MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

DRAFT

Progress Report: Notice of Commencement of Provincial Environmental Assessment

October 2022

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.

AECOM shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. AECOM accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

AECOM agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but AECOM makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, any estimates or opinions regarding probable construction costs or construction schedule provided by AECOM represent AECOM's professional judgement in light of its experience and the knowledge and information available to it at the time of preparation. Since AECOM has no control over market or economic conditions, prices for construction labour, equipment or materials or bidding procedures, AECOM, its directors, officers and employees are not able to, nor do they, make any representations, warranties or guarantees whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to such estimates or opinions, or their variance from actual construction costs or schedules, and accept no responsibility for any loss or damage arising therefrom or in any way related thereto. Persons relying on such estimates or opinions do so at their own risk.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by AECOM and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information ("improper use of the Report"), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of AECOM to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.

AECOM: 2015-04-13
© 2009-2015 AECOM Canada Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

Disclaimer: Dillon Consulting Limited

This report was prepared by Dillon Consulting Limited ("Dillon") for the sole benefit of our Client. The material in it reflects Dillon's best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Dillon accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

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

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 1
1.1 Background 1
1.2 About the Progress Report 2
1.3 Approach 2
1.4 Project Notifications and Information Releases 4
1.5 Summary of Indigenous Community and Organization Consultation 5
1.6 Summary of Input and Information Received and EA Milestone Development 8

2. Consultation Snapshot 11

3. Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils 13
3.1 Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities 13
3.1.4 Constance Lake First Nation 65

4. References 435

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Identified Indigenous Communities, including their Provincial Territorial Organizations and / or Tribal Council Affiliations 6
Table 2-1: Consultation Snapshot – From October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022..... 11

Appendices

Appendix A. Information Distributed to all Indigenous Communities

A1. Terms of Reference Notice of Approval

A2. Environmental Assessment Notice of Commencement

A2.1 Environmental Assessment Notice of Commencement – English
A2.2 Environmental Assessment Notice of Commencement – French
A2.3 Environmental Assessment Notice of Commencement – Cree
A2.4 Environmental Assessment Notice of Commencement – Ojibway
A2.5 Environmental Assessment Notice of Commencement – Oji-Cree

A3. Field Study Notices & Updates

A3.1 Winter Field Studies Notice
A3.2 Furbearer Ground Track Survey update
A3.3 Ungulate Aerial Surveys update
A3.4 Wolverine Den Surveys Field Study Notice
A3.5 Wolverine Den Surveys and Winter Field Programs update
A3.6 Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Notice
A3.7 Wolverine Hair Snag and Bird ARU update
A3.8 Wolverine Den Surveys update
A3.9 Winter Field Studies update
A3.10 Early Spring Field Notice
A3.11 Terrain and Soils Field Notice
A3.12 Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Notice
A3.13 Vegetation Field Study Notice

A4. Field Study Discussion Guides

A4.1 Winter Field Studies Discussion Guide
A4.2 Birds Discussion Guide
A4.3 Spring Discussion Guide

A5. E-Blasts

A5.1 October 2021
A5.2 November 2021
A5.3 December 2021
A5.4 January 2022
A5.5 February / March 2022
A5.6 April 2022
A5.7 May 2022
A5.8 June 2022

A6. 2021 Project Updates Letter

A7. Public information Centre #3

A7.1 Public information Centre #3 Invitation

A7.1.1 Public information Centre #3 Invitation – English
A7.1.2 Public information Centre #3 Invitation – French
A7.1.3 Public information Centre #3 Invitation – Cree
A7.1.4 Public information Centre #3 Invitation – Ojibway
A7.1.5 Public information Centre #3 Invitation – Oji-Cree

A7.2 Advertisements

A7.2.1 Newspaper Advertisements
A7.2.2 Online Advertisements

A7.3 Display Boards

A7.4 Factsheet

A7.4.1 Project Factsheet - English
A7.4.2 Project Factsheet - Cree
A7.4.3 Project Factsheet - Ojibway
A7.4.4 Project Factsheet – Oji-Cree

A7.5 Route Alternatives Map

A7.6 Field Study Discussion Guides

A7.6.1 Remote Camera Discussion Guide
A7.6.2 Surface water and Fish and Fish Habitat Discussion Guide
A7.6.3 Groundwater and Geochemistry Discussion Guide
A7.6.4 Vegetation, Physiography and Peatlands Discussion Guide
A7.6.5 Aerial Waterfowl Discussion Guide

A7.7 IK Program

A7.7.1 IK Program Timeline
A7.7.2 IK Program Factsheet – English
A7.7.3 IK Program Factsheet – Cree
A7.7.4 IK Program Factsheet – Ojibway
A7.7.5 IK Program Factsheet – Oji-Cree

A7.8 Feedback Form

A8. IK Program

A8.1 Letter & Updated Timeline

B Community Specific Appendices

B4. Constance Lake First Nation

B4.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B4.2 Incoming Correspondence Received from the Community
B4.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

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.

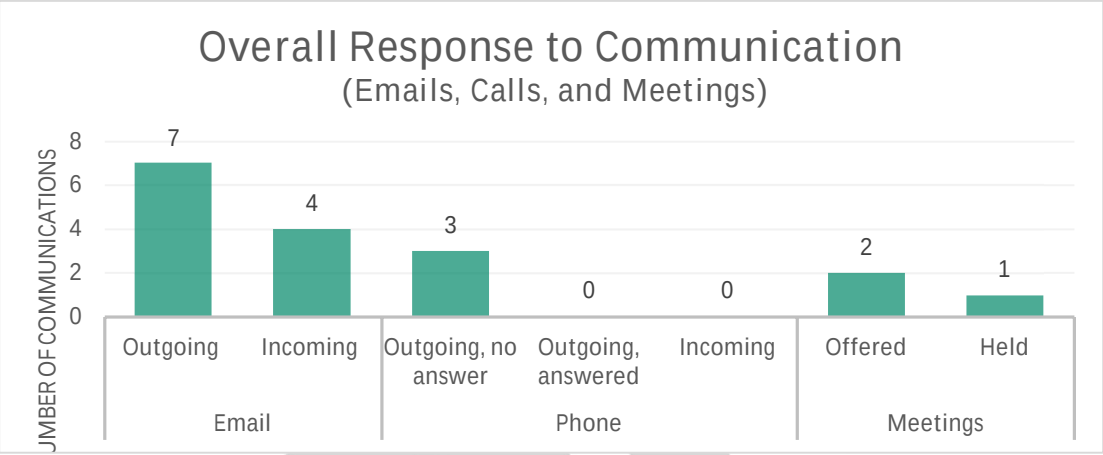
- **Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent between the MFFN CAR Project Team and Indigenous communities.
    - **Outgoing Email Correspondence** reflects all personalized emails sent from the MFFN CAR Project Team to a specific Indigenous community; mass communications sent to all 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.

DRAFT

3.1.4 Constance Lake First Nation

Community Profile	
Location:	PO Box 4000, Constance Lake, ON P0L 1B0
Tribal Council:	Matawa First Nations Management
Treaty:	9
Project Team Lead:	Niki Angelis

Communication Distribution



Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Date of Last Outgoing Communication from MFFN CAR Project Team (Email or Phone)	June 22, 2022
Date of Last Incoming Communication from Community (Email or Phone)	April 6, 2022
Participating in IK Program: In Progress	Status of IK Sharing Agreement: In Progress
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: In Progress
	IK information provided: TBD
Participating in Community Coordinator Program: In Progress	Offered, In Progress

Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
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 09, 2021	Received an email inquiring about an update on IKSA.
Nov 30, 2021	November 2021 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Dec 07 – 08, 2021	Follow up on IK Program Funding Agreement and Data Sharing Agreement
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 17, 2022	Circulated a MFFN CAR IK Program update including updated schedule.
Jan 19, 2022	Furbearer Ground Track Survey update distributed via email.
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 re: 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 25, 2022	Follow up call and email 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 28, 2022	Constance Lake First Nation requested additional time to consider the Community Coordinator Program.
Mar 29, 2022	Early Spring Field Notice and Winter program updates distributed via email.
Apr 01, 2022	Email follow-up on interest in taking part in the Community Coordinator Program.
Apr 06, 2022	Constance Lake First Nation requested a technical meeting with the MFFN CAR Project Team to learn more about the Community Coordinator Program.
Apr 21, 2022	Virtual Meeting held to discuss EA Process and outreach, IKSA and Community Coordinator Program.
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 03, 2022	Follow up to attendees from April 21 meeting on interest to participate in the IK Program by the previously communicated June 30, 2022 deadline.
Jun 10, 2022	Vegetation Field Notice distributed via email.

DRAFT

Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During EA / IA (October 29, 2021 – June 30, 2022)	
Date	**Consultation and Engagement Activity**
Jun 13, 2022	Notice for PIC #3 distributed via email.
Jun 22, 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.

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action – Constance Lake 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—COVID-19 and Engagement: On December 7, 2020 Constance Lake First Nation advised they are unable to meet or hold gatherings while community is in lock down due to COVID-19.	■ Email	■ Status: Ongoing ■ On December 7, 2020 the MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed rescheduling a community event in the new year with Constance Lake First Nation. ■ Ongoing follow-up continued through 2021 to re-schedule the meeting and explore alternative formats and ways to engage Constance Lake First Nation. ■ An internal in-community engagement session was held on August 27, 2021 to inform community members of the Project. This session was not attended by members of the MFFN CAR Project Team at Constance Lake First Nation's request. ■ On April 21, 2022 a virtual meeting was held to discuss EA process and outreach, IKSA and Community Coordinator Program. ■ Action: The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to follow-up with Constance Lake First Nation and the status of a re-opening plan.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to follow-up with Constance Lake First Nation and the status of a re-opening plan and adjust consultation and engagement activities based on the Constance Lake First Nation's preferences.
2.	■ Consultation Methods ■ Mitigation, Compensation and Accommodation	■ Issue—Funding: During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation asked if there was flexibility with the Community Coordinator funding model.	■ Virtual	■ Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team committed to working with Constance Lake First Nation to determine a suitable funding method for the Community Coordinator Program.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to support Constance Lake First Nation throughout the EA / IA in joining the Community Coordinator Program.

DRAFT

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action – Constance Lake 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**
				■ Action: Determine a suitable funding method for the Community Coordinator Program and follow-up with the community.	
3.	■ Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use	■ Feedback—IKSA: During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed support for the IK Program and interest in submitting existing and archival data as well as reviewing the IKSA.	■ Virtual	■ Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged that they will continue to work with Constance Lake First Nation and support them in their efforts to gather and share IK. ■ Action: Continue to support Constance Lake First Nation in joining the IK Program.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to support Constance Lake First Nation throughout the EA / IA in joining the IK Program.
4.	■ Wildlife	■ Issue—Spawning Grounds: During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation asked if there was a proposal to relocate the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project.	■ Virtual	■ Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that relocating the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project was not yet determined. ■ Action: The MFFN CAR Project Team will work with Constance Lake First Nation to help identify the spawning areas they were referring to at the meeting.	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will continue to work with Constance Lake First Nation to help identify the spawning areas during EA / IA.
5.	■ Groundwater ■ Surface Water	■ Issue—Watershed: ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed concern for their watersheds.	■ Virtual	■ Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that they are studying watersheds as part of the EA / IA processes. ■ Action: The MFFN CAR Project Team will work with Constance Lake First Nation to help identify any specific areas of concern related to watersheds.	■ As part of the alternative selection, effects to Natural Environment (including wildlife) will be taken into consideration.

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Oct 29, 2021	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team issued the NoC for the provincial EA to Constance Lake First Nation on

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant		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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team mailed the NoC for the provincial EA to Constance Lake First Nation and included the English Ojibway, Oji-Cree and Cree versions.
Nov 03, 2021	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the October E-Blast to Constance Lake 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 09, 2021	Email	X		■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email asking for an update on the status of the IKSA amendments Constance Lake First Nation sent on October 5, 2021.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Nov 30, 2021	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the November E-Blast to Constance Lake 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 07, 2021	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation to introduce the new contact for the Project, and shared the IK Program Funding Agreement and Data Sharing Agreement.
Dec 08, 2021	Email	X		■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received a response to the MFFN CAR Project Consultant's email sent on December 7, 2021. It was mentioned that Constance Lake First Nation will review the IK documents soon.
Dec 10, 2021	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community ■ Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Winter Field Notice and Discussion Guide to Constance Lake First Nation. The field notice included upcoming 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.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Dec 15, 2021	Email and Letter		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the December E-Blast to Constance Lake First Nation. A letter was also attached detailing upcoming outreach, 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	■ Ramona Sutherland	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant made a phone call to the Chief of Constance Lake First Nation, Ramona Sutherland to follow up with IK Program and E-Blast. There was no answer, so a voicemail was left.
Jan 17, 2022	Email and Letter		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group 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 Constance Lake First Nation via email. The letter provided information on key IK Program and ATRI dates and deadlines.
Jan 19, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Jan 31, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the January E-Blast to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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 Constance Lake First Nation had any questions or comments on the IK Program, timeline or any of the other documents that were provided in the January 17, 2022 email. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also offered to meet to discuss anything further.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Feb 14, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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 Geochemistry Program, Wolverine Den Surveys and Combined Winter Field Programs were attached.
Mar 03, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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 were attached, and links to the wolverine, furbearer and groundwater videos were included.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Mar 15, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the combined February / March E-Blast to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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 Constance Lake 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. Setting up a meeting was also offered. The job posting included responsibilities, compensation and contact information.
Mar 25, 2022	Phone		X	■ Ramona Sutherland	■ Chief	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called to follow-up on the February / March E-Blast, including the Project update video, and Bird and Spring Discussion Guides distributed to Constance Lake First Nation. The follow-up also included interest in the Community Coordinator Program and status of IK Sharing and Funding Agreements. No one answered and left a voicemail with reception.
Mar 25, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow up email on the February / March E-Blast, including the Project update video, and Bird and Spring Discussion Guides distributed to Constance Lake First Nation. The follow-up also included interest in the Community Coordinator Program.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Mar 28, 2022	Email	X		■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation requesting additional time to discuss and consider participation in the Community Coordinator Program.
Mar 29, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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 01, 2022	Email		X	■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow-up email to Kimberly Jorgenson (to the March 28, 2022 email) asking how much time Constance Lake First Nation would require to consider the Community Coordinator Program.
Apr 06, 2022	Email	X		■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Kimberly Jorgenson advising that Constance Lake First Nation would like to arrange a technical meeting with the Project Team to learn more about the Community Coordinator Program and how it could align with EA awareness and outreach in the community.
Apr 21, 2022	Teleconference			■ Wayne Neegan ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Jennifer Duncan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Council Member ■ Land and Resource Officer ■ Four Rivers Coordinator ■ Four Rivers Environmental Services Coordinator	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team and representatives of Constance Lake First Nation met to discuss the Project, Community Coordinator Program, IK Program, a general Project update, along with discussions on opportunities for Constance Lake First Nation to become more involved in the Project.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Apr 29, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the April E-Blast to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Physiography, Terrain & Soils Field Notice and an update for May field programs to Constance Lake 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.
May 27, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the May E-Blast to Constance Lake 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 with the MFFN CAR Project Team in-person at the EA / IS Introduction PIC #3 in June 2022.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
May 30, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Notice to Constance Lake 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 03, 2022	Email		X	■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant contacted attendees of the April 21, 2022 meeting with Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on their interest to submit data to the IK Program in advance of the June 30, 2022 deadline.
Jun 10, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Vegetation Field Notice to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ 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.

DRAFT

Consultation and Engagement Log– Constance Lake First Nation							
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**Incoming**	**Outgoing**	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
Jun 22, 2022	Phone		X	■ Bertha Sutherland	■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called to invite Constance Lake First Nation to the upcoming PIC #3 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton. A voicemail was left with information on the PIC and that an email would follow with additional information.
Jun 22, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed to invite Constance Lake First Nation to PIC #3.
Jun 24, 2022	Email		X	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the June E-Blast to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland ■ Bertha Sutherland ■ Monica John-George ■ Wayne Neegan ■ Kimberly Jorgenson ■ Jennifer Duncan	■ Chief ■ First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Executive Director ■ Community Communications Liaison Officer ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant ■ Four Rivers Group Consultant	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake 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

B4. Constance Lake First Nation

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

B4.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...

NA

Nokleby, Andrea <anokleby@dillon.ca>

To chief@clfn.on.ca; Bertha Sutherland; Wayne N; Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; jduncan@fourrivers.group

Cc Bob Baxter; Qasim Saddique; Lawrence Baxter; IronNighttraveller, Nyden

Mon 2022-01-17 8:00 AM

If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.
Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Letter-2022-01-17-IK Program Timeline Update - Constance Lake First Nation.pdf
288 KB

Dear Chief Sutherland,

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.

For any questions you may have regarding the Indigenous Knowledge Program, or to follow-up on this correspondence, please do not hesitate to contact Bob Baxter at 807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or myself at 604-417-5332 or at anokleby@dillon.ca.

Thank you and have a great day,

Andrea

Right-click or tap and hold here to downl...

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
3820 Cessna Drive Suite 510
Richmond, British Columbia, V7B 0A2
T - 604.295.7070 ext. 4247
F - 604.278.7894
M - 604.417.5332
ANokleby@dillon.ca
www.dillon.ca

This message is directed in confidence solely to the person(s) named above and may contain privileged, confidential or private information which is not to be disclosed. If you are not the addressee or an authorized representative thereof, please contact the undersigned and then destroy this message.

Ce message est destiné uniquement aux personnes indiquées dans l'entête et peut contenir une information privilégiée, confidentielle ou privée et ne pouvant être divulguée. Si vous n'êtes pas le destinataire de ce message ou une personne autorisée à le recevoir, veuillez communiquer avec le soussigné et ensuite détruire ce message.

January 17th, 2022

Chief Ramona Sutherland
Constance Lake First Nation
P.O. Box 4000
Constance Lake, Ontario
P0L 1B0

Re: Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline and Update

Dear Chief Ramona Sutherland:

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 information and data gathering 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. We ask that you please let us know if you intend to participate but do not think you can meet this timeline. Further, Figure 1 provides a timeline for ongoing engagement with your community to:

- Validate Indigenous Knowledge/Indigenous Land and Resource Use inputs provided by your community (if applicable);
- Initiate conversations on effects to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests; and

· Review information on effects on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests and discuss mitigation.

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. We hope that the Indigenous Knowledge Program also helps to support your on-going efforts to document and record your oral knowledge for the benefit of your community and future generations. We look forward to finalizing the Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement and Funding Agreement with you to support this important work. For any questions you may have regarding the Indigenous Knowledge Program, please contact Bob Baxter at 1-807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca.

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

Sincerely,

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

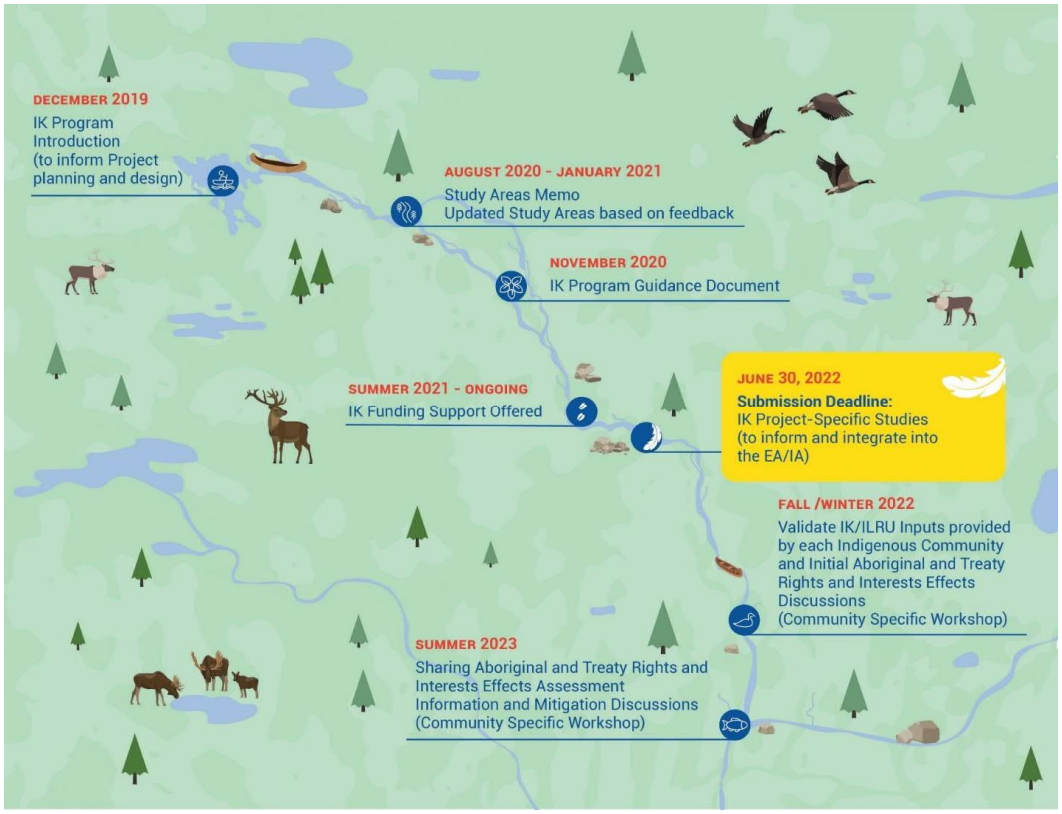
Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Encl. Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline

CC:

· Bertha Sutherland, Land Use Planning Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
· Wayne Neegan, Community Communications Liaison Officer, Constance Lake First Nation
· Monica John-George, Executive Director, Constance Lake First Nation
· Kimberly Jorgenson, Consultant, Constance Lake First Nation
· Jennifer Duncan, Consultant, Constance Lake First Nation
· Bob Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor
· Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

Figure 1: Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline



From: Nokleby, Andrea <anokleby@dillon.ca>
Sent: February 7, 2022 12:55 PM
To: chief@clfn.on.ca; Bertha Sutherland; Wayne N; Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; jduncan@fourrivers.group
Cc: Bob Baxter; Qasim Saddique; Lawrence Baxter; IronNighttraveller, Nyden
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Timeline Update

Good Afternoon Chief Sutherland,

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

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
3820 Cessna Drive Suite 510
Richmond, British Columbia, V7B 0A2
T - 604.295.7070 ext. 4247
F - 604.278.7894
M - 604.417.5332
ANokleby@dillon.ca
www.dillon.ca

From: IronNighttraveller, Nyden
Sent: March 17, 2022 11:01 AM
To: chief@clfn.on.ca
Cc: bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca; wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca; monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca; kjorgenson@fourrivers.group; jduncan@fourrivers.group; lawrence baxter; Qasim Saddique
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Community Coordinator Program
Attachments: 2022-03-17-MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program Letter to Constance Lake FN.pdf

Good Afternoon Chief Sutherland,

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 Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake 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,

Nyden IronNighttraveller

On behalf of the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Nyden Iron-Nighttraveller, B.Comm
Indigenous Engagement Specialist
D +1-587-338-2366
nyden.ironnighttraveller@aecom.com

AECOM
101-18817 Stony Plain Rd
Edmonton, AB T5S 0C2, Canada
aecom.com

Imagine it. Delivered.

LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Progressive Aboriginal RELATIONS COMMITTED

Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business

Chief Ramona Sutherland
Constance Lake First Nation
PO Box 4000, Constance Lake, ON P0L 1LB0

Date: March 17, 2022

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

Dear Chief Sutherland,

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 Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake 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. We understand that Constance Lake First Nation currently has funding from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) for Bertha Sutherland as a Community Coordinator. We would like to propose supplementing the funding already provided by NDMNRF for this position, so as to increase the hours already being worked on the Project. The choice of candidate, however, is yours to make. You know best who is the best fit for this role. Are you and Council members comfortable with Bertha Sutherland being hired in this role for the MFFN Community Access Road? If not, please let us know if we can support you by reaching out to your members to see if someone else 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 Constance Lake First Nation and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. If you have any questions or would like to setup a meeting, please contact Nyden.IronNighttraveller@aecom.com 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,

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Encl. MFFN Community Access Road Community Coordinator Job Posting

CC:

- Wayne Neegan, Community Communications Liaison Officer, Constance Lake First Nation
- Monica John-George, Executive Director, Constance Lake First Nation
- Bertha Sutherland, Community Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Kimberly Jorgenson, Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers
- Jennifer Duncan, Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers
- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Qasim Saddique, Project Director, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Nyden Iron Nighttraveller, Consultant, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

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.

From: IronNighttraveller, Nyden
Sent: March 25, 2022 1:37 PM
To: monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca; bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca
Cc: chief@clfn.on.ca; wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca; kjorgenson@fourrivers.group; jduncan@fourrivers.group
Subject: March Email Follow-up

Good day,

I hope all is well, I have left a voicemail with your office today March 25, 2022. The purpose of my call was to follow up with recent emails that have been sent regarding the MFFN Community Access Road Project, which include the following:

- E-Blast (sent March 15th)
- Bird Discussion Guide
- Spring Discussion Guide
- Community Coordinator program
- Indigenous Knowledge program

I should mention that there is a deadline for the Community Coordinator program of March 31, 2022 (if more time is required please let me know). Any feedback on the mentioned emails it would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,

Nyden Iron-Nighttraveller, B.Comm
Indigenous Engagement Specialist
D +1-587-338-2366
nyden.ironnighttraveller@aecom.com

AECOM
101-18817 Stony Plain Rd
Edmonton, AB T5S 0C2, Canada
aecom.com

Imagine it. Delivered.

LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: IronNighttraveller, Nyden <Nyden.IronNighttraveller@aecom.com>
Sent: April 1, 2022 1:45 PM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson <kjorgenson@fourrivers.group>
Cc: chief@clfn.on.ca; wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca; Jennifer Duncan <jduncan@fourrivers.group>; monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca; bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca
Subject: RE: March Email Follow-up

Hi Kimberly,

Hope all is well, just following up with your last reply. How much time would CLFN require to consider the Community Coordinator program?

Thanks,

Nyden

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: June 3, 2022 2:30 PM
To: chief@clfn.on.ca; wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca; jduncan@fourrivers.group; bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca; kjorgenson@fourrivers.group
Cc: Nokleby, Andrea
Subject: MFFN CAR Project - Indigenous Knowledge Program

Good Afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Niki Angelis and I am writing to you on behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team. I was at the meeting on April 21, 2022 and will be your contact moving forward. Feel free to reach out if you have any questions about the Project.

I am writing to follow up from the April 21, 2022 meeting where we discussed Constance Lake First Nation's potential involvement in the Indigenous Knowledge Program. At the time of the meeting you had expressed interest in sharing Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use information to Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team for the June 30 deadline. Is this still a possibility?

Please let me know if you require any additional information and I would be happy to set up a meeting or call at a time that is convenient for you. We are also working on the meeting minutes and will send them over shortly before finalizing.

I look forward to hearing back from you.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
Mobile: +1-416-606-3327
niki.angelis@aecom.com

AECOM Delivering a better world
105 Commerce Valley Drive West
Markham, Ontario L3T 7W3
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: June 22, 2022 3:29 PM
To: 'chief@clfn.on.ca'
Cc: 'bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca'; 'wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca'; 'monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca'; 'kjorgenson@fourrivers.group'; 'jduncan@fourrivers.group'
Subject: Join us at the Public Information Centre #3 for the Community Access Road
Attachments: MFFN-PIC3 Poster.pdf

Good Afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.

I'm following up on a previous e-blast and phone call I made 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 Constance Lake 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,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
Mobile: +1-416-606-3327
niki.angelis@aecom.com

AECOM Delivering a better world
105 Commerce Valley Drive West
Markham, Ontario L3T 7W3
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

From: Jennifer Duncan <jduncan@fourrivers.group>
Sent: November 9, 2021 3:11 PM
To: Ross, Kathryn
Cc: Bertha Sutherland; Wayne N; Kimberly Jorgenson
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: CLFN Draft IK agreement

Hello Kathryn,

Seeing as Sherina is now on maternity leave, I was just hoping to follow up on CLFN's draft IK agreement. If you could provide an update on the status of this agreement that would be much appreciated.

Thank you

Jennifer Duncan ᖁᓂᐳᐢ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ
Project Manager / Geomatics ᒪᑎᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪ / ᐊᑭ ᒪᓯᓗᑊᐃᕐᐃᓐ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᐢᐣ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓐ ᐃᑎᑊᐃᐧᐁᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᐣ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐ
233 Court Street South 2nd FIoor, Thunder Bay, ON, P7B 2X9
Tel: (807) 285-9400 | Cell: (807) 631-9266
Toll Free: 1-833-285-9400 | Fax: (807) 285-9444
fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᙳᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱᐧ ᐅᔑᐱᐟᐃᑲᐢ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᐦᐊᔑᓂᖏᐟᐃᑲᑌᐢ ᐊᑌᐊᐢ, ᑭᒋᓄᐦᑕᑯᐢ ᑲᐅᔑᐱᐟᐃᑲᑌᑭᐢ ᐁᑯ/ᖳ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᖏᐃᓐᐢ. ᑲᐡᐢ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑐᐢ, ᒋᐊᒉᖏᐢ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔑᐟᐊᒪᐢ ᐅᙳᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐊᐧ ᐅᔑᐱᐟᐃᑲᐢ ᑭᐢᐱᐢ ᐊᓂᐱᑌᐢ ᑲᐃᓇᐢ. ᑭᐢᐱᐢ ᐁᑭᐊᓂᐱᑌᐢ ᐅᙳᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱᐟᐃᑲᐢ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔑᐟᐊᐢ ᐃᐸᐢ ᐁᑯ ᑲᓯᐱᐟᐊᐢ ᑭᐢᐱᐢ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᐢ.

IronNighttraveller, Nyden

From:	Jennifer Duncan <jduncan@fourrivers.group>
Sent:	December 8, 2021 8:53 AM
To:	IronNighttraveller, Nyden
Cc:	Bertha Sutherland; Kimberly Jorgenson; Wayne Neegan; monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] RE: Introduction & IK Agreements - Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
Attachments:	2021-12-06-MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Data Sharing Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation.docx; 2021-12-06 - MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation_revised.docx

Hi Nyden,

Thank you for the introduction. We appreciate the revision to the agreements. As you are aware there is a health emergency in the community which is taking priority, but the team will review the attached agreements as soon as they are able to.

Meegwetch!

Jennifer Duncan ᒣᓂᐳᓴ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ

Project Manager / Geomatics ᒪᒋᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪ / ᐊᑭ ᒪᓯᓂᐢᐃᑫᐃᓐ

Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓯᐱᐢᐟ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᐯᐃᓐ ᐃᒋᐢᐃᐯᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᐢ

Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐ

233 Court Street South 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, ON, P7B 2X9

Tel: (807) 285-9400 | Cell: (807) 631-9266

Toll Free: 1-833-285-9400 | Fax: (807) 285-9444

fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᐅᐊᐣ ᐱᐊᑎᓀ ᐅᔑᐱᐃᐢᐃᓵ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᐊᓂᐢᑕᓂᐦᐃᐃᑌᐢ ᐊᑌᐊᐢ, ᐋᐢᓂᑕᓀᓵ ᑲᐅᔑᐱᐃᐢᐃᑌᐢᓵ ᐁᑯᐢᑫᒪ aᑕᒪᑌ ᐅaᑯᓂᐢᑫᓂᐢ! ᐦᐢ aaᑲᒋᑐᐢ, ᑭᐊᒥᐢᑫᐢ ᐢᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᓂᐊᒪᐢ ᐅᐅᐊᐣ ᐱᐊᑎᓀ ᐅᔑᐱᐃᐢᐃᓵ ᑭᐢᑎᐢ ᐊᓂᓀᐱᐢ ᑲᒪᓂᐢ ᐊᑫᓇᐢ. ᑭᐢᑎᐢ ᐁᑭᐊᓀᐱᐢ ᐅᐅᐊᐣ ᐅᔑᐱᐃᐢᐃᓵᐢ, ᐱᑭᐅᓂᓂᐊᑭᓵ ᐃᐊᐢ ᐁᑯ ᑲᐢᐱᐊᑭᓵ ᑭᐢᑎᐢ ᑭᐢᐱᓇᒪᐢ.

From: Kimberly Jorgenson <kjorgenson@fourrivers.group>
Sent: March 28, 2022 9:44 AM
To: IronNighttraveller, Nyden <Nyden.IronNighttraveller@aecom.com>
Cc: chief@clfn.on.ca; wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca; Jennifer Duncan <jduncan@fourrivers.group>; monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca; bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: March Email Follow-up

Hi Nyden,

CLFN requires additional time to discuss and consider participating in the program, your ongoing patience is appreciated,

Kim

Kimberly Jorgenson ᑭᒪᓱᓕᒃ ᔮᓐᖓᓕᒃ
Environmental Services Coordinator ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓵ ᐱᒍᐃᒋᕐᖃᐃᓐᓇᓵ ᑲᓇᓀᑦᑐᒃ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᓵᒃ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓵ ᐃᒋᑦᐃᐁᐃᓵ ᐊᓄᑭᓀᑲᓀᒃ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔨᑭᐃᓀᓵ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓵ
233 Court Street South 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, ON, P7B 2X9
Tel: (807) 285-9400 | Cell: (807) 631-5610
Toll Free: 1-833-285-9400 | Fax: (807) 285-9444
E: kjorgenson@fourrivers.group | fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱd ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓵ ᑲᒪᓀᒋᐊᑦᒥᓂᖏᐃᑲᑌᖏ ᐊᒐᐊᓵ, ᑭᒋᓂᓵᑕᑯᓵ ᑲᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᑌᖏᓵ ᐁd/ᖳᒪ ᓇᑕᒪ�existing ᐅᓇᓀᑯᓂᐁᓵ. ᑲᑦᖏ ᓇᓀᑦᑐᒃ, ᒋᐊᒋᖃᓵ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔨᖏᐊᒪᓵ ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱd ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓵ ᑭᖓᐱᓵ ᓱᐊᓂᐱᑌᖏ ᑲᑲᐃᓵ ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓵ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔨᖏᐊᓵ ᐃᐊᖏ ᐁd ᑲᓪᐱᖏᐊᓵ ᑭᖓᐱᓵ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓵ.

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: Kimberly Jorgenson <kjorgenson@fourrivers.group>
Date: Wed., Apr. 6, 2022, 1:50 p.m.
Subject: RE: March Email Follow-up
To: IronNighttraveller, Nyden <Nyden.IronNighttraveller@aecom.com>
Cc: chief@clfn.on.ca <chief@clfn.on.ca>, wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca <wayne.neegan@clfn.on.ca>, Jennifer Duncan <jduncan@fourrivers.group>, monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca <monica.john-george@clfn.on.ca>, bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca <bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca>, Andrea Nokleby <anokleby@dillon.ca>

Hi Nyden,

In discussion with Bertha Sutherland of CLFN, we would like to arrange a technical meeting with the MFCAR team to learn more about the program and how it could align with current Environmental Assessment awareness and outreach in the community on the road EAs. We would also like to discuss the current IK program, the status of the draft IK data sharing agreement and to understand how the Community Coordinator program is aligned with the IK program.

Are you and your team available to meet the afternoon of Thursday, April 21st? Please let us know and we will confirm who is available/appropriate to include at such a meeting. Thanks,

Kim

B4.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Constance Lake First Nation – Overview of Community Coordinator and Indigenous Knowledge Programs

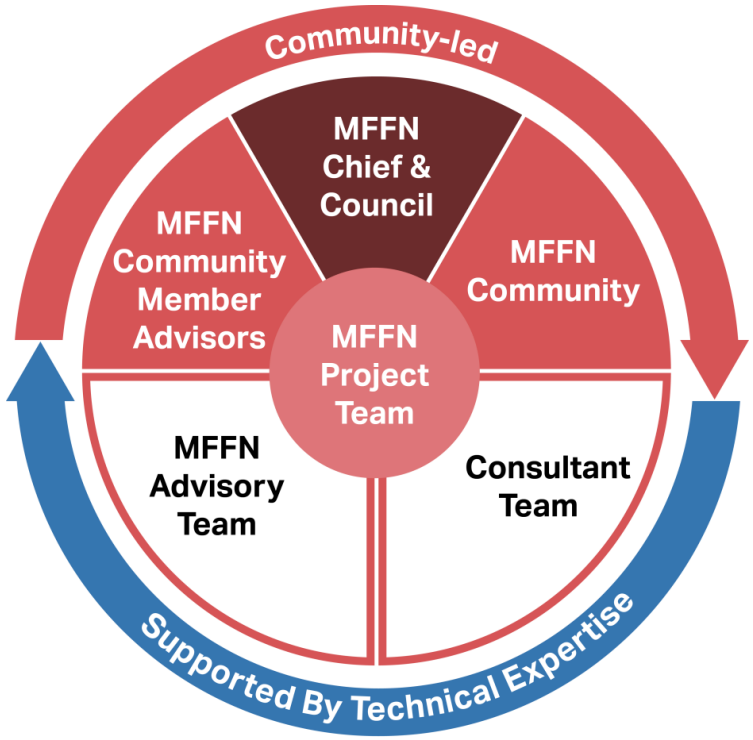
April 21, 2022

Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions—Lawrence Baxter
- Project Overview
  - Update on the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment
  - Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment Schedule
- Community Coordinator Program
- Indigenous Knowledge Program / Indigenous Land and Resource Use / Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
- Engagement Opportunities
- Next Steps

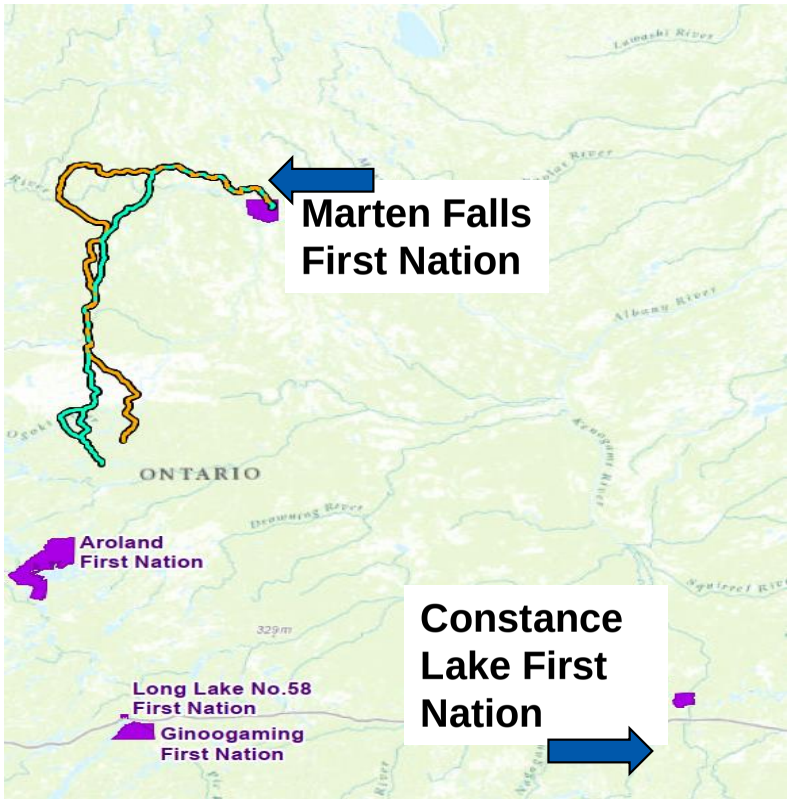
Project Team Introductions

- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor
- Bob Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor
- Qasim Saddique, Project Director
- Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor
- Christine Cinnamon, Consultant
- Avril Fisken, Consultant
- Andrea Nokleby, Consultant
- Niki Angelis, Consultant



Project Refresher

- Proposed All Season Community Access Road to connect to the provincial highway network through the Painter Lake Road System
- Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is the Proponent—or owner of the Project—for the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment
- The Community Access Road Project does not include a road to the Ring of Fire. It is also a separate project from the Northern Road Link Project.



What has been going on

ToR Approved with Amendments

2017 → **2019** → **2019/2020** → **2020/2021**

The provincial government announced funding available for a provincial environmental assessment

Provincial Planning Phase (Terms of Reference)

Federal Planning Phase (Project Description)

Federal Assessment Phase (Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines and Federal Notice of Impact Assessment Commencement issued)

- Engagement with Indigenous communities & collection of Indigenous Knowledge
- Field and other scientific studies

What is next

Fall 2021 – Winter 2022	Spring – Summer 2022	Fall – Winter 2022	Spring – Summer 2023	Fall 2023 – Winter 2024	Summer 2024*	Spring 2025*
• **Milestone:** Notice of Commencement of the Environmental Assessment (EA) issued October 21, 2021	• **Milestone:** - Effects Assessment Methodology Consultation / Engagement - CC Program to begin (ongoing until Summer 2024)	• **Milestone:** First IC Workshop (Validate IK, Initial ATRI Effects)	• **Milestone:** Second IC Workshop (ATRI Effects Assessment)	• **Milestone:** Preferred Route Determination	• **Milestone:** Draft EA / IS Published for Comment	• **Milestone:** Final EA / IS Submitted to IAAC / MECP

Ongoing Field Programs *(programs began in 2019)*

June 31, 2022: Deadline for Indigenous Knowledge input from Indigenous communities

Community Coordinator Program

**Timing (Tentative)*

Community Coordinator (CC) Program

- To support federal Impact Assessment and provincial environmental assessment processes, we are looking to hire Community Coordinators. We want to work closely with you to help involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.
- The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. They do not speak on behalf of the community.

CC Program Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside of your community as per your local practices / protocols and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage your community;
- Keep informed on Community Access Road Project activities and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- 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.
- Identification of a Community Coordinator is not an indication that your community supports the MFFN CAR Project

Payment, Timesheets and Reporting

- Community Coordinators will be paid **Bi-Weekly**
  - **Rotation:** 16 hours per week
  - **Wage:** $25.00 per hour
  - **Position Duration:** Expected April 2022 – June 2025 (38 months)
- Timesheets will document hours and be submitted bi-weekly aligned with the pay schedule.
- Reporting will be conducted bi-weekly and will include daily activities and project milestones

CC Program Timeline

- Aiming to have Coordinators in place by start of May
- On-boarding session will start after hires in place, then on-going meetings to ensure Coordinators are up-to-date on Project direction and progress
- Quarterly update meetings amongst the Community Coordinators with subject matter experts in attendance, as required (virtual for now, then move to in-person)
- Bi-weekly one-on-one sessions with community's point of contact on MFFN Project Team

Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land & Resource Use

Purpose:

- 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.

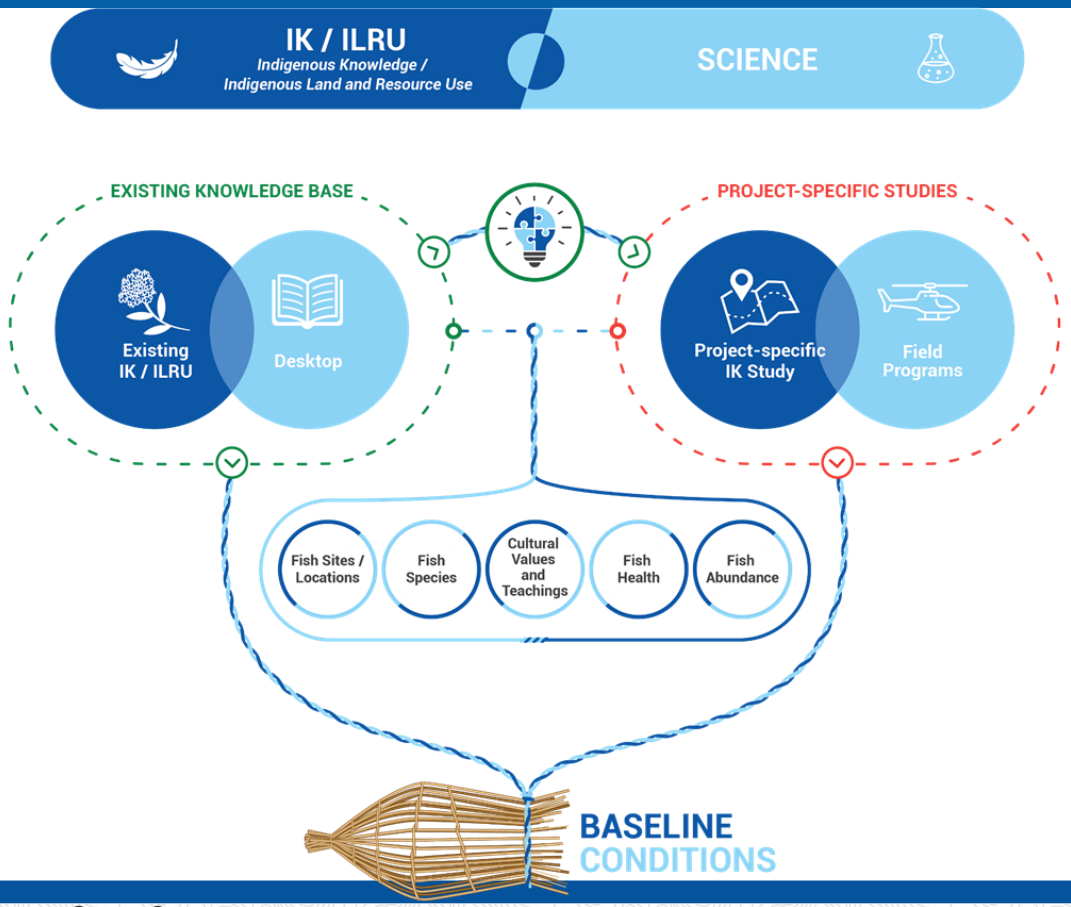
Two key ways to gather and share information:

1. Sharing existing IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (ILRU) information previously collected by communities)
2. Completing Project-specific IK and ILRU Studies

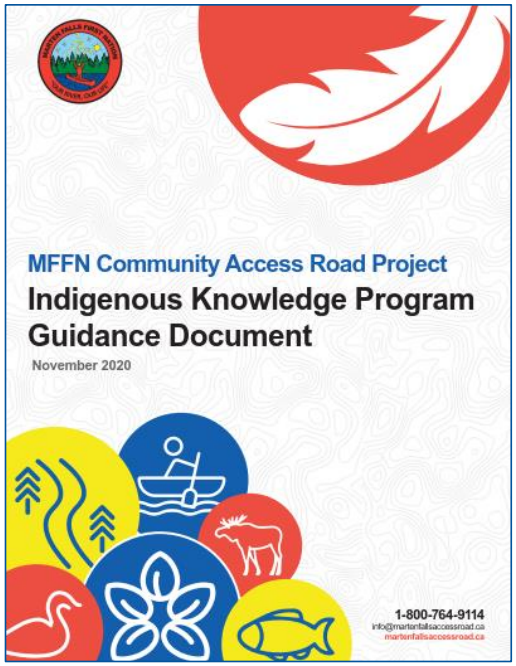
The Importance of Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land & Resource Use

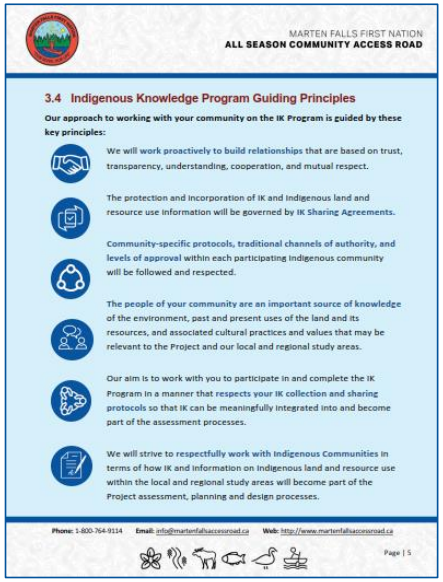
To create a holistic assessment process, IK/ILRU is needed to:

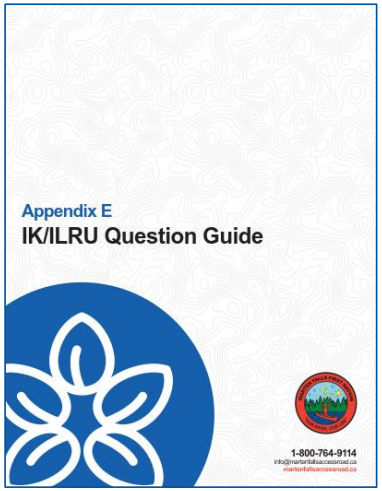
- Better understand the existing environmental conditions
- Inform field programs
- Help to identify understand Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
- Identify potential areas or sites that we may need to avoid
- Help predict potential Project effects
- Find ways to avoid or minimize potential Project impacts
- Identify and develop monitoring programs


IK / ILRU
Indigenous Knowledge /
Indigenous Land and Resource Use
SCIENCE
EXISTING KNOWLEDGE BASE
Existing IK / ILRU
Desktop
PROJECT-SPECIFIC STUDIES
Project-specific IK Study
Field Programs
Fish Sites / Locations
Fish Species
Cultural Values and Teachings
Fish Health
Fish Abundance
BASELINE CONDITIONS

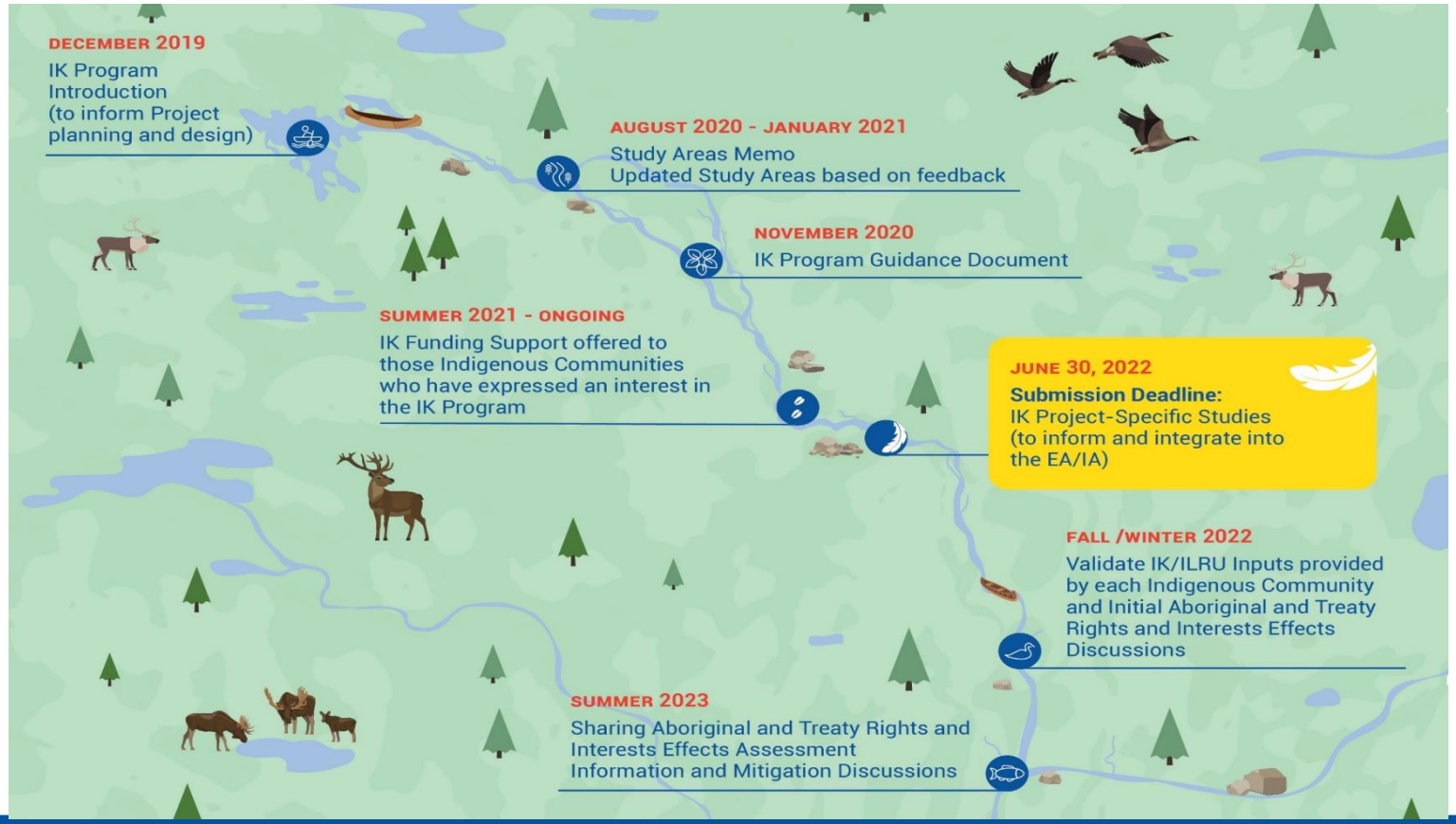
IK Guidance Document







IK Program & ATRI Timeline



IK Sharing Agreement & Funding Agreement

SCHEDULE "B"

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT
Marten Falls First Nation
Community Access Road
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

dated the ____ day of , 2021

Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

Examples of What We Will Consult and Engage on During the Environmental Assessment

What are your cultural protocols and how would you like to be informed / consulted and engaged?

What do you think about the planned approach to the field studies?

What do you think about the results of the field studies?

Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights we should consider?

What are you concerned about?

What do we need to think about when planning the road?

Upcoming Consultation and Engagement Opportunities

- On-boarding of Community Coordinators (Spring 2022)
- E-Blasts, Valued Component Videos, Field Notices, Discussion Guides (on-going)
- Meetings with Indigenous Communities (on-going)
- Continue to engage communities regarding interest in participating in the Indigenous Knowledge Program (now until July 2022)
- Open House #1 – Project Refresher and start of Environmental Assessment (June 2022)
- Open House #2 – Effects Assessment Methods (Fall 2022)

Next Steps

- Hire a Constance Lake First Nation Community Coordinator
- Sign Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement
- Plan for additional meetings with Constance Lake First Nation Chief & Council and / or a broader community meeting

Questions?

Visit our website: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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 or in person (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 41 months. If you would like to learn more, contact: Jennifer Bruin or James Meyer at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114.

SCHEDULE "B"

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT
Marten Falls First Nation
Community Access Road
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

dated the ____ day of , 2021

As part of the environmental/impact assessment and design of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project, (the "Project"), Constance Lake First Nation hereby agrees to provide Confidential Information pertaining to traditional land use and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Confidential Information may include:

1. Indigenous Knowledge/Traditional Knowledge: encompasses but not limited to traditional spirituality, beliefs, values, practices, knowledge, customs, language, oral history, stories, art forms, laws, land-based activities, land use, innovations, experiences, expressions and everyday life-skills. It includes knowledge held by individuals, groups of individuals, families or the collective as a whole. It is handed down from one generation to another. It is fundamental to the identity of Indigenous Peoples is closely linked to the environment and is holistic in nature. It is a cumulative body of knowledge, understandings, observations, experiences, beliefs about the environment, and about the relationship of living beings with one another and the environment, handed down through generations and is the traditional way of life of Indigenous Peoples.

2. Contemporary knowledge/land use for traditional purposes: recent and current knowledge of land use by community members, including but not limited to areas used for hunting, trapping, fishing, plant gathering, travelling, camping, ceremonies, and sacred locations, including cultural modified trees.

3. Data: physical and digital copies of information including, but not limited to: geospatial data (shapefiles, geodatabases, mapping projects, GPS files, raster images (satellite and aerial), LiDar, any other forms of geospatial data including CSV, Excel, text and KML files); data related to Indigenous Knowledge (audio, video, pictures, interview transcripts, etc.); digital copies of scanned maps, digital copies of interview material (questionnaires, surveys, notes, stories, legends, etc.); and, any other relevant physical or digital copies of documents containing relevant and important information. Geospatial data: includes data that is linked to a location. For example, geospatial data can include GPS points or values drawn on a map. Geospatial data typically is used with a Geographic Information System (GIS).

For greater certainty, Confidential Information shall also include other information which, given the circumstances surrounding its disclosure and the context of the subject matter of discussions, would be considered confidential. Constance Lake First Nation will identify such Confidential Information prior to sharing.

The Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is provided to the Community Access Road Project Team (also referred to as the MFFN CAR Project Team) and AECOM (the "Recipients"), to better understand how Constance Lake First Nation lands and resources may be affected by the Project. The Confidential Information can only be used for the Project (e.g. informing the Environmental and Impact Assessments and Design). The Confidential Information may be used to

better understand how Constance Lake First Nation community members are using the lands and resources and to consider adjustments such as to routing and to also potentially develop mitigation measures that may reduce the effect of the Project on the land and resources identified.

The MFFN CAR Project Team has commenced with an Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program for the Project that involves:

- 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 Recipients; and
- Completing a Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and resource Use Study to collect relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project.

Information shared (i.e., reporting, mapping, spatial data, etc.) through the IK Program will be governed by the provisions of this Agreement.

The Recipients of the Confidential Information will not use this Confidential Information for other purposes, such as informing other projects, government initiatives or for research purposes beyond those associated with the Project. The Recipients agree to protect and hold the Confidential Information in strict confidence. The Recipients maintain the right to disclose the Confidential Information as necessary to their employees and team members who will also be bound by the terms of this Agreement.

Data Access: Data will be physically and digitally transferred from Constance Lake First Nation to the recipient and will be accessible to the recipient(s) in any form. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Confidential Information will not be shared by the Recipient with other proponents, government agencies, other communities, or external researchers without express written consent of Constance Lake First Nation. The Recipients acknowledge and agree that the Confidential Information is the property of Constance Lake First Nation and nothing in this agreement transfers any ownership interest to the Recipients. All information provided shall remain under the control of Constance Lake First Nation. Except to the extent required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), the retention period for data storage is up to the discretion of Constance Lake First Nation and can be a fixed term as specified below or unless an extension is requested by the Recipients and approved by Constance Lake First Nation:

Retention Period: *January 1, 2021* to *December 31, 2024*

On termination of this Agreement or on written notice by Constance Lake First Nation, the Recipients shall as directed by Constance Lake First Nation to either: promptly destroy or return to Constance Lake First Nation all Confidential Information and all copies thereof, with the exception of those copies required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), provided only one copy is retained and is stored with Recipient's legal counsel. Each party shall send correspondence to the other confirming the termination of this agreement and that data has been returned in full by the Recipients and received by Constance Lake First Nation.

The Recipients shall take all prudent measures to ensure that the Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is kept confidential. Data security measures and protocols will be documented and agreed upon by both parties and implemented to maintain the security of the Confidential Information while in the custody of the Recipients. Data shall be protected against such risks as unauthorized access, collection, use, disclosure or disposal.

SCHEDULE "B"

Agreed to on behalf of Constance Lake First Nation:

Chief Ramona Sutherland (Authorized representative)	Date

Agreed to on behalf of the Recipients:

(Authorized representative)	Date

Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

(Hereinafter called the "Constance Lake First Nation"),

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team
(Hereinafter called the "Project Team")

OF THE SECOND PART

- AND -

Dillon Consulting Limited
(Hereinafter referred to as "Dillon")

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

AND WHEREAS 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.

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "Assessments") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits.

AND WHEREAS the "Project Team" comprised of the following positions: Project Director, Community Consultation Coordinator / Advisor and Community EA Technical Advisor, MFFN CAR Community Member Advisors, and MFFN CAR Project Consultants led by AECOM and includes Dillon Consulting Limited.

AND WHEREAS as part of the Assessment the Project Team would like to engage the Constance Lake First Nation for the Indigenous Knowledge Program (the "IK") and to complete a Project-Specific IK Study (the "IK Study")

AND WHEREAS the Constance Lake First Nation has agreed to participate in the IK program and produce an IK Study specific to the Project area and community.

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained Dillon for the sole purpose of the administration of the receipt of the IK Study and payment of the funding for the IK Study to the Constance Lake First

Nation as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that the Project Team, Constance Lake First Nation and Dillon (the "Parties") hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 Services by Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation will complete and provide to the Project Team, an IK Study Report, covering the geographic area identified in Schedule A, with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided in the performance of an IK Study on projects of a similar nature.

1.2 The Constance Lake First Nation shall complete the IK Study Report in accordance with the provisions as set out in the *MFFN Community Access Road Project - Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document,* dated November 2020, a copy of which is attached as Schedule B.

ARTICLE II: Project Team Responsibilities

2.1 Information. The Project Team shall provide to the Constance Lake First Nation, in a timely manner, relevant information required to complete the IK Study.

ARTICLE III: CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Deliverables. The Constance Lake First Nation shall provide the following reports, upon the timelines set out:

- *Preliminary Data (GIS)/Draft Report,/Information by no later than May 15, 2022*
- *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files, by no later than June 30, 2022*

ARTICLE IV: Compensation

4.1 Compensation. The Project Team agrees to compensate Constance Lake First Nation for the IK Report, in the amount of $30,000, inclusive of all applicable taxes (the "IK Payment").

4.2 Schedule of Payments. Upon execution of this Agreement by all parties, the Project Team shall direct Dillon to pay the Constance Lake First Nation the IK Payment based upon the following schedule:

- *An initial payment of $10,000 within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties,*
- *A second payment of $10,000 within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Preliminary Data (GIS)/Draft Report,*
- *A final payment of $10,000 within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS file.*

Notwithstanding article 7.7, the Constance Lake First Nation here by directs Dillon to make the three individual IK Payments, payable to _____ and to deliver the payments to _____, and this shall be Dillon's good and valid authority to do so.

ARTICLE V: CONFIDENTIALITY, USE AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Confidentiality. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation have previously executed an Indigenous Knowledge Information Sharing Agreement (the "IK Agreement"). The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation Parties agree that all matters relating to the confidentiality, use and disclosure of the IK Report shall be governed by the IK Agreement. In the event of any conflict between terms of the IK Agreement and this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the IK Agreement shall govern.

ARTICLE VI: CONFIRMATION

6.1 Confirmation. The Constance Lake First Nation confirms that it will complete the *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files* with due care, attention, and diligence.

ARTICLE VII: OTHER

7.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

7.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

7.3 Acknowledge and Confirmation of Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation confirm and agree that Dillon's only obligations under this Agreement is the payment of the IK Payment upon the terms and conditions set out in Article 4.2. The Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation acknowledge and agree that Dillon shall have no other obligations or requirements, of any kind or nature whatsoever, with respect to this Agreement or the IK Study. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation agree and acknowledge that Dillon makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness of the IK Report nor any obligations or requirements regarding the timeliness of the draft or final IK Report to the Constance Lake First Nation or the Project Team.

7.4 Independent Professional Services Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation is an independent professional services provider in performing services under this agreement, and accordingly it is further acknowledged that the Constance Lake First Nation is an independent contractor.

7.5 Assignment. Neither party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other party.

7.6 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

7.7 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications required or permitted to be given hereunder must be in writing and must be delivered via email, or mailed by first class mail, to the parties and at the addresses set forth, in the event of a notice being sent by first class mail the notice shall be deemed to be received by the addressee on the fifth business day after the mail is postmarked:

- MFFN Project Team, Qasim Saddique, Project Director (qsaddique@suslop.com)
- Constance Lake First Nation, insert address and contact person or title
- Dillon, Andrea Nokleby, Partner (anokleby@dillon.ca)

7.8 Inurement. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or management of any Party.

7.9 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts,

each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement all as of the day and year first above written.

Constance Lake First Nation

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.		I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.		I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Dillon Consulting Limited

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind Dillon Consulting Limited		I/We have authority to bind the Dillon Consulting Limited.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

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.

AECOM shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. AECOM accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

AECOM agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but AECOM makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, any estimates or opinions regarding probable construction costs or construction schedule provided by AECOM represent AECOM's professional judgement in light of its experience and the knowledge and information available to it at the time of preparation. Since AECOM has no control over market or economic conditions, prices for construction labour, equipment or materials or bidding procedures, AECOM, its directors, officers and employees are not able to, nor do they, make any representations, warranties or guarantees whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to such estimates or opinions, or their variance from actual construction costs or schedules, and accept no responsibility for any loss or damage arising therefrom or in any way related thereto. Persons relying on such estimates or opinions do so at their own risk.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by AECOM and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information ("improper use of the Report"), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of AECOM to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.

