareness of the Community Access Road and encourage opportunities to meet with the MFFN Community Access Road Project

Team. E-blasts were distributed and included a section encouraging those interested to reach out and schedule a meeting with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. The public Community Access Road Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn accounts, and the private MFFN members only Facebook account, were used to share information and promote upcoming events. The Community Access Road website was regularly updated to reflect information that had been shared via the electronic newsletters and social media accounts.

In addition, a separate website was created to host the Draft EA / IS and related documents, along with educational videos and ways to connect with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. A separate email account was also created to keep Indigenous communities updated on the Draft EA / IS review period. Communities were encouraged to submit feedback on the Draft EA / IS to this email account.

2.2 Community Access Road Notifications and Information Releases

The following notification and information releases cover communications activities during this reporting period, from August 1, 2024, to September 5, 2025. For all notifications and information releases prior to this reporting period, please visit:

- Community Access Road archive website https://archive.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/; and
- Community Access Road main website https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.

2.2.1 Monthly E-blasts

Throughout the Assessment Process, E-blasts were distributed via email to approximately 600 people included on the contact list. E-blasts were distributed monthly and included Community Access Road updates relevant to the month of distribution (e.g., upcoming field programs and consultation and engagement activities). Links to the Community Access Road's social media pages and contact information were always included, along with an offer to meet with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. Additionally, E-blasts were published on the Community Access Road website, receiving over 719 views during this reporting period. All E-blasts can be found in **Appendix A**.

2.2.2 Field Program, Webinar, and Video Notifications

Notices for each field program were distributed via email to persons identified on the contact list prior to the study taking place. These notices are provided in **Appendix A**

and on the Community Access Road website (https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices).

Notifications for virtual consultation and engagement opportunities, such as webinars, were also distributed via email to the contact list and posted on social media platforms, as appropriate, including the Community Access Road Facebook page and the private MFFN Facebook pages, Instagram, and LinkedIn. Notifications included the date and time of the webinar, links for registration, and webinar poster attachments. Reminder emails were sent shortly before the live webinar occurred. Video notifications were also posted to the Community Access Road website and included in relevant E-blasts, as appropriate. These were also shared to the Community Access Road Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn pages to encourage broader outreach with interested persons. Email information for webinars, along with webinar posters, are provided in **Appendix A**.

2.2.3 Release of Milestone #3 Progress Report – November 2024

The Milestone #3 Progress Report was released to each Indigenous community for their review via email between November 28 and 29, 2024. A link was provided to each community-specific section and feedback was requested by February 14, 2025. Only Mushkegowuk Council submitted feedback on the Milestone #3 Progress Report.

In comparison to previous reports:

Aroland First Nation, Fort Albany First Nation, and Métis Nation of Ontario submitted feedback on the Milestone #1 Progress Report; and

Kashechewan First Nation, Weenusk First Nation, and Mushkegowuk Council submitted feedback on the Milestone #2 Progress Report.

A summary of comments received on all three reports, as well as material changes made to each report and where they can be found, is included in each respective community-specific report.

Individual community-specific Milestone #3 Progress Report can be found on the EA / IS website here: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/progress-reports/.

2.2.4 Draft EA / IS – February 2025

Letters issued to Indigenous communities regarding the upcoming Draft EA / IS were issued between September 24 and 26, 2024, via email.

An email was distributed to Indigenous community key contacts on February 13, 2025, informing of the upcoming release of the Draft EA / IS, and was followed up with an

email on February 19, 2025, informing that the report is available online for their review until June 23, 2025. On April 10, 2025, the Community Well-Being Report was distributed via email to Indigenous community key contacts, and then to MFFN members on April 16, 2025, (the delay was caused by a technical difficulty).

A reminder email was sent on June 19, 2025, giving notice of five days remaining for the end of the review period for the Draft EA / IS. Requests for extensions were received from Indigenous communities and government agencies and were granted. The comment capture period was extended until September 5, 2025, to accommodate these requests. Draft EA / IS materials can be found in **Appendix A**.

2.2.5 PIC #6 – May 2025

PIC #6 was held on May 26, 2025, in Thunder Bay and on May 29, 2025, in Geraldton. A formal notice and invitation to PIC #6 was published on the Community Access Road and EA / IS websites, with the Notice of Publication of the Draft EA / IS, on April 22, 2025, in English, Cree, French, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway. The first hour of each PIC was advertised as for Indigenous community members only. The notice was published between April 26 and May 23, 2025, in the following newspapers: Wawatay News, Geraldton Times Star, and The Chronicle Journal. Online advertisements were posted on April 22, 2025, through the following media outlets: Northern Ontario Business, Windspeaker, Thunder Bay NewsWatch, and Wawatay News. Radio advertisements were released between April 22 and May 26, 2025, on the following radio stations: CFNO Radio, CHRZ-FM (91.3) REZFM, and Wawatay Radio. PIC #6 was also advertised on the Community Access Road Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn pages, the private MFFN Facebook page, and the Municipality of Greenstone online events calendar. PIC #6 materials can be found in **Appendix A**.

2.2.6 MFFN Community Member Meetings – October 2024

Meetings with MFFN, open to Chief and Council and community members, were planned for October 15, 2024, and October 17, 2024, in Thunder Bay and Ogoki, respectively. Notifications were distributed via email on October 2 and 9, 2024, and included a poster attachment; posters were placed at the health centre, band office and choose life building in MFFN. The notice was also posted on the private MFFN and the Ogoki Post Bulletin Facebook pages on October 8, 14, and 15, 2024. A copy of the notice is provided in **Appendix B**.

Due to unforeseen circumstances in the Community, the meeting planned for October 17, 2024, was cancelled.

2.2.7 MFFN Community Member Meetings – February 2025

Meetings with MFFN, open to Chief and Council and community members, were planned for February 11 and 12, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Ogoki, respectively. Notifications were distributed via email on January 30 and February 10, 2025, and included a poster attachment; posters were placed at the health centre, band office, and choose life building in MFFN. Due to the cancellation of the February 11 meeting, an additional email reminder was sent on February 14, 2025, for the rescheduled meeting on February 19, 2025. The notice was also posted on the private MFFN and the Ogoki Post Bulletin Facebook pages on February 15 and 18, 2025. A copy of the notice is provided in **Appendix B**.

2.2.8 MFFN Community Member Meetings – May 2025

Meetings with MFFN, open to Chief and Council and community members, were planned for May 27 and 28, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Ogoki, respectively. Notifications were distributed via email on May 21 and 27, 2025, and included a poster attachment; posters were placed at the health centre, band office, and choose life building in MFFN. The notice was also posted on the private MFFN and the Ogoki Post Bulletin Facebook pages on May 22, 2025. A copy of the notice is provided in **Appendix B**.

2.2.9 Aroland First Nation Community Member Meetings – May 2025

Meetings with MFFN, open to Chief and Council and community members, were planned for May 27 and 28, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Ogoki, respectively. Outreach consisted of an email with meeting details for each consultation and engagement along with a poster for distribution. The email notification showed the correct meeting dates (May 28, 2025, in Thunder Bay, and May 29, 2025, in Aroland First Nation), however, a typo on the poster led to a miscommunication around the Thunder Bay meeting date. As a result, Aroland First Nation members attended the MFFN members meeting on May 27, 2025, in Thunder Bay, as well as the planned Aroland meeting on May 28, 2025. A copy of the notice is provided in **Appendix B**.

2.3 Consultation and Engagement Snapshot

Table 2-2 provides an overview of consultation and engagement activities that took place from milestone 1 to milestone 4, including upcoming activities. Issues received through consultation and engagement activities during this reporting period are included in **Section 3**. Comments and interests received from Indigenous communities are included in Appendix X of the Final EA / IS.

Items without an asterisk occurred during the NoC of EA milestone between October 29, 2021, to June 30, 2022, the Effects Assessment milestone from July 1, 2022, to May

31, 2023, and the Identification of Preferred Alternatives milestone from June 1, 2023, to July 31, 2024. Items with an asterisk occurred during Milestone 4: Draft EA / IS reporting period from August 1, 2024, to September 5, 2025, or are planned to take place after September 5, 2025.

Table 2-2: Consultation and Engagement Snapshot – From October 29, 2021, to September 5, 2025

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
NoC			
• Distribution of EA NoC (October 29, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
• NoC Advertisement (October 29 to November 12, 2021).	✓	✓	✓
Interim Record of Consultation and Engagement (RoCE)			
• Draft Interim RoCE distributed to Indigenous communities for review (December 6, 2022).	✓		
• Email follow-up distributed in January 2023.	✓		
Milestone #1 Progress Report			
• Draft Progress Report distributed to Indigenous communities for review (December 6, 2022).	✓		
• Email follow-up distributed in January 2023.	✓		
Milestone #2 Progress Report			
• Draft Progress Report distributed to Indigenous communities for review (November 27, 2023).	✓		
• Email follow-up to request re-download of Draft Progress Report (November 29, 2023).	✓		
Milestone #3 Progress Report			
• Draft Progress Report distributed to Indigenous communities for review (November 28 and 29, 2024).*	✓		
• Email follow up distributed in December 2024 and January 2025.*	✓		
Draft EA / IS			
• Draft EA / IS online Indigenous community release (February 18, 2025).*	✓		
• Draft EA / IS online Indigenous community release email notification (February 19, 2025).*	✓		
• The Assessment Summary for the Draft EA / IS was distributed to Indigenous communities via Canada Post registered mail (February 19, 2025).*	✓		
• Community Well-Being Report online Indigenous community release and email notification (April 10, 2025).*	✓		
• Notice of publication of the Draft EA / IS (April 22, 2025).*	✓	✓	✓
• Draft EA / IS online, Indigenous community, public and government agencies release and email notification (April 22, 2025).*	✓	✓	✓
• The Assessment Summary for the Draft EA / IS was made available online and at designated library locations (announcement made April 22, 2025).*	✓	✓	✓

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
• Draft EA / IS reminder to provide feedback email notification (June 19, 2025).*	✓	✓	✓
Public Information Centres (PIC)			
• PIC #3 Notice distributed (June 13, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #3 in Thunder Bay (June 27, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #3 in Geraldton (June 29, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #4 Notice distributed (November 22, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #4 in Thunder Bay (December 7, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #4 in Geraldton (December 8, 2022)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #5 Notice distributed (October 10, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #5 in Thunder Bay (October 25, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #5 in Geraldton (October 26, 2023)	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #6 Notice distributed (April 21, 2025)*	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #6 in Thunder Bay (May 26, 2025)*	✓	✓	✓
• PIC #6 in Geraldton (May 29, 2025)*	✓	✓	✓
Provincially-Supported Forums			
• Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum #1 in Thunder Bay (February 8 to 9, 2023).	✓		✓
• Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum #2 in Thunder Bay (November 21 to 23, 2023).	✓		✓
• Three-Road Project Gathering and Expo in Thunder Bay (June 11 to June 13, 2024).	✓		✓
• Three-Road Project Gathering and Expo in Thunder Bay (February 19 to February 20, 2025).*	✓		✓
• Three-Road Project Gathering and Expo in Timmins (February 25 to February 26, 2025).*	✓		✓
Individual Project Meetings			
• In-person meeting with MFFN to provide an update on the Community Access Road and the approval of the ToR (November 16 to 17, 2021).	✓		
• Presented to the Mushkegowuk Council AGM (in-person, November 24, 2021).	✓		
• A teleconference meeting with MFFN to discuss the Assessment Process (February 2, 2022).	✓		
• Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022). Note: Also captured under the IK Program section below	✓		
• Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation (April 21, 2022). Note: Also captured under the IK Program and Community Coordinator section below	✓		
• Teleconference presentation to Mushkegowuk Tribal Council's Terrestrial Working Group (May 18, 2022).	✓	✓	
• Teleconference with Marten Falls First Nation Senior Community Member Advisor to discuss and collect feedback on the upcoming Bird Field Program (May 31, 2022).	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
• In-person meeting with MFFN community members in advance of PIC #3 (June 28, 2022).	✓	✓	
• Virtual meeting with Ginoogaming First Nation to discuss the Indigenous Knowledge Program and the Community Coordinator Program (July 5, 2022).	✓		
• In-person meeting regarding Community Coordinator and IK Programs with Long Lake # 58 (August 9, 2022).	✓		
• In-person meeting with MFFN community members in advance of PIC #4 (November 2, 2022).	✓	✓	
• In-person meeting with MFFN community members in advance of PIC #4 (December 6, 2022).	✓	✓	
• In-person Council-to-Council meeting with Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation in Thunder Bay. Meeting minutes were not taken (January 26, 2023).	✓		
• A teleconference meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation to discuss the Community Coordinator Program and IK Program. (February 13, 2023).	✓		
• Virtual meeting with Ginoogaming First Nation to discuss the Indigenous Knowledge Program and the Community Coordinator Program (March 27, 2023).	✓		
• A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation, Constance Lake First Nation and Ginoogaming First Nation to discuss the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports (April 21, 2023).	✓		
• Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario to discuss Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program (April 27, 2023).	✓		
• In-person Nation-to-Nation meeting with Eabametoong First Nation to provide an overview of the MFFN Community Access Road (May 10, 2023)	✓		
• A virtual meeting with MFFN was held regarding the engineering, construction and the route selection process for the Community Access Road (May 15, 2023).	✓		
• A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation's legal counsel to discuss the IK Sharing Agreement (May 17, 2023).	✓		
• A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation was held to provide a Community Access Road overview (August 29, 2023).	✓		
• In-person meeting with MFFN community members in advance of PIC #5 (October 23, 2023).	✓	✓	
• In-person meeting with MFFN community members in advance of PIC #5 (October 24, 2023).	✓	✓	
• In-person meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation Elders to discuss general updates for the Community Access Road (October 26, 2023).	✓		
• A virtual meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation was held as a follow up to discuss the Community Coordinator and IK Program meeting (November 10, 2023).	✓		
• A virtual meeting held with Attawapiskat First Nation representatives to discuss the Community Access Road and Caribou Study Plan (December 4, 2023).	✓		
• In-person meeting with Nibinamik First Nation to provide a Community Access Road update (January 16, 2024).	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
• A virtual meeting with Red Sky Métis Independent Nation to review the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report (March 19, 2024).	✓		
• In-person Nation-to-Nation meeting with Aroland First Nation to build on and improve the relationship between the two nations and to provide both Nations the opportunity to discuss any concerns or issues, including the previously drafted Communication Protocol Agreement (April 19, 2024).	✓		
• In-person taskforce meeting between MFFN and Aroland First Nation (May 7, 2024).	✓		
• In-person taskforce meeting between MFFN and Aroland First Nation (May 28, 2024).	✓		
• In-person Chief and Council meeting with MFFN to provide a Community Access Road update (May 29, 2024).	✓		
• Virtual meeting with Attawapiskat First Nation to discuss the Spring Groundwater Program (May 31, 2024).	✓		
• In-person taskforce meeting between Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation (June 5, 2024).	✓		
• A virtual meeting with Weenusk First Nation to provide a Community Access Road update and discuss the IK Program and socio-economic programs (June 5, 2024).	✓		
• In-person meetings with Aroland First Nation community members to obtain feedback on the final route recommendation, existing conditions and cumulative effects, including inclusions list (June 19 to 20, 2024).	✓		
• In-person meeting with Long Lake #58 First Nation Elders and community members to present the preliminary technically preferred routes (June 20, 2024).	✓		
• Virtual meeting with Ginoogaming First Nation to discuss the Archaeology Assessment Report, Community Coordinator Program and upcoming engagement opportunities (July 10, 2024).	✓		
• In-person taskforce meeting between Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation (July 11, 2024).	✓		
• In-person meetings with Aroland First Nation community members to obtain feedback on the final route recommendation including Segment 1, Dusey Lake, Segment 2, Segment 3, cumulative effects, evaluation approach and inclusions list, and engineering considerations and existing conditions (valued component studies) (July 15 to 16, 2024).	✓		
• In-person meetings with MFFN community members to confirm selection of the final route selection, cumulative effects, evaluation approach and inclusions list, engineering considerations and existing conditions (valued component studies) (July 17 to 18, 2024).	✓		
• A virtual meeting held with Attawapiskat First Nation to discuss the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report (July 23, 2024).	✓		
• A virtual meeting held with Ginoogaming First Nation to discuss the Stage 1 Archaeological Report (August 1, 2024).*	✓		
• In-person taskforce meeting between Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation (August 8, 2024).	✓		
• A virtual meeting held with Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek to discuss the IK Program (August 28, 2024).*	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
• In-person meetings with MFFN community members to discuss final route selection, the Draft EA / IS, construction and design details, potential effects and mitigations, socio-economics, climate change adaptation, and offsetting (October 15, 2024).*	✓		
• In-person taskforce meeting between Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation (October 29, 2024).*	✓		
• A virtual meeting held with Fort Albany First Nation to discuss Community Access Road updates and meaningful consultation and engagement (November 7, 2024).*	✓		
• A virtual meeting held with Long Lake #58 First Nation to discuss the IK Program and the community's IK collection study (February 6, 2025).*	✓		
• In-person meetings with MFFN community members to present the Draft EA / IS and discuss the Draft EA / IS content (February 12 and 19, 2025).*	✓		
• In-person meetings at the Three Road Project Gathering and Expo with representatives from Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek, Aroland First Nation, Attawapiskat First Nation, Constance Lake First Nation, Fort Albany First Nation, Long Lake #58 First Nation, Kashechewan First Nation, Mushkegowuk Tribal Council, Nibinamik First Nation and Red Sky Métis Independent Nation (February 19 to 25, 2025).*	✓		
• In person meeting with Constance Lake First Nation community members to provide a Community Access Road overview and present the Draft EA / IS. (February 22, 2025).*	✓		
• Virtual meeting with Matawa First Nations Management to discuss the Community Well-Being Report (May 9, 2025).*	✓		
• In-person meeting with MFFN community members to discuss the Draft EA / IS content including community well-being and cumulative effects (May 27 and 28, 2025).*	✓		
• In-person meeting with Aroland First Nation community members to discuss the Draft EA / IS content including community well-being and cumulative effects (May 28 and 29, 2025).*	✓		
• Virtual meeting with Fort Albany First Nation to discuss the community's ongoing review of the Draft EA / IS (June 3, 2025).*	✓		
• MFFN Community Access Road Project Team attendance at in-person general meeting for MFFN in Thunder Bay (July 4, 2025).*	✓		
Field Program Involvement			
• Helicopter flyover to visually inspect three potential groundwater sites with Aroland First Nation (August 17 and 18, 2022).	✓		
• Well drilling activities monitored by Aroland First Nation representatives (November 25 to December 3, 2022).	✓		
• Helicopter flyover to inform the Geotechnical Program with Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation (July 19 and 20, 2024).	✓		
Other Notices / Newsletters			
• 2021 Highlights Letter distributed to Indigenous communities via email (December 15, 2021)	✓		
• Phone calls to Indigenous communities to follow-up on the December E-blast, Winter Discussion Guide and field notice (December 16 to 17, 2021)	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
• Circulated Monthly Community Access Road Update Email Blast (referred to as E-blast) - October 2021 (November 3, 2021) - November 2021 (November 30, 2021) - December 2021 (December 15, 2021) - January 2022 (January 31, 2022) - February / March 2022 (March 15, 2022) - April 2022 (April 29, 2022) - May 2022 (May 27, 2022) - June 2022 (June 24, 2022) - July 2022 (July 26, 2022) - August 2022 (August 19, 2022) - September 2022 (September 29, 2022) - October 2022 (November 2, 2022) - November 2022 (November 25, 2022) - December 2022 (December 20, 2022) - January 2023 (January 30, 2023) - February 2023 (February 28, 2023) - March 2023 (April 4, 2023) - April 2023 (April 28, 2023) - May 2023 (June 7, 2023) - June 2023 (June 28, 2023) - July 2023 (August 2, 2023) - August 2023 (September 1, 2023) - September 2023 (September 28, 2023) - October 2023 (November 2, 2023) - 2023 Year In Review (December 12, 2023) - January 2024 (January 31, 2024) - February 2024 (March 1, 2024) - March 2024 (April 3, 2024) - April 2024 (April 30, 2024) - May 2024 (May 30, 2024) - June 2024 (July 9, 2024 - July 2024 (August 1, 2024)* - August 2024 (September 4, 2024)* - September 2024 (October 3, 2024)* - October 2024 (November 5, 2024)* - 2024 Year In Review (December 18, 2024)* - January 2025 (February 10, 2025)* - February 2025 (March 4, 2025)* - March 2025 (April 3, 2025)* - April 2025 (May 8, 2025)* - May 2025 (June 11, 2025)* - June 2025 (July 15, 2025)* - July 2025 (August 7, 2025)*	✓	✓	✓
• Circulated Field Study Notices and Discussion Guides: - Winter Field Program Notice and Discussion Guide (December 10, 2021) - Furbearer Ground Track Survey Update (January 19, 2022) - Bird Aerial Surveys Update (February 4, 2022)	✓	✓	✓

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
- Wolverine Den Surveys Notice (February 14, 2022) - Wolverine Hair Snag Program and Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Update (March 3, 2022) - Wolverine Den Survey Update (March 9, 2022) - Early Spring Notice (March 29, 2022) - Terrain and Soils Notice (May 11, 2022) - Surface Water, Fish, and Fish Habitat Notice (May 30, 2022) - Vegetation Field Notice (June 10, 2022) - Groundwater and Geochemistry (July 29, 2022) - Fall Field Programs Update (September 16, 2022) - Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice (December 1, 2022) - Field Programs updates (March 9, 2023) - Spring 2023 Field Notice (April 21, 2023) - Summer 2023 Field Notice (July 12, 2023) - Fall 2023 Field Notice (September 15, 2023) - Winter 2024 Field Notice (January 18, 2024) - Spring 2024 Field Notice (April 17, 2024) - Spring Groundwater Program Update (May 24, 2024) - Summer 2024 Field Notice (July 16, 2024) - Fall 2024 Field Notice (September 18, 2024)* - Winter 2025 Field Notice (January 15, 2025)* - Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice (July 17, 2025)* - Field Notice Update to Stage 2 Archaeology Assessment (July 31, 2025)			
• Matawa Messenger newsletter feature (June 2022)	✓	✓	
• Webinar Series: - Animals and Wildlife (Ungulates and Furbearers) (November 15, 2022) - Surface Water, Fish, and Fish Habitat (November 29, 2022) - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (January 10, 2023) - Vegetation and Physiography (January 17, 2023) - Peatlands (January 31, 2023) - Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Climate Change (February 14, 2023) - Socio-Economic Studies Part I (February 21, 2023) - Socio-Economic Studies Part II (February 28, 2023) - Groundwater and Geochemistry (March 14, 2023) - Birds (March 21, 2023) - Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects, and Bats (March 28, 2023) - ATRI (April 4, 2023) - Route Selection Milestone (November 16, 2023) - Climate Change Webinar (February 8, 2024) - Building the Community Access Road (November 26, 2024)* - Community Well-Being (May 6, 2025)* - Ungulates (May 15, 2025)* - Fish and Fish Habitat (May 22, 2025)* - Land and Resource Use (June 5, 2025)*	✓	✓	✓
• Engagement questionnaire sent to Indigenous communities (July 27 to 29, 2022)	✓		

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
• Follow-up to furbearer winter tracking field program notice (January 27, 2023)	✓		
• Follow-up on ungulate aerial survey notice (February 15, 2023)	✓		
• Monthly emails and phone calls to Indigenous communities regarding the Community Access Road*	✓		
Archaeological Assessment Reports			
• Stage 1 and 2 Archaeology Assessment Reports distributed via email to Indigenous communities (February 3, 2023)	✓		
• Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report distributed via email to Indigenous communities (June 3, 2024)	✓		
Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program			
• Circulated an update on the MFFN Community Access Road IK Program which included an updated schedule and timeline for Indigenous communities to share IK (January 21 to 24, 2022)	✓		
• Teleconference with Métis Nation of Ontario to discuss the IK Program (February 4, 2022)	✓		
• Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the IK Program (and Community Coordinator Program) (April 21, 2022)	✓		
• IK Program Update on the Proposed ATRI Study Areas Memo and ATRI Shapefiles were distributed via email. (August 2022)	✓		
• Distributed a Save the Date for the upcoming ATRI Forum and Cultural Heritage Workshop via email (December 20, 2022)	✓		
• Invitation to ATRI Forum distributed (January 13, 2023, and February 1, 2023)	✓		
• ATRI Forum and Cultural Heritage Workshop in Thunder Bay (February 8 to 9, 2023)	✓		
• IK Program timeline and update letter (March 22, 2023)	✓		
• IK Program timeline and update letter (June 22, 2023)	✓		
• IK Program timeline and update letter (October 5, 2023)	✓		
• IK Program timeline and update letter (November 10, 2023)	✓		
• ATRI Forum in Thunder Bay (November 21 to 23, 2023)	✓		
• Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report distributed via email to Indigenous communities (November 28, 2023)	✓		
• Distribution of community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports (June 10 to July 11, 2025)*	✓		
Community Coordinator Program			
• Distribution of letter introducing the Community Coordinator Program to 13 neighbouring Indigenous communities including job posting (March 17, 2022).	✓		
• Teleconference with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the Community Coordinator Program (and the Indigenous Knowledge Program) (April 21, 2022).	✓		
Community Capacity Funding Program			
• Information on the Community Capacity Funding Program sent to 15 Indigenous communities via email (October 30 to November 13, 2024).*	✓		
Activities after September 5, 2025, to February 13, 2026			

Project Phases: NoC of EA, Effects Assessment, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Draft EA / IS			
Activity	**Audience**		
	Indigenous Communities	**Interested Persons**	**Agencies & Government Bodies**
• Distribution of monthly E-Blasts: - September 2025 E-Blast (October 17, 2025)* - 2025 Year End Message (December 18, 2025)*	✓	✓	✓
• Distribution of Field Notices and updates: - Groundwater Well Decommissioning Update (September 16, 2025)* - Fall Field Programs Update (September 23, 2025)* - Geotechnical Investigation Update (November 10, 2025)*	✓	✓	✓
• Distribution of community-specific Milestone #4 Progress Reports to Indigenous communities for review and validation (January 16, 2026)*	✓		
• Distribution of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report (January 16, 2026)*	✓		
• Hybrid meetings with MFFN community members in advance of PIC #7 (August 3 and August 4, 2026)	✓		
• Virtual meeting session for Aroland First Nation community members (August 4, 2026)	✓	✓	
• Public Information Centre #7* - Distribution of notice (January 27, 2026)* - MFFN hybrid meetings (February 3 and 4, 2026)* - Aroland virtual meeting (February 4, 2026)* - Virtual public session (February 4, 2026)*	✓	✓	✓
• Ongoing planning for distribution of Final EA / IS*	✓	✓	✓
• Ongoing planning for distribution of community-specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Final Impact Assessment Reports (ATRI: Final IA Reports)*	✓		
• Ongoing conversations with 13 Indigenous communities regarding the IK Program and Community Capacity Funding, as needed*	✓		
• Ongoing follow-up to set-up meetings with Indigenous communities and ask about ATRI*	✓		
Planned Future MFFN Community Access Road Consultation and Engagement Activities			
• Ongoing outreach to Indigenous communities to engage on the Community Access Road*	✓		
• Ongoing outreach to Indigenous communities to address questions and discuss details of the Capacity Funding Program*	✓		
• Distribution of Notice of Submission*	✓	✓	✓
• Targeted outreach to Indigenous communities regarding the Final EA / IS release*	✓		
• Release of Final EA / IS*	✓	✓	✓
• Release of community-specific ATRI: Final IA Reports*	✓		
• Release of Country Foods and Water Use Assessment Report to MFFN and Aroland First Nation*	✓		
• Release of Draft Cultural Heritage Reports*	✓		
• Support government agency regulators in responding to comments on the Final EA / IS*			✓

3. Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils

3.1 Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities

To summarize overall consultation and engagement with each Indigenous community, the following analytics were performed:

The L**evel of Consultation and Engagement Effort and Response** bar graphs in each community-specific chapter reflect the efforts taken by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to engage Indigenous communities and the level of response received. Communications channels considered include **email correspondence** (outgoing and incoming), **phone correspondence** (outgoing and incoming) and **meetings offered in comparison to meetings scheduled**, by any means of communication.

- **Email Correspondence** reflects all emails sent between the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and Indigenous communities:
  - **Outgoing Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent from the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to a specific Indigenous community and mass communications sent to all communities by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team; and
  - **Incoming Email Correspondence** includes emails received from an Indigenous community directly to MFFN Community Access Road Project Team; emails that only confirm receipt of an outgoing email or emails where the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team are copied but not directly mentioned are not included.
- **Phone Correspondence** reflects all call attempts between the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and an Indigenous community:
  - **Outgoing Phone Calls** reflect all phone calls made by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to an Indigenous community. Answered Phone Calls includes those calls that were answered immediately by the intended recipient or were returned at a later time when the contact was available; and

  - **Incoming Phone Calls** reflect instances where Indigenous communities contacted MFFN Community Access Road Project Team without a previous outgoing phone call.

- **Mail Correspondence** reflects all physical mail exchange between the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and an Indigenous community:
  - **Outgoing Mail** reflect all instances of mail distributed by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to an Indigenous community; and
  - **Incoming Mail** reflect all instances of mail received by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team from an Indigenous community.
- **Meetings Offered vs. Held** reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team to schedule a meeting in comparison to the number of meetings achieved between the Indigenous community and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team.

4. References

AECOM Canada ULC., 2019. Draft Terms of Reference Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment.

AECOM Canada ULC., 2020. Proposed Terms of Reference Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment.

Hatch, 2016. Technical Review of Industrial Transportation Infrastructure Proposals.

Appendix A

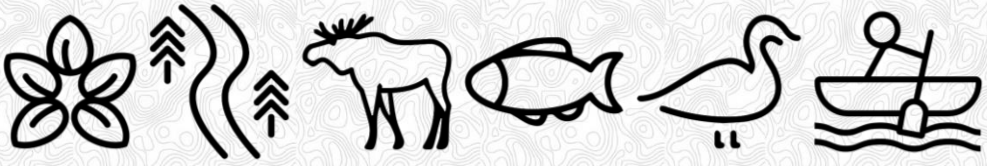
Notices and Other Information Releases

Appendix A is available online at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/progress-reports/.

Appendix B

Community-Specific Correspondence

Appendix B is available online at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/progress-reports/.