AECOM: 2015-04-13
© 2009-2015 AECOM Canada Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

DRAFT

Disclaimer: Dillon Consulting Limited

This report was prepared by Dillon Consulting Limited ("Dillon") for the sole benefit of our Client. The material in it reflects Dillon's best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Dillon accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

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).*

DRAFT

- 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

DRAFT

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

DRAFT

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.

DRAFT

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;

DRAFT

- 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.

DRAFT

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)	✓	✓	✓

DRAFT

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)	✓		

DRAFT

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	✓	✓	✓

DRAFT

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:

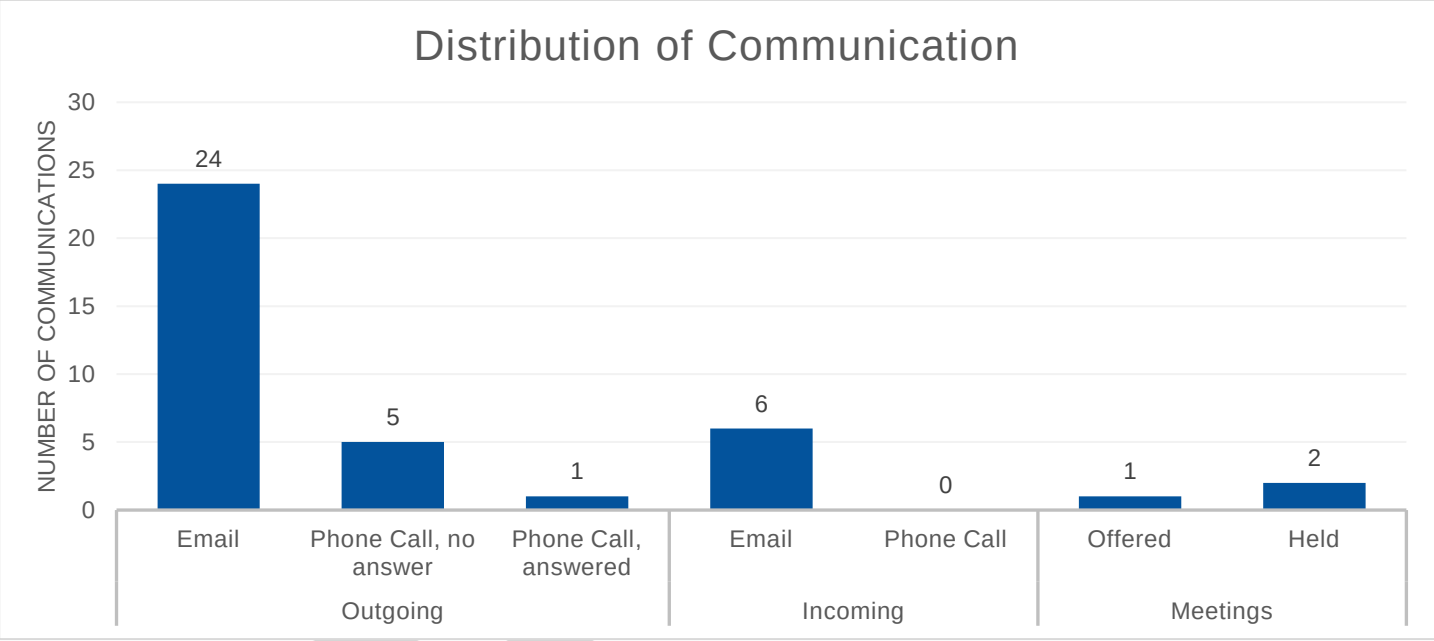
The **Level of Engagement Effort and Response** bar graph reflects the efforts taken by the MFFN CAR Project Team to engage Indigenous communities and the level of response received. Communications channels considered include **email correspondence** (outgoing & incoming), **phone correspondence** (outgoing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

DRAFT

3.1.4 Constance Lake First Nation

Community Profile	
Location:	PO Box 4000, Constance Lake, ON P0L 1B0
Tribal Council:	Matawa First Nations Management
Treaty:	9
Project Team Lead:	Niki Angelis



Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Date of Last Outgoing Communication from MFFN CAR Project Team or Consultant (Email or Phone)	*May 25, 2023 (Email)*
Date of Last Incoming Communication from Community (Email or Phone)	*May 25, 2023 (Email)*
Participating in IK Program:	*Status of IK Sharing Agreement: Offered*
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: Offered
	IK information provided: No
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 29, 2022	Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Notice distributed via email.
Jul 29, 2022	Phone call and email made to request participation in Engagement Questionnaire.
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 29, 2022	September 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Oct 26, 2022	Email to follow up on the IK Program.
Nov 02, 2022	October 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Nov 10, 2022	Webinar Series notice distributed via email.
Nov 22, 2022	Notice for PIC #4 distributed via email.
Nov 25, 2022	Follow up phone call and email to discuss Project updates.
Nov 25, 2022	November 2022 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
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 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 10, 2023	Reminder for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Webinar distributed via email.
Jan 12, 2023	Thank you email distributed to registrants for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Webinar.
Jan 13, 2023	Constance Lake First Nation confirmed receipt of the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Reports.
Jan 13, 2023	Email follow-up to Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report.
Jan 13, 2023	Invitation to ATRI Forum was distributed.
Jan 17, 2023	Reminder for the Vegetation and Physiography Webinar distributed via email.
Jan 25, 2023	Reminder for the ATRI Forum distributed via email.
Jan 27, 2023	Follow-up to furbearer winter tracking field program notice distributed via email.
Jan 30, 2023	January 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Jan 31, 2023	Constance Lake First Nation confirmed that the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Reports were reviewed and no comments / edits were made.
Jan 31, 2023	The MFFN CAR Project Team noted the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Reports will be finalized.
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 15, 2023	Follow-up on ungulate aerial survey notice distributed via email.
Feb 17, 2023	Community Coordinator funding agreement sent to Constance Lake First Nation.
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 21, 2023	Reminder for the Birds Webinar distributed via email.

Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During the Reporting Period	
Date	**Consultation and Engagement Activity**
Mar 22, 2023	Sent an email regarding the IK Program timeline. An update letter was attached with more information.
Mar 28, 2023	Reminder for the Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats Webinar distributed via email.
Apr 03, 2023	Request received for meeting regarding the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports.
Apr 04, 2023	March 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
Apr 21, 2023	Spring 2023 Field Notice distributed via email.
Apr 21, 2023	Virtual meeting to discuss the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports.
Apr 28, 2023	April 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
May 25, 2023	Meeting minutes distributed for April 21, 2023 meeting on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports.

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action - Constance Lake First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
Consultation Methods, Mitigation, Compensation, Accommodation	Funding ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation asked if there was flexibility with the Community Coordinator funding model.	■ Virtual	Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team committed to working with Constance Lake First Nation to determine a suitable funding method for the Community Coordinator Program. ■ On August 5, 2022 the MFFN CAR Project Team advised Constance Lake First Nation that an alternative funding agreement for the Community Coordinator Program was being finalized. The formalized funding agreement will be provided once approved. ■ On February 17, 2023 the MFFN CAR Project Team provided the Community Coordinator Funding Agreement to Constance Lake First Nation for their review and consideration. ■ On May 3, 2023 Constance Lake First Nation advised that they are interested in the Community Coordinator Program, however they were having issues finding candidates to fill the roll but that they would be in touch once resources were available. ■ On May 25, 2023, MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake First Nation to follow-up on a May 3, 2023 phone call and whether there were any updates regarding the Community Coordinator position and offered a follow up call or meeting to discuss. Action:	■ The Record of Consultation and Engagement of 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 - Constance Lake First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
			• Follow up with Constance Lake First Nation regarding progress on recruitment for joining the Community Coordinator Program.	
Groundwater (Quality and Quantity), Surface Water (Quality and Quantity)	Watershed ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed concern for their watersheds.	■ Virtual	Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that they are studying watersheds as part of the EA / IA processes. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will work with Constance Lake First Nation to help identify any specific areas of concern related to watersheds.	■ As part of the alternative selection, effects to Natural Environment (including watersheds) will be taken into consideration in the EA / IS.
Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use	IKSA ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed support for the IK Program and interest in submitting existing and archival data as well as reviewing the IK Sharing Agreement.	■ Virtual	Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged that they will continue to work with Constance Lake First Nation and support them in their efforts to gather and share IK. ■ On August 4, 2022, Constance Lake First Nation advised the MFFN CAR Project Team that the IK Data Sharing Agreement and IK Program Funding Agreement was still pending Leadership support. ■ The MFFN Project Consultant has continued outreach to Constance Lake First Nation regarding the opportunity to join the IK Program. The last outreach was on November 25, 2022. ■ On April 21, 2023 Constance Lake First Nation Land and Resource Staff confirmed that the IK Sharing Agreement was being reviewed by Chief and Council who had some outstanding comments. They advised that they would be in touch upon completion of their review. ■ On May 3, 2023 the MFFN Project Consultant followed up on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement. Constance Lake First Nation advised that the document was still with Chief and Council for review. Action: ■ Continue to support Constance Lake First Nation in joining the IK Program.	■ Information provided by Indigenous communities will be considered in making Project decisions; how this information informed decisions will also be included in the EA / IS.

Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action - Constance Lake First Nation				
Topic / Issue Raised	**Specific Issue / Comment Raised**	**Communication Channel**	**Response / Action**	**Addressed in the EA / IS**
Wildlife	Spawning Grounds ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation asked if there was a proposal to relocate the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project.	• Virtual	Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that relocating the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project was not yet determined. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will work with Constance Lake First Nation to help identify the spawning areas they were referring to at the meeting.	■ Once specific information is received by the Project regarding spawning areas, it will be considered in the EA / IA.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
July 14, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the July E-Blast to Constance Lake 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.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
July 29, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program Notice to Constance Lake 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.
July 29, 2022	Phone		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned Constance Lake First Nation requesting participation in the Engagement Questionnaire to understand the topics of most interest to Constance Lake First Nation (e.g., valued components) and gather input on the best ways to keep the community informed on Project updates and activities. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant left a voicemail message and advised they would send an email with information on the questionnaire.
July 29, 2022	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a follow-up email to Constance Lake First Nation requesting participation in the Engagement Questionnaire to understand the topics of most interest to Constance Lake First Nation (e.g., valued components) and gather input on the best ways to keep the community informed on Project updates and activities. A link to the questionnaire form was provided with a request for completion by August 12, 2022.
August 04, 2022	Email	x		■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Cynthia Mattinas (Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team received comments and edits provided by Constance Lake First Nation to the April 21, 2022 meeting summary. Constance Lake First Nation advised that the IK Data Sharing Agreement and IK Program Funding Agreement are still pending leadership support. Constance Lake First Nation followed up on the status of an alternative funding agreement for the Community Coordinator Program.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
August 05, 2022	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Cynthia Mattinas (Councillor) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided Constance Lake First Nation the finalized meeting summary of the April 21, 2022 meeting. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also advised that she would provide details of the alternative funding agreement to Constance Lake First Nation once it was approved.
August 16, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ 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 Constance Lake 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 19, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the August E-Blast to Constance Lake 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 - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
September 16, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a field programs update to Constance Lake 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 23, 2022	Phone		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant left a message for the Constance Lake First Nation representative to complete the Engagement Questionnaire and follow up on the status on the Constance Lake First Nation's re-opening status for public gatherings that were put on hold due to COVID-19.
September 23, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed to follow up on the Engagement Questionnaire and on an outstanding update related to Constance Lake First Nation public gathering restrictions due to COVID-19.
September 29, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the September E-Blast to Constance Lake 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

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)		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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed to follow up on the IK Program. The IK Funding Agreement Template and IK Sharing Agreement were attached to the email.
November 02, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the October E-Blast to Constance Lake 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

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
						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.
November 10, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent a notice to Constance Lake 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 22, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed an invitation for PIC #4 to Constance Lake Fist 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.
November 25, 2022	Phone		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant left a message for Constance Lake First Nation to provide an update on upcoming engagement opportunities related to the Project including the upcoming PIC#4, the new webinar series and the upcoming ATRI workshops in early 2023.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
November 25, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to provide an update on upcoming engagement opportunities related to the Project including the upcoming PIC #4, the new webinar series and the upcoming ATRI workshops in early 2023.
November 25, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the November E-Blast to Constance Lake 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.
December 01, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice to Constance Lake 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.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
December 06, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the draft Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report to Constance Lake 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. Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for PIC #4 to Constance Lake 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.
December 14, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake 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.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
December 20, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the December E-Blast to Constance Lake 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.
December 20, 2022	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communications Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ 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 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Webinar to Constance Lake 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 12, 2023	Email		x	■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES))	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ 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 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. 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 Vegetation and Physiography was noted, along with a link to register.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
January 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report prepared for their review and welcomed edits or comments by January 31, 2023.
January 13, 2023	Email	x		■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation which confirmed receipt of the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report and noted that any comments on the reports would be provided by January 2023. A new contact to be included in correspondence was also shared.
January 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to thank them for confirming receipt of Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report link and to confirm that Stephen Peltonen will be added to all future correspondence.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
January 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ 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 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Vegetation & Physiography Webinar to Constance Lake 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 25, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent a reminder for the ATRI Forum being held in Thunder Bay on February 8 and 9, 2023, and provided an invitation with information on participant funding, the Forum and how to RSVP.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
January 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ 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 30, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the January E-Blast to Constance Lake 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.
January 31, 2023	Email	x		■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received and email from Constance Lake First Nation that they reviewed the Interim RoC and Milestone #1 Progress Report and had no comments or edits.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)		
January 31, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged the email from Constance Lake First Nation indicating they had no comments and advised that the Interim RoCE and Milestone #1 Progress Report would be finalized for Constance Lake First Nation's sections.
February 01, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent a reminder about the 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 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.
February 03, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team distributed the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports to Constance Lake 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

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)		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 15, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ 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 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Michelle Frost (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation a copy of the Community Coordinator Funding Agreement for milestone based payments directly to the community for their review and consideration.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Cynthia Mattinas (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)		
February 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Socio-Economic Studies Part I Webinar to Constance Lake 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 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Community Communication Liaison Officer) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the February E-Blast to Constance Lake 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.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
March 09, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Webinar to Constance Lake 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 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Birds Webinar to Constance Lake 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 - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
March 22, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant distributed an IK Program Timeline and Update letter to Constance Lake 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).
March 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats Webinar to Constance Lake 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 29, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on the Archaeology Report deadline for feedback on March 31 with the offer to extend the review period if more time is required. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up on the Community Coordinator funding agreement that was sent on February 17, 2023 and provided an update on the IK Program scheduling and reporting update, in addition to asking the community to contact the team if they have any questions about the IK Program.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator) ■ Cynthia Mattinas ■ Michelle Frost		
March 29, 2023	Phone		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on the Archaeology reports. The contact was not in the office and no message was left.
March 31, 2023	Email		x	■ Cynthia Mattinas	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant responded to Constance Lake First Nation to offer scheduling a phone call to discuss the Archaeology Reports, per Constance Lake First Nation's request.
March 31, 2023	Email	x		■ Cynthia Mattinas	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation requesting an explanation of the Archaeology Reports.
April 03, 2023	Email	x		■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received a request from Constance Lake First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation and Long Lake #58 First Nation's land and resource teams for a technical information session on April 21, 2023 with the MFFN CAR Project Team to discuss the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports. A virtual meeting with a presentation followed by an informal discussion was requested.
April 03, 2023	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed receipt of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage meeting request on behalf of Constance Lake First Nation, Long Lake #58 First Nation and Ginoogaming First Nation and that they would confirm the date and time as soon as possible.
April 04, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the March E-Blast to Constance Lake 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

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)		Heritage Program. A link was provided for past webinar recordings as well as a link to register for the ATRI webinar.
April 04, 2023	Email		x	■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to confirm that the MFFN CAR Archaeology and Cultural Heritage team was available for a technical information meeting with Constance Lake First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation and Long Lake #58 First Nation on April 21, 2023 between 1:30 and 3:30 pm. The meeting would include a presentation on the archaeology report followed by an informal discussion.
April 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kimberly Jorgensen which confirmed the change in time for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage meeting, and noted that the calendar invitation would be updated.
April 17, 2023	Email	x		■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Kimberly Jorgenson, requesting that the technical information session on archaeology set for Friday April 21, 2023 be reschedule to 2:30 to 4:30.
April 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant thanked those who attended the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage meeting on April 21, 2023 and provided a copy of the presentation along with the local study area map for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program and the Route Alternatives map to all invited. It was noted that meeting minutes would also be distributed shortly for review.
April 21, 2023	Videoconference			■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team and Land and Resource staff presented to Long Lake #58, Constance Lake and Ginoogaming First Nations to discuss the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment reports. Followed by the presentation was a question and answer period. Questions and comments from attendees were focused on local study area maps,

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
						opportunities for capacity building and training for upcoming Archaeology and Cultural Heritage work. A more detailed record of the questions and actions which arose could be viewed in the meeting minutes.
April 21, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Spring 2023 Field Notice to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the April E-Blast to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services 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 Constance Lake 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 advised that the MFFN CAR Project Team will continue

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
				■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)		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 Constance Lake First Nation has.
May 03, 2023	Phone		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant called Constance Lake First Nation to discuss community gatherings (following COVID-19 closures), the Community Coordinator Program and the IK Program. Constance Lake First Nation confirmed that the community is open to having in-person meetings again. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant followed up about the Community Coordinator position and if they had any questions about the program or funding. Constance Lake First Nation advised that they were interested in the program but finding it difficult to source a dedicated person, however, they were looking and would be in touch. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant followed up on the IKSA that is with Chief and Council for review. Constance Lake First Nation advised that there were some comments in the agreement and that Council was still reviewing them.
May 03, 2023	Phone		x	■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES))	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant was unable to reach Constance Lake First Nation by phone to discuss the IKSA.
May 25, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on their May 3, 2023 phone call and whether there were any updates regarding the Community Coordinator position and offered a follow up call or meeting to discuss. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up on the IK Sharing agreement and if they had any comments or questions to please reach out at their convenience. A reminder that June 30, 2023 was the upcoming milestone date to submit IK so that it may be included in the existing conditions reporting.

Consultation and Engagement Log - Constance Lake First Nation						
Communication Date	**Method of Engagement**	**In**	**Out**	**Contact Name (Title)**	**Project Team**	**Summary**
May 25, 2023	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided Land and Resource staff for Constance Lake First Nation, Ginoogaming and Long Lake #58 the draft minutes and action items from the April 21, 2023 meeting on the Archaeology Reports for their review and comment prior to becoming part of the public record of consultation.

DRAFT

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

B4. Constance Lake First Nation

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

B4.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: July 29, 2022 1:46 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR Project - Engagement Questionnaire

Good afternoon Ms. Sutherland,
Further to my voicemail, I was hoping to connect with you today to discuss our recent Engagement Questionnaire.
The Marten Falls Community Access Road Project Team prepared a short questionnaire to understand the topics of most interest to your community (e.g., wildlife, fish, water). We also want 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.
You can complete the questionnaire here: Engagement Questionnaire
Please let me know if you have any issues with the link or if you would prefer to complete the survey with me over the phone. We would love to hear your feedback by August 12, 2022.
Thank you for your time.
Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: August 5, 2022 5:25 PM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson
Cc: [redacted]; Andrea Nokleby; [redacted] Jennifer Duncan; [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR Project - April 21, 2022 Meeting Summary Note
Attachments: 2022-04-21-Meeting Summary_Constance Lake FN and CC-IK Program_FINAL.pdf

Hello Kimberly,

Thank you for providing your comments to the April 21 2022 Meeting Summary Note. I have attached the finalized version for your records.

Regarding the funding for the Community Coordinator Program, we are in the process of finalizing a formal funding agreement for providing milestone-based payments to the Band Office which could then be distributed directly to the Community Coordinator of choice for the Community Access Road Project. I'll keep you updated as soon as it's ready.

If you have any questions or concerns in the meantime, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

Vacation Note: I will be out of office August 25 to August 29

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: September 23, 2022 2:47 PM
To: [redacted] Jennifer Duncan
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR Project - Engagement Questionnaire and COVID-19 Restrictions

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you all well.

I am following up on an email I sent this summer regarding an Engagement Questionnaire that I hope we can get your feedback on.

The purpose of the short questionnaire is to understand the topics of most interest to your community (e.g., wildlife, fish, water). We are also looking to ensure we are keeping you informed throughout the planning process of the Community Access Road.
You can complete the questionnaire here: Engagement Questionnaire.
If you would like to complete the survey over the phone or have any questions, please let me know and I would be happy to help.
Additionally, during COVID-19, I understand that Constance Lake First Nation had put a hold on holding public gatherings. Do you still have this restriction in place?
Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Nokleby, Andrea <anokleby@dillon.ca>
Sent: October 26, 2022 11:00 AM
To: [redacted]Bertha Sutherland; Wayne N; Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter; Qasim Saddique; Lawrence Baxter; Angelis, Niki
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR IK Program ATRI Study Area Update
Attachments: 2021-12-06-MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Data Sharing Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation.docx; 2022-10-26 - MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation_revised.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Due By: November 3, 2022 4:00 PM
Flag Status: Flagged

This Message Is From an External Sender

Report Suspicious

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good Morning Chief Sutherland,

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 - This has been revised (using track changes) since our last discussions on the Agreement as follows:

Section 3.1 Deliverables - this has been modified to remove reference to specific dates since the original timeline has passed and we included a check in meeting.
Section 7.7 Notices - We have updated the contact information

IK Sharing Agreement (previously resent April 21, 2022 and included edits proposed by Constance Lake)

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]

SCHEDULE "B"

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT
Marten Falls First Nation
Community Access Road
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

dated the ____ day of , 2021

As part of the environmental/impact assessment and design of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project, (the "Project"), Constance Lake First Nation hereby agrees to provide Confidential Information pertaining to traditional land use and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Confidential Information may include:

1. Indigenous Knowledge/Traditional Knowledge: encompasses but not limited to traditional spirituality, beliefs, values, practices, knowledge, customs, language, oral history, stories, art forms, laws, land-based activities, land use, innovations, experiences, expressions and everyday life-skills. It includes knowledge held by individuals, groups of individuals, families or the collective as a whole. It is handed down from one generation to another. It is fundamental to the identity of Indigenous Peoples is closely linked to the environment and is holistic in nature. It is a cumulative body of knowledge, understandings, observations, experiences, beliefs about the environment, and about the relationship of living beings with one another and the environment, handed down through generations and is the traditional way of life of Indigenous Peoples.

2. Contemporary knowledge/land use for traditional purposes: recent and current knowledge of land use by community members, including but not limited to areas used for hunting, trapping, fishing, plant gathering, travelling, camping, ceremonies, and sacred locations, including cultural modified trees.

3. Data: physical and digital copies of information including, but not limited to: geospatial data (shapefiles, geodatabases, mapping projects, GPS files, raster images (satellite and aerial), LiDar, any other forms of geospatial data including CSV, Excel, text and KML files); data related to Indigenous Knowledge (audio, video, pictures, interview transcripts, etc.); digital copies of scanned maps, digital copies of interview material (questionnaires, surveys, notes, stories, legends, etc.); and, any other relevant physical or digital copies of documents containing relevant and important information. Geospatial data: includes data that is linked to a location. For example, geospatial data can include GPS points or values drawn on a map. Geospatial data typically is used with a Geographic Information System (GIS).

For greater certainty, Confidential Information shall also include other information which, given the circumstances surrounding its disclosure and the context of the subject matter of discussions, would be considered confidential. Constance Lake First Nation will identify such Confidential Information prior to sharing.

The Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is provided to the Community Access Road Project Team (also referred to as the MFFN CAR Project Team) and AECOM (the "Recipients"), to better understand how Constance Lake First Nation lands and resources may be affected by the Project. The Confidential Information can only be used for the Project (e.g. informing the Environmental and Impact Assessments and Design). The Confidential Information may be used to

better understand how Constance Lake First Nation community members are using the lands and resources and to consider adjustments such as to routing and to also potentially develop mitigation measures that may reduce the effect of the Project on the land and resources identified.

The MFFN CAR Project Team has commenced with an Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program for the Project that involves:

- 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 Recipients; and
- Completing a Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and resource Use Study to collect relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project.

Information shared (i.e., reporting, mapping, spatial data, etc.) through the IK Program will be governed by the provisions of this Agreement.

The Recipients of the Confidential Information will not use this Confidential Information for other purposes, such as informing other projects, government initiatives or for research purposes beyond those associated with the Project. The Recipients agree to protect and hold the Confidential Information in strict confidence. The Recipients maintain the right to disclose the Confidential Information as necessary to their employees and team members who will also be bound by the terms of this Agreement.

Data Access: Data will be physically and digitally transferred from Constance Lake First Nation to the recipient and will be accessible to the recipient(s) in any form. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Confidential Information will not be shared by the Recipient with other proponents, government agencies, other communities, or external researchers without express written consent of Constance Lake First Nation. The Recipients acknowledge and agree that the Confidential Information is the property of Constance Lake First Nation and nothing in this agreement transfers any ownership interest to the Recipients. All information provided shall remain under the control of Constance Lake First Nation. Except to the extent required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), the retention period for data storage is up to the discretion of Constance Lake First Nation and can be a fixed term as specified below or unless an extension is requested by the Recipients and approved by Constance Lake First Nation:

Retention Period: *January 1, 2021* to *December 31, 2024*

On termination of this Agreement or on written notice by Constance Lake First Nation, the Recipients shall as directed by Constance Lake First Nation to either: promptly destroy or return to Constance Lake First Nation all Confidential Information and all copies thereof, with the exception of those copies required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), provided only one copy is retained and is stored with Recipient's legal counsel. Each party shall send correspondence to the other confirming the termination of this agreement and that data has been returned in full by the Recipients and received by Constance Lake First Nation.

The Recipients shall take all prudent measures to ensure that the Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is kept confidential. Data security measures and protocols will be documented and agreed upon by both parties and implemented to maintain the security of the Confidential Information while in the custody of the Recipients. Data shall be protected against such risks as unauthorized access, collection, use, disclosure or disposal.

SCHEDULE "B"

Agreed to on behalf of Constance Lake First Nation:

Chief Ramona Sutherland (Authorized representative)	Date

Agreed to on behalf of the Recipients:

(Authorized representative)	Date

Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

(Hereinafter called the "Constance Lake First Nation"),

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team
(Hereinafter called the "Project Team")

OF THE SECOND PART

- AND -

Dillon Consulting Limited
(Hereinafter referred to as "Dillon")

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

AND WHEREAS 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.

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "Assessments") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits.

AND WHEREAS the "Project Team" comprised of the following positions: Project Director, Community Consultation Coordinator / Advisor and Community EA Technical Advisor, MFFN CAR Community Member Advisors, and MFFN CAR Project Consultants led by AECOM and includes Dillon Consulting Limited.

AND WHEREAS as part of the Assessment the Project Team would like to engage the Constance Lake First Nation for the Indigenous Knowledge Program (the "IK") and to complete a Project-Specific IK Study (the "IK Study")

AND WHEREAS the Constance Lake First Nation has agreed to participate in the IK program and produce an IK Study specific to the Project area and community.

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained Dillon for the sole purpose of the administration of the receipt of the IK Study and payment of the funding for the IK Study to the Constance Lake First

Nation as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that the Project Team, Constance Lake First Nation and Dillon (the "Parties") hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 Services by Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation will complete and provide to the Project Team, an IK Study Report, covering the geographic area identified in Schedule A, with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided in the performance of an IK Study on projects of a similar nature.

1.2 The Constance Lake First Nation shall complete the IK Study Report in accordance with the provisions as set out in the *MFFN Community Access Road Project - Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document,* dated November 2020, a copy of which is attached as Schedule B.

ARTICLE II: Project Team Responsibilities

2.1 Information. The Project Team shall provide to the Constance Lake First Nation, in a timely manner, relevant information required to complete the IK Study.

ARTICLE III: CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Deliverables. The Constance Lake First Nation shall provide the following reports, upon the timelines set out:

- *IK Program check in meeting with the Project Team for FN to provide a status update and share preliminary data (GIS)/Draft Report/Information), and*

Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files.

ARTICLE IV: Compensation

4.1 Compensation. The Project Team agrees to compensate Constance Lake First Nation for the IK Report, in the amount of $30,000, inclusive of all applicable taxes (the "IK Payment").

4.2 Schedule of Payments. Upon execution of this Agreement by all parties, the Project Team shall direct Dillon to pay the Constance Lake First Nation the IK Payment based upon the following schedule:

- *An initial payment of $10,000 within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties,*
- *A second payment of $10,000 within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Preliminary Data (GIS)/Draft Report,*
- *A final payment of $10,000 within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS file.*

Notwithstanding article 7.7, the Constance Lake First Nation here by directs Dillon to make the three individual IK Payments, payable to _____ and to deliver the payments to _____, and this shall be Dillon's good and valid authority to do so.

ARTICLE V: CONFIDENTIALITY, USE AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Confidentiality. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation have previously executed an Indigenous Knowledge Information Sharing Agreement (the "IK Agreement"). The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation Parties agree that all matters relating to the confidentiality, use and disclosure of the IK Report shall be governed by the IK Agreement. In the event of any conflict between terms of the IK Agreement and this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the IK Agreement shall govern.

ARTICLE VI: CONFIRMATION

6.1 Confirmation. The Constance Lake First Nation confirms that it will complete the *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files* with due care, attention, and diligence.

ARTICLE VII: OTHER

7.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

7.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

7.3 Acknowledge and Confirmation of Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation confirm and agree that Dillon's only obligations under this Agreement is the payment of the IK Payment upon the terms and conditions set out in Article 4.2. The Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation acknowledge and agree that Dillon shall have no other obligations or requirements, of any kind or nature whatsoever, with respect to this Agreement or the IK Study. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation agree and acknowledge that Dillon makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness of the IK Report nor any obligations or requirements regarding the timeliness of the draft or final IK Report to the Constance Lake First Nation or the Project Team.

7.4 Independent Professional Services Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation is an independent professional services provider in performing services under this agreement, and accordingly it is further acknowledged that the Constance Lake First Nation is an independent contractor.

7.5 Assignment. Neither party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other party.

7.6 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

7.7 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications required or permitted to be given hereunder must be in writing and must be delivered via email, or mailed by first class mail, to the parties and at the addresses set forth, in the event of a notice being sent by first class mail the notice shall be deemed to be received by the addressee on the fifth business day after the mail is postmarked:

- Project Team - Qasim Saddique, Project Director
  - Email: [redacted]
  - [redacted]
- FN insert contact person and title
  - Email
  - Address
- Dillon - Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant:
  - Email: [redacted]
  - Address: [redacted]

7.8 Inurement. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or management of any Party.

7.9 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement all as of the day and year first above written.

Constance Lake First Nation

Per: _____
I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Per: _____
I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team

Per: _____
I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Per: _____
I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Dillon Consulting Limited

Per: _____
I/We have authority to bind Dillon Consulting Limited
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Per: _____
I/We have authority to bind the Dillon Consulting Limited.
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: November 25, 2022 11:20 AM
To: Bertha Sutherland
Cc: [redacted] Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; Jennifer Duncan
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Upcoming Engagements

Good morning Bertha,

I hope your morning is going well and thank you for taking my call today during a meeting! I hope we can connect today if you are not too busy.

I was hoping to share and discuss a few updates that may be of interest to you and Constance Lake First Nation community members on a number of engagements, both in person and virtually, related to the Community Access Road:

Public Information Centre #4:

- Public Information Centre #4 is taking place on December 7 in Thunder Bay and on December 8 in Geraldton. The meeting will have 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.
- You can review the meeting notice here in English, French, Cree, Ojicree and Ojibway: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#pic4
- All meeting materials and information will be available for view on the website.

Our new Webinar Series:

We are hosting a series of webinars! The webinars will focus on valued components including, Animals and Wildlife, Water and Fish, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests and more. Our next webinar is on Tuesday November 29 at 4 p.m. EST and is on Surface Water, Fish Habitat and Fish. Use this link to register:
https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_AsN0rDL9SmCjo8L25GKZGA
In case you missed it, the Webinar on Animals and Wildlife (moose / mooz, caribou / atik and animals with fur) can be viewed here: https://vimeo.com/showcase/mffn-webinars

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Workshops

There will be upcoming workshops on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in early 2023. I will provide an update once details are confirmed.

Please also note, the Community Access Road Project requested a 3.5-year extension, which would shift the dates from February 24, 2023 to July 24, 2026. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) will be notifying Indigenous communities and the public about this extension request and will provide an opportunity to review the request and provide comments. The link for more information is here: https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/80184?culture=en-CA

Again, I would love to chat today if you are available and I can be reached at 416-606-3327. If today is not a good day, please call me any time that works for you.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2022 12:07 PM
Subject: Save the Date Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Forum - February 2023
Attachments: Save the Date - 2 Day Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum - Thunder Bay February 2023.pdf

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

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 12, 2023 2:31 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Webinar on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Thank you for joining

Thank you for registering and / or attending the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Webinar Series on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. 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 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage 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 17 at 4 p.m. EST on Vegetation and Physiography. 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

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: January 13, 2023 12:40 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Kimberly Jorgenson; [redacted] Jennifer Duncan
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road: Consultation and Engagement Reports

Good Afternoon Chief Ramona Sutherland,

I hope this email finds you well.

I am following up on an email that was sent out on December 9, 2022 that shared a link to the Interim Record of Consultation and Engagement and the Milestone #1 Progress Report for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road that was prepared and ready for review.

I wanted to confirm you were able to access the record at this link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1cmeRL9pm6ZHf7e53U7jMZx7Er65Nkqiz?usp=sharing.

The Interim Record of Consultation covers August 1, 2020 to October 28, 2021 and the Milestone #1 Progress Report covers October 29, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

We welcome any edits or comments to your community-specific section by January 31, 2023, 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.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: January 13, 2023 4:08 PM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Jennifer Duncan; [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road: Consultation and Engagement Reports

Hello Kimberly,

Thank you for confirming receipt of the Consultation & Engagement report.

Stephen will be added to emails moving forward.

Best,
Niki

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Friday, January 13, 2023 2:08 PM
To: ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca
Subject: Save the Date Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Forum - February 2023
Attachments: Invitation - 2 Day Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum - Thunder Bay February 2023.pdf

This Message Is From an External Sender

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Report Suspicious

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
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

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: Angelis, Niki
Sent: January 25, 2023 11:05 AM
To: Chief Ramona Sutherland
Cc: [redacted] Nokleby, Andrea
Subject: Reminder: Aboriginal and/or Rights and Interests Forum - February 2023
Attachments: Invitation - 2 Day Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum - Thunder Bay February 2023.pdf

Good morning Chief Ramona Sutherland,
This is a reminder for the upcoming Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum being held in Thunder Bay on February 8 & 9, 2023. If you haven't RSVP'd yet, we would love for Constance Lake First Nation to attend and participate. Additional information on participant funding and how to RSVP is included in the invitation attached.
Andrea Nokleby is also cc'd and can answer any questions you may have.
Thank you,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

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

Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre

555 Arthur Street West

February, 8 & 9 2023

Webequie First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation encourage you to participate in a 2-day forum focused on discussing 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 First Nation Community Access Road (MFFN CAR)

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 Forum is to create a respectful, culturally-sensitive, and collaborative space to develop an understanding of Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests in any of the Project areas (WSR, MFFN CAR, and NRL) as your Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests 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 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

ABORIGINAL AND/OR TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

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

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Wednesday, February 8

- **7:00 - 8:45** Breakfast
- **9:00** Welcome and Opening Ceremony
- Purpose/Overview of the Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum
- Presentations on the roles of the Proponent, Crown and Indigenous Communities in understanding and assessing Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests
- Questions & Answers
- **12:00** Lunch
- **1:00** Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Individual Community Breakout Sessions
- Plenary/Group Sessions: Presentations and Activities
- **4:30** End of Day 1 Regroup
- **6:00** Dinner

Thursday, February 9

- **7:00 - 8:45** Breakfast
- **9:00** *Continued* - Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Individual Community Breakout Sessions
- *Continued* - Plenary/Group Sessions: Presentations and Activities
- **12:00** Lunch
- **1:00** *Continued* - Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Individual Community Breakout Sessions
- *Continued* - Plenary/Group Sessions: Presentations and Activities
- **4:30** Regroup: Closing Comments & Next Steps

Community representatives are also invited to meet with members of the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Teams.

Individual Breakout Sessions: Representatives from NRL, MFFN CAR, WSR, Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, and the Province are each hosting seperate meeting spaces for individual community representatives to discuss Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests related to each Project.

Plenary/Group Sessions: For those Participants not in an Individual Breakout Session, we will be hosting a series of presentations and activities in the main Forum area.

In attendance to discuss the Projects and the assessment of Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests will be representatives from:

- Webequie First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation
- Project Teams for WSR, MFFN CAR, and NRL
- 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

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: January 31, 2023 5:05 PM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson; MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Cc: [redacted] Jennifer Duncan; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Consultation and Engagement Reports

Hello Kim,

Thank you very much for confirming on behalf of Constance Lake First Nation.

These reports will be finalised and shared publicly with the Draft Environmental Assessment Report / Impact Statement.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, February 1, 2023 1:05 PM
Subject: Follow up on the ATRI Forum
Attachments: Invitation - 2 Day Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum - Thunder Bay February 2023.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

This Message Is From an External Sender

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Report Suspicious

Hello,

We are following up on our invitation to the Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Forum hosted by the Province of Ontario in Thunder Bay on February 8 & 9, 2023. If you have not already RSVP'd, it is not too late to do so!

We are re-attaching the invitation for further information on the Forum and additional contact information. Please also join us for dinner and entertainment on the first evening!

We look forward to seeing you there.

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

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: February 17, 2023 2:33 PM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson
Cc: [redacted]ennifer Duncan;[redacted]
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - Community Coordinator Program Funding Agreement - Milestones
Attachments: 2023-01-26-MFCAR Community Coordinator Program Funding Agreement - Milestones.docx

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.

The Community Coordinator Funding Agreement has been finalised by the Project Team. Please find the Agreement attached for your review and consideration.

I would like to draw your attention to Section 4.2 which outlines the payment schedule. The amounts in this section are based off of a February 2023 start date as a reference. The amounts will be adjusted when the community decides on a start date.

Please let me know if you have any questions and we can set up a time to discuss at your convenience.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Community Coordinator Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

[NAME OF COMMUNITY]
(Hereinafter called the "Community"),

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Marten Falls First Nation as represented by 2617482 Ontario Inc.
(Hereinafter called the "Project Team")

OF THE SECOND PART

- AND -

AECOM Canada Ltd.
(Hereinafter referred to as "AECOM")

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

AND WHEREAS 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.

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "Assessments") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits.

AND WHEREAS as part of the Assessment the Project Team would like to engage the Community for the Community Coordinator Program

AND WHEREAS the Community has agreed to participate in the Community Coordinator Program.

AND WHEREAS the parties agree that it is Community's sole responsibility to identify and engage the Community Coordinator in connection with this Agreement.

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained AECOM for the sole purpose of the administration of the Community Coordinator Program and to facilitate payment to Community as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that the Project Team, Community and AECOM (the "Parties")

hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 Services by the Community Coordinator. The Community Coordinator shall provide advice and guidance to the Project Team on how to engage with Community, will keep informed on Community Access Road activities and participate in meetings with the Project Team and other Community Coordinators.

1.2 Scope of Services. The Community Coordinator shall fulfill position requirements, for a period of up to three years, to provide the services set out in Appendix A and directed by the Project Team.

ARTICLE II: Project Team Responsibilities

2.1 Information. The Project Team shall provide to the Community Coordinator, in a timely manner, relevant information required to succeed in this role.

ARTICLE III: Compensation

4.1 Compensation. The Project Team agrees to compensate the Community Coordinator at a rate of $25 per hour for 16 hours per week for a period of up to three years. Payment will be made directly to the Community band office and the band office will distribute payment to the Community Coordinator. The entirety of this compensation is outlined further below in based on the total sum and schedule of payments in Section 4.2

4.2 Schedule of Payments. Upon execution of this Agreement by all parties, the Project Team shall direct AECOM to pay the Community the Community Coordinator funding based upon the following schedule:

- *An initial payment of $5,000 within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties,*
- *A second payment of $13,000 at the completion of the Effects Assessment Methods Phase of the project (indicated by issuing of Progress Report #2);*
- *A third payment of $8,800 at the completion of the Identification of Preferred Alternative Phase of the project (indicated by issuing of Progress Report #3);*
- *A fourth payment of $5,200 at the issuing of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement; and*
- *A final payment of $20,800 at the issuing of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.*

Notwithstanding article 7.7, Community hereby directs AECOM to make the five individual Community Coordinator Payments, payable to _____ and to deliver the payments to _____, and this shall be AECOM's good and valid authority to do so.

4.3 Termination. The Project Team may, at any time, terminate the Community Coordinator Funding Agreement by providing the Community with 30 days' notice,

ARTICLE V: CONFIDENTIALITY, USE AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Confidentiality. The Project Team and the Community have previously executed an Indigenous Knowledge Information Sharing Agreement (the "IK Agreement"). The Project Team and the Community agree that all matters relating to the confidentiality, use and disclosure of the IK Report shall be governed by the IK Agreement. The Community Coordinator agrees that they will abide by the IK Agreement, when applicable. In the event of any conflict between terms of the IK Agreement and this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the IK Agreement shall govern.

ARTICLE VI: CONFIRMATION

6.1 Confirmation. The Community confirms that the Community Coordinator will complete scope of work outlined in Appendix A.

ARTICLE VII: OTHER

7.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

7.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

7.3 Acknowledge and Confirmation of Project Team and Community. The Project Team and the Community confirm and agree that AECOM's only obligations under this Agreement is supporting the Community Coordinator's completion of tasks and the payment of the Community Coordinator Funding Payment upon the terms and conditions set out in Article 4.2. The Project Team and Community acknowledge and agree that AECOM shall have no other obligations or requirements, of any kind or nature whatsoever, with respect to this Agreement or the Community Coordinator Program. For greater certainty, the parties acknowledge and agree that the Community is not a consultant, subconsultant, contractor, subcontractor, employee, advisor or agent of AECOM or the Project Team. AECOM and the Project Team have no responsibility for, or control of, the Community or its personnel and AECOM will have no liability for any acts or omissions of the Community or its personnel. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, AECOM and the Project Team have no responsibility for the health and safety of the Community or its personnel. The Project Team and the Community agree and acknowledge that AECOM makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness of the Community Coordinator Program nor any obligations or requirements regarding the timeliness of the input received from the Community Coordinator program. Nothing in this Section 7.3 shall impact Project Team's agreement and obligation as set out in Section 4.1.

7.4 Independent Professional Services Community. The Community is an independent professional services provider in performing services under this agreement, and accordingly it is further acknowledged that the Community is an independent contractor.

7.5 Assignment. Neither party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other party.

7.6 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

7.7 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications required or permitted to be given hereunder must be in writing and must be delivered via email, or mailed by first class mail, to the parties and at the addresses set forth, in the event of a notice being sent by first class mail the notice shall be deemed to be received by the addressee on the fifth business day after the mail is postmarked:

- MFFN Project Team insert address, Qasim Saddique, Project Director (qsaddique@suslop.com)
- Community, insert address and contact person or title
- AECOM Canada Ltd., insert address and contact person or title

7.8 Inurement. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or

management of any Party.

7.9 Dispute Resolution. Upon the written request of either party to this Agreement, the Parties shall attempt to resolve all disputes arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, or in respect of any defined legal relationship associated with it or from it, by structured negotiation, on a without prejudice basis, with the assistance of a mediator appointed by the Parties. If a dispute cannot be settled within a period of 30 days after such request, or such longer period as may be agreed to by the Parties, the Parties shall be free to pursue any other procedures or remedies available to them, including arbitration or litigation, in an effort to finally resolve the dispute. Any Party's participation in the process herein is not to be construed as acknowledgement of a right to, or an agreement for, any Party to refer the dispute to a statutory adjudication process, if applicable.

8.0 Insurance. The Community shall maintain throughout the term of this Agreement all necessary and appropriate insurance, including commercial general liability insurance on an occurrence basis for third party bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage, to an inclusive limit of not less than $[_____], that a prudent person carrying out a program similar to the program described in this Agreement would maintain. The Community assumes sole responsibility and waives all rights and claims against AECOM for all loss or damage to property owned by or in the custody and any items at the site or in transit thereto (including without limitation construction work in progress) however such loss or damage shall occur, including the fault or negligence of AECOM. The Community agrees to maintain appropriate Property Insurance and shall require its insurers to waive all rights of subrogation against AECOM for claims covered under any Property Insurance. Such waivers shall survive termination or discharge of this Agreement. If the Community purchases, or causes to purchase, any Property Insurance policy for the program, AECOM shall be included as a named insured on such policy without liability for the payment of premiums. The Community shall include AECOM as additional insured on its General Liability Insurance policy (such policy to be primary and non-contributing).

8.1 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement all as of the day and year first above written.

[NAME OF COMMUNITY]

Per:	_____	Per:	_____
	I/We have authority to bind the [name of community].		I/We have authority to bind the [name of community] .
Name:	_____	Name:	_____
Title:	_____	Title:	_____
Date:	_____	Date:	_____

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team

Per:	_____	Per:	_____
	I/We have authority to bind 2617482 Ontario Inc. and the MFFN Project Team.		I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name:	_____	Name:	_____

Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

AECOM Canada Ltd

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind AECOM Canada Ltd.		I/We have authority to bind the AECOM Canada Ltd.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Appendix A

- 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.

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: March 29, 2023 4:20 PM
To: bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca
Cc: Chief Ramona Sutherland; [redacted] Jennifer Duncan; [redacted] Kimberly Jorgenson
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - Archaeology Reports and Programs

Good Afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.

Per my voicemail, I am following up with an email regarding the two Archaeological Reports that were sent out on February 3 (they are still available for download here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_8lWWg_4-ZNINraqlRQygSVkwvYeoCmO?usp=sharing) to see if Constance Lake First Nation had any feedback or comments on the reports.

The deadline for feedback is this Friday March 31, but if you did want more time to review the reports, please let me know and I can advise the team.

Community Coordinator Program
The updated Community Coordinator funding agreement (with milestone based payments) was sent on February 17. Please let me know if you have had a chance to review and if you have any questions about the agreement or the Community Coordinator Program in general. I would be happy to set up a call or meeting to discuss it.

IK Program
I understand that the community has expressed interest in the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) program in the past. Just recently a letter with updates on the IK Program Schedule "MFFN CAR IK Program Schedule and Reporting Update" was sent out. The team is looking to create an existing conditions report that includes Indigenous Knowledge. In order to meet the study schedule, information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use must be shared with the MFFN CAR Project Team by June 2023.

If your community has Indigenous Knowledge related to the Project that you would like to share you can let me know here or you can reach out to Bob Baxter at [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at [redacted] directly.

I look forward to connecting with you soon.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: March 31, 2023 10:57 AM
To: Cynthia Mattinas
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road - Archaeology Reports and Programs

Hi Cynthia,

Sure. It might be best to go over it on the phone – please let me know what time works for you and I will give you a call. Please also provide your telephone number.

Thanks,
Niki
[redacted]

From: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Sent: April 3, 2023 9:34 AM
To: Hanna Daltrop; Angelis, Niki
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer; Andrea Nokleby; Horis Mansuri; [redacted]; Denan Kuni; Calvin Taylor; [redacted]; Shelly Rahme; Jennifer Duncan
Subject: RE: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports for Review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Due By: April 4, 2023 11:00 AM
Flag Status: Flagged

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender
You have not previously corresponded with this sender.
Report Suspicious

Hi Hanna & Niki,

Lands & Resource staff in Ginoogaming, Long Lake #58 and Constance Lake First Nations are interested in arranging a technical information session on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports for the Marten Falls Community Access Road EA. Could the afternoon of Friday, April 21st work for your team for a virtual meeting (presentation on the report followed by informal discussions)? Please let us know and we will coordinate accordingly, thanks!

Kim

Kimberly Jorgenson ᑭᒡᐳᖏᓂ ᔪᖏᓴᒡᓵᓄᐢ
Environmental Services Coordinator ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓄᐢ ᐱᔪᐃᒋᕐᐃᓇᓄᐢ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᑎᑐᒃ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᓵᐢ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓄᐢ ᐃᒋᐦᐃᐁᐃᓄᐢ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᐢ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔨᑭᐃᓇᓄᐢ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓄᐢ
[redacted]

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱᐞ ᐅᔨᐱᐦᐃᑲᐢ ᑲᒪᓇᑦᐸᐊᓂᔪᐦᐃᑲᑌᐢ ᐊᑌᐊᐢ, ᑭᒋᓂᐢᑕᑯᐢ ᑲᐅᔨᐱᐦᐃᑲᑌᑭᐢ ᐁᑯ/ᖳ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᖅᐃᓂᐢ. ᑲᑦᐢ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑐᐢ, ᒋᐊᑦᖅᐢ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔪᐦᐊᒪᓴᐢ ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱᐞ ᐅᔨᐱᐦᐃᑲᐢ ᑭᐦᐱᐢ ᐊᓂᐊᑌᐢ ᐅᔨᐱᐦᐃᑲᐢ ᑭᐦᐱᐢ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᓴᐢ.

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: April 3, 2023 10:53 AM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson; Hanna Daltrop
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer; Andrea Nokleby; Horis Mansuri; [redacted]; Denan Kuni; Calvin Taylor; [redacted] Shelly Rahme; Jennifer Duncan; Lauren Weseluck
Subject: RE: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports for Review

Hello Kim,

Thank you for reaching out. I will connect with the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage team and confirm a time with you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Niki

--

DILLON CONSULTING

Weseluck, Lauren <lweseluck@dillon.ca>

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, April 4, 2023 5:37 PM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer [redacted] Andrea Nokleby [redacted] Horis Mansuri [redacted] Denan Kuni [redacted] Hanna Daltrop [redacted] Calvin Taylor [redacted] Shelly Rahme <[redacted] Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Lauren Weseluck [redacted] Ross, Kathryn [redacted]
Subject: RE: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports for Review

Good afternoon Kim,

I can confirm that the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage team is available to host a technical information session on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage reports on **April 21, 2023 from 1:30 – 3:30 p.m. EST.** The format of the meeting will be a presentation on the report followed by an informal discussion. The virtual meeting platform we typically use is Teams, however if you prefer a different platform, please let me know.

A calendar invite will be sent out shortly.

Sincerely,

Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
Mobile: +1-416-606-3327
niki.angelis@aecom.com

AECOM Delivering a better world

105 Commerce Valley Drive West

Markham, Ontario L3T 7W3
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Miles, Jodi <jmiles@dillon.ca>

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports for Review

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Angelis, Niki** <Niki.Angelis@aecom.com>
Date: Mon, Apr 17, 2023 at 5:06 PM
Subject: RE: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports for Review
To: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer [redacted], Andrea Nokleby [redacted]>, Horis Mansuri [redacted], Denan Kuni [redacted], Hanna Daltrop [redacted] Calvin Taylor [redacted], Shelly Rahme [redacted] Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Lauren Weseluck [redacted], Ross, Kathryn [redacted]

Hello Kim,

Thank you for confirming. I will update the calendar invite shortly.

Best,

Niki

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: April 21, 2023 3:46 PM
To: [redacted] Bertha Sutherland; Denan Kuni; Shelly Rahme; Jennifer Duncan; Kimberly Jorgenson; [redacted] Calvin Taylor; [redacted]
Cc: Lauren Weseluck; Nokleby, Andrea; Markham, Samantha; Jennifer Bruin; bbaxter48@gmail.com; Baker, Nadia; Daltrop, Hanna
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Presentation
Attachments: 2023-04-21-MFFN Community Access Road-Arch_Cultural Heritage.pdf; MAP_Fig1_ArchaeologyCulturalHeritage_LSA_60593122.pdf; MAP_CAR RoutesSegments_60593122.pdf

Good afternoon,

Thank you to all who were able to attend the meeting today on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage program and assessment overview.
Attached please find the presentation and two maps: one of the local study area for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program and one of the Route Alternatives for your reference.

A summary of the meeting will be forwarded along with follow-up to any outstanding questions.

In the meantime if you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

From: Kimberly Jorgenson <kjorgenson@fourrivers.group>
Sent: August 4, 2022 3:46 PM
To: Angelis, Niki
Cc: [redacted] Andrea Nokleby; [redacted] Jennifer Duncan; [redacted]
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: MFFN CAR Project - April 21, 2022 Meeting Summary Note
Attachments: 220804_Meeting Summary_Constance Lake FN and CC-IK Program_2022-04-21_Edits.docx

Hi Niki,

Thank you for providing the draft notes from the April meeting for review, attached are a few minor edits (in comments and via track changes). Please provide the final version once available.

Regarding the action item associated with #8 (MFFN CAR Project Team to work with Constance Lake First Nation to determine a suitable funding method for the Community Coordinator Program), has there been any progress on this item?

Regarding the action item associated with #9, the IK Data Sharing Agreement and IK Program Funding Agreement are still pending Leadership Support. We will connect with Andrea and Bob with an update once available.

Have a wonderful day,

Kim

Kimberly Jorgenson ᑭᒪᓵᕐᒥ ᔮᖏᓚᐅᓂ
Environmental Services Coordinator ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓂ ᐱᒍᐃᑎᖅᐃᓇᓂ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑎᑐᑦ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᐧᐣ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓂ ᐃᑎᐟᐃᐁᐃᓂ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᐣ
Matawa First Nations Management Lᑕᐊ ᑕᔨᑭᐃᓇᓂ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓇᓂ
[redacted]

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᐟᐅᐁ ᐱᔨᐊᐱᐧ ᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᒪᓇᑎᓯᑕᐧᑐᐟᐃᑲᑌᐟ ᐊᑌᐊᓂ, ᑭᒋᓄᓂᑕᑯᓂ ᑲᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᑌᑭᓂ ᐁᑯ/ᖃᒪ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᖃᐃᓂᓂ. ᓱᐅᐟ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑐᓂ, ᒋᐧᐸᒋᖃᐟ ᑭᒪ ᒪᑎᓂᓀᐟᐊᒪᓂ ᐅᐟᐅᐁ ᐱᔨᐊᐱᐧ ᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᓂ ᑭᐟᐱᓂ ᐊᓂᐱᐃᓂᒪᐟ ᑲᐃᐱᐟᐃᑲᓂ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᓀᐟᐊᓂ ᐃᐸᐧ ᐁᑯ ᑲᓀᐱᐟᐊᓂ ᑭᐟᐱᓂ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓂ.

From: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Sent: January 13, 2023 12:56 PM
To: Angelis, Niki; [redacted]
Cc:
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road: Consultation and Engagement Reports

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender

You have not previously corresponded with this sender.

Report Suspicious

Hi Niki,

Constance Lake First Nation can confirm receipt of the Consulation & Engagement report from MFCAR and is in the process of reviewing the documents, any comments will be submitted by January 31st. Please add Stephen Peltonen (stephen.peltonen@clfn.on.ca) to future emails,

Kim

Kimberly Jorgenson ᑭᒪᐳᕋᓕ ᒍᕋᑭᓴᓵ
Environmental Services Coordinator ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓵ ᐱᒧᐃᒋᕐᖁᐃᓐᓇᓵ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᑐᒃ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᓵᑦ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓵ ᐃᒋᑊᐃᐁᐃᓵ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑦ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔨᑭᐃᓇᓵ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᓐ
[redacted]

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᐢᐅᐁᐃ ᐱᐊᐱᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᓵ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᐸᐸᓂᔨᐢᐃᑲᑌᓵ ᐊᑌᐊᑦ, ᑭᒋᓄᑦᑕᑯᓵ ᑲᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᐁᑯ/ᖳᒪ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᕐᐃᓂᔨᑦ. ᑲᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑐᑦ, ᒋᐊᒋᒋᓂᔨᐢᐊᒪᓵ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔭᐢᐊᒪᓵ ᐅᐢᐅᐁᐃ ᐱᐊᐱᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᓵ ᑭᐢᐱᓵ ᐊᓂᐱᐁᐃᓵ ᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᓵ ᐅᐢᐅᐁᐃ ᐱᐊᐱᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᐟᐃᑲᓵ ᑭᐢᐱᓵ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓵ.

From: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Sent: January 31, 2023 9:33 AM
To: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Consultation and Engagement Reports

This Message Is From an External Sender

Report Suspicious

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good morning MFCAR Team,

Constance Lake First Nation has reviewed the Consultation Record provided and has no edits or additional comments at this time. Thanks,

Kim
(on behalf of CLFN)

Kimberly Jorgenson ᑭᒡᓵᓂᒃ ᔮᖅᓴᓐᓂᒃ
Environmental Services Coordinator ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓵ ᐱᒍᐊᒋᕐᕿᐊᓕᓵ ᑲᓚᓚᑦᑐᒃ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓯᐱᓵᒃ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓵ ᐃᒋᑦᐃᐁᐃᓵ ᐊᓄᑭᓚᑲᓚᒃ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔨᑭᐃᓚᓵ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓵ
[redacted]

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐱᓇᐊᑯ ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓵ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᐸᒋᓂᕐᒎᖏᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᒐᐁᓵ, ᑭᒋᓄᓵᑕᑯᓵ ᑲᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᐁᑯ/ᖳᒪ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᕐᓇᐃᓂᓵᓴ. ᑲᑦᓵ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓵ, ᒋᓵᒋᒋᕐᖃᓵ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔪᖏᐊᒪᓵ ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐱᓇᐊᑯ ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓵ ᑭᖅᐱᓵ ·ᐊᓂᐱᑌᒃ ᑲᐃᓂᓵ ᐸᑭᓚᓵ. ᑭᖅᐱᓵ ᐁᑭᐊᓂᐱᑌᒃ ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓵ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔪᖏᐊᓵ ᐃᐸᒃ ᐁᑯ ᑲᓀᐱᖏᐊᓵ ᑭᖅᐱᓵ ᑭᑌᐱᓚᒪᓚᓵ.

From: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Sent: January 13, 2023 12:56 PM
To: Angelis, Niki; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road: Consultation and Engagement Reports

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender

You have not previously corresponded with this sender.

Report Suspicious

Hi Niki,

Constance Lake First Nation can confirm receipt of the Consulation & Engagement report from MFCAR and is in the process of reviewing the documents, any comments will be submitted by January 31st. Please add Stephen Peltonen [redacted] to future emails,

Kim

Kimberly Jorgenson ᑭᒪᐳᕋᓕ ᒍᕋᑭᓴᓵ
Environmental Services Coordinator ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐁᐠ ᐱᒍᐁᒋᕿᐁᓇᓵᐠ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑎᑐᒃ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᵊᐠ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐁᐠ ᐁᒋᑊᐁᐯᐁᐠ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᵇ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔨᑭᐁᓇᓵᐠ ᐅᑭᒪᐠᐁ
[redacted]

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᐢᐅᐁᐯ ᐱᐊᐊᓀᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᑊᐁᐃᑲᐠ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᐸᐸᓂᔨᑐᐁᑌᑊᐁᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᑌᐊᐠ, ᑭᒋᓄᐠᑕᓀᐠ ᑲᐅᔨᐱᑊᐁᐃᑲᑌᑭᐠ ᐯᑯ/ᖳ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᓀᓂᖳᐁᓂᔭ. ᑲᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑐᐠ, ᒋᐊᐸᒋᓱᐊᖳᒪᐠ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔨᑊᐁᐃᑲᐠ ᐅᐢᐅᐁᐯ ᐱᐊᐊᓀᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᑊᐁᐃᑲᐠ ᑭᐢᐱᐠ ᐊᐢᐊᓂᐠᐁᐠᐊᑌᐠ ᑲᐁᓂᔭ ᐸᑭᓇᔭ. ᑭᐢᐱᐠ ᐯᑭᐊᓀᐁᐠᐊᑌᐠ ᐅᐢᐅᐁᐯ ᐅᔨᐱᑊᐁᐃᑲᐠ, ᐱᑭᐯᓂᓂᐸᐠ ᐃᐸᑊ ᐯᐁ ᑲᓀᐱᑊᐸᐠ ᑭᐢᐱᐠ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᔭ.

From: Cynthia Mattinas [redacted]
Sent: March 31, 2023 10:05 AM
To: Angelis, Niki
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road - Archaeology Reports and Programs

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Due By: April 4, 2023 4:00 PM
Flag Status: Flagged

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender

You have not previously corresponded with this sender.

Report Suspicious

Hi maybe its better to explain it to me, Thanks

DILLON CONSULTING

Weseluck, Lauren [redacted]

From: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Sent: April 17, 2023 3:58 PM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Cc: Kyla Zielbauer [redacted] Andrea Nokleby [redacted] Horis Mansuri [redacted] Denan Kuni [redacted] Hanna Daltrop [redacted] Calvin Taylor [redacted] helly Rahme [redacted] Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Lauren Weseluck [redacted] Ross, Kathryn [redacted]
Subject: RE: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports for Review

Hi Niki,

As per our previous conversation, please shift Friday's meeting to 2:30 to 4:30 to accommodate a scheduling conflict, I hope this works on your end. Thanks!

Kim

From: Nokleby, Andrea [redacted]
Sent: May 2, 2023 9:15 AM
To: Chief [redacted]; Bertha Sutherland [redacted]; Wayne N [redacted]; Monica John-George [redacted] Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]; Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted]; Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted]
Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Subject: Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

This Message Is From an External Sender

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Report Suspicious

Good Morning Chief Sutherland,

I hope you and your community are doing well. It was great speaking with representatives from Constance Lake First Nation a couple of weeks ago on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project (MFFN CAR).

We discussed the following as part of that meeting but I just wanted to provide another email on the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program schedule for the MFFN CAR. 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 look forward to finalizing an IK Sharing Agreement and the Funding Agreement (re-attached) with Constance Lake First Nation to support this important work. 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

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

Andrea Nokleby
Partner
Dillon Consulting Limited
[redacted]

Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

INSERT NAME OF FIRST NATION
(Hereinafter called the "Name of First Nation"),

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team
(Hereinafter called the "Project Team")

OF THE SECOND PART

- AND -

Dillon Consulting Limited
(Hereinafter referred to as "Dillon")

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

AND WHEREAS 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.

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "Assessments") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits.

AND WHEREAS as part of the Assessment the Project Team would like to engage FN in the Indigenous Knowledge Program (the "IK") and to complete a Project-Specific IK Study (the "IK Study")

AND WHEREAS the FN has agreed to participate in the IK program and produce an IK Study specific to the Project area and community.

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained Dillon for the sole purpose of the administration of the receipt of the IK Study and payment of the funding for the IK Study to the FN as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that the Project Team, FN and Dillon (the "Parties") hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 Services by the FN. The FN shall complete and provide to the Project Team, an IK Study Report, covering the geographic area identified in Schedule A, with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided in the performance of an IK Study on projects of a similar nature.

1.2 Scope of Services. The FN shall complete the IK Study Report in accordance with the provisions as set out in the *MFFN Community Access Road Project - Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document,* dated November 2020, a copy of which is attached as Schedule B.

ARTICLE II: Project Team Responsibilities

2.1 Information. The Project Team shall provide to the FN, in a timely manner, relevant information required to complete the IK Study.

ARTICLE III: FN RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Deliverables. The FN shall provide the following reports, upon the timelines set out:

- *IK Program check in meeting with the Project Team for FN to provide a status update and share preliminary data (GIS)/Draft Report/Information), and*
- *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files.*

ARTICLE IV: Compensation

4.1 Compensation. The Project Team agrees to compensate FN for the IK Report, in the amount of $30,000, inclusive of all applicable taxes (the "IK Payment").

4.2 Schedule of Payments. Upon execution of this Agreement by all parties, the Project Team shall direct Dillon to pay the FN the IK Payment based upon the following schedule:

- *An initial payment of $10,000 within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties,*
- *A second payment of $10,000 within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the IK Program status update meeting and preliminary data (GIS)/Draft Report/Information,*
- *A final payment of $10,000 within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS file.*

Notwithstanding article 7.7, the FN here by directs Dillon to make the three individual IK Payments, payable to _____ and to deliver the payments to _____, and this shall be Dillon's good and valid authority to do so.

ARTICLE V: CONFIDENTIALITY, USE AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Confidentiality. The Project Team and the FN have previously executed an Indigenous Knowledge Information Sharing Agreement (the "IK Agreement"). The Project Team and the FN Parties agree that all matters relating to the confidentiality, use and disclosure of the IK Report shall be governed by the IK Agreement. In the event of any conflict between terms of the IK Agreement and this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the IK Agreement shall govern.