9. Kashechewan First Nation

Table 9-1: Community Profile

Key Identifiers	Details
Location:	13B Riverside Drive, Kashechewan, ON P0L 1S0
Tribal Council:	Mushkegowuk Council
Treaty:	9
Project Team Lead:	Callais Harrison

Figure 9-1: Kashechewan First Nation Distribution of Communication

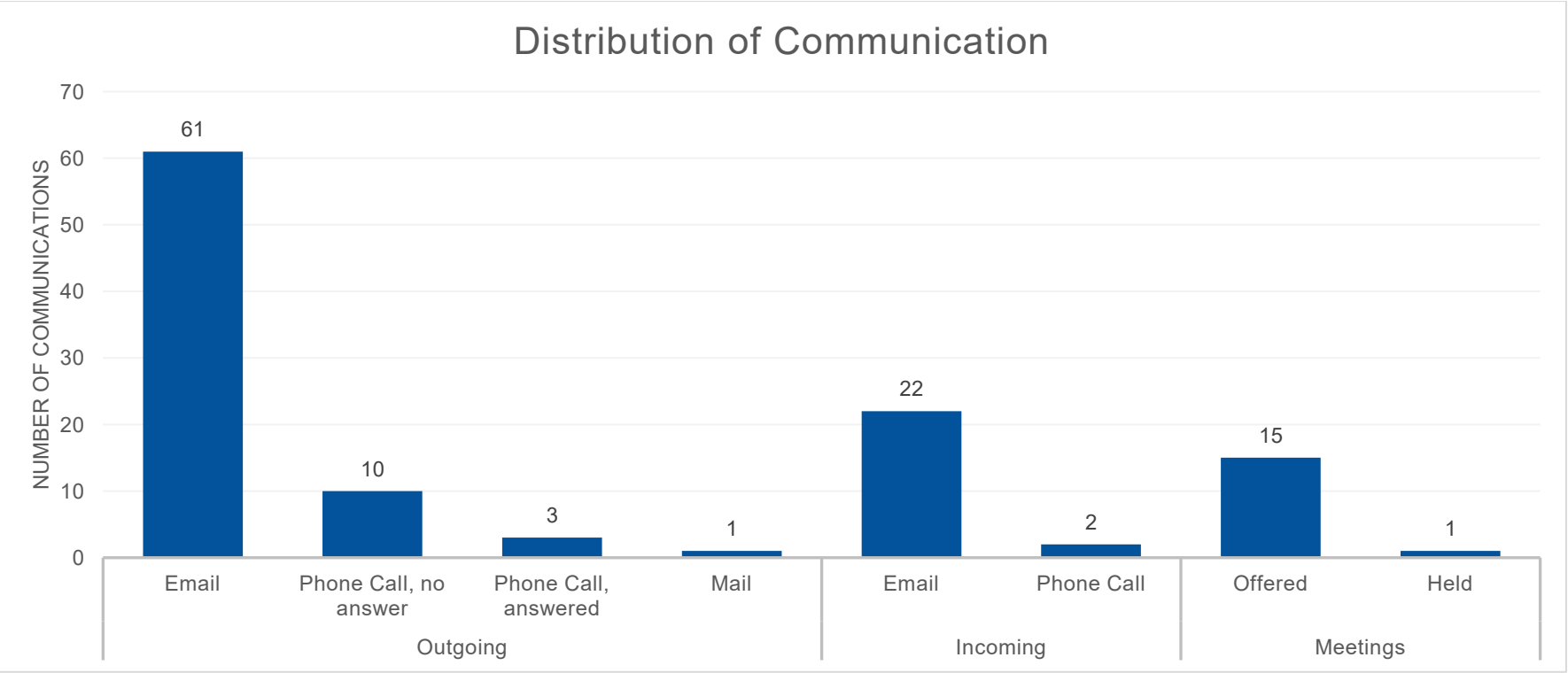


Table 9-2: Summary of Participation During Milestone 4

Activity	Status
Date of last outgoing communication from MFFN CAR Project Team (email or phone):	August 28, 2025 (Email)
Date of last incoming communication from community (email or phone):	June 23, 2025 (Letter via email)
Participating in Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program:	Status of IK Sharing Agreement: Agreement signed by all parties
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: Agreement signed by all parties
	IK information provided: Yes
Participating in Community Coordinator Program / Community Capacity Funding Program:	Yes (Capacity Funding)
Provided comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Statement (IS):	Yes
Provided comments on the community-specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI): Draft Impact Assessment (IA) Report:	Yes, comments were received outside of this reporting period (September 22, 2025)
Provided comments on the Community Well-Being Report:	Yes
Provided comments on the milestone progress reports:	Yes (Milestone 2)

Table 9-3: Key Consultation and Engagement Activities During Milestone 4

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
Aug 01, 2024	July 2024 E-blast distributed via email.
Aug 02, 2024	Letter response to Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report received from Kashechewan First Nation.
Sep 04, 2024	August 2024 E-blast distributed via email.
Sep 18, 2024	Fall 2024 Groundwater and Geochemistry Program Update distributed via email.
Sep 26, 2024	Letter and frequently asked questions (FAQ) shared via email regarding the circulation of the Draft EA / IS. A link to a questionnaire to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review process was also included.
Sep 26, 2024	Outreach regarding Project updates including the IK Program and the Community Coordinator Program via phone and email.
Oct 03, 2024	September 2024 E-blast distributed via email.
October 08 and 10, 2024	Communications regarding the Community Coordinator Program distributed via email.
October 30 –31, 2024	Outreach regarding Project updates including the Draft EA / IS questionnaire, the IK Program, and the Community Coordinator Program via phone and email.
Nov 04 and 05, 2024	Interest in accessing the community capacity funding confirmed via email.
Nov 05, 2024	IK Report received via email.
Nov 05, 2024	October E-blast distributed via email.
Nov 20, 2024	Building the Community Access Road webinar announcement distributed via email.
Nov 26, 2024	Building the Community Access Road webinar reminder distributed via email.
Nov 28, 2024	Milestone #3 Progress Report distributed via email.
Dec 17, 2024	Outreach regarding year-end updates including key milestones and meetings from 2024 and information on activities scheduled for 2025 via phone and email. Correspondence included the request for feedback on the Milestone #3 Progress Report, and the Community Capacity Funding Agreement.
Dec 18, 2024	2024 Year in Review E-blast distributed via email.
Jan 15, 2025	2025 Winter Field Notice distributed via email.
Jan 28, 2025	Outreach about Project updates, including the release of the EA / IS and the upcoming Three Road Gathering and Expo via phone and email. Correspondence included the request for feedback on the Milestone #3 Progress Report, and the Community Capacity Funding Agreement. A meeting was offered.

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
Feb 10, 2025	January 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Feb 13, 2025	Notification of upcoming Draft EA / IS early release to Indigenous communities distributed via email.
Feb 19, 2025	Notification of availability of Draft EA / IS on website distributed via email.
Feb 19, 2025	Assessment Summary: Draft EA / IS hard copy shipped to Kashechewan First Nation.
Feb 20, 2025	Outreach regarding Project updates, including the release of the Draft EA / IS and the passing of the deadline for Milestone #3 comments distributed via email. Correspondence included information on the Community Capacity Funding Agreement. A meeting was offered.
Feb 25, 2025	In-person break-out session at Three Road Forum and Expo in Timmins, Ontario.
Mar 04, 2025	February 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Mar 17-19, 2025	Email received with the signed Community Capacity Funding Agreement.
Mar 26, 2025	Outreach about Project updates, including the upcoming webinar release of the ongoing review period for the Draft EA / IS distributed via email. Correspondence included the Community Capacity Funding Agreement. A meeting was offered.
Mar 26, 2025	Outreach requesting contact information to finalize Community Capacity Funding Agreement distributed via email.
Mar 26, 2025	Email received with the requested contact information to finalize the Community Capacity Funding Agreement.
Apr 03, 2025	March 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Apr 10, 2025	Response letter issued to Kashechewan First Nation in response to comments provided on the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report via email.
Apr 10, 2025	Community Well-Being report availability announcement distributed via email.
Apr 24, 2025	Outreach regarding Project updates, including the upcoming webinar series, the ongoing review period for the Draft EA / IS and Community Well-being report, and PIC #6 via phone and email. Correspondence included the Community Capacity Funding Agreement.
Apr 30, 2025	Draft EA / IS webinar series reminder distributed via email.
May 06, 2025	Notification for Community Well-Being webinar distributed via email.
May 08, 2025	April 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
May 13, 2025	Finalized and fully executed Community Capacity Funding Agreement provided on May 13, 2025, via email.
May 20, 2025	Notification for Fish and Fish Habitat webinar distributed via email.
May 22, 2025	Outreach regarding Project updates, including the upcoming webinar series, the ongoing review period for the Draft EA / IS and PIC #6 via phone and email.
May 26, 2025	Notification for Public Information Centre #6 distributed via email.
Jun 05, 2025	Notification for People: Land and Resource Use webinar distributed via email.
Jun 11, 2025	May 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
June 23, 2025	Kashechewan First Nation provided a cover letter and Review Report with 239 comments on the Draft EA / IS via email.
Jun 26, 2025	Outreach regarding Project updates, including the conclusion of the Draft EA / IS review period, materials from PIC #6, and the upcoming distribution of the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities distributed via email.
Jul 10, 2025	Draft Aboriginal and / Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report distributed via email.
Jul 15, 2025	E-blast June 2025 E-blast and Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice distributed via email.
Jul 16, 2025	E-blast June 2025 E-blast and Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice correction distributed via email.
Jul 29, 2025	Outreach regarding Project updates including the upcoming distribution of the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities and ongoing field studies distributed via email. A follow up on the Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment Report was also provided.
Jul 31, 2025	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment update distributed via email.
Aug 07, 2025	July 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Aug 26, 2025	Outreach regarding Project updates including a new video about cumulative effects, and a follow up on the Draft Aboriginal and / Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report distributed via email.
Aug 28, 2025	Meeting was offered to discuss the IK Report provided by Kashechewan First Nation.

Table 9-4: Summary of Feedback and Response Received / Action – Kashechewan First Nation

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Country/ Traditional Foods, Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology), Wildlife, Vegetation, Socio-Community, Land and Resource Use	Impacts to Traditional Subsistence and Cultural Resources ■ On December 19, 2023, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant to provide a letter from Kashechewan First Nation outlining concerns regarding the impacts that increased traffic in the area may have on traditional subsistence and cultural resources, including plants and animals that may be used by Kashechewan First Nation members for food, ceremonial, and cultural teaching purposes. ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR's potential impacts to traditional resources in relation to increased access to the area, as well as impacts during the construction phase. These impacts include overharvesting, vehicle strikes with wildlife, and impacts to the survival, reproduction, and mortality of wildlife. It was noted that these impacts could impact Kashechewan First Nation's harvesting practices, and therefore their access to traditional foods. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS.	■ Letter ■ Email	■ On December 19, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt confirming the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their socio-economic concerns and interests, including the concern about impacts to traditional subsistence and cultural resources. ■ On January 11, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt noting that the MFFN CAR Project Team was preparing a response to Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their socio-economic concerns and interests. ■ On January 29, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to provide a response letter to Kashechewan First Nation's letter from December 19, 2023. The letter acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation's concerns about the MFFN CAR putting pressure on cultural resources, and noted that this topic will be explored in the EA / IS. ■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on impacts to traditional subsistence and cultural resources. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to impacts to traditional subsistence and cultural resources. The Feedback and	■ Information on Traffic can be found in **Traffic Data Review Technical Support Document (Appendix W)**. ■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Feedback received will inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	
Education and Training, Employment	Interest in Employment and Training Opportunities ■ On December 19, 2023, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant to provide a letter from Kashechewan First Nation outlining interest in employment and training opportunities related to the construction of the CAR. The letter inquired about whether Kashechewan First Nation members would be targeted for hiring or training opportunities, and whether potential barriers in securing jobs would be addressed. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document.	■ Letter ■ Email	■ On December 19, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt confirming the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests, including the interest in employment and training opportunities. ■ On January 11, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt noting that the MFFN CAR Project Team was preparing a response to Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their Socio-Economic concerns and interests. The letter highlighted that Kashechewan's interest in employment and training opportunities was being considered and recommendations for Indigenous participation in Project construction employment opportunities will be made in the EA / IS Report. ■ On January 29, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to provide a response letter to Kashechewan First Nation's letter from December 19, 2023. The letter acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation's interest in employment and training opportunities related to the construction of the MFFN CAR, and noted that recommendations regarding this topic will be explored in the EA / IS.	■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on: economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors. ■ Additional information related to the consultation process is in **Section 11**. ■ Specific information related to Kashechewan First Nation is in **Appendix X**, the Final EA / IS RoCE.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document related to socio-community. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue.	
Human Health, Socio-Community	Increased Access to Alcohol and Drugs ■ On December 19, 2023, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant to provide a letter from Kashechewan First Nation outlining concerns regarding potential increased access to alcohol and drugs in the community caused by the CAR. Kashechewan First Nation noted this could lead to negative impacts on human health. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document.	■ Letter ■ Email	■ On December 19, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt confirming the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their socio-economic concerns and interests, including the concern about increased access to alcohol and drugs in the community. ■ On January 11, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt noting that the MFFN CAR Project Team was preparing a response to Kashechewan First Nation's letter regarding their socio-economic concerns and interests. ■ On January 29, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to provide a response letter to Kashechewan First Nation's letter from December 19, 2023. The letter acknowledged Kashechewan First Nation's concerns about the potential for the MFFN CAR increasing access to drugs and alcohol in the community and noted that this topic will be explored in the social-community and health assessments. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document related to human health and community safety. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue.	■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on: economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Consultation Methods, Land and Resource Use, Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology), Socio-Community	Increased Development in the Area ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the building of the CAR leading to potential increased in development in the area. It was noted that Kashechewan First Nation wants to be involved with any development slated for the Ring of Fire to ensure the community has the opportunity to preserve the lands. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft EA / IS.	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on the potential for development in the area. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document related the potential for development in the area. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	■ The comment related to Ring of Fire development falls outside of the scope of the Community Access Road and has been directed to the appropriate government agency. ■ In addition, the cumulative effects related to different projects are included in **Section 10**. This section includes predicted cumulative effects of the Preferred Route with the effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. Cumulative effects assessment methods and the Project Inclusions List were shared during PIC #4, #5 and #6, at the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum #2, and at Three-Road Project Gathering and Expos #1 and #2. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.
Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Cultural Heritage Resources (e.g., Archaeology), Socio-Community, Land and Resource Use	Impacts to Transmission of Traditional Culture and Knowledge ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR impacts to the community's ability to transmit traditional culture and knowledge to	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On April 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document with Kashechewan First Nation which included	■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on: economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors. ■ Several communities actively participated in the IK program and IK has been used to inform the

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	future generations, due to impacts to traditional resources and the ability to exercise their rights. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS, including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document.		information on impacts to transmission of traditional culture and knowledge. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to impacts to transmission of traditional culture and knowledge. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Feedback received will inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report. Action: ■ The owner / operator will continue follow-up with Kashechewan First Nation as existing conditions data from field study programs become available during detailed design, construction and / or maintenance. ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	Assessment Process. See **Section 11.3.3** for more details on the IK Program. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.
Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Surface Water (Quality and Quantity), Groundwater (Quality and Quantity)	Impacts to Water Quality and Quantity ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR potentially impacting water and water quality. This included impacts to water levels and flow patterns as well as impacts to water quality though erosion, sedimentation, and contamination.	■ Email ■ Letter ■ In-Person	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on impacts to water quality and quantity. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback.	■ An assessment of the existing watershed has been included in **Section 8.1.4.1**. It includes information on the main characteristics of the tertiary watersheds within the Regional Study Area and how the Regional Study Areas was selected. ■ The Preferred Route was informed and chosen based on Indigenous Knowledge received, as well as fish and fish habitat information **Section 4**. Specific mitigation measures are listed in Table 10-1 of the **Fish and**

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	■ At the February 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, a representative of Kashechewan First Nation inquired if the impacts to the Albany River and impacts of estuaries were studied. It was noted that over time the gradual impacts will be different. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft EA / IS.		■ On February 25, 2025, at the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, the MFFN CAR Project team noted Lakes and rivers, including the Albany were studied as part of the Draft EA / IS. Local and regional study areas were established to study the watersheds, both upstream and downstream of those areas. Each technical discipline studied cumulative effects, and it will be outlined in those reports. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to impacts to water quality and quantity. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	**Fish Habitat Technical Support Document (Appendix G)**. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.
Acoustic Environment (Noise and Vibrations), Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Land and Resource Use, Operations	Impacts to Acoustic Environment ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR potentially impacting the acoustic environment for Kashechewan First Nation harvesters. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft EA / IS.	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on impacts to the acoustic environment. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On April 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document with Kashechewan First Nation.	■ Information on the acoustic environment can be found in the **Acoustic and Vibration Technical Support Document (Appendix P)**. ■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on: economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to impacts to the acoustic environment. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Feedback received will inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	Assessment Report.
Atmospheric Environment (Air Quality), Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Operations	Impacts to Air Quality ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR potentially impacting air quality, due to fugitive dust from movement and operations of construction equipment and vehicle. It was noted that this could impact Kashechewan harvesting activities, including impacts to the visual quality of harvesting areas. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft EA / IS.	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on impacts to air quality and quantity. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On April 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document with Kashechewan First Nation. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to impacts to air quality. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific	■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on: economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors. ■ Information on air quality can be found in **the Atmospheric Report Technical Support Document (Appendix S1)** and, **Air Quality Attachment C (Appendix S2)**. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	
Climate Change, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Vegetation, Wetlands, Wildlife, Human Health	Contribution to Climate Change Trends ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR's contribution to climate change trends due to emissions from construction equipment / vehicles and road vehicles, as well as the removal of vegetation that acts as a carbon sink. It was noted that contribution to these climate change trends could impact Kashechewan First Nation's food security and harvesting activities. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft EA / IS.	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on climate change. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to climate change. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	■ Information on air quality can be found in the **Atmospheric Report Technical Support Document (Appendix S1)** and, **Air Quality Attachment C (Appendix S2)**. ■ Information on climate change can be found in **Climate Change and Resiliency Technical Support Document (Appendix Y)**. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Human Health, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Operations, Country/Traditional Foods, Surface Water (Quality and Quantity), Groundwater (Quality and Quantity)	Impacts to Human Health ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR's potential impacts to human health, including increased vehicular accidents, as well as impacts to wild foods and water quality. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document.	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on impacts to human health, safety, Country Foods, and water quality. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On April 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on impacts to human health, safety, Country Foods, and water quality. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document related to human health, safety, Country Foods, and water quality. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on: economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors. ■ **Section 9**. How the Road Will Change Our Land considers potential interactions with disciplines including surface water, fish and fish habitat, vegetation and wildlife. ■ Information on Groundwater can be found in the **Groundwater Technical Support Document (Appendix H).** Additional information on the groundwater and geochemistry monitoring programs can be found in **Section 14**. ■ Information on Surface Water can be found in the **Surface Water Technical Support Document (Appendix F).** Additional information on the surface water monitoring programs can be found in **Section 14**. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Lands, Territory, and Title, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Socio-Community	Impacts to Environmental Stewardship ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR potentially impacting the community's environmental stewardship, due to impacts to traditional resources and water quality and quantity. It was noted that these impacts could negatively affect Kashechewan First Nation's ability to manage resources in, and exercise jurisdiction over the environment in the community's territory.	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Feedback received will inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.
Wildlife, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Land and Resource Use	Impacts to Wildlife and Caribou ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR's potential impacts to wildlife in relation to increased access to the area, as well as impacts during the construction phase. These impacts include overharvesting, vehicle strikes, and impacts to survival, reproduction, and mortality. It was noted that these impacts could impact Kashechewan First Nation's harvesting practices. ■ On February 25, 2025, during the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, a representative of Kashechewan First Nation noted that along the Albany River,	■ Email ■ Letter	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the Final ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on impacts to wildlife and ungulates. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On February 25, 2025, during the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, the MFFN CAR Project Team noted caribou were studied as part of the Draft EA / IS and individual reports were written for each, which also consider potential impacts from other activities like mining. ■ On April 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Community Well-Being	■ The **Community Well-Being Technical Support Document, (Appendix T)**, includes information on: economy; traditional use and culture; food and water; housing; safety; community and public health; infrastructure and services, and environmental factors. ■ Information on wildlife can be found in the **Wildlife Technical Support Document (Appendix K)**. ■ Information on caribou can be found in the **Ungulates Technical Support Document (Appendix M)**. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	there are two migration routes for caribou. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document.		Technical Support Document with Kashechewan First Nation. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Supporting Document related to impacts to wildlife and ungulates. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Feedback received will inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	
Wildlife, Surface Water (Quality and Quantity), Country/Traditional Foods, Land and Resource Use, Human Health	Impacts to Fish and Fish Habitat ■ On November 5, 2024, Adena Vanderjagt emailed the MFFN CAR Project Consultant and provided Kashechewan First Nation's draft IK Study report, which noted the community's concern with the MFFN CAR potential impacts to fish and fish habitat, including impacts to spawning / reproductive sites, habitat quality and availability, and water quality. It was noted that these impacts would negatively affect Kashechewan harvesting practices. ■ On February 25, 2025, during the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, Kashechewan First Nation outlined concerns regarding the estuary and the effects on spawning and breeding areas,	■ Email ■ Letter ■ In Person	■ On November 5, 2024, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the receipt of Kashechewan First Nation's IK Study report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that it would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Kashechewan First Nation which included information on potential impacts to fish and fish habitat. Kashechewan First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On February 25, 2025, during the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, the MFFN CAR Project Team noted Caribou, as well as fish spawning and breeding grounds were studied as part of the Draft EA / IS, highlighting individual reports were written for each. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted these	■ Information on Fish and Fish Habitat can be found in the **Fish and Fish Habitat Technical Support Document (Appendix G)**. ■ It should be noted that the selection of the Preferred Route was informed and chosen based on IK received, as well as fish and fish habitat information **Section 4**. Specific mitigation measures are listed in Table 10-1 of the **Fish and Fish Habitat Technical Support Document Appendix G.** ■ Comments on fish passage have been considered when developing mitigation measures, such as constructing crossings in a manner that maintains downstream flows and fish passage. All potential effects and recommended mitigation measures and monitoring are included in

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	migration routes and fish, particularly impacts as a result of mining in the area. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided comments on the Draft EA / IS including the Community Well-Being Technical Support Document.		reports consider potential impacts from other activities like mining. ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to impacts to fish and fish habitat. The Feedback and Response Log in Appendix C will address comments on this issue. ■ On July 10, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Kashechewan First Nation had 90 days to review and provide feedback on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report. Action: ■ Comments of this nature [ATRI-related] will be addressed within the community-specific Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report, including a specific Feedback and Response Log, in Spring 2026.	**Section 9.3.3.4.1** and **Section 9.3.3.4.6**. ■ Information on Groundwater can be found in the **Groundwater Technical Support Document (Appendix H).** Additional information on the groundwater and geochemistry monitoring programs can be found in **Section 14**. ■ Information on Surface Water can be found in the **Surface Water Technical Support Document (Appendix F)**. Additional information on the surface water monitoring programs can be found in **Section 14**. ■ Community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Reports will not be made available to the public. Feedback received on the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report will be used to inform the preparation of the Final ATRI Impact Assessment Report.
Provincial EA Process, Federal IA Process	Draft EA / IS Comments ■ On June 23, 2025, Kashechewan First Nation provided a cover letter and Review Report (via email) with 239 comments on the Draft EA / IS. Kashechewan First Nation's comments were related to 29 out of 36 topics.	■ Letter (via email	■ On June 23, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged receipt of comments. ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team to responded to comments in the Final EA / IS.	■ All comments received are documented and responded to in the Feedback and Response Log, found in **Appendix C** of the Final EA / IS.

Table 9-5: Consultation and Engagement Log – Kashechewan First Nation

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
August 01, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the July 2024 E-blast. The E-blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current and upcoming activities including, summer field studies involving geotechnical investigations and the groundwater and geochemistry program, as well as in-community meetings with Aroland First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation. Links to the E-blast, MFFN CAR's website and the route selection update video were included.
August 01, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Freddie Wesley (Head Councillor) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, thanking her for providing an update regarding Kashechewan First Nation's response to the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, as well as their IK Report.
August 02, 2024	Email	x		■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, which provided a letter in response to the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, on behalf of Kashechewan First Nation. The letter noted that Kashechewan First Nation is interested in continued engagement regarding fieldwork and subsequent results, and requested that the MFFN CAR Project Team continue to provide information about planned fieldwork and the anticipated fieldwork timelines. Kashechewan First Nation also requested additional information about areas recommended for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, and sites that have been identified by Indigenous groups, including clarification about where these sites are in relation to the Project Area, and how these sites will be assessed. The letter asserted that additional assessment will be required for any sites that have been identified by Indigenous groups, should there be a chance that they will be impacted by the Project.
August 06, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Chief) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, which thanked her for providing a letter in response to the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, on behalf of Kashechewan First Nation. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the feedback had been forwarded to the archaeology team, and that a response would be provided as soon as possible.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
September 04, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Former Chief) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the August 2024 E-blast. The E-blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current and upcoming activities including the Draft EA / IS, the completion of Summer Field Programs, as well as information regarding the upcoming Fall Public Information Centres. Links to the E-blast, MFFN CAR's website and the recorded webinars for the completed Summer Field Programs were included.
September 18, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Former Chief) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the 2024 Fall Groundwater and Geochemistry Program Update. The update provided the dates, September 28 - October 5, 2024, that field crews are scheduled to carry out groundwater sampling and a notice was provided regarding the increase in traffic and noise within the study area during this time. Links to the field notice and MFFN CAR's website were included.
September 24, 2024	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt requesting confirmation of contact information for the new Chief and Council. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant inquired about the new Chief's email address and asked for clarification on the Chief's preference for communication, including phone calls, as well as the appropriate phone number to use. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also requested confirmation of key contacts, specifically if the new Deputy Chief or any Councillors should be included, along with their contact details. Additionally, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant asked for clarification on whether Enoch Williams should continue to be included in phone calls and asked for confirmation of Enoch's phone number.
September 24, 2024	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Jim Butterworth regarding contact information for Kashechewan First Nation. Jim confirmed that the new email for Chief Hosea Wesley is correct and that the phone number while in the community remains unchanged. Jim also noted that no Councillor has been appointed to the portfolio at this time.
September 24, 2024	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Jim Butterworth, thanking him for his response regarding Kashechewan First Nation contact information.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
September 24, 2024	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt, where Adena confirmed that the provided email address for the Chief Hosea Wesley is correct and advised confirming the Chief's preference for calls versus emails directly with him. Adena also mentioned that she has no additional contact information to share at this time but will pass on any updates if they become available. Additionally, Adena noted she did not have an alternate phone number for Enoch Williams and recommended continuing communication via email unless otherwise specified.
September 24, 2024	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt in response to Jim Butterworth's email sent around the same time that day, acknowledging they were aligned in their directions for communication regarding Kashechewan First Nation and the community contact information.
September 24, 2024	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt, thanking her for confirming the contact information for Kashechewan First Nation.
September 26, 2024	Phone	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received a phone call from the Kashechewan Band Office, after a message had been left with the receptionist for Chief Wesley about Project updates. The call was not answered, and no voicemail was left.
September 26, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to note that funding for the Community Coordinator Program was still available, explained the logistics of the Program and provided the job posting. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up on the status of the community's IK Report and inquired if a draft would be ready to review soon. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that a letter on the Draft EA / IS and FAQ document will be sent later that day. There was no answer, so a voicemail was left.
September 26, 2024	Phone		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Hosea Wesley to congratulate him on his new position and provide an introduction to the Project. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also intended to provide information about the Community Coordinator Program and follow up on the status of the community's IK Report. The receptionist at the Kashechewan First Nation Band Office noted that Chief Wesley was out of town and requested that an email be sent.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
September 26, 2024	Phone	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received a phone call from Adena Vanderjagt, in response to the voicemail left by the MFFN CAR Project Consultant earlier that day. Adena noted that Kashechewan First Nation is still interested in the Community Coordinator Program, and that she was meeting with the new Chief and Council the following day to discuss the next steps. Adena also noted that the IK Report was being reviewed by Chief and Council, and that it would be discussed in their meeting the following day. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that a letter on the Draft EA / IS and FAQ document will be sent later that day.
September 26, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to provide a summary of their phone call and some additional information. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant congratulated Chief Wesley on his new role at Kashechewan First Nation and provided some links to Project information and social media accounts for the new Chief and Council to learn about the Project. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that a letter on the Draft EA / IS and FAQ document would be sent later that day in a separate email. Additionally, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that funding for the Community Coordinator Program is still available, explained the logistics of the Program and attached an updated job description poster. Lastly, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant highlighted that Adena let them know the IK Report was being reviewed by Chief and Council and asked for an update on the status of the community's IK Report after Adena meets with Chief Wesley. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant offered to coordinate a meeting to discuss the Project further.
September 26, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Paul MacInnis (Ministry of Energy and Mines) ■ Sasha McLeod (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) ■ Dorothy Moszynski (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation to provide a letter with advance notice and an update on the Draft EA / IS Report for the MFFN CAR Project, as well as a Frequently Asked Questions document. The letter described the purpose of the Draft EA / IS, what information will be provided to the community for review and how the input received from Indigenous communities will be used to prepare the Final EA / IS. The letter requested a key contact for Kashechewan First Nation and noted the exact date of the release of the Draft EA / IS and the review period timelines (Indigenous community and public / agency) would be shared once confirmed. Information regarding funding through the Province of Ontario Participant Funding initiative

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						was outlined and noted the Province would reach out to Kashechewan First Nation to discuss resourcing needs to review the Draft EA / IS. Finally, the letter outlined the various methods the Project Team would use to support Indigenous communities during their review and mentioned meetings to discuss the Draft EA / IS chapters and technical reports were encouraged. A link to a questionnaire to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review process was also included.
September 27, 2024	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt who mentioned she spoke with Chief Wesley that morning and that Kashechewan First nation would like to access the Community Coordinator Program funding to supplement Enoch Williams' salary as he was currently fulfilling that role. Adena requested the MFFN CAR Project Consultant indicate what is needed to move forward with the process and that she would get to it as soon as possible. Adena also mentioned that since Enoch is already an employee of Kashechewan First Nation, that the funding from the Community Coordinator Program would likely have to be paid by the community as part of his overall salary.
October 03, 2024	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Former Chief) ■ Betsy Lazarus (Deputy Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the September 2024 E-blast. The E-blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current, and upcoming activities, including the release of the Draft EA / IS to Indigenous communities, the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation, information about Fall Field Programs, and the celebration of the Preferred Route. Links to the E-blast and MFFN CAR's website were included.
October 08, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt thanking her for confirming that Kashechewan First Nation is ready to participate in the Community Coordinator Program. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that discussions with the internal team about next steps are ongoing and committed to providing further updates once available. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also requested confirmation regarding the payment method, asking if the milestone-based funding approach will be used for the Community Coordinator Program, allowing funds to be sent to Kashechewan First Nation for distribution to Enoch Williams to supplement his current salary. Additionally, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant inquired about updates on the community's IK Report following the meeting with Chief and Council.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 10, 2024	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that milestone-based funding for the Community Coordinator Program, where funds are provided to Kashechewan First Nation for distribution, will be used for the project.
October 30, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide Project updates for October 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant reminded Adena to fill out the questionnaire, previously sent in September, to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up on the status of Kashechewan First Nation's IK report, which was last noted to be under review by Chief and Council. Additionally, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided an update on changes to the Community Coordinator Program, which is now being offered as a one-time $25,000 capacity funding payment to support Kashechewan First Nation's engagement with the Project. There was no answer, so a voicemail was left.
October 30, 2024	Phone		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Hosea Wesley to provide Project updates for October 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant intended to remind Kashechewan First Nation to fill out the questionnaire, previously sent in September, to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also intended to follow up on the status of Kashechewan First Nation's IK report, which was last noted to be under review by Chief and Council. Additionally, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant intended to provide an update on changes to the Community Coordinator Program, now offering a one-time $25,000 capacity funding payment to support Kashechewan First Nation's engagement with the Project. The receptionist noted that Chief Wesley was not in the office, so a message was left with the receptionist.
October 30, 2024	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams to provide Project updates for October 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant intended to remind to fill out the questionnaire, previously sent in September, to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also intended to follow up on the status of Kashechewan First Nation's IK report, which was last noted to be under review by Chief and Council. The community member who picked up noted that Enoch Williams did not have an office in the Band Office and noted that an email should be sent.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 30, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to provide Project updates for October 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant reshared a link to a questionnaire, previously sent in September, to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up on the status of Kashechewan First Nation's IK report, which was last noted to be under review by Chief and Council. Additionally, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided an update on changes to the Community Coordinator Program, now offering a one-time lump sum payment to support Kashechewan's engagement with the Project. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant requested a response about the Community Coordinator Program by February 28, 2025, to confirm interest and specify the preferred business entity for payment. A meeting was offered to discuss the project in more detail.
October 30, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Chief Hosea Wesley to follow up on a missed call, presumed to be in response to a message left earlier at the Band Office. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant indicated plans to call Chief Wesley the following day to discuss the MFFN CAR Project and mentioned an upcoming email to Adena Vanderjagt with Project updates, on which Chief Wesley would be CC'd.
October 31, 2024	Phone		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Wesley to return his call from the previous day regarding Project updates for October 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that an email had been sent with details about Project updates, but that the MFFN CAR Project Consultant would like to touch base with Chief Wesley about the Project in general, including the discussion of his preferred consultation methods. There was no answer, so a voicemail was left.
November 04, 2024	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming Kashechewan First Nation's interest in accessing the community capacity funding. Adena indicated that the funding could be provided to the Kashechewan First Nation and referenced existing direct deposit information from the IK Funding Agreement. She also confirmed that the survey, previously shared, has been completed by Kashechewan First Nation.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 05, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the October 2024 E-blast. The E-blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current, and upcoming activities, including a new What We Heard video, an update on the ATRI Study Areas, MFFN Community Meeting, and the date for the Upcoming Webinar: Building the Community Access Road. Links to the E-blast and MFFN CAR's website were included.
November 05, 2024	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Chief Hosea Wesley confirming that Kashechewan First Nation would like to proceed with the capacity funding as outlined.
November 5, 2024	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that Kashechewan First Nation has authorized the sharing of a draft IK report for the Project. Adena noted that the report is too large for email and offered to provide it via MNP's FTP site, which requires a password for download. Adena inquired if the access information should be sent directly to the MFFN CAR Project Consultant.
November 05, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to confirm that they had Kashechewan First Nation's direct deposit information for the capacity funding on file. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that a draft funding agreement is being prepared and will be shared for review and signature. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also thanked Adena for confirming Kashechewan First Nation's completion of the survey.
November 05, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to request that the password for the Kashechewan First Nation IK report be provided directly to them.
November 05, 2024	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that the draft IK report file for the MFFN CAR Project will be available shortly. Adena provided the password for accessing the file.
November 05, 2024	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that the draft IK report file and password have been sent separately.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 05, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Adena Vanderjagt to confirm successful receipt and download of the draft IK report file. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the report would be reviewed and used to inform the ATRI Assessment.
November 20, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with an announcement for the Building the Community Access Road Webinar on Tuesday November 26, 2024. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email.
November 26, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with a reminder for the Building the Community Access Road Webinar on Tuesday November 26, 2024. A link to register and the opportunity to ask questions ahead of time was included. For those unable to attend, a recording will be available online and the link was included in the email.
November 28, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Wesley to provide the Milestone #3 Progress Report for the MFFN CAR Project. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided a link to the report sections and noted edits or comments on the community-specific sections were due by February 14, 2025, to be incorporated into the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities. A meeting to discuss the reports was offered and confirmation the reports could be successfully downloaded was requested.
December 17, 2024	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt with year-end updates and upcoming 2025 activities. They shared that the Community Capacity Funding Agreement was ready for Kashechewan First Nation's review, and noted that it would be sent to them via email. Feedback was requested on the community-specific section of the Milestone #3 Progress Report, distributed November 29, 2024, by February 14, 2025. Feedback options included email, phone, or scheduling a meeting. Adena had noted that Kashechewan First Nation had received the Milestone #3 Progress Report and could access the documents.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
December 17, 2024	Phone		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Hosea Wesley with year-end updates and upcoming 2025 activities. They shared that the Community Capacity Funding Agreement was ready for Kashechewan First Nation's review, and noted that it would be sent to them via email. Feedback was requested on the community-specific section of the Milestone #3 Progress Report, distributed November 29, 2024, by February 14, 2025. Feedback options included email, phone, or scheduling a meeting. Chief Wesley noted that he did not have any questions or concerns about these Project updates, or the Project in general.
December 17, 2024	Phone		x	■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Enoch Williams to provide year-end updates and upcoming 2025 activities. A receptionist answered, and the MFFN CAR Project Consultant asked if there was a phone number that they could reach Enoch at, as it was previously noted that the extension they had for him was now incorrect. The receptionist noted that they were unable to provide a new phone number for Enoch, as he now worked from home. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that they would reach Enoch via email.
December 17, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Chief Hosea Wesley with year-end updates and upcoming 2025 activities as a follow-up to their call. The email outlined key milestones from 2024, including the Preferred Route selection for the road on August 26, 2024, confirmed by a Band Council Resolution from Marten Falls First Nation. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted participation in community meetings with Marten Falls First Nation in July and October 2024, Aroland First Nation in June and July 2024, and the Three-Road Projects Gathering and Expo in June 2024. Feedback was requested on the community-specific section of the Milestone #3 Progress Report, distributed November 28, 2024, by February 14, 2025. Feedback options included email, phone, or scheduling a meeting. Additional updates on Community Capacity Funding were provided, including instructions on what is needed from Kashechewan First Nation to execute the agreement. A meeting was offered at the beginning of 2025 to discuss the Project.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
December 18, 2024	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the 2024 Year In Review E-blast. The E-blast provided an overview of MFFN CAR's past, current, and upcoming activities, including a holiday message from Chief Bruce Achneepineksum, a recap of the activities and events that occurred throughout 2024, the release of a new video on the Preferred Route selection, and an update on the Draft EA / IS. Links to the E-blast and MFFN CAR's website were included.
January 15, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the 2025 Winter Field Notice. The Field Notice provided an update to the Atigwag / Caribou Collar Removal Program and highlighted that field work has been scheduled to manually remove atigwag / caribou GPS radio tracking collars between February 10 to 28, 2025. Links to the MFFN CAR's website, webinar recordings and videos were included.
January 28, 2025	Phone		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Chief Hosea Wesley to provide updates on the MFFN CAR and upcoming activities, including preparations for the release of the Draft EA / IS, the upcoming Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, the community capacity funding opportunity, and Kashechewan First Nation's review of the Milestone #3 Report. There was no answer, and no ability to leave a voicemail.
January 28, 2025	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide updates on the MFFN CAR and upcoming activities, but there was no answer, so the MFFN CAR Project Consultant left a voicemail. In this voicemail, the MFFN CAR Project Consultant introduced a new point of contact for the Project, and noted that they may receive communications from this contact in the near future. The voicemail also included a reminder that all information regarding the Draft EA / IS will come from a separate email account. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant invited Kashechewan First Nation to book an in-person or virtual meeting to assist with the review of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant included event details and discussed the option to book one-on-one time with the MFFN CAR Project Team at the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo in Thunder Bay (February 19-20, 2025) and Timmins (February 25-26, 2025). The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided a reminder of the funding offered in November 2024 to support the review and commenting

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						process on the Draft EA / IS, and requested that Adena confirm asked to confirm Kashechewan First Nation's interest in receiving the funding by February 28, 2025. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also referenced the distribution of the Milestone #3 Progress Report on November 28, 2024, and requested feedback on the community-specific section by February 14, 2025.
January 28, 2025	Email		x	■ Gaius Wesley (Former Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation providing updates on the MFFN CAR and upcoming activities, including preparations for the release of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant introduced a new point of contact for the Project and noted they should expect to see be hearing from them moving forward. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant included a reminder that all information regarding the Draft EA / IS will come from a separate email account and requested that all questions or comments on the Draft EA / IS be directed to this address. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant invited Kashechewan First Nation to book an in-person or virtual meeting to assist with the review of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant included event details, instructions on how to register, and a link to book one-on-one time with the MFFN CAR Project Team at the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo in Thunder Bay (February 19-20, 2025) and Timmins (February 25-26, 2025). The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also offered to book in-person meetings outside of the event timeframe. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant reminded Kashechewan First Nation of the $25,000 funding offered in November 2024 to support the review and commenting process on the Draft EA / IS. They were asked to confirm their interest in receiving the funding by February 28, 2025. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also referenced the distribution of the Milestone #3 Progress Report on November 28, 2024, and requested feedback on the community-specific section by February 14, 2025. It was noted that feedback could be submitted via email, telephone, or by scheduling a meeting. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant invited any questions and offered to set up a meeting to discuss these topics further.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 28, 2025	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Gaius Wesley (Former Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt requesting that all future correspondence be directed to the new Chief's email address and that Philip Goodwin be cc'd on all communications.
January 29, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt apologizing for the former Chief's email being autofilled in previous emails and stated they would attempt to remove it from contacts to prevent further issues. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that Philip Goodwin would be added to the contact list and asked for confirmation on whether "Executive Director" is the correct title for him.
January 29, 2025	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that "Executive Director" is the correct title for Philip Goodwin.
February 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the January 2025 E-blast. The E-blast provided an update on the Community Access Road including: The Draft EA / IS, 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo, a new video on understanding project effects and mitigation, a reminder for the Winter 2025 Field Notice and information on the Indigenous Knowledge Program. Links to the MFFN CAR website, understanding project effects and mitigation video and the field notice were included.
February 13, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation to provide updates on the Draft EA / IS. The email noted that the Draft EA / IS would be available for review by Indigenous communities and groups on February 18, 2025, provided a link to the website where the Draft EA / IS is located and provided additional details. The email highlighted an Assessment Summary package to be mailed to Indigenous communities and groups and provided details of what was included in the package. The email provided a reminder that the Draft EA / IS public review period starts 60 days after the early release to Indigenous communities and groups, highlighting that Indigenous

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						communities and groups have a total of 120 calendar days to provide their comments to the Project Team. It was noted that comments and feedback on the Draft EA / IS could be provided via the Project Website, email or letter until June 18, 2025. A link to the project website, email and mailing address were provided as well as the project phone number for any issues providing feedback. The email noted that four additional support documents would be released over the coming months, including the Milestone #3 Progress Report, Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement for Indigenous Communities, community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report and Community Well-being Technical Report. It was highlighted that any concerns raised by Indigenous communities and groups would be documented in the Final EA / IS Report.
February 19, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation announcing that the Draft EA / IS and supporting documents are now available online. The MFFN CAR Project Team outlined the timeline for review of the Draft EA / IS and stated that the final date for comments and feedback is June 18, 2025. Methods of contact, including website, email, mailing address and phone number were provided to submit comments or feedback.
February 19, 2025	Mail - Outgoing		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team shipped the Assessment Summary: Draft EA / IS hard copy to the Kashechewan First Nation band office.
February 20, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Gaius Wesley (Former Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Hosea Wesley to provide updates on the MFFN CAR Project. The email noted that the Draft EA / IS was now available for review on the project website, provided the reminder that all questions and comments should be sent to the eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca email address, and noted that an in-person or virtual meeting to discuss the Draft EA / IS was available upon request. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant followed up on the Community Capacity Funding Agreement, reminding Kashechewan First Nation of the February 28, 2025, deadline to express interest in the funding. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided the reminder that feedback on the Milestone #3 Progress Report was due by February 14, 2025, and that any feedback received after that date would be incorporated in the forthcoming Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities. Additional information regarding the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities and other Milestone reports was provided.

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February 25, 2025	In-person			■ Eddie Sutherland, (Community Engagement Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant ■	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team and a representative of Kashechewan First Nation met to discuss the CAR and the Draft EA / IS during the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo in Timmins, Ontario.
March 04, 2025	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ Adena Vanderjagt sent an email to the MFFN CAR Project Consultant requesting an unlocked version of the Community Capacity Funding Agreement to allow for the insertion of Kashechewan-specific details for signing. She noted that the current document is locked with track changes enabled, preventing her from making updates and providing a clean copy for Chief Wesley's signature.
March 04, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Kashechewan First Nation with the February 2025 E-blast. The E-blast provided an update on the Community Access Road including: The Draft EA / IS release to Indigenous communities, community meetings with MFFN, 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo and information on upcoming engagement activities including Public Information Centre #6 and webinars. Links to the MFFN CAR website were included.
March 05, 2025	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt providing a resaved version of the Community Capacity Funding Agreement to check if it is now editable. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the document did not appear to be locked on their end but attempted to resolve the issue by enabling editing and re-saving the file.
March 05, 2025	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that the resaved version of the Community Capacity Funding Agreement still requires a password to disable track changes. She requested that the Project Consultant edit the agreement to reflect Kashechewan First Nation as the party with the correct date and provide the updated version for finalization.
March 05, 2025	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt acknowledging the issue with track changes in the Community Capacity Funding Agreement and confirming that they are also unable to disable it. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that they forwarded the document to the team responsible for drafting the agreement to request assistance.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
March 05, 2025	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt thanking them for their assistance in resolving the issue with the Community Capacity Funding Agreement.
March 05, 2025	Email		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt providing a PDF version of the Community Capacity Funding Agreement with Kashechewan First Nation's information and the correct date entered. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that converting the document to a PDF format was suggested as the easiest way to bypass the track changes issue.
March 05, 2025	Email	x		■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt confirming that the PDF version of the Community Capacity Funding Agreement works. She stated that she will be sending the document to Kashechewan First Nation for signature today.
March 17, 2025	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt attaching the Community Capacity Funding Agreement with signatures from Kashechewan First Nation.
March 19, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt confirming receipt of the signed Community Capacity Funding Agreement for Kashechewan First Nation and noted it had been forwarded to the Project Team for signature. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also requested the contact information for the individual who should be contacted regarding the transfer of funds.
March 19, 2025	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt providing the contact information for Eliza Mack as the point of contact at Kashechewan First Nation regarding the transfer of funds for the Community Capacity Funding Agreement.
March 26, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Gaius Wesley (Former Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Hosea Wesley to provide updates on the MFFN CAR Project including the Draft EA / IS, upcoming webinar, and Community Capacity Funding Agreement. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the Draft EA / IS was available for Indigenous community review and that all information related to the Draft EA / IS would come from a separate email account. They mentioned that all questions

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						and comments should be sent to that email account and offered a meeting to discuss the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also noted that the MFFN CAR webinar series was continuing in April and May and upcoming webinar topics included project effects and proposed mitigation measures for Land, Water and People. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant stated they would provide the fully executed Capacity Funding payment once finalized.
March 26, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Eliza Mack (Finance Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Eliza Mack regarding the Community Capacity Fund lump-sum payment for Kashechewan First Nation. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that the signed agreement and void cheque had been received and requested contact information for the individual Kashechewan First Nation designates as the funding transfer contact.
March 26, 2025	Email	x		■ Eliza Mack (Finance Director)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Eliza Mack providing contact details related to the Community Capacity Fund lump-sum payment for Kashechewan First Nation.
March 26, 2025	Email		x	■ Eliza Mack (Finance Director)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Eliza Mack thanking her for providing the requested contact information related to the Community Capacity Fund lump-sum payment for Kashechewan First Nation. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that efforts to finalize the payment setup will continue.
April 03, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the March 2025 E-blast. The E-blast provided an update on the Community Access Road including: The public release of the Draft EA / IS, the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada 2025 Convention and upcoming spring 2025 webinars. Links to the MFFN CAR webinar archive and website were included.
April 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation announcing that the Community Well-Being Report is now available online, and those who requested hard copies will receive them shortly after. The MFFN CAR Project Team outlined the timeline for review of the Draft EA / IS and stated that the final date for comments and feedback is June 23, 2025. Methods of contact, including website, email, mailing address and phone number were provided to submit comments or feedback.

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April 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email with an attached letter to Adena Vanderjagt providing a formal response to Kashechewan First Nation's comments on the MFFN CAR Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, originally received on August 2, 2024. The letter included information about ongoing fieldwork, the availability of supplemental documentation, and ongoing archaeological assessment. It was noted that the feedback will be integrated into the final draft of the Stage 1 Report where possible and will help to inform upcoming Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment efforts.
April 24, 2025	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Adena Vanderjagt to provide updates on the MFFN CAR Project including the Draft EA / IS, upcoming webinar, and Community Capacity Funding Agreement. Adena informed The MFFN CAR Project Consultant that she would prefer this information in an email.
April 24, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Wesley to provide updates on the MFFN CAR Project including upcoming events and engagement opportunities and updates on the Draft EA / IS and the Capacity Funding Agreement. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the Draft EA / IS was now available for public review and the Community Well-Being Report was released for Indigenous community and group review on April 16, 2025. They provided a reminder that the review process concludes on June 23, 2025, noted how feedback can be submitted and offered a meeting to support the review. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant highlighted that PIC #6 would be happening on May 26 in Thunder Bay and May 29 in Geraldton, noting that the first hour of each PIC is dedicated to Indigenous community members and provided a link with more information. The MFFN CAR provided details on the upcoming webinar series which included webinars on ungulates, fish and fish habitat and land and resource use, mentioned the first webinar on Community Well-Being would be held on May 6 and provided a link to register. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the team is working on setting up Kashechewan First Nation to receive this lump-sum payment and will provide the fully executed agreement once it is finalized.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
April 30, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with a reminder for the new webinar series on the Draft EA / IS. The reminder provided information on upcoming webinars, including: Community Well-Being, Land: Ungulates (Moose and Caribou), Water: Fish and Fish Habitat and People: Land and Resource Use. Links to the MFFN CAR website and to register for the Community Well-Being webinar were included.
May 06, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with a reminder for the Community-Well Being webinar. The reminder provided the time and access to the virtual webinar, in addition to information on upcoming webinars, including: Land: Ungulates (Moose and Caribou), Water: Fish and Fish Habitat and People: Land and Resource Use. Links to the MFFN CAR website and to register for the Community Well-Being webinar were included.
May 08, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the April 2025 E-blast. The E-blast provided an update on the Community Access Road including: The public release of the Draft EA / IS, a new video on the introduction to the Draft EA / IS, Valued Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates webinar and other upcoming webinars and an invitation to Public Information Centre #6. Links to the MFFN CAR Draft EA / IS website, project website, introduction to the Draft EA / IS video, webinar registration portal and social media pages were included.
May 13, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Hosea Wesley to provide a copy of the finalized and fully executed Community Capacity Funding Agreement. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant requested confirmation on whether the lump-sum funding payment has been received by Kashechewan First Nation, and asked to be informed if the payment has not yet arrived so that appropriate follow-up can be initiated.
May 14, 2025	Email	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Conrad Lazarus (Finance Officer) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Adena Vanderjagt that Kashechewan First Nation received the lump-sum Community Capacity Funding payment on April 24, 2025, as verified by the community's Finance Officer.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
May 20, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation inviting recipients to register for the upcoming Fish and Fish Habitat webinar on Thursday May 22, 2025, from 4 to 5 p.m. EST. A reminder for the upcoming webinar on June 5, 2025, was also provided. Links to the registration page for the webinar and the location to view previous webinars were included.
May 22, 2025	Phone		x	■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Adena Vanderjagt to provide updates on the MFFN CAR Project including upcoming events, engagement opportunities, and updates on the Draft EA / IS. The phone call was not answered, and a voicemail could not be left as the voicemail box was full.
May 22, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Hosea Wesley to provide updates on the MFFN CAR Project including upcoming events, engagement opportunities, and updates on the DRAFT EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided a reminder on how to submit comments and feedback on the Draft EA / IS, and that the review process concludes on June 23, 2025. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also provided a reminder for PIC #6, happening May 26, 2025, in Thunder Bay, and May 29, 2025, in Geraldton, noting that the first hour of each PIC is dedicated to Indigenous community members and provided a link with more information. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also provided details on upcoming webinars, providing a link to register for the fish and fish habitat webinar occurring on May 22, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. EST, and noting that the People: Land and Resource Use webinar will occur on June 5, 2025.
May 26, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation inviting recipients to attend the upcoming Public Information Centre #6 on May 26 and 29, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, respectively. An informational poster for the event and a poster for the release of the Draft EA / IS release to the public was attached, and the date, time and location of each event were included in the body of the email. A link to the event information page was included.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 05, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation inviting recipients to register for the upcoming People: Land and Resource Use webinar on Thursday, June 5, 2025, from 4 to 5 p.m. EST. An invitation to reach out if Kashechewan First Nation is interested in a meeting to talk about any of the topics covered in the webinar series was also included. Links to the registration page for the webinar and the location to view previous webinars were included.
June 11, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the May 2025 E-blast. The E-blast provided an update on the Community Access Road including: the upcoming conclusion of the Draft EA / IS review period on June 23, 2025, new webinar recordings and informative videos, public materials from Public Information Centre #6 held May 26 and 29, 2025, and National Indigenous History Month. Links to the MFFN CAR Draft EA / IS website, project website, webinar recordings, videos, Public Information Centre #6 materials and social media pages were included.
June 23, 2025	Letter (via email)	x		■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR EA / IS Email Portal	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team received an email from Kashechewan First Nation with a cover letter and Review Report providing 239 comments on the Draft EA / IS.
June 26, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Wesley to provide updates on the MFFN CAR Project including updates on the Draft EA / IS and the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the review period for the Draft EA / IS had officially closed on June 23, 2025. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant thanked Kashechewan First Nation or providing feedback on the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant indicated that the report would help inform the Final EA / IS that will be submitted to the federal and provincial governments for review in mid to late 2026. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided a link to the PIC #6 consultation materials. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities will be released in Fall 2025.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
July 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed the community-specific ATRI: Draft IA Report to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the Draft Report included information from publicly available sources and any Indigenous Knowledge reports received by the MFFN CAR Project before January 2025. It was also noted that the Draft Report outlined the assessment process for ATRI related to the Project, which focused specifically on Kashechewan First Nation. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted the review period for the Draft Report is 90 calendar days and that if no feedback was received by March 30, 2025, the Draft Report would be finalized. The email also noted that any additional Indigenous Knowledge or details that could better inform the report would be used to refine the potential effects in the Draft Report and a final version would be provided to Kashechewan First Nation. A meeting was offered to discuss the Draft Report and answer any questions.
July 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Chief Wesley clarifying that the deadline for feedback on the Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Report is October 8, 2025, not March 30, 2025, as previously stated.
July 15, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the June 2025 E-blast. The E-blast provided an update on the Community Access Road including: the conclusion of the Draft EA / IS review period on June 23, 2025, and upcoming 2025 Field Studies. Links to the MFFN CAR project website and social media pages were included.
July 16, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with corrections to the June 2025 E-blast email including, the correct link for the June E-blast and attaching the Summer 2025 Field Notice. Links to the MFFN CAR project website, June 2025 E-blast, Summer 2025 Field Notice and MFFN CAR social media pages were included.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
July 29, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Wesley to provide July 2025 Project updates for the Project. The email noted that the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities is planned to be released in Fall of 2025, and methods of providing feedback on the Draft RoCE for Indigenous Communities will be released at that time. The summer 2025 field notice was provided noting that the three ongoing field programs include Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, groundwater well decommissioning, and geotechnical investigations. A follow up on the Draft Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment Report, which was originally circulated on July 10, 2025, was also provided.
July 31, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with an update on Field Work regarding the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. The email informed recipients that the field work will take place from August 7, 2025, to August 25, 2025, (pending weather and / or site conditions). Recipients were informed that those located within the study area may notice an increase in air traffic as field crews will be accessing sites by helicopter. Links to the Field Notice, MFFN CAR project website and social media pages were included.
August 07, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to key contacts from Kashechewan First Nation with the July 2025 E-blast. The E-blast provided an update on the Community Access Road including: the latest on the Draft EA / IS, Plain Language Summaries available in five languages, New Video: Understanding Cumulative Effects, a reminder of the Draft EA / IS Series and upcoming 2025 field work. Links to the MFFN CAR project website, plain language summaries, technical reports, Cumulative Effects video, webinar recordings, Field Notice and social media pages were included.
August 26, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Wesley to provide August 2025 Project updates for the Project. The email shared a link to an educational video about cumulative effects in relation to the MFFN CAR Project. A follow up on the Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment Report, which was originally circulated on July 10, 2025, was also provided.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
August 28, 2025	Email		x	■ Hosea Wesley (Chief) ■ Enoch Williams (Community Coordinator) ■ Philip Goodwin (Executive Director) ■ Adena Vanderjagt (Consultant) ■ Jim Butterworth (Consultant) ■ Germaine Conacher (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Adena Vanderjagt and Chief Wesley to follow up on a request made in 2024 for an in-person community engagement meeting with MFFN to discuss Kashechewan First Nation's Existing Conditions Report. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant inquired if Kashechewan First Nation is still interested in having this meeting and offered to coordinate it.

B9. Kashechewan First Nation

B9.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence
B9.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence
B9.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

B9.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

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Miles, Jodi [redacted]

MFFN CAR July Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted] Thu, Aug 1, 2024 at 8:38 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher [redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]
[redacted] Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby
<[redacted], Betsy Lazarus <[redacted]

Good morning Adena,

Thank you for the update. We look forward to reviewing the report!

Jodi Miles
On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Report Review and Comment

Miles, Jodi [redacted] Tue, Aug 6, 2024 at 9:18 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt [redacted]>
Cc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]>, "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted]>, "Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted], Betsy Lazarus <[redacted]>, [redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth [redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno [redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted]

Good morning Adena,

Thank you for sending these along. I have sent them over to our archaeology team for their review. We will provide a response as soon as possible.

Thanks again,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Inquiry about Kashechewan First Nation Contact Information

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Sep 24, 2024 at 1:05 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>

Good afternoon Adena,

I have some important information to share with Kashechewan First Nation over the next few days, and I was wondering if you could confirm the contact information of the new Chief and Council.

I have been notified that the new Chief will be using [redacted], please let me know if this is accurate, or if he has different preferences. Additionally, could you confirm if he would like to receive phone calls, and if so, what phone number I should use to reach him?

Could you also confirm if the new Deputy Chief, or any of the Councillors, should be considered key contacts, and if so, what their email addresses are?

I will continue to include Enoch in emails and phone calls. However, it is my understanding that he works from home, and therefore seems to be unreachable with the phone number I have on file for him [redacted]. Should I continue to include him in phone calls? If so, should I continue to use this phone number, or is there a different phone number I can use to reach him?

Let me know!

Jodi

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Inquiry about Kashechewan First Nation Contact Information

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Sep 24, 2024 at 1:20 PM
To: Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Cc: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>

Thank you, Jim!

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Inquiry about Kashechewan First Nation Contact Information

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Sep 24, 2024 at 1:23 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>

Hi Adena

Thank you for confirming as well!

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

September Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Thu, Sep 26, 2024 at 4:22 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted]
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>

Good afternoon Adena,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me today. I'm providing this email to provide an overview of our phone conversation, as well as some additional information.

New Chief and Council

Firstly, I wanted to congratulate Chief Hosea Wesley on his new role with Kashechewan First Nation, and introduce him to the MFFN CAR Project. It is my understanding that you are meeting with Chief Wesley tomorrow to discuss some aspects of the project, but I also wanted to provide some links that the new Chief and Council can review to learn about the project and stay up to date:

- Project Website
- Facebook
- Instagram
- LinkedIn

EA / IS Letter

I wanted to flag that, after I send this email, I will be sending a second email with some important information about the upcoming draft EA / IS. Please make sure you take some time to review this information, once I send it out.

Community Coordinator Program

During our call, you mentioned that the Community Coordinator Program will be discussed at your meeting with the new Chief and Council tomorrow. To guide this discussion, I wanted to provide some information about this role:

The Community Coordinator role would represent Kashechewan First Nation as the primary point of contact between the community and the MFFN CAR Project Team as we work through the Environmental Assessment processes.

The Community Coordinator will provide advice, guidance and support for community engagement activities related to the Community Access Road and, at this stage in the EA / IA process, will focus much of their time preparing the community for the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement in November and for coordinating the review of this and associated documents. A job poster is attached to this email to share with Community members.

This position will receive [redacted] and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 1 year (up to Summer 2025).

We are flexible with respect to payment terms (e.g., to an individual or to the band council) and are open to discussing what works best for the community. Please reach out to discuss.

IK Report

During our call, you noted that the IK Report is currently being reviewed by Chief and Council, and that it will be discussed in your meeting tomorrow with Chief Wesley. If you could provide an update on the status of this report after your meeting tomorrow, that would be greatly appreciated!

If you have any questions or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss the project, please do not hesitate to reach out!

Thanks!

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



WE'RE HIRING!

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is undertaking a federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial environmental assessment (EA) for an all-season access road to our community. To support these studies, we are looking to hire **Community Coordinators**.

Are you a highly motivated person? Do you have strong organizational and relationship building skills? Would you like to work with a great project team and build experience in environmental management?

If so, this could be the role for you!

The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. We will work closely with you as you help to involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside ofyour community as per your local practices and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice, guidance and support for community engagement activities related to the

Project including:

  - Coordinate and organize logistics for meetings, workshops, events and / or school visits (e.g., book meeting spaces, order refreshments, help with truck / boat rentals and accommodations);
  - Help identify meeting participants and information providers (e.g., youth and / or elders); Assist with meeting facilitation, note taking and meeting minute preparation, and coordinate translation services, if needed; and
  - Organize distributing Project advertisements and notices in your community; either online (e.g., Facebook or posting in community);
- Assist in collecting data / information in your community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, community and socio-economic information);
- Assist in coordination of the review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and / or Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Reports.

This position will receive [redacted] and is expected to be approximately 16 hours per week for up to 1 year (up to Summer 2025). If you or someone you know would like to learn more about the program, contact: Niki Angelis at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca[redacted]

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN Community Access Road – About the Draft EA / IS

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Thu, Sep 26, 2024 at 4:23 PM
To: [redacted], Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, [redacted], Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Jennifer Bruin <[redacted]>, Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>, "MacInnis, Paul (MINES)" <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>

Dear Chief Wesley,

Please find attached a letter and frequently asked questions (FAQ) regarding the circulation of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report (Draft EA / IS) for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road for your community's review and comment. The Draft EA / IS, and supporting documents, will describe how the preferred route was determined and identify how the proposed Community Access Road may affect the social, cultural, economic and natural environment.

As we prepare to submit the Draft EA / IS, we want to ensure your community has easy access to the documents and has identified a key community contact to help guide the review process. Please fill out this questionnaire to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review process: [redacted]

We will be in touch in the Fall to discuss these matters with you but if you have any questions or concerns in the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
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2 attachments

FAQ - Draft EA IS - September 2024.pdf
1042K

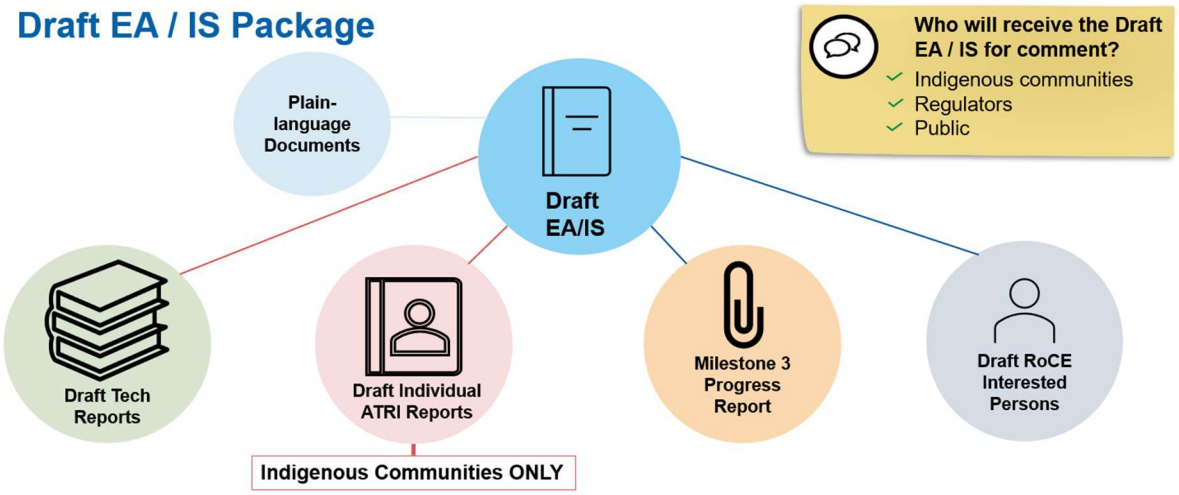
L-Kashechewan-2024-09-26-OG-Draft EA IS Letter-60593122.pdf
366K

Frequently Asked Questions – Draft EA / IS

Issued September 2024

What is included in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report (EA / IS)?

The Draft EA / IS will be a large document (approximately 500 - 1000 pages) which includes thousands of pages of supporting documents. These range from technical documents on valued components (like noise, air quality, peatlands—see below question for a full list), individual Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) reports, to the Records of Consultation & Engagement. We are here to help in your review—plain-language versions of select documents will be made available, and we encourage you to book time with us to discuss before we circulate the Draft EA / IS.



How have Indigenous communities influenced the Draft EA / IS?

Through consultation activities, the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team has collected feedback, information and Indigenous Knowledge to inform the final route selection and support the development of the Draft EA / IS. The ATRI / Three-Road Forums and Gatherings and Individual Community ATRI Existing Conditions Reports have facilitated the sharing of Indigenous Knowledge and provided a forum for open discussion around the proposed Community Access Road. The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team has engaged 22 Indigenous communities over the course of the environmental assessment process, working with key contacts and representatives of the communities who have provided their expertise, asked questions, and flagged concerns and issues that should be addressed and included in the Draft EA / IS.

Why is it important to provide your comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report (Draft EA / IS)?

We are providing a Draft EA / IS to Indigenous communities, the public and regulators to allow for an early review of our information, approach and findings. Your input on the Draft EA / IS will inform the preparation of the Final EA / IS and allow us to incorporate your input and consider concerns related to the proposed Community Access Road.

How long do I have to review and provide comments on the Draft EA / IS?

Members of the Indigenous communities we are engaging will have access to the Draft EA / IS this winter via their community's key contact (identified by your Chief and Council). Indigenous communities have a minimum of 120 days to review and comment on the Draft EA / IS. If the 120 days overlap with year-end holidays; then additional time will be added to compensate. Access to the Draft EA / IS for Indigenous communities is 60-days in advance of the public and regulators' review period. The exact review dates will be provided once confirmed.

How and when will we get responses to the questions or comments that we provide on the Draft EA / IS?

Comments and questions received during the review process will be recorded and responses tracked and addressed, where possible, in the Final EA / IS. In addition, during the review period, we encourage you to contact us to schedule a meeting so that we can discuss with you directly any questions or concerns you might have. Our intent, where appropriate, is to provide you an opportunity to review or discuss your comments and our proposed response in advance of submitting the Final EA / IS.

What is the difference between the Draft EA / IS and the Final EA / IS version?

The Final EA / IS will incorporate comments, questions and feedback received on the Draft EA / IS from Indigenous communities, the public and regulators. Additional information from studies not completed before the release of the Draft EA / IS may also be included (if applicable). Because the Final EA / IS will be submitted by MFFN to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) for a decision by the Minister and Cabinet, it is important that communities participate in consultation on the Draft EA / IS, so that their input can be considered or addressed in the final version.

Where do we send our comments and feedback on the Draft EA / IS?

Once the key contact has compiled your community's feedback, the comments / edits / questions can be sent to your MFFN Community Access Road Project Team contact or to the Community Access Road general email address: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

How will my feedback be received if I am not an official representative of my community (e.g., key contact)?

Individual members of an Indigenous community are welcome to provide their own comments in addition to those provided on behalf of their community during the public review period. This input will be addressed along with other comments received from the public and regulators.

What Technical Reports are included in the Draft EA / IS?

The technical documents will include information on valued components existing conditions, effects assessment and cumulative effects.

The following technical reports are included in the Draft EA / IS.

1. Noise and Vibrations	10. Ungulates
2. Groundwater and Geochemistry	11. Air Quality and Green House Gas
3. Surface Water	12. Land Use
4. Fish and Fish Habitat	13. Human Health
5. Physiography, Terrain and Soils	14. Social
6. Peatlands	15. Economics
7. Vegetation	16. Visual
8. Wildlife	17. Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights Interests (ATRI) / Indigenous Knowledge
9. Birds	

What are Cumulative Effects and the Inclusions List?

Cumulative Effects are the potential effects of the Community Access Road combined with the

effects of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities. On their own, individual project effects may be minor, but when considered together with other project effects they may become significant.

As part of the provincial EA and federal Impact Assessment (IA) process for the Community Access Road, an assessment of the potential cumulative effects is being completed. The preliminary project Inclusion List identifies potential projects that will be considered for inclusion in the Cumulative Effects Assessment, which will be part of the Draft EA / IS.

How have Indigenous communities been consulted?

Indigenous Knowledge Program

The purpose of this program was to empower Indigenous communities to share information on their land and resource use, cultural practices and values, and rights and interests in the study area. Participation in the program enabled participating communities to either share existing Indigenous Knowledge (IK) and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (ILRU) information (previously collected by communities) or to complete project-specific IK and ILRU Studies.

Community Coordinator Program

The Community Coordinator Program supports the Community Access Road activities, meetings and events, helping to make sure input is collected and shared back with the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team.