ARTICLE VI: CONFIRMATION

6.1 Confirmation. The FN confirms that it will complete the *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files* with due care, attention, and diligence.

ARTICLE VII: OTHER

7.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

7.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

7.3 Acknowledge and Confirmation of Project Team and FN. The Project Team and the FN confirm and agree that Dillon's only obligations under this Agreement is the payment of the IK Payment upon the terms and conditions set out in Article 4.2. The Project Team and FN acknowledge and agree that Dillon shall have no other obligations or requirements, of any kind or nature whatsoever, with respect to this Agreement or the IK Study. The Project Team and the FN agree and acknowledge that Dillon makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness of the IK Report nor any obligations or requirements regarding the timeliness of the draft or final IK Report to the FN or the Project Team.

7.4 Independent Professional Services FN. The FN is an independent professional services provider in performing services under this agreement, and accordingly it is further acknowledged that the FN is an independent contractor.

7.5 Assignment. Neither party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other party.

7.6 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

7.7 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications required or permitted to be given hereunder must be in writing and must be delivered via email, or mailed by first class mail, to the parties and at the addresses set forth, in the event of a notice being sent by first class mail the notice shall be deemed to be received by the addressee on the fifth business day after the mail is postmarked:

- Project Team - Qasim Saddique, Project Director
  - Email: [redacted]
  - Address: [redacted]
- FN insert contact person and title
  - Email
  - Address
- Dillon - Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant:
  - Email: [redacted]
  - Address: [redacted]

7.8 Inurement. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or management of any Party.

7.9 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement all as of the day and year first above written.

First Nation

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind the XX FN.		I/We have authority to bind the XX FN.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.		I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Dillon Consulting Limited

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind Dillon Consulting Limited		I/We have authority to bind the Dillon Consulting Limited.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: May 25, 2023 1:43 PM
To: Bertha Sutherland
Cc: Nokleby, Andrea; Chief Ramona Sutherland; [redacted] Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; Jennifer Duncan; [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR - Community Coordinator and Indigenous Knowledge Milestone

Good afternoon Bertha,

I hope this email finds you well.

I wanted to follow up on our call from May 3 where we had a chance to discuss some of the programs and activities related to the Community Access Road and confirming that Constance Lake First Nation is open to in-person meetings again.

During our call we discussed the Community Coordinator program and the funding agreement. At the time you mentioned that you were looking for someone to potentially fill the role. Please let me know if you have any questions about the role or the funding agreement and we can set up a time to chat.

We also discussed the Indigenous Knowledge sharing agreement. I understand that Chief and Council were reviewing the document and had some comments/ changes. Please feel welcome to share the agreement with any questions or comments directly to Andrea Nokleby (who is also Cc'd on this email).

As you know, the Community Access Road is approaching its next milestone with the preparation of the existing condition reports that will be used in the selection of the preferred route for the Community Access Road. To meet the study schedule and to help ensure the inclusion of this information in the draft existing conditions report, 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.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss these items, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Best,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: May 25, 2023 2:01 PM
To: 'Kimberly Jorgenson'; [redacted] Denan Kuni; Jennifer Duncan; Horis Mansuri; Shelly Rahme
Cc: [redacted] Jennifer Bruin [redacted] Markham, Samantha; Jenkins, Tara; Baker, Nadia; Nokleby, Andrea; Lauren Weseluck; Daltrop, Hanna
Subject: MFFN CAR - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Meeting Minutes
Attachments: 2023-04-21 - Arch and Cultural Heritage Meeting Minutes_Draft for Review_.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you all well.

Please find attached the summary of the meeting that took place on April 21, 2023 on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Reports.

Please let me know if there are any errors or notes that were missed by June 9, 2023 so that I may correct the summary for the official record.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

B4.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Constance Lake First Nation – Overview of Community Coordinator and Indigenous Knowledge Programs

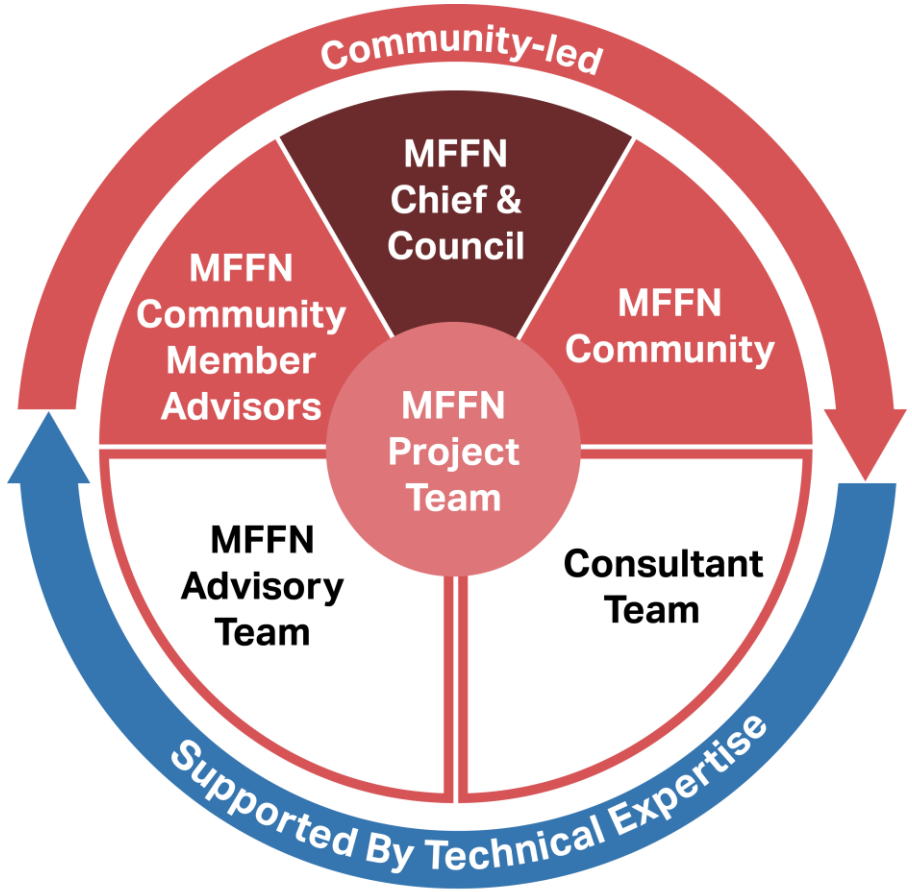
April 21, 2022

Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions—Lawrence Baxter
- Project Overview
  - Update on the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment
  - Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment Schedule
- Community Coordinator Program
- Indigenous Knowledge Program / Indigenous Land and Resource Use / Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
- Engagement Opportunities
- Next Steps

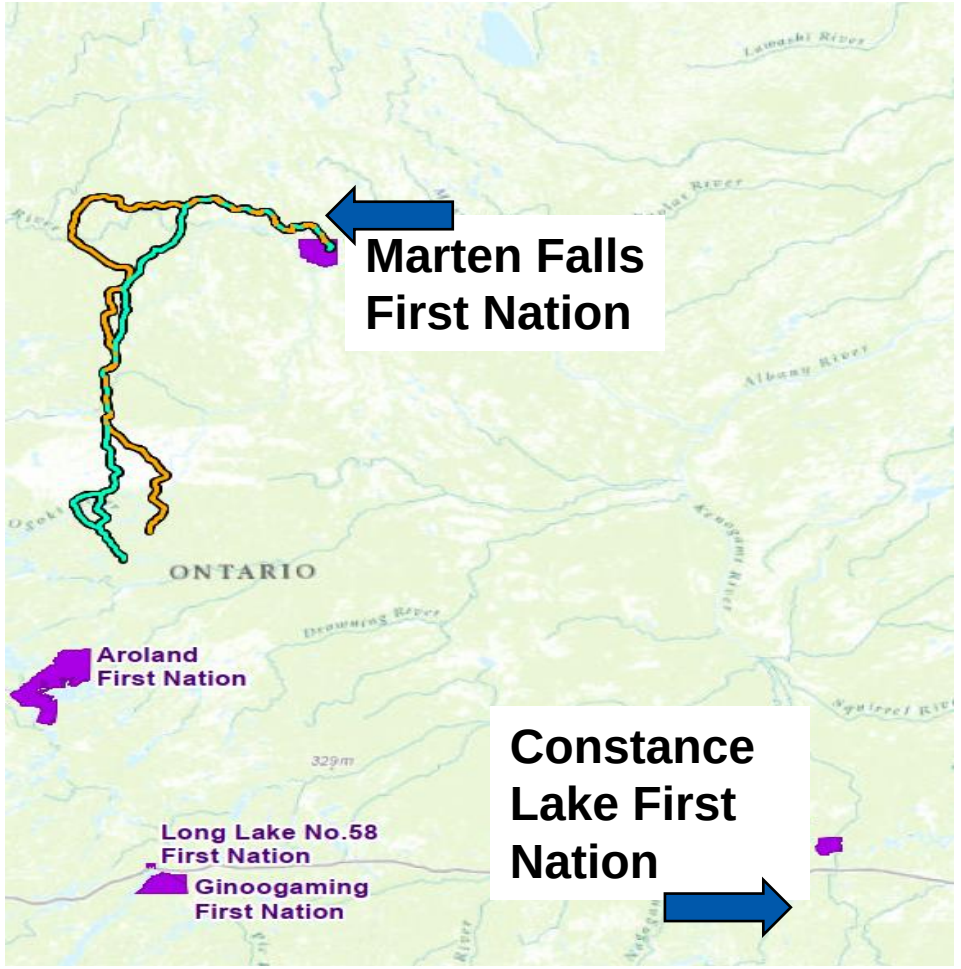
Project Team Introductions

- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor
- Bob Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor
- Qasim Saddique, Project Director
- Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor
- Christine Cinnamon, Consultant
- Avril Fisken, Consultant
- Andrea Nokleby, Consultant
- Niki Angelis, Consultant



Project Refresher

- Proposed All Season Community Access Road to connect to the provincial highway network through the Painter Lake Road System
- Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is the Proponent—or owner of the Project—for the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment
- The Community Access Road Project does not include a road to the Ring of Fire. It is also a separate project from the Northern Road Link Project.



What has been going on

ToR Approved with Amendments

2017 → **2019** → **2019/2020** → **2020/2021**

The provincial government announced funding available for a provincial environmental assessment

Provincial Planning Phase (Terms of Reference)

Federal Planning Phase (Project Description)

Federal Assessment Phase (Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines and Federal Notice of Impact Assessment Commencement issued)

- Engagement with Indigenous communities & collection of Indigenous Knowledge
- Field and other scientific studies

What is next

Fall 2021 – Winter 2022	Spring – Summer 2022	Fall – Winter 2022	Spring – Summer 2023	Fall 2023 – Winter 2024	Summer 2024*	Spring 2025*
• **Milestone:** Notice of Commencement of the Environmental Assessment (EA) issued October 21, 2021	• **Milestone:** - Effects Assessment Methodology Consultation / Engagement - CC Program to begin (ongoing until Summer 2024)	• **Milestone:** First IC Workshop (Validate IK, Initial ATRI Effects)	• **Milestone:** Second IC Workshop (ATRI Effects Assessment)	• **Milestone:** Preferred Route Determination	• **Milestone:** Draft EA / IS Published for Comment	• **Milestone:** Final EA / IS Submitted to IAAC / MECP

Ongoing Field Programs *(programs began in 2019)*

June 31, 2022: Deadline for Indigenous Knowledge input from Indigenous communities

Community Coordinator Program

**Timing (Tentative)*

Community Coordinator (CC) Program

- To support federal Impact Assessment and provincial environmental assessment processes, we are looking to hire Community Coordinators. We want to work closely with you to help involve your community in the environmental assessment processes.
- The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between your community and the MFFN Project Team. They do not speak on behalf of the community.

CC Program Responsibilities

- Coordinate between the MFFN Project Team and community members living in / outside of your community as per your local practices / protocols and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Provide advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage your community;
- Keep informed on Community Access Road Project activities and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- 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.
- Identification of a Community Coordinator is not an indication that your community supports the MFFN CAR Project

Payment, Timesheets and Reporting

- Community Coordinators will be paid **Bi-Weekly**
  - **Rotation:** 16 hours per week
  - **Wage:** $25.00 per hour
  - **Position Duration:** Expected April 2022 – June 2025 (38 months)
- Timesheets will document hours and be submitted bi-weekly aligned with the pay schedule.
- Reporting will be conducted bi-weekly and will include daily activities and project milestones

CC Program Timeline

- Aiming to have Coordinators in place by start of May
- On-boarding session will start after hires in place, then on-going meetings to ensure Coordinators are up-to-date on Project direction and progress
- Quarterly update meetings amongst the Community Coordinators with subject matter experts in attendance, as required (virtual for now, then move to in-person)
- Bi-weekly one-on-one sessions with community's point of contact on MFFN Project Team

Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land & Resource Use

Purpose:

- 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.

Two key ways to gather and share information:

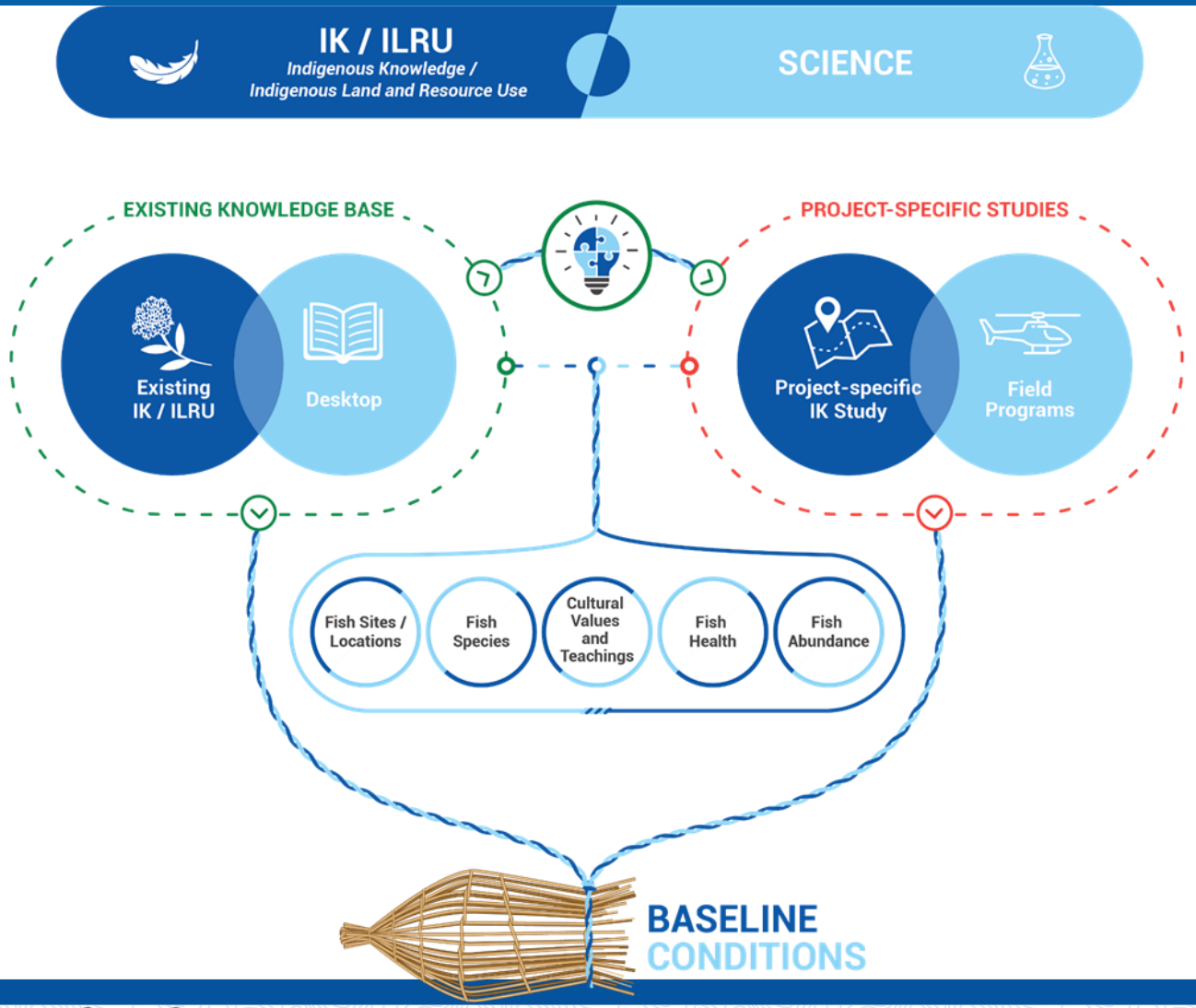
1. Sharing existing IK and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (ILRU) information previously collected by communities)

2. Completing Project-specific IK and ILRU Studies

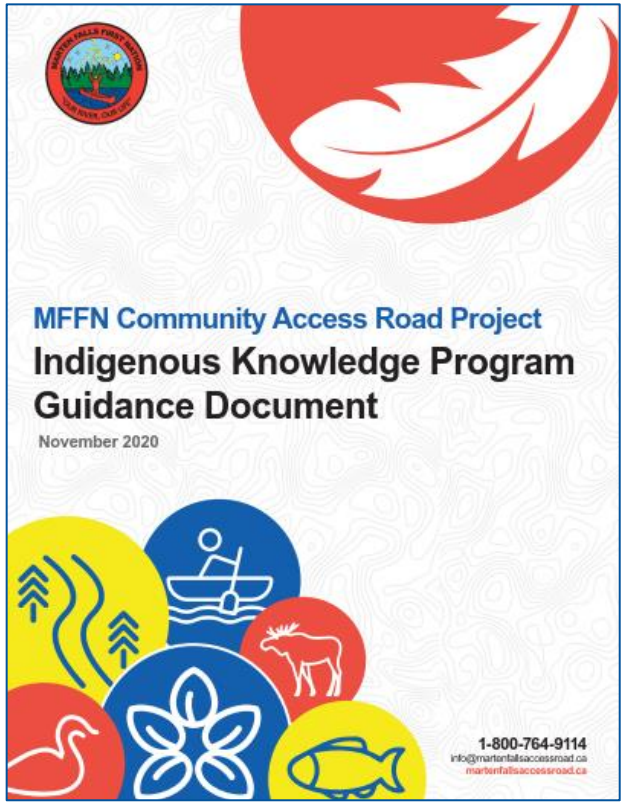
The Importance of Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land & Resource Use

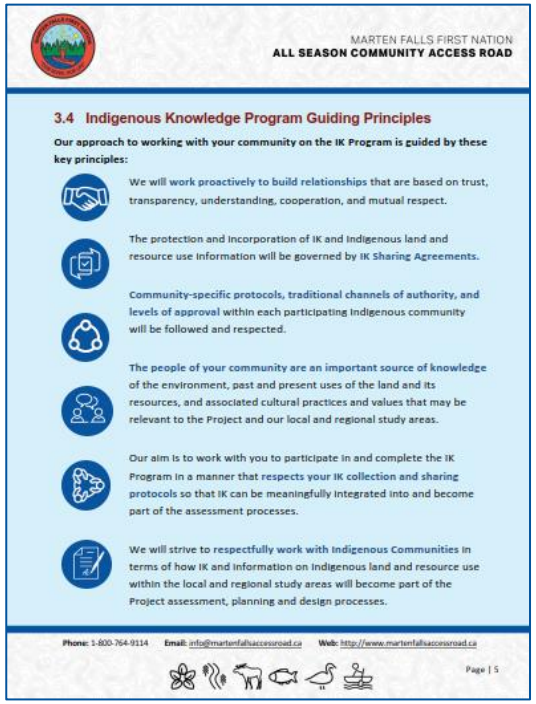
To create a holistic assessment process, IK/ILRU is needed to:

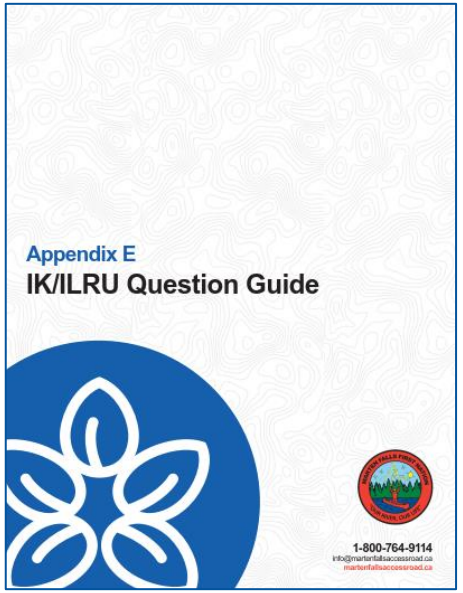
- Better understand the existing environmental conditions
- Inform field programs
- Help to identify understand Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
- Identify potential areas or sites that we may need to avoid
- Help predict potential Project effects
- Find ways to avoid or minimize potential Project impacts
- Identify and develop monitoring programs


IK / ILRU
Indigenous Knowledge /
Indigenous Land and Resource Use
SCIENCE
EXISTING KNOWLEDGE BASE
PROJECT-SPECIFIC STUDIES
Existing IK / ILRU
Desktop
Project-specific IK Study
Field Programs
Fish Sites / Locations
Fish Species
Cultural Values and Teachings
Fish Health
Fish Abundance
BASELINE CONDITIONS

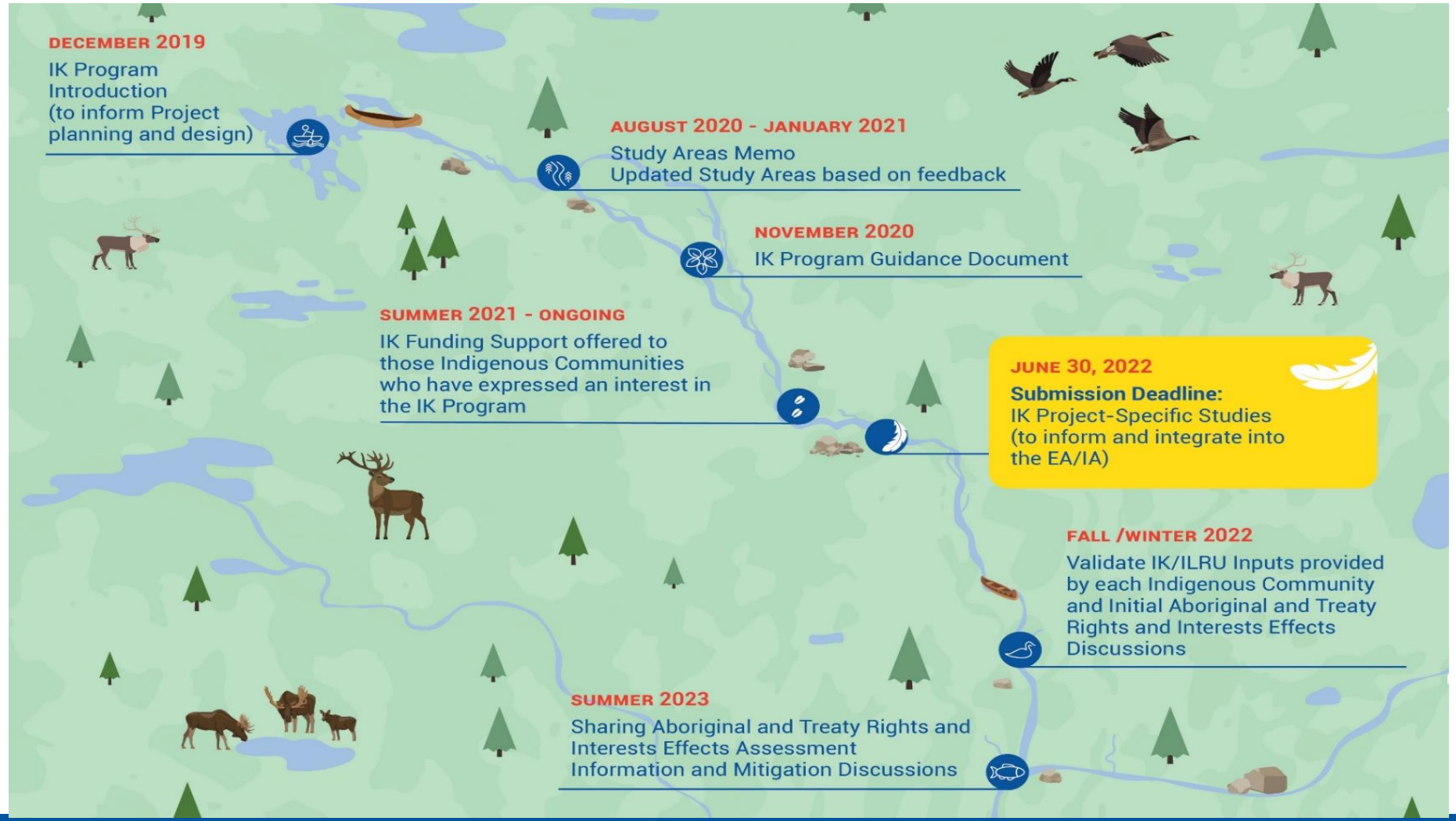
IK Guidance Document







IK Program & ATRI Timeline



IK Sharing Agreement & Funding Agreement

SCHEDULE "B"

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT
Marten Falls First Nation
Community Access Road
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

dated the ____ day of , 2021

Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

Examples of What We Will Consult and Engage on During the Environmental Assessment

What are your cultural protocols and how would you like to be informed / consulted and engaged?

What do you think about the planned approach to the field studies?

What are you concerned about?

What do you think about the results of the field studies?

What do we need to think about when planning the road?

Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights we should consider?

Upcoming Consultation and Engagement Opportunities

- On-boarding of Community Coordinators (Spring 2022)
- E-Blasts, Valued Component Videos, Field Notices, Discussion Guides (on-going)
- Meetings with Indigenous Communities (on-going)
- Continue to engage communities regarding interest in participating in the Indigenous Knowledge Program (now until July 2022)
- Open House #1 – Project Refresher and start of Environmental Assessment (June 2022)
- Open House #2 – Effects Assessment Methods (Fall 2022)

Next Steps

- Hire a Constance Lake First Nation Community Coordinator
- Sign Indigenous Knowledge Sharing Agreement
- Plan for additional meetings with Constance Lake First Nation Chief & Council and / or a broader community meeting

Questions?

Visit our website: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Project Name:	Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road (CAR)	**Date of Meeting:**	April 21, 2022
		Time:	1:00-2:30 pm EST
		Project #:	60593122
Attendees:	Wayne Neegan, Constance Lake First Nation Council Member; Bertha Sutherland, Constance Lake First Nation Land and Resource Officer; Cynthia Mattinas, Constance Lake First Nation Community Environmental Coordinator Jennifer Duncan, Four Rivers Project Manager/Geomatics; Kimberly Jorgenson, Four Rivers Environmental Services Coordinator; Lawrence Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor; Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor; Christine Cinnamon, MFFN CAR Project Consultant; Avril Fisken, MFFN CAR Project Consultant; Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant; Niki Angelis, MFFN CAR Project Consultant.	**Location:**	Webinar via Teams platform
		Prepared By:	Niki Angelis (MFFN CAR Project Consultant)
Absent:	Bob Baxter, MFFN Senior Community Member Advisor Qasim Saddique, Project Director		
Regarding:	**MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program, Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program and General Project Overview**		

Notes of Meeting

Meeting Purpose
The MFFN CAR Project Team and representatives of Constance Lake First Nation met to discuss the Community Access Road, Community Coordinator Program, Indigenous Knowledge Program, a general Project update, along with discussions on opportunities for Constance Lake First Nation to become more involved in the Project. The following materials were made available to Constance Lake First Nation in advance:

Meeting Purpose
• Meeting presentation • Community Coordinator Job Posting • IK Program Sharing Agreement • IK Program Funding Agreement **Summary of Meeting Action Items** • MFFN CAR Project Team to follow up with Constance Lake First Nation to identify spawning areas. (See Item #5) • MFFN CAR Project Team to determine funding method for the Community Coordinator Program (see Item #8) • Constance Lake First Nation Chief / Council to review IK Program agreements for response (see Item #9) • Constance Lake First Nation to work towards sharing IK and Indigenous land and resource use information to MFFN CAR Project Team for June 30 deadline (see Item #9)

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
1	General Project	• Constance Lake First Nation provided opening remarks and expressed hope that the Project would meet the needs of the MFFN community. They are aware of the challenges associated with the MFFN CAR Project but are overall optimistic.	• Thank you for the comment.
2	Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment	• The MFFN CAR Project Team provided an overview of the Environmental Assessment (EA) and Impact Assessment (IA) processes and timing and opportunities for engagement. • Constance Lake First Nation asked that the MFFN CAR Project Team be mindful when planning the Project and respectful of the balanced design in the natural surroundings of the area, the	• The MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged the comments and emphasized that the assessment processes in place and IK Program would help achieve this.

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		connectivity of the organisms and ecosystems they may be impacting.	
3	Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment	• Constance Lake First Nation commented that in addition to the EA / IA processes that an “Indigenous Assessment” process could be established to run in tandem and perhaps something that could come out of CAR for future projects.	• The MFFN CAR Project Team shared information on the IK Program that is intended to facilitate integration of Indigenous Knowledge and Western Science. Constance Lake First Nation expressed appreciation to this approach.
4	Environmental Assessment	• Constance Lake First Nation asked for clarification around the EA process and if all the steps are taken, will the Project proceed at the proposed route.	• The MFFN CAR Project Team clarified that the EA does not presume the outcome of a project, but rather works through understanding the risks, what could happen and helps determine the best path forward. Sometimes the outcome may be to do nothing, although that is not the goal. The process is helping the Project move forward the best it can given the conditions, available knowledge and collaboration.
5	Wildlife	• Constance Lake First Nation asked if there was a proposal to relocate any spawning areas that may be disrupted by the proposed CAR.	• The MFFN CAR Project Team advised that relocating spawning areas that may be disrupted by the proposed CAR was not yet determined but that these are the types of conversations they hope to have with communities to determine existing conditions, potential impacts, and ways to mitigate them. • **Action Item**: MFFN CAR Project Team to follow up with Constance

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
			Lake First Nation to identify spawning areas.
6	Groundwater Surface Water	• Constance Lake First Nation advised that they are very concerned for their watersheds.	• The MFFN CAR Project Team is studying watersheds as part of the EA / IA processes. • **Action Item**: MFFN CAR Project Team to follow up with Constance Lake First Nation on specific areas of concern related to watersheds.
7	Construction Waste Management	• Constance Lake First Nation emphasized the importance of working efficiently and without waste. Communities have witnessed the waste and chaos left behind from developments that provide little benefit to them.	• As stewards of the land, MFFN is committed to developing the Project with minimal impacts on the land and believes that is what the EA / IA processes will help achieve.
8	Community Coordinator Program	• The MFFN CAR Project Team provided an overview of the Community Coordinator Program, including the responsibilities and payment structure. • Interest in the program was expressed by the attendees from Constance Lake First Nation and Four Rivers but there was a question about flexibility with the funding set-up. There was an expressed desire to apply the funding to support the current Community Coordinator position already employed part-time to support engagement on the EA. There was no interest in posting the position as a direct employee of MFCAR, disconnected from the community Lands & Resource department.	• **Action Item:** MFFN CAR Project Team to work with Constance Lake First Nation to determine a suitable funding method for the Community Coordinator Program.
9		• MFFN CAR Project Team introduced the Indigenous Knowledge Program,	• **Action Item:** Constance Lake First Nation Chief / Council will

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
	Indigenous Knowledge Program	including funding to participating communities in the amount of $30,000 over three payments. • MFFN CAR Project Team discussed the IK Sharing Agreement and Funding Agreement. • The MFFN CAR Project Team emphasized that the June 30, 2022, deadline to submit IK would not be the only time to provide input but submissions by this date would help support the current phase of the EA.	review IK Program agreements and provide response to Project Team.
		• Constance Lake First Nation expressed support for the IK Program and noted how the incorporation of IK within the scientific approach of this Project is the most important piece. • Constance Lake First Nation and Four Rivers expressed interest in submitting existing or archival data in advance of June 30, however gathering new data would be a challenge and Chief & Council support was required beforehand.	• **Action Item:** Constance Lake First Nation to work towards submitting available IK to MFFN CAR Project Team for June 30 deadline, pending Chief and Council support. • MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged that they will continue to work with Constance Lake First Nation and support them in their efforts to gather and share IK
10	Consultation Methods	• Moving forward, as part of their consultation protocols Constance Lake First Nation would like a land acknowledgement at the beginning or end of meetings.	Land acknowledgement provided.

Any errors or omissions, please contact Niki Angelis within 2 weeks of distribution. Finalized meeting minutes will be included in the public Record of Consultation.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

FINAL

Progress Report 3: Identification of the Preferred Alternatives Milestone

November 2024

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.

AECOM shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. AECOM accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

AECOM agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but AECOM makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, any estimates or opinions regarding probable construction costs or construction schedule provided by AECOM represent AECOM’s professional judgement in light of its experience and the knowledge and information available to it at the time of preparation. Since AECOM has no control over market or economic conditions, prices for construction labour, equipment or materials or bidding procedures, AECOM, its directors, officers and employees are not able to, nor do they, make any representations, warranties or guarantees whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to such estimates or opinions, or their variance from actual construction costs or schedules, and accept no responsibility for any loss or damage arising therefrom or in any way related thereto. Persons relying on such estimates or opinions do so at their own risk.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by AECOM and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of AECOM to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.

AECOM: 2015-04-13
© 2009-2015 AECOM Canada Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

Disclaimer: Dillon Consulting Limited

This report was prepared by Dillon Consulting Limited ("Dillon") for the sole benefit of our Client. The material in it reflects Dillon's best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Dillon accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

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

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 1
1.1 Background 1
1.2 Approach 2
1.3 Project Notifications and Information Releases 11
1.4 Summary of Indigenous Community and Organization Consultation 12
1.5 Summary of Input and Information Received and EA Milestone Development 17
2. Consultation Snapshot 22
3. Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils 28
3.1 Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities 28
4. References 29

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Status of Neighbouring Indigenous Communities' Participation in the Community Co-ordinator Program and Funding Offer for the Indigenous Knowledge Program 13
Table 1-2: Summary of Input and Information Received and EA / Milestone Development 18
Table 2-1: Consultation Snapshot – From June 1, 2023, to July 31, 2024 22

Appendices

Appendix A. Information Distributed to all Indigenous Communities

A1. PIC #5 Feedback Form

A2. E-Blasts

A2.1 May 2023 E-Blast
A2.2 June 2023 E-Blast
A2.3 July 2023 E-Blast
A2.4 August 2023 E-Blast
A2.5 September 2023 E-Blast
A2.6 October 2023 E-Blast
A2.7 Year in Review E-Blast
A2.8 January 2024 E-Blast
A2.9 February 2024 E-Blast
A2.10 March 2024 E-Blast
A2.11 April 2024 E-Blast
A2.12 May 2024 E-Blast
A2. 13 June 2024 E-Blast

A3. Field Study Notices & Updates

A3.1 Summer 2023 Field Notice
A3.2 Fall 2023 Field Notice
A3.3 Winter 2024 Field Notice
A3.4 Spring 2024 Field Notice and Caribou Collaring Update
A3.5 Spring 2024 Update – Spring Groundwater Program
A3.6 Summer 2024 Field Notice

A4. IK Program

A4.1 IK Program Key Milestone Date Reminder
A4.2 Indigenous Knowledge

A5. Webinar Series

A5.1 Webinar Series Start Reminder
A5.2 Route Selection Milestone Webinar Reminder
A5.3 Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Announcement
A5.4 Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Reminder
A5.5 Feedback on Climate Change Adaptation Webinar

A6. PIC #4

A6.1 Invitations
A6.1.1 PIC Notice – English
A6.1.2 PIC Notice – French
A6.1.3 PIC Notice – Cree
A6.1.4 PIC Notice – Ojibway
A6.1.5 PIC Notice – Oji-Cree
A6.1.6 PIC Reminder for PIC

A6.2 Advertising
A6.2.1 Newspaper Advertisements
A6.2.2 Online Advertisements

A6.3 Display Boards

A6.4 Maps

A6.5 Field Programs
A6.5.1 Fall 2023 Field Notice

A6.6 Frequently Asked Questions

A7. Reports

A7.1 Milestone #2 Progress Report
A7.2 Milestone #2 Progress Report Update
A7.3 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

Appendix B. Community Specific Appendices

B1. Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation (AZA)

B1.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B1.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B2. Aroland First Nation

B2.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B2.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B3. Attawapiskat First Nation
B 3.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B 3.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B4. Constance Lake First Nation
B4.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B4.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B4.3 Community-specific Meeting Materials

B5. Eabametoong First Nation
B5.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B6. Fort Albany First Nation
B6.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B6.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B7. Ginoogaming First Nation
B7.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B7.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B7.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

B8. Kasabonika Lake First Nation
B8.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B9. Kashechewan First Nation
B9.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B9.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B10. Kingfisher Lake First Nation
B10.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B11. Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation
B11.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B11.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B12. Long Lake #58 First Nation
B12.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B12.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B12.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

B13. Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN)
B13.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B13.2 Incoming Correspondence Received from the Community
B13.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B14. Mishkeegogamang First Nation
B14.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B15. Neskantaga First Nation
B15.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B15.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B16. Nibinamik First Nation
B16.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B16.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B17. Wapekeka First Nation
B17.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B18. Wawakapewin First Nation
B18.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B19. Webequie First Nation
B19.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B20. Weenusk First Nation
B20.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B20.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B21. Wunnumin Lake First Nation
B21.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B22. Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO
B22.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B22.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B23. Red Sky Métis Independent Nation (RSMIN)
B23.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B23.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B24. Chiefs of Ontario
B24.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B24.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B26. Nishnawbe-Aski Nation
B26.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B26.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B27. Union of Ontario Indians
B27.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B28. Independent First Nations Alliance
B28.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B29. Matawa First Nations Management
B29.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B29.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B30. Mushkegowuk Council
B30.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B30.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B31. Nokiiwin Tribal Council
B31.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B31.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B32. Shibogama First Nations Council
B32.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

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.

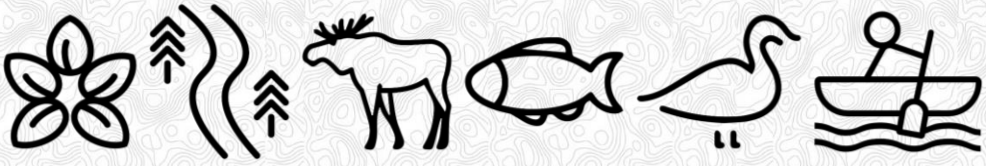
AECOM, 2020:

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



4. Constance Lake First Nation

4.1 Community Profile

Location: PO Box 4000, Constance Lake, ON P0L 1B0

Tribal Council: Matawa First Nations Management

Treaty: 9

Project Team Lead: Niki Angelis

Figure 4-1: Constance Lake First Nation Distribution of Communication

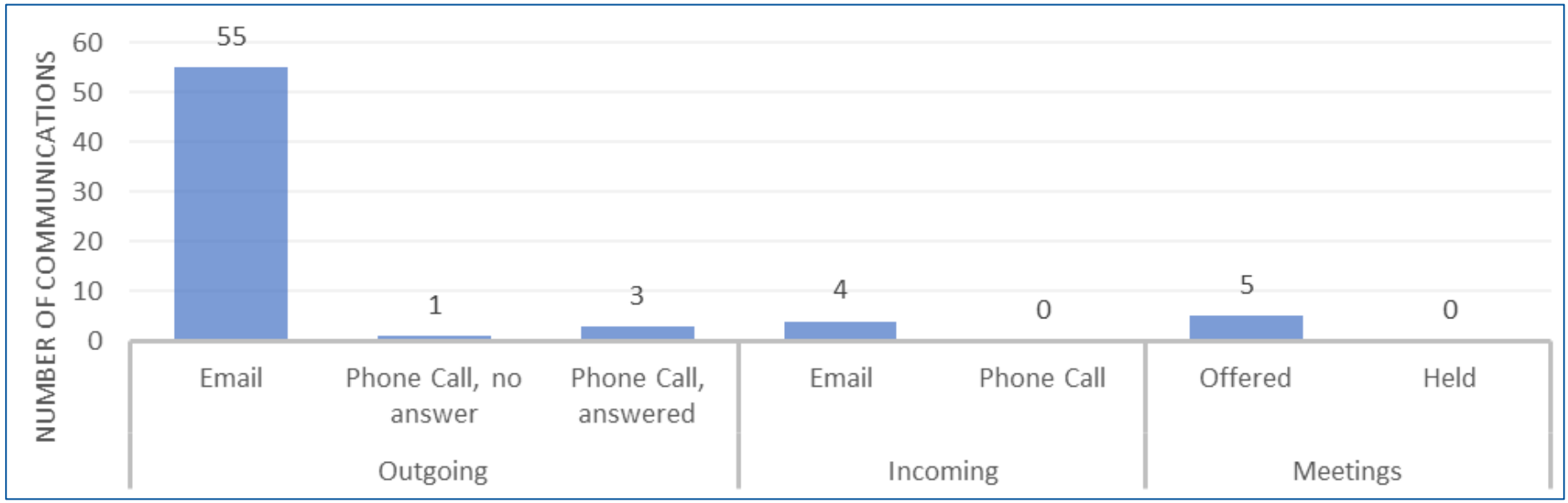


Table 4-1: Summary of Participation During Milestone 3 Reporting Period

Summary of Participation During Reporting Period	
Date of Last Outgoing Communication from MFFN CAR Project Team (Email or Phone):	July 30, 2024 (email)
Date of Last Incoming Communication from Community (Email or Phone):	May 31, 2024 (email)
Participating in IK Program:	Status of IK Sharing Agreement: Agreement in review
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: Agreement in review
	IK information provided: No
Participating in Community Coordinator Program:	Program information sent to Community

Table 4-2: Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During EA / IA

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
June 6, 2023	Circulated finalized minutes from April 21, 2023 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage meeting.
June 7, 2023	May 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
June 19, 2023	Email 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 24, 2023	Introductory email to the new Chief and Council with general Project information.
July 27, 2023	Information on the open position for a Community Coordinator for the Project was provided.
August 2, 2023	July 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
August 9, 2023	Follow-up email regarding outstanding action item from April 21, 2023 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage meeting.
August 11, 2023	Response to a letter, received from Constance Lake First Nation, on December 9, 2022.
September 1, 2023	August 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
September 15, 2023	Fall 2023 Field Notice distributed via email.
September 28, 2023	September 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
October 10, 2023	PIC #5 invitation distributed via email.
October 11, 2023	Project update regarding PIC #5, the Community Coordinator Program and the IK Program.

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
October 17, 2023	ATRI Forum #2 invitation distributed via email.
October 17, 2023	ATRI Forum #2 invitation sent to Constance Lake First Nation.
November 2, 2023	October 2023 MFFN CAR E-Blast distributed via email.
November 9, 2023	Reminder for Route Selection Milestone Webinar distributed via email.
November 10, 2023	IK update distributed via email.
November 13, 2023	Email outreach regarding Project updates including the ATRI Forum, route selection webinar, field studies and IK Program
November 16, 2023	Reminder for Route Selection Milestone Webinar distributed via email.
November 21-23, 2023	Representatives from Constance Lake First Nation attended ATRI Forum #2.
November 27 & 29, 2023	Milestone #2 Progress Report distributed via email.
De 6, 2023	Socio-economic Assessment Interest letter sent via email.
December 7, 2023	Email outreach regarding Project updates including the Milestone #2 Report, the webinar series, and the IK Program.
December 12, 2023	2023 Year In Review E-Blast.
January 16, 2024	Invitation for Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road Webinar distributed via email.
January 17, 2024	A reminder for the deadline for the Aboriginal and / or treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report was distributed to Constance Lake First Nation via email.
January 17, 2024	An update on feedback regarding the ATRI Existing Conditions Report was requested from Constance Lake First Nation.
January 18, 2024	Constance Lake First Nation sent an email to the Project Team that they are completing a review of the ATRI Existing Conditions and requested a meeting with the Project Team.
January 18, 2024	The Project Team sent Constance Lake First Nation an email thanking them for providing an update on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report.
January 18, 2024	Winter 2024 Field Notice distributed via email.
January 31, 2024	January 2024 E-Blast distributed via email.
February 08, 2024	Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Reminder distributed via email.
February 13, 2024	Climate Change Adaptation Webinar Follow-Up distributed via email.
February 13, 2024	Email outreach to schedule a meeting with the Project Team to discuss the ATRI Existing Conditions Report.
February 13, 2024	Voicemail following up on ATRI Existing Conditions Report.
February 23, 2024	Email outreach about Project updates including the Project webinar series, IK Program and Community Coordinator Program.
March 01, 2024	February 2024 E-Blast distributed via email.
March 20, 2024	Email outreach sharing updates for the month of March 2024 and ways to get involved in the MFFN CAR Project.
April 03, 2024	March 2024 e-blast distributed via email.

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
April 17, 2024	Spring 2024 Field Notice and Caribou Collaring Update distributed via email.
April 25, 2024	Email outreach regarding Project updates including the Community Coordinator Program and ATRI Existing Conditions Report.
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.
June 03, 2024	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report link distributed via email.
June 11, 2024	In person attendance at the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
June 28, 2024	June 2024 updates including, the Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, Community Coordinator Program and the Indigenous Knowledge Program
July 09, 2024	June 2024 E-Blast distributed via email.
July 16, 2024	Summer 2024 Field Notice distributed via email.
July 30, 2024	Email outreach regarding the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report and the Community Coordinator Program.

Table 4-3: Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action – Constance Lake First Nation

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Groundwater (Quality and Quantity), Surface Water (Quality and Quantity)	Watershed ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed concern for their watersheds.	■ Virtual	Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that they are studying watersheds as part of the EA / IA processes. ■ On November 13, 2023 the MFFN CAR Project Team shared Existing Conditions Reports summary on Surface Water and Groundwater and offered a meeting to discuss the topics of interest to Constance Lake First Nation. Action: ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team will work with Constance Lake First Nation to help identify any specific areas of concern related to watersheds.	■ As part of the alternative selection, effects to Natural Environment (including wildlife) will be taken into consideration in the EA / IS.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use	IKSA During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed support for the IK Program and interest in submitting existing and archival data as well as reviewing the IK Sharing Agreement.	■ Virtual	Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged that they will continue to work with Constance Lake First Nation and support them in their efforts to gather and share IK. ■ On August 4, 2022, Constance Lake First Nation advised the MFFN CAR Project Team that the IK Data Sharing Agreement and IK Program Funding Agreement was still pending Leadership support. ■ The MFFN Project Consultant has continued outreach to Constance Lake First Nation regarding the opportunity to join the IK Program. The last outreach was on November 25, 2022. ■ On April 21, 2023 Constance Lake First Nation Land and Resource Staff confirmed that the IK Sharing Agreement was being reviewed by Chief and Council who had some outstanding comments. They advised that they would be in touch upon completion of their review. ■ On May 3, 2023 the MFFN Project Consultant followed up on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement. Constance Lake First Nation advised that the document was still with Chief and Council for review. ■ On July 24, 2023 the MFFN Project Consultant emailed the newly elected Chief Rick Allen to introduce the project	■ Information provided by Indigenous communities will be considered in making Project decisions; how this information informed decisions will also be included in the EA / IS.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			and shared information on Constance Lake First Nation's previous interest and involvement in the IK Program. ■ On August 11, 2023 the MFFN Project Consultant sent a letter to Constance Lake First Nation in response to submitted comments to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada regarding the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Impact Statement extension request that was sent by a former Constance Lake First Nation Councillor. The letter included information on the IK Program and deadline for submission of information. ■ On October 11, 2023 the MFFN Project Consultant followed up on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement. Constance Lake First Nation sharing the funding and data sharing agreements for their reference. ■ The MFFN Project Consultant followed up on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement and Constance Lake First Nation's interest in participating in the program on November 13, 2023, December 6, 2023, February 23, 2024, March 20, 2024, and June 30, 2024. Action: Continue to support Constance Lake First Nation in joining the IK Program.	

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue / Comment Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Wildlife	Spawning Grounds During the April 21, 2022 meeting, Constance Lake First Nation asked if there was a proposal to relocate the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project.	■ Virtual	Status: Ongoing ■ During the April 21, 2022 meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that relocating the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project was not yet determined. ■ On November 13, 2023 the MFFN CAR Project Team shared Existing Conditions Reports summary on Surface Water and Groundwater and offered a meeting to discuss the topics of interest to Constance Lake First Nation. Action: The MFFN CAR Project Team will work with Constance Lake First Nation to help identify the spawning areas they were referring to at the meeting.	■ Once specific information is received by the Project regarding spawning areas, it will be considered in the EA / IA.

Table 4-4: Consultation and Engagement Log – Constance Lake First Nation

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 06, 2023	Email		x	■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant ■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided Land and Resource staff for Constance Lake First Nation the finalized minutes from the April 21, 2023 meeting on the Archaeology Reports. Recipients were advised that the minutes were now part of the public record of consultation.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 07, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the May E-Blast to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant ■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on a May 2, 2023 email regarding the upcoming milestone date of June 30, 2023 to submit IK so that it may be included in the existing conditions reporting.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 22, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Councillor, CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent a follow up email to Constance Lake 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 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 Constance Lake First Nation may have.
June 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the June E-Blast to Constance Lake First Nation. The E-Blast included a brief description on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program and a link to 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

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)		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 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.
July 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Summer 2023 Field Notice to Constance Lake 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 24, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to introduce the MFFN CAR to the new Chief of Constance Lake First Nation. Information about the IK Program and Community Coordinator program were shared, as well as an invitation to meet at their convenience.
July 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	■ Ramona Sutherland (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO (MINES)) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the July E-Blast to Constance Lake 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,

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)		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.
August 09, 2023	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (Constance Lake First Nation CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Henry Waboose (Band Governance Manager) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Community Consultant) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant ■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Kimberly Jorgenson, Consultant, Four Rivers Group for Constance Lake First Nation following up on an outstanding action item from the meeting in regards to archaeology that occurred on April 21, 2023 between the MFFN CAR Project Team and Constance Lake First Nations. Kimberly had expressed interest in potential opportunities for job training and capacity building related to upcoming archaeological and cultural heritage works. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that this program was expected to resume in 2 years. However, when planning for the next round of field work was underway the MFFN CAR Project Team would explore potential opportunities to involve the community in future field studies. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that Marten Falls First Nation is interested in broadening knowledge sharing and training opportunities for community members.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
August 11, 2023	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator) ■ Richard Allen (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided a response to a letter, received on December 9, 2022, from Constance Lake First Nation, regarding their submitted comments to IAAC regarding the MFFN CAR IS extension request. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant offered to meet with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss questions or comments regarding the Project.
August 11, 2023	Phone		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant spoke to Constance Lake First Nation to confirm that a new Chief and Council were elected.
September 01, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the August E-Blast to Constance Lake 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	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the Fall 2023 Field Notice to Constance Lake 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 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the September E-Blast to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed an invitation for PIC #5 to Constance Lake 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 11, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to provide a Fall Update on the Project and followed up on the community's interest in the IK Program and Community Coordinator Program and attached related documents for reference. Information on upcoming engagement opportunities were also shared including PIC #5, the ATRI Forum #2 and the Climate Change Workshop.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment 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.
October 17, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ 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 Constance Lake 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 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 Constance Lake First Nation.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 02, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed the October E-Blast to Constance Lake 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 Forum #2 from November 21-23, 2023, was also included. A registration link was provided for the Route 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	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Route Selection Milestone Webinar to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 10, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ 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 / IS. 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 13, 2023	Email	x		■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN Project Team Consultant was contacted by Constance Lake First Nation with a request to remove Stephen Peltonen from the contact list for Constance Lake First Nation.
November 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant confirmed that Stephen Peltonen has been removed as a contact for Constance Lake First Nation.
November 13, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Stephen Peltonen (Employment Community Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to provide an update on upcoming engagement activities including the ATRI Forum and the Route Selection Webinar. Information on early findings from the field studies related to watersheds / spawning areas was also shared based on interest expressed in these valued components during the April 21, 2022 meeting with Constance Lake First Nation. A reminder of the December 11, 2023 deadline for the submission of Indigenous Knowledge for inclusion in the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement was provided.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 16, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed a reminder for the Route Selection Milestone Webinar to Constance Lake 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 21-23, 2023	Forum			■ Community Representatives	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFFN CAR), Webequie Supply Road (WSR), and Northern Road Link (NRL) Project Teams attended the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights (ATRI) and Forum #2 that was hosted in Thunder Bay. Constance Lake First Nation attended the Forum. The Forum was held to provide an opportunity for representatives from Indigenous Communities to meet with representatives from the Province of Ontario, and MFFN CAR, WSR and NRL Project teams to: build on the first Forum held in February 2023, this follow-up Forum provided an opportunity to identify and discuss potential impacts to northern Indigenous communities' Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and interests as they related to the above Projects. Day 1 and 2 of the Forum focused on Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests. On Day 3, there was a half-day discussion on Cumulative Effects as they relate to the projects.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 27, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent the Milestone #2 Progress Report to Constance Lake First Nation for review. The Milestone #2 Progress Report covers July 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023. Constance Lake First 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 timeline. A response was requested that the email was received and the documents could be viewed / downloaded successfully.
November 28, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to provide the Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report, which describes the current understanding of Constance Lake First Nations' Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests as they relate to the proposed Project. Input on the Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report was requested by January 19, 2024, and an offer to meet to discuss the report, Project schedule, and next steps if desired.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 29, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services 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 06, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to provide a letter requesting if the community had any interests or concerns regarding possible social-community and / or economic impacts as a result of the Community Access Road and if so, to reach out with those concerns before December 30, 2023.
December 07, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to provide an end-of-year update with a reminder to review the Milestone #2 Progress report and provide edits or comments by February 15, 2024. A reminder of the December 11, 2023 deadline for the submission of Indigenous Knowledge for inclusion in the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement was provided as well as a link to the recent webinar on the Route Selection Milestone for the CAR.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
December 12, 2023	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake First Nation a 2023 Year in Review where there was a holiday greeting, and some 2023 highlights were listed. These highlights included PIC #5, Preliminary Technically Preferred Route Recommendation, Aboriginal and / or Treaty Right and Interests Forum, the Community Access Road Webinar Series, Field Studies and Valued Component Videos. The MFFN CAR Project Team shared 2023 field study summaries and upcoming winter field studies.
January 16, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Lorraine Wesley (Community Member) ■ Josie Oombash (Community Member)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake First Nation an invitation 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.
January 17, 2024	Email		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation to remind them of the deadline for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report and asked them to make contact if they have any feedback they would like to share.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 17, 2024	Phone		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant left a voicemail for Constance Lake First Nation regarding ATRI Existing Conditions Report asking if they had any feedback on the report.
January 18, 2024	Email	x		■ Alanna Robins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Holly Pyhtila (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation indicating that their Lands and Resource Team, Chief, and Council are still completing an internal review of the ATRI Existing Conditions report and need to meet internally to discuss any feedback that would be provided. It was also noted that Constance Lake First Nation would like to meet with the Project Team at a later date.
January 18, 2024	Email		x	■ Alanna Robins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Holly Pyhtila (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation thanking them for the update on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report and asking them to indicate the amount of time they may need to complete the internal review and general timing for the meeting with the Project Team.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 18, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Lorraine Wesley (Community Member) ■ Josie Oombash (Community Member)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake First Nation the Winter 2024 Field Notice. 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 31, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Lorraine Wesley (Community Member) ■ Josie Oombash (Community Member)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake First Nation the January E-Blast. 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
February 08, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake 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 13, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team emailed Constance Lake 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 13, 2024	Email		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation to schedule a time suitable to meet with the Project Team regarding the contents of the ATRI Existing Conditions Report and to confirm the addition of new key contacts.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
February 13, 2024	Phone		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant left a voicemail for Constance Lake First Nation regarding ATRI Existing Conditions Report.
February 23, 2024	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Richard Allen (Chief)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation to provide an update regarding the Climate Change Adaptation Webinar that was held on February 8, 2024, and to share the Webinar recording link as well as the Climate Change survey link. Updates regarding the Milestone 2 Progress Report, Community Coordinator Program, and the Indigenous Knowledge Program were also shared.
March 01, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation following up on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report, and sharing new ways to engage which included the MFFN CAR Route Update video and new social media accounts. Other ways to get involved were also shared, including the Community Coordinator

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Richard Allen (Chief)		Program, Indigenous Knowledge Program, Climate Change Experience Survey and the Climate Change Adaptation Webinar.
April 03, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.
April 17, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
April 25, 2024	Phone		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant left a voicemail message for Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on their expressed interest in providing feedback on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report.
April 25, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant emailed Constance Lake First Nation to follow up on their expressed interest in participating in the Community Coordinator Program and providing feedback on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report. A meeting to discuss these items was proposed.
April 25, 2024	Email	x		■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation advising that they have plans to review the ATRI Existing Conditions Report soon. Constance Lake First Nation also provided new key contacts to be included on correspondence moving forward.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Janet Knight (Project Manager)		
April 25, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Janet Knight (Project Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email thanking Constance Lake First Nation for the update regarding the ATRI Existing Conditions Report and confirmed that the new contacts would be added to correspondence to Constance Lake First Nation moving forward.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
April 30, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 Marten Falls First Nation's future access to clean electricity. Links to the Project website and social media pages, along with the Project Team's contact information.
May 14, 2024	Email		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation Consultant asking if Alanna Robbins and Janet Knight of Four Rivers should be added to the updated contact list and in future correspondences and also asking for their roles.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
May 23, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)		
May 31, 2024	Email	x		■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation Consultant requesting the addition of Alanna Robbins to the updated contact list.
May 31, 2024	Email		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation Consultant confirming that they will add Alanna Robbins to the contact list and in future correspondences.
June 03, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake 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 11, 2024	In-person / face-to-face			■ Attendee(s) from Constance Lake First Nation	■ MFFN CAR Community Member Advisor ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ From June 11 – 13, 2024, a member of Constance Lake First Nation attended the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo (the Expo), hosted by Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First nation. The Expo was intended to provide an opportunity for participants to learn more about the projects, ask questions and share feedback. The first day of the Expo was for Elders only to provide them with the opportunity to engage with the project teams and share their perspectives. Day two of the Expo included overview presentations on the projects and presentations on peatlands, road building, water and fish. Day two also included an expo with booths representing different disciplines and groups involved with the projects, such as IK/ATRI, engineering, and wildlife, and booths from Agency and Ministry representatives. Day three of the Expo included presentations on the common approach to review the project-specific draft EA/IS reports, project-specific EA/IS information, funding information from the Province of Ontario.
June 28, 2024	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation with June 2024 updates including, the Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, Community Coordinator Program and the Indigenous Knowledge Program. The Project Consultant requested feedback on the Archaeological Assessment Report by August 2, 2024.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist)		
July 09, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
July 16, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.
July 30, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation to share some opportunities for feedback and engagement including Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, and the Community Coordinator Program with an attached job poster. Feedback and comments were requested on the Archaeological Assessment Report by August 2, 2024, and a link to the reports was shared.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist)		

B4. Constance Lake First Nation

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence
B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence
B4.3 Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Preliminary Existing Conditions Report
B4.4 Community Specific Meeting Materials

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: June 6, 2023 4:03 PM
To: Kimberly Jorgenson; Denan Kuni; [redacted]Jennifer Duncan; 'Horis Mansuri'; 'Shelly Rahme'
Cc: [redacted]jennifer bruin; Qasim Saddique; Markham, Samantha; Jenkins, Tara; Baker, Nadia; Andrea Nokleby; Weseluck, Lauren; Daltrop, Hanna
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Meeting Minutes
Attachments: 2023-04-21 - Arch and Cultural Heritage Meeting Minutes_Final.pdf

Good afternoon,

Thank you Denan and Kim for your responses and thanks again for all who were able to attend the virtual meeting on April 21, 2023.

The finalised meeting minutes are attached for your reference. These minutes will form part of the public Record of Consultation.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Nokleby, Andrea[redacted]
Sent: June 19, 2023 9:00 AM
To: Chief; Bertha Sutherland; Wayne N; Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; Jennifer Duncan;[redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter; Qasim Saddique; Lawrence Baxter; Angelis, Niki
Subject: Re: Follow-up Re: MFFN CAR IK Program Key Dates

This Message Is From an External Sender

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Report Suspicious

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

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

Inclusiveness: Enabling belonging to draw strength from our differences.

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: July 24, 2023 11:29 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Introductions

Good morning Chief Rick Allen,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Niki Angelis and I am reaching out on behalf of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team to congratulate you as the newly elected Chief of Constance Lake First Nation.

As you may know, the Community Access Road will connect MFFN to the existing provincial highway network in the south, increasing access and helping foster economic development and improve quality of life for community members. The access road is in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment phase. You can visit our website here: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/

I have been in touch with Constance Lake First Nation over the last year regarding project updates as well as different programs and funding opportunities related to the planning of the access road. These include:

- The Indigenous Knowledge Program; and
- The Community Coordinator Program

I understand that the community has expressed interest in these programs and the previous Chief and Council were reviewing the related agreements and funding documents prior to the election.

We would be happy to schedule a time to connect to get you up to speed on the Community Access Road and discuss the opportunities available. Please contact me to arrange a time that works best for your schedule.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

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.

© 2023 Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: August 9, 2023 11:10 AM
To: 'Kimberly Jorgenson'; 'Denan Kuni'; [redacted] 'Jennifer Duncan'; 'Horis Mansuri'; 'Shelly Rahme'
Cc: [redacted] 'jennifer bruin'; 'Qasim Saddique'; Markham, Samantha; Jenkins, Tara; Baker, Nadia; Andrea Nokleby; Weseluck, Lauren; Daltrop, Hanna
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage - Follow Up

Good morning Kim,

I hope this email finds you well. I wanted to follow up on an outstanding action item from the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Meeting held on April 21, 2023. During the meeting, you inquired about potential opportunities for capacity building, training or job shadowing related to the upcoming Archaeology and Cultural Heritage work. Please note that we expect the program to resume in approximately 2 years. This work is tied to the preliminary design phase of the road which is expected to be complete later in 2024. That being said, Marten Falls First Nation is interested in broadening knowledge sharing and training opportunities for community members. Once planning for the next round of field work is underway, the Project Team will explore the potential opportunities for community involvement in future field studies.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: August 11, 2023 3:28 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: Bertha Sutherland; [redacted] Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; [redacted] Jennifer Bruin; MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Subject: Comments: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Impact Statement extension request
Attachments: 2023-08-11-Response to CLFN Dec 9 Letter.pdf; 221209_Letter_CLFN_IAAC_MFCAR_IAExtensionReques_Response_Signed.pdf

Good afternoon Chief Richard Allen,

We hope this email finds you well. On December 9, 2022 Constance Lake First Nation (via former Councillor Wayne Neegan) submitted comments to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada regarding the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Impact Statement extension request. Please see attached letter response, as well as the original letter submitted by former Councillor Wayne Neegan for reference.

We would be pleased to meet with representatives from Constance Lake First Nation to further discuss these responses or answer any questions you may have about the Project, considering there has been a leadership change since comments were provided.

Thank you,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

August 11, 2023

Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

Re: Constance Lake First Nation's Comments on the Time Limit Extension Request for the Federal Impact Assessment process of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project
Dear Chief Richard Allen,

We hope this letter finds you, council members and Constance Lake First Nation well. We wanted to follow up with Constance Lake First Nation regarding a letter that was sent on December 9, 2022 by former Councillor Wayne Neegan regarding the Time Limit Extension Request for the Federal Impact Assessment process of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project. We are happy to share that on January 13, 2023 the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (the Agency) issued their decision and granted the extension to the time limit.

First, we want to thank Constance Lake First Nation (via former Councillor Wayne Neegan) for expressing support for the extension. We understand there has been a change in leadership, however, we still appreciate the concerns identified in the letter and want to provide you with a response as Constance Lake First Nation's participation in the process is very important to us.