Community Coordinators strengthen our collective efforts related to the EA / IA process and allow for a more open and responsive consultation and engagement between Indigenous communities and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team.

Reports

Through the EA / IA process, the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team has worked with Indigenous communities to produce reports including: ATRI Existing Conditions Report, Milestone #1 and #2 Reports, Cultural Heritage Report, Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Reports, and the Interim Record of Consultation and Engagement (RoCE).

In-person & virtual consultation activities

To date, our consultation efforts have included:

- Five in-person Public Information Centres (PICs), including dedicated hours for Indigenous Community members;
- 31 in-person or virtual meetings with 11 communities, including 8 in-person or virtual meetings with MFFN;
- Two in-person ATRI forums;

- An in-person Three-road Project Gathering & Expo;
- Attendance at several conferences, including the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) conference and the Matawa First Nations Management gathering.
- Fourteen virtual webinars; and
- Ongoing outreach including phone calls emails, virtual meetings, and in-person meetings with communities and tribal councils.

September 26, 2024

Kashechewan First Nation
[redacted]

Subject: **Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report (EA / IS)**

Dear Chief Hosea Wesley,

This letter is to update you on the proposed Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road and the circulation of the **Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report (Draft EA / IS)** to Indigenous communities, the public and regulators for review and comment.

The Draft EA / IS, and supporting documents, will describe how the preferred route was determined and identify how the proposed Community Access Road may affect the social, cultural, economic and natural environment. Your input on the Draft EA / IS (e.g., on specific technical documents, proposed impact management and follow up measures, cumulative effects assessment, EA / IS conclusions, and on confirmation that input was captured appropriately) will help us prepare the Final EA / IS.

As we prepare to submit the Draft EA / IS, we want to ensure your community has easy access to the documents and has identified a key community contact to help guide the review process. We will be in touch in the Fall to discuss these matters with you.

Coming Soon for Your Review

Your input to these important planning documents is invaluable, and we want to ensure you have advance notice of when the Draft EA / IS will be circulated and what will be included in it. Some Indigenous communities have indicated that they would like time to review documents in advance of public release, so we're providing Indigenous communities early access to the Draft EA / IS this winter with a minimum review period of 120 days (additional time will be provided if the review period overlaps with the year-end holidays).

The Draft EA / IS will be circulated to the public and regulators 60-days following the Indigenous communities review period. Individual members of an Indigenous community are welcome to provide their own comments in addition to those provided on behalf of their community during the 60-day public review period. The exact review dates will be provided once confirmed.

We're Here to Help

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team is available to support your community during the Draft EA / IS review process.

In addition to publishing plain language summaries to help guide you through the technical documents, we are planning activities to help prepare you for the review process. We will:

- Release a new webinars series on topics we've heard are of interest to you including: The Final Route for the Community Access Road and How the Road will be Constructed.
- Launch new videos to describe the final route for the Community Access Road and to provide an overview to the Draft EA / IS, including ways you can provide feedback.
- Host Public Information Center #6 to provide an update on the Community Access Road, share the Draft EA / IS report, answer questions and gather your feedback; and
- Three-Road Gathering & Expo #2.

We will also be available for—and encourage—meetings to review chapters and technical reports of interest to your community. If you have questions or if you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss, please contact us. We are happy to meet with you.

Be ready!

The Draft EA / IS will be a large document (approximately 500 - 1000 pages) and include thousands of pages of supporting documents (ranging from the technical documents to the Record of Consultation & Engagement).

We encourage you to book time with us before circulation of the Draft EA / IS to discuss how you would like to receive the Draft EA / IS from us and how best we can support you in your review.

Provincial Funding Support

The Province of Ontario continues to offer funding agreements with eligible communities to participate in the review of the Draft and Final EA / IS through the Participant Funding Initiative. They will be reaching out to you separately to discuss resources needed by the community to take part in the extended review period of the Draft EA / IS.

Funding for the Community Coordinator Program Is Still Available

We remind you that it is still possible to benefit from the help of a Community Coordinator. This person would be the primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN

Community Access Road Project Team as we work through the environmental assessment process.

A Community Coordinator would provide advice, guidance and support for community engagement activities related to the proposed Community Access Road. At this stage in the process, a Community Coordinator could focus their time preparing the community for when the Draft EA / IS is circulated and help coordinate the review of this and associated documents.

If you would like a Community Coordinator in your community, this position will receive [redacted] and is expected to require approximately 16 hours per week up to summer 2025. We are flexible with respect to payment terms (e.g., to an individual or to the band council) and are open to discussing what works best for your community. Please reach out for more information!

Don't hesitate to be in touch! We're happy to support you through this review.

We thank you for your continued participation and collaboration as we work towards building the Community Access Road.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Cc:

- Qasim Sadique, Project Director, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Bob Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Paul MacInnis, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Mines
- Sasha McLeod, Special Project Officers, Ministry of the Environment
- Dorothy Moszynski, Special Project Officers, Ministry of the Environment
- Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant

- Germaine Conacher, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Jim Butterworth, Kashechewan First Nation Consultant
- Enoch Williams, Kashechewan First Nation Community Coordinator

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

September Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Oct 8, 2024 at 12:55 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, "Angelis, Niki" <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <[redacted]>

Hello Adena,

Thank you so much for circling back about the Community Coordinator program - it is great news that Kashechewan First Nation is ready to sign on!

I have been having conversations with my team about the next steps, which are still being confirmed. I will touch base with you when I have more information, but in the meantime, I was hoping you could confirm the payment method. It sounds like you would like to go with the Milestone-based funding, which would allow funds to be sent to Kashechewan First Nation, for them to distribute to Enoch to supplement his current salary. Is this correct?

Additionally, I was wondering if you had any update on the IK Report, since meeting with Chief and Council? Let me know!

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Oct 30, 2024 at 6:09 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <[redacted]>, Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>

Good afternoon Adena,

I hope you are having a good week! I am sending this email to follow up about the voicemail I left for you earlier today.

Community Coordinator Program

I know you have been waiting to hear back from me about the next steps for the Community Coordinator position. There has recently been some changes to the program, as we are nearing the review of the draft EA / IS, and the original intent of the program was to provide support consultation efforts between the MFFN Community Access Road and your community with engagement activities, such as outreach, field work and Public Information Centers. As we approach the circulation of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS), there are fewer tasks for a community coordinator to complete based on the original description of the role.

To adapt to the current phase of the project, we are allowing more flexibility with the program than initially advertised. If Kashechewan First Nation still would like to move forward with the program, we will provide them with a one-time lump sum capacity funding [redacted] which can be used to supplement Enoch's salary, or can otherwise be used to support the community's engagement in the Community Access Road. Kashechewan First Nation would be responsible for managing the funds after they are distributed, and for directing the role of the Community Coordinator (assuming the funds will still be used to supplement Enoch's salary). We believe that this approach will provide the community with the flexibility to allocate the funds as they see fit and ensure that the use matches their needs, including the review of the Draft EA / IS Report. .

Though this means the Project Team will be less involved with the Community Coordinator Program, they will continue to make themselves available during the review period of the Draft EA / IS to help support Kashechewan First Nation upon request (e.g. with Project materials and information, and meetings as required).

If this capacity funding is of interest to Kashechewan, please respond to this email before February 28, 2025, identifying which business entity the payment should be made to, and we will provide a funding agreement for your review.

Please let me know if you have any questions!

IK Program

I also wanted to follow up to see if you had any updates on Kashechewan's IK Report. I believe the last time we spoke, you noted that it was still with Chief and Council for review - is this still the case?

Please fill out our survey!

In September, we sent you an email with a letter and FAQ in preparation for the release of the Draft EA / IS. As we prepare to submit the Draft EA / IS, we want to ensure that Kashechewan First Nation has easy access to the documents and has identified a key community contact to help guide the review process.

Please fill out this questionnaire to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review process: [redacted]

If you have any questions or concerns about any of these topics, or anything else related to the MFFN CAR, please do not hesitate to reach out! As always, I am happy to coordinate a meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team, should there be any interest.

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Missed Call

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Oct 30, 2024 at 5:42 PM
To: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>
Cc: Adena Vanderjagt <a[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <[redacted]>

Good afternoon Chief Wesley,

I think you may have given me a call earlier (returning the message I left with you at the Band Office), but I missed it - sorry about that! I'm assuming it's likely the end of your day now, so I'll try to give you a call tomorrow.

I am about to send an email to Adena with some project updates, which you will be CC'd on, but I would love to touch base with you about the MFFN CAR, if you have the time to chat!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Nov 5, 2024 at 1:39 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>

Hi Adena,

This is great news! I do have Kashechewan's direct deposit information, so I will pass that along to the right people on my team. The next step will be for us to provide you with a funding agreement to review and sign. We have a draft agreement that is currently being put together, so stay tuned for that.

Thank you for confirming that Kashechewan completed the survey!

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Nov 5, 2024 at 1:44 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>, Caroline Wrobel <[redacted]>
Bcc: Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>

Hi Adena,

This is great to hear! Yes, you can provide the password to me.

Thanks so much, we look forward to reviewing Kashechewan's report!

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Nov 5, 2024 at 2:10 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>, Caroline Wrobel <[redacted]>

Hi Adena,

I have received the file and successfully downloaded it. Thank you so much! We will review the report and use it to inform the ATRI Assessment.

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

FOR REVIEW: MFFN CAR Milestone #3 Progress Report

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Thu, Nov 28, 2024 at 3:59 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted]
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>, Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>

Dear Adena and Chief Wesley,

We hope this email finds you well.

The Milestone #3 Progress Report for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road has been drafted and is ready for review. The following link includes the Report and associated appendices to view or download, for Kashechewan First Nation: [redacted]

The Milestone #3 Progress Report covers June 1, 2023, to July 31, 2024.

We welcome any edits or comments to your community-specific section by February 14, 2025, before the reports are incorporated into the Draft Record of Consultation.

If you have any questions or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss the reports and timeline, please reply to this email. We also kindly ask if you could let us know if you received this email and can view / download the documents successfully.

If you have any questions or comments about the Community Access Road, please reply to this email.

Sincerely,

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Dec 17, 2024 at 1:27 PM
To: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted]
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>
Bcc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>

Good afternoon Chief Wesley and Adena,

Thank you both for taking the time to chat with me today about MFFN CAR Project Updates. I am sending this email to follow up about the subjects we discussed earlier today.

Community Capacity Funding Agreement

As per our previous discussions, I am sending along the Community Capacity Funding Agreement for Kashechewan First Nation's review.

To execute the agreement, the following is required from Kashechewan First Nation:

- Date agreement (page 1)
- Fill out Name of Community, mailing address, key contact name and email address (page 1)
- Signing authority (page 5)
    - Must be signed by a person or persons with the authority to execute on behalf of the community
    - There is space for two signatures, but it is up to Kashechewan First Nation's discretion if only one signature is needed.

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns about the capacity funding agreement, once you have had a chance to review.

Milestone #3 Progress Report Feedback

On November 28, 2024, we distributed Kashechewan First Nation's community-specific Milestone #3 Progress Report. We welcome any edits or comments to your community-specific section which you may provide through email, telephone or by scheduling a meeting. Please provide your community's feedback by February 14, 2025.

Happy 2024 Year-end

As we approach the new year, we'd like to acknowledge the milestones achieved for the MFFN Community Access Road in 2024. In particular, we celebrated the selection of the final route for the Community Access Road. On August 26, 2024, Marten Falls First Nation Chief and Council signed a Band Council Resolution confirming the proposed final Route. We took part in multiple events this year, including hosting in-community meetings with Marten Falls First Nation in July and October and in-community meetings with Aroland First Nation in June and July. We also attended the Three-Road Projects Gathering and Expo in June. We extend a great thank you to everyone who attended and took part in these gatherings. Your collaboration has helped shape the future of the road. Coming up in 2025, we are preparing for the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment. We look forward to receiving your insights on this document and are enthusiastic about what 2025 will hold for the Community Access Road.

The Community Access Road is more than infrastructure; it's about securing a better future for our people... It is not just a path to progress; it is a testament to our resilience, our vision for the future and our commitment to the well-being of our people. – Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, Marten Falls First Nation.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns about the MFFN CAR Project, or if you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss anything regarding the project in the new year. I will be on vacation from December 18th-January 6th, so if you would like to reach out during that time, please feel free to contact Kyla Zielbauer (CC'd).

Happy Holidays!

Jodi Miles
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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Platinum member

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
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2024 12 03 - Community Capacity Funding Agreement.docx
54K

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: January Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Tue, Jan 28, 2025 at 3:39 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Good afternoon Adena,

I hope this email finds you well. I am sending this email to follow up about the voicemail I left you earlier today about some project updates.

I also tried to reach Chief Wesley and was unable to leave a message. I understand that Kashechewan may still be evacuated, so I hope the community is doing well, and will soon be able to return home.

Please see below for an overview of the voicemail I left, as well as additional details:

Introduction to New Point of Contact

Firstly, I wanted to introduce you to Callais Harrison (CC'd), who will be supporting me with some of my outreach efforts for the MFFN CAR project. I will still be around, but I wanted to give you a heads up that you may be hearing from Callais in the next few months. If you could CC Callais in any emails to me for the time being, that would be great!

Draft EA / IS

As we approach the release of the Draft EA / IS, we would like to provide you with a few reminders and updates.

Firstly, all information pertaining to the Draft EA / IS will come from a separate email account [[redacted]]. Please ensure you send your questions and comments on the Draft EA / IS to this email address.

We would also like to remind you that we are here to assist you in the review process of the Draft EA / IS. Please reach out if you would like to book an in-person or virtual meeting to discuss the Draft EA / IS. We understand the size of the document (~20,000 pages) can be overwhelming and are here to support you with review.

Three Roads Gathering

The MFFN CAR Project Team will be attending the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo in Thunder Bay February 19-20 and Timmins February 25-26, 2025. Kashechewan First Nation has received an invitation to this event with all the details on the event, how to register and a link to book a time to speak one-on-one with the Project Team. If Kashechewan First Nation wishes to meet with the MFFN CAR Project Team outside of this event, we are happy to book in-person meetings during this timeframe.

Community Capacity Funding Program

In November 2024, we introduced the one-time lump sum capacity funding payment of $25,000 to support Kashechewan's review and comment on the Draft EA / IS. We also sent a draft Capacity Funding Agreement to you on December 17th. Please let us know if you have reviewed this agreement, and if you are interested in participating by February 28, 2025.

A copy of the draft Community Capacity Funding Agreement has been attached for your convenience.

Milestone #3 Progress Report Feedback

On November 28 / 29, 2024, we distributed Kashechewan's community specific Milestone #3 Progress Report. We welcome any edits or comments to Kashechewan's community-specific section which you may provide through email, telephone or by scheduling a meeting. Please provide your community's feedback by February 14, 2025.

Please let me know if you have any questions about any of the topics in this email, or if you would like to set up a meeting to discuss further.

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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Platinum member

Jodi Miles
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2024 12 03 - Community Capacity Funding Agreement.docx
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Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: January Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Jan 29, 2025 at 7:48 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hi Adena,

Apologies for this! The former Chief's email autofills for these emails and I wasn't being careful - I will see if removing it from my contacts helps. I will also add Philip Goodwin to our contact list. Is "Executive Director" the correct title to use for him?

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Upcoming Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement - February 18, 2025

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement <[redacted]> Thu, Feb 13, 2025 at 8:16 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>

Dear Chief Hosea Wesley,

We are pleased to announce that the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team will be making the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement available for review by Indigenous communities and groups on **February 18, 2025,** at [redacted]. The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is approximately 1,100 pages long, and provides background on Marten Falls First Nation, why they need the Community Access Road, and the studies and activities they have completed to support the proposed development of a road to their Community.

In addition, Indigenous communities and groups can expect to receive a plain language summary of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and Technical Supporting Documents—the Assessment Summary—by registered mail over the coming days. This information package includes the following:

- Introduction to the Assessment Summary;
- Executive summary (of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement);
- Letter from Chief Achneepineskum;
- Introduction to the plain language summaries and technical discipline reports (Tech Talk); and
- [redacted], including explanations of key definitions and common elements across all summaries.

Included with the Assessment Summary, to support your review, is a USB containing all documents related to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, including the plain language summaries described above. In addition, Indigenous communities who requested hard copies of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will receive these the week of February 24, 2025; approximately 5-6 banker boxes of information will be delivered to the address provided.

As a reminder, the Indigenous communities and groups we are engaging have early access to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement; the public review period starts 60-days after the early release to Indigenous communities / groups and ends the same day. This means that Indigenous communities and groups have 120 calendar days to review and provide their comments to the Project Team on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. The review periods for Indigenous communities and groups, the public and regulators ends June 18, 2025.

Comments and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement can be provided via the Project Website, email or by letter mail, **until June 18, 2025**, at the addresses provided below.

Website: [redacted]

Email: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

AECOM Canada ULC.
C/O Joanne Wang
[redacted]

If you are not able to provide us with your feedback through any of these addresses, please contact us at [redacted] We will find a way to support your submission through other means.

Four additional support documents for the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process will be released over the coming months. These are:

- **Milestone 3 Progress Report**—This summary of consultation activities was issued for review by Indigenous communities in November 2024, in advance of the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. This progress report provides a detailed account of engagement and communication activities conducted from June 1, 2023 to July 31, 2024. A final version of the report will be made available once feedback has been reviewed and addressed; feedback has been requested by February 14, 2025.

- **Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities**—This Record of Consultation and Engagement will be available this summer in advance of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. The Indigenous communities and groups we are engaging will have the opportunity to review and comment on the report prior to the release of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Communities will be provided 90 days to review the Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities.

- **Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Reports (ATRI) Reports**—In the coming months, Indigenous communities will be provided with community-specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interest assessment results. In 2024, communities were provided with community-specific preliminary existing conditions ATRI reports for their review. Some feedback was received, and this information will be included, where applicable, in the soon-to-be released ATRI assessment results. This phased approach allows Indigenous communities time to consider their community-specific ATRI assessment in consideration of the information shared in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Communities will be provided 90 days to review their ATRI assessment results and provide comment.

- **Community Well-Being Technical Report**— Community Well-Being examines three interconnected disciplines: economics, socio-community, and human health and community safety. The Community Well-Being Technical Report will describe changes that might result from the proposed Community Access Road; recognizing both opportunities and challenges. This report will be available for Indigenous communities and groups in April ahead of the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement to the public and regulators. Communities will be provided 90 days to review the Community Well-Being Technical Report and provide comment. A plain language Community Well-Being summary has been prepared and included with the Assessment Summary. It is also available on the Draft Environmental / Impact Statement website.

Any concerns raised during the review period by Indigenous communities will be documented in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.

We appreciate your time and effort to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and associated documents, and look forward to receiving your input. We encourage you to book time to meet with the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team to explore your interests, questions and insights.

--

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
Website: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]

[redacted]

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: February, 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Thu, Feb 20, 2025 at 1:24 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Dear Chief Wesley and Adena,

As Jodi mentioned in her recent email, I will be supporting outreach efforts for the MFFN CAR Project moving forward.

First, I wanted to note that I was very glad to hear that Kashechewan community members are now able to return to the community after being evacuated for many weeks. I hope everyone was able to return home safely.

Next, I wanted to provide you with a couple of February updates regarding the MFFN CAR Project.

Release of the Draft EA / IS

As you may already be aware, the Draft EA / IS is now available for Kashechewan's review, and is available for download at [redacted]. I would like to provide you with a few reminders and updates as you start your review:

All information related to the Draft EA/IS will be sent from a dedicated email account: [redacted]. Please direct any questions or comments on the Draft EA / IS to this address to ensure they are properly addressed.

We're here to assist you with the review process. Given the size of the document (~20,000 pages), we understand it can be overwhelming. If you'd like to schedule an in-person or virtual meeting to discuss the Draft EA/IS, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Community Capacity Funding Program

In November 2024, we introduced the one-time lump sum capacity funding payment of [redacted] to support Kashechewan's review and comment on the Draft EA / IS. We also sent a draft Capacity Funding Agreement to you on December 17th. Please let us know if you have reviewed this agreement, and if you are interested in participating by February 28, 2025.

Milestone #3 Progress Report

The deadline to provide feedback on the Milestone #3 Progress Report was February 14, 2025. Feedback was requested by this date in order to make updates to the Report before it is made available to the public on the project website. We are still accepting feedback after this date. Any feedback received after February 14, 2025, will be incorporated into the Draft RoCE.

Later this year, a Draft RoCE will be produced, which will contain the Milestone #3 Report, as well as the other milestone reports, the Interim RoCE, and engagement since August 2024. Indigenous communities will have an additional opportunity to provide feedback for the time period covered by the Milestone #3 Report during their review of Draft RoCE.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the topics in this email, or the Project in general.

Have a great rest of your week!

Best Wishes,

Callais

On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Callais Harrison
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 5, 2025 at 11:09 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hi Adena,

Does this work, by any chance? It doesn't appear to be locked on my end, but I clicked "enable editing" and resaved it.

Let me know!

Jodi

[Quoted text hidden]

2024 12 03 - Community Capacity Funding Agreement.docx
54K

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 5, 2025 at 12:45 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hi Adena,

I see what you mean now - I can't turn off track changes either! I've forwarded this along to the folks on my team who drafted my agreement to ask for their assistance. I'll get back to you once we have a solution.

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 5, 2025 at 12:58 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>

Hi again,

I've been told the easiest way to get around this is to convert the document into a PDF and then make the edits on a PDF editor. I went ahead and did that, entering Kashechewan's information and todays date. Does this work for you?

Let me know!

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]

2024 12 03 - Community Capacity Funding Agreement_KFN.pdf
281K

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 19, 2025 at 3:22 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hi Adena,

Thanks so much for this! I have forwarded it along to the Project Team to provide their signatures.

One question, would you be able to provide the following contact information for whoever we should be in touch with regarding the transfer of funds?

- First Name:
- Last Name:
- Email Address:
- Phone Number:

We may have this information on file already, depending on who the contact is. Let me know!

Jodi

[Quoted text hidden]

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: March, 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 26, 2025 at 8:54 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>,
Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Hi Chief Wesley and Adena,

I hope all is well.

I wanted to provide you with a couple of March updates regarding the MFFN CAR Project.

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS) available for Indigenous Community review

MFFN CAR Draft EA / IS Email

The Draft EA / IS is now available for Kashechewan First Nation's review. All information pertaining to the Draft EA / IS will come from a separate email account [[redacted]]. Please ensure you send your questions and comments on the Draft EA / IS to this email address.

Book a meeting!

We are here to assist you in the review process of the Draft EA / IS. Please reach out if you would like to book an in-person or virtual meeting to discuss the Draft EA / IS. We understand the size of the document (~20,000 pages) can be overwhelming and are here to support you with review.

Upcoming Webinars

In April and May, we will host webinars on identified project effects and proposed mitigation measures for Land, Water and People. Keep an eye out for a registration email from info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca!

Community Capacity Funding Agreement

Thank you for providing the signed Community Capacity Funding Agreement. Our team is working on setting up Kashechewan First Nation to receive this lump-sum payment. We will provide you with the fully executed agreement once it is finalized.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the topics in this email, or the Project in general.

Have a great rest of your week!

Best Wishes,

Callais

On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

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Platinum member

Callais Harrison
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 26, 2025 at 8:53 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>, Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>

Good morning Eliza,

I have been in contact with Adena Vanderjagt (CC'd) about setting Kashechewan First Nation up with the MFFN CAR Community Capacity Fund lump-sum payment. We have received a signed agreement and a void cheque, but I was wondering if you could provide the following contact information for whoever we should be in touch with regarding the transfer of funds?

- First Name:
- Last Name:
- Email Address:
- Phone Number:

Let me know!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 26, 2025 at 11:17 AM
To: Eliza Mack <[redacted]>
Cc: Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hi Eliza,

Thank you for this! We will continue our efforts to get Kashechewan set up for this payment.

Jodi
[Quoted text hidden]
--

Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

Re: Comments on the MFFN CAR Stage 1 Archeological Assessment Report Follow Up and Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Thu, Apr 10, 2025 at 4:11 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>, [redacted], [redacted], Lucia Jara Moreno <[redacted]>, [redacted]
Bcc: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Good Afternoon Adena,

I hope you are doing well.

I am emailing you to provide a response to Kashechewan First Nation's comments on the MFFN CAR Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, which we received on August 2, 2024. We wanted to thank you again for providing comments on the MFFN CAR Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, and for your patience with our response. The comments provided will be integrated into the final draft of the Report where possible, and will help inform Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment efforts.

The information provided in your response has been reviewed by the MFFN CAR Project Team, and the attached letter has been written to respond to the comments provided.

If you have any other questions or comments to share, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Callais Harrison
On Behalf of the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project Team

--

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Platinum member

Callais Harrison
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

L-Kashechewan-Stage 1 AA Report Response Letter-April-1-2025-60593122.pdf
584K

April 10, 2025

[redacted]

Dear Chief Wesley,

Thank you for taking the time to review and provide comments on the MFFN CAR Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report. The input provided will be reflected in the final draft of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, and influence our ongoing archaeology efforts, including Stage 2 of the Archaeological Assessment. See below for the MFFN CAR Project Team's responses to the comments you provided.

Kashechewan Council Comment	**MFFN CAR Project Team Response**
Executive Summary, PDF, page 6, "Fieldwork planning will be completed in consultation with Indigenous Community Elders and Environmental Monitors will accompany the archaeology team for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment." KFN is interested in continued information on fieldwork planned and subsequent results. Please continue to provide KFN information on the fieldwork planned and the anticipated fieldwork timeline.	Field notices will be distributed in advance of the programs and Kashechewan First Nation will have the opportunity to comment on future reports.
2.3 Conclusions, PDF Page 27 "Additional areas recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment based on the information provided by the interested Indigenous and Métis Nations are located in the Supplementary Documentation." The Stage 1 AAR Assessment references "Supplementary Documentation" which contains further details regarding additional areas recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment provided by Indigenous groups.	Supplementary documentation includes confidential information that is not part of the report but provided to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a requirement of the archaeological licensing. This information will not be entered into the Public Register. The results of the archaeological potential illustrated on Figure 7 take into account these areas, but are not specifically illustrated.

This Supplementary Documentation is identified as being provided "Under an Additional Cover" in both documents available on the provided google drive link. Please provide KFN with additional details on areas recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment based on the information provided by the interested Indigenous and Métis Nations in this Supplementary Documentation, where privacy allows	
2 Analysis and Conclusions, PDF page 26 "The Indigenous Knowledge data in the archaeological potential mapping identifies areas that often differ from those identified with Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism criteria, as noted above. Sensitive I data is only included in the Supplementary Documentation for this report, with permission, and is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act." It is unclear whether the sites reported by Indigenous groups that "differ from those identified with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism criteria" will be designated as survey locations. Section 2.3 - Conclusions states that "the modified Stage 2 survey approach for northern Ontario allows for the use of professional judgement by the licensed archaeologist to assist in the selection of survey locations. This can be completed through...consultation with local Indigenous and Métis communities." (PDF page 27). Please clarify whether these sites will be considered.	All areas of archaeological potential, identified through desktop survey using Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism criteria, and input provided by Indigenous Nations is compiled and included in the archaeological recommendations. Areas identified by Indigenous Nations retain high archaeological potential and will require further archaeological assessment.
2.3 Conclusions, PDF Page 27	Correct, all areas retaining archaeological potential will require further assessment, consisting of the physical inspection of an area by

"providing that the remoteness of an area can be documented in sufficient detail to show that there are practical obstacles to achieving access, based primarily on the distance to, or lack of, transportation infrastructure, it is acceptable to make recommendations that areas are low potential and will not require Stage 2 assessment, without the need for a property inspection." It is unclear which remote sites documented in the Supplementary Documentation reported by Indigenous groups will be excluded from property inspection based on the remoteness of the area. Please provide details on sites identified by Indigenous groups, whether the sites intersect the Project Development Area, Local Study Area, or Regional Study Area, and whether sites reported by Indigenous groups will be evaluated through property inspection. If not, please identify whether identified sites were previously viewed during helicopter assessment of existing conditions. If there is a chance that any site identified by Indigenous groups may be impacted by the Project, they require additional assessment.	a licensed archaeologist. All areas identified by Indigenous Nations will be physically inspected as part of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment fieldwork. The Stage 1 helicopter survey was a high-level evaluation of existing conditions.

We hope this response adequately addresses the comments and concerns you raised in your response to the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report. If you have any other questions or concerns about the MFFN CAR, please do not hesitate to reach out. If you would like to coordinate a meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team to discuss the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, or any other aspects of the Project further, please reach out to Callais Harrison at [redacted] to coordinate. We look forward to engaging with Kashechewan First Nation in future archaeology efforts, as well as other opportunities related to the EA / IS process.

Sincerely,



Qasim Saddique
Project Director



Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

cc:

- Adena Vanderjagt, Kashechewan Council
- Chief Hosea Wesley, Kashechewan Council
- Enoch Williams, Kashechewan Council
- Germaine Conacher, Kashechewan Council
- Jim Butterworth, Kashechewan Council
- Bob Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Jodi Miles, MFFN CAR Project Consultant
- Callais Harrison, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: April, 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Thu, Apr 24, 2025 at 3:58 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, "" <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Hi Chief Wesley and Adena,

I hope all is well.

I am sending this email to follow up on our call earlier today regarding a couple of April updates for the MFFN CAR Project.

I understand that Kashechewan is under evacuation right now, so I hope the community is doing well, and will be able to return home soon.

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS) Updates

The Public Review Period is Now Starting

The Draft EA / IS is now available for public review. Comments and feedback can be provided via the Project website, email, or by letter mail.

Book a Meeting

We are here to assist you in the review process of the Draft EA / IS. Please reach out if you would like to book an in-person or virtual meeting to discuss the Draft EA / IS. We understand the size of the document (~20,000 pages) can be overwhelming and are here to support you with review.

Community Well-Being Report

On April 16, 2025, the Community Well-Being Report was released for review by Indigenous communities and groups.

We are halfway through the review process of the Draft EA / IS. Please keep in mind that the review process **concludes on June 23, 2025.**

Public Information Centre #6

We will be hosting our Public Information Centre (PIC) #6 on Monday, May 26, 2025, and Thursday, May 29, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, respectively. The first hour of each PIC is dedicated to Indigenous community members. For more information, visit https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/ and keep an eye out for an email from info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Upcoming Webinars

Our Draft EA / IS webinar series will start in May. The first in this series is Community Well-Being, held on Tuesday, May 6, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. EST. Register now by following this link: [redacted]

Keep an eye out for more information on the remaining webinars in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Series:

- **Land: Ungulates** - Thursday, May 8
- **Water: Fish and Fish Habitat** - Thursday, May 22
- **People: Land and Resource Use** - Thursday, June 5

Community Capacity Funding Agreement

Thank you for providing the signed Community Capacity Funding Agreement. Our team is working on setting up Kashechewan First Nation to receive this lump-sum payment. We will provide you with the fully executed agreement once it is finalized.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the topics in this email, or the Project in general.

Have a great rest of your week!

Best Wishes,

Callais

On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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CANADA BEST MANAGED COMPANIES

Platinum member

Callais Harrison
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: Finalized Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Payment Status

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Tue, May 13, 2025 at 4:55 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, ""[redacted]" <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Hi Chief Wesley and Adena,

I hope you're doing well.

I'm writing to provide a copy of the finalized Community Capacity Funding Agreement for Kashechewan First Nation, which has now been fully executed. Please find the signed agreement attached for your records.

Could you kindly confirm whether the lump-sum funding payment has been received by Kashechewan First Nation? If it has not yet arrived, please let us know so we can follow up accordingly.

Thank you again, and please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions.

Best regards,
Callais

--

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www.dillon.ca

[redacted]
3577K

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Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: May , 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Thu, May 22, 2025 at 4:27 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, ""[redacted]" <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Hi Chief Wesley and Adena,

I hope all is well.

I wanted to provide you with a couple of May updates regarding the MFFN CAR Project.

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS) - Reminder for Final Review

We are nearing the end of the review process of the Draft EA / IS. Please submit your comments and feedback via the Project website, [redacted] email or by letter mail **by June 23, 2025.**

Public Information Centre #6

We will be hosting our Public Information Centre (PIC) #6 on Monday, May 26, 2025, and Thursday, May 29, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, respectively. The first hour of each PIC is dedicated to Indigenous community members. For more information, visit https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/.

Upcoming Webinars

Our next webinar in the Draft EA / IS webinar series is Water: Fish and Fish Habitat, to be held on Thursday May 22, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. EST. Register now by following this link: [redacted]

Keep an eye out for more information on the remaining webinars in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Series:

- **People: Land and Resource Use** - Thursday, June 5

Please let me know if you have any questions about the topics in this email, or the Project in general.

Have a great rest of your week!

Best Wishes,

Callais

On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION ALL-SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE #6: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT

Join the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team to discuss updates on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Review.

Thunder Bay
Monday, May 26, 2025

Location:

Superior Inn and Conference Centre

555 Arthur St. W, Thunder Bay, Ontario

Time:

5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Public Session.

*Light refreshments will be served.

Geraldton
Thursday, May 29, 2025

Location:

Geraldton Community Centre

200 Wardrope Avenue, Geraldton, Ontario

Time:

4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Public Session

*Light refreshments will be served.

Learn about:

- What is the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement?;
- Understanding identified project effects and proposed impact management measures;
- Update on socio-economic studies and the Community Well-Being Report;
- Cumulative effects; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

* The first hour is dedicated to Indigenous Community members only.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

Contact Information

Website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/

Email: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

[redacted]

Scan the QR to learn more, and for other ways to Get Involved.