Indigenous Knowledge Program

The Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program was launched in 2019, and since that time we have been working with Indigenous Communities to facilitate their participation in the Program. Originally, we targeted June 30, 2022 as a key milestone date to complete project-specific IK / Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies to help inform the early stages of the assessment processes. In August 2022, we provided an update to all communities that although this milestone has passed, the assessment process continues and we are committed to working with communities to share IK and complete the Project-specific studies.

The IK Program is an important component of the information base upon which the assessment will be conducted. We are very excited that Constance Lake First Nation is working to gather IK and appreciate the efforts you are taking to do so. Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation will help to inform the existing conditions, predict potential project impacts, including potential impacts to your community's inherent Aboriginal rights and interests, and determine appropriate mitigation and monitoring methods. The previous Chief and Council were reviewing the documents related to an IK sharing agreement prior to the election. Please feel welcome to share any questions or comments you may have about this agreement and related funding or contact us for a meeting to discuss the program in detail at your convenience.

Throughout 2023, we have been writing the existing conditions report with the goal of receiving information from Constance Lake First Nation so that your information can inform the existing conditions during the first draft. The Project Team shared an IK Program schedule update in March of this year advising of a key milestone for sharing IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use by **June 2023,** so that this information may be included in the draft existing conditions report. The report will become available to review as part of the Draft EA / IS in 2024.

It is important to note that milestone dates are not deadlines and the IK Program will continue throughout the assessment process. However, our goal is to empower communities to share information as early as possible so that we can create an enriched assessment process for everyone. We would appreciate the opportunity to meet with Constance Lake First Nation to discuss timelines so that all parties can coordinate efforts.

Technical Studies

Former Councillor Wayne Neegan's recommendations regarding a summary of technical study documents are noted and appreciated. If there are additional details Constance Lake First Nation can share regarding what is meant by study metrics or let us know which studies you would like to learn about in more detail we would be happy to schedule a follow-up conversation to share additional information.

In advance of all field programs a Discussion Guide is distributed to our contact list which includes information about what the field program is, why it's important and asks for feedback on key questions related to the program. A map of the field program area is also included. Feedback from the Discussion Guides can help shape and enrich the field programs before crews are mobilized. Next, we distribute a Field Notice which includes a map of the study area and other key information. Should confirmed dates not be available when the notice is issued, we follow up with an email providing these dates, and again include a map. In addition to these two documents, we hosted a weekly webinar series and are developing videos on the topics we're studying as well —these are opportunities to learn about study methodologies and preliminary observations. Our monthly E-Blasts also showcase information regarding field programs and link to the materials described above. Here are some links that you might find useful:

- Webinar recordings: https://vimeo.com/showcase/mffn-webinars
- Field notices and Discussion Guides: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/
- Videos: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/study-plan-multimedia-showcase/
- Past E-Blasts: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/news/

We agree that field work duration doesn't necessarily measure the quality and timing of the work completed in the field, and look forward to a future release of information, which will describe our study methods and findings. In addition, full technical reporting will be available as part of the Draft

Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement review (July 2024 anticipated submission). At this time, we have added field study duration at the request of the Agency, who is seeking to use it as a measure of Project progress.

Cumulative Effects

We acknowledge former Councillor Wayne Neegan's concerns with respect to cumulative effects and the need for a full assessment of cumulative effects. The MFFN CAR Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment is required to assess potential cumulative effects as per the provincially approved Environmental Assessment Terms of Reference and the federally issued Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines. This includes the consideration of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects, such as resource development projects, that might overlap with the potential effects of the MFFN CAR project. The first step is to determine the MFFN CAR project residual effects and then to overlay potential effects of other projects to determine the potential for cumulative effects. This is to be undertaken for all valued components or study disciplines. We are available to meet and discuss further with Constance Lake First Nation if this would be of interest.

We are grateful for the time Constance Lake First Nation has taken to respond to the letter sent by the Agency. We would be pleased to meet with representatives from Constance Lake First Nation to further discuss these responses or answer any questions you may have about the Project, considering there has been a leadership change since comments were provided. You can respond directly to this email or call 1-800-764-9114 if you would like to coordinate a meeting time.

Thank you,

Qasim Saddique
Project Director

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

On behalf of the MFFN CAR Project Team

CC:

- Bertha Sutherland, Land use Planning Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation

- Monica John-George, Executive Director, Constance Lake First Nation
- Stephen Peltonen, Constance Lake First Nation
- Kimberly Jorgenson, Environmental Services Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Jennifer Duncan, Environmental Services Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Bob Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Qasim Saddique, Project Director, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Jennifer Bruin, Technical Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Niki Angelis, MFFN Community Access Road Project Consultant

NCE LAKE FIRST NATION

[redacted]

Website: www.clfn.on.ca

December 9, 2022

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, Ontario Region
Attn: Caitlin Cafaro, Crown Consultation Coordinator
[redacted]
Via e-mail: [redacted]

Re: Time Limit Extension Request for the Federal Impact Assessment Process of the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project

Dear Ms. Cafaro,

I am writing in response to the IAAC's letter dated November 9, 2022, regarding the Time Limit Extension Request for the Federal Impact Assessment (IA) Process of the Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR) Project. Constance Lake First Nation (CLFN) was asked to provide input on the extension request and the MFCAR's engagement plans.

CLFN is in support of MFCAR's request for a timeline extension (to July 2026) to complete their IA, and understands the challenges and limitations placed on the IA to-date due to the global pandemic. CLFN also continues to experience ongoing challenges surrounding participation in this IA, thus a thorough review of this document respective of CLFN's community communication processes was not possible.

Regarding the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program and Aboriginal & Treaty Rights & Interests presented in section 2.4, CLFN is concerned with the information provided on page 10, notably:

> *"To date, the Proponent has received minimal IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use from Communities… participation is very low. A key milestone date to receive information was June 30, 2022. However, no information has been received to date."*

CLFN acknowledges the efforts of the MFCAR team to engage CLFN in IK data collection, and appreciates the inclusion of 'expressed challenges from communities' highlighted in section 2.5. Since both the proponent and all Indigenous communities involved have experienced challenges in advancing the planned IK program schedule to-date for similar reasons, CLFN would like to know how the MFCAR project plan/timeline has been adjusted to accommodate the acknowledged challenges? It is concerning that a 'key milestone' has passed with zero IK information having been provided, and even more concerning that a desktop literature of documented Indigenous land and resource use has been relied upon to-date. CLFN would like to better understand how the information we are currently working to gather will be appropriately incorporated into the MFCAR IA, especially after having missed this milestone deadline?

Regarding the technical studies completed to-date, please note that a thorough review of related technical documents respective of CLFN's community communication processes was not possible. At a high-level, the summary of 'Field Work Completed' presented in Table 2-2 is difficult to determine if survey efforts have been appropriate to the vastness of the study area. Field work 'duration', presented as the number of field days, is not an appropriate measure of the work completed while in the field, and leaves CLFN with many questions on the thoroughness of the programs. While CLFN appreciates the conciseness of this document, additional detail in the form of summary maps or study metrics would have been appreciated.

While we respect the need for Marten Falls First Nation to advance this project for the betterment of their people and community, CLFN would like to see this project take into consideration the full cumulative effects of impacts to the region as this road contributes to the opening of the Ring of Fire area for mineral development. The road cannot be discussed in isolation of the larger development looming on the horizon, since its very construction will increase the feasibility of mineral development in the area. All of the waters surrounding the project will be affected by this road's construction (impacting flows in the region, animal pathways, etc.), and the growth-induced cumulative effects of opening up access to the north need to be fully assessed.

To assist in future communications, please note that CLFN's current technical team is as follows:

- Chief Ramona Sutherland, Constance Lake First Nation [redacted]
- Councillor Wayne Neegan, Community Communications Liaison Officer [redacted]
- Bertha Sutherland, Lands & Resources Officer [redacted]
- Stephen Peltonen, Consultation Coordinator [redacted]
- Kimberly Jorgenson, Four Rivers, CLFN Technical Support [redacted]

CLFN welcomes continued engagement by the MFCAR team and the IAAC throughout this IA process.

Respectfully,

<Original signed by>

Councillor Wayne Neegan

cc. Chief Ramona Sutherland [redacted]
Chief Bruce Achneepineskum [redacted]
Qasim Saddique [redacted]
Niki Angelis [redacted]
Bertha Sutherland [redacted]
Monica John-George [redacted]
Stephen Peltonen [redacted]
Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: October 11, 2023 1:29 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR - Fall Update
Attachments: 2022-03-17-MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program Letter to Constance Lake FN.pdf; 2023-01-26-MFCAR Community Coordinator Program Funding Agreement - Milestones.docx; 2022-10-26 - MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation_revised.docx; 2021-12-06-MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Data Sharing Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation.docx; 2022-10-26 - MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation_revised.docx; 2021-12-06-MFCAR Indigenous Knowledge Data Sharing Agreement - Constance Lake First Nation.docx

Good afternoon Chief Allen,

I hope this email finds you well.

I emailing to follow up on some of the programs available through the Community Access Road and share some general updates.

Community Coordinator Program
Constance Lake First Nation has expressed interest in the Community Coordinator Program in the past and was looking for a suitable candidate to take on the role. Please let me know if there are any updates on a potential candidate and if you have any questions about next steps. I have attached the initial letter explaining the program and the funding agreement for your reference. I would be happy to discuss this at any time, so please contact me if you have questions.

Indigenous Knowledge Program
The IK Program is a critical component of the information base upon which the assessment for the Community Access Road Project will be conducted. The information generated through the 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 and predicting potential project impacts. Prior to the recent election, the previous Chief and Council were reviewing the attached documents and had some comments / changes for our review. Please let me know if you have any questions about these documents and we can schedule a time to discuss at your convenience.

Upcoming Events:

- Public Information Centre #5.
  The PIC #5 will be held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton on October 25 and October 26, respectively. Information on this event was issued on October 10 and more information can be found on the Community Access Road website: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#pic5

- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum
  The Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum will take place from November 21-23 in Thunder Bay. A formal notice will be shared soon.

- Climate Change Workshop
  A virtual Workshop on Climate Change and the Community Access Road will be held in early 2024 with interested Indigenous Communities. Dates and a more formal notice will be shared soon.

Again, I would be happy to schedule a time to connect with yourself and the new Council members of Constance Lake First Nation to get you up to speed on the Community Access Road and discuss available opportunities.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Chief Ramona Sutherland
Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

Date: March 17, 2022

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

Dear Chief Sutherland,

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 Constance Lake 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.

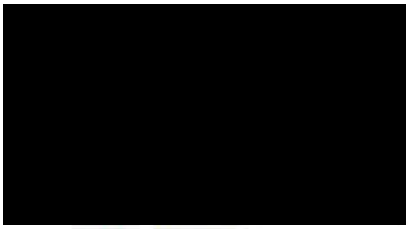
The Community Coordinator Program will support Community Access Road Project activities, meetings and events; helping to make sure input is collected from the right people and shared back with the Project Team so as to be included in the EA processes. The position is [redacted] an hour and is expected 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 Constance Lake 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. We understand that Constance Lake First Nation currently has funding from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) for Bertha Sutherland as a Community Coordinator. We would like to propose supplementing the funding already provided by NDMNRF for this position, so as to increase the hours already being worked on the Project. The choice of candidate, however, is yours to make. You know best who is the best fit for this role. Are you and Council members comfortable with Bertha Sutherland being hired in this role for the MFFN Community Access Road? If not, please let us know if we can support you by reaching out to your members to see if someone else 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 Constance Lake 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,

Qasim Saddique
Project Director



Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Encl. MFFN Community Access Road Community Coordinator Job Posting

CC:

- Wayne Neegan, Community Communications Liaison Officer, Constance Lake First Nation
- Monica John-George, Executive Director, Constance Lake First Nation
- Bertha Sutherland, Community Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Kimberly Jorgenson, Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers
- Jennifer Duncan, Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers
- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Qasim Saddique, Project Director, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Nyden Iron Nighttraveller, Consultant, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Community Coordinator Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

[NAME OF COMMUNITY]
(Hereinafter called the "Community"),

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Marten Falls First Nation as represented by 2617482 Ontario Inc.
(Hereinafter called the "Project Team")

OF THE SECOND PART

- AND -

AECOM Canada Ltd.
(Hereinafter referred to as "AECOM")

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

AND WHEREAS 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.

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "Assessments") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits.

AND WHEREAS as part of the Assessment the Project Team would like to engage the Community for the Community Coordinator Program

AND WHEREAS the Community has agreed to participate in the Community Coordinator Program.

AND WHEREAS the parties agree that it is Community's sole responsibility to identify and engage the Community Coordinator in connection with this Agreement.

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained AECOM for the sole purpose of the administration of the Community Coordinator Program and to facilitate payment to Community as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that the Project Team, Community and AECOM (the "Parties")

hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 Services by the Community Coordinator. The Community Coordinator shall provide advice and guidance to the Project Team on how to engage with Community, will keep informed on Community Access Road activities and participate in meetings with the Project Team and other Community Coordinators.

1.2 Scope of Services. The Community Coordinator shall fulfill position requirements, for a period of up to three years, to provide the services set out in Appendix A and directed by the Project Team.

ARTICLE II: Project Team Responsibilities

2.1 Information. The Project Team shall provide to the Community Coordinator, in a timely manner, relevant information required to succeed in this role.

ARTICLE III: Compensation

4.1 Compensation. The Project Team agrees to compensate the Community Coordinator at a rate of $25 per hour for 16 hours per week for a period of up to three years. Payment will be made directly to the Community band office and the band office will distribute payment to the Community Coordinator. The entirety of this compensation is outlined further below in based on the total sum and schedule of payments in Section 4.2

4.2 Schedule of Payments. Upon execution of this Agreement by all parties, the Project Team shall direct AECOM to pay the Community the Community Coordinator funding based upon the following schedule:

- *An initial payment of* [redacted] *within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties,*
- *A second payment of* [redacted] *at the completion of the Effects Assessment Methods Phase of the project (indicated by issuing of Progress Report #2);*
- *A third payment of* [redacted] *at the completion of the Identification of Preferred Alternative Phase of the project (indicated by issuing of Progress Report #3);*
- *A fourth payment of* [redacted] *at the issuing of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement; and*
- *A final payment of* [redacted] *at the issuing of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.*

Notwithstanding article 7.7, Community hereby directs AECOM to make the five individual Community Coordinator Payments, payable to _____ and to deliver the payments to _____, and this shall be AECOM's good and valid authority to do so.

4.3 Termination. The Project Team may, at any time, terminate the Community Coordinator Funding Agreement by providing the Community with 30 days' notice,

ARTICLE V: CONFIDENTIALITY, USE AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Confidentiality. The Project Team and the Community have previously executed an Indigenous Knowledge Information Sharing Agreement (the "IK Agreement"). The Project Team and the Community agree that all matters relating to the confidentiality, use and disclosure of the IK Report shall be governed by the IK Agreement. The Community Coordinator agrees that they will abide by the IK Agreement, when applicable. In the event of any conflict between terms of the IK Agreement and this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the IK Agreement shall govern.

ARTICLE VI: CONFIRMATION

6.1 Confirmation. The Community confirms that the Community Coordinator will complete scope of work outlined in Appendix A.

ARTICLE VII: OTHER

7.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

7.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

7.3 Acknowledge and Confirmation of Project Team and Community. The Project Team and the Community confirm and agree that AECOM's only obligations under this Agreement is supporting the Community Coordinator's completion of tasks and the payment of the Community Coordinator Funding Payment upon the terms and conditions set out in Article 4.2. The Project Team and Community acknowledge and agree that AECOM shall have no other obligations or requirements, of any kind or nature whatsoever, with respect to this Agreement or the Community Coordinator Program. For greater certainty, the parties acknowledge and agree that the Community is not a consultant, subconsultant, contractor, subcontractor, employee, advisor or agent of AECOM or the Project Team. AECOM and the Project Team have no responsibility for, or control of, the Community or its personnel and AECOM will have no liability for any acts or omissions of the Community or its personnel. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, AECOM and the Project Team have no responsibility for the health and safety of the Community or its personnel. The Project Team and the Community agree and acknowledge that AECOM makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness of the Community Coordinator Program nor any obligations or requirements regarding the timeliness of the input received from the Community Coordinator program. Nothing in this Section 7.3 shall impact Project Team's agreement and obligation as set out in Section 4.1.

7.4 Independent Professional Services Community. The Community is an independent professional services provider in performing services under this agreement, and accordingly it is further acknowledged that the Community is an independent contractor.

7.5 Assignment. Neither party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other party.

7.6 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

7.7 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications required or permitted to be given hereunder must be in writing and must be delivered via email, or mailed by first class mail, to the parties and at the addresses set forth, in the event of a notice being sent by first class mail the notice shall be deemed to be received by the addressee on the fifth business day after the mail is postmarked:

- MFFN Project Team insert address, Qasim Saddique, Project Director [redacted]
- Community, insert address and contact person or title
- AECOM Canada Ltd., insert address and contact person or title

7.8 Inurement. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or

management of any Party.

7.9 Dispute Resolution. Upon the written request of either party to this Agreement, the Parties shall attempt to resolve all disputes arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, or in respect of any defined legal relationship associated with it or from it, by structured negotiation, on a without prejudice basis, with the assistance of a mediator appointed by the Parties. If a dispute cannot be settled within a period of 30 days after such request, or such longer period as may be agreed to by the Parties, the Parties shall be free to pursue any other procedures or remedies available to them, including arbitration or litigation, in an effort to finally resolve the dispute. Any Party's participation in the process herein is not to be construed as acknowledgement of a right to, or an agreement for, any Party to refer the dispute to a statutory adjudication process, if applicable.

8.0 Insurance. The Community shall maintain throughout the term of this Agreement all necessary and appropriate insurance, including commercial general liability insurance on an occurrence basis for third party bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage, to an inclusive limit of not less than $[_____], that a prudent person carrying out a program similar to the program described in this Agreement would maintain. The Community assumes sole responsibility and waives all rights and claims against AECOM for all loss or damage to property owned by or in the custody and any items at the site or in transit thereto (including without limitation construction work in progress) however such loss or damage shall occur, including the fault or negligence of AECOM. The Community agrees to maintain appropriate Property Insurance and shall require its insurers to waive all rights of subrogation against AECOM for claims covered under any Property Insurance. Such waivers shall survive termination or discharge of this Agreement. If the Community purchases, or causes to purchase, any Property Insurance policy for the program, AECOM shall be included as a named insured on such policy without liability for the payment of premiums. The Community shall include AECOM as additional insured on its General Liability Insurance policy (such policy to be primary and non-contributing).

8.1 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement all as of the day and year first above written.

[NAME OF COMMUNITY]

Per:	_____	Per:	_____
	I/We have authority to bind the [name of community].		I/We have authority to bind the [name of community] .
Name:	_____	Name:	_____
Title:	_____	Title:	_____
Date:	_____	Date:	_____

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team

Per:	_____	Per:	_____
	I/We have authority to bind 2617482 Ontario Inc. and the MFFN Project Team.		I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name:	_____	Name:	_____

Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

AECOM Canada Ltd

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind AECOM Canada Ltd.		I/We have authority to bind the AECOM Canada Ltd.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Appendix A

- 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.

SCHEDULE "B"

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT
Marten Falls First Nation
Community Access Road
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

dated the ____ day of , 2021

As part of the environmental/impact assessment and design of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project, (the "Project"), Constance Lake First Nation hereby agrees to provide Confidential Information pertaining to traditional land use and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Confidential Information may include:

1. Indigenous Knowledge/Traditional Knowledge: encompasses but not limited to traditional spirituality, beliefs, values, practices, knowledge, customs, language, oral history, stories, art forms, laws, land-based activities, land use, innovations, experiences, expressions and everyday life-skills. It includes knowledge held by individuals, groups of individuals, families or the collective as a whole. It is handed down from one generation to another. It is fundamental to the identity of Indigenous Peoples is closely linked to the environment and is holistic in nature. It is a cumulative body of knowledge, understandings, observations, experiences, beliefs about the environment, and about the relationship of living beings with one another and the environment, handed down through generations and is the traditional way of life of Indigenous Peoples.

2. Contemporary knowledge/land use for traditional purposes: recent and current knowledge of land use by community members, including but not limited to areas used for hunting, trapping, fishing, plant gathering, travelling, camping, ceremonies, and sacred locations, including cultural modified trees.

3. Data: physical and digital copies of information including, but not limited to: geospatial data (shapefiles, geodatabases, mapping projects, GPS files, raster images (satellite and aerial), LiDar, any other forms of geospatial data including CSV, Excel, text and KML files); data related to Indigenous Knowledge (audio, video, pictures, interview transcripts, etc.); digital copies of scanned maps, digital copies of interview material (questionnaires, surveys, notes, stories, legends, etc.); and, any other relevant physical or digital copies of documents containing relevant and important information. Geospatial data: includes data that is linked to a location. For example, geospatial data can include GPS points or values drawn on a map. Geospatial data typically is used with a Geographic Information System (GIS).

For greater certainty, Confidential Information shall also include other information which, given the circumstances surrounding its disclosure and the context of the subject matter of discussions, would be considered confidential. Constance Lake First Nation will identify such Confidential Information prior to sharing.

The Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is provided to the Community Access Road Project Team (also referred to as the MFFN CAR Project Team) and AECOM (the "Recipients"), to better understand how Constance Lake First Nation lands and resources may be affected by the Project. The Confidential Information can only be used for the Project (e.g. informing the Environmental and Impact Assessments and Design). The Confidential Information may be used to

better understand how Constance Lake First Nation community members are using the lands and resources and to consider adjustments such as to routing and to also potentially develop mitigation measures that may reduce the effect of the Project on the land and resources identified.

The MFFN CAR Project Team has commenced with an Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program for the Project that involves:

- 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 Recipients; and
- Completing a Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and resource Use Study to collect relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project.

Information shared (i.e., reporting, mapping, spatial data, etc.) through the IK Program will be governed by the provisions of this Agreement.

The Recipients of the Confidential Information will not use this Confidential Information for other purposes, such as informing other projects, government initiatives or for research purposes beyond those associated with the Project. The Recipients agree to protect and hold the Confidential Information in strict confidence. The Recipients maintain the right to disclose the Confidential Information as necessary to their employees and team members who will also be bound by the terms of this Agreement.

Data Access: Data will be physically and digitally transferred from Constance Lake First Nation to the recipient and will be accessible to the recipient(s) in any form. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Confidential Information will not be shared by the Recipient with other proponents, government agencies, other communities, or external researchers without express written consent of Constance Lake First Nation. The Recipients acknowledge and agree that the Confidential Information is the property of Constance Lake First Nation and nothing in this agreement transfers any ownership interest to the Recipients. All information provided shall remain under the control of Constance Lake First Nation. Except to the extent required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), the retention period for data storage is up to the discretion of Constance Lake First Nation and can be a fixed term as specified below or unless an extension is requested by the Recipients and approved by Constance Lake First Nation:

Retention Period: *January 1, 2021* to *December 31, 2024*

On termination of this Agreement or on written notice by Constance Lake First Nation, the Recipients shall as directed by Constance Lake First Nation to either: promptly destroy or return to Constance Lake First Nation all Confidential Information and all copies thereof, with the exception of those copies required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), provided only one copy is retained and is stored with Recipient's legal counsel. Each party shall send correspondence to the other confirming the termination of this agreement and that data has been returned in full by the Recipients and received by Constance Lake First Nation.

The Recipients shall take all prudent measures to ensure that the Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is kept confidential. Data security measures and protocols will be documented and agreed upon by both parties and implemented to maintain the security of the Confidential Information while in the custody of the Recipients. Data shall be protected against such risks as unauthorized access, collection, use, disclosure or disposal.

SCHEDULE "B"

Agreed to on behalf of Constance Lake First Nation:

Chief Ramona Sutherland (Authorized representative)	Date

Agreed to on behalf of the Recipients:

(Authorized representative)	Date

Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

(Hereinafter called the "Constance Lake First Nation"),

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team
(Hereinafter called the "Project Team")

OF THE SECOND PART

- AND -

Dillon Consulting Limited
(Hereinafter referred to as "Dillon")

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

AND WHEREAS 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.

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "Assessments") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits.

AND WHEREAS the "Project Team" comprised of the following positions: Project Director, Community Consultation Coordinator / Advisor and Community EA Technical Advisor, MFFN CAR Community Member Advisors, and MFFN CAR Project Consultants led by AECOM and includes Dillon Consulting Limited.

AND WHEREAS as part of the Assessment the Project Team would like to engage the Constance Lake First Nation for the Indigenous Knowledge Program (the "IK") and to complete a Project-Specific IK Study (the "IK Study")

AND WHEREAS the Constance Lake First Nation has agreed to participate in the IK program and produce an IK Study specific to the Project area and community.

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained Dillon for the sole purpose of the administration of the receipt of the IK Study and payment of the funding for the IK Study to the Constance Lake First

Nation as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that the Project Team, Constance Lake First Nation and Dillon (the "Parties") hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 Services by Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation will complete and provide to the Project Team, an IK Study Report, covering the geographic area identified in Schedule A, with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided in the performance of an IK Study on projects of a similar nature.

1.2 The Constance Lake First Nation shall complete the IK Study Report in accordance with the provisions as set out in the *MFFN Community Access Road Project - Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document,* dated November 2020, a copy of which is attached as Schedule B.

ARTICLE II: Project Team Responsibilities

2.1 Information. The Project Team shall provide to the Constance Lake First Nation, in a timely manner, relevant information required to complete the IK Study.

ARTICLE III: CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Deliverables. The Constance Lake First Nation shall provide the following reports, upon the timelines set out:

- *IK Program check in meeting with the Project Team for FN to provide a status update and share preliminary data (GIS)/Draft Report/Information), and*

Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files.

ARTICLE IV: Compensation

4.1 Compensation. The Project Team agrees to compensate Constance Lake First Nation for the IK Report, in the amount of [redacted] inclusive of all applicable taxes (the "IK Payment").

4.2 Schedule of Payments. Upon execution of this Agreement by all parties, the Project Team shall direct Dillon to pay the Constance Lake First Nation the IK Payment based upon the following schedule:

- *An initial payment of* [redacted] *within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties,*
- *A second payment of* [redacted] *within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Preliminary Data (GIS)/Draft Report,*
- *A final payment of* [redacted] *within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS file.*

Notwithstanding article 7.7, the Constance Lake First Nation here by directs Dillon to make the three individual IK Payments, payable to _____ and to deliver the payments to _____, and this shall be Dillon's good and valid authority to do so.

ARTICLE V: CONFIDENTIALITY, USE AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Confidentiality. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation have previously executed an Indigenous Knowledge Information Sharing Agreement (the "IK Agreement"). The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation Parties agree that all matters relating to the confidentiality, use and disclosure of the IK Report shall be governed by the IK Agreement. In the event of any conflict between terms of the IK Agreement and this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the IK Agreement shall govern.

ARTICLE VI: CONFIRMATION

6.1 Confirmation. The Constance Lake First Nation confirms that it will complete the *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files* with due care, attention, and diligence.

ARTICLE VII: OTHER

7.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

7.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

7.3 Acknowledge and Confirmation of Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation confirm and agree that Dillon's only obligations under this Agreement is the payment of the IK Payment upon the terms and conditions set out in Article 4.2. The Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation acknowledge and agree that Dillon shall have no other obligations or requirements, of any kind or nature whatsoever, with respect to this Agreement or the IK Study. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation agree and acknowledge that Dillon makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness of the IK Report nor any obligations or requirements regarding the timeliness of the draft or final IK Report to the Constance Lake First Nation or the Project Team.

7.4 Independent Professional Services Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation is an independent professional services provider in performing services under this agreement, and accordingly it is further acknowledged that the Constance Lake First Nation is an independent contractor.

7.5 Assignment. Neither party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other party.

7.6 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

7.7 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications required or permitted to be given hereunder must be in writing and must be delivered via email, or mailed by first class mail, to the parties and at the addresses set forth, in the event of a notice being sent by first class mail the notice shall be deemed to be received by the addressee on the fifth business day after the mail is postmarked:

- Project Team - Qasim Saddique, Project Director
  - Email: [redacted]
- FN insert contact person and title
  - Email
  - Address
- Dillon - Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant:
  - Email: [redacted]

7.8 Inurement. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or management of any Party.

7.9 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement all as of the day and year first above written.

Constance Lake First Nation

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.		I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.		I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Dillon Consulting Limited

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind Dillon Consulting Limited		I/We have authority to bind the Dillon Consulting Limited.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

From: Nokleby, Andrea [redacted]
Sent: October 17, 2023 9:00 AM
To: Bertha Sutherland [redacted] Monica John-George [redacted] Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted] Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Chief [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted] Qasim Saddique [redacted] Lawrence Baxter [redacted] Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Subject: Invitation - ATRI Forum Nov 21 - 23, 2023

This Message Is From an External Sender

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Report Suspicious

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.

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

This message is directed in confidence solely to the person(s) named above and may contain privileged, confidential or private information which is not to be disclosed. If you are not the addressee or an authorized representative thereof, please contact the undersigned and then destroy this message.

Ce message est destiné uniquement aux personnes indiquées dans l'entête et peut contenir une information privilégiée, confidentielle ou privée et ne pouvant être divulguée. Si vous n'êtes pas le destinataire de ce message ou une personne autorisée à le recevoir, veuillez communiquer avec le soussigné et ensuite détruire ce message.

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 [redacted]

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 [redacted] 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

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, October 17, 2023 3:44 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Invitation - ATRI Forum Nov 21 - 23, 2023
Attachments: Invitation ATRI Second Forum - October 2023.pdf

Hello,

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.

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.

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

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 [redacted].

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 [redacted] 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

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: November 13, 2023 11:49 AM
To: 'Bertha Sutherland'
Subject: RE: Marten Falls First Nation CAR - Upcoming Engagements

Hello Bertha,

Thank you for the update – I will remove Stephen Peltonen from the Constance Lake First Nation contacts.

Best,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: November 13, 2023 10:28 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: McEwen, Kate
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation CAR - Upcoming Engagements
Attachments: Existing-Conditions_SurfaceWater.pdf; Existing-Conditions_Groundwater.pdf

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.
I wanted to touch base in advance of ATRI Forum #2, as I understand that Constance Lake First Nation will be represented at the Forum to discuss potential impacts to northern Indigenous communities' Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and interests as they relate to the Community Access Road and other road projects in the area. The Environmental Assessment Lead for the Community Access Road and myself will be at the Forum and I look forward to connecting in person.
Public Information Centre #5
During the April 21, 2022 virtual meeting held with Constance Lake First Nation, there was interest expressed in a number of field studies undertaken for the road, including findings related to watersheds and spawning areas. At the Public Information Centre #5 last month, the Team shared some early findings from the field studies. I have attached the ones related to watersheds / spawning areas. If you have questions or would like to discuss these or any other aspects of the road, please let me know. All materials and early finding summaries shared at Public Information Centre #5 can be found here: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic5/
New Webinar – Route Selection
A major milestone for the Community Access Road is the selection of the preferred route. This Thursday, November 16 from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. EST we will be hosting a live webinar on the Route Selection Milestone and covering the studies and steps involved in reaching a final route. Please join us! Click here to register: Webinar Registration - Zoom

Indigenous Knowledge Program
Just last week, an email was sent to you regarding the December 11, 2023 deadline for the submission of Indigenous Knowledge so that this important information can be included in the *draft* Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. The previous Chief and Council had expressed interest in participating and were in the process of finalising the sharing agreement. Please let me know if you have any questions about this program, or feel welcome to reach out directly to Bob Baxter a[redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at[redacted]

Wishing you a lovely week ahead and hope to meet with some of you at the ATRI Forum.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Surface Water

Issued: October 2023

Surface water is water that collects above the earth's surface and can be in the form of a permanent waterbody, like a lake or river, or as a temporary feature, such as seasonal spring run-off. Surface water has significant impacts on community well-being and day-to-day life. It is important culturally, spiritually, recreationally and is an essential source of drinking water. Surface water also supports environmental biodiversity and helps sustain all forms of life.

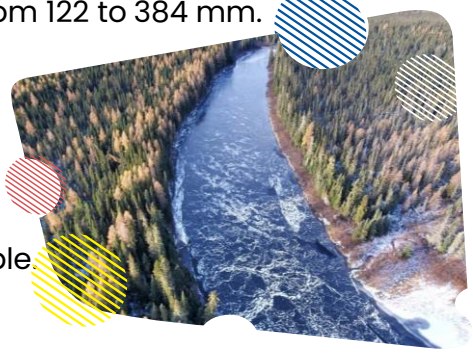
Our Studies

The proposed routes of the Community Access Road cross a total of 94 individual waterbodies. These waterbodies included catchment areas that ranged from less than 1 km² to 18,350 km² and generally drained to the east or north (eventually reaching James Bay).

Our Findings

Surface water is largely controlled by snowmelt and rainfall. The spring and fall usually see higher flows due to snowmelt in April-May, and rainfall in October-November. The summer and winter months have low to moderate flows due to dry or frozen conditions. Mean annual surface water yields varied from 122 to 384 mm.

Between 2020 and 2022, field teams visited 55 waterbodies that could be crossed by the Community Access Road. The watercourse crossing locations were generally found to have moderate- to well-defined channels that cut across bog and fen (wetlands) and the bed and banks of the channels were generally stable.



Study Areas

Study areas identify the geographic limit where potential effects of the road may occur. The existing conditions are documented for three study areas:

- Project Development Area (PDA): the area of direct disturbance
- Local Study Area (LSA): the area where direct effects of the road are likely to take place
- Regional Study Area (RSA): the area where indirect effects are likely to occur

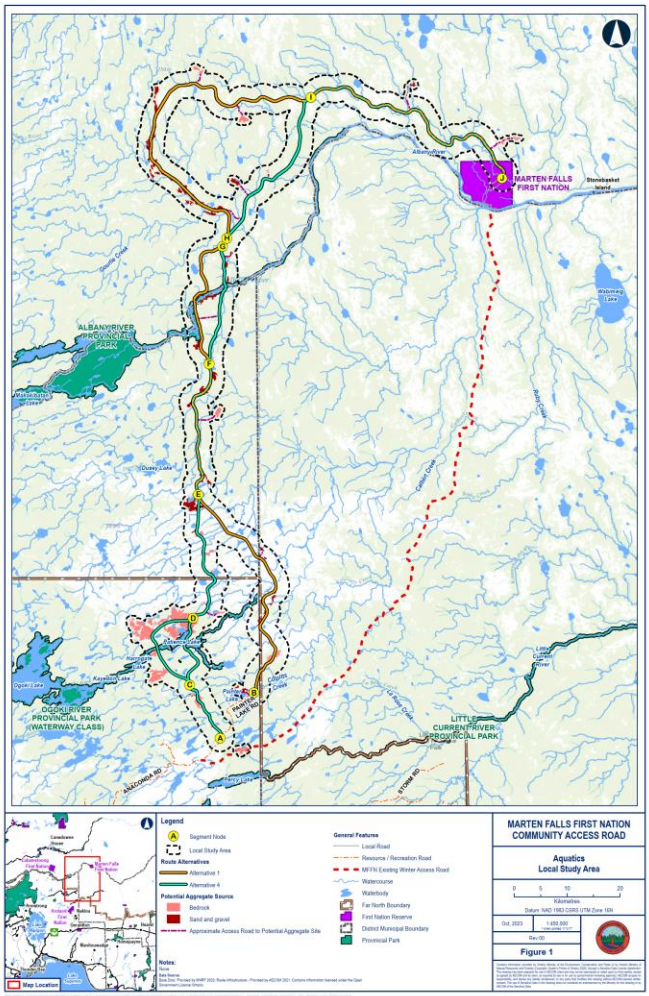
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Surface Water

Issued: October 2023

Initial desktop research had shown that the surface water and sediment quality of the waterbodies crossed by the Community Access Road generally met the relevant regulatory guidelines and standards, noting that the concentrations of some metals (e.g., aluminum, cadmium, and iron for water and chromium, manganese, nickel for sediment) were elevated, likely due to natural background conditions at certain locations. Turbidity (the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles) ranged from very low to low.

The surface water and sediment quality results from sampled waterbodies at crossing locations generally met guidelines, standards, and objectives for water and sediment quality. However, concentrations of iron and manganese at several of the water body crossing locations exceeded guidelines for water quality. Concentrations of organic nitrogen and ammonia nitrogen, chromium, iron, manganese, nickel, and phosphorus at several the waterbody crossings exceeded guidelines for sediment quality. These results varied little with catchment size. However, the results for water quality did vary depending on flow at the time of the sampling, with higher concentrations of metals found during low-flow conditions in the summer.



Contact Information

You are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject

Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Groundwater and Geochemistry

Issued: October 2023

Groundwater is any water that is found below the Earth's surface. Groundwater is held below the ground in soil and rock layers known as aquifers. Surface water seeps through the Earth's surface and eventually becomes groundwater. The construction of the Community Access Road has the potential to directly and indirectly affect groundwater. For example, a spill entering surface water. Therefore, what happens to surface water can affect groundwater and must be studied.

Our Studies

The Study Area associated with the Community Access Road is dominated by bedrock in the southern parts, and sloping, generally flat terrain of wetlands with abundant peat to the northern and eastern parts. There were many glacial deposits left after the last major ice age, including glacial tills, and other coarse and fine materials. More recent organic deposits, such as peat, are common in poorly drained areas.

Generally, shallow groundwater flow directions would be expected to follow the local topography. On a regional scale, groundwater flow direction would be similar to the surface water, which is north and east towards James Bay. Most groundwater accumulates (or recharges) in spring as snow melts. Groundwater pooling may occur in low lying areas such as river valleys. There is one water supply well in the Study Area (at the Ogoki airport) and it is not reported to be used for drinking water.

During the groundwater field investigation, 49 monitoring wells were installed at 20 sites along the proposed Community Access Road route. The wells will be monitored three times a year, until the end of 2024.

Study Areas

Study areas identify the geographic limit where potential effects of the road may occur. The existing conditions are documented for three study areas:

- Project Development Area (PDA): the area of direct disturbance
- Local Study Area (LSA): the area where direct effects of the road are likely to take place
- Regional Study Area (RSA): the area where indirect effects are likely to occur

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry

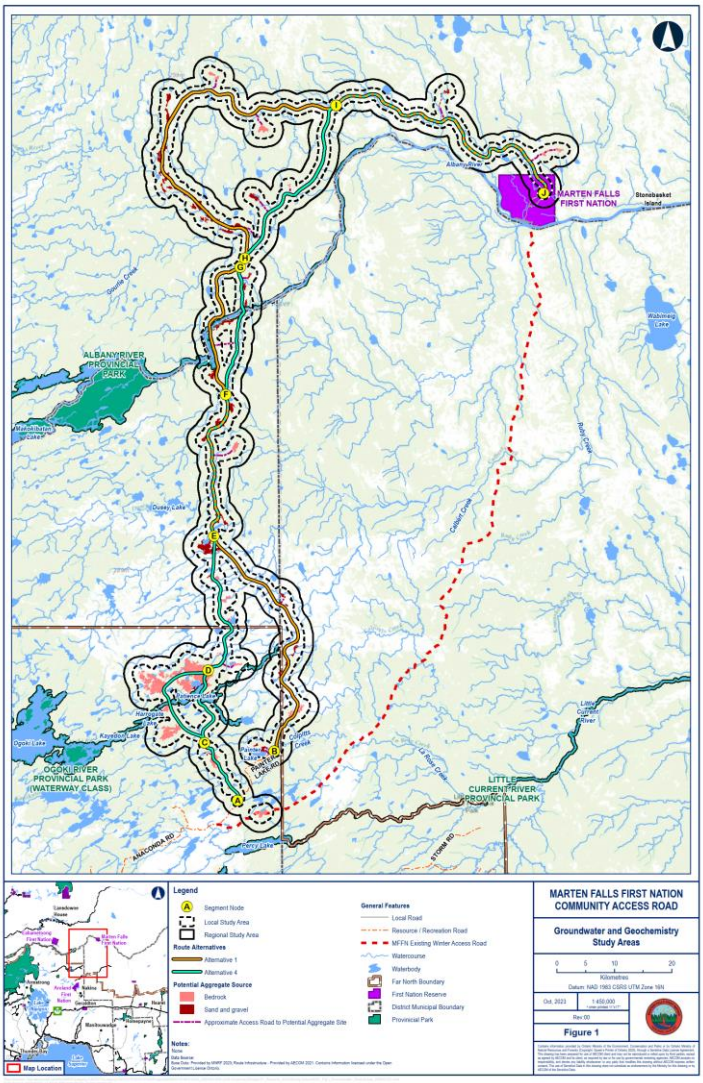
Issued: October 2023

Monitoring well depths range from about 2 m to 11 m below ground surface. Groundwater levels to date have ranged from near surface-level to about 10 m depth. Typical groundwater levels are less than 2 m below ground surface, but some sites have consistently deeper levels.

Our Findings

Regional investigations of groundwater quality have indicated that groundwater in northern Ontario has a high mineral content (considered hard water) and is relatively high in iron. Early groundwater quality results from the study samples are consistent with these observations, and more detailed testing is still in progress.

In addition, 94 overburden and 14 bedrock samples collected during soil and groundwater field work have undergone testing to understand their potential for acid generation and metal leaching. All 94 overburden samples are considered non-potentially acid generating. All but two bedrock samples are considered non-potentially acid generating. Trace metal results show bismuth and calcium levels are above 10 times the typical crustal abundance in multiple samples. Metal leaching assessment is still ongoing.



Contact Information

You are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject

From: Nokleby, Andrea [redacted]
Sent: November 28, 2023 2:52 PM
To: Chief; Bertha Sutherland; Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; Jennifer Duncan
Cc: Bob Baxter; Lawrence Baxter; Qasim Saddique; Jennifer Bruin; Angelis, Niki
Subject: For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report
Attachments: DRAFT - ATRI Preliminary Existing Conditions Report - Constance Lake First Nation Nov 28, 2023.pdf

This Message Is From an External Sender

Report Suspicious

This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Booshoo / Wachea,

Bertha and Jennifer it was really nice meeting you at the ATRI Forum last week. It was also really great getting to meet Wayne and Carly in person. I kept this email to the distribution list we have on file but please let me know if I should forward this on to others.

As discussed, 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

DILLON CONSULTING

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES
Platinum member

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

This message is directed in confidence solely to the person(s) named above and may contain privileged, confidential or private information which is not to be disclosed. If you are not the addressee or an authorized representative thereof, please contact the undersigned and then destroy this message.

Ce message est destiné uniquement aux personnes indiquées dans l'entête et peut contenir une information privilégiée, confidentielle ou privée et ne pouvant être divulguée. Si vous n'êtes pas le destinataire de ce message ou une personne autorisée à le recevoir, veuillez communiquer avec le soussigné et ensuite détruire ce message.

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: December 6, 2023 3:16 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]Jennifer Bruin; McEwen, Kate
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Socio-economic Assessment Interest
Attachments: 2023-12-06 - Socio-Economic Program Letter.pdf

Good Afternoon Chief Allen,

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is continuing the provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment for the proposed Community Access Road.

Attached is a letter requesting if your community has any interests or concerns regarding possible social-community and / or economic impacts as a result of the Community Access Road. Please 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.

Sincerely,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

Extended Absence Alert: December 22, 2023 to January 5, 2024

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

December 6, 2023

Chief Richard Allen
Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project – Socio-economic Assessment Interest

Dear Chief Allen:

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 Niki Angelis 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.

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: December 7, 2023 6:48 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: McEwen, Kate
Subject: MFFN CAR Project Updates and Information

Good Afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well and hope that you are winding down for the holiday season.
It was great to see that Constance Lake First Nation was represented at the ATRI Forum last month – it was a pleasure meeting Betha in person after all this time. The Forum was a great opportunity to share information and further discuss your Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests as they relate to the Community Access Road. Please note that a summary of what we heard at the Forum will be sent out to all participants shortly.
I also wanted to follow up on the Milestone #2 Progress report that was shared with you on November 29, 2023 and make sure you were able to access the files using the link provided (linked here again for your reference: Constance Lake First Nation - Google Drive). 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, please let me know.
Engagement Programs
The December 11, 2023 deadline for the submission of Indigenous Knowledge is approaching! It is important that this information is received so that it can be included in the *draft* Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Please let me know if you have any questions about this program, or feel welcome to reach out directly to Bob Baxter at [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at [redacted]
Further to this, I wanted to follow up on the Community Coordinator Program and check in to see if you are still interested in taking part in the program. If you have any questions about the program or funding, please let me know.
Webinar Series
The webinar on Route Selection took place Thursday, November 16, 2023 and the recording can be accessed HERE. Stay tuned for updates to the schedule for the remaining webinars on Climate Change Adaptation, Cumulative Effects and Engineering and Construction.
As always, please feel welcome to contact me if you have any questions about the items in the email or about the Community Access Road in general.
Sincerely,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

Extended Absence Alert: December 22, 2023 to January 5, 2024

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, January 17, 2024 9:20 PM
To: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Subject: For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Hello Jennifer,

Further to my voicemail, I wanted to touch base regarding the upcoming deadline (Friday, January 19) for the ATRI Existing Conditions Report. If you have any feedback you would like to share, please feel welcome to contact me to discuss.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, January 18, 2024 11:43 PM
To: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]; Andrea Nokleby [redacted]
Cc: Alanna Robbins [redacted] Bertha Sutherland [redacted] Holly Pyhtila [redacted] Wayne Neegan [redacted]; Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Subject: RE: For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Hello Jennifer,

Thank you for your email and letting us know that Constance Lake First Nation is completing an internal review of the report. We look forward to receiving the feedback.

If you have an idea of how long you may need and general timing around a meeting with the Project Team, please let me know at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions in the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
Niki

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 9:39 PM
To: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Cc: Bertha Sutherland [redacted] Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]
Subject: RE: For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Hi Jennifer,

I hope you are well.

As a follow up to the voicemail I left today, I wanted to touch base regarding the ATRI Existing Conditions Report review and related meeting with the Project Team to discuss the content. Please let me know timing that works for Constance Lake First Nation and I can help schedule that meeting.

Additionally, I just wanted to confirm that I can add the following people to the Constance Lake First Nation key contact list. Can you please confirm their names and titles / relationship to Constance Lake First Nation:

Wayne Neegan (on the list as former Councillor, please confirm he can remain on the list as a key contact and his new role)
Alanna Robbins:
Holly Pyhtila:

Thank you,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 23 February 2024 19:39
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - Updates

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.

I wanted to reach out today to update you on the latest webinar held for the Community Access Road on Climate Change Adaptation. It was held on February 8 and if you were unable to attend live but interested in learning more, please view the recording here and feel welcome to share it with Constance Lake First Nation community members: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Climate Change Adaptation Webinar on Vimeo

We are also interested in the community's experience and perspectives on the changing climate. Please use and share the link to complete the survey on climate change and your community. You can access it here.

Other items and updates:

- The deadline for feedback on the Milestone #2 Progress report was on February 15, 2024. No edits or comments were received from Constance Lake First Nation. The report will now be finalized and will be shared publicly with the Draft Environmental Assessment Report / Impact Statement.
- I wanted to follow up on the Community Coordinator Program and check in to see if you are still interested in taking part in the program. If you have any questions about the program or funding, please let me know.
- The Indigenous Knowledge Program is a critical component of the information base upon which the assessment for the Community Access Road Project will be conducted. Please let me know if there is still interest in providing IK or if you have any questions about the program. I would be happy to schedule a time with the Project Team to discuss at your convenience.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 20 March 2024 17:47
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - ATRI Reports and Updates

Good morning,

I hope this email finds you well.

I was hoping to follow up with you on the ATRI Existing Conditions Report document and see if Constance Lake First Nation is still interested in meeting to discuss it, following the internal review of the document. Please feel welcome to reach out to me with questions and / or proposed meeting times and we would be happy to schedule something.

I also wanted to flag some new ways to engage with the Community Access Road. MFFN Councillor and Senior Community Member Advisor, Bob Baxter shared the latest updates on the route recommendation and the role of community input in determining the route. You can watch and share the short update here: Marten Falls Firs Nation: Community Access Road Update . Please note the route is not final and will be further informed through consideration of Indigenous Knowledge.

We have also recently launched new social media accounts. We are now on LinkedIn and Instagram! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.
Other ways to get involved:

> I wanted to follow up on the Community Coordinator Program and check in to see if you are still interested in taking part in the program. If you have any questions about the program or funding, please let me know.
> The Indigenous Knowledge Program is a critical component of the information base upon which the assessment for the Community Access Road Project will be conducted. Please let me know if there is still interest in providing IK or if you have any questions about the program. I would be happy to schedule a time with the Project Team to discuss at your convenience.
> Climate Change Experience Survey: We are also interested in the community's experience and perspectives on the changing climate. Please use and share the link to complete the survey on climate change and your community. You can access it here.
> You can also view the webinar on Climate Change Adaptation: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Climate Change Adaptation Webinar on Vimeo

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: April 25, 2024 11:27 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - Community Coordinator Program and ATRI Report

Good morning,

I hope this email finds you all well.
It has been a while since we connected about the Community Coordinator Program and see if Constance Lake First Nation are still interested in taking part in the program. If you have any questions about the program or funding, please let me know and I would be happy to set up a time with the Project Team to discuss.
Similarly, I was hoping to follow up on the status of review of the ATRI Existing Conditions Report document and see if Constance Lake First Nation is still interested in meeting to discuss it.

I look forward to connecting again soon.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 14, 2024 4:22 PM
To: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR: New Contacts for Constance Lake First Nation

Hello Jennifer,

I hope you are well.

Further to your email from April 25 where you provided updated contacts for Constance Lake First Nation, I noticed that Alanna Robbins and Janet Knight of Four Rivers were also Cc'd – please confirm if I should be including them on Community Access Road updates moving forward as well. If so, please also provide their roles.

Thank you,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2024 10:42 PM
To: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR: New Contacts for Constance Lake First Nation

Hello Jennifer,

No problem at all. I will add Alanna Robbins as a key contact for Constance Lake First Nation and include her on correspondence moving forward.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Cugnet, Jaimie [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 28 June 2024 19:09
To: [redacted]
Cc: Angelis, Niki
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFFN CAR) - June Update

Dear Chief Allan Richard,

I hope this finds you well.

My name is Jaimie Cugnet, and I am a consultant with MFFN CAR Project. Niki Angelis is currently out of office, and I am sending the June 2024 update on her behalf.

Please find an update of the upcoming activities occurring regarding the Community Access Road below:

Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo
Thank you for attending the Three Road Project Gathering & Expo from June 11 – 13, 2024. If you have any questions or feedback on the CAR, please contact the MFFN CAR Project Team at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

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: Draft Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment_May 2024 – Google Drive

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.

Community Coordinator Program:
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 Contance Lake First Nation on a consistent basis and in a way that works best for your community. If Contance Lake First Nation is interested in participating in the Community Coordinator Program, we are looking for your input on who should be the Community Coordinator in your community.

We appreciate your time and thoughts on this Program, and are here to answer any questions about funding, participation and candidate selection process. Please let me know if you are open to have a detailed discussion at a time that works best for you.

IK Program
I understand that the latest versions of the IK Sharing and Funding Agreements are being reviewed by yourself and Council and was hoping you could share an update on the status. While the request for submission date has passed, we are still welcoming IK from Contance Lake First Nation to be included in the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Please let me know if you have any questions about this program, or feel welcome to reach out directly to Bob Baxter at [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at [redacted]

Please let me know if you have any questions, and I will be happy to assist.

Warm regards,

Jaimie Cugnet

Communication & Community Engagement Specialist, Environment
[redacted]

AECOM
aecom.com

Delivering a better world
LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 30 July 2024 17:41
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - Feedback & Engagement Opportunities
Attachments: 2024-07-17_Community Coordinator.pdf

Good morning Chief Allen,

I hope this email finds you well.

I wanted to touch base on some opportunities for feedback and engagement regarding the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

The Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Report was sent out to communities on June 3, 2024. This report shares information on 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. Feedback and comments on the report is requested by this Friday August 2, 2024.

The reports are available for download here: Draft Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment_May 2024 – Google Drive

If you have any questions or would like a meeting with our team to discuss / provide feedback on the reports, please let me know.

Community Coordinator Program

Funding for the Community Coordinator program is still available! We are looking for a Coordinator to represent your community as the primary point of contact between Constance Lake First Nation 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.

I understand that there is interest in filling this role, so I have attached a job poster 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). As you know, 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.

Thank you for your time and please feel welcome to reach out to me if you have any question about this email or any aspect of the Community Access Road.

Sincerely,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

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.

B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

From: Bertha Sutherland <[redacted]>
Sent: November 13, 2023 11:46 AM
To: Angelis, Niki
Subject: Re: Marten Falls First Nation CAR - Upcoming Engagements

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender

You have not previously corresponded with this sender.

Report Suspicious

Good morning niki

Stephen Peltonen is no longer working for the First Nation, please kindly remove him from the mailing list.

Thanks Bertha

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Jennifer Duncan <[redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, January 18, 2024 2:54 PM
To: Angelis, Niki <[redacted]>; Andrea Nokleby <[redacted]>
Cc: Alanna Robbins <[redacted]>; Bertha Sutherland <[redacted]>; Holly Pyhtila <[redacted]>; Wayne Neegan <[redacted]>; Kimberly Jorgenson <[redacted]>
Subject: RE: For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Hi Nikki and Andrea,

Nikki, thank you for reaching out yesterday, I am sorry I missed your call. After having chatted with Bertha, the Lands and Resource Team along with Chief and Council are still completing an internal review of the report and need to meet internally to discuss any feedback to be provided. Constance Lake would like to meet with the Project Team at a later date as more time is required to complete their internal review.

Thank you,

Jennifer Duncan ᓄᓂᐳᕀ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ

Project Manager / Geomatics ᒪᑎᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪ / ᐊᑭ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᕃᐃᓐ

Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓯᐱᓐᑲ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓐ ᐃᑎ"ᐃᐁᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑲ

Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐ

[redacted]

fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅ"ᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓐ ᑲᒪᓇᑎᐸᐢᒥᓀ"ᐃᑲᑌᑲ ᐊᑌᐊᓐ, ᑭᒥᓄᓐᑕᑯᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐁᑯᑯᓇᑌᐃᓂᑲ. ᐅᑭᓐ ᐃᓇᑲᑎᑐᓐ, ᑎᐊᒥᐢᑫᓐ ᑭᒪ ᒪᑎᓂᔨ"ᐊᒪᓐ ᐅ"ᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓐ ᑭᔑᐱᓐ ᐊᐢᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᑲᐃᓂᓐ ᐸᑭᓇᓐ. ᑭᔑᐱᓐ ᐁᑭᐊᐢᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᐅ"ᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓐ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔨ"ᐊᒪᓐ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓐ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔨ"ᐊᒪᓐ ᐃᐸᑲ ᐁᑯ ᑲᔨᐱ"ᐊᓐ ᑭᔑᐱᓐ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓐ.

From: Jennifer Duncan <[redacted]>
Sent: April 25, 2024 2:47 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road - Community Coordinator Program and ATRI Report

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender

You have not previously corresponded with this sender.

Report Suspicious

Hi Niki,

Sorry I missed your call this morning. I was in Constance Lake last week and we were able to discuss the ATRI Report. The community has a new Lands and Resource Department Manager, Roger Wesley, as well as a new Executive Assistant, Rosemary Moonias, I have copied both here. As they both getting up to speed in their new roles, the hope is to review the ATRI report soon. Please ensure that both Roger and Rosemary are added to future correspondence as community contacts along with Bertha Sutherland, Wayne Neegan and Chief Allen.

The community will be in touch.

Thank You,

Jennifer

Jennifer Duncan ᖁᓂᐳᕀ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ
Project Manager / Geomatics ᒪᑎᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪ / ᐊᑭ ᒪᓯᓗᐞᐃᕐᕿᐃᓐ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᓐᐟ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓐ ᐃᑎᐞᐃᐁᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᐟ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐ
[redacted]
fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᐞᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱd ᐅᔑᐱᐞᐃᑲᓐ ᑲᒪᓇᑎᐸᐸᒋᓪᒉᐞᐃᑲᑌᐞ ᐊᑌᐊᓐ, ᑭᒋᓐᓐᑕᑯᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐱᐞᐃᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐁd/ᖳᒪ ᓇᑕᒪᒪ ᐅᓇძᓂᖳᐃᓂᓐᐟ. ᓱᐟᐞ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑐᓐ, ᑎᐊᒥᖳᖏᓐ ᑭᒪ ᒪᑎᓂᔕᐞᐃᒪᓐ ᐅᐞᐅᐁ ᐱᐊᐱd ᐅᔑᐱᐞᐃᑲᓐ ᑭᐞᐱᓐ ᐁᑭᓇᐱᑌᐞ ᐅᐞᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱᐞᐃᑲᓐ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔕᐞᐊᓐ ᐃᐟ ᐁd ᑲᓯᐱᐞᐊᓐ ᑭᐞᐱᓐ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓐ.

From: Jennifer Duncan <[redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2024 1:20 PM
To: Angelis, Niki <[redacted]
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR: New Contacts for Constance Lake First Nation

Hi Niki,

Sorry for the delay on this. please add Alanna Robbins to the undated contact list.[redacted]

Thank you,

Jennifer

Jennifer Duncan ᓇᓂᐳᕀ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ

Community Values Coordinator ᑕᔑᕃᐃᓂᑲ ᑲᑭᓀᑕᑯᑭᓐ ᑭᕃᑕᒧᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑎᑐᑭᓐ

Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᓐᑲ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓐ ᐧᐃᑭ"ᐃᐁᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑲ

Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐧᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᓐ

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅ"ᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓐ ᑲᒪᓇᑭᐸᐟᓂᔆᑎ"ᐃᑲᑌᑲ ᐊᑌᐧᐊᓐ, ᑭᑭᔆᑕᑯᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐁᑯ/ᖫᒪ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᖫᐃᓂᔆ. ᛒᑦᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᑭᑐᓐ, ᑭᐧᐸᒥᖫᓐ ᑭᒪ ᒪᑭᓂᔆᓀ"ᐊᒪᓐ ᐅ"ᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓐ ᑭᵐᐱᓐ ᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑦ ᑲᐃᓂᓐ ᐸᑭᓇᓐ. ᑭᵐᐱᓐ ᐁᑭᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑦ ᐅ"ᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓐ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔆᓀ"ᐊᓐ ᐃᐸᑊ ᐁᑯ ᑲᔑ"ᐊᓐ ᑭᵐᐱᓐ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓐ.

B4.3 Draft Aboriginal and /or Treaty Rights and Interests Preliminary Existing Conditions Report

Constance Lake 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

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 1

1.1 Imagining Access – Why the Project? 4
1.2 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Overview..... 4
1.2.1 What is the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Assessment Process?..... 6
1.2.2 Proposed Study Areas for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Assessment..... 8
1.3 A Shared Understanding – Working Together 11

2.0 Historical and Regional Context 12

2.1 Pre-Contact Context..... 13
2.1.1 Seasonal Lifeways..... 14
2.1.2 Culture and Worldview 19
2.1.3 Language 23
2.1.4 Learning and Knowledge Building..... 24
2.1.5 Governance and Legal Principles 26
2.1.6 Resource Management and Stewardship..... 32
2.2 Post-Contact Context 36
2.2.1 Fur Trade and the Hudson's Bay Company 38
2.2.2 Métis Peoples 41
2.2.3 Early Legislation and Policy 46
2.2.4 The Indian Act 47
2.2.5 Treaties 49
2.2.6 Damming and Diversion..... 56
2.2.7 The Reserve System 56
2.2.8 Residential School System..... 58
2.2.9 The Sixties Scoop..... 60
2.2.10 The Constitution Act, 1982 and Aboriginal Rights..... 60
2.2.11 Legislative Developments 65
2.3 Cumulative Effects to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests. 71
2.4 Reconciliation and Looking to the Future 73

3.0 Constance Lake First Nation 74

3.1 Community Profile..... 76
3.1.1 Pre-Contact History..... 78
3.1.2 Post-Contact History..... 79
3.1.3 Reserve Lands..... 82
3.1.4 Language 84
3.1.5 Governance 84

3.2 Understanding of Rights & Interests in Relation to the Project 85
3.2.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Relevant to the Project 85
3.2.2 Interests Related to the Project 86

3.3 Area of Interest 88
3.4 Use of Lands, Waters, and Resources for Traditional Purposes 90
3.4.1 Hunting and Trapping 92
3.4.2 Fishing 94
3.4.3 Berry and Plant Gathering..... 95
3.4.4 Travel 96
3.4.5 Habitation – Village Sites, Camps, and Cabins..... 96

3.5 Understanding of Land, Water, and Resource Use for Traditional Purposes in Relation to the Project 97
3.5.1 Hunting and Trapping..... 98
3.5.2 Fishing..... 99
3.5.3 Berry and Plant Gathering..... 100
3.5.4 Travel Routes 101
3.5.5 Habitation – Village Sites, Camps, and Cabins..... 102

3.6 Understanding of Perspectives on Cultural Continuity and Wellbeing 103
3.6.1 Protection of Cultural, Spiritual, and Historical Sites and Areas 105
3.6.2 Continued Experiences on the Land 108
3.6.3 Sufficiency of Lands, Waters, and Resources..... 109
3.6.4 Ability to Practice and Transmit Cultural Traditions..... 110

3.7 Understanding of Cultural Continuity and Wellbeing in Relation to the Project Area..... 114
3.7.1 Protection of Cultural, Spiritual, and Historical Sites and Areas 114
3.7.2 Continued Experiences on the Land 115
3.7.3 Sufficiency of Lands, Waters, and Resources..... 116
3.7.4 Ability to Practice and Transmit Cultural Traditions..... 116

4.0 Next Steps 117
5.0 References 119

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.

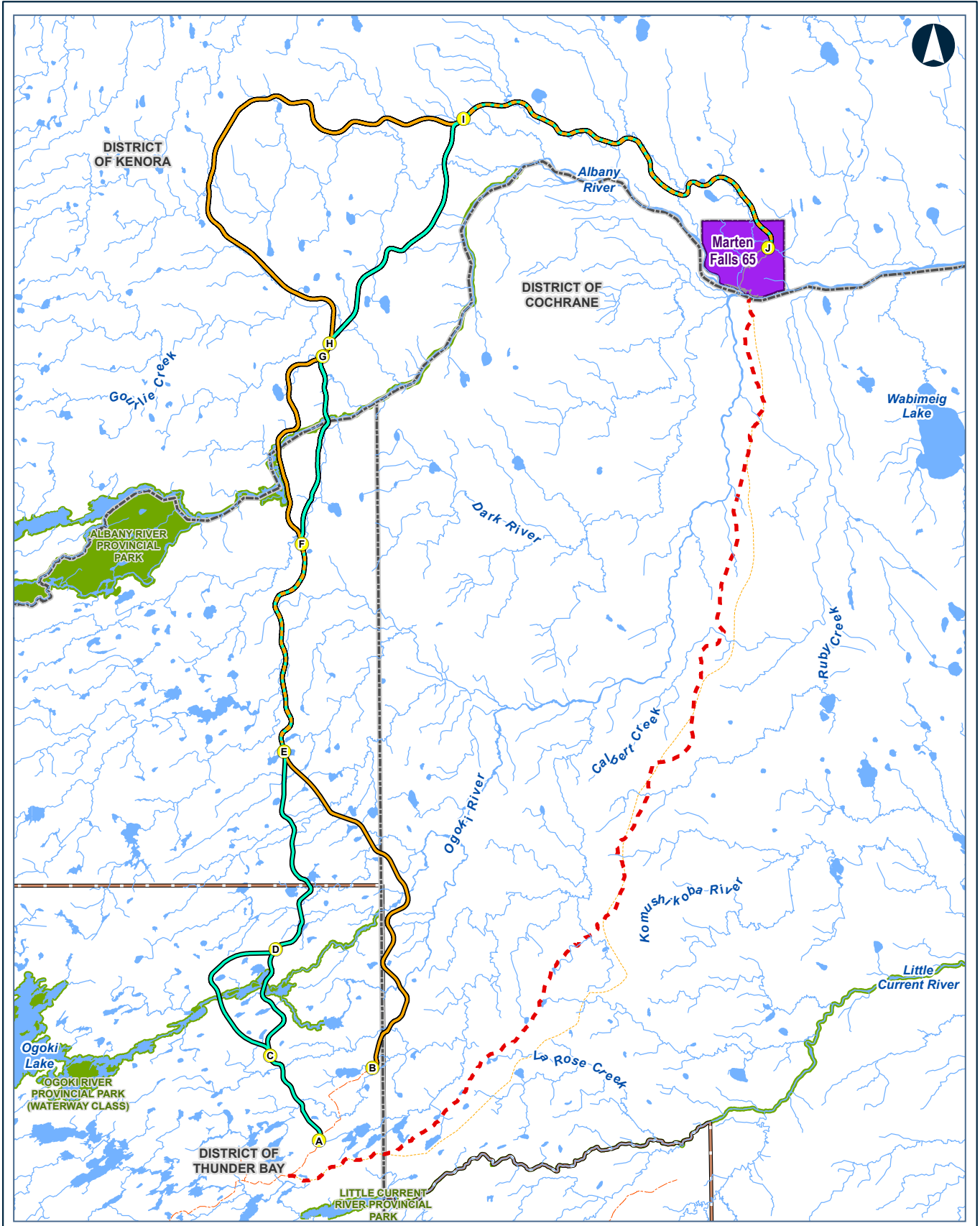
The purpose of this *Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report* is to:

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

DRAFT

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

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

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.

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.

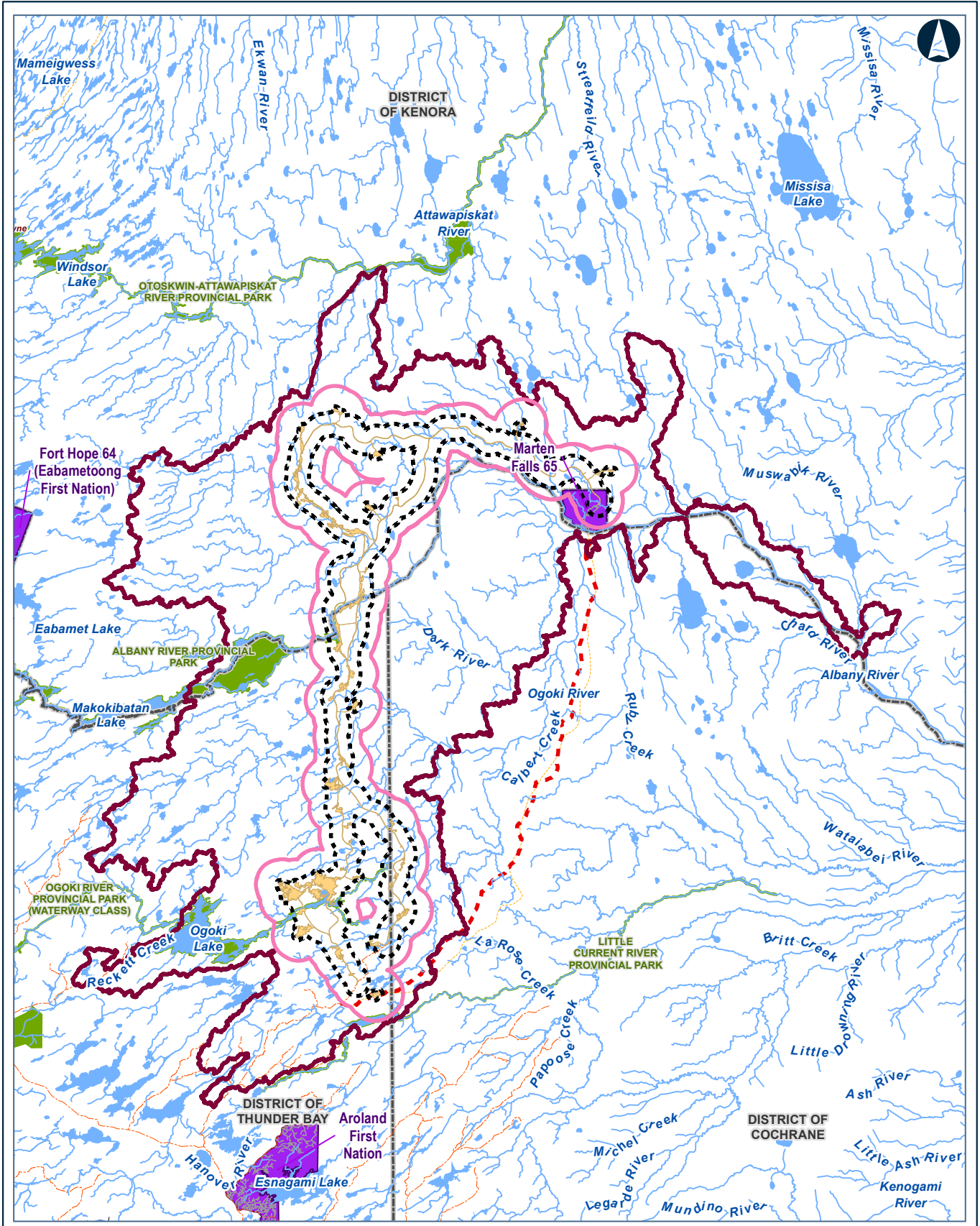
The Project has both a general Study Area and a Project Development Area which are defined as follows:

- 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.

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

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"
Rev:00	

Figure 1-3

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.

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).

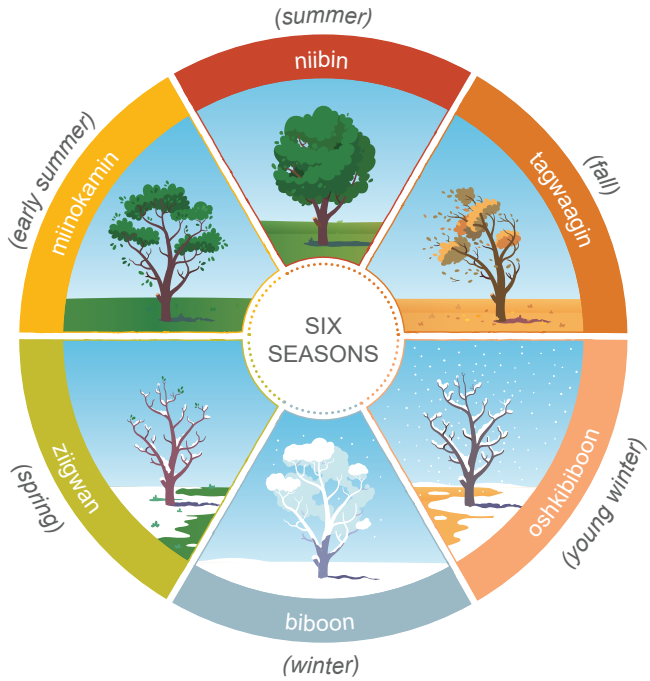
The Anishinaabeg in this region of Ontario have been referred to as the Northern Ojibwa. The Cree people of this region are known as the Omushkegowuk ('People of the Muskeg'). Throughout **Section 2.1.1** to **2.1.6**, 'Indigenous peoples' refers to the Anishinaabeg and the Omushkegowuk peoples of the 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:

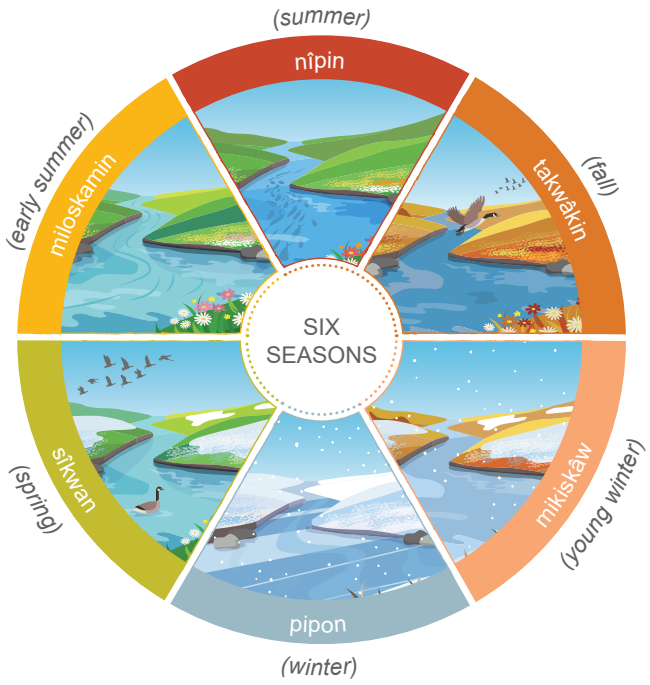
- *Ziigwan* (spring);
- *Miinokamin* (early summer);
- *Niibin* (summer);
- *Tagwaagin* (fall);
- *Oshkibiboon* (young winter); and
- *Biboon* (winter).

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).

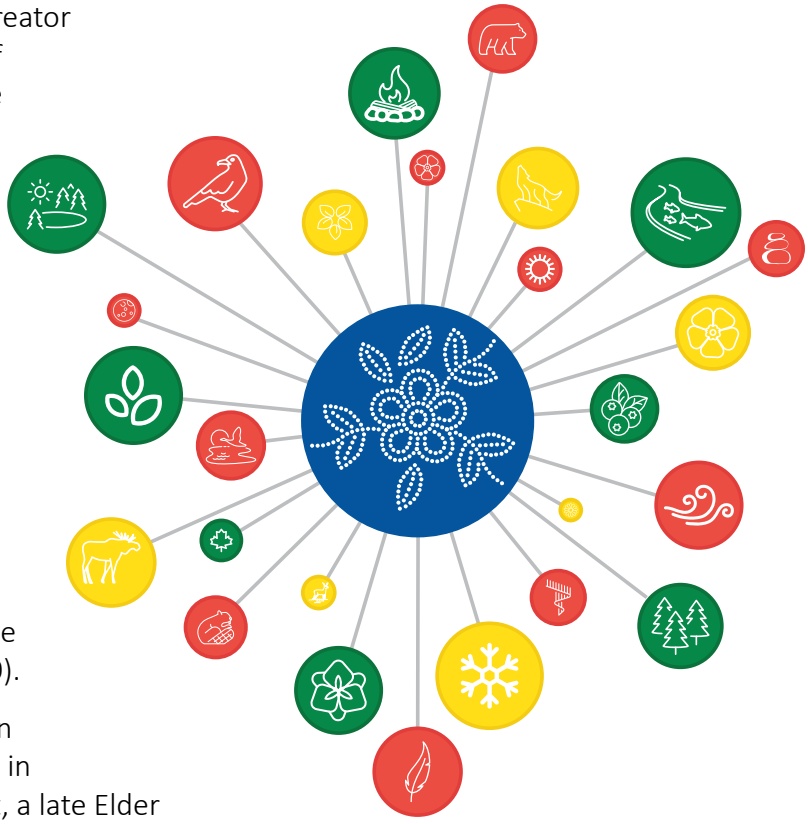
During the early winter or freeze up, travel was limited until the rivers and streams were frozen and fishing and trapping were important for sustenance (Omushkego Education and OCCC, 2006). Winter was a prime time for hunting caribou and trapping furbearers (Long *et al*., 2017). Winter gave people 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).

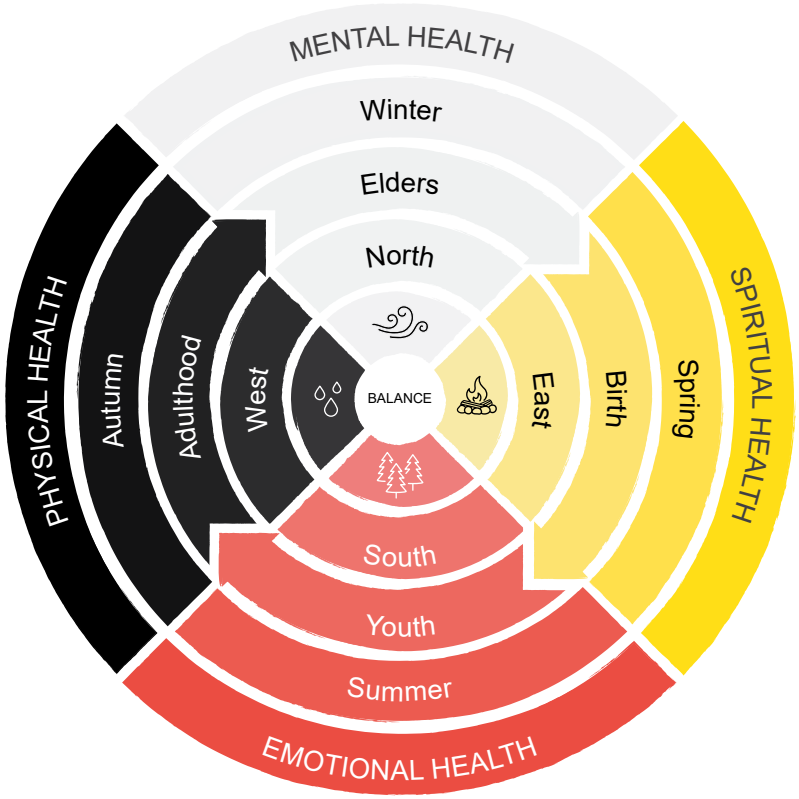
Both *Anishinaabemowin* and *Inilîmowin* also organize their nouns according to animacy: whether the noun is referring to a living thing like a human or animal (animate) or an object (inanimate); this is analogous to the use of masculine and feminine nouns in French, just on a different axis. However, 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:

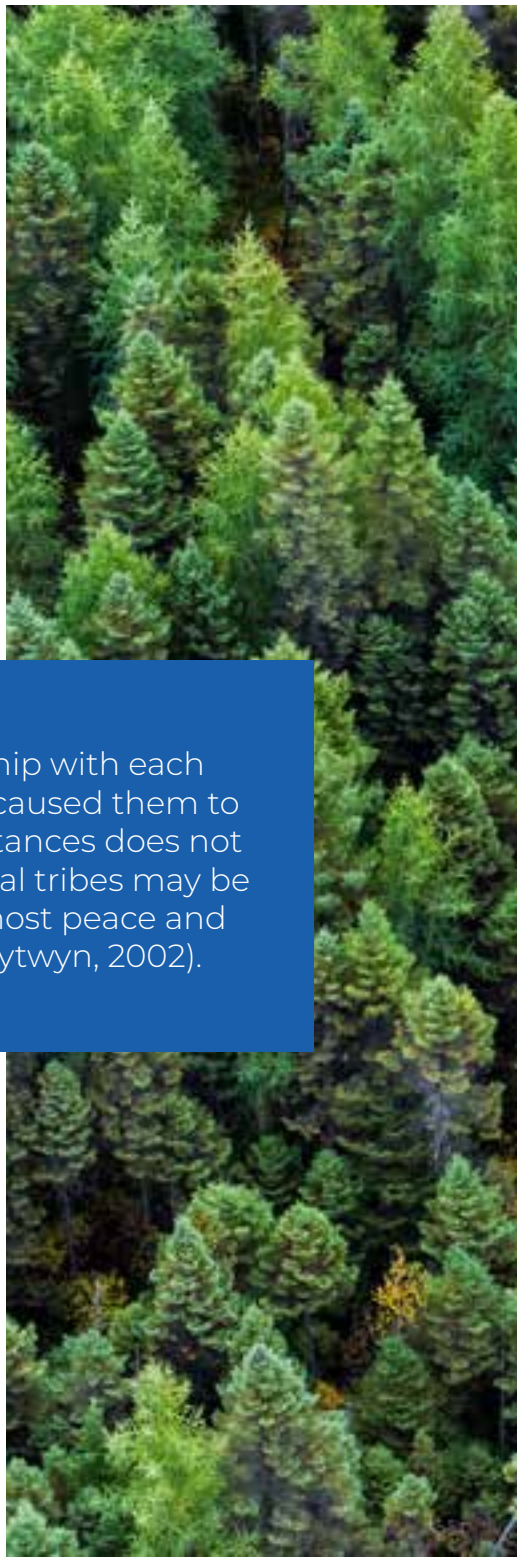
- Increasing scarcity in resources due to overharvesting, forcing bands to split into family units;
- Increasing access to store foods, enabling family units to be more self-sufficient;
- Weakened cooperative bonds among band members as economic ties were transferred from within the group to the trader;
- 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).

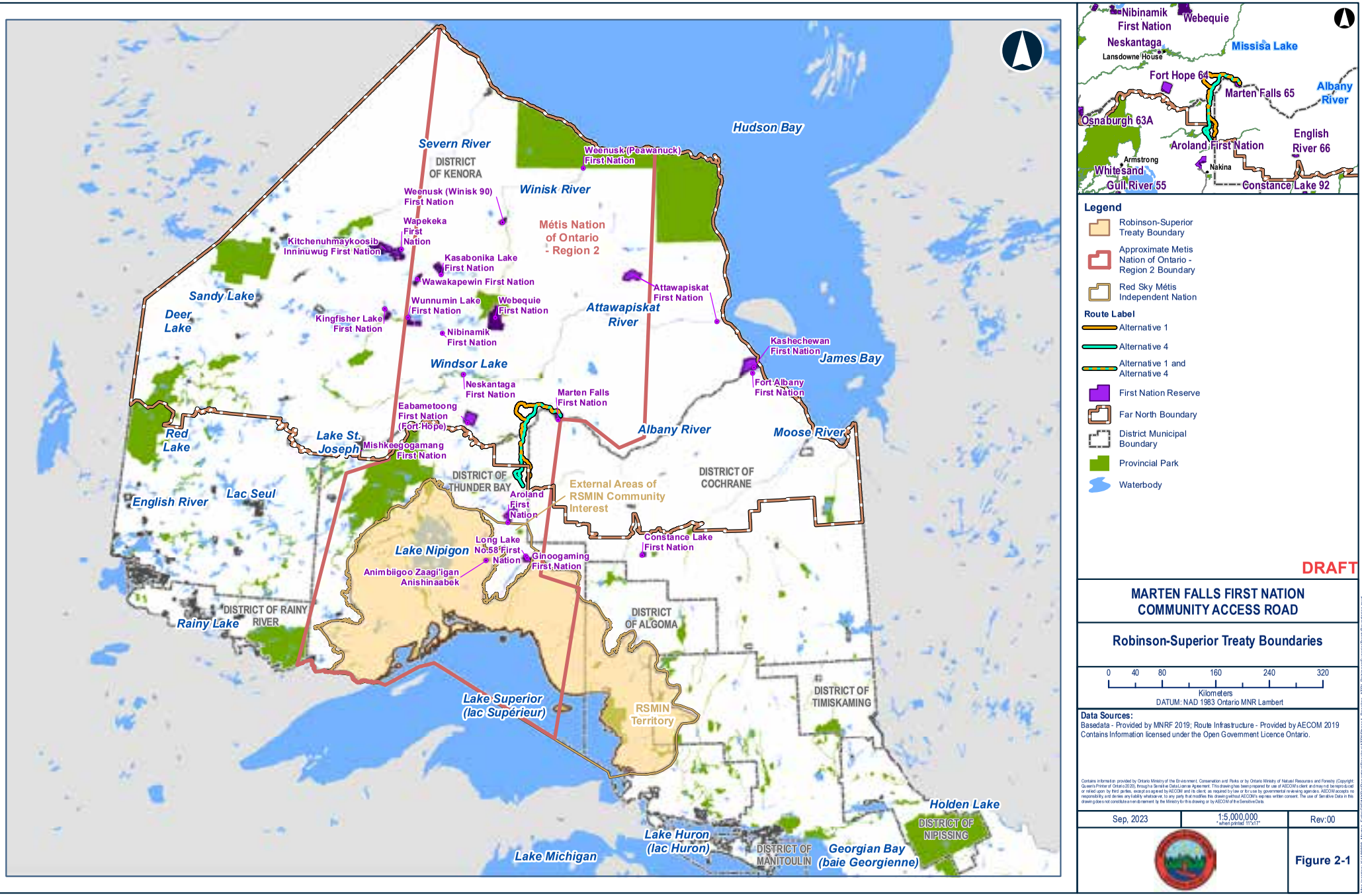
As of May 2023, there is an ongoing Ontario Superior Court trial related to the Robinson-Superior Treaty and the escalator clause for annuities. Communities associated with the treaty are seeking compensation for nearly 150 years of annuities without any increase in payments (Hopkins, 2023).

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
Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

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's 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's 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.

Sep, 2023	1:5,000,000 when printed 11"x17"	Rev:00

Figure 2-1

Map location: K:\18888 Marten Falls\GIS\MXDs\Reporting\Baseline\ATR\Phase1_Baseline_ATR_RobinsonSuperiorTreatyBoundaries.mxd
Date Saved: 2023-09-21 11:05 PM User Name: ADSB

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):

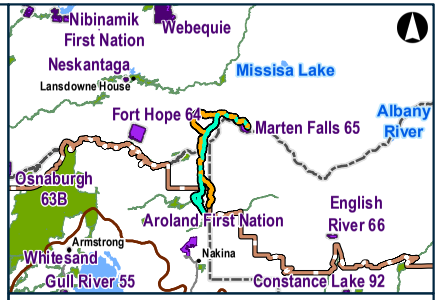
- The treaty commissioners could not speak any of the local Indigenous languages;
- Many Indigenous signatories didn't speak, read or write English so interpreters selected by the commissioners were used;
- Indigenous peoples lacked an understanding of the Canadian legal system and were not provided 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
Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

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's 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 to us by governmental reviewing agencies. AECOM accepts no responsibility and denies any liability whatsoever to any party that modifies this drawing without AECOM's 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.

Sep, 2023	1:5,000,000 * when printed 11"x17"	Rev:00

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

Constance Lake First Nation

The information presented in this section of the report is based on the Proponent's current understanding of Constance Lake 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 has been sourced from information, inputs, and materials provided directly by Constance Lake First Nation through the Consultation Program, and publicly available source information where appropriate.

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.

Constance Lake First Nation was invited to participate in the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program, and meetings with Constance Lake First Nation were requested to discuss Lake Constance First Nation knowledge, rights, and interest. However, the community has not yet provided a Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use report or information. Meetings have been held with Constance First Nation to discuss the Project, but limited information on rights and interests have been shared to date. The Proponent continues to support Constance Lake First Nation in completing a Project-specific report and sharing information on rights and interest as they relate to the Project.

The objective of the Proponent to share this information with Constance Lake First Nation early in the assessment processes to enable collaboration and discussion. The overarching goal is to enhance the Project Team's understanding of Constance Lake First Nation Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests in relation to the proposed Project.

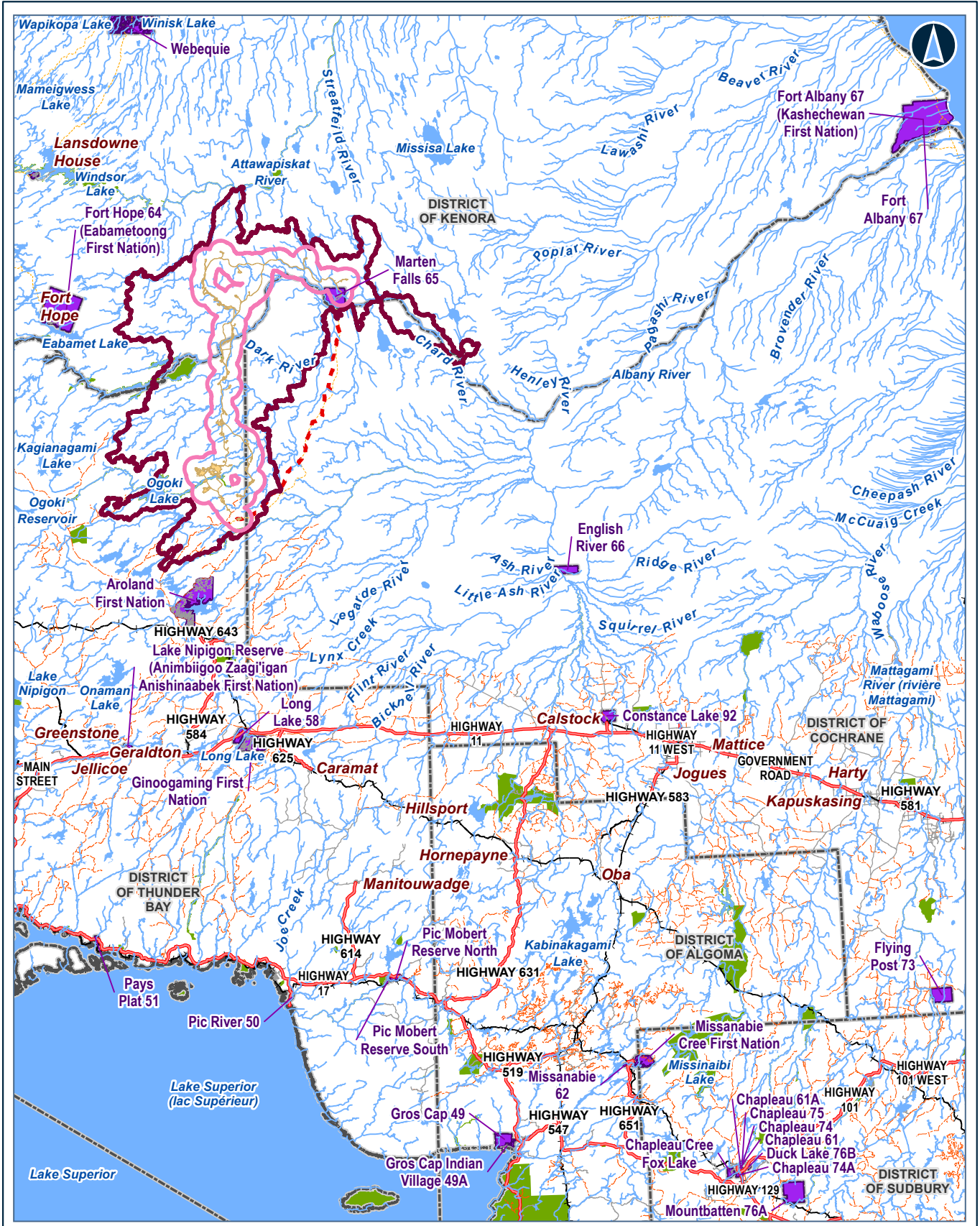
3.1 Community Profile

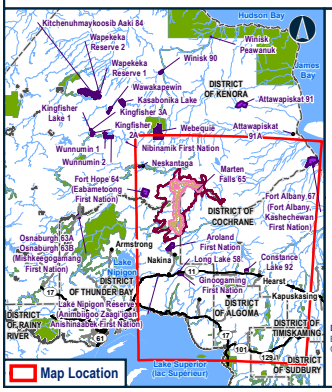
Constance Lake First Nation is a Cree, Ojibway, and Oji-Cree community located within the Kenogami Watershed (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014). Most Constance Lake First Nation members are Anishinaabe and / or Cree, and are largely descendants of families from the Hudson Bay and James Bay area (Francis and Palmer, 1992, as cited in Daigle, 2016). Today, the Constance Lake First Nation reserve is located in the District of Cochrane, 32km west of Hearst (**Figure 3-1**) (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014).

As of September 2023, Constance Lake First Nation has 1,823 registered members.Of these, 865 members (47%) live on reserve in the community and 958 members (53%) live elsewhere (Government of Canada, 2021b). Due to unreliability of Census Canada numbers, Constance Lake First Nations administers its own population numbers. As of 2016, Constance Lake First Nation had an on-reserve population of 900 individuals (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

The community is connected through road networks and can be accessed by vehicle, approximately twenty minutes' drive off of Highway 11. The neighbouring community of Hearst, is further connected by multiple rail lines and a municipal airport providing routes that connect through the Kapuskasing Regional Airport to Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, and Montreal. Hearst Air Service provides flights from the float plane base, located southeast of Constance Lake First Nation, to communities in the far north and the James Bay area (Daigle, 2005; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

Section 3.1.1 to **3.1.5** provide information about Constance Lake 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.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

General Location of Constance Lake First Nation

0 10 20 40 60 80
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2023	1:1,750,000 * when printed 11"x17"
Rev:00	

Figure 3-1

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.

3.1.1 Pre-Contact History

The ancestors of Constance Lake First Nation inhabited the Kenogami, Kabinakagami, Pagwachuan, Nagagamisis, Nagagami, Fushimi, Albany, Kabinakagami, Pledger Lake, Nagagami, Little Current, Drowning, Ridge, and Shekak river systems.

Important lake systems inhabited by Constance Lake First Nation ancestors include Pledger, Pitukupi, Constance, Trilsbeck, Serinack, Martison, Ridge, Melanson, Fushimi, Fox, Bannerman, Luhta (Medicine Creek) Lakes.

The rivers and waterways provided early transportation systems and fostered trade within the area. Trade occurred between families, friends, and neighbouring First Nations and included food, tools, supplies, clothing, and other essentials. Survival required good planning, hard work, and being prepared for the worst (CLFN, 2014; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

For years, the people of Constance Lake First Nation made their territory in the Kenogami watershed. This watershed flows north of Kenogami Lake and drains into the Hudson Bay. Constance Lake First Nation members gathered in an area called *Mamawmatawa* ("where four rivers meet" or "where the people gather") (CLFN, 2014, CLFN, 2023).

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

In 1901, a Canadian census recorded 85 people living at what is now known as English River (First-Nations.info., 2004 – 2023; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016) or *Mamawmattawa* ("where the rivers meet" or "where the people gather") (CLFN, 2014). *Mammamattawa* (English River) is where the Kenogami River joins with the Kabinakagami and Nagagami Rivers. The Hudson's Bay Company and the Revillon Frères both had fur trading posts at this location (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014). On July 27, 1905, shortly after Treaty 9 was concluded, the Treaty Commissioners arrived at English River / *Mamawmattawa*. At this time, the Commissioners decided that the people residing at English River / *Mamawmattawa* were an offshoot of the Albany Band. As such, the Commissioners decided that they were already Treaty beneficiaries so it was not necessary to have them sign the treaty separately. However, the people living at English River / *Mamawmattawa* were given their own reserve – the English River Reserve and were known as the English River Band (First-Nations.info., 2004 – 2023; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

The 12 square-mile reserve was included in the schedule of reserves attached to Treaty 9, and its selection was approved in 1907 by Ontario through an Order in Council. However, it was not surveyed or set aside as a reserve until 1912. The people at the English River Reserve elected their first Chief in 1921 (First-Nations.info., 2004 – 2023; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

Between 1926 and 1940, many families from the English River Reserve relocated to Pagwa for employment opportunities. People from Moose Factory First Nation and Fort Albany First Nation also moved to Pagwa around that time (First-Nations.info., 2004 – 2023; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016). With the advancement of rail in the region, including the Hearst to Nakina line, people moved to Pagwa to work for the local mill or railway. At the time of the rail closure in 1986, Constance Lake First Nation members held 38 of the 40 maintenance jobs (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

By 1940, the majority of the English River Band had relocated to Pagwa. Rather than forcing the Indigenous people to return to the English River Reserve, a local reverend lobbied for a reserve to be established at Pagwa. In 1943, Indian Affairs began to contemplate the creation a new reserve for those living at Pagwa (First-Nations.info., 2004 – 2023; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

The area was surveyed to find a suitable place for a new reserve and nearby Calstock was chosen. At the time it was also recommended that members of the Moose Factory Band and Albany Band, who resided at Pagwa, should be transferred to the new reserve and band. As a result, a new band was created comprised of the entire English River Band and members of the Moose Factory Band and Albany Band. On February 11, 1944, an Order in Council was passed, securing the purchase of land, including the water body of Constance Lake, for the new Constance Lake Band (First-Nations.info., 2004 – 2023; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

On September 21, 1944, a survey of the Calstock reserve, now named Constance Lake, was completed. An Order in Council was passed on March 16, 1945, setting aside the land as an Indian Reserve for the use and benefits of Constance Lake First Nation (First-Nations.info., 2004 – 2023; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

After generations of missionary intervention and residential schooling, Constance Lake First Nation has been working hard to revive their Omushkego and Anishnaabe ceremonies. The desire to regain traditional teachings is strong among community members. Members are connecting with mentors and kin beyond the reserve boundaries, and building relationships through ceremonies and mentorship by travelling across ancestral lands (Daigle, 2016).

As of 2016, there were 280 dwellings in Constance Lake First Nation with more than half needing major repair(s) or replacement. Recent trends of youth moving away from the community are attributed to a lack of housing. As of 2016, the water and wastewater network were in fair condition, with the commissioning of a new treatment plant being undertaken. As of 2016, the sewage lagoon was at capacity (Daigle, 2018; SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016). The status of the water / wastewater network and sewage lagoon is unknown at the time of writing this report.

Since 2012, Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment and Training Services has assisted Constance Lake First Nation members with training support and job creation. A number of initiatives have been introduced by Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment and Training Services to meet the needs of the upcoming labour market and the needs of the community. Training has often focused on skilled trades and mining (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016). It is unknown if Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment and Training Services still supports Constance First Nation in employment and training services.

In 2016, Constance Lake Development LP and Hearst Economic Development Corporation entered into partnership to develop an integrated economic development strategy for the Hearst and Constance Lake regions. The plan is known as the "Mining Readiness Strategy". The initial planning framework emphasized the critical and urgent need for a coordinated regional approach.

Constance Lake First Nation has established several exploration agreements with different mining companies in the area (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016). In addition, Constance Lake First Nation has a limited partnership agreement with Brookfield Renewable titled Algonquin Power (Nagami) for the Shekak-Nagami Project. Shekak-Nagagami is a 19-megawatt hydro plant that produces and sells electricity to the Province of Ontario. The power purchase agreement exists until January 2047 (Cruickshank, 2017).

In August 2022, Constance Lake First Nation and Noble Mineral Exploration Inc. entered into an exploration agreement for the Nagagami Carbonatite Niobium and Rare Earths Project (~14,000 ha) and the Boulder Project (~4,500 ha) (insideexploration, 2023). The agreement lays the foundation for how development should be carried out in a way that respects the lands and people.

Today, Constance Lake First Nation continues to pursue economic development opportunities through their Economic Development Program, which has played a role in many community projects including power generation, forestry and bio-mass, mining and exploration, and internet broadband projects. Key objectives of the Economic Development Program include skills development and training, employment

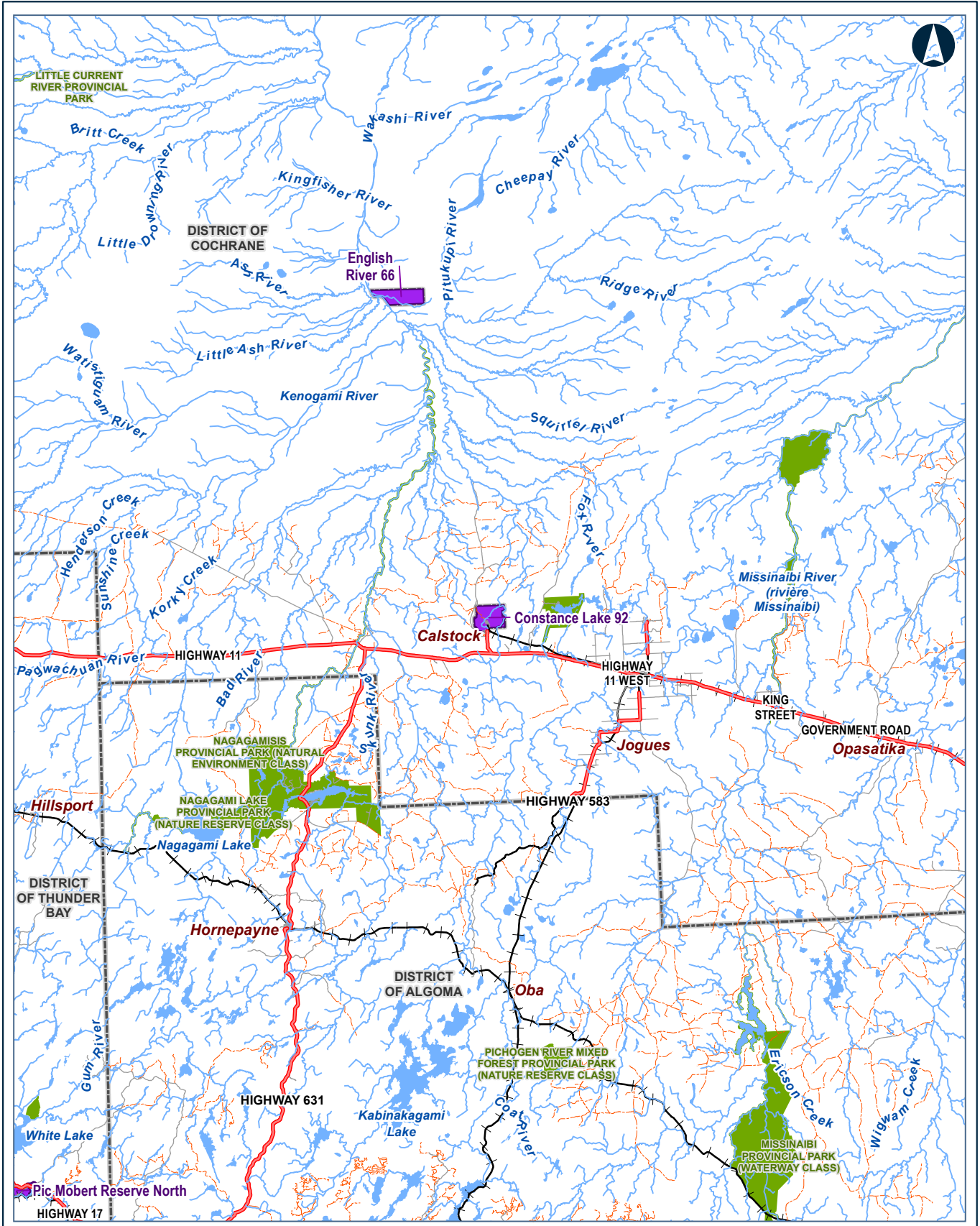
opportunities, business development, and wealth creation. Constance Lake First Nation owns Constance Lake Telecom, a community owned and operated phone, wireless internet, and cable network; the Constance Lake Development LP, which is responsible for business development and economic development planning; and Mammamattawa Camp, the facility for cultural and traditional uses located 128 km northwest of Hearst, at the English River Post (Canadian Mining Life, 2021).

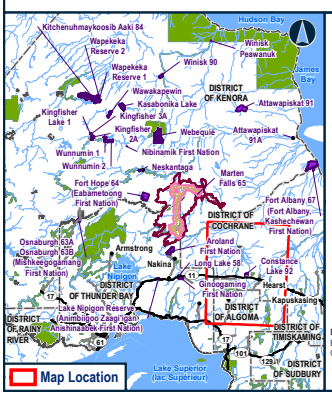
A more comprehensive overview of the post-contact context, including the fur trade, early legislation and policy and associated impacts on Indigenous peoples, the numbered treaties established in the region, perspectives on Aboriginal Rights, and legislative developments that have governed natural resource and land use, is provided in **Section 2.2**.

3.1.3 Reserve Lands

Constance Lake First Nation has two reserves (**Figure 3-2)** (Government of Canada, 2023c):

- Constance Lake 92 – 3110.50 ha in size; and,
- English River 66 – 3108 ha in size.





Legend

- First Nation Reserve
- ATRI Local Study Area
- ATRI Regional Study Area
- Project Development Area

General Features

- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Service Road
- Alleyway
- 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

Constance Lake 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"
Rev:00	

Figure 3-2

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 Licence 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.

3.1.4 Language

Constance Lake First Nation is a multilingual community in which two or more dialects are spoken side by side showing little convergence (Cude, 2001, p. 77). Constance Lake First Nation is a Swampy Cree (n-Dialect) and Central Ojibway speaking community (Spence & Literacy Ontario, 1996). In Constance Lake, the *Anishinaabemowin* (the Anishinaabe language), and *Omushkego* (the Swampy Cree language) languages have been passed down through generations. In Omushkego, "Constance Lake" is referred to as *Achikamaw* (Daigle, 2016).

According to the 2016 Census (Statistics Canada, 2019):

- Approximately 23.7% of the population has knowledge of Indigenous language(s);
- Approximately 18.6% of the population reported Indigenous language(s) as their mother tongue; and,
- Approximately 12.7% of the population speak Indigenous language(s) at home.

3.1.5 Governance

Constance Lake First Nation is a signatory to Treaty 9. See **Section 2.2.5.2** for more information on Treaty 9.

Constance Lake First Nation has a Custom Electoral System, with a two-year election cycle. Leadership includes a Chief and six Councillors (Government of Canada, 2021e).

Constance Lake First Nation is affiliated with tribal organizations in the Treaty 9 area that provide advocacy, support and other services, including Matawa First Nations and Nishnawbe Aski Nation (Matawa First Nations, n.d.; NAN, 2020).

3.2 Understanding of Rights & Interests in Relation to the Project

Section 3.2.1 and **3.2.2** describe the current understanding of Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake First Nation asserts its Treaty 9 and Section 35 rights.

According to the Declaration of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, the rights of Nishnawbe-Aski Nation people include (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 assumed that these rights may also be declared by Constance Lake First Nation.

The *Mamow-Wecheekapawetahteewiin* (Unity Declaration) of the Matawa Chiefs Council notes the inherent right to self-determination as an important right recognized and affirmed under Section 35 (Matawa First Nations, 2011). As a member of Nishnawbe-Aski Nation and Matawa First Nations, it is likely that these rights may also be declared by Constance Lake First Nation.

At a minimum, it is assumed that Constance Lake First Nation Aboriginal and / or Treaty rights include the right to hunt, trap, fish, and gather materials that are of importance to Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake First Nation's use of lands, waters, and resource for traditional purposes is presented in **Section 3.4**. Information on the Project Team's understanding of Constance Lake First Nation's use the lands, waters, and resources for traditional purposes in relation to the Project is presented in **Section 3.5**.

General perspectives on the cultural continuity and wellbeing of Constance Lake First Nation are presented in **Section 3.6**. Information on the Project Team's understanding of what is important for Constance Lake 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 on three sources (although other sources have been used and referenced throughout):

- Constance Lake First Nation and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry's Constance Lake Terms of Reference (2014);
- SvN and Collins Barrow's Constance Lake and Hearst Mining Readiness Strategy: Regional Assessment and Opportunities Report (2016); and,
- Stantec's *Chapter 18.0: Assessment of Potential Environmental Effects on Traditional Land and Resource Use*. *Hardrock Project: Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment* (2017).

It is anticipated that Constance Lake First Nation's interests in the proposed Project may include:

- Stewardship of lands and resources (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Protection of areas of significant cultural value (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Protection of ecological systems (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Maintenance of ecological processes and functions that consider ecological matters at the local and landscape scales (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Enhancing protection value through an interconnected network of areas of spiritual, traditional, and ecological significance (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Identification of culturally important landscapes, traditional transportation routes, burial grounds, and significant spiritual and/or cultural gathering sites (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Protection of culturally significant areas (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Sustainable opportunities for development that protect community interests (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Continued way of life (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Fish Migration and spawning activities (Stantec, 2017);
- Sustainable and environmentally secure development (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014);
- Local employment and procurement (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016);
- Skills and capacity-building (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016); and,
- Development of infrastructure that can generate economic benefits (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

These interests will inform the overall impacts assessment, including the assessment on Constance Lake First Nation Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights.

3.3 Area of Interest

A preliminary Area of Interest has been identified for Constance Lake First Nation, as shown in **Figure 3-3**. The preliminary Area of Interest is intended to identify where Constance Lake First Nation may exercise / hold Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests that are relevant to the proposed Project.

The preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation is based on:

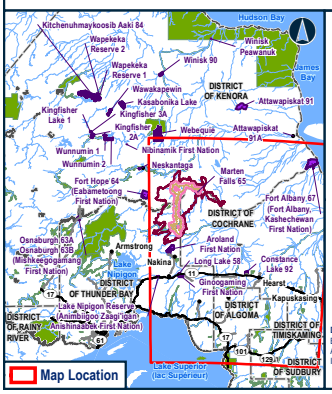
- The Draft Planning Area of Interest– Shared Planning Area #2 delineated in the Community Based Land Use Plan Terms of Reference, developed in 2014 under the *Far North Act* (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014). Shared Planning Area #2 is the fullest geographic extent illustrated in the Community Based Land Use Plan Terms of Reference.

For context, the Community Based Land Use Plan Terms of Reference, Draft Planning Area of Interest was sectioned into 3 areas (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014):

- Core Area – where Constance Lake First Nation is the sole First Nation with decision-making influence;
- Shared Planning Area #1 – where Constance Lake First Nation shares influence over decision-making with appropriate neighbouring communities; and,
- Shared Planning Area #2 – where Constance Lake First Nation would like to be involved and informed in planning discussions with neighbouring communities, but has less influence over decision-making.

The preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Project Development Area, the southern portion of the Local Study Area, and the southern and eastern portions of the Regional Study Area as shown in **Figure 3-3**.

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.



Legend

- Preliminary Area of Interest for the Proposed Project
- First Nation Reserve
- ATRI Local Study Area
- ATRI Regional Study Area
- Project Development Area
- Constance Lake First Nation Planning Area of Interest (Community Based Land Use Plan, February 2014)
- Shared Planning Area 1 (Community Based Land Use Plan, February 2014)
- Shared Planning Area 2 (Community Based Land Use Plan, February 2014)

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; Planing Area of Interest and Shared Planning Area I Provided by Constance Lake First Nation and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (February 2014). Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Constance Lake First Nation
Area of Interest

0 10 20 40 60 80
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2023	1:1,750,000 * 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 Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake First Nation. Information on Constance Lake 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 the following sources of information (although several other supporting sources have been used and referenced throughout):

- SvN & Collins *Barrow's Constance Lake and Hearst Mining Readiness Strategy: Regional Assessment and Opportunities Report* (2016) which outlines an integrated development plan for the Constance Lake and Hearst region;
- Michelle Daigle's Resurging through *Kishiichiwan: The Spatial Politics of Indigenous Water Relations* (2018) which explores the connections between Indigenous water relations and spatial politics; and,
- Erin Kelly's *Addressing Indigenous Community Concerns of Lake Health by Assessing Water Quality in Constance Lake, ON and Biomarker Responses in Freshwater Mussels, Pyganodon grandis and Lampsilis siliquoidea* (2023) which explores the aquatic health of Constance Lake.

It is important to note the following about the information available on Constance Lake First Nation land, water, and resource use for traditional purposes:

- There was limited information on present-day land, water, and resource use by Constance Lake 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 provided, where possible;
- For the purposes of the future Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment, it is assumed that the general practices and preferences of Constance Lake 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.

Additional information on the cumulative effects that may have already interfered with the ability of Constance Lake First Nation to use their lands and resources for traditional purposes is provided in **Sections 2.2** and **2.3**.

3.4.1 Hunting and Trapping

As more people relocated to Constance Lake First Nation in the 1900s to pursue jobs in the lumber industry and through the development of the Canadian National Railway and the Trans-Canada Highway, people continued to supplement their income with trapping in the winter. During this time, women became relegated to the home, as they took on the domestic labor, including raising children, while many men were able to maintain a connection to the Kishiichiwan River through seasonal fur trapping (Daigle, 2018).

Subsistence was, and continues to be, a way of life for Constance Lake First Nation members. Families participate in the yearly goose harvest, beaver trapping, and deer and moose hunts (CLFN & OMNRF 2014; Daigle, 2005). In the fall, Constance Lake First Nation members moose hunt on the Kabina, Kenogami and Fort Albany Rivers (Hatch, 2013, as cited in, Tsuji, 2020), and access traplines, including those on either side of Nagagami River and those in areas south of Hornepayne (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016). Rabbit, muskrat, mink, marten, black bear, and lynx also hunted in the area (Stantec, 2017).

Since the establishment of the Shekak-Nagamami hydro power plant and associated dam, traplines along the Shekak River have been affected by receding water levels. A Constance Lake First Nation member commented on the Shekak-Nagagami project: "…it's on my uncle's trapline and he wasn't negotiated with during that time. They didn't ask him what the impacts were going to be…" (Cruickshank, 2017, website).

Around 2015, the Mamawamatawa Holistic Education Centre offered students a course in trapping. The course use Elders as teachers and introduces students to trapping, skinning, and selling animal furs. Students also learn to prepare for winter hiking trips and recognize animal tracks. Weasels, marten, mink, fisher, and beaver have been trapped (Lowen & MacPherson, 2015). It is unclear if this course is still offered at the time of writing this report.

Woodland caribou live throughout the area north of Highway 11. They are considered a threatened species and face habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation due to human settlement and development activities such as forestry, mining, hydro, and roads. Constance Lake First Nation pursued "an active role in identifying and monitoring caribou within its traditional lands, serving as both steward of the land as well as ensuring the land remains a working landscape that provides opportunities for the next generation within Constance Lake" (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016, p. 26). In 2022, the Nature Conservancy of Canada, together with Constance Lake First Nation, purchased a 1,500 square kilometre tract of land from the pulp and paper company, Domtar, to conserve woodland caribou habitat. To further monitor the habitat, Constance Lake First Nation installed cameras within the conservation area (Rabski-McColl, 2022).

A summary of wildlife of potential importance to Constance Lake First Nation for hunting and trapping based on the reports by SvN and Collins Barrow (2016), CLFN and OMNRF (2014), Daigle (2015), Lowen & MacPherson (2015), and Stantec (2017) is provided in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Wildlife of potential importance to Constance Lake First Nation

Common Name	Oji-Cree Translation	Cree Translation
BIRDS		
Goose		
BIG GAME AND FURBEARERS		
Deer		
Beaver		
Moose		
Rabbit		
Lynx		
Marten		
Muskrat		
Mink		
Black bear		
Caribou		
Weasels		
Fisher		

3.4.2 Fishing

In past surveys, many species of fish have been documented in the lakes, rivers, and streams surrounding Constance Lake First Nation, and include whitefish, trout, perch, and pickerel (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

Constance Lake First Nation members participate in annual fishing activities, and typically fishing for pike, pickerel, trout, and whitefish (Daigle, 2005; CLFN and OMNRF, 2014). A popular location to fish from is along the Kabinakagami River (Daigle, 2018). The species fished today differ from those historically harvested from Constance Lake and include walleye, yellow perch, and white sucker (Kelly, 2023).

A summary of fisheries of potential importance to Constance Lake First Nation based on the reports by SvN and Collins Barrow (2016), CLFN and OMNRF (2014), Kelly (2023), and Daigle (2018) is provided in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: Fisheries of potential importance to Constance Lake First Nation

Common Name	Oji-Cree Translation	Cree Translation
Whitefish		
Trout		
Perch		
Pickerel		
Northern Pike		
Walleye		
Yellow Perch		
White Sucker		

3.4.3 Berry and Plant Gathering

There are large stands of poplar, birch, white and black spruce, jack pine, cedar, and tamarack throughout the area which continue to play a vital role for community members in their daily lives and as part of their historical connection to the land (CLFN & OMNRF, 2014). The use of these trees is not known at the time of writing this report.

Berry picking and gardening are undertaken along the Kabinakagami River (Daigle, 2018). Whether berry picking and gardening still occurs along the Kabinakagami River is unknown at the time of writing this report.

A summary of berries and plants of potential importance to Constance Lake First Nation based on the report by CLFN and OMNRF (2014) is provided in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3: Berries and plants of potential importance to Constance Lake First Nation

Common Name	Oji-Cree Translation	Cree Translation
BERRIES		
OTHER PLANTS		
Poplar		
Birch		
Spruce (black and white)		
Juniper		
Jack pine		
Cedar		
Tamarack		

3.4.4 Travel

Traditional river routes are part of the ground transportation network for Constance Lake First Nation and include the Kenogami, Missinabi, Pagwachuan and Albany Rivers. In the past, these traditional river routes connected the shores of Lake Superior and James Bay. Today, these rivers continue to serve as sites of recreational and cultural significance (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

In more recent decades, the Kishiichiwan River was used as a travel route. People could travel the Kishiichiwan River to visit their children at St. Anne's Residential School, and during summer break, people would spend time out on the river. However, due to the geographic distance from the Kishiichiwan River and Constance Lake First Nation, as well as employment obligations, people began building new relationships with the land where they resided, which entailed spending more time on the Kabinakagmai River. Activities that took place on the Kabinakagmai River included swimming, hunting, fishing, gardening, and berry picking (Daigle, 2018).

3.4.5 Habitation – Village Sites, Camps, and Cabins

Habitation refers to sites and areas where Constance Lake First Nation community members and / or their ancestors have lived, and may include village sites, camp sites and areas, and cabins. At the time of writing, there is no information on habitation sites and areas.

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 Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake First Nation community members described in this report are likely 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 Constance Lake 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, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Project Development Area (see **Section 3.3**), hunting and / or trapping may occur within this extent of Project Development Area. Hunting and trapping sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether hunting and / or trapping occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.1.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Local Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), hunting and / or trapping may occur within this extent of the Local Study Area. Hunting and trapping sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether hunting and / or trapping occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.1.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern and an eastern portion of the Regional Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), hunting and /or trapping may occur within this extent of the Regional Study Area. Hunting and trapping sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether hunting and / or trapping occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.2 Fishing

3.5.2.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Project Development Area (see **Section 3.3**), fishing may occur within this extent of Project Development Area. Fishing sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether fishing occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.2.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Local Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), fishing may occur within this extent of the Local Study Area. Fishing sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether fishing occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.2.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern and an eastern portion of the Regional Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), fishing may occur within this extent of the Regional Study Area. Fishing sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether fishing occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.3 Berry and Plant Gathering

3.5.3.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Project Development Area (see **Section 3.3**), berry and plant gathering may occur within this extent of Project Development Area. Berry and plant gathering sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether berry and plant gathering occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.3.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Local Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), berry and plant gathering may occur within this extent of the Local Study Area. Berry and plant gathering sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether berry and plant gathering occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.3.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern and an eastern portion of the Regional Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), berry and plant gathering may occur within this extent of the Regional Study Area. Berry and plant gathering sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether berry and plant gathering occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.4 Travel Routes

3.5.4.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Project Development Area (see **Section 3.3**), travel routes may occur within this extent of Project Development Area. Specific travel routes that may exist within this area are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether travel occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.4.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Local Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), travel routes may occur within this extent of Local Study Area. Specific travel routes that may exist within this area are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether travel occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.4.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern and an eastern portion of the Regional Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), travel routes may occur within this extent of the Regional Study Area. Specific travel routes that may exist within this area are unknown at the time of writing this report. Whether travel occurs within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.5 Habitation – Village Sites, Camps, and Cabins

3.5.5.1 Project Development Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Project Development Area (see **Section 3.3**), habitation sites may occur within this extent of Project Development Area. Whether these sites exist within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.5.2 Local Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Local Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), habitation sites may occur within this extent of Local Study Area. Whether these sites exist within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.5.5.3 Regional Study Area

Based on available information, and given the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern and an eastern portion of the Regional Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), habitation sites may occur within this extent of the Regional Study Area. Whether these sites exist within this area needs to be confirmed.

3.6 Understanding of Perspectives on Cultural Continuity and Wellbeing

Sections 3.6.1 to **3.6.4** include the available information on Constance Lake First Nation, Mushkegowuk Cree, and / or the Anishinaabe perspectives on cultural continuity and wellbeing. The information is general to Constance Lake First Nation, the Mushkegowuk Cree, and / or the Anishinaabe. Information on Constance Lake First Nation, Mushkegowuk Cree, and / or Anishinaabe 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 the following sources (although several other supporting sources have been used and referenced throughout):

- Michelle Daigle's master's thesis *Awuwanainithukik: Living an Authentic Omushkegowuk Cree Way of Life: A Discussion on the Regeneration and Transmission of Nistam Eniniwak Existences* (2005) which explores the transmission and regeneration of Indigenous practices and knowledge systems in a modern community-based context;
- Michelle Daigle's *Awawanenitakik: The Spatial Politics of Recognition and Relational Geographies of Indigenous Self-Determination* (2016) which examines Omushkegowuk Cree ontologies of self-determination and the concepts of place, land, and responsibility; and
- Michelle Daigle's *Resurging through Kishiichiwan: The Spatial Politics of Indigenous Water Relations* (2018*)* which explores the connections between Indigenous water relations and spatial politics.

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 Constance Lake First Nation have the potential to impact the ability for Constance Lake members 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 Constance Lake members 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 Constance Lake First Nation culture requires open access to lands, water, and resources; and,
- **The ability to practice and pass on language and cultural traditions:** Cultural continuity and wellbeing requires that Constance Lake members 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.

According to Daigle (2005), "Constance Lake is a relatively a young community. Many of the founding members are still alive today though some have passed on in recent years" (p. 37). An Elder, who moved to Constance Lake in the 1940s, recalled the community as being merely a street with ten houses. Because Constance Lake is a successor of the English River Band, and absorbed many people from Fort Albany and Moose Factory, Constance Lake First Nation community members grew up with Cree and / or Anishinaabe protocols, teachings, and / or ceremonies. Starting in the 1960s Anishinaabe people came from Hornepayne and Ogoki; those coming from Hornepayne were Anglican and those coming from Ogoki were Catholic. Some came to Constance Lake First Nation for employment and some married community members (Daigle, 2005).

In the past, there was some animosity between the Cree and Anishinaabe community members. This was in part, due to threats to maintaining an authentic form of the Omushkego language from intermarriages and the dominance of the Anishinaabe language being spoken at residential school (Daigle, 2005). Governmental influence further exacerbated the animosity as "the Department of

Indian Affairs played a significant role in adding fuel to the fire by pressuring Constance Lake community members to define the official tribal affiliation of their reservation" (Daigle, 2005, p. 54). Through discussions, efforts were made to preserve the Cree language by declaring it the official language of Constance Lake First Nation. In current times, the animosity is not particularly apparent, as it has been determined that Constance Lake First Nation is an Oji-Cree community (Daigle, 2005).

3.6.1 Protection of Cultural, Spiritual, and Historical Sites and Areas

Cultural sites and areas may include ceremonial sites, gathering sites, teaching sites, sacred and / or spiritual sites and areas, place names, and historical sites. The following cultural sites have been noted as potentially important to Constance Lake First Nation (CLFN, n.d.; Daigle, 2016):

- Sacred sites;
- Food harvesting and sharing grounds;
- Various rivers, streams, and lakes;
- Trading routes;
- Burial sites;
- Culturally modified trees; and,
- Settlement locations.

Through an intimate and direct relationship with the land, relational responsibilities are learned, cultivated, and transmitted. This is oftentimes connected to a specific place, such as ancestral lands, scared sites, food-harvesting areas, and / or place-names. These places include the muskeg lands and scared sites located throughout the landscape (Daigle, 2016). Constance Lake First Nation ancestors created ceremonies, language, and ways of living from the ecosystem they resided in. Now, ceremonies are a repository of knowledge systems and provide connection with ancestors. Ceremonies and customs are grounded in specific places, such as land and rivers (Daigle, 2005).

Historical uses of Constance Lake included recreational activities such as swimming, harvesting activities for subsistence, and historically, as a main source of drinking water for the community (Kelly, 2023).

In a workshop held on June 26, 2010, for the Kabinakagami River Project, Constance Lake First Nation identified several valued sites on the Kabinakagami River inlcuding islands where moose calve (between Site 8 Amisk and Site 7 Neekik), and a “wall” where sturgeon spawn (specific locations are unknown at the time of writing) (Hatch, 2013, as cited in, Tsuji, 2020). On November 26, 2011, Elder Joe Taylor made the following statement regarding the importance of the Kabinakagami River (Hatch, 2013, as cited in, Tsuji, 2020):

> Some men from the reserve come down the river to set fish lines and give fish to Elders in the community. In the summer this river is use (sic) to go to the big rivers (Kenogami and Fort Albany). In the fall lots of moose hunters go down on Kabina River [the Kabinakagami River]. Some moose hunters go to the big rivers for holidays; they don’t care if they get their moose, some want to stay longer to enjoy the land and rivers: some want to stay longer to get away from the city...Also, during stay in summer at Mammattawa I met people from Ogoki and Fort Albany and Kashechewan going up the the Kabina River to visit relatives in Constance Lake. (p. 80)

In the early 1970s, Constance Lake First Nation began the process of collecting Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge. In the early 1980s, an archaeologist named Dr. Polluck began working with Constance Lake First Nation to further data collection. However, the valuable information was destroyed and lost due to a fire in the storage building (date of the fire is unknown). Currently, Constance Lake First Nation is in the process of coding their information in a metadata table (CLFN, 2014), and as of 2016, Constance Lake First Nation began documenting traditional uses of land with the aim of establishing land protection and stewardship objectives and policies. This initiative included identifying tangible landscape features, spawning areas, sacred sites, and burial sites (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016).

Sites of cultural and recreational significance are located along the traditional river routes of the Kenogami, Missinabi, Pagwachuan, and Albany Rivers (SvN & Collins Barrow, 2016). The Albany River watershed allowed people to visit relatives living in Fort Albany by providing river access from Constance Lake First Nation (Daigle, 2018).

Constance Lake First Nation members have been working to rebuild relations with the land and Mushkegowuk waterways through extended paddles on the Kishiichiwan River. The intent of these paddles is to connect youth with Elders and Knowledge Holders and to share and pass down information. While on the Kishiichiwan River, the home base for community members was an old bush camp that Elders used to frequent. Relatives in Fort Albany started the Paquataskamik Project, also known as the Albany River Coalition, to remind people that “Mushkegowuk land is vast. It’s not just the reserve, it’s not just the camp [where the project takes place], but an area that ties together family, history, and identity” (Paquataskamik, 2016, as cited in Daigle, 2018, p. 168). As part of the Paquataskamik Project, a group of Elders travelled from Constance Lake First Nation to Fort Albany First Nation, down the Kabinakagami, Kenogami, and Kishiichiwan rivers. Throughout the journey, Elders were interviewed about important sites and stories, signs of Mushkegowuk place names and sacred sites were erected, and community maps were created and circulated in Mushkegowuk communities (Daigle, 2018).

The original settlement at English River post is called *Mamawmattawa* (where the rivers meet or where the people gather) by Constance Lake First Nation members (CLFN, 2014). Various rivers, streams, and lakes are also important cultural areas for the subsistence and travel values they provide. It is also recognized that Omushkegowuk have their own intimate relationships with the water, and women are the keepers of the water (Chiefs of Ontario, 2008).

Many of the exact locations of these cultural, spiritual, and historical sites and areas are unknown at the time of writing this report.

3.6.2 Continued Experiences on the Land

Constance Lake First Nation members spending time on the land to relax or provide for their family, (Daigle, 2005). Some Constance Lake First Nation members travel to the Kenogami River and Fort Albany River for moose hunting. Even if members do not get a moose, they still consider the experience a holiday based on the enjoyment they get out of being on the river (Hatch, 2013, Appendix C7, as cited in, Tsuji, 2020).

The Anishinaabe worldview is grounded in spirituality, and among the Anishinaabeg, a good life is transmitted spiritually (Gonzalez et al., 2023). This is accomplished by following Anishinaabe ways, including spending time on the land to hunt, fish, and gather (Gonzalez et al., 2023). Spending time on the land to observe and listen is also an important part of reciprocity, and how knowledge is acquired (Gonzalez et al., 2023). Creating space for quiet within nature is also an important pathway to Anishinaabe wellbeing (Gonzalez et al., 2023), and allows people to find solace (Tsuji et al., 2023).

Being out on the land also:

- Promotes community belonging and strong, healthy relationships (Gonzalez et al., 2023);
- Allows Indigenous people to feel connected with their ancestors, and reinforces the spiritual and community connectedness (Robbins & Dewar, 2011, as cited in Nightingale & Richmond, 2022); and,
- Supports physical and mental health (Gonzalez et al., 2023).

3.6.3 Sufficiency of Lands, Waters, and Resources

People's relation to the land changes as the landscape shifts in relation to development in the region (Grunner, 2012). 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 Tsulji 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)

The health of the Albany watershed has been impacted by natural resource extraction activities in the region. Elevated levels of mercury and methylmercury have been found in the Attawapiskat and Albany Rivers. Mercury and methylmercury are generated by the pulp and paper and lumber industry, and released into the environment through mining activities. Aside from the impacts to human health from mercury and methylmercury, such as rising rates of birth deformities, infertility, and miscarriages, there are perceived impacts to:

- Drinking water for Constance Lake First Nation. Despite the opening of a new water treatment facility in 2016, some members of Constance Lake First Nation remain hesitant to drink the tap water due to not being able to compartmentalize treated drinking water from the ecologies of the larger regional watersheds (Daigle, 2018); and,
- Pike and pickerel found in the Albany and Attawapiskat Rivers have been disproportionately impacted by mercury and methylmercury.