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: June, 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Thu, Jun 26, 2025 at 11:31 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, ""[redacted]" <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Good Morning Chief Wesley and Adena,

I hope all is well.

I am sending this email regarding a couple of June updates for the MFFN CAR Project.

Please see below for an overview:

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Review Period Complete!

Thank you for providing feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact statement (EA / IS). As of June 23, 2025, the review period for the Draft EA / IS has officially closed. We sincerely value all the feedback provided. Input on the Draft EA / IS is important to us and will help inform the preparation of the Final EA / IS that will be submitted to the federal and provincial governments for review in mid to late 2026.

If you have questions or if you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss, please contact us.

Public Information Centre #6

Public Information Centre #6 was held on May 26 and 29, 2025, in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, respectively. Thank you to all those who were able to attend the meetings in person. You may review the materials on our website: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#pic6

Coming Up...

The Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement for Indigenous Communities will be released in Fall 2025. Keep an eye out for the report to be sent to your community! Ways to provide feedback will be included.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the topics in this email, or the Project in general.

Have a great rest of your week!

Best wishes,

Callais Harrison

On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR - Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: DRAFT Impact Assessment Report

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Thu, Jul 10, 2025 at 12:04 PM
To: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted], "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>
Cc: Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>, Jennifer Bruin <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>, [redacted]

Dear Chief Wesley

As part of our ongoing collaboration on the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, we're sharing your community specific **Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report** (Draft Report) for your review and feedback.

This Draft Report includes information from publicly available sources, as well as any Indigenous Knowledge Reports we received before January 2025. It outlines the assessment process for Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests related to the Community Access Road, and it focuses specifically on your community.

Please use the following link to access and download your Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report for the Community Access Road:

[redacted]

The review period for this report is 90 calendar days. If your community has comments, questions, additional Indigenous Knowledge or details about important sites, areas, or resources—and how often they're used— that could better inform this report we'd appreciate you sharing that with us. Your input will help us refine the potential effects to your Draft Report. A final version of this report will be provided to you.

If we don't hear back with new information by March 30, 2025 the Draft Report will be finalized.

We would be very pleased to meet with you to review the Draft Report, answer any questions you may have, or have a discussion on the assessment process.

Kind regards,

Jodi Miles, On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

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Jodi Miles
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

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Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR - Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: DRAFT Impact Assessment Report

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]> Thu, Jul 10, 2025 at 12:27 PM
To: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted], "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>
Cc: Bob Baxter <[redacted]>, Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>, Jennifer Bruin <[redacted]>, Qasim Saddique <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>, [redacted]

Dear Chief Wesley,

My previous email contained an error that I am following up to correct.

The email should have noted that the Draft Report will be finalized if we don't hear back with any new information by **October 8, 2025**. The March 30 date was provided in error.

I apologize for any confusion,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: July, 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Tue, Jul 29, 2025 at 1:18 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, ""[redacted]" <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Good Afternoon Chief Wesley and Adena,

I hope all is well.

I am sending this email regarding a couple of July updates for the MFFN CAR Project.

Please see below for an overview:

Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement for Indigenous Communities

The Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement for Indigenous Communities will be released in Fall 2025. Keep an eye out for the report to be sent to your community! Ways to provide feedback will be included.

Ongoing Field Studies

Field programs will be continuing into the 2025 summer and fall seasons to support the Preliminary Design and future permitting for the MFFN CAR. The following three field programs are included in the Summer 2025 Field Notice: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Groundwater Well Decommissioning and Geotechnical Investigation.

For more information, read the full field notice here:

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2025-07-09-MFFN-Summer-2025-Field-Notice.pdf

Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI): Draft Impact Assessment Report

Kashechewan First Nation's ATRI: Draft Impact Assessment Report was sent to the community for review on July 10, 2025.

The review period for this report is 90 calendar days. If Kashechewan First Nation has comments, questions, additional Indigenous Knowledge or details about important sites, areas, or resources—and how often they're used— that could better inform this report, we'd appreciate if Kashechewan First Nation would share that with us. Kashechewan First Nation's input will help us refine the potential effects to your Draft Report. A final version of this report will be provided to the community.

If we don't hear back with new information by **October 8, 2025**, the Draft Report will be finalized.

If you could confirm that you received this report on July 10, 2025 and are able to access it, that would be greatly appreciated.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the topics in this email, or the Project in general.

Have a great rest of your week!

Best Wishes,

Callais Harrison,

On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--





Platinum member

PROUDLY CANADIAN SINCE 1946

Callais Harrison
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]
www.dillon.ca

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Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: August, 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Tue, Aug 26, 2025 at 11:45 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, ""[redacted]" <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>

Good Morning Chief Wesley and Adena,

I hope all is well.

I am sending this email regarding a couple of August updates for the MFFN CAR Project.

Please see below for an overview:

New Video: Understanding Cumulative Effects

As part of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment for the Community Access Road, we are looking closely at how different activities—past, present and future—may combine to affect the land, water, animals and people. This includes considering how the Community Access Road might interact with other projects happening in the same area or at the same time. By looking at the bigger picture, we aim to better understand the full impact of the Project on the environment and the Community.

[redacted]

Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report

On July 10, 2025, your community-specific Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report was distributed.

The review period closes on **October 8, 2025**. Please submit any comments, questions, additional Indigenous Knowledge or details about important sites, areas or resources through email.

Please use the following link to access and download your community-specific report: [redacted]

If you could confirm that you received this report on July 10, 2025 and are able to access it, that would be greatly appreciated.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the topics in this email, or the Project in general.

Have a great rest of your week!
Best Wishes,
Callais Harrison,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team
--

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Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: August, 2025 Project Updates

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]> Thu, Aug 28, 2025 at 4:04 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>, ""[redacted]" <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>, Alana Vigna <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>

Good Afternoon Chief Wesley and Adena,

I wanted to follow up on one additional item. In the Kashechewan First Nation's Existing Conditions Report, sent on November 5, 2024, an in-person community engagement meeting with MFFN was requested to discuss the Report.

Would you still be interested in this meeting? If so, I'd be happy to help coordinate it.

Best wishes,
Callais
[Quoted text hidden]

B9.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi [redacted]

Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Report Review and Comment

Adena Vanderjagt [redacted] Fri, Aug 2, 2024 at 4:19 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" [redacted]
Cc: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team [redacted], "Nokleby, Andrea" [redacted], "Chief Gaius Wesley [redacted]>, Betsy Lazarus <[redacted]>, [redacted] Germaine Conacher [redacted], Jim Butterworth [redacted]

Hello Jodi,

Please find attached a submission from Kashechewan First Nation in relation to the Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Report that sent out to Kashechewan First Nation on June 3, 2024. If you have any questions, please reach out via the distribution list above.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
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[redacted]

Kashechewan First Nation
Chief & Council
[redacted]

August 2, 2024

Delivered by Email
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

RE: Kashechewan First Nation Review and Comments on the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake Additional Aggregate Resources prepared by AECOM dated February 29, 2024

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing as the elected Chief of Kashechewan First Nation ("KFN"). This letter and comments are submitted on behalf of myself, the Council, and Nation members of KFN. As the Chief of my Nation, it is my duty to protect our Section 35 rights exercised throughout Treaty 9, of which we are signatories.

KFN reviewed and submitted comments on the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake (herein referred to as "Stage 1 Assessment") and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake, Ogoki River Crossing WA-01 & Albany River Crossing WA-15 in March 2023. On August 2, 2023, KFN received a response from the Marten Falls Community Access Road Team.

Following this, AECOM then provided their Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Community Access Road from Marten Falls to Painter Lake **Additional Aggregate Resources** (herein referred to as "Stage 1 AAR Assessment") for KFN's review on June 3, 2024. As noted in the Executive Summary of the Stage 1 AAR Assessment, *"In 2023 an additional 6,775 hectares of land were added to the Community Access Road study area to incorporate previously unassessed areas of proposed temporary impacts, particularly extraction of aggregate resources to facilitate road construction along the proposed Community Access Road. These additional temporary land use locations are the subject of this report"*.

As such, KFN reviewed the updated Stage 1 AAR Assessment and has compiled new comments arising from the additional temporary land use locations (Table 1, below).

Kashechewan First Nation
Chief & Council

[redacted]

From KFN's continued review and participation in these processes, we are interested in ongoing engagement in Stage 2 should time, availability and capacity allow and look forward to this continued engagement from the Marten Falls Community Access Road team. Thank-you for consideration of KFN's comments and concerns with the Stage 1 Assessment and the Stage 1 AAR Assessment, we look forward to future collaborative opportunities in the Environmental Assessment/Environment Impact Statement process as the Marten Falls Community Access Road project progresses.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Chief Gaius Wesley
Kashechewan First Nation

	Table 2 - Stage 1 AAR Assessment Comments		
Comment Number	**Section and Page Number**	**Quotation**	**Comment**
1.	Executive Summary, PDF page 6	"*Fieldwork planning will be completed in consultation with Indigenous Community Elders and Environmental Monitors will accompany the archaeology team for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.*"	KFN is interested in continued information on fieldwork planned and subsequent results. Please continue to provide KFN information on the fieldwork planned and the anticipated fieldwork timeline.
2.	2.3 Conclusions, PDF Page 27	"*Additional areas recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment based on the information provided by the interested Indigenous and Métis Nations are located in the **Supplementary Documentation**.*"	The Stage 1 AAR Assessment references "**Supplementary Documentation**" which contains further details regarding additional areas recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment provided by Indigenous groups. This **Supplementary Documentation** is identified as being provided "Under an Additional Cover" in both documents available on the provided google drive link. Please provide KFN with additional details on areas recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment based on the information provided by the interested Indigenous and Métis Nations in this **Supplementary Documentation**, where privacy allows.
3.	2 Analysis and Conclusions, PDF page 26	*"The Indigenous Knowledge data in the archaeological potential mapping identifies areas that often differ from those identified with Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism criteria, as noted above. Sensitive I data is only included in the **Supplementary Documentation** for this report, with permission, and is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act."*	It is unclear whether the sites reported by Indigenous groups that *"differ from those identified with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism criteria"* will be designated as survey locations. Section 2.3 - Conclusions states that *"the modified Stage 2 survey approach for northern Ontario allows for the use of professional judgement by the licensed archaeologist to assist in the selection of survey locations. This can be completed through…consultation with local Indigenous and Métis communities."* (PDF page 27). Please clarify whether these sites will be considered.
4.	2.3 Conclusions, PDF Page 27	*"providing that the remoteness of an area can be documented in sufficient detail to show that there are practical obstacles to achieving access, based primarily on the distance to, or lack of, transportation infrastructure, it is acceptable to make recommendations that areas are low potential and will not require Stage 2 assessment, without the need for a property inspection."*	It is unclear which remote sites documented in the **Supplementary Documentation** reported by Indigenous groups will be excluded from property inspection based on the remoteness of the area. Please provide details on sites identified by Indigenous groups, whether the sites intersect the Project Development Area, Local Study Area, or Regional Study Area, and whether sites reported by Indigenous groups will be evaluated through property inspection. If not, please identify whether identified sites were previously viewed during helicopter assessment of existing conditions. If there is a chance that any site identified by Indigenous groups may be impacted by the Project, they require additional assessment.

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Inquiry about Kashechewan First Nation Contact Information

Jim Butterworth <[redacted]> Tue, Sep 24, 2024 at 1:19 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>, Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi – The new Chief's email is correct. Chief is Hosea Wesley. Phone number while in community should be the same.
At this time no councillor has been appointed to this portfolio.

Jim Butterworth, CPA, CA
PARTNER – ASSURANCE SERVICES

LEADER – INDIGENOUS SERVICES, TIMMINS

DIRECT [redacted]
PH. [redacted]
FAX [redacted]
CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
Timmins, ON
[redacted]
[redacted]
mnp.ca
Client File Upload

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Inquiry about Kashechewan First Nation Contact Information

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Sep 24, 2024 at 1:20 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi,

Yes, that is the Chief's email address. I would confirm directly with him as per his preference for calls versus emails.

I don't have any additional contact information to share at this time, but if I get more I can pass it on.

I don't have an additional phone number for Enoch either – so I would continue with email unless he specifies otherwise.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]

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---

From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2024 10:06 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Subject: Inquiry about Kashechewan First Nation Contact Information

Good afternoon Adena,

[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

Inquiry about Kashechewan First Nation Contact Information

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Sep 24, 2024 at 1:20 PM
To: Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>

Thanks Jim – we were on the same wave length!

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

September Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Fri, Sep 27, 2024 at 10:46 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>,
"[redacted]" <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi,

We spoke with Chief Wesley this morning and Kashechewan would like to access the community coordinator funding to supplement Enoch's current salary as he is already acting in the current position. Please let me know what you need from the Nation to move this along and I will endeavor to get it. As Enoch is paid as an employee of the Nation this likely would have to flow to the Nation to be paid as part of his overall salary.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, September 26, 2024 1:23 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>; [redacted]
Cc: Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>;
[redacted]
Subject: September Project Updates

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Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

Fwd: September Project Updates

From: **Adena Vanderjagt** <[redacted]>
Date: Thu, Oct 10, 2024 at 12:50 PM
Subject: RE: September Project Updates
To: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Cc: [redacted], Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted], Angelis, Niki <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi,

Milestone based funding works (where the funding is provided to Kashechewan First Nation to distribute).

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Mon, Nov 4, 2024 at 11:32 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>

Hello Jodi,

Kashechewan is interested in accessing the capacity funding. It can be provided to the Nation. I believe you have the direct deposit information from the Study funding agreement. Let me know if anything further is required.

We have also filled out the survey, referenced below.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]

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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: October 30, 2024 3:10 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Subject: October Project Updates

[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]> Tue, Nov 5, 2024 at 7:24 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>

Good morning Adena

I have read the email regards the capacity funding, we should move forward with it.

Regards

Chief Hosea Wesley
Kashechewan First Nation

Sent from my iPhone

> On Nov 4, 2024, at 10:32 AM, Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> wrote:
>
> Hello Jodi,
>
> Kashechewan is interested in accessing the capacity funding. It can be provided to the Nation. I believe you have the direct deposit information from the Study funding agreement. Let me know if anything further is required.
>
> We have also filled out the survey, referenced below.
>
> Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her) <image001.jpg>
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
mnp.ca

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Nov 5, 2024 at 1:18 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>

Hello Jodi,

We received confirmation from Chief Wesley that we can provide you with a draft Report for the MFCAR Project. The report is too large to send via email. I can provide it to you through MNP's FTP site which will required a password for download. Should this be sent to yourself?

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: October 30, 2024 3:10 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>
Subject: October Project Updates

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Nov 5, 2024 at 1:59 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>

Hello Jodi,

The file will be forthcoming shortly and the password will be:

[redacted] (case sensitive)

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]

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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: November 5, 2024 10:44 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>; philip.goodwinjr <[redacted]>; [redacted]; Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>; Caroline Wrobel <[redacted]>
Subject: Re: October Project Updates

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

October Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Nov 5, 2024 at 2:02 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>, Caroline Wrobel <[redacted]>

File and password have been sent under separate covers.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt, B.Sc., EP (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

CELL [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: November 5, 2024 10:44 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>; philip.goodwinjr <[redacted]>; [redacted]; Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>; Caroline Wrobel <[redacted]>

[Quoted text hidden]

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[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: January Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Jan 28, 2025 at 4:14 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>, Chief Gaius Wesley <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hello Jodi,

Moving forward please use the email [redacted] (cc'd) and ensure Philip Goodwin is also Cc'd.

Thanks!

Adena

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: January Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Wed, Jan 29, 2025 at 11:29 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi,

Thanks so much! Yes, the Executive Director title is correct for Philip.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Tue, Mar 4, 2025 at 1:58 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi,

I am trying to edit the Community Capacity Funding Agreement to insert Kashechewan specific details for signing but the document is locked with track changes. This means that I cannot update it and provide a clean copy for Chief Wesley's signature. Can you provide a document that is unlocked so I can turn off track changes?

Thanks,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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---

From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2024 10:27 AM
To: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>; [redacted]
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>
Subject: MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 5, 2025 at 11:53 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hi Jodi,

This version still requires a password to turn off the track changes. Could you potentially edit the agreement to reflect Kashechewan as the party with today's date and pass it along to me?

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]
mnp.ca

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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, March 5, 2025 8:09 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Callais Harrison <[redacted]>
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 5, 2025 at 12:46 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Thanks so much!

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, March 5, 2025 9:45 AM
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 5, 2025 at 1:06 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>

Perfect! Thanks so much! I will be sending for signature today and hopefully it will be signed soon.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, March 5, 2025 9:58 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

DILLON CONSULTING

Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Mon, Mar 17, 2025 at 5:49 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>, Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted]
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>

Hello Jodi,

Happy Monday to you! Please find attached the signed MFFN CAR community capacity funding agreement.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2024 10:27 AM
To: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>; [redacted]
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>
Subject: MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 19, 2025 at 3:27 PM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, [redacted], Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>, Callais Harrison <[redacted]>

Hello,

Please connect with Eliza Mack at the Nation, she can be reached at the Band Office and her email is: [redacted].

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

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[redacted]
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From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2025 12:22 PM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>; [redacted]; Kyla Zielbauer <[redacted]>; Callais Harrison <[redacted]>
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Project Updates

[Quoted text hidden]

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Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement

Eliza Mack <[redacted]> Wed, Mar 26, 2025 at 11:14 AM
To: "Miles, Jodi" <[redacted]>

See below in red.

From: Miles, Jodi <[redacted]>
Sent: March 26, 2025 7:53 AM
To: Eliza Mack <[redacted]>
Cc: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>; Callais Harrison <[redacted]>; Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>
Subject: MFFN CAR Community Capacity Funding Agreement

Good morning Eliza,

I have been in contact with Adena Vanderjagt (CC'd) about setting Kashechewan First Nation up with the MFFN CAR Community Capacity Fund lump-sum payment. We have received a signed agreement and a void cheque, but I was wondering if you could provide the following contact information for whoever we should be in touch with regarding the transfer of funds?

- First Name: Eliza
- Last Name: Mack
- Email Address: [redacted]
- Phone Number: [redacted]

Let me know!

Thank you,

Jodi Miles,
On Behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

--

DILLON CONSULTING

Harrison, Callais <[redacted]>

MFFN CAR: Finalized Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Payment Status

Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]> Wed, May 14, 2025 at 11:14 AM
To: "Harrison, Callais" <[redacted]>
Cc: "[redacted]" <[redacted]>, enochwilliams <[redacted]>, Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>, Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>, "philip.goodwinjr" <[redacted]>, Jodi Miles <[redacted]>, Conrad Lazarus <[redacted]>

Hello Callais,

Please see below for confirmation from the Finance Officer that the lump sum payment was received on April 24th.

Cheers,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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From: Conrad Lazarus <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 9:11 AM
To: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>; Eliza Mack <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; philip.goodwinjr <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR: Finalized Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Payment Status

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Good morning Adena,

I reviewed our accounts and the First Nation indeed received the funding on April 24th.

Regards,

Conrad Lazarus - Finance Officer
KASHECHEWAN FIRST NATION

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Adena Vanderjagt <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 10:58:52 AM
To: Conrad Lazarus <[redacted]>; Eliza Mack <[redacted]>
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley <[redacted]>; Philip Goodwin Jr - Executive Director <[redacted]>; Jim Butterworth <[redacted]>; Germaine Conacher <[redacted]>
Subject: Fw: MFFN CAR: Finalized Community Capacity Funding Agreement and Payment Status

Hello Conrad and Eliza,

Can you please confirm receipt of the lump sum payment as per the email below?

Thanks!

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]
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Subject: Kashechewan First Nation Review of the MFCAR draft Environmental Assessment Documents
Sent: 2025-06-23, 2:53:47 PM
From: Adena Vanderjagt[redacted]
To: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Cc: Chief Hosea Wesley; philip.goodwinjr; enochwilliams; Germaine Conacher; Jim Butterworth
Attachments: 2025_06_23_KFN_EA_Review.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please find enclosed Kashechewan First Nation's comments on the draft Environmental Assessment Documents. If you have any questions or comments related to this review, please respond to the CC list above.

Warm Regards,

Adena Vanderjagt (she/her)
SENIOR MANAGER, CONSULTING, INDIGENOUS SERVICES

[redacted]

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Kashechewan First Nation
Chief & Council
[redacted] [redacted]

June 23, 2025

Delivered by Email
asisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

RE: Kashechewan First Nation Review and Comments on the Marten Falls Community Access Road Environment Assessment / Impact Statement

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing as the elected Chief of Kashechewan First Nation ("KFN"). This letter and comments are submitted on behalf of myself, the Council, and Nation members of KFN. As the Chief of my Nation, it is my duty to protect our Section 35 rights exercised throughout Treaty 9, of which we are signatories.

We have completed a review of the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement ("EA/IS") for the Marten Falls Community Access Road. This review focused on how KFN's rights may be impacted, and how KFN and Marten Falls can work together in the post-approval states to ensure the environment is protected. Below is a summary of some of the more prevalent comments, with a detailed review table that supplements these comments following.

These comments are provided with the acknowledgement and understanding of co-jurisdiction over land and waters with other First Nations that have overlapping and/or close proximity traditional territories. This means that individual First Nations govern their territories; but matters that concern many First Nations must be addressed collaboratively. While KFN members may not frequent the Project area for the exercise of all their rights, there is acknowledgement that impacts in that area may be felt throughout the KFN territory, particularly impacts to water and flow patterns; and that this must be stewarded by those Nations in close proximity. In relation to the Project, KFN acknowledges that while Marten Falls First Nation can, and must, have the right to develop or manage the resources in their own traditional areas, the consequences of those development or management activities on KFN Way of Life and Governance must be properly evaluated and understood. This can be accomplished through consistent and open dialogue with those neighbouring communities in a way that is respectful of all involved.

With this in mind, please accept this letter and table.

Focused Concerns

Completeness

Overall, the EA/IS main document is not complete enough to allow for fulsome consideration. The review is difficult, with substantial cross referencing required. This approach strains the limited resources of KFN and results in the requirement of more in depth consideration of the final EA/IS. For example, the EA/IS main document does not include a descriptive section for any Valued Component that illustrates the project effects identified in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines. Instead, the EA/IS main document jumps from project interactions straight to the summary of residual effects. Within these residual effects tables, there is no description of potential effects beyond a single sentence.

Often, there is a reliance on details within appendices instead. Referring the reader to appendices is not an appropriate method of EA/IS development as appendices are meant to support the overall document, not represent the bulk of detail.

At a minimum, the main document of the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to Valued Components in a detailed way. This will allow for the reader to evaluate the proposed mitigation against the adverse effects and consider the sufficiency of proposed mitigation. For this draft EA/IS, this has not occurred.

The Practitioners Guide developed by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada specifies that:

> *"In their Impact Statement, proponents must describe all likely potential effects in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…"*

Therefore, the final EA/IS main document must be updated to include sufficient details on the project effects to allow for fulsome consideration.

Significance

Another topic of importance is the significance ratings. Under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (2012), significance was determined in a binary manner: adverse federal effects were either significant or not.

For impact assessments under the *Impact Assessment Act*, significance is not determined in a binary way but rather considers the extent to which adverse federal effects are significant along a scale (e.g., negligible, low, moderate, high), supported by findings based on the outcomes of the effects assessment and factors set out in section 22 of the *Impact Assessment Act*.

This approach under the *Impact Assessment Act* allows significance to consider the nature and context under which the effect occurs and allows for value-based judgement about the severity of the effect. Meaning, it is not exclusively technical or quantitative but can consider the lived experiences and perceptions of Indigenous peoples.

Currently, the EA/IS uses the *Canadian Environmental Assessment* Act binary approach. Instead, the *Impact Assessment Act* approach must be adopted and integrated into the final EA/IS both in the main document and appendices that support it.

For example, the significance rating for peatlands is identified as “not significant”; however, if using the Impact Assessment Agency approach, the minimum rating of significance could be low significance. This is because, while the magnitude is low, the relative importance and regional context of peatlands to Indigenous groups is high. Additionally, potential effects to peatlands could be amplified in consideration of linked Projects and their regionally connected impacts on peatlands.

Integration of the Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report

Also noted in our review was the lack of integration of information from the Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report. As the draft was provided to the Marten Falls team, this needs to be integrated into the final EA/IS in each section where relevant information was provided by KFN.

Cumulative Effects

In relation to cumulative effects, because the Marten Falls Community Access Road is considered separately from the Northern Road Link Project and the Webequie Supply Road Project, there appears to be minimal consideration of cumulative effects from northern mining and mineral exploration. This must be remedied in the final as the road may lead to an “opening up” of the northern reaches of the territory.

Thank-you for consideration of KFN’s comments and concerns with the draft EA/IS, we look forward to future collaborative opportunities in the Environmental Assessment/Environment Impact Statement process as the Marten Falls Community Access Road project progresses.

Sincerel

[redacted]

Kashechewan First Nation

Kashechewan First Nation

Review of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
1.	5.1.1 Provincial Environmental Assessment Requirements, Page 47 (PDF Page 95)	"The decision regarding ownership of the Community Access Road has yet to be made. It is currently unknown who will own, maintain and operate the Community Access Road."	Kashechewan First Nation (Kashechewan or KFN) is concerned with the lack of defined path forward for the road. How can Marten Falls guarantee that principles and commitments made through the EA/IS process will be upheld by future owners of the road? Additional discussion is required.
2.	6.1 Indigenous Knowledge, Page 54 (PDF 102)	"Indigenous land and resource use refers to specific areas and resources used for traditional purposes when Indigenous peoples learn and practice their Indigenous Knowledge."	Indigenous land and resource use includes more than traditional practices and purposes and can include modern practices that include socio-cultural, environmental, and economic activities. Please update this section to reflect this.
3.	6.1.2 Consultation and Engagement Program Page 56 (PDF 104)	"…were identified for the consultation and engagement program To date, Marten Falls…"	There is punctuation missing between "program" and "To date".
4.	6.2.1 Data Collection, Page 57 (PDF Page 105)	"Gender-Based Analysis Plus data collection for the Community Access Road included demographics, human health, engagement opportunities, and secondary research."	Please indicate how impact inequity for effects on Indigenous Peoples can be completed using the identified data. There appears to be limited source data used for this analysis outside of engagement opportunities.
5.	6.2.4 Limitations and Assumptions, Page 58 (PDF Page 106)	"We recognize that there may be limited data available for Marten Falls First Nation."	Please confirm whether other Nations were considered for GBA+ analysis or if this consideration only focused on Marten Falls. If other Nations were not considered, this must be remedied in the Final EA/EIS.
6.	6.8.2 Project Inclusions List, Page 70 (PDF Page 118)		Please note, the Webequie Supply Road is listed twice within the Project Inclusion List.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
7.	7.1.1 Overview, Page 77 (PDF Page 125)		Kashechewan requires engagement on potential locations of road maintenance facilities, rest stops, and pull-out areas which are to be confirmed during detailed design.
8.	7.1.2.1 Roads, Page 78 (PDF Page 126)	"Early investigations on permafrost have shown the Community Access Road is located within the isolated patches of the permafrost zone (Heginbottom et al., 1995), with some possible locations identified in test holes and helicopter reconnaissance by KGS Group (2019a, 2019b). Excavation within identified permafrost areas will be avoided whenever possible, as cutting into surface vegetation can disturb the permafrost regime resulting in thaw and unstable ground. As a precaution, the design will primarily use fill along access roads to minimize permafrost degradation and will follow the recommendations outlined in a permafrost management plan."	KFN requires review of the permafrost management plan, when developed, to ensure disturbance of the permafrost regime is limited.
9.	6.5.1 Temporal Boundaries Page 60 (PDF 108)	Temporary infrastructure will be decommissioned/removed and areas will be allowed to revegetate naturally.	Kashechewan is concerned that areas where temporary infrastructure are decommissioned or removed may not revegetate in a timely manner and that revegetation may not support plants of traditional importance. KFN requires the proponent to develop a revegetation plan for temporary infrastructure that incorporates species of interest to Kashechewan.
10.	7.2.3.1 Clearing and Grubbing, Page 84 (PDF Page 132)	"Vegetation clearing and grubbing will also occur at construction laydown and staging areas, as well as temporary construction camps. Trees will mainly be removed using heavy machinery, although hand-clearing (for example chainsaws) may be used for small-scale efforts, such as those around sensitive features (**Figure 7-4**)."	Please identify whether involved Nations, such as KFN, will be afforded the opportunity to salvage medicinal plants or other plant species of importance from the construction development area prior to the removal of woody vegetation and hazard trees.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
11.	7.2.3.2 Blast Rock Production for Roadway Subgrade (Drill / Blast / Haul), Page 86 (PDF Page 134)	"Explosives will be transported, handled, and stored in compliance with federal and provincial regulations and will only be used by trained professionals. The storage of explosives will be in specially designed and secured containers and set back and isolated from all other activities."	Please specify whether Marten Falls will implement a blasting plan and potentially include blasting offset measures, where required, in proximity to waterbodies. Please update the EA/IS main document to include these details for the final. Further, KFN requires review of any blasting plan and requests this be implemented as part of construction activities.
12.	7.2.3.10 Construction Waste; Wastewater Page 93 (PDF 141)	"Domestic wastewater will be discharged to onsite leaching beds at the temporary construction camps."	Domestic wastewater includes waste from toilets and other household discharges that could include materials and chemicals that are not safe for the natural environment. Additionally, leaching beds are typically placed underground – Please specify whether these will be constructed underground and whether they will be removed/ decommissioned following conclusion of construction activities?
13.	Table 8-2 Indigenous Knowledge of Water, Page 98 and 99 (PDF Page 146 and 147)		No Indigenous knowledge from the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* was included in this table and, therefore, integrated into the assessment. This must be updated in the final EA/EIS with data from the Kashechewan report; particularly as Kashechewan respondents had specific concerns related to water, experience water as an aspect of ongoing governance, and travel various waterways in the region.
14.	Table 8-3: Valued Components, Page 102 (PDF Page 150)		This table refers to Technical Support Documents (Appendix I) for Valued Component information related to Peatlands. Information must be carried over for the final EA/EIS to ensure readability.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
15.	Table 8-4: Spatial Boundaries of Water Disciplines, Page 104		This table refers to Technical Support Documents (Appendix I) for Spatial Boundaries related to Peatlands. Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/EIS to ensure readability.
16.	Figure 8-3: Peatlands Study Area, Page 107 (PDF Page 155)		In place of this Figure, there is a placeholder that refers to Technical Support Documents (Appendix I) for visualization of Spatial Boundaries related to Peatlands. Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/EIS to ensure readability.
17.	8.1.4.1 Watershed and River Systems, Page 108 (PDF Page 156)	"These watersheds generally drain either east towards the Albany River or northeast towards Hudson Bay. They are under the jurisdiction area of the Ministry of Natural Resources."	Please confirm that the Ministry of Natural Resources is the conservation authority for the specified watersheds. If so, please adjust language from jurisdiction to "an area managed" by the Ministry of Natural Resources.
18.	8.1.5 Surface Water, Page 117 (PDF Page 165)	"Field investigations included flying over the area and conducting ground surveys at selected water crossings from 2019 to 2022."	Please specify how water crossings were selected for field investigation. Additionally, why were field investigations discontinued in 2022.
19.	8.1.5.1 Surface Water Use, Page 117 (PDF Page 165)	"Based on a review of publicly available hydropower mapping (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2001), Ontario Power Generation (2019) reports, and Water Survey of Canada Hydrometric datasets (Environment Canada, 2022), there are no known hydropower generating stations or active dams in the Local and Regional Study Areas."	While there are no active hydropower generating sites in the RSA currently, there are Ontario Power Generation potential development sites along the Albany River with a 250 MW generating potential. This must be considered and evaluated in the Cumulative Effects assessment portion. Please refer to OPG's Northern Hydroelectric Opportunities Report for details.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
20.	8.1.6.1 Fish Habitat Quantity and Quality Pages 122-123 (PDF 170-171)	"Ogoki River at Crossing RA-1-WC-05: … Fish sampling was not conducted at this crossing but the fish community in the Ogoki River is well documented.	It is noted that field investigations were conducted between 2019 and 2022; this crossing was not included in these investigations. Additionally, the species listed for this crossing come from outdated sources (Government of Ontario, 2015; and Golder 2013). Additional field investigations should be conducted to confirm the presence of the listed species to ensure those species are present with similar population sizes and seasonal usage.
21.	8.1.6.1 Fish Habitat Quantity and Quality Pages 122-123 (PDF 170-171)	Ogoki River at Crossing RA1-WC-11: In-text reference: Government of Ontario 2015, Golder 2013; and "Fish sampling done in 2022…"	The fish listed to be found at this crossing by the sources Government of Ontario, 2015, and Golder, 2013 were not verified through fish sampling done between 2019-2022. These sources are out of date. Additional field investigations should be conducted to confirm the presence of the listed species to ensure those species are present with similar population sizes and seasonal usage.
22.	8.1.6.1 Fish Habitat Quantity and Quality Page 123 (PDF 171)	Albany River at Crossing RA1-WC-27: "An unknown mussel species was found at the crossing."	Please provide detail on whether these unknown mussels will be investigated to ensure they are not invasive (i.e., Zebra Mussels or Quagga Mussels).
23.	8.1.6.1 Fish Habitat Quantity and Quality Page 123 (PDF 171)	Albany River at Crossing RA1: In-text reference: Government of Ontario 2015, Golder 2013; and MFFN 2021	The fish listed to be found at this crossing by the sources Government of Ontario, 2015, and Golder, 2013 were not verified through fish sampling done in 2021. (The 2021 investigation found other fish species.) These sources are out of date. Additional field investigations should be conducted to confirm the presence of the listed species to ensure those species are present with similar population sizes and seasonal usage.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
24.	8.1.6.1 Fish Habitat Quantity and Quality Page 126 (PDF 174)	Ogoki River at Crossing RA4B-WC-01: In-text references: Government of Ontario 2015, Golder 2013; "Fish sampling was not conducted at this crossing because it would have fallen during a restricted activity window, however it is assumed that the populations are similar to those found at Ogoki River at Crossing RA1-WC-11 (above)."	The investigation period is stated as taking place between 2019-2022. Please clarify if the entire investigation period was under a restricted activity window. If not, why was investigation of this crossing not completed at another window throughout the 2-year investigation period? Additionally, the sources (Government of Ontario, 2015, and Golder, 2013) are out of date. Additional field investigations should be conducted for fish presence and seasonality.
25.	8.1.6.1 Fish Habitat Quantity and Quality Pages 126-127 (PDF 174-175)	Albany River at Crossing RA4-WC-34: In-text references: Government of Ontario 2015, Golder 2013; "Fish sampling involved setting minnow traps; no fish were captured."	The fish listed to be found at this crossing by the sources Government of Ontario, 2015, and Golder, 2013 were not verified through fish sampling done in 2021 as the 2021 investigation using minnow traps resulted in no fish capture. However, spawning and rearing habitat was deemed moderate to high for large-bodied fish species including Lake Sturgeon. Minnow traps are commonly used to catch small-bodied freshwater fish species. Why were no methods for large-bodied fish completed during the 2021 fish investigation? Will additional investigations at this water crossing be completed to verify the older data used to report on species presence?
26.	Table 8-10 Pages 132-137 (PDF 180-185)	(g) Valued Component fish species	Four fish were chosen as Valued Components (VCs) to represent the 37 fish species found in the Local Study Area. However, there was no representative VC selected for baitfish such as the fathead minnow.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			Brook trout, which as assumed to be representative of small-bodied fish such as the fat head minnow are larger carnivorous fish whereas minnows are smaller omnivorous fish; therefore, a representative VC should have been selected.
27.	8.1.6.3 Species of Cultural and Conservation Concern, Page 138 (PDF Page 186)	"A number of fish species have been identified as culturally important to Indigenous communities including Aroland First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation. Both Aroland First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation have highlighted the importance of species including Brook Trout, Lake Sturgeon, Northern Pike, Sucker, Walleye, and Lake Whitefish (Dillon, 2024; MFFN, 2023a)."	No details from the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* are reflected in this Section. [redacted] Please update this in the final version to reflect Kashechewan input.
28.	8.1.6.3 Species of Cultural and Conservation Concern Page 138 (PDF 186)	"Although Blackfin Cisco…were found in 2006 downstream from the Waboose Dam on the Ogoki Reservoir…they were not considered likely to be present in the existing conditions Construction Disturbance Area, Local Study Area, or Regional Study Area."	Additional detail is required to support the assumption of Blackfin Cisco not likely to be present in the listed areas. The in-text references (Long Lake, 2008; Golder, 2013) are out of date. The presence/absence of Blackfin Cisco should be verified with up-to-date information. Additional field investigations should be conducted to confirm the presence (or absence) of the Blackfin Cisco.
29.	8.1.8 Peatlands, Page 150 (PDF Page 198)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, the peatland existing conditions information was not available to summarize. The full Peatlands Technical Support Document can be found in **Appendix I**. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/EIS to ensure readability.
30.	Table 8-13: Indigenous Knowledge of Land,		No Indigenous knowledge from the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* was included in this table and, therefore, integrated into the assessment.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Page 151 – 155 (PDF Page 199 – 203)		This must be updated in the final EA/EIS with data from the Kashechewan report as Kashechewan respondents had specific concerns related to habitat, migration, accidents, additional development, and contaminants/pollutants.
31.	Table 8-14: Valued Components of Land Page 157 (PDF 205)	Vegetation > Traditional Use Plants and Species at Risk Plant Populations	Indicators for this Valued Component (VC) do not include plant quality. Traditional use plants may be available to harvest but may be poor quality and not preferred for harvest. Please provide additional details on how plant quality was considered in the final EA/IS.
32.	Table 8-14: Valued Components of Land Page 157 (PDF 205)	Wildlife > Bats "Changes in mortality (due to increased anthropogenic [human-caused] stresses [for example, harvest, vehicle travel].	KFN respects the environment holistically and has particular care and concern for species that are threatened or endangered. KFN has not historically harvested bats, nor would; due to their status. Please indicate whether other indigenous groups harvest bats. If not, remove harvesting an example of anthropomorphic stresses for bats.
33.	Figure 8-11: Ungulates Existing Conditions Local Study Area, Caribou and Moose Regional Study Area		This map specifies that the Local and Regional Study Areas are for "Existing Conditions" however, there is no differentiation on other figures within this section, nor an additional figure displaying the impact assessment LSA and RSA. Please advise whether the displayed LSA and RSAs are for both existing conditions and assessment of potential effects. If yes, please remove "existing conditions" from the legend, title, etc.
34.	8.2.4 Vegetation, Page 171 (PDF Page 219)	Traditional use plants were selected and studied using both oral and written knowledge from Marten Falls First Nation, the Eabametoong First Nation's Biodiversity Atlas (Eabametoong First Nation et al., no date), and the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines.	While the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* does not indicate any berry or plant gathering within the LSA or RSA, there was knowledge shared about plants, activities and valued medicinal plants. Please update this section to include details from the Kashechewan Report.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
35.	8.2.4.7 Traditional Use Plants, Page 196 (PDF Page 244)	A list of 43 traditional use plant species was created by reviewing desktop resources and Indigenous Knowledge provided within the Eabametoong First Nation Biodiversity Atlas (no date).	There are details within the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* which can enhance this section including species of berry, seasonality of harvest and typical locations the berries can be found. In addition, there are details about medicinal plants including species and usage. This section must be updated to incorporate details from Kashechewan.
36.	8.2.5.3.2 Gray Wolf Page 213 (PDF 261)	"Gray wolf was recoded on 23 or 30 cameras…"	This sentence has both a misspelling ("recoded" and not "recorded") and requires adjustment of the word "or" to be "of".
37.	8.2.6.2 Raptors Page 225 (PDF 273)	"Habitat suitability for ospreys is summarized in Table 8-32 and shown on Figure 8-26."	There is an error – "ospreys" in this sentence should be replaced with "boreal owls" as Table 8-32 and Figure 8-26 reference boreal owls.
38.	8.2.7 Ungulates, Page 242 (PDF Page 290)	"Caribou and moose are culturally and traditionally important for Marten Falls First Nation. Moose meat is commonly shared with family, Elders, and community members, and almost all parts of the moose are used for different purposes (Marten Falls First Nation, 2023)."	Both moose and caribou were noted as key species within the Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report. This section and the EA/IS in general must be updated to include information from the Kashechewan Report
39.	8.2.7.2 Moose Page 257 (PDF 305)	"No such habitats have been recorded in the moose Local Study Area, but they likely exist and just haven't been documented yet."	What processes will Marten Falls undertake to ensure documentation of these moose habitat sites? What are the plans to verify the presence of these habitats? Documentation and verification of moose habitat sites must be included in the final EA/IS.
40.	8.2.8.6.1 Pits and Quarries Pages 276-277 (PDF 324-325)	Several of the potential pit areas have not been verified for their properties.	What processes will Marten Falls undertake to ensure fulsome documentation of these the potential pit areas? How will engagement be undertaken on these sites? Information on potential pit areas must be included in the final EA/IS.
41.	8.2.8.7.4 Soil Sensitivities Page 302 (PDF 350)	"Water erosion risk wasn't calculated for open water, rock, human-made materials, or organic soils, which make up 66.2 percent of the Local Study Area."	Considering open water, rock, human-made materials, and organic soils make up such a large portion of the Local Study Area, why was water erosion risk not calculated?

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
42.	8.2.8.7.5 Soil Sensitivity to Acidification Page 304 (PDF 352)	"Since there are few bogs or poor fens in the Local Study Area…"	Page 190 indicates that fens make up 37% of the Local Study Area (LSA) and bogs make up 1%. Fens also make up 50% of wetlands in the LSA. As previously indicated, there are not few fens in the LSA. If the fens are determined to be poor in quality, please explain how this determination was made.
43.	Table 8-52: Indigenous Knowledge of People, Page 309 (PDF Page 357)	"The information, some of which is confidential, that has been used to inform this Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement related to the people disciplines is summarized in **Table 8-52**."	This table does not reflect shared information from the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report*. This means that information was not used to inform the draft EA/IS. Please update this table and the final EA/IS to include information provided by Kashechewan.
44.	Table 8-53: Valued Components of People, Page 311 (PDF Page 359)		This table includes a placeholder for valued components for Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests. Please note that Kashechewan First Nation identified three VCs within the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report*: Way of Life, Harvesting, and Governance. These can be used to update the final EA/IS.
45.	Table 8-53: Valued Components of People Page 312 (PDF 360)	Valued Component: Cultural Heritage	Indicators for this VC should include access to culturally significant landscapes. Measures of Change should include changes to access of culturally significant landscapes.
46.	Table 8-53: Valued Components of People, Page 315 (PDF Page 363)	Community Well-Being: **Refer to the detailed Technical Support Document in Appendix T.**	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/IS to ensure readability.
47.	Table 8-53: Valued Components of People,	Visual	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/IS to ensure readability.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Page 315 (PDF Page 363)	Refer to the detailed Technical Support Document in **Appendix V**.	
48.	Figure 8-51: Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights Study Area Page 318 (PDF 366)	"[Placeholder: Refer to the detailed Technical Support Document in Appendix O]"	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/IS to ensure readability.
49.	Figure 8-55: Community Well-Being Study Area Page 322 (PDF 370)	"[Placeholder: Refer to the detailed Technical Support Document in Appendix T]"	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/IS to ensure readability.
50.	Figure: 8-57: Visual Environment Project Study Area and Regional Study Area Page 324 (PDF 372)	"[Placeholder: Refer to the detailed Technical Support Document in Appendix V]"	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/IS to ensure readability.
51.	8.3.4 Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Page 325 (PDF 373)	"This assessment includes several steps, which will be detailed in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	By the release date of this Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement, all sections should be completed. Proper feedback cannot be provided if sections are not complete in the draft.
52.	8.3.4 Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Page 325 (PDF 373)	"The initial data collection for Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights was obtained by assessing the current state of valued components such as Indigenous Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes, Cultural Continuity, and Well-Being. Efforts to incorporate insights from engaged Indigenous communities, included organizing two forums for discussion."	Details from the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* were not included in the EA/IS and were not considered in the current state. Please update the EA/IS to include details from the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Condition Report*.

Kashechewan First Nation

Review of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
53.	8.3.4 Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Page 325 (PDF 373)	"At a later date, each of the 23 Indigenous communities will be issued a Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions and Impact Assessment Report. Our intention is for Indigenous communities to first review this Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	While the intention to review the draft is noted, the draft has many aspects that are incomplete. This means review is difficult, requires cross reference, or the necessary details are not present at all. The final EA/IS must have all relevant details present to allow for fulsome consideration and evaluation.
54.	8.3.5.2 Noise Page 362 (PDF 375)	Table 8-55 Noise Monitoring and Measurement Locations	Short term measurements of 20 minutes are shorter than is typical for assessment of noise levels which, in most cases, require samples of 1 hour. Please indicate how 20 minutes can effectively characterize noise sources or events.
55.	8.3.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Page 332 (PDF 380)	"The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment reports for the Community Access Road have been shared with neighbouring Indigenous communities, and feedback has been received from some communities."	Section 8.3 mentions feedback received by Indigenous communities, but does not list this feedback, or the Nations that provided it. Please provide details on the feedback provided and how it was addressed in the EA/IS.
56.	8.3.6.6.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Page 347 (PDF 395)	"Therefore, only two of the nine river crossings were assessed in the fall of 2019…"	Please clarify if the additional seven river crossings will be assessed in the future during the field investigation and whether this information will be included in the final EA/IS.
57.	8.3.6.7 Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions Page 349 (PDF 397)	"The Proponent team will continue to work with members of Marten Falls First Nation to determine culturally important areas rather than relying on the standard procedures to document existing conditions as prescribed by the Province."	Kashechewan requires additional engagement on culturally significant areas, as capacity allows. Kashechewan also requests immediate notification if any human remains are discovered during Project construction.
58.	8.3.6.7 Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions Page 349 (PDF 397)	"Table 8-62 and Figure 8-61 to Figure 8-65 provide a summary of Indigenous Knowledge data points relevant to built	As currently written, it appears that only information and data points provided by Marten Falls were considered. It is unclear whether information provided by Kashechewan was included in the data points in Table 8-62.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within and adjacent to the Local Study Area."	Please clarify whether information from Kashechewan's Existing Conditions Report was included in Table 8-62, so that Kashechewan can confirm whether the cultural heritage information Kashechewan provided was assessed.
59.	8.3.8 Community Well-Being Pages 362-363 (PDF 410-411)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report, Community Well-Being information was not available to summarize."	By the release date of this Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement, all sections should be completed in their entirety. The final EA/IS must have all relevant details present to allow for fulsome consideration and evaluation. Please ensure this is completed for the final EA/IS.
60.	8.3.9.7 Extractive Resource Industry Page 370 (PDF 418)	"Highway 11 is being realigned to support the Community Access Road development and operation."	Currently, the realignment of highway 11 is not included on the cumulative effects project inclusion list (page 71 and 72). Please update the Project Inclusion List to include this project.
61.	8.3.10 Visual Environment Page 372 (PDF 420)	"A the time of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, the visual existing conditions information was not available to summarize.	By the release date of this Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement, all the sections should be completed in their entirety. The final EA/IS must have all relevant details present to allow for fulsome consideration and evaluation. Please ensure this is completed for the final EA/IS.
62.	Figure 9-3 : Peatlands Effects Assessment Local and Regional Study Areas, Page 380 (PDF Page 428)	**Figure 9-3: Peatlands Effects Assessment Local and Regional Study Area** [Placeholder: Refer to the detailed Technical Support Document in **Appendix I**]	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/EIS to ensure readability.
63.	Surface Water and Sediment Quality	Full Section	There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to Surface Water and Sediment Quality to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from project interactions straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where residual effects criteria is described with no details on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less).

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines Page 86 - 88 for full requirements of information required to assess effects to the Surface Water and Sediment VC. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…" This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS main document to include sufficient details on the project effects to Surface Water and Sediment Quality to allow for fulsome consideration.
64.	Surface Water and Sediment Quality	Full Section	There is insufficient detail within this section to evaluate the significance rating. Please see cover letter for detailed comments. Please amend this for the final EA/IS.
65.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water	Valued Component: Surface Water Quantity Description of Potential Effect: Changes to surface water quantity from short-term water taking	Likelihood for this Predicted Residual Effect is listed as "Probable"; Uncertainty is listed as "Moderate". As described in this table (see reference details) and Section 7.2.3.6 Temporary Construction Camps indicates that

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Page 387 (PDF 435)	"Potable water for work sites, temporary construction camps, and temporary laydown areas will be obtained from surface water sources…."	"water will be required to support both camp and construction activities." (Page 91). As such, the likelihood for the Predicted Residual Effect should be updated to "Certain" and the Uncertainty to "Low".
66.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water All		Mitigation measures are meant to be actions taken to reduce the severity of impact. Compliance with established regulations is required and part of standard project design. These standard aspects of project design should not be listed as a mitigation measure. It is suggested that any of these measures, where listed, be identified as a project design component and not a mitigation measure.
67.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water, Page 388 (PDF Page 436)	An Adaptive Management Plan will be developed in the event of an unexpected change to water quantity or quality (in other words, increase in turbidity in accordance with Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment standards).	Kashechewan requires review of the adaptive management plan, once developed.
68.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water Page 389 (PDF 437)	Valued Component: Surface Water Quantity, Surface Water Quality, Sediment Quality Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to surface water quantity, surface water quality, and sediment quality due to changes in channel hydraulics at waterbody crossings	Likelihood for this Predicted Residual Effect is listed as "Possible", and Uncertainty is listed as "Moderate". There is a high interaction with project activities and operations as much of the Project crosses through wetlands and over waterbodies. As such, there will be instances in which the road crosses wetlands and alters otherwise unrestricted surface water. Likelihood and Uncertainty should be updated to reflect this. Likelihood: Certain; Uncertainty: Low.
69.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water Page 390 (PDF 438)	Valued Component: Surface Water Quantity, Surface Water Quality, Sediment Quality Project Phase: Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Changes to surface water quantity, surface water quality, and sediment quality due to changes in channel hydraulics at waterbody crossings	Reversibility is listed as "Reversible". The Project is expected to be permanent and not decommissioned, as such, permanent waterbody crossings would be a predicted effects for this VC. Reversibility should be updated to reflect this; Reversibility: Irreversible

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
70.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water Page 391 (PDF 439)	Valued Component: Surface Water Quantity, Surface Water Quality, Sediment Quality Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to surface water quantity, surface water quality, and sediment quality due to changes in land cover	Project activities during construction such as gathering/quarrying materials and rock will release dust and debris. Likelihood, and Uncertainty should be updated to reflect this. Likelihood: Certain; Uncertainty: Low.
71.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water, Page 394 (PDF Page 442)	"Chemical vegetation maintenance, including the use of pesticides and herbicides, will be in accordance with the Ministry of Transportation requirements and / or Pesticide Act and Regulations (Government of Ontario, 1990j), as applicable, noting that the use will be reserved for situation that cannot be managed by other methods and the use of herbicide will be restricted around sensitive area (for example, wetlands)."	Within the Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report, it was noted that 96% of Respondents would not harvest in areas where pesticide or herbicide was applied. Kashechewan requires notification in the event of pesticide or herbicide usage to ensure Kashechewan land users are aware. This notification must include locational and timing details.
72.	Table 9-6: Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water Page 396 (PDF 444)	Valued Component: Surface Water Quality, Sediment Quality Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to surface water quality and sediment quality from the wash-off of organic debris to nearby waterbodies and/or increased rates of erosion in disturbed and exposed areas with sediment transport and delivery to adjacent waterbodies	There is no "Predicted Residual Effect" details listed for this potential effect. Please update or indicate that this is a continuation of the table on the previous page - as all other table cells have repeated details except this one.
73.	9.3.3 Fish and Fish Habitat, All		There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to Fish and Fish Habitat to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from project interactions straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where residual effects criteria is described with no details on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less).

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			Information missing includes: geomorphological changes and their effects to hydrodynamic conditions and fish habitats; potential effects to riparian areas that could affect aquatic biological resources and productivity; changes to water quality at discharge point and receiving environment; changes to water quality due to runoff from any temporary or permanent project component; effects to fish biodiversity; direct effects of contamination downstream; direct and incidental effects on fish behaviors, distribution, abundance and migration patterns; etc. Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines Page 90 – 92 for full requirements of information required in the main EA/IS document to assess effects to the Fish and Fish habitat VC. Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…" This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS to include sufficient details on the project effects to fish and fish habitat to allow for fulsome consideration.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
74.	9.3.3 Fish and Fish Habitat, All		There is insufficient detail within this section to evaluate the significance rating. Please see cover letter for detailed comments. Please amend this for the final EA/IS.
75.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat Page 407 (PDF 455)	• Direction: Neutral where proposed work is above the high water mark • Magnitude: Not Applicable • Geographic Extent: Not Applicable • Duration: Not Applicable • Frequency: Not Applicable • Reversibility: Not Applicable • Probability: Not Applicable • Significance: Not Applicable • Uncertainty: Not Applicable	The first row of Table 9-10 has Predicted Residual Effect listed as "Not Applicable". There is limited explanation on why this is the case. Secondly, there are mitigations proposed, and therefore, the residual effects should be characterized based on the mitigation applicability. Physical alterations to waterbodies above the high-water mark can still impact the waterbody via dust and debris, introduction of sediment into the water, etc. Additional details are required, and residual effects criteria must be evaluated and included for Magnitude, Geographic Extent, Duration, Frequency, Reversibility, Probability, Significance, Uncertainty.
76.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat, All		Mitigation measures are meant to be actions taken to reduce the severity of impact. Compliance with established regulations is required and part of standard project design. These standard aspects of project design should not be listed as a mitigation measure. It is suggested that any of these measures, where listed, be identified as a project design component and not a mitigation measure.
77.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish	Complete work as quickly as possible to shorten the duration of disturbance.	The EA/IS does not include sufficient details for KFN to understand the duration of disturbance to evaluate whether this mitigation measure would

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	and Fish Habitat, Page 407 (PDF Page 455)		be effective in addressing changes to fish habitat quantity and quality through physical alterations of waterbodies.
78.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 408 (PDF Page 456)	"Avoid constructing in sensitive habitats (for example, spawning areas, groundwater upwellings) where feasible."	Please identify how sensitive habitats will be pinpointed prior to construction as sufficient detail is not included in the EA/IS document.
79.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat Page 413 (PDF 461)	Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to fish habitat quantity and quality through changes to riparian vegetation	Riparian zones act as filters and buffers for waterbodies. Removing or altering riparian zones have the potential to increase the level of sediment and debris in the waterbody, causing changes to water and habitat quality for fish. Magnitude and Frequency should be updated to reflect this. Magnitude: Medium; Frequency: Continuous (for waterbodies in which the riparian zone remains altered from its initial state).
80.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 413 (PDF Page 461)	"Do not use herbicides during future maintenance."	This is contradictory to the mitigation listed for Surface Water and Sediment Quality which indicated that "Chemical vegetation maintenance, including the use of pesticides and herbicides, will be in accordance with the Ministry of Transportation requirements and / or Pesticide Act and Regulations (Government of Ontario, 1990j), as applicable, noting that the use will be reserved for situation that cannot be managed by other methods and the use of herbicide will be restricted around sensitive area (for example, wetlands)." Please specify what the approach will be in relation to herbicide and adjust the mitigation affected in the final EA/IS, as appropriate.
81.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat Page 414 (PDF 462)	"Obtain a Licence to Collect Fish for Scientific Purposes from the Ministry of Natural Resources and have Aquatics Specialists rescue and relocate fish within the isolated workspace prior to construction in the isolated workspace."	Kashechewan requires ongoing engagement in relation to any fish relocation undertaken as part of this project. This will ensure that any locations selected are within areas that Indigenous harvesters frequent and

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			will increase those harvesters' knowledge of any ecosystem level changes that may impact their overall harvesting rights.
82.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat Page 414 (PDF 462)	"Develop and follow a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan in accordance with Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications Construction Specification for Temporary Erosion Control (Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, 2021a) and Construction Specification for Temporary Sediment Control (Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, 2020)."	Kashechewan First Nation requires review of any developed Sediment and Erosion Control Plan for the Project.
83.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat Page 415 (PDF 463)	Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to fish habitat quantity and quality from the placement of waterbody crossing structures and changes in channel morphology	The third row of Table 9-10 on this page has Predicted Residual Effect listed as "Not Applicable" for multiple criteria. There is limited explanation on why this is the case. Secondly, there are mitigations proposed and therefore the residual effects should be characterized based on the mitigation applicability. Changes to fish habitat quantity and quality from the placement of waterbody crossing structures and changes in channel morphology above the high-water mark can still impact the waterbody via dust and debris, introduction of sediment into the water, etc. Additional details are required, and residual effects criteria must be evaluated and included for Magnitude, Geographic Extent, Duration, Frequency, Reversibility, Probability, Significance, and Uncertainty.
84.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat Page 419 (PDF 467)	Blasting-related injuries or mortality to fish.	It is indicated here that there will be no residual effect to fish from blasting related injuries. The finding of no residual effect is not substantiated through documentation to be deemed sufficient. Please update this section to adequately substantiate this finding.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
85.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat Page 419 (PDF 467)	Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to fish habitat quality from the deposition of air contaminants and fugitive dust emissions	It is indicated here that there will be no residual effect. Much of the project construction and operation occurs around or within the boundaries of waterbodies. This contrasts with the finding of residual effects to peatlands due to fugitive dust emissions. Waterbodies do include less specialized ecosystems than Peatlands, but the finding of no residual effect is not substantiated through documentation to be deemed sufficient. Please update this section to adequately substantiate this finding.
86.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 420 (PDF Page 468)	Changes to fish survival and reproduction from improved public access to recreational angling areas	The residual effects criteria noted are conducive to a consideration of low to moderate significance. However, the predicted residual effect has ratings of "Not significant". Please see cover letter for commentary on lack of detail regarding the significance rating and requirement for a scale. Please provide additional detail and rationale why, for this specific potential effect the rating was applied as such with the higher criteria ratings overall.
87.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 421 (PDF Page 469)	• "Wash, refuel, and service machinery to prevent any deleterious substances from entering a waterbody (DFO, 2023). • Store fuel and other materials for the machinery in to prevent any deleterious substances from entering a waterbody (DFO, 2023)."	Please identify how the proposed mitigation measures will be monitored to ensure compliance as no details are listed within this section or within the follow-up monitoring section.
88.	9.3.4 Groundwater and Geochemistry, All		There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to Groundwater and Geochemistry to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from project interactions straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			residual effects criteria is described with no details on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less). Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines Page 86 - 88 for full requirements of information required to assess effects to the Groundwater Quantity and Quality/Geochemistry VC. Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…" This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS to include sufficient details on the project effects to groundwater and geochemistry to allow for fulsome consideration.
89.	Table 9-14: Summary of Residual Effects for Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 428-433 (PDF 476-481)	"Predicted Residual Effect: No predicted residual effect"	Several rows in Table 9-14 are indicated as having no predicted residual effect. Short-term water takings and the ability of ground water to recharge could result in residual effects; referral to other locations such as Appendices for this information is inappropriate and should be contained in the body of the EA/IS.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			Currently, there is no information on whether extraction of aggregate material will include quarrying below the water table; there is no information on whether a site balance model was completed that incorporates groundwater fluxes for construction, operations, etc.; there is no discussion of spatial or temporal changes to groundwater quality at potential receptor locations – or indeed – discussion of receptors outside of baseline information. Overall, the EA/IS has insufficient information for KFN to review and provide critique of the conclusions.
90.	Table 9-14: Summary of Residual Effects for Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 428 (PDF 476)	Permit or register water takings of more than 50,000 litres per day with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks Permit to Take Water or Environmental Activity and Sector Registry programs.	As it is a requirement for water takings over 50,000 litres to access a permit or register the water taking, this cannot be included as a mitigation. Please adjust this measure to be part of project design. This comment must also be applied to other project design features noted in the mitigation and enhancement measures such as the aggregate permits being permitted by the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the aggregate pit dewatering in excess of 50,000 litres being permitted.
91.	Table 9-14: Summary of Residual Effects for Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 431 (PDF 479)	"A Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan should be developed and implemented for the Project operations and maintenance."	Kashechewan First Nation requires review of the Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan, once developed, and subject to capacity.
92.	Table 9-14: Summary of Residual Effects for Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 431 (PDF 479)	"A Waste Management Plan will be developed for the Project and include details for how wastes should be stored, handled, and disposed of."	Kashechewan First Nation requires review of the Waste Management Plan, once developed, and subject to capacity.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
93.	Table 9-14: Summary of Residual Effects for Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 432 (PDF 480)	"A Blasting and Communication Management Plan will be developed for the Project and include guidelines for explosives handling, storage, and loading to minimize explosives exposure to the environment and minimize explosives residue after blasting."	Kashechewan First Nation requires review of the Blasting and Communication Plan, once developed, and subject to capacity.
94.	Table 9-14: Summary of Residual Effects for Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 432 (PDF 480)	"Road maintenance should be carried out according to best management practices such as those outlined by Best Practices for the Use and Storage of Chloride-Based Dust Suppressant (Environment Canada, 2007) to reduce the use of chemicals for dust control and minimize runoff of chemicals to the environment."	KFN is concerned with the usage of chloride-based dust suppressants as there is potential for this to impact both vegetation and wildlife. Further engagement is required to explore potential dust control alternatives and/or to mitigate the impacts that the use of chloride-based dust suppressants may have on KFN'S rights and interests.
95.	Table 9-14: Summary of Residual Effects for Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 432 (PDF 480)	Alternative chemicals or methods of dust control that pose less risk of runoff and infiltration should be considered for use.	Further engagement is required to explore potential dust control alternatives and/or to mitigate the impacts that the use of chloride-based dust suppressants may have on KFN's rights and interests.
96.	9.3.5 Peatlands, Page 434 (PDF 482)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, the peatland effects assessment information was not available to summarize. The full Peatlands Technical Support Document can be found in Appendix I. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/IS to ensure readability.
97.	9.3.6.1 Determination of Significance, Page 434 (PDF Page 482)		The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada has suggested that significance be applied with a scalable extent (e.g., negligible, low, moderate, high). Please provide rationale for not identifying an extent of significance and instead applying a binary scale.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			This method likely does not allow for a reasonable weighting of all evidence and rationales of effect. Further, due to the lack of narrative related to effects within the EA/IS means it is difficult for KFN to evaluate the determination in a meaningful way. The EA/IS must be updated to include additional detail and a rationale for binary significance determinations is required.
98.	9.3.6.2 Surface Water Page 434 (PDF 483)	"The magnitude of the predicted residual effects on surface water and sediment features are negligible in magnitude."	A negligible rating for surface water magnitude means there is little to no variation predicted and hydrology will remain within the natural variation. There are limited details within the effects assessment to substantiate this magnitude rating; particularly as there are only 47 bridges and 21 culverts proposed for the road. If road construction and operation results in even a small adjustment to hydrology and surface flow patterns this would mean that the magnitude should be rated as low (5% variation). The Project Area is relatively untouched land and water; project development of any kind will create impacts in the Project Area higher than a negligible degree and this should be described in the main EA/IS document and the criteria applied should be reconsidered.
99.	9.3.6.2 Surface Water Page 435 (PDF 484)	"Residual effects on the surface water and sediment valued component were considered not significant as the residual effects were assessed negligible in magnitude, and they do not represent a substantial management concern."	See comment above.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
100.	9.3.6.3 Fish and Fish Habitat Page 435 (PDF 483)	"Residual effects on the fish valued component were considered not significant as the residual effects were assessed negligible to medium in magnitude and they do not represent a substantial management concern."	The significance rating for fish and fish habitat must be reevaluated using a non-binary scale. Further, additional evaluation is required for species of importance to Indigenous Nations in relation to their social and ecological contexts. As detailed in previous comments, there is limited effects assessment details and without this, the sufficiency of mitigation is unclear. Mitigation should prevent the diminishment or loss of key components fish and not merely reduce the management concern.
101.	9.3.6.4 Groundwater and Geochemistry Pages 435-436 (PDF 483-484)	"Residual effects on the groundwater valued component were considered not significant as the residual effects were not assessed as high in magnitude, long-term or permanent duration, irreversible…"	Effects are likely to be medium significance if they are medium to high in magnitude, have a moderate duration, are irreversible and generate impacts in a social or ecological context. It is unreasonable that all residual effects criteria must be high or irreversible to allow for significance considerations which is why the binary rating is problematic. This requires further consideration by the proponent, direction from the regulator, and updated engagement with KFN once a direction has been chosen to inform KFN of direction for the final.
102.	9.3.6.5 Peatlands, Page 436 (PDF Page 484)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, the peatland effects assessment information was not available to summarize. The full Peatlands Technical Support Document can be found in Appendix I. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	Information must be carried over from appendices to the EA document for the final EA/IS to ensure readability.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
103.	9.4.2 Vegetation, Page 442 (PDF Page 490)		There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to Vegetation to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from project interactions straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where residual effects criteria is described with no details on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less). Information missing includes: details on dust deposition on vegetation; a summary of information from the Far North Biodiversity Project; details on invasive species, descriptions of vegetation control methods contemplated; a lack of characterization of vegetation elements and details on habitat fragmentation; discussion of how hydrological or drainage changes may affect vegetation, and no description of any revegetation procedures to be implemented as part of the project; etc. Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (multiple sections) for full requirements of information required to assess effects to the Vegetation VC. Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…" This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS to include sufficient details on the project effects to vegetation to allow for fulsome consideration.
104.	Table 9-15: Project-Environment Interactions – Vegetation Page 445 (PDF 493)	Project Phase: Construction Indicator: Availability, Distribution	Description of Potential Effects should be updated to include changes to the biodiversity, relative abundance and distribution of vegetation areas per the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (Page 46). This should be assessed in conjunction with increased human activity to allow a fulsome consideration of potential impacts.
105.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 449 (PDF 497)	Magnitude: Low - 2,309.3 hectares or 2 percent of the upland ecosystems within the effects assessment Regional Study Area will be directly affected. Loss of functional area might reduce the ability of remaining areas to carry out ecosystem functions.	The local study area is noted as the area representing the expected limit of direct effects from the community access road. Therefore, direct effects to vegetation must be described in the context of the local study area. Please provide the total amount of upland ecosystem within the local study area. Please further identify the percent of upload ecosystems that will be directly affected. Finally, please update the predicted residual effects using local study area parameters. This must be applied in all instances where the regional study area has been used within Table 9-17.
106.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation	Valued Component(s): Upland Ecosystem Project Phase: Construction	Magnitude is identified as being 'low' with the disclaimer "Loss of function area might reduce the ability of remaining areas to carry out ecosystem functions." Please update the magnitude to reflect a moderate to high-level