Although Constance Lake First Nation is now a partial owner of the Shekak-Nagagami Project, Constance Lake First Nation did not initially support the dam due to changes to the Shekak River. Traplines, hunting, and fishing grounds have been impacted by receding water levels (Cruickshank, 2017) which has affected the community's traditions and livelihoods, as the Shekak River is in the heart of Constance Lake First Nation's traditional territory.

During a June 2019 meeting for the *Matawa Water Futures: Developing an Indigenous - Informed Framework for Watershed Monitoring and Stewardship Project*, Constance Lake First Nation stated that "… community members no longer had a relationship with the lake [Constance Lake] due to fear of the condition of the water but would occasionally host catch-and-release style fishing derbies where only limited numbers of Esox lucius (Northern Pike) were caught…" (Kelly, 2023, p. 6). Constance Lake first Nation community members also expressed concerns about Constance Lake related algae blooms and to toxicity from the Calstock Waste Disposal Site. Community members noted that the lake was greener in color than blue, and that children often developed rashes after playing in the water (Kelly, 2023).

There are numerous known stressors impacting Constance Lake including limited inflow and outflow to the lake. Some of those known stressors include input of windblown sawdust from the adjacent sawmill, a historical log drive that resulted in the accumulation of organic material on the lakebed, and urban surface water run-off from the community backyards and roads that are adjacent to Constance Lake (Kelly, 2023).

3.6.4 Ability to Practice and Transmit Cultural Traditions

Understanding the histories of migration of people to Constance Lake First Nation is crucial in comprehending how people became disconnected from their ancestral lands. When people migrated from English River, Fort Albany, Moose Factory, and James Bay to Constance Lake, they were met with a familiar landscape. They were able to maintain beaver trapping, yearly goose harvests, moose and deer hunting, fishing of pickerel and pike, and making medicines and teas from the boreal forest. However, there were intangible impacts to their lifestyle, like being far from sacred sites and areas near Hudson and James Bay, where their ancestors carried out ceremonies (Daigle, 2005).

The forced relocation of Indigenous peoples by economic industries and governments has contributed to generations of Indigenous people who have become alienated from their traditional lands and their ancestral knowledge systems (Daigle, 2005). Although people were able to maintain their connections to language through land-based practices, such as hunting and trapping, many Anishinaabe and Cree ceremonies were lost. This was compounded by the effects of the religious missionaries and residential schools. As a result, understanding and respect for spiritual ceremonies has been somewhat displaced (Daigle, 2005).

The typology of the land frames the Indigenous customs that are practiced there (Daigle, 2016).

For Constance Lake First Nation people, place is crucial to the ability to live and uphold cultural responsibilities. Cultural responsibilities are maintained through food practices, including beaver trapping, moose hunting, goose harvesting, and blueberry picking, all of which are specific to muskeg lands.

Because many Constance Lake First Nation members relocated to the community from other communities including Fort Albany, Moose Factory, English River, etc., there are challenges in maintaining connections to ancestral homelands, including the rivers. Learning from place has meaningful and concrete community-building consequences (Gruner, 2012); being out on the land is foundational for intergenerational learning. The children of Constance Lake First Nation learn by watching, observing, and listening, therefore land-based activities should be witnessed in practice. Some of those land-based activities may include hunting, fishing, trapping, and the medicinal and sacred uses of plants (Daigle, 2005).

Among the Anishinaabeg, continuing and transmitting cultural traditions to the next generation is important for cultural wellbeing and healing (Gonzalez, 2023). Being able to go out on the land allows for cultural traditions, stories, and language to be transmitted across, and between, generations (Tsuji et al., 2023). Elders play an important role in transferring knowledge and sharing oral history and stories that provide teachings on how to live a good life, and how to live in a good way (Gonzalez, 2023).

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: one that is passed on by Elders, parents, and Knowledge Holders in the community, and one that is 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).

The impacts of colonialism on the ability to practice ceremony, such as lost memory of spiritual ceremonies, has disrupted a way to spiritually connect to ancestors and their ways of life and teachings. Makokis (2008), as cited in Daigle (2005), insists “one can read all the books she wants about “what an Indigenous philosophy is” but only when one truly immerses and embraces his/herself within Indigenous ceremony do they find the true meaning of an Indigenous way of thinking and experiencing the world through a true anti-colonial framework. It is through the experiential knowledge acquired by participating in various ceremonies that you appreciate the importance of a philosophy based on ceremonial teachings found in the spiritual realm of an Indigenous existence” (p. 21). Many people within Constance Lake Fist Nation are not able to reconnect with ancestral ways of life through ceremony due to the outcomes of colonialism that contributed to the loss of memory of ancestral practices and teachings (Daigle, 2005).

Communities in the area have voiced concern about limited time to go hunting, learn the traditional language, and gather for cyclical ceremonies due to being "busy working long hours, writing funding grants to various Aboriginal political organizations and so on, that the practices and values which make us who we are have become secondary in our personal, familial, and communal lives (Daigle, 2005, p. 46).

The influence and policies of the Anglican and Catholic missionaries had significant impacts on the Anishinaabe and Cree ceremonies. Because of the effects of the Catholic and Anglican religion in Fort Albany First Nation, people may have not been put in contact with other people who practiced traditional ceremonies. This, in conjunction with the outlawing of Indigenous traditional ceremonies in Canada at the time, resulted in some loss of knowledge about traditional ceremonies, as people migrated from Fort Albany to English River and Constance Lake.

The generation of today may not be as committed to religion as the aging generation. Some people from younger generations may use drugs and alcohol as a mechanism for coping with intergenerational trauma instilled by colonial systems and structures, such as residential school. A return to traditional ceremony has been practiced as a method of addressing and coping with addiction. In some cases, people reconnected to their ancestral teachings with other communities or families, as their own family has been deeply influenced by the impacts of colonization (e.g., religion, drugs and alcohol, etc.) or they reconnected at a later age and then realize the knowledge that was held by their family members (Daigle, 2005).

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 Constance Lake First Nation 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 Constance Lake First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing.

It is recognized that Constance Lake 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 assumed that Constance Lake First Nation's land, water, and resource use for traditional purposes may occur within the southern portions of the Project Development Area and Local Study Area. There is also a potential that these sites may occur in the southern and eastern portions of the Regional Study Area.

It is important to note that the purpose of this preliminary existing conditions report, is to develop an understanding of what is important for Constance Lake 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 3.6.1**, there is limited to no information available on the specific locations of cultural sites and areas of potential importance to Constance Lake First Nation in relation to the proposed Project. However, based on available information at the time of writing, there is a potential that cultural sites and areas may occur within the southern portions of the Project Development Area and Local Study Area. There is also a potential that these sites may occur in the southern and eastern portions of the Regional Study Area.

It is likely that the protection of waterways is important to Constance Lake First Nation for the protection of cultural areas, and for cultural continuity and wellbeing. This lens will be applied to the assessment on Constance Lake First Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing.

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 in the Project Development Area. However, given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Project Development Area (see **Section 3.3**), there is the potential for these sites and areas to be located within the Project Development Area.

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 in the Local Study Area. However, given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern portion of the Local Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), there is potential for these sites and areas to be located within the Local Study Area.

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 in the Regional Study Area. However, given that the preliminary Area of Interest for Constance Lake First Nation overlaps with the southern and an eastern portion of the Regional Study Area (see **Section 3.3**), there is the potential for these sites and areas to be located within the Regional Study Area.

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 Constance Lake First Nation for the continued experiences on the land, and for cultural continuity and wellbeing:

- Being able to continue traditional living to maintain spiritual and social connections based in the land;
- Being able to experience the healing aspects of the land, including important medicines and the mental health benefits; and,
- Being able to maintain community and kinship ties and values through community social traditions.
- Access to quiet and undisturbed areas of solitude for peaceful and calming experiences on the land; and
- Connection to the landscape by being able to access preferred and ancestral sites and locations, including family harvesting sites and areas, for cultural practices.

This lens will be applied to the assessment on Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake First Nation and for cultural continuity and wellbeing, and for the ability of Constance Lake 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;
- Ability to peacefully experience being on the land and water; and,
- Being able to practice traditional land governance.

This lens will be applied to the assessment on Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake 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]

05

References

AFN (Assembly of First Nations). (2020a). *Enfranchisement.* Legal Affairs and Justice. https://www.afn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/12-19-02-06-AFN-Fact-Sheet-Enfranchisement-final-reviewed.pdf

AFN. (2020b). *What is Bill C-31 and Bill C-3?* Legal Affairs and Justice. https://www.afn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/16-19-02-06-AFN-Fact-Sheet-Bill-C-31-Bill-C-3-final-revised.pdf

Anderson, D.B. (2002). Preparing to teach our children the foundations for an Anishinaabe curriculum. McGill Journal of Education, 37(3): 293-307.

Anishinabek Nation. (2023a). Who Are the Anishinaabeg? https://www.anishinabek.ca/education-resources/gdoo-sastamoo-kii-mi/who-are-the-anishinaabeg/

Anishinabek Nation Legal Department. (2018). *Revitalization of Anishinabek Legal Traditions, Regional Sessions, Final Summary Report.* https://www.anishinabek.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Revitalization-of-Anishinabek-Legal-Traditions-Final-Report.pdf

Anishinabek Nation. (2023b). About Anishinabek Nation. https://www.anishinabek.ca/who-we-are-and-what-we-do/

Antoine, A., Mason, R. Mason, R., Palahicky, S., and Rodriguez de France, C. (2018). *Pulling Together: A Guide for Curriculum Developers.* BC Campus. https://opentextbc.ca/indigenizationcurriculumdevelopers/

APPA (Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples). (2019). *How Did We Get Here? A Concise, Unvarnished Account of the History of the Relationship Between Indigenous Peoples and Canada.* Interim Report. https://sencanada.ca/en/newsroom/appa-lessons-from-the-past/

Archives of Ontario. (n.d.). The James Bay Treaty (Treaty No. 9). Online exhibit retrieved on Jul 15, 2023 from http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/jamesbaytreaty/index.aspx.

Auger, D. (2005). *Indian Residential Schools in Ontario*. Nishnawbe Aki Nation.

Bate, J. (2023, April 17). *The evolution of Game Law Impacting First Nations Hunters in Northwestern Ontario*. Active History. https://activehistory.ca/2023/04/the-evolution-of-game-law-impacting-indigenous-hunters-in-northwestern-ontario/

Bell, N. (2013). Anishinaabe Bimaadiziwin: Living Spiritually with Respect, Relationship,

Reciprocity, and Responsibility. In A. Kulnieks, D.R. Longboat, and K. Young (Eds.), *Contemporary Studies in Environmental and Indigenous Pedagogies* (pp. 89-107). Sense Publishers.

Bell, N., Conroy, E., Wheatley, K., Mishaud, B., Maracle, C., Pelletier, J., Filion, B., and Johnson, B. (2010). Ways of Knowing Guide. Toronto Zoo. https://www.torontozoo.com/pdfs/tic/stewardship_guide.pdf

Belzile, M. (2010). Legislative Reports. *Canadian Parliamentary Review*, 33(3): 66-84. http://www.revparl.ca/english/issue.asp?param=199&art=1403#10

Berkes, F., George, P., and Preston, R. (1991). *Co-Management: The Evolution of the Theory and Practice of Joint Administration of Living Resources. Alternatives: Perspectives on Society, Technology and Environment*, 18(2): 12-18. https://www.jstor.org/stable/45031306

Berkes, F., Kislalioglu, M., Folke, C., and Gadgil, M. (1998). Exploring the basic ecological unit: ecosystem-like concepts in traditional societies. *Ecosystems*, 1: 409–415. http://repository.ias.ac.in/10349/

Bishop, C.A. (1970). The Emergence of Hunting Territories among the Northern Ojibwa. *Ethnology*, 9(1): 1-15. https://www.jstor.org/stable/3772698

Bishop, C.A. (1976). The Emergence of the Northern Ojibwa: Social and Economic Consequences. *American Ethnologist*, 3(1): 39-54. https://www.jstor.org/stable/643665

Bishop, C.A., and Smith, M.E. (1975). Early Historic Populations in Northwestern Ontario: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Interpretations. *American Antiquity*, 40(1): 54-63. https://www.jstor.org/stable/279268

Bohaker, H. (2020). *Doodem and Council Fire: Anishinaabe Governance through Alliance.* University of Toronto Press.

Borrows, J. (2002). *Recovering Canada: The Resurgence of Indigenous Law.* University of Toronto Press.

Borrows, J. (2010). *Drawing Out Law: A Spirit's Guide.* University of Toronto Press.

Bowie, R. (2017). *Expanding the Praxis of Indigenous Rights: Alternatives to Colonial Relations in the Regional Land Use Planning Process of the Mushkegowuk Cree.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation. York University. https://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/items/4b251c15-8b38-41b5-8f6b-c1fac6738b0b

Brown, J.S.H. (1985). Diverging Identities: The Presbyterian of St. Gabriel Street, Montreal. In J. Peterson, and J.S.H. Brown (Eds.), *The New Peoples: Being and Becoming Metis in North America* (pp. 195-206). The University of Manitoba Press.

Cajete, G. (2000). *Native science: Natural laws of interdependence*. Clear Light Publishers.

Calverley, D. (1999). *Who Controls the Hunt? Ontario's Game Act, The Canadian Government and the Ojibwa, 1800-1940*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Ottawa. https://ruor.uottawa.ca/handle/10393/8656

Calverley, D. (2009). The Dispossession of the Norther Ojibwa and Cree: The Case of the Chapleau Game Preserve. *Ontario History*, 101(1): 83-103. https://doi.org/10.7202/1065676ar

Campeau, A.B. (2019). Indigenous Rights, Collective Responsibilities, And Relationship To Land In Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe "Dish With One Spoon" Territory. *International Human Rights Internership Program Working Paper Series*, 7(1). https://www.mcgill.ca/humanrights/files/humanrights/ihri_v7_2019_campeau.pdf

Cardinal, H. (2007). Nation-Building as Process: Reflections of a Nêhiyow (Cree). *Canadian Review of Comparative Literature,* 34(1): 65-77. https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/crcl/index.php/crcl/article/view/10812

Carrière, M. (2017, November). The Birth of a People. Métis Nation of Canada. Retrieved on August 9, 2023 from https://mnoc.ca/english/who-we-are/metis-history/.

Centre for Constitutional Studies. (2021, September 9). *Section 35 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights*. https://www.constitutionalstudies.ca/2021/09/section-35-aboriginal-and-treaty-rights/

Chartrand, P.L.A.H. (2007). *Niw_Hk_M_Kanak ("All My Relations"): Metis-First Nations Relations.* Research Paper for the National Centre for First Nations Governance. https://fngovernance.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/paul_chartrand.pdf

Chartrand, P.L.A.H. (2017, February 14). Evidence provided to the Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples. https://sencanada.ca/en/Content/SEN/Committee/421/appa/17ev-53075-e

Chartrand, R. (2012). Anishinaabe pedagogy. *Canadian Journal of Native Education*, 35(1). https://doi.org/10.14288/cjne.v35i1.196534

Chiblow, S. (2020). An Indigenous Research Methodology That Employs Anishinaabek Elders, Language Speakers and Women's Knowledge for Sustainable Water Governance. *Water*, 12(11): 3058. https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/12/11/3058

Chiefs of Ontario. (2008). *Water Declaration of the Anishinaabek, Mushkegowuk and Onkwehonwe in Ontario.* https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54ade7ebe4b07588aa079c94/t/54ea50c2e4b0feaa4772eaaf/1424642242464/COO-water-declaration-revised-march-2010.pdf

CIRNAC (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada). (2013, February 15). *Robinson Treaties and Douglas Treaties (1850-1854).* Government of https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1360945974712/1544619909155#rt

CIRNAC. (2017, May 2). *First Nations in Canada*. https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1307460755710/1536862806124

Corbiere, A.J. (2019). Anishinaabe Treaty-Making in the 18th- and 19th-Century Northern Great Lakes: From Shared Meanings to Epistemological Chasms. [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. York University. https://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/xmlui/handle/10315/37402

Coyle, M. (2008). Respect for Treaty Rights in Ontario: The Law of the Land? *Ottawa Law Review*, 39(2): 405-439.

Cummins, D.B. (1992). *Attawapiskat Cree land tenure and use, 1901-1989.* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. McMaster University. https://macsphere.mcmaster.ca/bitstream/11375/8611/1/fulltext.pdf

Cummins, D.B. (2004). "*Only God Can Own the Land": The Attawapiskat Cree, The Land and the State in the 20th Century*. Pearson Education Canada.

Creger, M. (2018, October 15). Taming Water, A Diverting Story of Ebbs and Flows. [Lake Superior Magazine]. Retrieved on September 7, 2023 from https://www.lakesuperior.com/the-lake/404taming-water-a-diverting-story-of-ebbs-flows/

Daniel, M. (2018). *Finding Law about Life: A Cross-Cultural Study of Indigenous Legal Principles in Nishnawbe Aski Nation*. Unpublished master's thesis. University of Victoria. https://dspace.library.uvic.ca/handle/1828/9354

Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development), 2016 SCC 12, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 99. https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/15858/index.do

Davidson-Hunt, I., and Berkes, F. (2003). Learning as you journey: Anishinaabe perception of social-ecological environments and adaptive learning. *Conservation Ecology,* 8(1): 5. http://www.consecol.org/vol8/iss1/art5/

Davidson-Hunt, I.J., Jack, P., Mandamin, E., and Wapioke, B. (2005). Iskatewizaagegan (Shoal Lake) plant knowledge: an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) ethnobotany of northwestern Ontario. *Journal of Ethnobiology*, 25(2): 189-227. https://doi.org/10.2993/0278-0771(2005)25[189:ISLPKA]2.0.CO;2

Dawson, K.C.A. (1987). Northwestern Ontario and the Early Contact Period: the Northern Ojibwa from 1615-1715. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology,* 11: 143-180. https://www.jstor.org/stable/41102384

Desmarais, S. (2019). Returning the Rice to the Wild: Revitalizing Wild Rice in the Great Lakes Region Through Indigenous Knowledge Governance and Establishing a Geographical Indication. *Lakehead Law Journal*, 3(1): 36-51. https://llj.lakeheadu.ca/article/view/1611/890

Dickason, O.P. (1985). From "One Nation" in the Northeast to "New Nation" in the Northwest: A Look at the Emergence of the Metis. In J. Peterson, and J.S.H. Brown (Eds.), *The New Peoples: Being and Becoming Metis in North America* (pp. 19-36). The University of Manitoba Press.

Doerr, A.D. (2006, February 7). *Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. The Canadian Encyclopedia. https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/royal-commission-on-aboriginal-peoples

Dumont, K. (2017, October). *The First Métis People*. Métis Nation of Canada. Retrieved on August 9, 2023 from https://mnoc.ca/english/who-we-are/metis-history/

Ellis, D. (1995). *âtalôhkâna nêsta tipâcimôwina: Cree legends and narratives from the West Coast of James Bay, told by Simeon Scott, et al.* Publications of the Algonquian Text Society. University of Manitoba Press.

Ens, G. (1996). *Homeland to Hinterland: The Changing Worlds of the Red River Metis in the Nineteenth Century.* University of Toronto Press.

Environmental Registry of Ontario. (2021, December 10). *Proposed amendments to the Far North Act, 2010.* Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry. https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-2684

Far North Act. (2010). *Bill 191 An Act with respect to land use planning and protection in the Far North*. Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 39th Legislature, 2nd session. https://www.ola.org/en/legislative-business/bills/parliament-39/session-2/bill-191

Feit, H.A. (2004). Algonquian Hunting Territories Before Their "Discovery"? Studies and Stories of Game Depletions, Forest Fires and Hunting Sociability. *Recherches amérindiennes au Québec*, 43(3): 5-21.

Finch, D.M. (2013). *It's Only the Beginning: An Ethnohistory of Mid-twentieth Century land tenure in Fort Severn, Ontario.* Unpublished master's thesis. Lakehead University. https://knowledgecommons.lakeheadu.ca/handle/2453/524?show=full

Finch, D. M. (2020). Diminished Returns: The Registered Trapline System in Northern Ontario. *Ontario History*, 112(2), 178–190. https://doi.org/10.7202/1072236ar

Fontaine, J. (2020). *Our Hearts Are as One Fire: an Ojibway-Anishinabe vision for the future*. UBC Press.

Foster, J.E. (1978). The Métis: the People and the Term. *Prairie Forum*, 3(1): 79-90. https://iportal.usask.ca/docs/Prairie%20Forum/The%20Metis%20(v3no1_1978_pg79-90.pdf

Foster, J.E. (1985). Some Questions and Perspectives on the Problem of Metis Roots. In J. Peterson, and J.S.H. Brown (Eds.), *The New Peoples: Being and Becoming Metis in North America* (pp. 73-91). The University of Manitoba Press.

Gale, A.E. (1998, March 31). *Robinson Treaty Métis, Historical Report*. Report prepared for the Claims Research and Assessment Directorate, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. https://www.metisnation.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/inac20report20-20robinson20treaty20metis.pdf

Gardner, H.L., Tsuji, S.R.J., McCarthy, D.D., Whitelaw, G.S., and Tsuji, L.J.S. (2012). The Far North Act (2010) Consultative Process: A New Beginning or the Reinforcement of an Unacceptable Relationship in Northern Ontario, Canada? *The International Indigenous Policy Journal*, 3(2). https://ojs.lib.uwo.ca/index.php/iipj/article/view/7374

Garrick, R. (2020, November 20). Waterway Diversion Education Important for Youth. [Wawatay News]. Retrieved on September 7, 2023 from http://www.matawa.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Water-Diversions-Article-Wawatay-News-Nov-20-2020.pdf

Gaudet, J.C., and Chilton, C. (2018). Milo Pimatisiwin Project: Healthy Living for Mushkegowuk Youth. *International Journal of Indigenous Health*, 13(1), 20 – 40. https://doi.org/10.18357/ijih.v13i1.30264

Gaudry, A. (2009). *Métis.* The Canadian Encyclopedia. https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/metis

Geniusz, M.S. (2015). The Year the Roses Died. In W. M. Geniusz (Ed.), *Plants Have So Much to Give Us, All We Have To Do is Ask: Anishinaabe Botanical Teachings* (pp 13-14). University of Minnesota Press.

Guido, V.A. (2021). Aandaakonan inaakonigewin: Considering an Anishinaabe meaning to the Canadian law on consultation and accommodation. *LLM Theses*, 54. https://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca/llm/54

Handfield, L. A. (2020). The curious, and incorrect, case of "St. Martin's Falls", a type locality for many insect species described by Francis Walker. *Zootaxa*, 437-443.

Hansen, L.C. (1991). Treaty Fishing Rights and the Development of Fisheries Legislation in Ontario: A Primer. *Native Studies Review,* 7(1): 1-21. https://iportal.usask.ca/docs/Native_studies_review/v7/issue1/pp1-21.pdf

Hanson, E. (2009a). *The Indian Act*. University of British Columbia Indigenous Foundations. Retrieved on July 29, 2023 from https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/the_indian_act/.

Hanson, E. (2009b). *Reserves.* University of British Columbia Indigenous Foundations. Retrieved on July 29, 2023 from https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/reserves/.

Hanson, E. (2009c). *Sixties Scoop*. University of British Columbia Indigenous Foundations. Retrieved on July 29, 2023 from https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/sixties_scoop/.

Hanson, E. (2009d). *Aboriginal Rights*. University of British Columbia Indigenous Foundations. Retrieved on August 20, 2023 from https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/aboriginal_rights/.

Hanson, E., and Salomon, T. (2009). *Van der Peet case*. University of British Columbia Indigenous Foundations. Retrieved on August 20, 2023 from https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/van_der_peet_case/.

Hanson, E., Gamez, D., and Manuel, A. (2020, September). *The Residential School System.* Indigenous Foundations. https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/the_residential_school_system/

Hele, K.S. (2020, March 12). *Robinson Treaties of 1850*. The Canadian Encyclopedia. https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/robinson-treaties-of-1850

Honigmann, J.J. (1948). *Foodways in a Muskeg Community: An Anthropological Report on the*

Attawapiskat Indians. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.837032/publication.html

Honor the Earth. (2017). DRAFT Anishinaabe Cumulative Impact Assessment on the Proposed Enbridge Line 3 Expansion and Abandonment Plan. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. https://www.mnchippewatribe.org/impact_assessment.html

Hookimaw-Witt, J. (2006). *The Politics of Maintaining Aboriginal Feminism and Aboriginal Women's Roles of Sacred Responsibility to the Land.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto. https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/120533/3/NR15940_OCR.pdf

Hopkins, J. (2023, May 26). *Economist: Treaty beneficiaries could be owed nearly $85M.* Sudbury.com. https://www.sudbury.com/around-the-north/economist-treaty-beneficiaries-could-be-owed-nearly-85m-7056289

Horton, R. (2021, May 18). *Anishinaabemowin: Ojibwe Language*. The Canadian Encyclopedia. https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/anishinaabemowin-ojibwe-language

IAAC (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada). (2022, April 7). Guidance: Assessment of Potential Impacts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Government of Canada. https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/guidance-assessment-potential-impacts-rights-indigenous-peoples.html

IAAC and BCEAO (B.C. Environmental Assessment Office). (2022, May 31). *Joint Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan for the GCT Deltaport Expansion – Berth Four Project*. https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/documents/p81010/143952E.pdf

Johnston, B. (1976). *Ojibway Heritage: The Ceremonies, Rituals, Songs, Dances, Prayers and Legends of the Ojibway*. McClelland and Stewart.

Johnston, B. (1987). *Ojibway Ceremonies.* McClelland and Stewart.

Johnston, D. (2003). Litigating Identity: The Challenge of Aboriginality. Unpublished master's dissertation. University of Toronto. https://hdl.handle.net/1807/123085

Johnston, D. (2005). *Respecting and Protecting the Sacred*. Research Paper commissioned by the

Ipperwash Inquiry. Government of Ontario. https://wayback.archive-it.org/16312/20211208205820/https://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/policy_part/research/pdf/Johnston_Respecting-and-Protecting-the-Sacred.pdf

Johnston, R., McGregor, D., and Restoule, J. P. (2018). Introduction: Relationships, respect, relevance, reciprocity, and responsibility: Taking up Indigenous research approaches. In D. McGregor, J. P. Restoule, and R. Johnston (Eds.), *Indigenous research: Theories, practices, and relationships* (pp. 1–21). Canadian Scholars.

Kuhnlein, H.V., and Turner, N.J. (1991). *Traditional Plant Foods of Canadian Indigenous Peoples: Nutrition, Botany and Use*. Gordon and Breach Science Publishers. http://dx.doi.org/10.4324/9781003054689

Leacock, E. (1981). Seventeenth-century Montagnais social relations and values. In J. Helm (Ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians, v. 6: Subarctic* (pp. 190-195). Smithsonian Institution.

Long, J.S. (2006). How the commissioners explained Treaty Number Nine to the Ojibway and Cree in 1905. *Ontario History*, 98(1):1–29. https://doi.org/10.7202/1065838ar

Long, J.S. (2010). *Treaty No. 9: Making the agreement to share the land in far Northern Ontario in*

1905. McGill-Queen's University Press.

Long, J.S. (2011). Treaty No. 9: D.C. Scott's accidental gift. In J.R. Valentine and M. Macaulay (Eds.), *Archives of the Papers of Algonquian Conference*, 43: 179-194. https://ojs.library.carleton.ca/index.php/ALGQP/article/download/2284/2058/

Long, J.S., Preston, R.J., Srigley, K., and Sutherland, L. (2017). Sharing the Land at Moose Factory in 1763. *Ontario History*, 109(2): 238-262. https://doi.org/10.7202/1041286ar

Luby, B., Mehltretter, S., Flewelling, R., Lehman, M., Goldhar, G., Pattrick, E., Mariotti, J., Bradford, A., and Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation. (2021). Beyond Institutional Ethics: Anishinaabe Worldviews and the Development of a Culturally Sensitive Field Protocol for Aquatic Plant Research. *Water*, 13, 709. https://doi.org/10.3390/w13050709

Lytwyn, V.P. (2002). *Muskekowuck Athinuwick. Original People of the Great Swampy Land.* University of Manitoba Press.

Matheson, K., Seymour, A., Landry, J., Ventura, K., Arsenault, E., and Anisman, H. (2022). Canada's Colonial Genocide of Indigenous Peoples: A Review of the Psychosocial and Neurobiological Processes Linking Trauma and Intergenerational Outcomes. *International journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(6455). https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19116455

McAdam, S. (2015). *Nationhood Interrupted: Revitalizing nêhiyaw Legal Systems*. Saskatoon: Purich Publishing.

McCaffery, K. (2008, June 7). *KI Elders Released from Prison*. First Nations Drum. http://www.firstnationsdrum.com/2008/06/ki-elders-released-from-prison/

McGregor, D. (2013). Anishinaabe Environmental Knowledge. In A. Kulnieks, D.R. Longboat, & K. Young (Eds.), *Contemporary Studies in Environmental and Indigenous Pedagogies* (pp. 77-88). Sense Publishers.

MFFN (Marten Falls First Nation) and OMNRF (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry). (2020, February). *Wegwajihwana Ininiwag (Marten Falls First Nation) Draft Community Based Land Use Plan*.

Miller, C. (2010). *Ogimaag, Anishinaabeg Leadership, 1760-1845.* University of Nebraska Press.

Mills, A.J. (2019). *Miinigowiziwin: All That Has Been Given for Living Well Together One Vision of Anishinaabe Constitutionalism*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. http://hdl.handle.net/1828/10985

Miner, D. (2022, September 19). *Rivers of resistance: A history of the Métis Nation of Ontario*. Canadian Geographic. https://canadiangeographic.ca/articles/rivers-of-resistance-a-history-of-the-metis-nation-of-ontario/

MNO (Métis Nation of Ontario). (2023a). *Métis Historic Timeline.* Retrieved on August 9, 2023 from https://www.metisnation.org/culture-heritage/metis-timeline/.

MNO. (2023b). *Who are the Métis?* Retrieved on August 9, 2023 from https://www.metisnation.org/culture-heritage/who-are-the-metis/.

MNO. (2023c). *Registry Policy (June 2023 Version).* Retrieved on September 9, 2023 from https://www.metisnation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/MNO-Registry-Policy-Amended-by-Special-Assembly-June-17-2023.pdf

Moran, R. (2015, September 24). *Truth and Reconciliation Commission.* The Canadian Encyclopedia. https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/truth-and-reconciliation-commission

Morrison, J. (1986). *Treaty research report - Treaty No. 9 (1905– 1906)*. Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100028859/1564415209671

Morse, E. (1968). *Fur Trade Canoe Routes of Canada/Then and Now.* National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/pc/R64-35-1968-eng.pdf

OCCC (Ojibway-Cree Cultural Centre). (1986). *Nishnawbe Aski Nation, A History of the Cree and Ojibway of Northern Ontario*. http://occc.ca/library/NAN%20History%20of%20the%20Cree%20and%20Ojibway%20of%20Northern%20Ontario.pdf

Omushkego Education. (2016). *Mosse (L-dialect) and Swampy (N-dialect) Cree Conversation Manual.* Algonquian Dictionaries Project. https://algonquianlanguages.ca/media/Manual-Mushkegowuk-FINAL-text-only-colour-v2.pdf

Omushkego Education and OCCC. (2006). *Omushkego Culture*. The Omushkego Language and Culture Curriculum Grade 4 to Grade 8. http://occc.ca/library/Culture%20Grade%204%20to%208.pdf

Ouellet, R., and Hanson, E. (2009). Métis. University of British Columbia Indigenous Foundations. Retrieved on August 9, 2023 from https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/metis/.

Oxford, W. (2019). *Indigenous Languages in Canada.* Canadian Language Museum. https://languagemuseum.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/indigenous_languages_in_canada_0.pdf

Parrott, Z. (2022, September 23). *Indian Act*. The Canadian Encyclopedia. https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/indian-act

Peltier, S.M. (2021). The Child Is Capable: Anishinaabe Pedagogy of Land and Community. *Frontiers in Education*, 6:689445. https://doi.org/10.3389/feduc.2021.689445

Peressini, S. (2000). From 'Great Lakes Metis' to 'Aboriginal People of Canada': The Changing Identity of Canadian Metis During the Eighteenth, Nineteenth an Twentieth Centuries. *NEXUS*, 14(1): 87-107. https://journals.mcmaster.ca/nexus/article/view/174

Peterson, J. (1978). Prelude to Red River: A Social Portrait of the Great Lakes Metis. *Ethnohistory*, 25(1): 41-67.

Peterson, J. (1985). Many roads to Red River: Métis genesis in the Great Lakes region, 1680–1815. In J. Peterson, and J.S.H. Brown (Eds.), *The New Peoples: Being and Becoming Metis in North America* (pp. 37-71). The University of Manitoba Press.

Pettit, J. (2016). Indigenous – Settler Relations before Confederation. In D. Belshaw (Ed.), *Canadian History: Post-Confederation – 2nd Edition*. Pressbooks. https://opentextbc.ca/postconfederation2e/chapter/11-4-aboriginal-newcomer-relations-before-confederation/

Pitawanakwat, B. (2009). *Anishinaabemodaa Pane Oodenang – A qualitative study of Anishinaabe language revitalization as self-determination in Manitoba and Ontario.* Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC. https://dspace.library.uvic.ca/handle/1828/1707?show=full

Preston, R.J. (2002). *Cree Narrative*, 2nd Ed. McGill-Queen's University Press.

RCAP (Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples). (1996a). *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume 3: Gathering Strength*. Canada Communication Group. https://qspace.library.queensu.ca/bitstream/handle/1974/6874/RRCAP3_combined.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

RCAP. (1996b). *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume 1: Looking Forward, Looking Back*. Canada Communication Group. https://qspace.library.queensu.ca/bitstream/handle/1974/6874/RRCAP1_combined.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y

RCAP. (1996c). *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume 2: Restructuring and Relationships*. Canada Communication Group. https://qspace.library.queensu.ca/bitstream/handle/1974/6874/RRCAP2_combined.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y

Robertson, A., M. (2023, January 17). Lessons From Indigenous Lifeways and Our Feathered Relatives. *Birds Call Blog*. American Bird Conservancy. Retrieved on September 6, 2023 from https://abcbirds.org/lessons-from-indigenous-lifeways-and-our-feathered-relatives/

Rogers, E.S. (1963). The Hunting Group-Hunting Territory Complex among the Mistassini Indians.

National Museums of Canada Bulletin 195, Anthropological Series 63. National Museums of Canada.

Roman, K. (Dec 13, 2013). *St. Anne's Residential School: One Survivors Story*. CBC News. http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/st-anne-s-residential-school-one-survivor-s-story-1.2467924

Roy, S. (2021). *Indigenous issues in Canada and the inertia of the Federal Government*. Prepared for the Senate of Canada by the Office of the Honourable Patrick Brazeau. https://sencanada.ca/media/367956/indigenous_issues_in_canada_en_final.pdf

Salomons, T., and Hanson, E. (2009). *Sparrow Case*. University of British Columbia Indigenous Foundations. Retrieved on August 20, 2023 from https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/sparrow_case/.

Scott, D., and Cutfeet, J. (2019, July 9). *After the Far North Act: Indigenous Jurisdiction in Ontario's Far North.* Yellowhead Institute. https://yellowheadinstitute.org/2019/07/09/after-the-far-north-act/

Severn Generations Education Institute. (2021, February 3). Severn Grandfather Teachings. https://www.7generations.org/seven-grandfather-teachings/

Sherman, M., and Netherwood, S. (2020, February 27). *Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug peoples against platinum exploration by Platinex Inc., Ontario, Canada*. Environmental Justice Atlas. https://www.ejatlas.org/print/kitchenuhmaykoosib-inninuwug-peoples-against-platinum-exploration-by-platinex-inc-ontario-canada

Simpson, L. (2000a). Anishinaabe ways of knowing. In J. Oakes, R. Riew, S. Koolage, L. Simpson, and N. Schuster (Eds.), *Aboriginal health, identity and resources* (pp. 165-185). Native Studies Press.

Simpson, L. (2000b). Stories, Dreams, and Ceremonies: Anishinaabe ways of learning. *Tribal College Journal of American Indian Higher Education*, 11(4). https://tribalcollegejournal.org/stories-dreams-ceremonies-anishinaabe-ways-learning/

Six Seasons of the Asiniskaw Īthiniwak. (n.d.). *Seasons.* Retrieved on July 6, 2023 from https://sixseasonsproject.ca/seasons

Smith, K. (2016). Living with Treaties. In D. Belshaw (Ed.), *Canadian History: Post-Confederation – 2nd Edition*. Pressbooks. https://opentextbc.ca/postconfederation2e/chapter/11-6-living-with-treaties/

Smylie, J. and Firestone, M. (2016). The health of Indigenous peoples. In D. Raphael (Ed). *Social*

Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives (pp.434-469). 3rd Edition. Canadian

Scholars' Press.

Soloway, B. (2015). "mus co shee": Indigenous Plant Foods and Horticultural Imperialism in the Canadian Sub-Arctic. *CBMH/BCHM,* 32(2): 253-273. https://www.utpjournals.press/doi/pdf/10.3138/cbmh.32.2.253

Sutherland, K. (2020). *Family or Bureaucratic Traplines? The Registered Trapline System as a Tool of Colonialism in Kashechewan*. Unpublished master's thesis. Nipissing University. https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/handle/1807/102371

Tapestry Institute. (n.d.). *Relationship and Reciprocity.* Retrieved on July 4, 2023 from http://tapestryinstitute.org/ways-of-knowing/key-concepts/relationship-reciprocity/.

Teillet, J. (2013). *Métis Law in Canada*. Pape Salter Teillet. https://albertametis.com/app/uploads/2014/04/Metis-Law-in-Canada-2013-1.pdf

The Canadian Encyclopedia. (2023). Anishinaabe. Retrieved on September 6, 2023 from https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/anishinaabe

TRC (Truth and Reconciliation Commission). (2015a). *Canada's Residential Schools: The Legacy.* The Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, Volume 5. https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2015/trc/IR4-9-5-2015-eng.pdf

TRC. (2015b). *Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future.* Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. https://ehprnh2mwo3.exactdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Executive_Summary_English_Web.pdf

Tsuji, L.J.S., McCarthy, D.D., Whitelaw, G.S., and McEachren, J. (2011). Getting back to basics: the Victor Diamond Mine environmental assessment scoping process and the issue of family-based traditional land versus registered traplines. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 29(1): 37-47. https://doi.org/10.3152/146155111X12913679730755

Tsuji, L.J.S., and Niebor, E. (1999). A question of sustainability in Cree harvesting practices: the seasons, technological and cultural changes in the western James Bay region of Northern Ontario, Canada. *The Canadian Journal of Native Studies*, 1: 169-192. https://cjns.brandonu.ca/wp-content/uploads/19-1-cjnsv19no1_pg169-192.pdf

Tsuji, S.R.J., and Tsuji, L.J.S. (2021). Treaty No. 9 and the Question of "Unceded" Land South of the Albany River in Subarctic Ontario, Canada. *Arctic*, 74(3): 372-395. https://journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/arctic/article/view/73466/55193

Union of Ontario Indians. (2013). *An Overview of the Indian Residential School System*. Creative Impressions. https://www.anishinabek.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/An-Overview-of-the-IRS-System-Booklet.pdf

Walker, K. (2021). *Okâwîmâwaskiy: Regenerating a Wholistic Ethics*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of British Columbia. http://hdl.handle.net/2429/78831

Watts, V. A. (2010). *Towards Anishnaabe governance and accountability: reawakening our relationships and sacred Bimaadiziwin.* Unpublished master thesis. University of Victoria. https://dspace.library.uvic.ca/handle/1828/2222

Wastesicoot, J. (2015). Tapwetamowin: *Cree Spirituality and Law for Self-Governance.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Manitoba. http://hdl.handle.net/1993/30319

Wilson, K., and Hodgson, C. (2018). *Pulling Together: Foundations Guide*. Pressbooks. https://opentextbc.ca/indigenizationfoundations/

Canadian Mining Life. (2021, January 21). Business. *Constance Lake First Nation*. Mining Life. Retrieved on September 21, 2023 from https://mininglifeonline.net/company-article/business/17848

Chiefs of Ontario. (2008, October). Water Declaration of the Anishinaabek, Mushkegowuk and Onkwehonwe in Ontario. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54ade7ebe4b07588aa079c94/t/54ea50c2e4b0feaa4772eaaf/1424642242464/COO-water-declaration-revised-march-2010.pdf

CLFN (Constance Lake First Nation). (n.d.). *Constance Lake First Nation*. Retrieved on September 20, 2023 from https://constancelake.ca/

CLFN (Constance Lake First Nation). (2014, September 30). *Lands Management and Data Collection.*

CLFN (Constance Lake First Nation) & OMNRF (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry). (2014). *Constance Lake Terms of Reference*. Retrieved on September 20, 2023 from https://www.ontario.ca/page/constance-lake-terms-reference

Cruickshank, A. (2017, July). *Northern Ontario First Nation to receive benefit payments 20 years after hydro plant started generating.* Toronto Star. Retrieved on September 28, 2023 from https://www.thestar.com/politics/provincial/northern-ontario-first-nation-to-receive-benefit-payments-20-years-after-hydro-plant-started-generating/article_e6ebda4f-624b-59b1-b17c-08ae66c9bcd6.html

Cude, D. G. (2001). Identifying the Ojibway of northern Lake Superior and the boundary Water region, 1650-1750. *Algonquian Papers-Archive*, *32*.

Daigle, M. (2005). *Awuwanainithukik: Living an Authentic Omushkegowuk Cree Way of Life: A Discussion on the Regeneration and Transmission of Nistam Eniniwak Existences* (Unpublished master's thesis]. University of Victoria.

Daigle, M. (2016). Awawanenitakik: The spatial politics of recognition and relational geographies of Indigenous self-determination. *The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe Canadien*, *60*(2), 259-269.

Daigle, M. (2018). Resurging through Kishiichiwan: The Spatial Politics of Indigenous Water Relations. *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*, *7*(1), 159-172.

Daigle, M. (2019). Tracing the terrain of Indigenous food sovereignties. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, *46*(2), 297-315.

First-Nations.info. (2004 – 2023). *Tribal Name: Constance Lake First Nation.* Retrieved on September 20, 2023 from https://www.first-nations.info/constance-lake-first-nation.html

Gonzalez, M.B., Steinberg, R.I., Bruce, F., Ulrich, J.S., & Walls, M.L. (2023). Indigenous Elders'

Conceptualization of Well-being: An Anishinaabe Worldview Perspective. *International Journal of Indigenous Health*, 18(1): 1-16. https://jps.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/ijih/article/view/39518

Government of Canada. (2021, December 7). *First Nation Detail: Constance Lake First Nation.* Retrieved on September 20, 2023 from https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng

Government of Canada. (2013, August 30). The James Bay Treaty- Treaty No. 9 (Made in 1905 and 1906) and Adhesions Made in 1929 and 1930. *Treaty Texts – Treaty No. 9.* https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100028863/1581293189896

Government of Canada. (2021a). First Nation Profiles. *Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada*. https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/index.aspx?lang=eng

Government of Canada. (2021b). Registered Population. *Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada*. Retrieved on October 30, 2023 from https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng

Government of Canada. (2021c). Reserve/Settlement/Villages. *Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada*. Retrieved on October 30, 2023 from https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNReserves.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng

Government of Canada. (2021d). Languages characteristics. *Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada*. Retrieved on October 30, 2023 from https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNLanguage.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng

Government of Canada. (2021e). Governance. *Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada*. Retrieved on October 30, 2023 from https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNGovernance.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng

Gruner, S. (2012). *Learning, land and life: An institutional ethnography of land use planning and development in a Northern Ontario First Nation*. [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Toronto.

Handy, J. R. (2016). *The Ojibwa: 1640-1840 Two Centuries of Change from Sault Ste. Marie to Coldwater-Narrows* [unpublished master's thesis]. University of Waterloo.

Hori, Y. (2016). *Impact of Climate Change on Winter Road Systems in Ontario's Far North: First Nations' and Climatological Perspectives on the Changing Viability and Longevity of Winter Roads*. [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Toronto.

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) (2023). Assessment of Potential Impacts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Retrieved on November 9, 2023, from https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/guidance-assessment-potential-impacts-rights-indigenous-peoples.html

Insideexploration. (2023, April 11). *Noble Signs Exploration Agreement with the Constance Lake First Nation.* insideexploration. Retrieved on September 28, 2023 from https://insidexploration.com/noble-signs-exploration-agreement-with-the-constance-lake-first-nation/

Kelly, E. (2023). *Addressing Indigenous community concerns of lake health by assessing water quality in Constance Lake, ON and biomarker responses in freshwater mussels, Pyganodon grandis and Lampsilis siliquoidea* [unpublished doctoral dissertation). Lakehead University.

Lowen, P. & MacPherson, M. (2015, December 1). Constance Lake Students Earn Credits While Learning Trapping from Elders. Wawatay News. Retrieved on Septmber 28, 2023 from https://wawataynews.ca/authors/patrik-lowen-and-martin-macpherson

Matawa First Nations. (n.d.). *Matawa First Nations.* Retrieved on October 5, 2023 from http://www.matawa.on.ca/

NAN (Nishnawbe Aski Nation). (1977*). Declaration of Nishnawbe-Aski (The People and the Land).* Nishnawbe Aski Nation, 2020. Retrieved on September 7, 2023 from https://www.nan.ca/about/history/

NAN. (2020). *About.* Retrieved on September 20, 2023 from https://www.nan.ca/about/history/

Rabski-McColl, A. (2022, October 13). *Trail cameras gathering insight into threatened woodland caribou.* Timmins Today. Retrieved on September 28, 2023 from https://www.timminstoday.com/local-news/trail-cameras-gathering-insight-into-threatened-woodland-caribou-5949199

Russell, H. W. (1998). *Regaining control: Community development and self-determination in Fort Albany First Nation* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. McMaster University.

Russell, W. (2013). 'The People Had Discovered Their Own Approach to Life': Politicizing Development Discourse. *In the Way of Development: Indigenous Peoples, Life Projects and Globalization.*

Soloway, B. (2015). "mus co shee": Indigenous Plant Foods and Horticultural Imperialism in the Canadian Sub-Arctic. *CBMH/BCHM,* 32(2): 253-273. https://www.utpjournals.press/doi/pdf/10.3138/cbmh.32.2.253

Spence, G. & Literacy Ontario. (1996, July). *Omushkego Cree Syllabic Project Final Report.* https://algonquianlanguages.ca/media/Omushkego_Cree_Syllabic_Project_Final_Report_1996.pdf

Stantec. (2017). Chapter 18.0: Assessment of Potential Environmental Effects on Traditional Land and Resource Use. *Hardrock Project: Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment.* https://www.greenstonegoldmines.com/upload/documents/final-eis-ea 2020/18_traditional_land_and_resource_use.pdf

Statistics Canada. (2019). *Constance Lake First Nation [First Nation/Indian band or Tribal Council area], Ontario (table). Aboriginal Population Profile.* 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-510-X2016001. Retrieved on November 3, 2023 from https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/abpopprof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=AB&Code1=2016C1005218&Data=Count&SearchText=constance%20lake&SearchType=Begins&B1=Language&C1=All&SEX_ID=1&AGE_ID=1&RESGEO_ID=1

SvN & Collins Barrow. (2016). *Constance Lake and Hearst Mining Readiness Strategy: Regional Assessment and Opportunities Report.* http://www.hearst.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/161216-Regional-Assessment-Report-FINAL-reduced.pdf

Tsuji, S. (2020). *The Green Energy Act: Definition, Consultation, and a Case Study* [unpublished master's thesis]. University of Waterloo.

Tsuji, S. R., Zuk, A. M., Solomon, A., Edwards-Wheesk, R., Ahmed, F., & Tsuji, L. J. (2023). What Is Wellbeing, and What Is Important for Wellbeing? Indigenous Voices from across Canada. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *20*(17), 6656.

B4.4 Community Specific Meeting Materials

Project Name:	Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road (CAR)	**Date of Meeting:**	April 21, 2023
		Time:	2:30-3:30 pm EST
		Project #:	60593122
Attendees:	Bertha Sutherland, Constance Lake First Nation Land and Resource Officer; Aidan Fortier, Ginoogaming First Nation Environmental Guardian Denan Kuni, Ginoogaming First Nation Economic Development and Resource Management Jennifer Duncan, Four Rivers Project Manager / Geomatics; Kimberly Jorgenson, Four Rivers Environmental Services Coordinator; Bob Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor; Jennifer Bruin, MFFN CAR Technical Advisor; Samantha Markham, MFFN CAR Project Consultant; Nadia Baker, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant; Niki Angelis, MFFN CAR Project Consultant; Lauren Weseluck, MFFN CAR Project Consultant.	**Location:**	Teams Meeting
		Prepared By:	Niki Angelis (MFFN CAR Project Consultant)

Regrets:

Horis Mansuri, Long Lake #58 First Nation
Shelly Rahme, Long Lake #58 First Nation
Lawrence Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor
Qasim Saddique, MFFN CAR Project Director
Hanna Daltrop, MFFN CAR Project Consultant

Regarding: **MFFN CAR - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program Overview**

Notes of Meeting

Meeting Purpose
The MFFN CAR Project Team and land and resource staff representing Constance Lake First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation and Four Rivers met to discuss the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program and the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment reports that were recently issued for Indigenous community review by the MFFN CAR Project Team. Representatives from Long Lake #58 were unable to

Meeting Purpose

attend and sent their regrets. The intent of the meeting was to provide an overview of the program, the assessment reports, opportunities for community input and next steps.

The following materials were provided to meeting attendees following the meeting:

- Meeting presentation
- Map of the Local Study Area for the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program
- Route alternatives map for the MFFN CAR

Summary of Meeting Action Items:

- The MFFN CAR Project Team to provide attendees with map of the local study area and route alternatives map of the CAR following the meeting (COMPLETE)
- The MFFN CAR Project Team will explore potential training or job shadowing opportunities for interested Indigenous community members
- Constance Lake First Nation will follow up with Chief and Council on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
1	General Project	• A representative of Ginoogaming First Nation inquired if the map of the local study area for the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage program was available online to review the map to identify potential sites of interest with grandparents who are from MFFN.	• The MFFN CAR Project Team will provide attendees with map of the local study area following the meeting. (COMPLETE)
2	Education and Training	• The Land and Resources Coordinator from Four Rivers inquired if there were opportunities for capacity building, training or job shadowing related to the upcoming Archaeology and Cultural Heritage work.	• The MFFN CAR Project Team advised that they would take the inquiry back to the larger MFFN CAR Project Team to determine what opportunities are available.
3	Cultural Heritage Resources	• The representative from Constance Lake First Nation advised that they will be developing a historical record of their area and requested a map of the	• The MFFN CAR Project Team will provide a map of the local study area and route alternatives map. (COMPLETE)

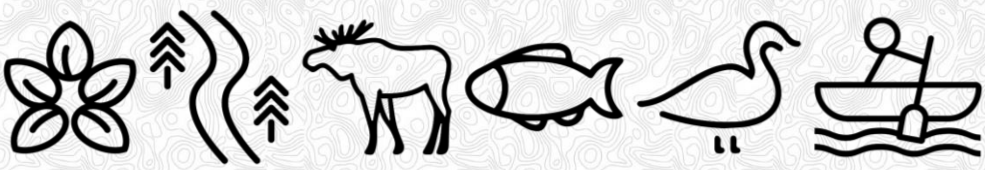
Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		local study area and proposed route for their reference. • Constance Lake First Nation indicated that they could share the information with the MFFN Senior Community Advisor.	
4	IK Program	• The MFFN CAR Project Team advised the group of a key project milestone involving the collection and sharing of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) with the MFFN CAR Project Team by June 2023 so that it may be incorporated in the preliminary existing conditions reporting which will be completed this year (2023) and is available for consideration in the route selection which will begin in September 2023.	
5	IK Program	• Constance Lake First Nation advised that the IK Sharing Agreement was being reviewed.	• Constance Lake First Nation will follow up with Chief and Council on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement. • The MFFN CAR Project Team advised that there is funding available (up to $30,000) to supplement other funding that Constance Lake First Nation may have.

Any errors or omissions, please contact Niki Angelis within 2 weeks of distribution. Finalized meeting minutes will be included in the public Record of Consultation.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Progress Report 4: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Milestone

January 2026



Statement of Qualifications and Limitations: AECOM

The attached Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by AECOM Canada ULC. (“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.

AECOM shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. AECOM accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

AECOM agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but AECOM makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, any estimates or opinions regarding probable construction costs or construction schedule provided by AECOM represent AECOM’s professional judgement in light of its experience and the knowledge and information available to it at the time of preparation. Since AECOM has no control over market or economic conditions, prices for construction labour, equipment or materials or bidding procedures, AECOM, its directors, officers and employees are not able to, nor do they, make any representations, warranties or guarantees whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to such estimates or opinions, or their variance from actual construction costs or schedules, and accept no responsibility for any loss or damage arising therefrom or in any way related thereto. Persons relying on such estimates or opinions do so at their own risk.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by AECOM and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of AECOM to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.

AECOM: 2024-12-21
© 2009-2024 AECOM Canada ULC. All Rights Reserved.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 10
1.1 Overview 10
1.1.1 Major Consultation and Engagement Initiatives and Feedback 12
1.1.2 Importance of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement 14
1.2 Federal and Provincial Requirements 14
1.2.1 Federal Requirements 15
1.2.2 Provincial Requirements 15
1.3 Indigenous Communities Identified for Consultation and Engagement 17
1.4 Summary of Input and Information Received 24

2. Consultation and Engagement 25
2.1 Approach and Consultation and Engagement Activities 25
2.1.1 Draft EA / IS 27
2.1.2 PIC #6 32
2.1.3 Three Roads Project Gathering and Expo 33
2.1.4 Community Meetings 35
2.1.5 Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests 42
2.1.6 Community Capacity Funding Program 43
2.1.7 Field Programs and Education, Consultation, and Engagement on Valued Components 43
2.1.8 Webinars and Videos 44
2.1.9 Raising Awareness 44
2.2 Community Access Road Notifications and Information Releases 45
2.2.1 Monthly E-blasts 45
2.2.2 Field Program, Webinar, and Video Notifications 45
2.2.3 Release of Milestone #3 Progress Report – November 2024 46
2.2.4 Draft EA / IS – February 2025 46
2.2.5 PIC #6 – May 2025 47
2.2.6 MFFN Community Member Meetings – October 2024 47
2.2.7 MFFN Community Member Meetings – February 2025 48
2.2.8 MFFN Community Member Meetings – May 2025 48
2.2.9 Aroland First Nation Community Member Meetings – May 2025 48
2.3 Consultation and Engagement Snapshot 48

3. Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities, Provincial and Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils 58
3.1 Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities 58
4. References 60

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: The Record of Consultation and Engagement for Indigenous Communities 11
Figure 2-1: Photos from the Country Foods Program and Story Beads Exercise in MFFN 37

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Status of Neighbouring Indigenous Communities' Participation in the Community Capacity Funding Program and Funding Offer for the IK Program 20
Table 2-1: Draft EA / IS Comments from Indigenous Communities by Topic / Discipline 30
Table 2-2: Consultation and Engagement Snapshot – From October 29, 2021, to September 5, 2025 49

Appendices

Appendix A Information Distributed to all Indigenous Communities

A1. E-Blasts

A1.1 July 2024 E-Blast
A1.2 August 2024 E-Blast
A1.3 September 2024 E-Blast
A1.4 October 2024 E-Blast
A1.5 Year In Review 2024 E-Blast
A1.6 January 2025 E-Blast
A1.7 February 2025 E-Blast
A1.8 March 2025 E-Blast
A1.9 April 2025 E-Blast

A1.10 May 2025 E-Blast
A1.11 June 2025 E-Blast
A1.12 July 2025 E-Blast

A2. Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

A2.1 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Notice
A2.1.1 Notice
A2.1.2 Social Media
A2.2 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Email Notification
A2.3 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Summary Package
A2.4 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Plain Language Summaries (English, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway)
A2.4.1 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
A2.4.2 Climate Change Adaptation
A2.4.3 Community Well-Being
A2.4.4 Fish and Habitat
A2.4.5 Groundwater and Surface Water
A2.4.6 Acoustics (Noise and Vibration)
A2.4.7 Peatlands
A2.4.8 Physiography, Terrain, Soils, and Vegetation
A2.4.9 Ungulates
A2.4.10 Visual Environment and Land and Resource Use
A2.4.11 Wildlife and Birds

A3. Public Information Centre

A3.1 Notices
A3.1.1 Notice - English
A3.1.2 Notice - French
A3.1.3 Notice - Cree
A3.1.4 Notice - Ojibway
A3.1.5 Notice - Oji-Cree
A3.1.6 Email Notice
A3.2 Advertising
A3.2.1 Newspaper Advertisements
A3.2.2 Online Advertisements
A3.2.3 Social Media Advertisements
A3.3 Display Boards and Materials
A3.4 Maps
A3.5 Fact Sheets
A3.6 Feedback Forms
A3.7 Summary

A4. Field Notices and Updates

A4.1 Fall 2024 Field Notice

A4.2 Winter 2025 Field Notice
A4.3 Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice
A4.4 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Update

A5. Webinars

A5.1 Fall 2024 Webinar Reminder
A5.2 Summer 2025 Webinar Series Reminders

Appendix B Community-Specific Appendices

B1. Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek

B1.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B1.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B1.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B2. Aroland First Nation

B2.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B2.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B2.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B3. Attawapiskat First Nation

B3.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B3.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B3.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B4. Constance Lake First Nation

B4.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B4.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B4.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B5. Eabametoong First Nation

B5.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B5.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B6. Fort Albany First Nation

B6.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B6.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B6.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B7. Ginoogaming First Nation

B7.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B7.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B7.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B8. Kasabonika Lake First Nation

B8.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B8.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B9. Kashechewan First Nation

B9.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B9.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B9.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B10. Kingfisher Lake First Nation

B10.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B11. Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation

B11.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B11.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B12. Long Lake #58 First Nation

B12.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B12.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B12.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B13. Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN)

B13.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B13.2 Incoming Correspondence Received from the Community
B13.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B14. Mishkeegogamang First Nation

B14.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B15. Neskantaga First Nation

B15.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B16. Nibinamik First Nation

B16.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B16.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B16.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B17. Wapekeka First Nation

B17.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B18. Wawakapewin First Nation

B18.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B19. Webequie First Nation

B19.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B20. Weenusk First Nation

B20.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B20.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B21. Wunnumin Lake First Nation

B21.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B22. Métis Nation of Ontario

B22.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B22.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B23. Red Sky Métis Independent Nation

B23.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B23.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B23.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B24. Chiefs of Ontario

B24.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B24.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B25. Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

B25.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B26. Union of Ontario Indians

B26.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B27. Independent First Nations Alliance

B27.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

B28. Matawa First Nations Management

B28.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B28.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B28.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B29. Mushkegowuk Council

B29.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B29.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence
B29.3 Community-Specific Meeting Materials

B30. Nokiiwin Tribal Council

B30.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence
B30.2 Incoming Community-Specific Correspondence

B31. Shibogama First Nations Council

B31.1 Outgoing Community-Specific Correspondence

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.

---

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

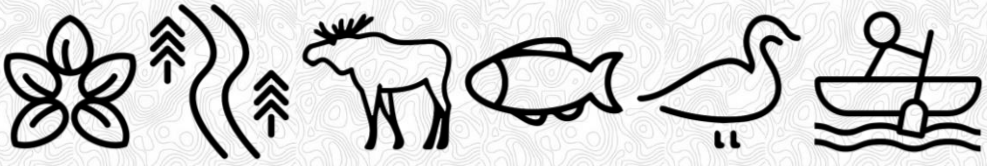
Notices and Other Information Releases

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/.



4. Constance Lake First Nation

Table 4-1: Community Profile

Key Identifiers	Details
Location:	PO Box 4000, Constance Lake, ON P0L 1B0
Tribal Council:	Matawa First Nations Management
Treaty:	9
Project Team Lead:	Niki Angelis

Figure 4-1: Constance Lake First Nation Distribution of Communication

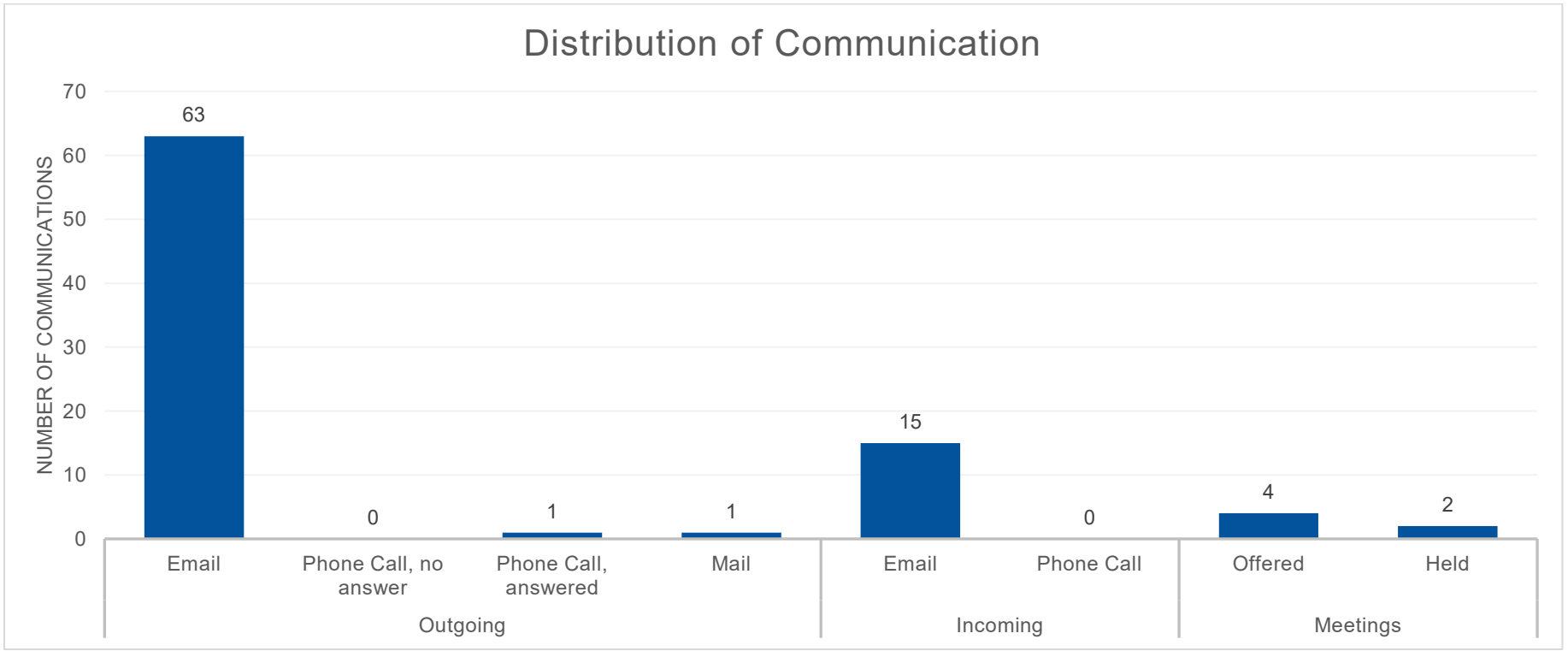


Table 4-2: Summary of Participation During Milestone 4

Activity	Status
Date of last outgoing communication from MFFN CAR Project Team (email or phone):	September 3, 2025 (Email)
Date of last incoming communication from community (email or phone):	June 04, 2025 (Email)
Participating in Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program:	Status of IK Sharing Agreement: Agreement in review with Community / MFFN CAR Project Team
	Status of IK Funding Agreement: Agreement sent to Community
	IK information provided: No
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:	No
Provided comments on the Community Well-Being Report:	No
Provided comments on the milestone progress reports:	No

Table 4-3: Key Consultation and Engagement Activities Undertaken During Milestone 4

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
Aug 01, 2024	July 2024 E-blast distributed via email.
Aug 09, 2024	Email identifying key point of contact and the preferred format to receive the Draft EA / IS.
Sep 04, 2024	August 2024 E-blast distributed via email.
Sep 18, 2024	Fall 2024 Groundwater and Geochemistry Program Update distributed via email
Sep 11, 2024	The Draft EA / IS table of contents and list of technical reports that will be included were distributed via email.
Sep 25, 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 25-27, 2024	Request for a meeting to discuss the CAR and associated logistics.
Sep 27, 2024	Email outreach on the CAR including information on the Community Coordinator Program, Draft EA / IS and follow up on the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report. Acknowledgement of the meeting request with a plan to book a date in the next month.
Oct 03, 2024	September 2024 E-blast distributed via email.
Nov 05, 2024	October 2024 E-blast distributed via email.
Nov 07, 2024	Email outreach explaining the Community Capacity Funding Program sent via email.
Nov 15, 2024	Phone call and follow-up email to Land and Resource Manager regarding Community Capacity Funding Program and in-community meeting early in 2025.
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 05, 2024	Follow up email on the Community Capacity Funding Program and funding agreement attachment.
Dec 18, 2024	2024 Year in Review E-blast distributed via email.
Dec 19, 2024	End of year CAR update regarding the Milestone #3 Progress Report Feedback, Community Capacity Funding Program, and the IK Program was distributed via email.