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Page 449 (PDF 497)	Description of Potential Effect: Changes to Upland Ecosystems as a result of direct vegetation loss	magnitude, that appropriately fits descriptions and rationale as expressed in Table 9-16. Additionally, please update significance to a non-binary scale as per Impact Assessment Agency guidance documents.
107.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 449 (PDF 497)	Develop and implement a Project-specific Environmental Protection Plan.	Kashechewan First Nation requires review of the Environment Protection Plan, once developed, and subject to capacity
108.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 451 (PDF 499)	Prepare and Implement a Vegetation Restoration Plan. Include the seeding and / or planting of Traditional Use Plants in the Vegetation Restoration Plan.	KFN requires involvement in the development of the Vegetation Restoration Plan and requires input into seeding and/or planting of Traditional Use Plants to ensure revegetation is conducive to supporting Indigenous rights in the future.
109.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 451 (PDF 499)	Valued Component(s): Riparian Ecosystems Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to Riparian Ecosystems as a result of direct vegetation loss	Please update the magnitude to reflect an increased magnitude, that appropriately fits descriptions and rationale as expressed in Table 9-16. Additionally, please update significance to align in a non-binary scale as per Impact Assessment Agency guidance documents.
110.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 451 (PDF 499)	Valued Component(s): Designated Areas Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to Designated Areas as a result of direct vegetation loss	See comment above.
111.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 450 (PDF 498)	Valued Component(s): Wetland Ecosystem Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to Wetland Ecosystems as a result of direct vegetation loss	See comment above.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
112.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 452 (PDF 500)	Valued Component(s): Traditional Use Plant Species Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to Traditional Use Plant Species as a result of direct vegetation loss	Geographic Extent is listed as "Construction Disturbance Area". This does not recognize the potential for displacement of Indigenous harvesters. Often harvesters dislike harvesting in disturbed areas Please update the Geographic Extent to Regional and update language in the final EA/IS to reflect this change.
113.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 455 (PDF 503)	Valued Component(s): All Valued Components Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effects: Changes all vegetation valued components as a result of the introduction and spread of invasive plant species "Context: Limited existing human disturbance has resulted in limited potential for invasive species to be present in the Construction Disturbance Area. No invasive plant species were documented during field surveys."	The language of "limited existing human disturbance has resulted in limited potential for invasive species" does not mean that invasive plants will not be introduced during project construction and operation. Once project activities commence, the area will no longer have 'limited existing human disturbance', and the rate of potential invasive species may increase. Invasive species and their seeds (such as grasses) can be carried in vehicle tires, on vehicle bodies and via vehicle waste. Please adjust this language and the overall consideration of effects to include more in-depth consideration of invasive species. This will ensure the assessment is conservative in its findings.
114.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 456 (PDF 504)	Valued Component(s): All Valued Components Project Phase: Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effects: Changes all vegetation valued components as a result of the introduction and spread of invasive plant species "Context: Limited existing human disturbance has resulted in limited potential for invasive species to be present in the Construction Disturbance Area. No invasive plant species were documented during field surveys."	See comment above.
115.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation	Valued Component(s): All Valued Components Project Phase: Construction	While boreal forests typically experience wildfire and other natural disturbances which can limit effects of anthropogenic disturbances, the resilience of the forest type and impacts on biodiversity must still be

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Page 456 (PDF 504)	Description of Potential Effects: Changes all vegetation valued components as a result of fragmentation and edge effects "….given that boreal forests are generally adapted to large-scale natural disturbances and are less influenced by fragmentation and edge effects than temperate and tropical forests.	considered. Please update the EA/IS to include assessment details which describe edge effects and how this will be managed moving forward.
116.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 456 (PDF 504)	"As per the Ministry of Transportation Ontario's Weed Control Maintenance Best Practice (MBP-320), weeds in the Construction Disturbance Area will be controlled using a combination of biological, chemical, cultural, manual, and mechanical control methods during Operation and Maintenance (Ministry of Transportation, Ontario 2003). • Note that mechanical removal is the preferred approach, with chemical herbicides being reserved for situations that cannot be managed any other way. • Herbicide use will be restricted around sensitive areas (for example, wetlands)"	Herbicide application can impact vegetation, in particular, plants that Indigenous harvesters and wildlife consume – in turn impacting the health of those harvesters and/or wildlife. Continued engagement is required with KFN regarding the use of chemical herbicide and the identified restrictions around sensitive areas. Further, the of impact herbicide use must be explored in an expanded EA/IS section in the final EA/IS.
117.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 457 (PDF 505)	Valued Component(s): All Valued Components Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effects: Changes all vegetation valued components from the release of sediment during construction	No predicted residual effects are listed. Through project activities, operation and maintenance, there will be increased exposure through sediment release and dust deposition which can collect on vegetation and impact the harvest of traditional plant use species. Please update the Predicted Residual Effects to reflect this consideration or alternatively include a separate Valued Component for this table that reflects the impact of dust and sediment on traditional use plants species.
118.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation	Valued Component(s): All Valued Components Project Phase: Operation and Maintenance	See comment above.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Page 457 (PDF 505)	Description of Potential Effects: Changes all vegetation valued components from the release of sediment during construction	
119.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Page 457 (PDF 505)	Valued Component(s): All Valued Components Project Phase: Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effects: Changes all vegetation valued components from the release of sediment during construction	The Description of Potential Effect has an error and should be updated to be "during operation and maintenance"
120.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Pages 458 (PDF 506)	"Adherence to federal and provincial regulations and guidelines regarding fuel and residue, chemical product, petroleum product, and hazardous substance collection and storage, use and handling, and disposal and treatment, such as the federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, Ontario Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and the Ontario Environment Act."	Mitigation measures are meant to be actions taken to reduce the severity of impact. Adherence to federal and provincial regulations is required and part of standard project design. These standard aspects of project design should not be listed as a mitigation measure. It is suggested that any of these measures, where listed, be identified as a project design component and not a mitigation measure. Please apply this throughout Table 9-17 and the EA/IS broadly.
121.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Pages 459-460 (PDF 507-508)	Valued Component(s): All Valued Components Description of Potential Effect: Changes to all vegetation valued components as a result of increased access	As there are no effects assessment details within this Section, it is impossible to evaluate whether there will be an impact to vegetation availability for traditional purposes due to increased accessibility to the area. Please include details related to this consideration in analysis completed for the final EA/IS.
122.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation Pages 460 (PDF 508)	"Install access controls (for example, gates and boulders) to control public vehicle travel on some temporary access routes and trails."	Access controls can influence Indigenous harvester behavior and result in increased avoidance of areas surrounding the gates on routes and trails typically used. Within the Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report it was noted that 87% of Respondents would not harvest in areas where gates are present.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			Additional detail is required on how the proponent has considered this unintended impact because of implementing a gate.
123.	9.4.3 Wildlife, All		There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to Wildlife to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from refined existing conditions information, to project interactions, straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where residual effects criteria is described with no details on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less). Information missing includes: a lack of description of population level effects such as noise, sensory disturbance, habitat alteration, air emissions, and dust; a lack of detail on increased predation, potential for spread of disease, poaching opportunities, etc. There is no discussion of how new road access may impact wildlife mortality. Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (page 94) for full requirements of information required to assess effects to the Wildlife VC. Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…" This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS to include sufficient details on the project effects to vegetation to allow for fulsome consideration.
124.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 471-510 (PDF 519-558)	"A comprehensive list of mitigation measures … is provided in the [name] Technical Support Document."	By the release date of this Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement, all the sections should be completed in their entirety. Proper feedback cannot be provided if the sections are not complete in their draft forms. Please update the Mitigation and Enhancement Measures column of this table where detail is provided in an Appendix only.
125.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 473 (PDF 520)	Project Phase: Construction; Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Fugitive dust emissions-Fugitive dust emissions and deposition may cause changes in soils and vegetation, which can adversely affect wildlife habitat availability and distribution	As stated in the Predicted Residual Effect, due to low levels of human disturbance there is little dust and emission recorded for the existing conditions of the Project Area and Project Study Area. All phases of the project will increase dust and emissions relative to existing conditions. Additional assessment details are required to understand how dust and emissions will be managed.
126.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 475-476 (PDF 523-534)	Project Phase: Construction; Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Increase in wildlife attractants-Attraction of wildlife to the Project site (for example, corvids to food waste or raptors to roadkill) may increase human-wildlife interactions and change predator-prey relationships, which can affect wildlife survival and reproduction	The long-term duration, continuous frequency, and irreversibility of these potential effects do not align with a "not significant" rating and negligible magnitude. Instead, the proponent must consider using a scale of significance that can better reflect conditions.
127.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 476 (PDF 534)	"Blasting will be suspended within 4 kilometres of known or potential wolverine denning areas during the denning period to minimize sensory disturbances (January 15 to May 31). If timing windows cannot be adhered to, follow environmental	Wolverines are sensitive to anthropomorphic disturbances and can have natal and maternal denning periods from January to April. Blasting can impact denning, natal and maternal periods through noise and alteration of air quality. Please indicate how wolverine denning areas will be identified to

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		approval conditions, permits, or authorizations issued for the Project, including those issued from Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks, and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources."	apply the specified four-kilometre buffer. Is the proponent considering using radio collars to track wolverine movement? Additionally, KFN requires notification in the event that a timing window will not be adhered to.
128.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 479 (PDF 527)	Valued Component: Bats (little brown myotis and northern myotis) Description of Potential Effect: Sensory disturbance – Sensory disturbance (for example, lights, smells, noise, human activity) can alter bat habitat availability, use and connectivity (movement and behaviour), which can lead to changes in habitat availability and distribution and adversely affect survival and reproduction "Context: Generally tolerant to human disturbance such as noise associated with construction activities."	Little Brown Myotis are not tolerant to human disturbance. This is especially true during hibernation periods. Additionally, Northern Myotis are not highly tolerant of human disturbance and are more associated with natural, undisturbed habitats. Please update the context within this entry and the associate predicted residual effect as a result.
129.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 485 (PDF 533)	Valued Component: Furbearers (wolverine) Project Phase: Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Increase in predator access – Increased access for predators (for example, coyote, wolf and black bear) may increase competition for prey and may increase predation risk and decrease survival and reproduction for wolverine	The permanent duration, continuous frequency, irreversibility of these potential effects does not align with the rating of "not significant" and negligible magnitude. The impact to wildlife species from increased predator/competitive interactions can compound over time. Please further consider magnitude and significance and apply a range of significance extents to better reflect variability of parameters.
130.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 487 (PDF 535)	"Herbicides will not be used during Operation and Maintenance."	This mitigation and enhancement measure specifies that herbicides will not be used during operation and maintenance however, in the fish and fish habitat effects assessment it specifies that "As per the Ministry of Transportation Ontario's Weed Control Maintenance Best Practice (MBP-320), weeds in the Construction Disturbance Area will be controlled using a

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			combination of biological, chemical, cultural, manual, and mechanical control methods during Operation and Maintenance". Please clarify which approach will be employed and adjust the appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures. This is required for the entirety of Table 9-22 where herbicide is repeatedly identified as not being used during operations and maintenance.
131.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 489 (PDF 537)	Valued Component: Furbearers (wolverine) Project Phase: Construction; Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Increase in public access – Could affect wolverine survival and reproduction through increased trapping efforts	As stated in the Predicted Residual Effect for this Valued Component, increase access to areas in the Project Area can lead to increased trapping efforts. As this area currently experiences limited traffic and limited hunting/trapping/etc., the change in harvest of furbearers could have serious implications to wolverine populations which are threatened under the *Endangered Species Act*. Additional consideration must be given to the predicted residual effect for this valued component.
132.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 492 (PDF 540)	Valued Component: Furbearers (American marten) Project Phase: Construction; Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Increase in predator access – Increased access for predators (for example, coyote, wolf and black bear) may increase competition for prey and may increase predation risk and decrease survival and reproduction for American marten	The permanent duration, continuous frequency, and irreversibility of these potential effects do not align with a rating of "not significant" and negligible magnitude. Additional consideration must be given to the predicted residual effect for this valued component.
133.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 495 (PDF 543)	Valued Component: Furbearers (American marten) Project Phase: Construction; Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Increase in public access – Could affect American marten survival and reproduction through increased trapping efforts	As stated in the Predicted Residual Effect for this Valued Component, increase access to areas in the Project Area can lead to increased trapping efforts. As this area currently experiences limited human traffic and limited hunting/trapping/etc., the change in harvest of furbearers could negatively impact furbearers. Additional consideration must be given to the predicted residual effect for this valued component.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
134.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife Pages 502 (PDF 550)	Valued Component: Furbearers (beaver) Project Phase: Construction; Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Increase in public access – Could affect beaver survival and reproduction through increased trapping efforts	As stated in the Predicted Residual Effect for this Valued Component, increase access to areas in the Project Area can lead to increased trapping efforts. As this area currently experiences limited human traffic and limited hunting/trapping/etc., the change in harvest of furbearers could negatively impact furbearers. Additional consideration must be given to the predicted residual effect for this valued component.
135.	9.4.4 Birds, All		There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to Birds to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from refined existing conditions information, to project interactions, straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where residual effects criteria is described with no details on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less). Information missing includes increased predation opportunities disruption to movement corridors, increased poaching opportunities; there is no analysis of bird conservation region priority species. Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (page 92-94) for full requirements of information required to assess effects to the Birds VC. Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…" This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS to include sufficient details on the project effects to Birds to allow for fulsome consideration.
136.	Table 9-25: Summary of Residual Effects for Birds Pages 531-600 (PDF 579-648)	Mitigation and Enhancement Measures: "See [Section Name] mitigation measures for [Potential Effect]…"	The majority of this table references various sections of the EA/IS for Mitigation and Enhancement Measures. For proper and fulsome review, the mitigation measures for each Valued Component, Project Activity, Project Phase, etc. should be listed. Please update the table to reflect this information.
137.	Table 9-25: Summary of Residual Effects for Birds Pages 531-600 (PDF 579-648)	Magnitude Levels	For each Valued Component, Project Activity, Project Phase, etc. in this table, magnitude is provided as a descriptor/rationale. No magnitude levels are given. Please give provide magnitude levels for each row in Table 9-25 that align with Table 9-24: Bird Magnitude Definition.
138.	Table 9-27: Summary of Residual Effects for Ungulates Pages 609-657 (PDF 657-705)	"No predicted residual effect."	For many Valued Components, Project Activity, Project Phase, etc. in this table, no predicted residual effects are listed. Please update to include the predicted residual effects criteria used to reach this conclusion for evaluation.
139.	9.4.5 Ungulates, All		There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to Ungulates to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from refined existing conditions information, to project interactions, straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where residual effects criteria is described with no details

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less). Information missing includes: a description of an assessment of the potential adverse effects on boreal caribou habitat; discussion of how linear disturbance may impact caribou seasonal habitats and result in functional habitat loss, etc. Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines for full requirements of information required to assess effects to the Ungulates VC. Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…" This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS to include sufficient details on the project effects on ungulates to allow for fulsome consideration.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
140.	Table 9-27: Summary of Residual Effects for Ungulates Pages 626-628 (PDF 674-676)	Valued Component: Woodland Caribou Project Phase: Construction, Operation and Maintenance Description of Potential Effect: Sensory disturbance – (for example, lights, smells, noise, human activity) can later ungulate habitat availability, use and connectivity (movement and behaviour), which can lead to changes in abundance and distribution and adversely affect survival and reproduction Significance: Not Significant	As previously stated in the Construction Phase for the same Valued Component and within the Description of Potential Effect, "The Nipigon range already exceeds the disturbance threshold established by Environment and Climate Change Canada, so any additional habitat loss is considered significant." The description of this Predicted Residual Effect indicates the extent of the Construction Disturbance Area that will no longer be considered functional Habitat. KFN understands non-functional habitat to be areas that are unsuitable or no longer provide the necessary resources and conditions for caribou to thrive. Due to the addition of non-functional habitat (e.g., 27,020 hectares from ambient noise, smells and light spill) to the already noted Construction Disturbance Area, the significance for this Predicted Residual Effect should be reevaluated and have a low to moderate significance applied.
141.	Table 9-27: Summary of Residual Effects for Ungulates Pages 631 (PDF 679)	"Increased predator access—increased access for predators (for example, wolf and black bear) and prey may increase predation risk and decrease survival and reproduction for moose and caribou."	This is not a mitigation measure, rather a statement of an indirect project effect which may occur. Please provide a relevant mitigation measure to address increased predator access.
142.	9.7 Assessment of Significance, Page 670 (PDF Page 718)		The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada suggests that significance be applied with a scale (e.g., negligible, low, moderate, high). Please provide rationale for not identifying a scale of significance and instead applying a binary significant/not significant rating. This method likely does not allow for a reasonable weighing of all evidence and rationales of effect.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			Further, due to the lack of narrative within the EA/IS it is hard for KFN to evaluate the determination in a meaningful way. The EA/IS must be updated to include additional detail and a rationale for binary significance determinations is required.
143.	9.4.7.2.2 Furbearers (Wolverine), Page 671 – 672 (PDF Page 719 – 720)	Due to the high level of uncertainty (in other words, low prediction confidence) about how wolverines will respond to the Community Access Road once constructed and in the ability to avoid or mitigate the magnitude of these effects on the regional wolverine population, a precautionary approach was applied, and it is anticipated that the Project effects may be **significant** to the sustainability of the population in the effect assessment Regional Study Area.	It is recommended that the proponent implement a collaring program and robust monitoring of wolverines to ensure any population effects are tracked and can be managed adaptively.
144.	Table 9-31: People Study Area, Page 687 (PDF Page 735)		Please ensure the Study Areas for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests is available and included in the final EA/IS to allow for fulsome consideration.
145.	9.5.2 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests, Page 689 (PDF Page 737)	"As described in **Section 8.3.4**, each of the 23 Indigenous communities listed in **Section 11.2** will be issued a Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions and Impact Assessment Report. Marten Falls First Nation's intention is for Indigenous communities to first review this Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. The feedback will be included as a summary in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement while keeping information confidential and will be developed based on	While the intention to review the draft is noted, the draft EA/IS, therefore, has many aspects that are incomplete. This means review is difficult, requires cross reference, or the necessary details are not present. The final EA/IS must have all relevant details present to allow for fulsome consideration and evaluation.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		dialogue with Indigenous communities and a literature review of publicly available documents."	
146.	9.5.3 Acoustic Environment, All		There are insufficient details within the EA/IS for the predicted residual effects to the Acoustic Environment to be identified. The EA/IS jumps from refined existing conditions information, to project interactions, straight to the Summary of Residual Effects where residual effects criteria is described with no details on the potential effect beyond the limited description of the change (i.e., one sentence or less). Information missing includes: a lack of detail of ambient vibration and other sound levels resulting from the project including changes to the perception of non-anthropogenic sounds, etc. Please see the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (Page 85) for full requirements of information required to assess effects to the Acoustic Environment VC. Referring readers to Appendices is not appropriate. At minimum, the EA/IS must set out the adverse effects to valued components in a detailed way so that applied mitigation can be evaluated against the impacts; and those mitigations can then be considered for sufficiency. This has not occurred. The *Practitioners Guide* developed by the IAAC specifies that "In their Impact Statement, proponents must **describe all likely potential effects** in a manner that is sufficient to enable impact assessment participants to understand … the changes that are likely to be caused by the project and the positive and negative consequences of these changes…"

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			This has not been completed. Please update the final EA/IS to include sufficient details on the project effects on the acoustic environment to allow for fulsome consideration.
147.	Table 9-36: Summary of Residual Effects for Acoustic Environment Page 695 (PDF 743)	Valued Component: Noise Significance: Not significant	As previously stated in the EA/IS, there is relatively little human disturbance in the Project Area; existing day and night noise levels are lower than that of populated areas (Table 9-33) for the majority of the Project Area. As such, any alteration to existing conditions (with a high magnitude, as depicted), could have a residual effect on the area. Additional consideration and discussion of the significance rating must be undertaken.
148.	Table 9-36: Summary of Residual Effects for Acoustic Environment Page 695 (PDF 743)	Valued Component: Noise Reversibility: Reversible	Considering the length of construction and the lifespan of the project, noise will be ongoing (even if intermittent). It is not possible to reverse the long-term effects of sound with a permanent project lifespan. Please provide additional rationale for this residual effect rating.
149.	Table 9-44: Summary of Project Effects for Archaeology Page 737 (PDF 785)	"If impacts will be proposed to Caviar (EiIp-1), a Stage 3 AA is required. The Stage 3 AA for Caviar (EiIp-1) must include the hand excavation test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ontario Government 2011), to further test the nature and density of the site. Given that Caviar (EiIp-1) is primarily located on exposed bedrock, hand excavation covering the entire site may not be possible. Therefore, the Stage 3 AA would consist of site documentation and recording."	In KFN's Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment review, KFN stated that "If there is a chance that any site identified by Indigenous groups may be impacted by the Project, they require additional assessment." The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment found that [redacted] Therefore, the finding may have cultural heritage value or interest to KFN, and either avoidance and protection or Stage 4 mitigation is warranted. KFN requires input on Stage 4 mitigation if it is not possible to avoid and protect this site. KFN is interested in reviewing the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, contingent upon KFN capacity.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
150.	Table 9-44: Summary of Project Effects for Archaeology Page 737 (PDF 785)	"If impacts will be proposed to Caviar (EiIp-1), a Stage 3 AA is required. The Stage 3 AA for Caviar (EiIp-1) must include the hand excavation test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ontario Government 2011), to further test the nature and density of the site. Given that Caviar (EiIp-1) is primarily located on exposed bedrock, hand excavation covering the entire site may not be possible. Therefore, the Stage 3 AA would consist of site documentation and recording."	Being that there was an archaeological site of potential Indigenous cultural heritage value or interest, avoidance and protection or Stage 4 mitigation is warranted. KFN seeks input on Stage 4 mitigation if the site cannot be avoided or protected, and requests to review the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, subject to our capacity.
151.	9.5.6 Community Well-Being Page 740 (PDF 788)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, Community Well-Being was not available to summarize."	By the release date of this Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement, all sections should be completed in their entirety. Proper feedback cannot be provided if the sections are not complete in their draft forms.
152.	9.5.8 Visual Environment Page 705 (PDF 798)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, information from visual was not available to summarize."	By the release date of this Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement, all sections should be completed in their entirety. Proper feedback cannot be provided if the sections are not complete in their draft forms.
153.	6.0 Methods 6.8 Cumulative Effects 10. Cumulative Effects	"The Impact Assessment Act (Government of Canada, 2024a) requires that each environmental assessment of a project consider any cumulative environmental effects that are likely to result from the project in combination with the environmental effects of other physical activities that have been or will be carried out in the region." "The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012 (Government of Canada, 2017b) requires that each Environmental Assessment of a project take into account any cumulative environmental effects that are likely to result from	Please clarify whether the *Impact Assessment Act* or the *Canada Environmental Assessment Act* was used as a standard to guide the assessment of cumulative effects.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		the project in combination with the environmental effects of other physical activities that have been or will be carried out."	
154.	Executive Summary 10. Cumulative Effects	This section describes three components of a cumulative effects assessment. One of these components is "temporal overlap", described as: "When one activity happens at the same time as another activity…"	Note, cumulative effects assessments must also include the interactions between the residual effects of this Project with the residual effects of past projects. It is not sufficient to assume the residual effects of past projects are encapsulated in the existing conditions as this contributes to a sliding baseline effect and leads to an inaccurate prediction of impacts and cumulative effects.
155.	10. Cumulative Effects 10.2 Water, Page 778 (PDF Page 826)	Temporal boundaries are defined by Project phase and used to determine temporal boundary overlap with other projects.	While scoping the three factors for cumulative effects assessments is helpful for assessing Project interactions with other projects in the area; limiting temporal boundaries to Project phases can create inaccuracies in predictions for temporal overlap between project residual effects. For example, impacts from Project construction may persist into the operation and maintenance phases and overlap temporally with other projects. Without applying this approach, some projects and physical activities may have been excluded from the assessment for various VCs where residual impacts were identified only for the construction phase.
156.	10. Cumulative Effects 10.2.3 Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 779 (PDF Page 827) And 10.2.3.1 Determination of Significance	"Two residual effects were carried forward to the cumulative effects assessment… Overall, the Valued Component fish populations are expected to remain self-sustaining and ecologically effective." "Overall, the Valued Component fish populations are expected to remain to be self-sustaining and ecologically effective; therefore, the predicted cumulative effects on fish and fish habitat are assessed as not significant."	Significance determinations throughout the cumulative effects section are made with little to no assessment present for consideration. There must be a description or demonstration of how the residual effects from this Project on fish and fish habitat will interact from the residual effects of other projects on fish and fish habitat in the area. It is not sufficient to only state no significant changes will occur and that fish populations will remain self-sustaining; nor to refer readers to multiple volumes and appendices for these relevant details. Complete information and justifications must be

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			provided for Nations to provide informed feedback and make informed decisions about the Project in an easy to navigate way.
157.	10. Cumulative Effects 10.2.4 Groundwater and Geochemistry	All	Thank you for the information provided. This section constitutes a more comprehensive and complete cumulative effects assessment and should be carried throughout the rest of the Valued Components for Cumulative Effects.
158.	10. Cumulative Effects 10.2.4 Groundwater and Geochemistry, Page 783 (PDF Page 831)	"At the junction between the Project and the Northern Road Link it could be possible for slightly increased cumulative effects to occur locally since three road segments would be joining however these effects would still be characterized the same as the residual effects and managed with the same monitoring and mitigation plans."	Please provide a justification for this finding as impacts could interact at a local level and compound to create a cumulative impact.
159.	10. Cumulative Effects 10.2.4 Groundwater and Geochemistry, Page 783 (PDF Page 831)	"Due to temporal separation of the construction phase of each project, the cumulative impacts from the two projects combined were generally assessed to have the same characteristics as the residual effects of each project."	As previously discussed, impacts occurring within the construction phase of a project can persist into the operations and maintenance phase. Please elaborate on the predicted duration of these effects (from both the MFCAR Project and assumed from the Rapid Lynx Broadband project) to support this justification. The same should be carried forward for each Valued Component and residual effect.
160.	10.3.2 Vegetation, Page 792 (PDF Page 840)	"Overall, the vegetation ecosystems and plant populations are expected to remain self-sustaining and ecologically effective within the effects assessment Regional Study Area."	As previously stated, there must be a description or demonstration of how the residual effects from this Project on vegetation will interact from the residual effects of other projects on vegetation in the area. It is not sufficient to only state no significant changes will occur and that vegetation ecosystems will remain self-sustaining.
161.	10. Cumulative Effects	All	As a general note, the cadence and level of detail changes between valued components in the cumulative effects assessment. Consistency in this area

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			would better inform feedback and understanding of potential Project cumulative interactions and impacts.
162.	10.3.3 Wildlife, Page 796 (PDF Page 844)	"The addition of the Project and past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments is expected to result in effects on little brown myotis and northern myotis…"	Previous sections state that cumulative effects assessments considered only present and reasonably foreseeable developments. Please clarify if past projects are included in the cumulative effects assessment or if they considered only in the effects assessment.
163.	10.3.3 Wildlife, Page 797 (PDF Page 845)	"…the weight of evidence from the analysis predicts that the changes to little brown myotis and northern myotis habitat availability, distribution, and population survival and reproduction are expected to remain within the resilience and adaptability limits of the regional populations…"	Were resilience and adaptability limits or other such thresholds identified for other indicator species or Valued Components? If so, please include throughout the cumulative effects assessment. If not, please describe how this may impact the level of uncertainty and prediction confidence.
164.	Table 11-6 Summary of Input and Information Received from Indigenous Communities and Influence on Milestones 1, 2, and 3	All	If possible, please disaggregate the information provided by Indigenous communities on these milestones.
165.	12.1.4 Leveraging an Indigenous Climate Lens, Page 921 (PDF Page 969)	"These communities contributed their knowledge through climate change webinars, workshops, and surveys. Knowledge Keepers from these communities shared observations of environmental changes, such as shifts in animal migration patterns, changes in fish populations, and variations in vegetation health. For instance, they reported that certain bird species, including waterfowl, are migrating earlier in the spring and leaving later in the fall. These shifts have direct impacts on	While it is positive that Indigenous perspectives are included in the Climate Change section, because the data is aggregated, it is unclear which Nation's feedback is used throughout. It is recommended that Marten Falls disaggregate this information and specifically identify the Nation or Nations' whose report specific climate change observations.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		hunting practices, which are vital for food security and cultural heritage."	
166.	Table 12-3: Construction Adaptation Measures and Expected Outcomes, Page 927 (PDF Page 975)	Wildfire Adaptation Measures: • "Implement early warning systems Develop evacuation plans…"	Please indicate whether KFN will be included in any early warning systems related to wildfires developed for the Marten Falls Community Access Road.
167.	Table 12-3: Construction Adaptation Measures and Expected Outcomes, Page 928 (PDF Page 976)	Illumination Challenges During Storms Adaptation Measures: "Utilize high-intensity or LED lighting systems"	Please indicate how Marten Falls will balance the need for high-intensity or LED lighting systems during storms with potential impacts to harvesters from increased light shed in proximity to the road. Increased light can negatively impact harvesters and land users and their experience while using the land. Safety must be adequately balanced with the rights of harvesters.
168.	Table 12-3: Construction Adaptation Measures and Expected Outcomes, Page 927 - 929 (PDF Page 975 - 977)	Various Adaptation Measures	Multiple climate events include developing emergency plans as their adaptation measures. Kashechewan First Nation requires involvement in and identification through these emergency plans as climate events are typically regional in nature and can impact Kashechewan First Nation both directly and indirectly. Please confirm that Kashechewan First Nation will be included in the development and execution of any relevant emergency plans.
169.	13.1.2.1 Construction, Page 933 (PDF Page 981)	"One of the requirements that the contractor selected for the Community Access Road will have to fulfill is the preparation and implementation of the plans related to accidents and malfunctions. The prime contract will be responsible for drafting plans, while subcontractors will be responsible for reviewing and implementing these.	Please provide detail on how Marten Falls will guarantee that the contractor will prepare and implement plans and that Marten Falls commitments to interested Indigenous communities for involvement in plans will be upheld. This is particularly relevant for the spill contingency plan, the emergency response plan, the wildlife management plan, and the traffic management

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		A list of potential plans is provided below for consideration. The final list will be confirmed once the ownership of the Community Access Road is determined."	plan, as KFN requires involvement in the development and execution of those plans.
170.	13.1.2.2 Operations, Page 935 (PDF Page 982)	"The Community Access Road will require consideration of the following safety and traffic management protocols: …"	Please provide details on how Marten Falls will ensure the road owner will implement the identified safety and traffic management protocols as the ownership of the Community Access Road has not yet been determined.
171.	13.1.3 Engagement and Feedback, page 936 (PDF Page 984)	**"Table 13-2** presents the feedback obtained on traffic, community safety, and impacts to humans, traditional subsistence and cultural resources. It lists feedback directly sent to Marten Falls First Nation. At the time of writing this Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement no feedback relating to accidents or malfunctions was listed on the Agency's registry."	Table 13-2 does not include feedback provided by Kashechewan First Nation in the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report*. Within this report Kashechewan respondents shared their perspectives on how the project could result in impacts on Kashechewan. One such impact was, with the increase in vehicle traffic (Section 5.3.5), respondents were concerned about an increase in accidents or vehicle strikes with wildlife. Additionally, respondents also noted that fuel spillage should be watched carefully as contaminants/pollutants could travel upriver or through water more generally (Section 5.3.2) Please update the table to include this information.
172.	13.1.4.1 Potential Mitigation Measures, Page 940 (PDF Page 988)	**"Culturally Appropriate Reporting System:** consider establishing an easy-to-use and culturally sensitive reporting system. This system should be developed in collaboration with Indigenous communities to ensure it respects traditional protocols and communication methods;"	Kashechewan First Nation requires involvement in the development of culturally appropriate reporting systems to ensure Kashechewan protocols and communication methods are respected.
173.	13.2 Meeting Canada's Environmental Obligations and Climate Change Commitments,	"There are sections of the road that will be on peatlands. Leaving these in place to avoid releasing carbon stored in the peatlands will be considered;"	This section includes permissive language for peatlands removal. Kashechewan First Nation requires engagement from Marten Falls in the event that peatlands will be removed or altered rather than left in place.