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
Jan 9, 2025	Email exchange regarding participation in the Community Capacity Funding Program
Jan 10, 2025	Follow up email to questions raised at the “Building the Community Access Road” webinar.
Jan 15, 2025	2025 Winter Field Notice distributed via email.
Jan 20-29, 2025	A series of emails coordinating the logistics of an in-person meeting on February 22, 2025.
Jan 24, 2025	Email outreach regarding Project updates including the Draft EA / IS and feedback for Milestone #3 Progress Report.
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	Draft EA / IS and the Assessment Summary: Draft EA / IS hard copies shipped to address provided.
Feb 19, 2025	In-person break-out session at Three Road Forum and Expo in Thunder Bay, Ontario.
Feb 22, 2025	In-person meeting held in Constance Lake First Nation to provide an overview of the CAR and the Draft EA / IS review process.
Feb 25, 2025	Follow-up thank you email regarding the in-community meeting and Community Capacity Funding Program agreement resent.
Feb 28, 2025	Email outreach regarding Project updates regarding the Draft EA / IS and reminders that participation in the Community Capacity Funding and Indigenous Knowledge programs are still available.
Mar 04, 2025	February 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Mar 06, 2025	Email outreach with updates on the CAR including a summary of feedback from ATRI Forum #2.
Mar 27, 2025	Email outreach regarding Project updates including Draft EA / IS and the Community Capacity Funding Program.
Apr 03, 2025	March 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Apr 08, 2025	Email confirming interest in participating in Community Capacity Funding Program including signed agreement.
Apr 10, 2025	Community Well-Being report availability announcement distributed via email.
Apr 16, 2025	Email advising / confirming a new key contact to be included on correspondence moving forward.
Apr 30, 2025	Draft EA / IS webinar series reminder distributed via email.
May 02, 2025	Email outreach to share information on upcoming engagement activities including the Draft EA / IS webinar series and a reminder of the Draft EA / IS review period.
May 06, 2025	Notification for Community Well-Being webinar distributed via email.
May 08, 2025	April 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
May 20, 2025	Notification for Fish and Fish Habitat webinar distributed via email.
May 26, 2025	Notification for Public Information Centre #6 distributed via email.
May 30, 2025	Shared communication materials related to the Draft EA / IS including maps and plain language summaries for an upcoming community meeting hosted by Four Rivers Environmental Services Group.
Jun 04, 2025	Email acknowledging receipt of communication materials for upcoming community meetings
Jun 05, 2025	Reminder for People: Land and Resource Use webinar distributed via email.
Jun 06, 2025	Capacity Funding Agreement executed. A copy of the signed agreement was sent via email and confirmed that funds were distributed on May 30, 2025.
Jun 11, 2025	May 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Jun 17, 2025	Meeting summary from the February 22, 2025, in-person meeting was distributed via email.
June 25, 2025	Constance Lake First Nation provided a cover letter and Technical Review Report with 88 comments on the Draft EA / IS via email.
Jun 27, 2025	Email outreach on the MFFN Community Access Road including a reminder that the review period for the Draft EA / IS has concluded and information on PIC #6 and where related materials can be found on the CAR website.
Jul 10, 2025	Community specific Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report for review and feedback.
Jul 15, 2025	June 2025 E-blast and Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice distributed via email.
Jul 16, 2025	June 2025 E-blast and Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice correction distributed via email.
Jul 30, 2025	Email outreach regarding Project updates including upcoming Field Work and the review period for the ATRI: Draft IA Report.
Jul 31, 2025	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment update distributed via email.

Date	Consultation and Engagement Activity
Aug 07, 2025	July 2025 E-blast distributed via email.
Aug 28, 2025	Email outreach regarding Project updates including a reminder of the ATRI: Draft IA Report. deadline and sharing a new video on Cumulative Effects.
Sep 03, 2025	Email outreach provided information on the IK program and shared the funding and sharing agreements via email.

Table 4-4: Summary of Feedback Received and Response / Action – Constance Lake First Nation

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use	IK Sharing Agreement ■ During the April 21, 2022, meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed support for the IK Program and interest in submitting existing and archival data as well as reviewing the IK Sharing Agreement. ■ On August 4, 2022, Constance Lake First Nation advised the MFFN CAR Project Team that the IK Data Sharing Agreement and IK Program Funding Agreement was still pending Leadership support. ■ On April 21, 2023, Constance Lake First Nation Land and Resource Staff confirmed that the IK Sharing Agreement was being reviewed by Chief and Council who had some outstanding comments. They advised that they would be in touch upon completion of their review.	■ Virtual	■ During the April 21, 2022, meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged that they would continue to work with Constance Lake First Nation and support them in their efforts to gather and share IK. ■ The MFFN Project Consultant continued outreach to Constance Lake First Nation regarding the opportunity to join the IK Program on November 25, 2022. ■ On May 3, 2023, the MFFN Project Consultant followed up on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement. Constance Lake First Nation advised that the document was still with Chief and Council for review. ■ On July 24, 2023, the MFFN Project Consultant emailed the newly elected Chief Rick Allen to introduce the project and share information on Constance Lake First Nation's previous interest around involvement in the IK Program. ■ On August 11, 2023, the MFFN Project Consultant sent a letter to Constance Lake First Nation in response to submitted comments to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada regarding the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Impact Statement extension request that was sent by a former Constance Lake First Nation Councillor. The letter included information on the IK Program and deadline for submission of information, on technical studies carried out for the CAR and information on cumulative effects. An offer to meet was extended to discuss each topic further. ■ On October 11, November 13 and December 6, 2023, and February 23, March 20 and June 30, 2024, the MFFN Project Consultant followed up on the status of the IK Sharing Agreement.	■ Additional information related to the consultation process is in **Section 11**. Specific information related to Constance Lake First Nation is in **Appendix X**, the Final EA / IS RoCE. ■ Several communities have been actively participating in the IK Program and IK has been used to inform the Assessment Process. See **Section 11.3.3** for more details on the IK Program.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
			■ On February 22, 2025, the MFFN Project Consultant met with Constance Lake First Nation and discussed the IK Program and was requested to re-send the IK Sharing and Funding agreements for their consideration and review. The information was sent on February 29, 2025. ■ On September 3, 2025, the MFFN Project Consultant re-sent the IK Sharing and Funding agreements for their consideration and review. No response was received during this reporting period. Action: ■ Efforts to receive and incorporate IK from Constance Lake First Nation will continue to be pursued during detailed design.	
Wildlife	■ Spawning Grounds ■ During the April 21, 2022, meeting, Constance Lake First Nation asked if there was a proposal to relocate the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project. ■ On June 25, 2025, Constance Lake First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to Fish and Fish Habitat (spawning grounds).	■ Virtual	■ During the April 21, 2022, meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that relocating the spawning area that may be disrupted by the Project was not yet determined. ■ On November 13, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared Existing Conditions Reports summary on Surface Water and Groundwater and offered a meeting to discuss the topics of interest to Constance Lake First Nation. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Constance Lake First Nation which included information on Fish and Fish Habitat. Constance Lake First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ On June 25, 2025, Constance Lake First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to Fish and Fish Habitat (spawning grounds). The Feedback and Response Log in **Appendix C** will address comments on this issue.	■ Information on specific spawning areas near the Preferred Route was not provided. 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 **Section 9.3.3.4**.
Groundwater (Quality and Quantity), Surface Water (Quality and Quantity)	■ Watershed ■ During the April 21, 2022, meeting, Constance Lake First Nation expressed concern for their watersheds. ■ During the February 22, 2025, in-community meeting a community member expressed concern about the Albany River and what efforts will be made to	■ Virtual	■ During the April 21, 2022, meeting, the MFFN CAR Project Team advised that they are studying watersheds as part of the EA / IA processes. ■ On November 13, 2023, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared Existing Conditions Reports summary on Surface Water and Groundwater and offered a meeting to discuss the topics of interest to Constance Lake First Nation. ■ On February 19, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team shared the Draft EA / IS with Constance Lake First	■ As part of the alternative selection, effects to Natural Environment (including wildlife) have been taken into consideration in the EA / IS. ■ The information on surface water is summarized in **Sections 8, 9, 10**, while a full technical report is appended to the Final EA / IS.

Topic / Issue Raised	Specific Issue Raised	Communication Channel	Response / Action	Addressed in the EA / IS
	protect it. They are concerned about the long-term effects of the road on the river and tributaries that they rely on for fishing. ■ On June 25, 2025, Constance Lake First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to surface water and watersheds.		Nation which included information on Surface Water (watersheds). Constance Lake First Nation had until June 23, 2025, to review and provide feedback. ■ During the Feb 22, 2025, meeting, the MFFN CAR described that potential effects, mitigation measures and cumulative effects are considered in the Draft EA / IS. The information on surface water is summarized in **Sections 8, 9, 10** of the Draft EA / IS, while a full technical report is appended. ■ On June 25, 2025, Constance Lake First Nation provided feedback on the Draft EA / IS related to surface water and watersheds. The Feedback and Response Log in **Appendix C** will address comments on this issue.	
Provincial EA Process, Federal IA Process	■ Draft EA / IS Comments ■ On June 25, 2025, Constance Lake First Nation provided a cover letter and Technical Review Report (via email) with 88 comments on the Draft EA / IS. Constance Lake First Nation's comments were related to 23 out of 36 topics.	■ Letter (via email)	■ On June 25, 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team acknowledged receipt of comments. ■ The MFFN CAR Project Team 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 4-5: Consultation and Engagement Log – Constance Lake First Nation

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
August 01, 2024	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 Preferred Route selection update video were included.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
August 09, 2024	Email	x		■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from a consultant requesting five hard copies of the Draft EA / IS on behalf of Matawa First Nations Management, Long Lake 58 First Nation, Constance Lake First Nation, and Ginoogaming First Nation and provided key contacts for each community. A draft copy of the Table of Contents of the Draft EA / IS was requested to assist with review planning.
August 09, 2024	Email		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Constance Lake First Nation, Four Rivers Group Consultant) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Constance Lake First Nation CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Roger Wesley (Constance Lake First Nation Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Constance Lake First Nation, Four Rivers Group Consultant) ■ Holly Phytila (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group, Manager) ■ Alanna Robbins (Constance Lake First Nation, Four Rivers Group Consultant) ■ Shelly Rahme (Ginoogaming First Nation Impact Assessment Advisor) ■ Calvin Taylor (Ginoogaming First Nation Lands and Resource Manager) ■ Amanda Misnakoshkang (Long Lake #58 First Nation Lands Officer) ■ Michael Fisher (Long Lake #58 First Nation Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to the consultant thanking them for interest in reviewing the Draft EA / IS and indicated they have noted the five contacts representing Constance Lake First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation, Long Lake #58 and Matawa First Nations Management who would like to review the Draft EA / IS. Due to the size of the document the hard copies would be shipped in 3-4 bankers boxes, and a USB storage drive would also be shared. The requested Table of Contents would also be shared once finalised.
September 04, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
September 11, 2024	Email		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Constance Lake First Nation, Four Rivers Group Consultant) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Constance Lake First Nation CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Roger Wesley (Constance Lake First Nation Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Constance Lake First Nation, Four Rivers Group Consultant) ■ Holly Phytila (Ginoogaming First Nation, Four Rivers Group Consultant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Constance Lake First Nation, Four Rivers Group Consultant) ■ Shelly Rahme (Ginoogaming First Nation Impact Assessment Advisor) ■ Calvin Taylor (Ginoogaming First Nation Lands and Resource Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to the consultant from Four Rivers Consulting Group to provide the proposed Table of Contents of the Draft EA / IS and a list of the supporting technical reports.
September 18, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 25, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation with an attached letter and frequently asked questions (FAQ) regarding the circulation of the Draft EA / IS for the MFFN CAR for review and comment. Some topics that will be described in the Draft EA / IS were indicated, and a link to the questionnaire to identify a key contact and preferences related to the review process was shared.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Dorothy Moszynski (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) ■ Sasha McLeod (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) ■ Paul MacInnis (Ministry of Energy and Mines)		
September 25, 2024	Email	x		■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Dorothy Moszynski (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) ■ Sasha McLeod (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) ■ Paul MacInnis (Ministry of Energy and Mines)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation indicating they would like to have a presentation on the Community Access Road provided to Constance Lake First Nation community members.
September 26, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation indicating they would be pleased to present about the Community Access Road to Constance Lake First Nation community members. Date suggestions for the week of October 14 or October 21 were made. Constance Lake First Nation was asked if they have specific topics of interest to ensure that the right consultants are invited.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
September 27, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation highlighting more ways for Constance Lake First Nation to get involved including the Community Coordinator Program. A job posting for the Community Coordinator Program was shared, and follow up on the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report was made.
September 27, 2024	Email		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to a Constance Lake First Nation member sharing the original email regarding the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report and the report as an attachment.
September 27, 2024	Email	x		■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received a response from Constance Lake First Nation indicating that they would like a presentation for Constance Lake First Nation community members to support them with the review of the Draft EA / IS. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant was requested to resend documents related to the Community Coordinator Program and the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report for review. Constance Lake First Nation wished MFFN well during the EA process.
September 27, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation indicating that the Project Team would be happy to present on the Draft EA / IS review process to Constance Lake First Nation membership, and will follow up to share potential dates. The Project Team also asked Constance Lake First Nation for their preferred dates. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant attached the original letter issued on the Community Coordinator program and advised that the original funding agreement sent was out of date and that the Project Team would send an updated version shortly. The original email with the Draft Preliminary ATRI Existing Conditions Report would also be resent.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 03, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 03, 2024	Email	x		■ Alanna Robbins (Constance Lake First Nation Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Constance Lake First Nation Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Constance Lake First Nation Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO - Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Roger Wesley (Constance Lake First Nation Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Constance Lake First Nation CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Holly Pyhtila (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group, Manager) ■ Calvin Taylor (Ginoogaming First Nation Lands and Resource Manager) ■ Shelly Rahme (Ginoogaming First Nation Impact Assessment Advisor) ■ Amanda Misnakoshkang (Long Lake #58 First Nation Lands Officer) ■ Michael Fisher (Long Lake #58 First Nation Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Alanna Robbins, Consultant, Four Rivers Group, asking if short descriptions of the chapters listed in the table of contents for the Draft EA / IS could be provided to herself and the other community consultants on the email.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
October 04, 2024	Email		x	■ Alanna Robbins (Constance Lake First Nation Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Constance Lake First Nation Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Constance Lake First Nation Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Constance Lake First Nation CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Holly Pyhtila (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group, Manager) ■ Calvin Taylor (Ginoogaming First Nation Lands and Resource Manager) ■ Shelly Rahme (Ginoogaming First Nation Impact Assessment Advisor) ■ Michael Fisher (Long Lake #58 First Nation Councillor)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to a Four Rivers Group Consultant indicating that descriptions of the Draft EA / IS chapters are being drafted. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant will follow up with the EA Team on when the expected documents are to be completed and will share once available.
October 31, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to the Constance Lake First Nation providing updates to the Project. The updates included information on the Preferred Route approval for the Community Access Road (CAR), expected release of the Draft Environmental EA / IS, changes to the Community Coordinator program, and the IK Sharing Program. The IK Sharing and funding agreements were attached for reference. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also followed up on the request to hold an in-community meeting to discuss the Draft EA / IS.
October 31, 2024	Email	x		■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation requesting them to remove a consultant from the key contact list.
October 31, 2024	Email		x	■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to the Constance Lake First Nation confirming that the key contact list will be updated per their request.
November 05, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)		Road. Links to the E-blast and MFFN CAR's website were included.
November 07, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation indicating that the timing window for participation in the Community Coordinator Program has passed and the program will be replaced with a Community Capacity Funding Program offering a one-time lumpsum payment to help support engagement in the MFFN CAR Project. Some information regarding the one-time capacity funding payment was shared.
November 15, 2024	Phone		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant phoned the Land and Resource Manager for Constance Lake First Nation to discuss the Community Capacity Funding Program. Constance Lake First Nation expressed interest in taking part in the program and requested a copy of the funding agreement for their review. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant noted that the agreement is currently under revision and will be sent to Constance Lake First Nation as soon as it is available. The potential timing for an in-community meeting was also discussed. Constance Lake First Nation expressed a preference for a date in the new year and requested that all three road projects (the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link) attend to present information on their projects. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant advised that they would look into the potential for all road projects to present in-community and would follow up in the new year with potential dates. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also shared the tentative dates for the Three-Road Forum and Expo and PIC #6 in late January 2025.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 15, 2024	Email		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation following up on a phone call held earlier that day. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant will send the updated Capacity Funding Agreement as soon as possible, relating to the lump sum capacity funding of $25,000. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant informed Constance Lake First Nation of their eagerness to connect in-person, in the new year, asking Constance Lake First Nation to keep in touch and share preferred dates when ready. Constance Lake First Nation requested an in-community meeting with all three road projects. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant indicated that they will look into that and help coordinate the meeting.
November 20, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
November 28, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation sharing a link to download the Milestone #3 Progress Report for their review. A deadline of February 14, 2025, for feedback was provided. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant welcomed any questions or meetings to discuss the report and timeline.
December 05, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation following up on an email regarding the Community Capacity Funding available to the community, with an attached funding agreement for consideration. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant asked for some information to help start the payment process if Constance Lake First Nation joins the program.
December 18, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Monica John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 Achneepineskum, 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
December 19, 2024	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation with the 2024 year-end message. Information regarding the Milestone #3 Progress Report Feedback, Community Capacity Funding Agreement, and the IK Program was also shared.
January 09, 2025	Email		x	■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation indicating that they have not heard back from Constance Lake First Nation regarding the Capacity Funding Agreement. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant shared information for starting the payment process for the Capacity Funding Program should the First Nation be interested in participating.
January 09, 2025	Email	x		■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation to confirm if a member of their team had responded to the email regarding the Capacity Funding program.
January 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation indicating that they are interested in holding a community information session at Constance Lake First Nation likely in mid-late February 2025. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant indicated that they will confirm potential dates from the Project Team, but also asked if the community has any preferred or no-go dates.
January 10, 2025	Email	x		■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation indicating that the week of February 17-21, 2025, is open for a community visit if this works for the Project Team. It was also indicated that any date could work.
January 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation thanking them for attending the Building the Community Access Road webinar held in November 2024. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant provided answers to the questions that were posed during the webinar which the panelists could not answer in the allotted time. A link to the webinar recording was also shared. The questions

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
						posed related to whether the road would be designed with climate change in mind and what measures would be taken during icy road conditions.
January 10, 2025	Email	x		■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation thanking them for the response to their questions posed during the Building the Community Access Road webinar and shared the communities' experience with climate change including new weather patterns (an increase in average temperature, winds and rainfall) and human health impacts (citing an increase in a common fungi, Blastomycosis, that caused the death).
January 15, 2025	Email		X	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 20, 2025	Email		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation thanking them for sharing the Community's availability. It was noted that the dates provided correspond with the Three-Road Forum and Expo in Thunder Bay. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant asked if it would be possible for the Project Team to visit Constance Lake First Nation on Friday (February 21) or on Saturday (February 22).
January 21, 2025	Email	x		■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation indicating that one of their members will be attending the Three-Road Forum and Expo in Thunder Bay. Constance Lake First Nation suggested that February 22, 2025, would work best for the community visit. An overview of how the meeting can proceed was provided and inputs from the MFFN CAR Project Consultant were requested.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
January 21, 2025	Email		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation thanking them for providing a date and proposed schedule for a community visit. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also indicated that they will confirm the date and commence the planning for the community visit.
January 24, 2025	Email	x		■ Kevin Proctor (Coordinator) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation indicating that Kevin Proctor will be the primary contact for the capacity funding moving forward and also asked to be provided a copy of the transfer payment agreement to ensure that all reporting requirements are met.
January 24, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to the Constance Lake First Nation sharing updates of the upcoming activities occurring regarding the Community Access Road. The updates included information and reminders regarding the release of the Draft EA / IS and the feedback deadline for Milestone #3 Progress Report.
January 25, 2025	Email		x	■ Kevin Proctor (Coordinator) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation thanking them for reaching out and providing the requested information for the funding transfer. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also provided important information regarding capacity funding payment process and welcomed any further questions.
January 29, 2025	Email		x	■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation informing them that the Project Team looks forward to visiting Constance Lake First Nation on February 22, 2025, for a dinner and presentation. It was noted that only the technical team is available for the visit and Constance Lake First Nation was asked to confirm if it would be acceptable for only the technical team to visit the community.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
February 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent Constance Lake First Nation an email to announce that the Draft EA / IS is available for review as of February 18, 2025. The email reviewed the documents that would be made available alongside the Draft, and how comments can be submitted to the Project Team regarding the Community Access Road. It was noted that the review period ends June 18, 2025.
February 19, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ Draft EA / IS and the Assessment Summary: Draft EA / IS hard copies shipped to address provided by Constance Lake First Nation.
February 19, 2025	In-person meeting			■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Phyllis Ineese (Member of Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team and representatives of Constance Lake First Nation met to discuss the CAR and the Draft EA / IS during the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
February 22, 2025	In-person meeting			■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ CLFN Community Members	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team and representatives and community members of Constance Lake First Nation met to discuss the Community Access Road, provide a general Project overview update and present an update on the Draft EA / IS.
February 25, 2025	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Kevin Proctor (Coordinator) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant thanked Constance Lake First Nation for hosting the community meeting on February 22, 2025. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant resent the Community Capacity Funding Agreement for review.
February 28, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) Roger Wesley ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to the Constance Lake First Nation sharing updates of the upcoming activities occurring regarding the Community Access Road. The updates included information and reminders regarding the release of the Draft EA / IS, the Community Capacity Funding Program and the Indigenous Knowledge Program and resent the related sharing and funding agreements for their review and consideration.
March 04, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 Marten Falls First Nation, 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 06, 2025	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Carly John-George (Executive Director) ■ Wayne Meyer	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation providing an update on upcoming activities related to the Community Access Road. The consultant also attached the summary of the feedback they have received through their community's participation in the ATRI Forum #2, the breakout sessions and the Cumulative Effects Workshop at the Forum held in November 2023.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
March 27, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation notifying them that the Draft EA / IS is available for Indigenous community review. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant included a reminder that Community Capacity Funding is still available. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant indicated that the ATRI Forum #2 Summary was sent out for their review with the opportunity to provide feedback before becoming part of the public record. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant also provided notice of an upcoming webinar series.
April 03, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief, Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Land and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 08, 2025	Email	x		■ Ting Du (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Gilles Boucher (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Constance Lake First Nation confirming their interest in the Capacity Funding Program. The signed agreement and financial information was shared via email (these documents are not included in this record).
April 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief, Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Constance Lake First Nation)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation announcing that the Community Well-Being Report is now available online, and those who requested hard copies will receive them shortly. 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)		
April 16, 2025	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Shannon Costigan (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation, confirming the details of the new contact and that they would receive updates and emails moving forward.
April 16, 2025	Email	x		■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Shannon Costigan (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from the Constance Lake First Nation advising that there is a new Project Manager representing the Community from Four Rivers Environmental Services Group.
April 30, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief, Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
May 02, 2025	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation regarding upcoming engagement opportunities related to the Community Access Road. Updates included information on the upcoming Draft EA / IS webinar series and provided the link to register for the Community Well-Being webinar. The details of Public Information Centre #6 was also provided. And finally, a reminder that the Draft EA / IS is available for review and that the deadline for comments is June 23, 2025.
May 06, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief,) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation with the April 2025 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)		
May 20, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 26, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.
May 30, 2025	Email		x	■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Shannon Costigan (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Four Rivers Group noting that large maps of the Preferred Route, a bound Assessment Summary booklet with the Plain Language Summaries and the Executive Summary in English, Oji-Cree and Ojibway were dropped off at their office for use at a potential upcoming Community meeting with Constance Lake First Nation.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 04, 2025	Email	x		■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant received an email from Four Rivers Group thanking the Project Consultant for dropping off meeting materials to the Four Rivers office in Thunder Bay to help support their upcoming meetings.
June 05, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (Former Councillor) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group Project Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 Constance Lake 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 06, 2025	Email		x	■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Gilles Boucher (Member of Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Roger Wesley (Land and Resource Use Manager) ■ Ting Du (Member of Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation sharing the signed Community Capacity Funding Agreement. The Project Consultant noted that the funds were distributed on May 30, 2025, and the signed agreement was attached.
June 11, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group Project Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
June 25, 2025	Letter (via Email)	x		■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Shannon Costigan (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group Project Manager) ■ Bruce Achneepineskum (MFFN Chief) ■ Dorothy Moszynski (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) Sasha McLeod (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) ■ Caitlin Cafaro (IAAC/AEIC) ■ Andrew Bubar (Environmental Advisor) ■ Ryan Smith (Consultant)	■ MFFN CAR EA / IS Email Portal ■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team received an email from Constance Lake First Nation with a Technical Review Report providing 88 comments on the Draft EA / IS.
June 27, 2025	Email		x	■ Rick (Richard) Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Department Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Four Rivers Environmental Services Group Project Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation regarding updates on the Community Access Road. Updates included the end of the review period for the Draft EA/ IS and Public Information Centre #6. The email also included information that the Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement for Indigenous communities that will be available for review in the fall.
July 10, 2025	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team ■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation with a link to their community specific Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report for review and feedback. The review period is 90 days, and feedback is welcome until October 8, 2025. If no feedback is received by this date, the report will be finalized.

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)		
July 15, 2025	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning, Constance Lake First Nation) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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 30, 2025	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation with a monthly update regarding the upcoming Summer / Fall 2025 Field Programs and provided a reminder to submit feedback on the Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report by October 8, 2025.
July 31, 2025	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Team	■ The MFFN CAR Project Team sent an email to Constance Lake 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,

Communication Date	Method of Engagement	In	Out	Contact Name (Title)	Project Team	Summary
				■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)		plain language summaries, technical reports, Cumulative Effects video, webinar recordings, Field Notice and social media pages were included.
August 28, 2025	Email		x	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation with an update on the Community Access Road. The email included a reminder to provide feedback on the Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report that was distributed on July 10, 2025.The review period is 90 days, and new information will be finalized by October 8, 2025.
September 3, 2025	Email		X	■ Richard Allen (Chief) ■ Bertha Sutherland (Land Use Planning) ■ Kimberly Jorgenson (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Jennifer Duncan (Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Wayne Neegan (CCLO) ■ Roger Wesley (Lands and Resource Dept Manager) ■ Rosemary Moonias (Executive Assistant) ■ Alanna Robbins (Engagement Specialist, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group) ■ Kevin Proctor (Executive Director) ■ Shannon Costigan (Project Manager, Four Rivers Environmental Services Group)	■ MFFN CAR Project Consultant	■ The MFFN CAR Project Consultant sent an email to Constance Lake First Nation to thank them for submitting comments on the Draft EA / IS and noted the reference to include CLFN's Indigenous or Traditional Knowledge. The MFFN CAR Project Consultant advised that the Indigenous Knowledge Program was still available and attached the Funding and Sharing Agreement for their consideration.

B4. Constance Lake First Nation

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence
B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence
B4.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

B4.1 Outgoing Community Specific Correspondence

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Friday, August 9, 2024 9:47 PM
To: Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Andrea Nokleby [redacted]
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted] Holly Pyhtila [redacted] Alanna Robbins [redacted] Amanda Misnakoshkang [redacted] Micheal Fisher [redacted] Bertha Sutherland [redacted] LRManager [redacted] Calvin Taylor [redacted] Wayne Neegan [redacted]
Subject: RE: Request for hardcopy of EA and Draft copy of Table of Contents - MFCAR

Good afternoon Jennifer,

Thank you for your email and interest in reviewing the Draft EA / IS for the Community Access Road.

I have taken note of the 5 contacts (representing Matawa First Nations Management, Long Lake 58 First Nation, Constance Lake First Nation and Ginoogaming First Nation) who would like to receive hardcopies of the Draft EA / IS in November.

Please note, that the Draft is a very large document (close to 20,000 pages) and to expect it to be shipped in 3-4 bankers boxes.
If interested, the draft is also available to be shared on a USB storage drive.

As for the Table of Contents, I can certainly share a copy of that once it is finalised (likely in the fall, closer to the release of the draft).

Please let me know if you have any questions or requests.

Thank you again for your interest and have a lovely weekend,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 11, 2024 10:24 PM
To: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]; Holly Pyhtila [redacted]; Alanna Robbins [redacted]; Amanda Misnakoshkang [redacted]; Micheal Fisher [redacted]; Bertha Sutherland [redacted] Andrea Nokleby [redacted]; LRManager [redacted] Calvin Taylor [redacted]; Wayne Neegan [redacted]
Subject: RE: Request for hardcopy of EA and Draft copy of Table of Contents - MFCAR

Good afternoon Jennifer,

I hope you are well.

I wanted to follow up with you regarding your earlier request from August 9, 2024 for the Table of Contents of the upcoming Draft EA / IS.

Please find the draft table of contents below and be advised that it is still subject to change:

1. Our Story
2. Why we need this road
3. Our roles
4. How we selected our road
5. Roles of the regulators
6. Our approach
7. The engineering of our road
8. Life on our land
9. How our road could change our land
10. Cumulative effects
11. How the environment and other factors can affect our road
12. We listened
13. Our changing climate
14. Contributions to sustainability
15. What is next

In addition to the above chapters there will also be supporting documents attached to the draft, including the technical reports of the valued component studies (this list is also subject to change):

Water
- Fish, Fish Habitat
- Groundwater and Geochemistry
- Peatlands
- Surface Water

People
- Acoustic and Vibration Environment
- Archaeology
- Atmospheric and GHG
- Cultural Heritage
- Visual
- Human Health
- Social
- Land and Resource Uses
- Climate Adaptation and Resiliency
- Economic
- ATRI

Land
- Physiography, Terrain and Soils
- Ungulates
- Wildlife
- Vegetation

Birds

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, 25 September 2024 18:16
To: [redacted]
Cc: Bertha Sutherland; Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; Jennifer Duncan; [redacted]; Alanna Robbins; qsaddique; Jennifer Bruin; [redacted]
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road – About the Draft EA / IS
Attachments: [redacted]

Dear Chief Richard Allen

I hope this email finds you well.

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,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

September 25, 2024

[redacted]

Subject: **Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report (EA / IS)**

Dear Chief Richard Allen,

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] per hour 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

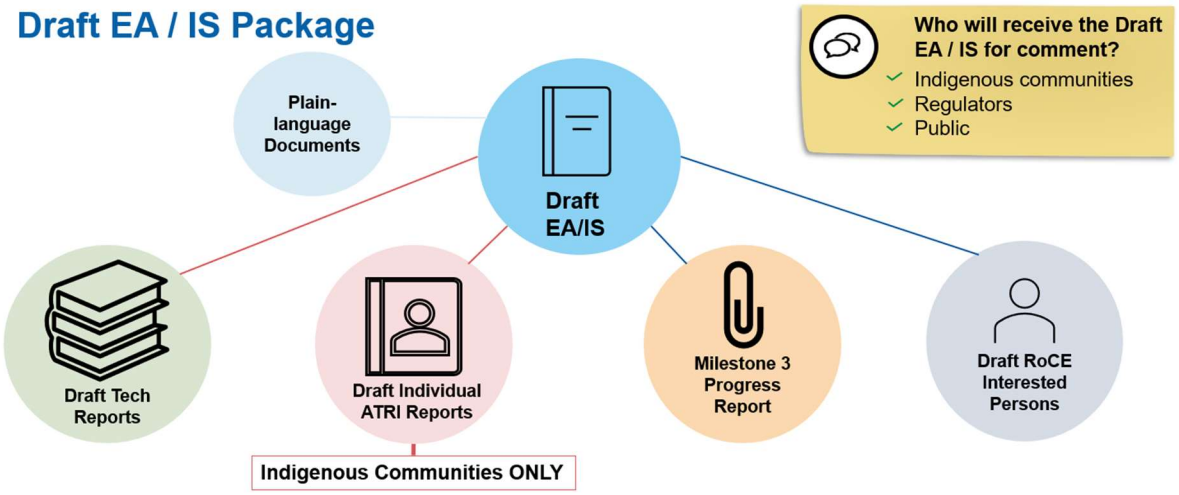
- Bertha Sutherland, First Nation Land Use Planning Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Monica John-George, Executive Director, Constance Lake First Nation
- Wayne Neegan, Constance Lake First Nation
- Roger Wesley, Lands and Resource Department Manager, Constance Lake First Nation
- Rosemary Moonias, Executive Assistant, Constance Lake First Nation
- Kimberly Jorgenson, Environmental Services Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Jennifer Duncan, Environmental Services Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Alanna Robbins, Engagement Specialist, Constance Lake First Nation

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.

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road: Draft EA / IS Submission

When you submit this form, it will not automatically collect your details like name and email address unless you provide it yourself.

* Required

Privacy Statement

All comments, questions, and responses submitted for this survey will be collected and considered in the development of an Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement that will be a part of public record and will be made available to individuals or organizations with an interest in this project. Under the Freedom of Information and Protection Privacy Act, personal information such as name and address will not be included in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement but may be released, if requested in accordance with the Act, to any person as part of the review of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

1. Full Name (first & last)

   Enter your answer

2. Email

   Enter your answer

3. Community or Organization

   Enter your answer

4. Please provide the name and contact information of the key contact who will be receiving the full Draft EA / IS including, Plain-language documents, 17 Technical

Reports, Individual ATRI Reports (by Community), Milestone 3 Progress Report, Record of Consultation and Engagement - Public (Approximately 20,000 pages)? *

Enter your answer

5. Please choose the format(s) you would like to receive the Draft EA / IS. *

- [ ] Printed
- [ ] Digital (USB)
- [ ] Both

6. Plain Language Guides will be made available to Indigenous Communities. What traditional languages would you like these documents translated into? *

- [ ] Cree (Swampy)
- [ ] Oji-Cree
- [ ] Ojibwe

7. Which studies is your community most interested in? Please select as many as you like. *

- [ ] Noise and Vibrations
- [ ] Groundwater and Geochemistry
- [ ] Surface Water
- [ ] Fish and Fish Habitat

- [ ] Physiography, Terrain and Soils
- [ ] Peatlands
- [ ] Vegetation
- [ ] Wildlife
- [ ] Birds
- [ ] Ungulates
- [ ] Air Quality and Green House Gas
- [ ] Land Use
- [ ] Human Health
- [ ] Social
- [ ] Economics
- [ ] Visual
- [ ] Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights Interests (ATRI) / Indigenous Knowledge

8. Would you like to organize a meeting(s) with the MFFN CAR Project Team to discuss receiving and reviewing the Draft EA / IS? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

You can print a copy of your answer after you submit

Never give out your password. Report abuse

Microsoft 365

This content is created by the owner of the form. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner. Microsoft is not responsible for the privacy or security practices of its customers, including those of this form owner. Never give out your password.

Microsoft Forms | AI-Powered surveys, quizzes and polls Create my own form

Privacy and cookies | Terms of use

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: Thursday, September 26, 2024 8:55 PM
To: LRManager; Chief
Cc: Bertha Sutherland; Monica John-George; Kimberly Jorgenson; Jennifer Duncan; Wayne Neegan; Rosemary Moonias; Alanna Robbins; qsaddique; Jennifer Bruin
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road – About the Draft EA / IS

Hello Roger,

Thank you for your interest in learning about the Community Access Road.

We would be pleased to give a presentation about the Community Access Road to the Constance Lake First Nation community members.

Please let me know what dates might work for the community the week of October 14 or the week of October 21.

Please also advise if there are any particular topics you are interested in learning about so that I may ensure we invite the right consultants to speak.

I look forward to connecting with you soon.

Best,
Niki

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2024 21:36
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report
Attachments: [redacted]

Hello Roger,

Please find the original email regarding the Draft ATRI Report

Best,
Niki

From: Nokleby, Andrea [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:52 PM
To: Chief [redacted]; Bertha Sutherland [redacted]; Monica John-George [redacted]; Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]; Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Cc: Bob Baxter [redacted] Lawrence Baxter <[redacted]>; Qasim Saddique [redacted]; Jennifer Bruin [redacted]>; Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Subject: For Review - Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Existing Conditions Report

Booshoo / Wachea,

Bertha and Jennifer it was really nice meeting you at the ATRI Forum last week. It was also really great getting to meet Wayne and Carly in person. I kept this email to the distribution list we have on file but please let me know if I should forward this on to others.

As discussed, 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]

This message is directed in confidence solely to the person(s) named above and may contain privileged, confidential or private information which is not to be disclosed. If you are not the addressee or an authorized representative thereof, please contact the undersigned and then destroy this message.

Ce message est destiné uniquement aux personnes indiquées dans l'entête et peut contenir une information privilégiée, confidentielle ou privée et ne pouvant être divulguée. Si vous n'êtes pas le destinataire de ce message ou une personne autorisée à le recevoir, veuillez communiquer avec le soussigné et ensuite détruire ce message.

Attachments: 2022-03-17-MFFN CAR Community Coordinator Program Letter to Constance Lake FN.pdf

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Friday, September 27, 2024 8:30 PM
To: LRManager [redacted]
Cc: Chief [redacted]; Bertha Sutherland [redacted]; Monica John-George [redacted]; Jennifer Duncan [redacted]; Wayne Neegan [redacted]; Rosemary Moonias [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Ways to get involved

Hello,

Thank you for reaching out and sorry to have hit you with all these items at once!

Draft EA / IS – Meeting
We would be happy to present on the Draft EA / IS review process to CLFN membership. I will be in touch next week with some date options in mid/late October. However if you have any preferred dates in mind (or no-go dates) for a meeting please let me know.

Draft ATRI Existing Conditions Report
I will forward you the original email and attachment following this email.

Community Coordinator Program
Attached you will find the original letter issued for some background on the Community Coordinator program. I will have to follow up with you on the funding agreement, because it is now out of date. But it is a structured lump-sum payment system that would be made directly to the Community band office and the band office would distribute payment to the Community Coordinator (rather than the Community Coordinator being paid directly).

Have a wonderful long weekend and I look forward to connecting with you next week!

Sincerely,
Niki

Chief Ramona Sutherland
Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

Date: March 17, 2022

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

Dear Chief Sutherland,

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 Constance Lake 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 $[redacted] 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 Constance Lake 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. We understand that Constance Lake First Nation currently has funding from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) for Bertha Sutherland as a Community Coordinator. We would like to propose supplementing the funding already provided by NDMNRF for this position, so as to increase the hours already being worked on the Project. The choice of candidate, however, is yours to make. You know best who is the best fit for this role. Are you and Council members comfortable with Bertha Sutherland being hired in this role for the MFFN Community Access Road? If not, please let us know if we can support you by reaching out to your members to see if someone else 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 Constance Lake 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:

- Wayne Neegan, Community Communications Liaison Officer, Constance Lake First Nation
- Monica John-George, Executive Director, Constance Lake First Nation
- Bertha Sutherland, Community Coordinator, Constance Lake First Nation
- Kimberly Jorgenson, Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers
- Jennifer Duncan, Environmental Services Coordinator, Four Rivers
- Lawrence Baxter, Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Qasim Saddique, Project Director, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
- Nyden Iron Nighttraveller, Consultant, MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

From: Angelis, Nik[redacted]
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2024 19:41
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR - Ways to get involved
Attachments: Community Coordinator _ Job Posting.pdf

Good afternoon Roger,

I hope you have had a good week. As you know, earlier this week I shared information on the Draft EA / IS review process for the Community Access Road with Chief Richard Allen with information on how Constance Lake First Nation can take part.

I would also like to highlight the Community Coordinator Program. Constance Lake First Nation expressed interest in taking part in the program in the past and a funding agreement was shared. If you are still interested in the program, please let me know. I have attached the job posting that can be shared with your community members.

And finally, I wanted to follow up on the draft ATRI Existing Conditions report to ask if Constance Lake would like to provide any comments or have questions about the content. The ATRI team is still accepting feedback and would be happy to discuss.

Sincerely,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

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] 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.

Subject: RE: Request for hardcopy of EA and Draft copy of Table of Contents - MFCAR
Sent: 2024-10-04, 2:12:31 PM
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: Alanna Robbins
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson; Holly Pyhtila; Jennifer Duncan; Micheal Fisher; Bertha Sutherland; [redacted]; LRManager; Calvin Taylor; Wayne Neegan

---

Hello Alanna,

Thank you for reaching out.

Descriptions of the Draft EA / IS chapters are being drafted. I will follow up with the EA Team on when we can expect those and I will forward them to the group once they are available.

Sincerely,
Niki

From: Angelis, Niki <[redacted]
Sent: Thursday, October 31, 2024 1:55 PM
To: Chief [redacted]
Cc: Bertha Sutherland [redacted]; Monica John-George [redacted]; LRManager [redacted]; Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Wayne Neegan [redacted]; Rosemary Moonias [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR - Ways to get involved

Good afternoon Chief Allen,
I am emailing today with the latest updates on the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road. The final route for the CAR has been approved by MFFN Chief and Council and the Project Team is close to the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA /IS). I understand there is interest in a meeting to discuss the process with Constance Lake First Nation membership and look forward to scheduling that as a time that best serves the community.
Further to my last update, there are changes coming to the Community Coordinator program that we think will better suite the needs of the community to support the review of the Draft EA / IS and I will send that information in a separate email.
And finally, I did want to advise that the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Sharing Program is ongoing and I understand that Constance Lake First Nation has expressed interest in participating in the past. While the window to provide input into the *Draft* EA / IS has passed, the Project Team continues to accept Indigenous Knowledge that can be included in the Final EA / IS. Funding is also available to participate in the program. As a refresher, please find the IK Sharing and funding agreements are attached for your reference and review.
Please feel welcome to contact me if you have any questions.
Sincerely,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]
AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Indigenous Knowledge Program Funding Agreement (the "Agreement")

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the _____day of _____, _____.

BETWEEN:

CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

(Hereinafter called the "Constance Lake First Nation"),

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team
(Hereinafter called the "Project Team")

OF THE SECOND PART

- AND -

Dillon Consulting Limited
(Hereinafter referred to as "Dillon")

OF THE THIRD PART

WHEREAS

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

AND WHEREAS 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.

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the ""Assessments") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits.

AndAND WHEREAS ~~whereas~~ the "Project Team" comprised~~s~~ of the following positions:~~f….and….(list of names of the team)~~ Project Director, Community Consultation Coordinator / Advisor -and Community EA Technical Advisor, MFFN CAR Community Member Advisors, and MFFN CAR Project Consultants led by AECOM and includes Dillon Consulting Limited.

AND WHEREAS as part of the Assessment the Project Team would like to engage the Constance Lake First Nation for the Indigenous Knowledge Program (the "IK") and to complete a Project-Specific IK Study (the "IK Study")

AND WHEREAS the Constance Lake First Nation has agreed to participate in the IK program and produce an IK Study specific to the Project area and community.

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained Dillon for the sole purpose of the

administration of the receipt of the IK Study and payment of the funding for the IK Study to the Constance Lake First Nation as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that the Project Team, Constance Lake First Nation and Dillon (the "Parties") hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 Services by Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation will~~shall~~ complete and provide to the Project Team, an IK Study Report, covering the geographic area identified in Schedule A, with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided in the performance of an IK Study on projects of a similar nature.

1.2 ~~Scope of Services.~~ The Constance Lake First Nation shall complete the IK Study Report in accordance with the provisions as set out in the *MFFN Community Access Road Project - Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document,* dated November 2020, a copy of which is attached as Schedule B.

ARTICLE II: Project Team Responsibilities

2.1 Information. The Project Team shall provide to the Constance Lake First Nation, in a timely manner, relevant information required to complete the IK Study.

ARTICLE III: CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Deliverables. The Constance Lake First Nation shall provide the following reports, upon the timelines set out:

- *IK Program check in meeting with the Project Team for FN to provide a status update and share preliminary data (GIS)/Draft Report/Information), and*
- *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files. ~~Preliminary Data (GIS)/Draft Report, by no later than _____~~*
- *~~Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files, by no later than _____~~*

ARTICLE IV: Compensation

4.1 Compensation. The Project Team agrees to compensate Constance Lake First Nation for the IK Report, in the amount of $[redacted] inclusive of all applicable taxes (the "IK Payment").

4.2 Schedule of Payments. Upon execution of this Agreement by all parties, the Project Team shall direct Dillon to pay the Constance Lake First Nation the IK Payment based upon the following schedule:

- *An initial payment of $[redacted] within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties,*
- *A second payment of $[redacted] within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Preliminary Data (GIS)/Draft Report,*
- *A final payment of $[redacted] within 30 days of receipt, by the Project Team, of the Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS file.*

Notwithstanding article 7.7, the Constance Lake First Nation here by directs Dillon to make the three individual IK Payments, payable to _____ and to deliver the payments to _____, and this shall be Dillon's good and valid authority to do so.

Commented [NA1]: For CLFN to update

Commented [NA2]: For CLFN to update

ARTICLE V: CONFIDENTIALITY, USE AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Confidentiality. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation have previously executed an Indigenous Knowledge Information Sharing Agreement (the "IK Agreement"). The Project Team and the Constance

Lake First Nation Parties agree that all matters relating to the confidentiality, use and disclosure of the IK Report shall be governed by the IK Agreement. In the event of any conflict between terms of the IK Agreement and this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the IK Agreement shall govern.

ARTICLE VI: CONFIRMATION

6.1 Confirmation. The Constance Lake First Nation confirms that it will complete the *Final IK Study Report and associated mapping/GIS files* with due care, attention, and diligence.

ARTICLE VII: **OTHER**

7.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

7.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

7.3 Acknowledge and Confirmation of Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation confirm and agree that Dillon's only obligations under this Agreement is the payment of the IK Payment upon the terms and conditions set out in Article 4.2. The Project Team and Constance Lake First Nation acknowledge and agree that Dillon shall have no other obligations or requirements, of any kind or nature whatsoever, with respect to this Agreement or the IK Study. The Project Team and the Constance Lake First Nation agree and acknowledge that Dillon makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness of the IK Report nor any obligations or requirements regarding the timeliness of the draft or final IK Report to the Constance Lake First Nation or the Project Team.

7.4 Independent Professional Services Constance Lake First Nation. The Constance Lake First Nation is an independent professional services provider in performing services under this agreement, and accordingly it is further acknowledged that the Constance Lake First Nation is an independent contractor.

7.5 Assignment. Neither party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other party.

7.6 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

7.7 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications required or permitted to be given hereunder must be in writing and must be delivered via email, or mailed by first class mail, to the parties and at the addresses set forth, in the event of a notice being sent by first class mail the notice shall be deemed to be received by the addressee on the fifth business day after the mail is postmarked:

- Project Team - Qasim Saddique, Project Director
  - [redacted]
- FN insert contact person and title
  - Email

Commented [NA3]: For CLFN to update

- Address
- Dillon - Andrea Nokleby, MFFN CAR Project Consultant:
  - [redacted]
  - [redacted]
- ~~MFFN Project Team insert address, Qasim Saddique, Project Director~~ [redacted]
- ~~Constance Lake First Nation, insert address and contact person or title~~
- ~~Dillon, insert address and contact person or title~~

7.8 Inurement. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or management of any Party.

7.9 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement all as of the day and year first above written.

Constance Lake First Nation

Per:	_____	Per:	_____
	I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.		I/We have authority to bind the Constance Lake First Nation.
Name:	_____	Name:	_____
Title:	_____	Title:	_____
Date:	_____	Date:	_____

Marten Falls First Nation Project Team

Per:	_____	Per:	_____
	I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.		I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name:	_____	Name:	_____
Title:	_____	Title:	_____
Date:	_____	Date:	_____

Dillon Consulting Limited

Per:	_____	Per:	_____
	I/We have authority to bind Dillon Consulting Limited		I/We have authority to bind the Dillon Consulting Limited.
Name:	_____	Name:	_____
Title:	_____	Title:	_____
Date:	_____	Date:	_____

SCHEDULE "B"

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT
Marten Falls First Nation
Community Access Road
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

dated the ____ day of , 2024

As part of the environmental/impact assessment and design of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project, (the "Project"), Constance Lake First Nation hereby agrees to provide Confidential Information pertaining to traditional land use and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Confidential Information may include:

1. Indigenous Knowledge/Traditional Knowledge: encompasses but not limited to traditional spirituality, beliefs, values, practices, knowledge, customs, language, oral history, stories, art forms, laws, land-based activities, land use, innovations, experiences, expressions and everyday life-skills. It includes knowledge held by individuals, groups of individuals, families or the collective as a whole. It is handed down from one generation to another. It is fundamental to the identity of Indigenous Peoples is closely linked to the environment and is holistic in nature. It is a cumulative body of knowledge, understandings, observations, experiences, beliefs about the environment, and about the relationship of living beings with one another and the environment, handed down through generations and is the traditional way of life of Indigenous Peoples.

2. Contemporary knowledge/land use for traditional purposes: recent and current knowledge of land use by community members, including but not limited to areas used for hunting, trapping, fishing, plant gathering, travelling, camping, ceremonies, and sacred locations, including cultural modified trees.

3. Data: physical and digital copies of information including, but not limited to: geospatial data (shapefiles, geodatabases, mapping projects, GPS files, raster images (satellite and aerial), LiDar, any other forms of geospatial data including CSV, Excel, text and KML files); data related to Indigenous Knowledge (audio, video, pictures, interview transcripts, etc.); digital copies of scanned maps, digital copies of interview material (questionnaires, surveys, notes, stories, legends, etc.); and, any other relevant physical or digital copies of documents containing relevant and important information. Geospatial data: includes data that is linked to a location. For example, geospatial data can include GPS points or values drawn on a map. Geospatial data typically is used with a Geographic Information System (GIS).

For greater certainty, Confidential Information shall also include other information which, given the circumstances surrounding its disclosure and the context of the subject matter of discussions, would be considered confidential. Constance Lake First Nation will identify such Confidential Information prior to sharing.

The Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is provided to the Community Access Road Project Team (also referred to as the MFFN CAR Project Team) and AECOM (the "Recipients"), to better understand how Constance Lake First Nation lands and resources may be affected by the Project. The Confidential Information can only be used for the Project (e.g. informing the Environmental and Impact Assessments and Design). The Confidential Information may be used to

better understand how Constance Lake First Nation community members are using the lands and resources and to consider adjustments such as to routing and to also potentially develop mitigation measures that may reduce the effect of the Project on the land and resources identified.

The MFFN CAR Project Team has commenced with an Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program for the Project that involves:

- 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 Recipients; and
- Completing a Project-specific IK and Indigenous Land and resource Use Study to collect relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the vicinity of the Project.

Information shared (i.e., reporting, mapping, spatial data, etc.) through the IK Program will be governed by the provisions of this Agreement.

The Recipients of the Confidential Information will not use this Confidential Information for other purposes, such as informing other projects, government initiatives or for research purposes beyond those associated with the Project. The Recipients agree to protect and hold the Confidential Information in strict confidence. The Recipients maintain the right to disclose the Confidential Information as necessary to their employees and team members who will also be bound by the terms of this Agreement.

Data Access: Data will be physically and digitally transferred from Constance Lake First Nation to the recipient and will be accessible to the recipient(s) in any form. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Confidential Information will not be shared by the Recipient with other proponents, government agencies, other communities, or external researchers without express written consent of Constance Lake First Nation. **The Recipients acknowledge and agree that the Confidential Information is the property of Constance Lake First Nation and nothing in this agreement transfers any ownership interest to the Recipients. All information provided shall remain under the control of Constance Lake First Nation.** Except to the extent required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), the retention period for data storage is up to the discretion of Constance Lake First Nation and can be a fixed term as specified below or unless an extension is requested by the Recipients and approved by Constance Lake First Nation:

Retention Period: *November 1, 2024* to *December 31, 2025*

Commented [NA1]: Dates to be updated / confirmed upon signing

On termination of this Agreement or on written notice by Constance Lake First Nation, the Recipients shall as directed by Constance Lake First Nation to either: promptly destroy or return to Constance Lake First Nation all Confidential Information and all copies thereof, with the exception of those copies required by applicable laws (including professional obligation), provided only one copy is retained and is stored with Recipient's legal counsel. Each party shall send correspondence to the other confirming the termination of this agreement and that data has been returned in full by the Recipients and received by Constance Lake First Nation.

The Recipients shall take all prudent measures to ensure that the Confidential Information provided by Constance Lake First Nation is kept confidential. Data security measures and protocols will be documented and agreed upon by both parties and implemented to maintain the security of the Confidential Information while in the custody of the Recipients. Data shall be protected against such risks as unauthorized access, collection, use, disclosure or disposal.

SCHEDULE “B”

Agreed to on behalf of Constance Lake First Nation:

Chief Richard Allen (Authorized representative)	Date

Agreed to on behalf of the Recipients:

(Authorized representative)	Date

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 31 October 2024 20:31
To: Rosemary Moonias [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Ways to get involved

Hello Rosemary,

Thank you for the update. I will remove Monica from the key contact list for Constance Lake First Nation.

Sincerely,
Niki

Subject: MFFN CAR - Changes to the Community Coordinator Program
Sent: 2024/11/07, 20:35:17
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]

Good afternoon,

This email is to update you on the Community Coordinator Program related to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road.

The timing window for participation in the Community Coordinator Program has passed and the program will be replaced with a **one-time capacity funding payment** to help support engagement in the Community Access Road in a manner that best suits your community.

The original objective of identifying a Community Coordinator was to have the individual support consultation efforts between the MFFN Community Access Road and your community with outreach, field work and Public Information Centers, among other engagement activities. 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. Consultation and outreach activities will continue, however as we approach the submission of the Draft EA / IS the focus will change to its review and gathering of feedback.

To ensure your community is supported during the review of the Draft EA / IS we would like to offer **a one-time lumpsum capacity funding payment of $[redacted]**. These funds are intended to support your engagement in the Community Access Road; we believe that this approach will provide your community with the flexibility to allocate the funds as you see fit and ensure that their use matches your needs.

If you so chose to, these funds could support your review and comment gathering on the Draft EA / IS by elders and / or youth, for example. If your community would like to have a Community Coordinator to support the review (e.g. by gathering and compiling feedback) you are able to use this funding to pay that position. However, please note that as our Community Coordinator Program is being discontinued and the responsibilities of managing this role will be the responsibility of your community. During the review period of the Draft EA / IS the Project Team will continue to make themselves available to help support you upon request (e.g. with Project materials and information, and meetings as required).

If this capacity funding is of interest to you, 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.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki
Sent: November 15, 2024 12:24 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR - Capacity Funding and In-Person meetings

Hello Roger,

It was so nice to connect on the phone with you today.

Further to our discussion, I will be sending Constance Lake First Nation the updated Capacity Funding Agreement as soon as possible for their review and consideration. The agreement is being updated to reflect the switch from the Community Coordinator Program to the lumpsum capacity funding (in the amount of $[redacted]). I will be in touch as soon as the agreement is prepared.

The MFFN CAR Project Team is eager to connect with CLFN members in person. Understanding that the community is still warming up to the idea of in-person engagements (due to COVID) and current weather constraints, we hope that we can arrange an in-person meeting in the new year to discuss the CAR and the related Draft EA / IS Report. Let's keep in touch on this and please share preferred dates when you are ready.

I understand that it may be of interest to CLFN to have all three road projects (Webequie Supply Road, Northern Road Link and the CAR) present in-community together and that is certainly something I can look into.

And finally, while I do not have a direct contact from the Northern Road Link project, you can visit their website for more information here: [redacted]

Thank you again for the call and have a lovely weekend.

Best,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: MFFN CAR - Milestone 3 Report
Sent: 2024/11/28, 18:57:49
From: Angelis, Niki<[redacted]
To: [redacted]

Good afternoon Chief Allen

I 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 **Constance Lake 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,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]
aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: Webinar on Building the Community Access Road – Thank You for Joining
Sent: 2024-12-02, 1:01:09 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Cc: [redacted]
Bcc: [redacted]

Thank you for registering and / or attending the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Webinar: Building the Community Access Road.

The webinar focused on the final route, design features of the road and details on how it will be constructed. We also discussed the upcoming release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. **The recording of this webinar, and others, can be viewed** [redacted]

There are more webinars to come in 2025 – stay tuned for updates!

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

--
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: [redacted]
Follow us on Facebook [redacted]
Call us: [redacted]
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Capacity Funding and In-Person meetings
Sent: 2024/12/05, 20:51:49
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Attachments: [redacted]

Hello Roger,

I hope you are well.

Further to my previous email regarding the Community Capacity Funding Program, attached please find the Funding Agreement for review and consideration by Constance Lake First Nation.

While considering the agreement, please provide the following information so that I may start the payment process if / when you choose to join the program:

- Community Name or entity owned by the community (e.g. the Band Office)
- Phone Number
- Key point of contact (with the authority to sign on behalf of the community)
- Email address
- Mailing Address

Let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Community Capacity Funding Agreement

THIS COMMUNITY CAPACITY FUNDING AGREEMENT ("**Agreement**") made as of the _____ day of _____, 202___.

BETWEEN:

OF THE FIRST PART

[Enter Name of Community]	
[Enter Mailing Address]	
Attention:	[Enter Primary Contact Name]
Email:	[Enter Primary Contract Email Address]

(hereinafter, the "**Community**"),

- AND -

OF THE SECOND PART

Marten Falls First Nation as represented by 2617482 Ontario Inc.	
[Enter Mailing Address]	
Attention:	Qasim Saddique, Project Director
Email:	[redacted]

(hereinafter, the "**Project Team**"),

- AND -

OF THE THIRD PART

AECOM Canada Ltd.	
[Enter Mailing Address]	
Attention:	[Enter Contact Name]
Email:	[Enter Primary Contract Email Address]

(hereinafter, "**AECOM**"),

(Each a "**Party**" and collectively the "**Parties**" to this Agreement)

RECITALS:

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay;

AND WHEREAS MFFN 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;

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "**Draft EA/IS**") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits;

AND WHEREAS the Project Team would like to engage the Community for participation in a "Community Capacity

Funding Program" as set out in this Agreement so as to facilitate the review of the Draft EA/IS by the Community and the gathering of feedback where provided by the Community.

AND WHEREAS, through this Agreement, the Community has agreed to participate in the Community Capacity Funding Program.

AND WHEREAS the Parties agree that it is the Community's responsibility to identify the use and allocation of the funds in connection with this Agreement for the purposes of reviewing the Draft EA/IS and, further, to have an opportunity to provide feedback at its discretion to AECOM and the Project Team ("**Funding Purpose**").

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained AECOM for the sole purpose of making payment of the Capacity Funding (as defined below) to the Community at the direction of the Project Team as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that, for the good and valuable consideration set out herein, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: PAYMENT OF CAPACITY FUNDING

1.1 Lump Sum Payment. The Project Team agrees to pay the Community a one-time, lump sum payment of [redacted] ("**Capacity Funding**").

1.2 Schedule of Payment. Upon execution of this Agreement by all Parties, the Project Team hereby directs AECOM to pay the Community the Capacity Funding within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties.

ARTICLE II: SCOPE OF CAPACITY FUNDING

2.1 Scope of Capacity Funding. The Capacity Funding is intended to support the Community's ability to engage on the Project in accordance with the Funding Purpose. The Capacity Funding may be used to facilitate the Funding Purpose by financially supporting the Community's review of the Draft EA/IS, including costs related to: (a) securing meeting space, (b) rental or purchase of office and/or accessibility equipment; (c) office materials and incidentals; (d) compensating community members for their time to review and the provision of feedback; or (e) hiring of a community coordinator to facilitate the Community's review and organize the submission of feedback.

2.2 Confirmation of Draft EA/IS Review and Provision of Feedback. The Community agrees that it shall review the Draft EA/IS and provide written confirmation of its completed review to AECOM and the Project Team. This written confirmation shall be provided by no later than 120 days following the Community's receipt of the Draft EA/IS ("**Review Date**"). Additionally, the Community may provide feedback it obtains through the review process to AECOM and the Project Team at its sole discretion before the Review Date.

2.3 Voluntary Participation. The Community agrees that it is participating in the Community Capacity Funding Program voluntarily, without pressure, duress or inducement. As the Community Capacity Funding Program is being used to facilitate engagement with several First Nations across northern Ontario, it is acknowledged and agreed that the Capacity Funding is intended to support Community consultation and that neither the Project Team nor AECOM make any representations or warranties, express or implied, in relation to the sufficiency of the Capacity Funding to fully facilitate the Community's engagement on Project, including the Funding Purpose as set out herein.

ARTICLE III: USE OF INFORMATION

3.1 Use of Information. The Project Team and AECOM may use the information gathered through the Community Capacity Funding Program and this Agreement for the purposes of incorporating the Community review

and feedback into finalizing the Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment of the Project. Further, AECOM and the Project Team may use the information to report on the Community Capacity Funding Program to the MFFN or any authority having jurisdiction, including on issues pertaining to specific Community consultation or First Nation consultation generally, in respect of the Project or any other reasonable use or purpose, including to comply with any legal obligations.

3.2 No Expectation of Confidentiality. There is no expectation of confidentiality associated with the Community Capacity Funding Program, including in relation to this Agreement, receipt of written confirmation of the Community's review and feedback, and the Capacity Funding.

ARTICLE IV: RELATIONSHIPS AMONGST PARTIES WITHIN COMMUNITY CAPACITY FUNDING PROGRAM

4.1 Role of AECOM. The Project Team and the Community confirm and agree that AECOM's only responsibility under this Agreement is to facilitate the payment of the Capacity Funding in accordance with Article I (Payment of Capacity Funding). The Project Team and Community acknowledge and agree that AECOM shall have no other obligations or requirements of any kind or nature whatsoever with respect to this Agreement. AECOM and the Project Team have no responsibility for, or control of, the Community or its personnel and AECOM and the Project Team will have no liability for any acts or omissions of the Community or its personnel. The Project Team and the Community agree and acknowledge that AECOM makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness or sufficiency of the Community Capacity Funding Program or the Capacity Funding for any purpose, including the Funding Purpose. AECOM does not have responsibility regarding the treatment of Community's consultation or feedback by any authority having jurisdiction in relation to the Project.

4.2 Independence of Community. The Parties acknowledge and agree that the Community is not a consultant, subconsultant, contractor, subcontractor, employee, or advisor of AECOM or the Project Team. For greater certainty, this Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, vendor-client relationship or partnership between the Parties. It is understood and agreed that the Community's participation in the Community Capacity Funding Program does not represent the Community's position in relation to the Draft EA/IS in any way whatsoever and this Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to represent a position by the Community in relation to the Draft EA/IS for any purpose.

ARTICLE V: GENERAL

5.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

5.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

5.3 Assignment. No Party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other Parties.

5.4 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a Party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

5.5 Notice. All written notices required to be given in this Agreement must be in writing and must be delivered to each Party's representative at each Party's address first listed above. Notice may be given by (a) hand delivery; (b) email; or (c) registered mail. Notice by hand delivery or registered mail shall be effective on the day of delivery. Notice by email shall only be effective on the day of written responding confirmation of receipt (which, for certainty, does not include any automated replies from a recipient's email account.) Each Party's representative and address may be changed upon the delivery of written notice to the Parties.

5.6 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or management of any Party.

5.7 Dispute Resolution. Upon the delivery of a written notice of a dispute arising out of or in connection with this Agreement by any Party, the Parties shall attempt to resolve such dispute, by structured negotiation, on a without prejudice basis, with the assistance of a mediator appointed by the Parties. If a dispute cannot be settled within a period of 30 days after such notice of dispute, or such longer period as may be agreed to by the Parties, the Parties shall be free to pursue any other procedures or remedies available to them, including arbitration or litigation, in an effort to finally resolve the dispute.