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	Page 941 (PDF Page 989)		
174.	13.3 Contributions to Sustainability, Page 942 – 943 (PDF Page 991 – 992)	"The Assessment Process is a tool to ensure the sustainability of projects. The three principles of sustainability are environmental sustainability, social sustainability and economic sustainability. As part of the analysis, potential mitigation measures are used to attempt to balance environmental impacts against development / social gains."	There is no discussion within this section of how the roads could open the region to more development and no exploration of how this could impact environmental sustainability or social sustainability. While it is acknowledged that this project would make the Marten Falls community more sustainable, consideration must be given to the implications of the road to the broader regional environmental context.
175.	14.1.1.1 Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 946 (PDF Page 994)	"If new waterbodies are identified prior to construction, an Aquatics Specialist will be contracted to assess the waterbody. Depending on the nature of the waterbody, recommendations for construction methods, appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures, and permitting requirements will be made by the Aquatics Specialist and, if necessary, local First Nation communities and appropriate regulatory agencies including Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Ministry of Natural Resources will be engaged."	Kashechewan First Nation requires notification in the event that a new waterbody is identified and will be impacted by construction activities.
176.	14.1.1.2 Groundwater and Geochemistry, Page 947 (PDF page 995)	"Marten Falls First Nation has also noted interest in highlighting the importance of combining western science hydrology and Indigenous Knowledge (Marten Falls First Nation, 2023). The community noted that relevant Indigenous Knowledge provided by Marten Falls First Nation may be integrated into the groundwater monitoring program to provide a holistic approach to the Project's monitoring activities."	Kashechewan First Nation identified concern with changes to the muskeg, water levels and river systems as a whole in the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report*. Additionally, Kashechewan has requested to be informed of groundwater monitoring results (Section 5.4). Please update this section to include the specific information and requirements provided by Kashechewan First Nation.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
177.	14.1.1.2 Groundwater and Geochemistry, Page 947 (PDF page 995)	"Locations of groundwater monitoring instruments (for example, piezometers) will be determined in consultation with vegetation ecologists so that effects on vegetation valued components are considered when determining their placement."	Locations of groundwater monitoring instruments should also be determined in consultation with Marten Falls First Nation and other Nations where berry, plant, or medicine gathering was identified within the Project Development Area. This will ensure that instruments do not interfere with species of cultural importance.
178.	14.1.1.3 Peatlands, Page 948 (PDF Page 996)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. The full Peatlands Technical Support Document can be found in **Appendix I**. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
179.	14.1.2.1 Vegetation, Page 948 (PDF Page 996)	"Refine vegetation community mapping and field-verify the locations of sensitive or difficult to restore vegetation communities ((for example, organic wetlands) to inform the micro-siting of temporary access roads, staging areas, camps, debris and / or timber stockpiles, as well as the centreline of the Community Access Road within the 100-metre cleared right-of-way"	Kashechewan First Nation must be informed of the results of vegetation community mapping and field verification of difficult to restore vegetation communities to inform micro-siting.
180.	14.1.2.2 Wildlife, Page 948 (PDF Page 996)	"Monitoring programs for the pre-construction, Construction, and Operation and Maintenance Phases of the Project will be determined based on requirements outlined in provincial and federal permits, and through engagement and consultation with Indigenous communities and federal and provincial regulators."	At minimum, there must be a wildlife monitoring program established for operation and maintenance phases to ensure wildlife-vehicle collisions are reduced. This could be accomplished through animal detection systems, managing roadside vegetation, and installing salt licks to deter wildlife from approaching the road. Please confirm that a wildlife monitoring program will be implemented and that Kashechewan will have input/oversight of this program through ongoing review of results.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
181.	14.1.3.1 Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. Please refer to **Section 8.3.4** for further information. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
182.	14.1.3.3 Cultural Heritage	"If the Ogoki and / or Albany River cultural heritage landscapes are determined to meet the criteria in Ontario Regulation 9/06 or Ontario Regulation 10/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, it is recommended that Heritage Impact Assessments be prepared to fully assess impacts and propose design alternatives and mitigation measures to conserve the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of the cultural heritage landscapes."	Kashechewan requires continued notification and review of information related to cultural heritage assessments undertaken.
183.	14.1.3.6 Community Well-Being, Page 951 (PDF Page 999)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. Please refer to **Section 8.3.8** for further information. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
184.	14.1.3.8 Visual Environment, Page 951 (PDF Page 999)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. The full Visual Environment Technical Support Document can be found in **Appendix V**. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
185.	14.2.1.1 Surface Water, Page 951 – 952 (PDF Page 999 – 1000)		Kashechewan First Nation requires review of all surface water monitoring results undertaken in the construction phase.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
186.	14.2.1.2 Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 952 (PDF Page 1000)	"Environmental Monitors and Indigenous Environmental Monitors will be onsite during construction to confirm that all waterbodies crossed by the Community Access Road right-of-way and access roads have been identified and documented in the waterbody crossing list."	Please confirm whether Kashechewan First Nation can participate in the ongoing monitoring of waterbodies in relation to crossing structures. If yes, Kashechewan First Nation requires continued engagement to understand this opportunity.
187.	14.2.1.3 Groundwater and Geochemistry, Page 953 (PDF Page 1001)	"As construction proceeds, the monitoring program may need to be modified or updated based on changing conditions or work plans. The monitoring program should be overseen by and directed by a qualified person retained for environmental monitoring of the Project."	Kashechewan First Nation identified concern with changes to the muskeg, water levels and river systems as a whole in the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report*. Additionally, Kashechewan has requested to be informed of groundwater monitoring results (Section 5.4). Please update this section to include the specific information and requirements provided by Kashechewan First Nation. Additionally, the monitoring program should also be directed and overseen by an Indigenous monitor to ensure culturally appropriate methods. Please identify whether an Indigenous monitor will be appointed.
188.	14.2.1.4 Peatlands, Page 954 (PDF Page 1002)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. The full Peatlands Technical Support Document can be found in **Appendix I**. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
189.	14.2.2.1 Vegetation, Page 954 (PDF Page 1002)	"During construction, the following monitoring programs will be required. These programs will be further developed during the preparation of the Environmental Protection Plan: …"	Please identify whether the vegetation monitoring programs will be directed and overseen by an Indigenous monitor to ensure culturally appropriate methods.
190.	14.2.2.2 Wildlife, Page 955 (PDF Page 1003)	"A reporting protocol and system to report incidental wildlife observations and wildlife-vehicle collisions (bats, furbearers and other large mammals, and reptiles and amphibians)	KFN requires involvement in the development and execution of the Environmental Protection Plan to ensure KFN is identified for ongoing reporting and included in the reporting protocol and system.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		during Construction and Operation and Maintenance will be developed. The details of the incidental wildlife and wildlife-vehicle collision reporting system will be described in the Environmental Protection Plan"	
191.	14.2.2.2 Wildlife, Page 955 (PDF Page 1003)	"Ground-based pre-clearing surveys ("wildlife sweeps") will be completed along the Construction Disturbance Area under the direction of the Environmental Monitor, prior to any clearing or grubbing. The wildlife sweeps will entail surveying for sensitive wildlife features, including mammal dens, beaver lodges, amphibian and reptile habitats, and bat maternity roost habitat"	Please update this section to include an Indigenous monitor for the ground-based pre-clearing surveys ("wildlife sweeps") as critical Indigenous knowledge can contribute to the success of this work, particularly in relation to crucial species such as beaver.
192.	14.2.2.4 Ungulates, Page 958 (PDF Page 1006)	"If activity restrictions cannot be followed for construction activities, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be engaged to determine alternative approaches. This may include daily monitoring of caribou locations with collars and only commencing construction activities if collar data indicates that there are no caribou within pre-defined "cautionary zones" (pre-defined spatial buffer areas)"	If activity restrictions cannot be followed for construction activities, KFN should be engaged in the determination of alternate approaches and informed of any alternate approaches considered by Marten Falls.
193.	14.2.2.4 Ungulates, Page 958 (PDF Page 1006)	"In addition to the intensive monitoring during sensitive seasons described above, ground-based pre-clearing surveys ("wildlife sweeps") will be completed outside of the sensitive timing windows to detect and document presence of large mammals, migratory bird nests and raptor stick nests ahead of clearing and blasting activities. Trained staff will survey the areas to be cleared or blasted, plus a 500-metre buffer, by foot, all-terrain vehicles, snow machine, or trucks. Wildlife	Please update this section to include an Indigenous monitor for the ground-based pre-clearing surveys ("wildlife sweeps") as critical Indigenous knowledge can contribute to the success of this work, particularly in relation to crucial species such caribou.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		observations and signs will be documented and reported to the contractor's Environmental Manager"	
194.	14.2.2.4 Ungulates, Page 958 - 959 (PDF Page 1006 - 1007)	"During Construction, Operation and Monitoring, the following Before-After Control-Impact monitoring programs are potential approaches that could be discussed and evaluated during engagement and consultation: • Deploying and maintaining Global Positioning System collars on adult female caribou…"	KFN requests Marten Falls to commit to the deployment of GPS collars on adult female caribou as this will ensure sufficient information is collected on residences, seasonal movements, movement corridors, habitat requirements, and key habitat areas.
195.	14.2.2.4 Ungulates, Page 958 - 959 (PDF Page 1006 - 1007)	"During Construction, Operation and Monitoring, the following Before-After Control-Impact monitoring programs are potential approaches that could be discussed and evaluated during engagement and consultation: • Remote camera monitoring at selected reference sites…"	KFN requires Marten Falls to commit to the deployment and ongoing monitoring of remote cameras at selected reference sites as this can provide crucial data on predation risk and changes to movement over time. Additionally, please confirm how selected reference sites will be identified and how KFN information provided in the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* will be considered.
196.	14.2.2.5 Physiography, Terrain and Soils, Page 960 (PDF Page 1008)	"During detailed design, a Project-specific Soil Management Plan will be developed…"	KFN requires review and input of the Soil Management Plan.
197.	14.2.3.1 Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, Page 960 (PDF Page 1008)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. Please refer to **Section 8.3.4** for further information. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement"	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
198.	14.2.3.2 Acoustic and Vibration Environment,	"A noise monitoring program is not recommended for the Project."	The road will take an area that is entirely remote/rural and introduce road traffic to the area that will displace wildlife and land users. Please indicate

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Page 960 (PDF Page 1008)		and provide specifics on why a noise monitoring program was not warranted to ensure noise levels are not in exceedance of predicted.
199.	14.2.3.3 Cultural Heritage, Page 961 (PDF Page 1009) And 14.2.3.4 Archaeology, (Page 961 (PDF Page 1009)	"Construction monitoring for this discipline will be further determined based on the results of the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports described in **Section 14.2.3.3**."	KFN requires review and consideration of the Cultural Heritage construction monitoring as determined following the results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.
200.	14.2.3.6 Community Well-Being, Page 962 (PDF Page 1010)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, Community Well-Being information was not available to summarize. This discipline includes information related to social, economics and human health. The full Community Well Being Technical Support Document can be found in **Appendix T**. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
201.	14.2.3.8 Visual Environment, Page 963 (PDF Page 1011)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. The full Visual Environment Technical Support Document can be found in **Appendix V**. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
202.	14.3.1.1 Surface Water, Page 963 (PDF Page 1011)		Kashechewan First Nation requires review of all surface water monitoring results undertaken in the operations phase.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
203.	14.3.1.2 Fish and Fish Habitat, Page 964 (PDF Page 1012)	"Culverts and bridges will be regularly inspected and maintained to prevent blockages from forming and causing ponding or backwater effects."	Please confirm whether Kashechewan First Nation can participate in the ongoing monitoring of waterbodies in relation to crossing structures. If yes, Kashechewan First Nation requires continued engagement to understand this opportunity.
204.	14.3.1.3 Groundwater and Geochemistry, Page 964 (PDF Page 1012)	"At sites where impacts to groundwater levels or quality have been identified, the groundwater monitoring programs should continue, as per the construction monitoring program until a return to baseline equivalent conditions is observed, or a site-specific remediation monitoring plan is implemented;"	Kashechewan First Nation identified concern with changes to the muskeg, water levels and river systems as a whole in the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report*. Additionally, Kashechewan has requested to be informed of groundwater monitoring results (Section 5.4). Please confirm continued notification of ongoing operations and maintenance monitoring results. Additionally, please provide detail on the criteria to be used to identified 'continued impacts to groundwater levels' during operations and maintenance and who will be responsible for this ongoing determination.
205.	14.3.1.4 Peatlands, Page 965 (PDF Page 1013)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. The full Peatlands Technical Support Document can be found in **Appendix I**. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
206.	14.3.2.1 Vegetation, Page 965 (PDF Page 1013)	"During operations, the following monitoring programs will be required. These programs will be further detailed during subsequent project phases, when restoration and Terrestrial Biodiversity Offsetting Plans have been developed"	KFN requires involvement in the review of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Offsetting Plan referenced within this section to ensure rehabilitated/restored vegetation communities and wetland offset areas meet the requirements of the community.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
207.	14.3.2.2 Wildlife, Page 965 (PDF Page 1013)	"Engagement and consultation with Indigenous communities and federal and provincial regulators, as well as requirements outlined in federal and provincial permits, will determine the monitoring programs during the Operation and Maintenance Phase of the Project. As required by the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, 2020), opportunities to participate in the development and implementation of the operation and maintenance monitoring program will be provided for representatives from Indigenous groups."	KFN requires confirmation from Marten Falls that they will be engaged in the determination of monitoring programs during the operation and maintenance phase of the project.
208.	14.3.2.2 Wildlife, Page 966 (PDF Page 1014)	"The purpose of the Before-After Control-Impact Study monitoring program will be to determine the efficacy of mitigation measures, verify the predictions in the assessment, to guide any future measures that could be implemented during the Operation and Maintenance Phase, and to fulfill Species at Risk permitting requirements. The Before-After Control-Impact Study will be based on the methods implemented for the existing conditions study."	KFN requires review of the Before-After Control-Impact Study monitoring program results, upon availability.
209.	14.3.2.2 Wildlife, Page 966 (PDF Page 1014)	"The following monitoring is anticipated to be required as part of permitting: • Wolverine hair snag/camera trap surveys: monitoring of wolverine population that interacts with the Project Local Study Area to allow for modelling of the wolverine population density in the Operation and Maintenance Phase;"	Wolverines are species of importance to KFN. As denning sites are critical to this species, Marten Falls should include a collaring survey for ongoing monitoring which would help in identification of critical habitat areas and denning sites.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
210.	14.3.2.2 Wildlife, Page 967 (PDF Page 1015)	"The following monitoring is recommended to satisfy the requirements of the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines: • Winter snow tracking – to monitor the abundance and distribution of furbearers during Construction and Operation and Maintenance; • Beaver lodge survey – to monitor the abundance and distribution of beavers during Construction and Operation and Maintenance; • Remote camera program - to monitor the occurrence and distribution of wildlife during construction, and operation and maintenance. Additional details on the recommended remote camera program are provided in the Ungulates Technical Support Document (**Appendix M**); and • Autonomous recording unit surveys for anurans – to monitor species presence and distribution during Construction and Operation and Maintenance."	In addition to the proposed monitoring, KFN requires Marten Falls to commit to the deployment of GPS collars on adult female caribou as this will ensure sufficient information is collected on residences, seasonal movements, movement corridors, habitat requirements, and key habitat areas.
211.	14.3.2.5 Physiography, Terrain and Soils, Page 969 (PDF Page 1017)	"The post-construction monitoring will occur within one full growing season after the completion of construction, but timing may be extended if needed."	KFN requires review of any post-construction monitoring results for Physiography, Terrain and Soils as erosion and sediment control may impact surface water which is of concern to KFN.
212.	14.3.3.1 Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, Page 969 (PDF Page 1017)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. Please refer to **Section 8.3.4** for further information. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
213.	14.3.3.2 Acoustic and Vibration Environment, Page 970 (PDF Page 1018)	"No operational monitoring for acoustic is recommended at this time."	The road will take an area that is entirely remote/rural and introduce road traffic to the area that will displace wildlife and land users. Please indicate and provide specifics on why a noise monitoring program is not warranted to ensure noise levels are not in exceedance of predicted.
214.	14.3.3.6 Community Well-Being, Page 970 (PDF Page 1018)	"At the time of writing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this information was not available to summarize. Please refer to **Section 8.3.8** for further information. A summary will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement."	KFN will provide comments on this summary section, once provided in the final Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement.
215.	14.5 Other Commitments, Page 977 (PDF Page 1025)		Kashechewan First Nation requests to be informed of ongoing monitoring results (Section 5.4) within their existing conditions report. Please confirm continued notification of ongoing operations and maintenance monitoring results and add to the other commitments section.
216.	Appendix F - Draft Surface Water Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment, Table 7-8: Characterization of Predicted Residual Effects and Determination of Significance for Surface Water, Page 175 (PDF Page 191)		As there is reliance future identification of sites for short-term water discharges, Kashechewan First Nation requires notification of locations, when available, and reporting on ongoing monitoring to ensure surface water quality is not impacted by short-term water discharges.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
217.	Appendix F - Draft Surface Water Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment, 7.3.2.6 Residual Changes to Surface Water Quality from the Emission and Deposition of Airborne Particulate Matter to Nearby Waterbodies, Page 167 – 168 (PDF Page 183 – 184)	Draft Surface Water Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment, because deposition of fugitive dust could result in changes to surface water quality due to increased concentrations of chemical constituents and suspended solids in the receiving waterbodies.	Additional details are required on how the proponent will minimize dust generating activities as these activities have the potential to alter water pH, affecting fish mortality and long-term health. Following provincial guides and regulations are a minimum standard and do not constitute additional mitigation to alleviate the level of effect.
218.	Appendix F - Draft Surface Water Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment, 7.3.1.8.2 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures, Page 134 (PDF Page 150)	"Chemical vegetation maintenance, including the use of pesticides and herbicides during construction of the Project will be in accordance with the Ministry of Transportation requirements…"	Chemical vegetation maintenance is noted within the *Kashechewan First Nation Existing Conditions Report* as a key concern with 96% of respondents indicating they would not harvest in areas where this has been undertaken. Additional engagement is required in the event of chemical vegetation maintenance usage.
219.	Appendix I – Peatlands Table 7-4: Summary of Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures	Predicted Residual Effects	When predicted residual effects are identified, descriptions of Direction, Magnitude, Geographic Extent, Duration, Frequency, Reversibility, Probability, Significance and Uncertainty are not listed. This makes it difficult to fully understand and assess residual effects. Please update.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	and Predicted Residual Effects on Peatland Ecosystems Pages 136-146 (PDF 183-193)		
220.	Appendix I – Peatlands Table 7-4: Summary of Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures and Predicted Residual Effects on Peatland Ecosystems Pages 141 (PDF 188)	Valued Component(s): Peatland Ecosystems Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to peatland ecosystems from the release of sediment Predicted Residual Effect: No predicted residual effect	As previously described in the EA/IS comments, the Project Area has very little human disturbance. The characteristics of peatlands increase the potential to retain contaminants such as sediment which can impact peatland function. KFN has concerns that there will be residual effects from construction and operation phases due to sediment. Please update accordingly.
221.	Appendix I – Peatlands Table 7-4: Summary of Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures and Predicted Residual Effects on Peatland Ecosystems Pages 142 (PDF 189)	Valued Component(s): Peatland Ecosystems Project Phase: Construction Description of Potential Effect: Changes to peatland ecosystems from their spills of fuel or other contaminants Predicted Residual Effect: No predicted residual effect	As previously described in the EA/IS, the Project Area has very little human disturbance. The characteristics of peatlands increase their potential to retain contaminants such as fuel/spills which can impact peatland function. KFN has concerns that there will be residual effects from construction and operation phases due to potential fuel spills.
222.	Appendix I: Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment, Page 135 (PDF Page 181)	"Prepare and Implement a Vegetation Restoration Plan that includes measures specific to peatland communities and peatland, restoration, including peat stockpile management."	For peatland restoration to be effective, long-term monitoring is required to ensure understanding of restoration outcomes and guide future efforts. How will Marten Falls ensure the future operator of the road will be committed to the necessary monitoring?

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
			Additionally, in restoration of peatland, often vascular plants recover quickly while others, such as bryophytes may not recover or recover more slowly. How will Marten Falls ensure recovery to pre-disturbance conditions? Further, there are two other road segments proposed: the Northern Road Link and Webequie Supply Road. Will efforts be coordinated for peatland recover to ensure a whole-system approach is taken as this is essential for conservation and recovery.
223.	Appendix I: Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment, 7.3.2.1 Residual Effects on the Availability and Distribution of Peatland Ecosystems as a Result of Direct Peatland Loss, Page 147 (PDF Page 195)	"After implementation of the mitigation measures, the effects of direct peatland ecosystem loss on the availability and distribution of peatland ecosystems will be **permanent** (irreversible) and **long term** in duration. The effects are **certain** to occur, and the changes are **negative**; however, because the loss will be relatively small in extent, the magnitude if considered **low**. As a result, the residual effects of direct peatland loss on the availability and distribution of peatland ecosystems are determined to be **not significant."**	KFN disagrees with the characterization of the residual effect to peatland as not significant based solely on a low magnitude. Instead, significance should be characterized using multiple criteria and benchmarks as per the IAAC Practitioner's Guide. In the case of Peatlands, the minimum rating of significance should be of low significance as magnitude is low, but the relative importance and regional context is high. While the effect to Peatlands may be negligible on its own, of which KFN does not agree, it could be amplified with other physical activities impacting the same valued component (i.e., the Northern Road Link and Webequie Supply Road). This must be further explored between Marten Falls First nation and Webequie First Nation to allow for consideration regionally and reassessed within the final EA/IS to identify significance along a scale that allows for consideration of environmental and social conditions.
224.	Appendix I: Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment,		See above comment

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	7.3.2.2 Residual Effects on the Composition and Function of Peatland Ecosystems as a Result of Direct Peatland Loss, Page 147 - 148 (PDF Page 195 - 196)		
225.	Appendix I: Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment, Residual Effects on Peatland Ecosystems as a Result of Changes to Groundwater, Page 148 - 149 (PDF Page 196 - 197)	Construction of the Community Access Road through peatlands also has the potential to alter groundwater quantity and flow, altering the availability of peatlands. Mitigation measures, namely construction of the road using the "floating road" construction methodology and implementation of a monitoring program, are expected to limit residual changes. However, there is uncertainty about the effectiveness of this mitigation and measurable changes to groundwater levels near the road are possible. Changes to peatland ecosystems resulting from changes in groundwater that may alter drainage patterns and increase or decrease groundwater levels are expected to be **negative** in direction, **medium** in magnitude, **local** in geographic extent, **long term, continuous, irreversible,** and **probable.** As a result, the residual effects as a result of changes to groundwater on peatland ecosystems are determined to be **not significant.."**	The IAAC Practitioner's Guide includes suggested criteria for characterizing significance along quantitative or qualitative (descriptive) scales. Moderate significance are effects that are moderate in magnitude (this effect includes this rating); moderate duration (this effect is long term and continuous); partially reversible (this effect is irreversible and probable); and has high levels of impact in a social and ecological context. Therefore, this effect should not be categorized as "not significant" rather, of moderate significance with the requirement for additional robust monitoring, coordination with other project partners, and ongoing engagement with KFN.
226.	Appendix I: Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document:	"As the Project's Terrestrial Biodiversity Offsetting Plan is developed, it is anticipated that restoration and offsetting measures will contribute to minimizing the long-term residual	First, KFN requires involvement in the development of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Offsetting Plan as peatlands are of particular importance to KFN.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment, 8.2.1.4 Characterization of Cumulative Effects, Page 169 (PDF Page 224)	effects of direct peatland loss on peatland ecosystems. It is assumed that the Northern Road Link project will implement a Terrestrial Biodiversity Offsetting Plan similar to the one that will be developed for the Project, as offsetting is a required of the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines for the Northern Road Link project…"	Second, Marten Falls should confirm and connect the Offsetting Plans between itself and Webequie First Nation and identify that a coordinated approach will be taken to ensure a regional approach to restoration and management of peatlands. Please confirm this coordinated approach within the final EA/IS or through engagement with KFN.
227.	Appendix K: Draft Wildlife Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment, 9.1 Pre-Construction Monitoring Program, Page 433 (PDF Page 457)	"Due to the importance of beavers to Indigenous Communities and the uncertainty with respect to the effect of the Project on populations of furbearers and the fact that there are gaps in the existing conditions data, an additional aerial survey for active beaver lodges will be completed throughout the effects assessment Local Study Area to complement existing conditions data and refine the baseline characterization of beaver distribution."	The referenced additional aerial surveys must be completed, assessed, and included in the final EA/IS to allow KFN to adequately consider potential project effects.
228.	Appendix K: Draft Wildlife Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment, Table 10-2: Potential Effects Summary and Recommendations, Page 444 (PDF Page 468)	"Prepare a Blasting and Communication Management Plan that is in accordance with Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications…"	Blasting can disturb and impact wildlife and also has the potential to impact the ability of KFN land users and harvesters to exercise their rights and interests. KFN harvesters and land users have preferred harvesting times and conditions that must be considered in relation to blasting. Further, blasting poses a safety concern for KFN members who may be out on the land. Therefore, KFN requires engagement on the development of the Blasting and Communication Management Plan referenced. KFN must also be notified before blasting occurs, with sufficient time to notify members.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
229.	Appendix M: Draft Ungulates Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment, 7.3.1.2.1.3 Predicted Residual Effects, Page 282 (PDF Page 311)	"The amount of disturbance in the Nipigon range in the existing conditions exceeds the 35% threshold, and the addition of the Project is predicted to increase the level of total disturbance (natural and anthropogenic combined) from 42.9% to 43%."	Given that the current disturbance level already exceeds the identified threshold, KFN requires additional involvement in ongoing management of caribou to ensure mitigation measures prevent increased mortality or habitat loss.
230.	Appendix O – Aboriginal & Treaty Rights & Interests Table 9-3: Proposed Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interest Indicators Page 34-35 (PDF 44-45)	Valued Component: Cultural Continuity and Wellbeing (ability to practice and transmit cultural traditions)	Changes in access to sites and areas used for traditional activities should be included as an indicator for this Valued Component.
231.	Appendix O – Aboriginal & Treaty Rights & Interests 9.6 Residual Effects Page 40 (PDF 50)	Residual Effects Assessment	No residual effects assessment has been completed for Aboriginal and Treaty rights and interests – this prevents a fulsome assessment. Please update with a detailed residual effects assessment in the final EA/IS.
232.	Appendix R – Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Page 16 (PDF 204)	"At the Albany River crossing WA-15, two locations containing archaeological material were identified;…Temporary non-diagnostic artifacts do not help to place the archaeological location within a specific time period or to a particular cultural group.	The Stage 2 Study Area WA-15 intersects a fishing site identified in KFN's Existing Conditions Report. As no further work is recommended in the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, KFN requests immediate notification of any new discoveries so that appropriate protocols can be conducted.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
		Given the isolated nature of the find, and the lack of temporal or cultural information it provides, Location 1 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, no further work is recommended for Location 1."	
233.	Appendix R – Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Page 16-18 (PDF 204-205)	"Location 2 is a campsite on exposed bedrock adjacent to a fishing location…the campsite retains cultural heritage value or interest. Location 2 has been registered with the MHSTCI as the Caviar (Elip-1) site…it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest may result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation."	In KFN's Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment review, KFN stated that "If there is a chance that any site identified by Indigenous groups may be impacted by the Project, they require additional assessment." [redacted] Therefore, the finding may have cultural heritage value or interest to KFN, and either avoidance and protection or Stage 4 mitigation is warranted. KFN requires input on Stage 4 mitigation if it is not possible to avoid and protect this site. KFN is interested in reviewing the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, contingent upon our capacity.
234.	Appendix S1: Draft Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment, Table 7-7	"Implement watering or application of Ontario Ministry of Transportation approved dust suppressants that are environmentally friendly."	Dust suppressants are of concern to Nation as they can potentially impact subsistence vegetation and displace potential land users or harvesters who would otherwise use the area in the exercise of their rights should awareness or evidence of dust suppressants be identified. Additional engagement with KFN is required to ensure proper protocols/situations for usage/deployment.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
	Mitigation Measures, Page 117 (PDF Page 118)		
235.	Appendix T – Community Wellbeing 7.1.1.18 Regional Economy Mitigation Page 202 (PDF 222)	"Enhancement measures focused on improving the regional economy include: • Contractor should prioritize hiring Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation members, as well as other Indigenous community members…"	Prioritized hiring methodologies is not mitigation in which there can be measurement of achievement. A target should be set for hiring Nation members in and around the Project Area. Additionally, are there goals or targets as to how neighbouring Nations will be included in the Project construction, operation and maintenance? If yes, please provide detail.
236.	Appendix T – Community Wellbeing	Predicted Residual Effects	When predicted residual effects are identified, descriptions of Direction, Magnitude, Geographic Extent, Duration, Frequency, Reversibility, Probability, Significance and Uncertainty are not listed. This makes it difficult to fully understand and assess residual effects. Please update.
237.	Appendix V: Draft Visual Environment Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment Report, Table 4-1: Visual Environment Indicators, Page 26 (PDF Page 27)		There is no valued component related to Indigenous rights and/or traditional land use meaning the project's potential to result in alterations to the visual environment to those experiences / activities were not considered. The connection to land, elements of locationality, and 'Sense of Place' are all contributing factors to KFN use and enjoyment while exercising rights on the land. Aesthetics contribute to the perceptions KFN members have on the places where KFN member exercise those rights. The draft EA/IS does not articulate how the perceptions of Indigenous Peoples could change during the construction and operational project phases, or how the rights and interests KFN could be impacted. This must be explored for the Final EA/IS.

Comment #	Reference Section	Reference Details	Comment
238.	Appendix V: Draft Visual Environment Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment Report, 5.2.1 Establishing Existing Visual Conditions, Page 49 (PDF Page 50)	"Scenic viewpoints are locations that would be more affected by changes in both scenic quality and visibility."	Information from KFN was not included in the effects assessment for this VC. KFN specific scenic quality is different from that of the public and may diverge from conditions required by Marten Falls as connection to land, elements of locationality, and 'Sense of Place' are all contributing factors to KFN's cultural identity. This distinct perspective must be discussed through additional engagement and incorporated into the Final EA/IS.
239.	Appendix M: Draft Ungulates Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions and Effects Assessment, 7.3.1.2.1.2 Mitigation and Enhancement, Page 281 (PDF Pge 310)	"Progressive restoration and revegetation will be implemented as non-permanent features will be decommissioned and restored or left to revegetate naturally."	Additional detail is required on the timescale anticipated for restoration activities as a delay in restoration may result in caribou species habituating to different habitats and areas.

B9.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

Project Name:	Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road (CAR)	**Date of Meeting:**	February 25, 2025
		Time:	1:00-2:00 pm EST
		Project #:	[redacted]
Attendees:	Ivan Iserhoff, Mushkegowuk Tribal Council MDA Eddie Sutherland, Kashechewan First Nation Community Engagement Coordinator Qasim Saddique, MFFN CAR Project Team Jennifer Bruin, MFFN CAR Project Team Rowena Baxter, MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Advisor Ingrid Trimble, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Erin Greenaway, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Gabbie Ratajczak, MFFN CAR Project Consultant	**Location:**	Timmins, Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
		Prepared By:	Gabbie Ratajczak (MFFN CAR Project Consultant)

Absent:
N/A

Regarding: **MFFN CAR Breakout Session at Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo**

Notes of Meeting

Meeting Summary

The MFFN CAR Project Team (the Project Team) and representatives of Kashechewan First Nation and Mushkegowuk Tribal Council privately met to discuss the CAR and the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS) during the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo.

Summary of Meeting Action Items

- N/A

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
1	Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests	• Mushkegowuk Council explained that whatever happens with the Ring of Fire, we must accommodate the mining companies that come after them. It's affecting Kashechewan First Nation and Fort Albany First Nations with the road. The provincial and federal governments are trying to work together, but the province doesn't consider the people on the land. Currently, this process is not Indigenous led. If we led the process we'd be further ahead than we are today.	• Thank you for your comment.
2	Human Health, Land and Resource Use	• Mushkegowuk Council 's all about the land, and we still use the land today, such as cutting our own wood. When I moved to Timmins, the food I was eating changed and I was sick more often. I wasn't eating any more fish and geese, it all became processed food. We have riches on this land. Is it for the benefit of the people?	• Thank you for your comment.
3	Federal IA Process, Provincial EA Process	• Are the federal and provincial processes different?	• The Project Team provided a brief explanation of the process differences and indicated that a single submission was prepared to comply with both regulatory requirements. The Project Team pointed to the hard copy of the Draft EA/IS and appendices which were available in the breakout room. The Project Team indicated that this met the requirements of both provincial and federal process.

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
4	Indigenous Knowledge (IK)	• Where and how does IK play a role?	• Both processes ask proponents to consider IK. Many major decisions were based on IK, such as the selection of the Preferred Route and river crossings.
5	Cumulative Effects	• Did you study impacts to the Albany River and impacts of estuaries? Over time the gradual impacts will be different.	• Lakes and rivers, including the Albany were studied as part of the Draft EA / IS. Local and regional study areas were established to study the watersheds, both upstream and downstream of those areas. Each technical discipline studied cumulative effects, and it would be outlined in those reports.
6	Cumulative Effects	• Along the Albany River, there are two migration routes for caribou. Kashechewan First Nation's concern is the estuary and the effects on spawning and breeding areas, migration routes and fish. Particularly coming from the impacts of mining in the area.	• Caribou, as well as fish spawning and breeding grounds were studied as part of the Draft EA / IS and individual reports were written for each, which also consider potential impacts from other activities like mining.
7	Groundwater, Surface water	• How would you monitor the water quality if the mining wasn't 100% operational? Or during exploration?	• Wells were drilled and installed to monitor groundwater levels and collect existing conditions information. Some of these wells will not be reclaimed and will be used to continue monitoring groundwater quality. If changes in water quality are identified changes can be made to operations. This is also known as adaptive management. We will also be monitoring the water flow in peatlands during construction.

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
8	Land and Resource Use	• Many Fort Albany First Nation and Kashechewan First Nation community members used to go down as far as MFFN. The rivers are our highways. What are they going to do when they are forced out? • They won't be able to use the land as they used to.	• They will not be forced out, it is their traditional territory. • MFFN will not allow that. MFFN does not want that change and they have made that clear.

Any errors or omissions please contact Gabbie Ratajczak within 2 weeks of distribution. Finalized meeting minutes will be included in the public Record of Consultation.