5.8 Interpretation. The recitals first listed above form an integral and essential part of this Agreement. Capitalized terms shall be given the meaning as first set out in this Agreement.

5.9 Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement will not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision but this Agreement will be construed as if such invalid provision were omitted.

5.10 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

[*Remainder of page intentionally blank. Signature page follows.]*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first written above.

[NAME OF COMMUNITY]

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind the [name of community].		I/We have authority to bind the [name of community] .
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Marten Falls First Nation as represented by 2617482 Ontario Inc.

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind 2617482 Ontario Inc. and the MFFN Project Team.		I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

AECOM Canada Ltd.

Per:		Per:	
	I/We have authority to bind AECOM Canada Ltd.		I/We have authority to bind the AECOM Canada Ltd.
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Subject: MFFN CAR - End of Year Greetings
Sent: 2024/12/19, 20:14:50
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]

Good afternoon Chief Richard Allen,

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 virtual and in-community meetings. 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

Milestone #3 Progress Report Feedback
On November 28 / 29, 2024, we distributed your 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.**

Community Capacity Funding Agreement
In November, information was provided about the new Community Capacity Funding Program that offers a lumpsum payment of $[redacted] to help support engagement activities related to the Community Access Road and the review of the Draft EA / IS. The funding agreement was provided for your review. If you have any questions about the program or the agreement, please let me know.

IK Program
As you may know, the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Sharing Program is ongoing and I understand that Constance Lake First Nation has expressed interest in participating in the past. While the window to provide input into the *Draft* EA / IS has passed, the Project Team continues to accept Indigenous Knowledge that can be included in the Final EA / IS. Separate funding is also available to participate in the program.

Wishing you a warm holiday season.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

Out of Office: Dec 23, 2024 – Jan 1, 2025

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 09 January 2025 16:31
To: Rosemary Moonias [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Capacity Funding and In-Person meetings

Good morning Rosemary,

Happy New Year!

Thank you for reaching out - I have not heard back regarding the Capacity Funding Agreement from your team.

If you think Constance Lake First Nation is interested in entering the agreement for Capacity Funding, I would recommend getting the payment process initiated while the agreement is being reviewed - as this takes a bit of time to set up.

Information needed to start the payment process **if / when** you choose to join the program:

- Community Name or entity owned by the community (e.g. the Band Office)
- Phone Number
- Key point of contact (with the authority to sign on behalf of the community)
- Email address
- Mailing Address

Please let me know if you have any questions about the agreement or Program in general.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: RE: Visit to CLFN
Sent: 2025/01/10, 21:55:34
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: LRManager

Hello Roger,

Happy New Year!

Yes, we are very interested in holding a community information session in Constance Lake. I believe during our chat before the holidays, we discussed trying to set something up in January or February.

The Community Access Road Project Team are actively working on finalising the Draft Environmental Assessment this month, but there are plans to be in the area in mid-late February. I will contact the Team and ask for potential dates. Please let me know if the Community has any preferred dates, or if there are any “no-go” dates.

Thank you for reaching out and I will be in touch again soon with potential meeting dates.

Best,
Niki

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 10 January 2025 21:43
To: LRManager[redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Webinar Q&A Submission

Hello Roger,

Meegwetch and thank you for sharing these insights and experiences from Constance Lake First Nation. I will share this with our Climate Change Adaptation team and Human Health team for their information.

Sincerely,
Niki

Subject: MFFN CAR - Webinar Q&A Submission
Sent: 2025/01/10, 19:14:03
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]

Good afternoon Roger,

Thank you for attending the **Building the Community Access Road** webinar that was held on Tuesday November 26, 2024.

During the webinar you submitted questions to the panelists for response, but the panelist ran out of time to answer all questions live. Below are answers (A) to the questions (Q) you posed:

Q: Have you considered Climate Change impacts in the planning process?
A: Climate Change is a significant consideration with the design of the Community Access Road.

Through our studies, we are aware of the shoulder seasons, flooding events, and return periods of storm events and the potential for extreme events including forest fires. The current climate change related literature has been considered and the current design standards have been met. We are now adding a significant factor of safety to account for what we know is being experienced in similar geographies and what is projected for.

With respect to the road design, erosion control measures, such as rock check dams (used on steeper slopes to slow down water movement caused by high rainfall events) would be incorporated in the design. Additionally, the road's 60 meter wide corridor, acts as a natural fire breaker. Additional considerations will be available in the Draft EA / IS Report that will be made available this winter.

Q: What measures will be applied to ice conditions on road?
A: With a gravel road of this nature, the first measure for winter road maintenance is snow removal. The motor graders in winter have what's referred to as 'ice blades' that have little ridges or teeth which scarifies or makes little cuts into the ice surface that improves traction. Sanding would not typically be done for the entire length of the road, but would potentially be applied where the road curves or at water crossings. In the event of severe inclement weather like ice and / or freezing rain, other measures could be taken.

The recording of the Building the Community Access Road webinar (along with previous webinars) is available on the Project website and can be viewed here: [redacted]

Thank you again for your participation.
Sincerely,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

Out of Office: Dec 23, 2024 – Jan 1, 2025

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: RE: Visit to CLFN
Sent: 2025/01/20, 20:27:06
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: LRManager

Good afternoon Roger!

Thank you for sending the Community's availability for a Community Access Road visit to Constance Lake First Nation.

The dates you provided correspond with the Three-Road Forum and Expo in Thunder Bay (taking place on February 19 & 20). The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and consultants will be attending and I hope you (or other representatives from Constance Lake First Nation) are planning to attend too.

How do you feel about the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team visiting Constance Lake First Nation on Friday (February 21) or on Saturday (February 22)?

Let me know what you think and we can start planning from there.

Best,
Niki

From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, 25 January 2025 00:27
To: LRManager [redacted]
Subject: RE: Visit to CLFN

Good evening Roger,

Thank you for providing a date and proposed schedule for a meeting in Constance Lake.

I was hoping to get everyone's availability by today to confirm the community session on February 22, but our MFFN Community Advisors are travelling. I will be in touch with you on Tuesday to confirm the date and talk about planning.

Have a lovely weekend and speak to you soon.

Best,
Niki

Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Capacity Funding and In-Person meetings
Sent: 2025/01/25, 01:09:59
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: Kevin Proctor; Rosemary Moonias
Cc: Roger Wesley

Hello Kevin,

Thank you for reaching out and providing me with the requested information for the funding transfer.

Please note the following, as the payment transfer process is a bit tedious (I apologize in advance)!

Some background:
To deliver the funding, AECOM (the company I work for and who Marten Falls First Nation has hired to help carry out the Environmental Assessment) is responsible for issuing the payment.

AECOM uses a third-party company called **Coupa** to issue payments to "vendors and suppliers". In this case, Coupa must set up your community as a "vendor", "supplier", "subcontractor" or "partner" of AECOM within their system in order to issue the lumpsum payment.
Please be advised that this is the default language of the Coupa system and **does not** reflect your relationship with AECOM. For further assurance, please see Article IV of the Community Capacity Funding Agreement.

Next Steps:
I will send the key contact information to Coupa and they will send you an email from **Coupa Supplier Portal** [redacted] inviting you to register for the Coupa Supplier Portal. (screen shot below).

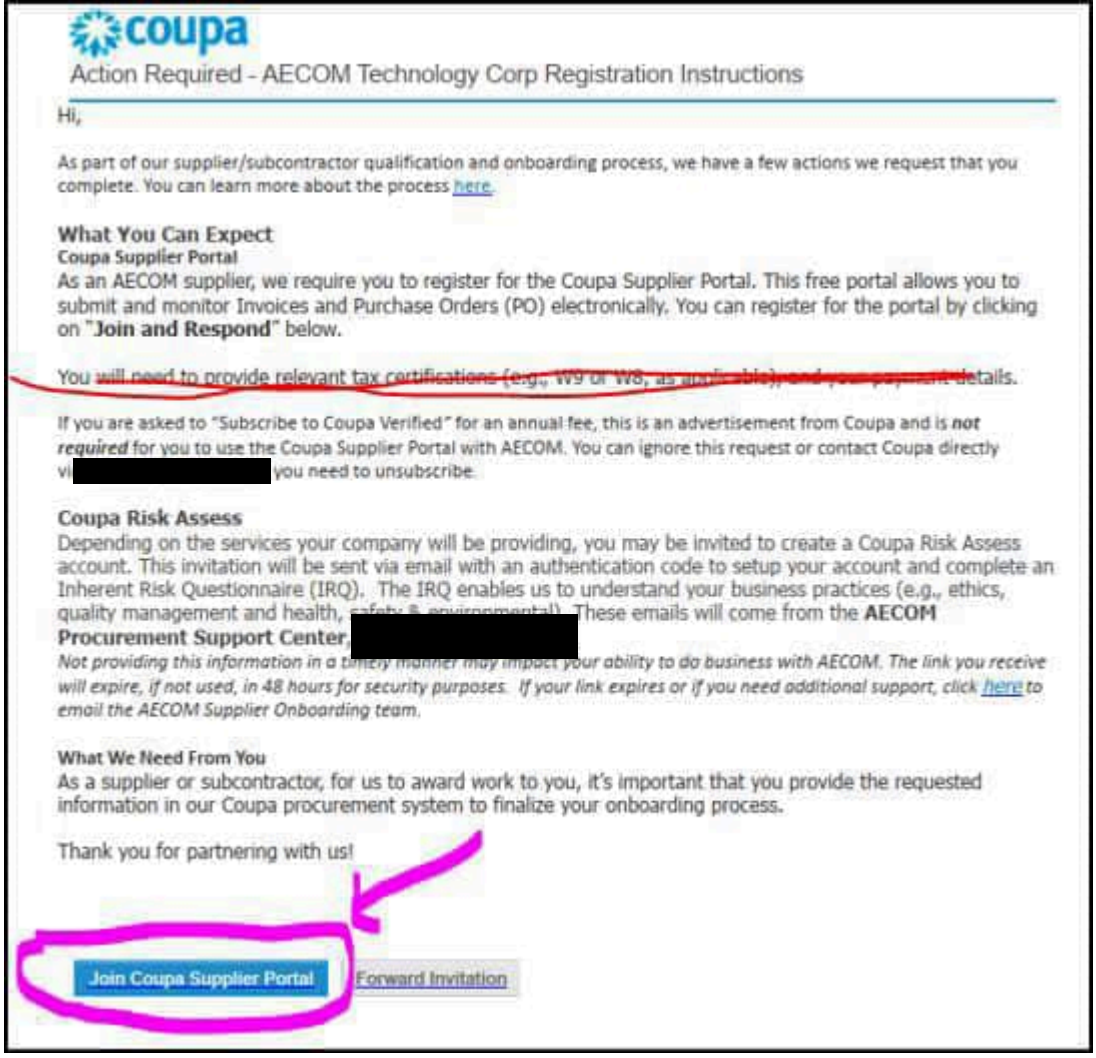
In the email you will find a link near the bottom of the email: "Join Coupa Supplier Portal". Click on the link and set up a profile.

You will be asked to do the following:

1. Complete the Banking Information on the Coupa portal
2. Attach any mandatory documents in the Coupa system, these include:
    a. *Voided check or Bank Letterhead (this is for direct deposit)*
    b. *Invoice copy or vendor letterhead with remittance address and GST number (due to your tax exemption, you may be asked to produce proof of your tax exemption, so please have this handy).*
        i. Because Coupa is typically used to pay a vendor or supplier, an invoice from your community will be required for funds to be released. If your community does not have an invoice template, your letterhead can be used for this (and we can assist in creating an invoice to satisfy Coupa).

You may receive follow-up emails repeating the above information – please note that you do not need to send any financial info over email – everything goes through the Coupa Portal.

Please ignore the wording regarding US suppliers and conducting business in the US, tax certificates W9 or W8 etc., as these are not required.



coupa

Action Required - AECOM Technology Corp Registration Instructions

Hi,

As part of our supplier/subcontractor qualification and onboarding process, we have a few actions we request that you complete. You can learn more about the process here.

What You Can Expect

Coupa Supplier Portal

As an AECOM supplier, we require you to register for the Coupa Supplier Portal. This free portal allows you to submit and monitor Invoices and Purchase Orders (PO) electronically. You can register for the portal by clicking on "**Join and Respond**" below.

You will need to provide relevant tax certifications (e.g., W9 or W8, as applicable), and your payment details.

If you are asked to "Subscribe to Coupa Verified" for an annual fee, this is an advertisement from Coupa and is ***not required*** for you to use the Coupa Supplier Portal with AECOM. You can ignore this request or contact Coupa directly vi[redacted] you need to unsubscribe.

Coupa Risk Assess

Depending on the services your company will be providing, you may be invited to create a Coupa Risk Assess account. This invitation will be sent via email with an authentication code to setup your account and complete an Inherent Risk Questionnaire (IRQ). The IRQ enables us to understand your business practices (e.g., ethics, quality management and health, safety & environmental). These emails will come from the **AECOM Procurement Support Center**[redacted]

Not providing this information in a timely manner may impact your ability to do business with AECOM. The link you receive will expire, if not used, in 48 hours for security purposes. If your link expires or if you need additional support, click here to email the AECOM Supplier Onboarding team.

What We Need From You

As a supplier or subcontractor, for us to award work to you, it's important that you provide the requested information in our Coupa procurement system to finalize your onboarding process.

Thank you for partnering with us!

Join Coupa Supplier Portal | Forward Invitation

I hope this email is helpful, but if you have any questions, please feel welcome to call me and we can go over it on the phone.

Have a great weekend and speak with you soon.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: MFFN Community Access Road Update
Sent: 2025/01/25, 01:26:53
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]

Hello Chief Allen,

I hope this email finds you well.

The MFFN Community Access Road is progressing and the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is approaching. We look forward to sharing the report with Constance Lake First Nation and having the opportunity to connect at upcoming events in February.

I also wanted to send a reminder of the **Milestone #3 Progress Report** that was sent on November 28, 2024. We welcome any edits or comments to your community-specific section which you may provide through email, telephone or by scheduling a meeting. If you have any feedback to share, please provide it by February 14, 2025.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: RE: Visit to CLFN - Saturday Feb 22
Sent: 2025/01/29, 17:00:40
From: Angelis, Nik[redacted]
To: LRManager

Hello Roger,

I have been speaking with the Project Team and we are looking forward to visiting Constance Lake First Nation on February 22 for a dinner and presentation.

Please note however, that only our technical team is available to come. Bob Baxter, a MFFN Councillor and the Community Access Road's Senior Community Advisor is still away and has not been able to confirm his availability for that day, yet.

Please let me know if you are ok if it is just our technical team that comes for the visit.

Sincerely,
Niki

Subject: MFFN CAR - Follow-Up on ATRI Forum #2
Sent: 2025/03/06, 16:32:28
From: Angelis, Nik [redacted]
To: Carly John-George; Jennifer Duncan; Bertha Sutherland; [redacted]
Cc: Andrea Nokleby
Attachments: [redacted]

Good morning,

The Project Team for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road is finalizing their reporting on consultation and engagement activities for 2024 in relation to their Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment (EA / IA). At this time, we would like to provide you with some general updates and opportunities to discuss next steps with the Project Team.

Over the last two years, as a result of feedback from participating communities and their representatives, this Indigenous-led road Project Team has worked to reduce consultation fatigue by combining efforts with other road projects (Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link) in Northern Ontario to host events together where possible. The Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) Forums held in February and November 2023, and the Three Roads Projects Gathering and Expo in June 2024 and February 2025, were undertaken to address consultation and engagement priorities while being respectful of cultural protocols. These events provided opportunities to share information in settings that encouraged discussions and feedback. They have also encouraged community representatives from potentially affected Indigenous communities to participate in learning more about these road projects and to share information individually with each of the Project Teams, that can be considered in each of the EA / IA processes.

Today, we would like to provide you with summaries of the feedback we have received through your community's participation in the ATRI Forum held in November 2023. Attached you will find summaries of discussions held in the MFCAR breakout sessions your representatives attended in November 2023 and participation in the Cumulative Effects Workshop undertaken on the last day of the ATRI Forum.

Chi Miigwech,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Cumulative Effects Workshop

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFCAR) • Northern Road Link (NRL) • Webequie Supply Road (WSR)

November 23rd, 2023

The Cumulative Effects Workshop was undertaken with all community representatives present on Day 3 of the Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum in Thunder Bay held from November 21st to 23rd, 2023. The purpose of the Workshop was to introduce the concept of cumulative effects and how they would be assessed in the environmental assessment/impact assessment (EA/IA).

The Workshop opened with an overview presentation on Cumulative Effects Assessment by representatives of the three road Project Teams which was followed by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada's (IAAC) overview presentation. This was then followed by a formal Q&A session where community representatives could ask questions of members of the Project Teams, for Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR), Northern Road Link (NRL), and Webequie Supply Road (WSR), IAAC staff, and the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) staff about cumulative effects and the cumulative effects assessment process.

The table below outlines the comments made and issues raised by participating community representatives and the responses provided during the session by members of the MFCAR, NRL, and WSR Project Teams, IAAC, MECP, Ministry of Mines (MINES), and Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) staff. The last column provides further information from the Project Teams as overall post-forum responses considered feedback on comments shared and issues raised by participating community representatives. The table includes comments from an Attawapiskat First Nation community member who attended for information purposes only and were not representing Attawapiskat First Nation. No formal representation from Attawapiskat First Nation was present during the Forum.

ABORIGINAL AND / OR TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

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

MIIGWECH / MIIGWETCH / THANK YOU!

Webequie First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation greatly appreciate your community's participation in the 3-day Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum and Cumulative Effects Workshop held in Thunder Bay from November 21 to 23, 2023. The Forum focused on discussing potential impacts to northern Indigenous communities' Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests and the Workshop provided an overview and discussion of the Cumulative Effects Assessment as they relate to the following Projects:

Webequie Supply Road (WSR) • Northern Road Link (NRL)
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFCAR)

AS PART OF THE ASSESSMENT PROCESSES FOR THE PROJECT(S), OUR GOAL IS TO WORK WITH YOU TO:

Develop an understanding of Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests of each community within each distinct Project area.

By understanding Rights and Interests we will be in a better position to have discussions about potential Project(s) impacts.

Together, we can then look at ways of avoiding, reducing, and mitigating potential negative impacts while enhancing potential opportunities to support Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interest.

The Forum was also an important opportunity to:

- Meet face-to-face
- Connect on how we can work together
- Better understand the roles we all play in assessing potential impacts to Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests
- Reduce consultation fatigue
- Provide input into the ongoing Baseline (Existing) Conditions reporting for all three road Projects

For your review and comment, please find attached:

- Summary of comments your community provided in the individual Project-Specific Breakout Session(s)
- Summary of comments provided during the Cumulative Effects Discussion (Day Three Morning)

As First Nation Proponents we understand that assessing potential impacts to Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests is complex and iterative. As such, we would greatly appreciate the opportunity to meet with your community one-on-one to further our conversations on this important part of the assessment processes.

Based on positive feedback, we planned related sessions in 2024 and 2025.
Please stay tuned for updates on other sessions and more information on upcoming ones.

To ***schedule a one-on-one meeting*** or to share further information about your Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests with Project Team Representatives please contact:

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

WSR WEBEQUIE SUPPLY ROAD

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

NRL Northern Road Link

Subject: MFFN CAR - Draft EA / IS Review and Upcoming Webinars
Sent: 2025/03/27, 23:25:02
From: Angelis, Niki<[redacted]>
To: [redacted] Kevin Proctor
Cc: [redacted]

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.

As you know, the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS) is available for your review. In addition to hard copies that were mailed out, the full document can also be downloaded here: [redacted] Please submit questions and or feedback directly to the Draft EA / IS review team here: [redacted]

To help with your review of the Draft EA / IS, **Community Capacity Funding** of $[redacted] is available to you. If you are still interested in these funds, please return the signed agreement with a void cheque so that I can initiate the transfer. If you have any additional questions about the program please contact me.

Other items:

Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) Forum #2 Summary

On March 6 we distributed the ATRI Forum #2 Summary with comments and notes. Please let the MFFN CAR Project Team know if there are any adjustments needed to the comments your community has provided by April 11, 2025. Please note that the summary will form part of the public record. If you need additional time to review the summary, please let me know.

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!

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: RE: Constance Lake Contacts for MFCAR/NRL/WSR
Sent: 2025/04/16, 17:32:50
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: Jennifer Duncan
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson; Bertha Sutherland; LRManager; Wayne Neegan; Shannon Costigan

---

Hello Jennifer,

Thank you for providing the name and contact information for Shannon Costigan. I will add Shannon to the CAR contact list and she will begin receiving updates and emails moving forward.

Sincerely,
Niki

Subject: MFFN CAR - Upcoming Engagement Activities
Sent: 5/2/2025, 4:51:20 PM
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well. Below is some news on upcoming engagement opportunities related to the Community Access Road.

Upcoming Webinars
Our Draft EA / IS webinar series starts next week!

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]

You can also register for the upcoming webinars:

- **Land: Ungulates (Mooz / Moose and Atik / Caribou) - Thursday, May 8 - Register Here**
- **Water: Fish and Fish Habitat - Thursday, May 22 - Register Here**
- **People: Land and Resource Use - Thursday, June 5 - Register Here**

Public Information Centre #6 – Save the Date!
We will be hosting Public Information Centre #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 [redacted] and keep an eye out for updates from info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is available for your review. In addition to hard copies that were mailed out, the full document can also be downloaded here: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/. Just a reminder that the Community Well-Being Report was updated to the website on April 18 and is also available for review.

We are halfway through the review process of the Draft! Please submit questions and or feedback directly to the Draft EA / IS review team here: [redacted] by June 23, 2025

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

Subject: MFFN CAR - Meeting Materials
Sent: 2025-05-30, 4:29:42 PM
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: Jennifer Duncan
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson; Shannon Costigan

Hello Jennifer,

I hope this email finds you well.

During the PIC #6 this past week in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, I heard that Four Rivers will be hosting some meetings regarding the Community Access Road. I stopped by your office today to drop off some large maps of the preferred route, a bound Assessment Summary booklet with the Plain Language Summaries and the Executive Summary in English, OjiCree and Ojibway.

I hope your meetings go well and please let me know if you require anything to support your outreach.

Have a nice weekend!

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world
[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

AECOM Canada celebrates 114 years in Canada delivering our most iconic infrastructure projects.

Subject: RE: MFFN CAR Capacity Funding and Meeting Reimbursement
Sent: 6/6/2025, 1:34:27 PM
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: Ting Du; Gilles Boucher; Kevin Proctor; Bertha Sutherland; Wayne Neegan; LRManager
Attachments: [redacted]

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well.

Attached please find the signed Capacity Funding Agreement for your records. I understand that the funds were transferred on May 30, 2025

Have a great weekend!

Sincerely,
Niki

Community Capacity Funding Agreement

THIS COMMUNITY CAPACITY FUNDING AGREEMENT ("**Agreement**") made as of the __8____ day of ___April_____, 202_5__.

BETWEEN:

OF THE FIRST PART

Constance Lake First Nation
37 Wa-wa-ska-shoo St. - PO Box 4000, Constance Lake, ON P0L 1B0
Attention: Kevin Proctor, Executive Director
Email: [redacted]

(hereinafter, the "**Community**"),

- AND -

OF THE SECOND PART

Marten Falls First Nation as represented by 2617482 Ontario Inc.
[Enter Mailing Address]
Attention: Qasim Saddique, Project Director
Email: [redacted]

(hereinafter, the "**Project Team**"),

- AND -

OF THE THIRD PART

AECOM Canada ULC
99 Commerce Drive, Winnipeg, MB
Attention: James McCutchon]
Email: [redacted]ddress]

(hereinafter, "**AECOM**"),

(Each a "**Party**" and collectively the "**Parties**" to this Agreement)

RECITALS:

WHEREAS 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 km northeast of Thunder Bay;

AND WHEREAS MFFN 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;

AND WHEREAS MFFN is represented by the Project Team to assist MFFN with a Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment (the "**Draft EA/IS**") to assess the potential Project effects and benefits;

AND WHEREAS the Project Team would like to engage the Community for participation in a "Community Capacity

Funding Program" as set out in this Agreement so as to facilitate the review of the Draft EA/IS by the Community and the gathering of feedback where provided by the Community.

AND WHEREAS, through this Agreement, the Community has agreed to participate in the Community Capacity Funding Program.

AND WHEREAS the Parties agree that it is the Community's responsibility to identify the use and allocation of the funds in connection with this Agreement for the purposes of reviewing the Draft EA/IS and, further, to have an opportunity to provide feedback at its discretion to AECOM and the Project Team ("**Funding Purpose**").

AND WHEREAS, specific to this Agreement, the Project Team has retained AECOM for the sole purpose of making payment of the Capacity Funding (as defined below) to the Community at the direction of the Project Team as set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that, for the good and valuable consideration set out herein, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: PAYMENT OF CAPACITY FUNDING

1.1 Lump Sum Payment. The Project Team agrees to pay the Community a one-time, lump sum payment of [redacted] ("**Capacity Funding**").

1.2 Schedule of Payment. Upon execution of this Agreement by all Parties, the Project Team hereby directs AECOM to pay the Community the Capacity Funding within 30 days of the execution of this Agreement by all Parties.

ARTICLE II: SCOPE OF CAPACITY FUNDING

2.1 Scope of Capacity Funding. The Capacity Funding is intended to support the Community's ability to engage on the Project in accordance with the Funding Purpose. The Capacity Funding may be used to facilitate the Funding Purpose by financially supporting the Community's review of the Draft EA/IS, including costs related to: (a) securing meeting space, (b) rental or purchase of office and/or accessibility equipment; (c) office materials and incidentals; (d) compensating community members for their time to review and the provision of feedback; or (e) hiring of a community coordinator to facilitate the Community's review and organize the submission of feedback.

2.2 Confirmation of Draft EA/IS Review and Provision of Feedback. The Community agrees that it shall review the Draft EA/IS and provide written confirmation of its completed review to AECOM and the Project Team. This written confirmation shall be provided by no later than 120 days following the Community's receipt of the Draft EA/IS ("**Review Date**"). Additionally, the Community may provide feedback it obtains through the review process to AECOM and the Project Team at its sole discretion before the Review Date.

2.3 Voluntary Participation. The Community agrees that it is participating in the Community Capacity Funding Program voluntarily, without pressure, duress or inducement. As the Community Capacity Funding Program is being used to facilitate engagement with several First Nations across northern Ontario, it is acknowledged and agreed that the Capacity Funding is intended to support Community consultation and that neither the Project Team nor AECOM make any representations or warranties, express or implied, in relation to the sufficiency of the Capacity Funding to

fully facilitate the Community's engagement on Project, including the Funding Purpose as set out herein.

ARTICLE III: USE OF INFORMATION

3.1 Use of Information. The Project Team and AECOM may use the information gathered through the Community Capacity Funding Program and this Agreement for the purposes of incorporating the Community review and feedback into finalizing the Provincial Environmental Assessment and Federal Impact Assessment of the Project. Further, AECOM and the Project Team may use the information to report on the Community Capacity Funding Program to the MFFN or any authority having jurisdiction, including on issues pertaining to specific Community consultation or First Nation consultation generally, in respect of the Project or any other reasonable use or purpose, including to comply with any legal obligations.

3.2 No Expectation of Confidentiality. There is no expectation of confidentiality associated with the Community Capacity Funding Program, including in relation to this Agreement, receipt of written confirmation of the Community's review and feedback, and the Capacity Funding.

ARTICLE IV: **RELATIONSHIPS AMONGST PARTIES WITHIN COMMUNITY CAPACITY FUNDING PROGRAM**

4.1 Role of AECOM. The Project Team and the Community confirm and agree that AECOM's only responsibility under this Agreement is to facilitate the payment of the Capacity Funding in accordance with Article I (Payment of Capacity Funding). The Project Team and Community acknowledge and agree that AECOM shall have no other obligations or requirements of any kind or nature whatsoever with respect to this Agreement. AECOM and the Project Team have no responsibility for, or control of, the Community or its personnel and AECOM and the Project Team will have no liability for any acts or omissions of the Community or its personnel. The Project Team and the Community agree and acknowledge that AECOM makes no representations, and shall have no responsibility, as to the completeness or sufficiency of the Community Capacity Funding Program or the Capacity Funding for any purpose, including the Funding Purpose. AECOM does not have responsibility regarding the treatment of Community's consultation or feedback by any authority having jurisdiction in relation to the Project.

4.2 Independence of Community. The Parties acknowledge and agree that the Community is not a consultant, subconsultant, contractor, subcontractor, employee, or advisor of AECOM or the Project Team. For greater certainty, this Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, vendor-client relationship or partnership between the Parties. It is understood and agreed that the Community's participation in the Community Capacity Funding Program does not represent the Community's position in relation to the Draft EA/IS in any way whatsoever and this Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to represent a position by the Community in relation to the Draft EA/IS for any purpose.

ARTICLE V: GENERAL

5.1 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

5.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and (b) supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or other agreements, whether oral or written, express or implied, collateral or otherwise, by or between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement except as set forth in this Agreement.

5.3 Assignment. No Party may assign this Agreement without the prior consent in writing of the other Parties.

5.4 Modification and Waiver. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or supplemented except by written agreement of the Parties. No act or omission by a Party, other than a written waiver, shall constitute a waiver of any provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Parties.

5.5 Notice. All written notices required to be given in this Agreement must be in writing and must be delivered to each Party's representative at each Party's address first listed above. Notice may be given by (a) hand delivery; (b) email; or (c) registered mail. Notice by hand delivery or registered mail shall be effective on the day of delivery. Notice by email shall only be effective on the day of written responding confirmation of receipt (which, for certainty, does not include any automated replies from a recipient's email account.) Each Party's representative and address may be changed upon the delivery of written notice to the Parties.

5.6 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties and shall continue in full force and effect in the event any Party is permitted to assign this Agreement or if there is any change in ownership, control or management of any Party.

5.7 Dispute Resolution. Upon the delivery of a written notice of a dispute arising out of or in connection with this Agreement by any Party, the Parties shall attempt to resolve such dispute, by structured negotiation, on a without prejudice basis, with the assistance of a mediator appointed by the Parties. If a dispute cannot be settled within a period of 30 days after such notice of dispute, or such longer period as may be agreed to by the Parties, the Parties shall be free to pursue any other procedures or remedies available to them, including arbitration or litigation, in an effort to finally resolve the dispute.

5.8 Interpretation. The recitals first listed above form an integral and essential part of this Agreement. Capitalized terms shall be given the meaning as first set out in this Agreement.

5.9 Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement will not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision but this Agreement will be construed as if such invalid provision were omitted.

5.10 Counterparts, Signatures and Retention. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which is an original, and which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement. The signing of a facsimile copy or portable document format (PDF) copy of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall have the same effect as the signing of an original. The retention of an electronic version of this Agreement is permitted and the subsequent production of an electronic version of this document shall be treated as if it was the production of an original signed copy.

[*Remainder of page intentionally blank. Signature page follows.]*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first written above.

[Constance Lake First Nation]

Per: [redacted]

I/We have authority to bind Constance Lake First Nation.

Name: Kevin Proctor

Title: Executive Director

Date: April 8, 2025

Apr 8, 2025

Per:

I/We have authority to bind the [name of community] .

Name:

Title:

Date:

Marten Falls First Nation as represented by 2617482 Ontario Inc.

Per: [redacted]

Per:

I/We have authority to bind the MFFN Project Team.

Name:

Title:

Date:

AECOM Canada ULC

Per: [redacted]

Name: James McCutchon

Title: AECOM Project Manager

Date: April 17, 2025

Per:

I/We have authority to bind the AECOM Canada Ltd.

Name:

Title:

Date:

Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - CLFN Community Meeting Summary - February
Sent: 6/17/2025, 2:58:10 PM
From: Angelis, Niki<[redacted]>
To: LRManager; Bertha Sutherland
Cc: Jennifer Bruin; Trimble, Ingrid; Bob Baxter
Attachments: [redacted]

Good afternoon Roger and Bertha,

Further to the in-person meeting held on February 22, 2025 in Constance Lake First Nation, please find the meeting summary attached for you review.

Please let me know if you have any comments or edits you would like made to the minutes. If you can send me feedback by June 30, that would be great.

Thank you,
Niki

Project Name:	Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road (CAR)	**Date of Meeting:**	February 22, 2025
		Time:	5:00-9:00 pm EST
		Project #:	[redacted]
Attendees:	Constance Lake First Nation Community Members (eight attendees) Roger Wesley, Constance Lake First Nation – Lands and Resource Department Manager (Community Representative) Bertha Sutherland, Constance Lake First Nation – CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator (Community Representative) Jennifer Bruin, MFFN CAR Project Team Ingrid Trimble, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Niki Angelis, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Gabbie Ratajczak, MFFN CAR Project Consultant	**Location:**	In-person, Constance Lake First Nation
		Prepared By:	Gabbie Ratajczak (MFFN CAR Project Consultant)
Absent:	Bob Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor		

Regarding: **MFFN CAR Project Overview and Update on Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement**

Notes of Meeting

Meeting Summary

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) Project Team (the Project Team) and representatives and community members of Constance Lake First Nation met to discuss the Community Access Road, provide a general overview and present an update on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS).

The meeting started with a presentation from the Project team to share general information on the CAR and the Draft EA / IS. There was an opportunity for discussion and questions throughout the meeting. A summary of comments, questions and action items are captured below.

The following materials were made available to Constance Lake First Nation during the meeting:

- Draft EA / IS Assessment Summary Package, which included:
  - Chief's Letter

Meeting Summary

- Plain Language Summaries
- Maps
- Executive Summary

The following action items were identified during the meeting:

- Constance Lake First Nation shared information about climate change, fish and blastomycosis, The Project team will share this information with the Climate Change Adaptation, Fish and Fish Habitat and Community Well Being teams. (Complete)

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
1	General Project	• The Community Representative welcomed attendees and explained the purpose of the CAR, which is to provide MFFN with all-season access for health and social purposes. MFFN community members want this road for their own community, and are not involved in the Ring of Fire process.	• Comment acknowledged.
2	Fish and Fish Habitat, Surface Water	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member expressed concern about the Albany River and what efforts will be made to protect it. They expressed that while they support MFFN and acknowledge that the CAR is needed for their prosperity, they (Constance Lake First Nation) are concerned about the long-term effects of the road on the river and tributaries that they rely on for fishing.	• The Project Consultant described that potential effects, mitigation measures and cumulative effects are considered in the Draft EA / IS. • The information on surface water is summarized in Sections 8, 9, 10 of the Draft EA / IS, while a full technical report is appended.
3	Access	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked who will own the road and will it be publicly accessible. • A Constance Lake First Nation community member commented that people are coming up from southern Ontario and the United States and	• The Project Team confirmed that access concerns have been shared with them. They also confirmed that discussions regarding ownership and long-term operation and maintenance

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		using their rivers. The community is worried if there are no measures put in place for the road. • The Community Representative explained that discussions surrounding access and control of the road are currently ongoing between MFFN and the province. However, once the road is established, the opportunity for access will open up to others.	are ongoing between MFFN and the province.
4	Human Health	• The Community Representative commented that the community has seen the presence of blastomycosis in the area. It used to occur only within Weenusk and has now spread to Constance Lake and the surrounding area. The Community Representative explained the illness of blastomycosis, the cause and the loss of five community members to the illness.	• **Action:** The Project Team will share the information with the Climate Change Adaptation and Community Well Being teams.
5	Climate Change, Fish and Fish Habitat	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member commented that climate change is also affecting the community and noted that bass are now found in the rivers where there were none before.	• **Action:** The Project Team will share the information with the Climate Change Adaptation and Fish and Fish Habitat teams.
7	Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member commented that Constance Lake has no say in this process. MFFN and Aroland are proponents on this road. However, there are things that occur that come into our river streams. The Albany River feeds into our stream. There is a fear of what will happen to the animals and fish. There are no more fish, and we can't go swimming anymore.	• The Project Team shared that MFFN members provided information about the impacts that damming had on their Community. • MFFN Community members also provided information on surface water baseline conditions that informed our studies. • *Post-Meeting Note: The Draft EA / IS contains information on the existing conditions of rivers, lakes and streams in the study area, as well as potential effects, mitigation*

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
			measures and cumulative effects. Please see Sections 8, 9 and 10 for more information or the Surface Water Technical Support Document.
8	Consultation Methods	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked if Fort Albany and Kashechwan First Nations are also involved. The Albany River is a means of transportation for those communities as well.	• The Project Team confirmed that those communities are involved. MFFN is consulting with 22 other Indigenous communities and considering aspects that are important to them. The Record of Consultation and Engagement is available on the Draft EA / IS website. You can filter and see what comments we have received from neighbouring Indigenous Communities and our responses.
9	Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, Consultation Methods	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked if it is just MFFN's decision on the road. Will they consider other communities? • The Community Representative explained that the decision on the road itself will likely sit with MFFN, however, the community would likely respect Constance Lake First Nation's input on river crossings and take it into consideration.	• The Project Team added that feedback from 22 neighbouring Indigenous Communities has been sought since the start of the planning process and have incorporated feedback where appropriate.
10	General Project	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked what has been happening with the winter access road. • The Community Representative explained that the winter season for the winter road is becoming shorter each year due to climate change. Community members have to fly in and	• Comment confirmed.

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		out more often and it's costing more money.	
11	Crossing Structure, Consultation Methods	• The Community Representative commented that the Albany River crossing and other river crossings affect other First Nations outside of MFFN. MFFN would likely respect our opinions regarding the crossings and consider it into their decision.	• The Project Team noted how MFFN feedback informed the selection of river crossings with the intend to minimize impacts. However, the detailed design phase is not yet complete and we have created buffer areas. This means that there is flexibility in the design and we are allowed to adjust the route design if issues arise.
12	Consultation Methods	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member suggested that the Project team visit on a weekday next time instead of a weekend. • The Community Representative clarified based on past community turnouts, Constance Lake First Nation invited the Project team to visit on a weekend.	
13	Consultation Methods, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	• The Community Representative asked where the Indigenous Knowledge component is in this process. They indicated that in Australia and New Zealand they are using an Indigenous science approach in combination with western science. The Community Representative was wondering if something similar was being done for the CAR. • All the information shared from Constance Lake First Nation is	• The Project Team explained the use of an Indigenous Knowledge that includes contributions from many communities. Other aspects include having MFFN Community Members Advisors on the Project Team providing Indigenous Knowledge, and input is constantly received from MFFN community members through participation in field programs. There is information in the Draft

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		processed in a western format. There is no recognition of our knowledge holders and the spiritual connection.	EA / IS that is written in the perspective of community members, has been reviewed by community members and captures their voice.
14	Provincial EA Process, Federal IA Process	• The Community Representative commented that there is a lot of conversation outside of the environmental area. What are the key pillars of the EA? Was economic development part of it?	• The Project Team shared a physical copy of the Draft EA / IS assessment summary package and explained the components of it, displaying all the discipline plain language summaries.

**Post-meeting Notes are included above.* Although the information referenced in the Post-meeting Notes was not explicitly discussed during the meeting, the intent is to include additional related information to improve information sharing and progress the discussion with Constance Lake First Nation.

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.

Subject: MFFN Community Access Road - Latest Updates
Sent: 6/27/2025, 11:58:31 AM
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]

Good afternoon,

I hope this email finds you well. Below please find the latest updates on the Community Access Road.

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Review Period Complete!
The review period for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact statement officially closed on June 23, 2025. The Project Team has received the feedback from Constance Lake First Nation and sincerely value all the feedback provided. Comments and questions received will be recorded, and responses tracked and addressed where possible, in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

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: [redacted]

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.

Sincerely,
Niki

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

AECOM Canada celebrates 114 years in Canada delivering our most iconic infrastructure projects.

Subject: MFFN CAR - Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: DRAFT Impact Assessment Report
Sent: 7/10/2025, 6:49:55 AM
From: Angelis, [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]

Dear Chief Richard Allen,

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 Draft 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 **October 8, 2025** the 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,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
Mobile: [redacted]

Out of Office July 10 & 11, 2025

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

AECOM Canada celebrates 114 years in Canada delivering our most iconic infrastructure projects.

Subject: MFFN Community Access Road Updates
Sent: 7/30/2025, 7:02:12 AM
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]

Good morning,

I hope this email finds you well.

Further to the monthly e-blast, field programs are starting up again! Field programs to support the Preliminary Design and future permitting for the MFFN CAR will commence this summer and into the fall. The following three field programs are included in the Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Groundwater Well Decommissioning and Geotechnical Investigation.
For more information, read the full field notice here: [redacted]

I would also like to remind you that your community specific **Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report** (Draft Report) was sent on July 10, 2025 for your review and feedback. You may 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. Please submit any comments, questions, additional Indigenous Knowledge or details about important sites, areas or resources through email. If we don't hear back with new information by **October 8, 2025** the report will be finalized.

Kind regards,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
Mobile: [redacted]

Out of Office July 10 & 11, 2025

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

AECOM Canada celebrates 114 years in Canada delivering our most iconic infrastructure projects.

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
[redacted]

Subject: MFFN Community Access Road Latest News
Sent: 8/28/2025, 7:35:02 AM
From: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
To: [redacted]

Good morning,

I hope this email finds you well.

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 Community Access Road on the environment and the Community.
To watch our latest video, click here: [redacted]

Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report
I would also like to remind you that your community specific Draft Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests: Draft Impact Assessment Report (Draft Report) was sent on July 10, 2025 for your review and feedback. You may use the following link to access and download your Draft Report here:

- [redacted]

The review period for this report is 90 calendar days. Please submit any comments, questions, additional Indigenous Knowledge or details about important sites, areas or resources through email. If we don't hear back with new information by **October 8, 2025** the report will be finalized.

Kind regards,

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
Mobile: [redacted]

AECOM Delivering a better world

[redacted]

aecom.com LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram

AECOM Canada celebrates 114 years in Canada delivering our most iconic infrastructure projects.

Niki Angelis
Communication and Community Engagement
Mobile: [redacted]

Out of Office July 10 & 11, 2025

B4.2 Incoming Community Specific Correspondence

From: Jennifer Duncan <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, August 9, 2024 1:08 PM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]; Andrea Nokleby [redacted]
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]; Holly Pyhtila [redacted] Alanna Robbins [redacted]; Amanda Misnakoshkang [redacted] Micheal Fisher [redacted]; Bertha Sutherland [redacted] LRManager [redacted]; Calvin Taylor [redacted]; Wayne Neegan [redacted]
Subject: Request for hardcopy of EA and Draft copy of Table of Contents - MFCAR

Hi Andrea and Niki!

I hope all is well with you. I attended the three roads forum back in June 2024 and I recall it being mentioned that hardcopies of the Environmental Assessment could be requested. I am hoping to request several copies on behalf of a few of the communities I work with. I would like a total of 5 copies for the following people:

1. Myself, Jennifer Duncan, Matawa First Nations Management - sent to [redacted]
2. Amanda Misnakoshkang, Long Lake 58 First Nation - [redacted]
3. Michael Fisher, Long Lake 58 First Nation - [redacted]
4. Bertha Sutherland, Constance Lake First Nation - [redacted]
5. Shelly Rahme, Ginoogaming First Nation - [redacted]

Additionally, I wonder if its possible to get a draft copy of the Table of Contents ahead of the release of the full draft Environmental Assessment, this would be helpful in planning for review of the EA.

Thank you,

Jennifer

Jennifer Duncan ᒣᓂᐳᐢ ᑕᓵᒃᓵ

Community Values Coordinator ᑕᔑᕃᐃᓂᑲ ᑲᑭᓀᑕᑯᑭᓵ ᑭᕃᑕᒧᐃᓭᓵ ᑲᓭᓭᑲᑎᑐᓵ

Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᓵᑲ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓵ ᐧᐃᑭ"ᐃᐁᐃᓵ ᐊᓄᑭᓭᑲᓭᑲ

Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐧᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓭᓵ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᓵ

[redacted]

fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅ"ᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓵ ᑲᒪᓭᑎᐦᐊᒥᑎ"ᐃᑲᑌᑲ ᐊᑌᐧᐊᓵ, ᑭᑎᓄᓵᑕᑯᓵ ᑲᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᐁᑯᑐᓵ ᑭᒪ ᒪᑎᓂᓀᐊᒪᓵ ᐅᐁᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓵ ᑭᵐᐱᓵ ᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᑲᐃᓂᓵ <ᑭᓭᓵ. ᑭᵐᐱᓵ ᐁᑭᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᐅᐁᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱ"ᐃᑲᓵ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᓀ"ᐊᓵ ᐃᐸᒃ ᐁᑯ ᑲᓯᐱ"ᐊᓵ ᑭᵐᐱᓵ ᑭᑌᐱᓭᒪᓵ.

From: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Sent: Friday, September 20, 2024 8:51 AM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Subject: Re: Request for hardcopy of EA and Draft copy of Table of Contents - MFCAR

Thank You! This is very helpful.

Jennifer Duncan ᒣᓂᐳᐢ ᑕᓱᓵ

Community Values Coordinator ᑕᔑᕃᐃᓂᑲ ᑲᑭᓀᑕᑯᑭᓵ ᑭᕃᑕᒧᐃᓭᓵ ᑲᓭᓱᑭᑐᑕᑭᓵ

Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓯᐱᓵᑲ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓵ ᐧᐃᑭᑊᐃᐅᐧᐃᓵ ᐊᓄᑭᓭᑲᓭᑲ

Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐧᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓭᓵ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᓵ

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᑊᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱᑊᐃᑲᓵ ᑲᒪᓭᑭᐸᐊᒥᓂᑎᑊᐃᑲᑌᑲ ᐊᑌᐧᐊᓵ, ᑭᑭᓄᓵᑕᑯᓵ ᑲᐅᔑᐱᑊᐃᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᐁᑯ/ᖃᒪ ᓭᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓭᑯᓂᖃᐃᓂᓵᑦ. ᖁᖅᑲ ᓭᓭᑲᑎᑐᓵ, ᑎᐧᐸᒥᐧᖃᐧᓵ ᑭᒪ ᒪᑭᓂᔨᑊᐊᒪᓵ ᐅᑊᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱᑊᐃᑲᓵ ᑭᐟᐱᓵ ᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᑲᐃᓂᓵ ᐸᑭᓭᓵ. ᑭᐟᐱᓵ ᐁᑭᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᐅᑊᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱᑊᐃᑲᓵ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔨᑊᐊᒪᓵ ᐃᐸᑊ ᐁᑯ ᑲᔨᐱᑊᐊᒪᓵ ᑭᐟᐱᓵ ᑭᑌᐱᓭᒪᓵᑦ.

From: LRManager [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 25, 2024 4:07 PM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]; Chief [redacted]
Cc: Bertha Sutherland [redacted]; Monica John-George [redacted]; Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]; Jennifer Duncan [redacted]; Wayne Neegan [redacted]; LRManager [redacted]; Rosemary Moonias [redacted]; Alanna Robbins [redacted]; Jennifer Bruin [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN Community Access Road – About the Draft EA / IS

Watcheay Niki
I was wondering if you were able to make a presentation in CLFN sometime soon as per MFFNCAR. Please let me know if this is doable and if you have any dates in mind.
Meegwetch

Roger Wesley
Lands & Resource Manager
Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

From: LRManager <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, September 27, 2024 1:59 PM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]; LRManager [redacted]
Cc: Chief [redacted] Bertha Sutherland [redacted] Monica John-George [redacted]
[redacted]; Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Wayne Neegan
[redacted]; Rosemary Moonias [redacted]
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Ways to get involved

Watcheay/Booshoo Niki
Kitchi Meegwetch for reaching back and raising all these items. As the new guy on the team I am still getting myself caught up.
As far as the Draft EA/IS review process I was hoping we could get your team into CLFN to make public presentation to membership. This way they can be informed and hopefully share their feedback for your use.
I am not sure about the Community Coordinator Program but sounds very interesting and supportive. Would like to request you resend me the agreement you are referring to for further review on my end. I would be very interested in getting this opportunity going again if it was not activated earlier.
The ATRI review is also something I am very interested in. Please resend me this document as well and will get my team to review for feedback as soon as possible for your use.
So please resend me the past documents and I will get things going on all of them. We wish the Marten Falls First Nation all the best as you navigate through this process to realize your dreams of a community access road sooner than later. If any questions please give me a call at cell info found below. Wishing you a great long weekend. Take care and keep safe it you out travelling this weekend.
Meegwetch

Roger Wesley
Lands & Resource Manager
Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

communications@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: Alanna Robbins [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, October 3, 2024 9:09 AM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted] Holly Pyhtila [redacted] Jennifer Duncan [redacted] Amanda Misnakoshkang [redacted] Micheal Fisher [redacted] Bertha Sutherland [redacted] Andrea Nokleby [redacted] LRManager [redacted] Calvin Taylor [redacted] Wayne Neegan [redacted]
Subject: RE: Request for hardcopy of EA and Draft copy of Table of Contents - MFCAR

Good Morning Niki,

Thank you for sending the draft table of contents, it is very helpful!

Another question for you: would it be possible to get brief chapter descriptions of the sections listed in the table of contents? This would help give us a better understanding of what might be needed on our end to support the review process.

Many thanks,

Alanna

Alanna Robbins ᐊᓚᓇ ᖁᐱᓴᓵ

Engagement Specialist ᐃᑐᕐᐃᓇᓪ ᑲᓴᓇᑭᓯᒡ

Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓯᐱᓴᒃ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓪ ᐃᑭᖏᐃᐅᐃᓪ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᒃ

Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐧᐊ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓇᓪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓪ

[redacted]

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓪ ᑲᒪᓇᑭᐦᐊᒥᓂᒫᖏᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᑌᐧᐊᓪ,
ᑭᑦᓄᓪᑕᑯᓪ ᑲᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᐁᑯ/ᖃᒪ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᖃᐃᓂᓵ. ᑲᔪᒃ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑐᓪ, ᑭᐧᐊᒥᐧᖃᓪᓚ ᑭᒪ
ᒥᓂᔨᐊᒪᓪ ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓪ ᑭᖏᐱᓪ ᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᒃ ᑲᐃᓂᓪ ᐸᑭᓇᓪ. ᑭᖏᐱᓪ ᐁᑭᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᒃ ᐅᖏᐅᐁ ᐅᔨᐱᖏᐃᑲᓪ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔨᔨᐊᓪ ᐃᐧᒃ ᐁᑯ ᑲᔪᐱᖏᐊᓪ ᑭᖏᐱᓪ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓪ.

From: Rosemary Moonias [redacted]
Sent: October 31, 2024 2:26 PM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR - Ways to get involved

Please remove Monica John-George from the email list. She is no longer in the same position.

Regards,

Rosemary Moonias
Executive Director
Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

From: Rosemary Moonias <[redacted]>
Sent: January 9, 2025 9:13 AM
To: Angelis, Niki <[redacted]>
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR - Capacity Funding and In-Person meetings

Good morning,
I came across this email while searching for something else. I'm not sure if my team responded to your email.

Regards,

Rosemary Moonias
Executive Director
Constance Lake First Nation
[redacted]

From: LRManager <[redacted]>
Sent: January 10, 2025 3:34 PM
To: Angelis, Niki <[redacted]>
Subject: RE: Visit to CLFN

Niki
The week of February 17-21, 2025 is currently open for a visit. Let me know if that works for you team. Any date that week could work.
Meegwetch

From: LRManager <[redacted]>
Sent: January 10, 2025 1:59 PM
To: Angelis, Niki <[redacted]>
Subject: Visit to CLFN

Good Day Niki
Is there any interests for a community visit in CLFN. We would welcome you and your team to a community information session if your available. We could set up and promote an information session if you able. We have done this with the Webequie Supply Road team and it gives our membership a good update and have seen much good feedback on their project. I think I asked about this earlier but figured I would ask again, lol. Never hurts to ask I was told in my younger days. Let me know if this is possible and what dates work for you if there is interests.
If interested in we would do a CLFN Staff Teams meeting for an hour or two followed by a community information session at our Community Hall. The community information session will be a catered feast followed by MFCAR presentation and opportunity of feedback and questions. Just so you have an idea of what we do here in CLFN. Looking forward to your response.
Meegwetch
Roger

From: LRManager <[redacted]>
Sent: January 10, 2025 1:42 PM
To: Angelis, Niki <[redacted]>
Subject: RE: MFFN CAR - Webinar Q&A Submission

Niki
Thanks for the response to my questions. I asked about climate change as we are seeing and living through some severe impacts the past few years. The new weather patterns with increase average temperatures, severe wind patterns from the south as well as unnatural rainfall patterns have brought on new natural health factors. In the past few years we have been seeing very high not natural impacts from Blastomycis, a common fungi that exists in on out traditional lands. When our members got infected they survived a desease called Blastomycosis which killed several of our members during an outbreak in 2021. We also had another 60+ members catch this Blastomycosis and many were hospitalized for several months before recovering. Just wanted to bring this to your attention.
Meegwetch
Roger

From: LRManager [redacted]
Sent: January 21, 2025 8:57 AM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Subject: RE: Visit to CLFN

Watcheay Niki
Wayne Neegan will be attending the 19th and 20th session in Thunder Bay. I am still working my schedule and hope to be there as well but as of right now I have another commitment I hope to move. I would love for you and your team to visit CLFN. I am thinking Saturday the 22nd would be best for a community session. Friday's not a good day for public session in CLFN as most folks are heading out of the community for their shopping needs. We could do a public dinner followed by your projects presentation. Say we start dinner at 5pm and presentation at 6pm until 9pm. If that works for you we could coordinate the catering and haul bookings. We do have a projector but would advise you bring your own in case we have technical difficulties. Let me know what works best for you and your team.
Meegwetch
Roger

From: Kevin Proctor [redacted]
Sent: January 24, 2025 1:46 PM
To: Rosemary Moonias [redacted] Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Cc: Roger Wesley <[redacted]>
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR - Capacity Funding and In-Person meetings

Hi Niki,

With much appreciation,

Rosemary forwarded your email to me, and I'll be your primary contact for this capacity funding moving forward.

Please find the answers to your questions below. Could you also kindly provide a copy of the transfer payment agreement? This will help me ensure that all reporting requirements are met.

Thank you very much for your support and assistance!

[redacted]

My Calendar & Book a Meeting

From: Ting Du <[redacted]>
Sent: April 8, 2025 1:23 PM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Cc: Gilles Boucher [redacted]; Kevin Proctor [redacted]; Bertha Sutherland [redacted]; Wayne Neegan [redacted]
Subject: MFFN CAR Capacity Funding and Meeting Reimbursement

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender
You have not previously corresponded with this sender.
Report Suspicious

Hi Niki,

Hope you are well!

Please see the signed document and CLFN void cheque attached here.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Ting

From: Jennifer Duncan [redacted]
Sent: April 16, 2025 11:11 AM
To: Michael Fox [redacted]; Naseer, Mishal [redacted]; Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]; Bertha Sutherland [redacted]; LRManager [redacted]; Wayne Neegan [redacted]; Shannon Costigan [redacted]
Subject: Constance Lake Contacts for MFCAR/NRL/WSR

Hi Mishal, Michael and Niki,

I hope all is well with you. I am supporting Constance on the MFCAR,NRL and WSR EAs and I have a new colleague who has begun supporting this process as well and I was hoping to add her to the contact list. Her name is Shannon Costigan and she is our new Project Manager. I have copied her above.

Please let me know if you need any further information.

Jennifer

Jennifer Duncan ᓇᓂᐳᐢ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ

Community Values Coordinator ᑕᔑᕃᐃᓂᑲ ᑲᑭᒋᓀᑕᑭᓐ ᑭᕃᑕᒧᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᑐᑭᓐ

Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᐢᑲ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓐ ᐃᑭᐦᐃᐧᐁᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑲᐢ

Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐧᐊ ᑕᔑᑭᐃᓇᓐ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐ

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. *ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᓐ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᐸᒋᓂᐢᐦᐃᑲᑌᑲ ᐊᑌᐧᐊᓐ, ᑭᒋᓂᓐᑕᑯᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐁᑯ/ᑫᒪ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᑫᐃᓂᐢᓐ. ᐧᑲᐢ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑐᓐ, ᒋᐧᐸᒋᐧᑫᓐ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔨᐦᐊᒪᓐ ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᓐ ᑭᐢᐱᓐ ᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᑲᐃᓂᓐ ᐸᑭᓇᓐ. ᑭᐢᐱᓐ ᐁᑭᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᓐ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔨᐦᐊᒪᓐ ᐃᐸᐠ ᐁᑯ ᑲᒋᐱᐦᐊᒪᓐ ᑭᐢᐱᓐ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓐ.*

From: Jennifer Duncan <[redacted]>
Sent: June 4, 2025 8:11 AM
To: Angelis, Niki [redacted]
Cc: Kimberly Jorgenson [redacted]; Shannon Costigan [redacted]
Subject: Re: MFFN CAR - Meeting Materials

Thank you Niki! Much appreciated.

Get Outlook for Android

Subject: MFFN CAR Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Feedback
Sent: 2025-06-25, 3:54:56 PM
From: Shannon Costigan [redacted]
To: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
Cc: Chief Richard Allen; LRManager; Bertha Sutherland; Kimberly Jorgenson; Jennifer Duncan; Shannon Costigan; Andrew Bubar; Ryan Smith; Chief Bruce Achneepineskum MFFN; Lawrence Baxter MFCAR Project Team; Dorothy Moszynski MOECP; Sasha McLeod MOECP; Caitlin Cafaro IAAC
Attachments: CLFN_MFCAR_DraftEACommentSubmission_Final.pdf

Good afternoon,

On behalf of Constance Lake First Nation, please accept the attached document containing feedback on the draft Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement for the Marten Falls Community Access Road. The information and comments in this document were gathered through a technical review and community engagement sessions. We thank you for your patience and look forward to your response.

Respectfully yours,

Shannon Costigan ᓴᓇᓪ ᑯᑦᑎᑲᓪ
Project Manager ᒪᒋᑕᐃᓇᓪ ᐅᑭᒪ
Four Rivers Environmental Services Group ᓂᐅ ᓱᐱᓪᑲ ᐊᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓪ ᐃᑎᐦᐃᐁᐃᓪ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑲ
Matawa First Nations Management ᒪᑕᐊ ᑕᔑᕿᐃᓇᓪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓪ
[redacted]
| fourrivers.group

This electronic transmission may contain information that is confidential, privileged and/or protected under law. Review, disclosure or distribution of this e-mail by an unintended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the copy you have received. ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᓪ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᐸᔨᒋᓂᔪᐦᐃᑲᑌᐢ ᐊᑌᐧᐊᓪ, ᑭᒋᓄᓪᑕᑯᓪ ᑲᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᐁᑯ/ᖴ ᓇᑕᒪᑌ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᖴᐃᓂᓪᑲ. ᑲᕀᑲ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑐᓪ, ᒋᐧᐸᒥᐧᖅᓪ ᑭᒪ ᒪᒋᓂᔨᐦᐊᒪᓪ ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᑯ ᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᓪ ᑭᐟᐱᓪ ᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᑲᐃᓂᓪ ᐸᑭᓇᓪ. ᑭᐟᐱᓪ ᐁᑭᐧᐊᓂᐱᑌᑲ ᐅᐦᐅᐁ ᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑲᓪ, ᐱᑭᐁᓂᔨᐦᐊᒪᑲ ᐃᐸᐧ ᐁᑯ ᑲᒋᐱᐦᐊᓪ ᑭᐟᐱᓪ ᑭᑌᐱᓇᒪᓪ.

CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

[redacted]

June 23, 2025

AECOM Canada Ltd.
C/O Joanne Wang
[redacted]
Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Re: Constance Lake First Nation Comment Submission on Marten Falls Community Access Road Draft EA/IS

Dear Joanne,

Please find attached Constance Lake First Nation's final comment submission on the Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR) Draft EA/IS that was released to Indigenous communities for review in February 2025. Constance Lake First Nation (CLFN) completed a Technical Review of the EA/IS documentation and completed a series of Community Engagement Sessions to capture community feedback specific to the project. The combined outcomes of the activities are compiled in the attached submission.

While our Nation has concerns about the environmental impacts of MFCAR, we respect the need for Marten Falls First Nation to advance this project for the betterment of their people and community. Our Nation has familial and kinship ties to Marten Falls going back many generations and we understand their desire to have improved access to resources and services. However, that support does not mean our concerns should be minimized. We expect that Canada, Ontario, and the Proponent will take seriously the issues raised in this submission and implement measures to mitigate environmental and cultural risks, increase accountability, and ensure that benefits are shared equitably with all impacted Nations.

The MFCAR is a major infrastructure undertaking in a relatively pristine, ecologically sensitive and culturally significant region. While our review has focused strictly on the MFCAR project as scoped in the EA/IS, we recognize that it may serve as a foundation for future development, including access to the Ring of Fire. CLFN therefore emphasizes that the findings and recommendations in this review must not be viewed in isolation and do not imply consent to further development. Our Nation will assess the impacts of the Northern Road Link and mines in the Ring of Fire with a more critical lens and will likely consider additional impacts on the MFCAR corridor from the Ring of Fire mining projects when those projects are under review.

CLFN remains committed to constructive dialogue and regional collaboration. We are prepared to work alongside other Nations, governments, and proponents to ensure that any development in our homelands proceeds in a way that is respectful, balanced, and aligned with our values, rights,

and responsibilities to the land.

Respectfully yours,
On behalf of Constance Lake First Nation Chief & Council

[redacted]

cc. Roger Wesley, CLFN (LRManager@clfn.on.ca)
Bertha Sutherland., CLFN (bertha.sutherland@clfn.on.ca)
Kimberly Jorgenson, Four Rivers Inc. (kjorgenson@fourrivers.group)
Jennifer Duncan, Four Rivers Inc. (jduncan@fourrivers.group)
Shannon Costigan, Four Rivers Inc. (scostigan@fourrivers.group)
Andrew Bubar, Tamarack Environmental. (andrew@tamarackenvironmental.ca)
Ryan Smith, Tamarack Environmental (ryan@tamarackenvironmental.ca)
Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, MFFN (bruce.achneepineskum@gmail.com)
Lawrence Baxter, MFCAR Project Team (lawrencebax@gmail.com)
Dorothy Moszynski, MOECP (dorothy.moszynski@ontario.ca)
Sasha McLeod, MOECP (sasha.mcleod@ontario.ca)
Caitlin Cafaro, IAAC (martenfalls@iaac-aeic.gc.ca)

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

Technical Review

June 23, 2025

Submitted by: Constance Lake First Nation

CONSTANCE LAKE
FIRST NATION

Executive Summary

This technical review was prepared by Constance Lake First Nation (CLFN) to evaluate the Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement (EA/IS) for the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR; the Project). The review was developed through a combination of technical analysis, community input, and Traditional Knowledge shared by land users, knowledge holders and elders. It reflects the deep concern of our Nation regarding the environmental, cultural, and rights-based impacts of the proposed road, which would cross a region where our members have harvested, travelled, and lived since time immemorial. While CLFN is aware that the road enables future development to access the Ring of Fire, CLFN focused our review solely on the MFCAR project.

While our Nation has concerns about the environmental impacts of MFCAR, we are broadly supportive of Marten Falls establishing road access to their community. Our Nation has familial and kinship ties to Marten Falls going back many generations and we understand their desire to have improved access to resources and services. While we are supportive of the Project, we have identified a number of gaps and limitations in the EA/IS through our review. Key findings are summarized below:

- **Terrestrial Ecology:** Species such as woodland caribou, moose, and wolverine will lose habitat and face increased stress from fragmentation, noise, and human access. Hunting and poaching pressure will likely increase, but the EA/IS does not propose effective means to mitigate these issues.

- **Aquatic Ecology:** Incomplete studies at river crossings, missing baseline data, and lack of integrated watershed analysis make it difficult to assess true risks to fish and aquatic ecosystems. Spill response planning is vague, especially given the extremely remote setting of the road and the large, fast-flowing rivers in the area.

- **Water Resources:** The EA/IS lacks a detailed water management and monitoring plan, particularly for high-risk events like spring melt or major rainstorms and for management of high flow events on the major water crossings that have upstream water control structures. Baseline groundwater contamination findings were not explained or contextualized.

- **Air Quality:** No operations phase monitoring is proposed for dust, emissions, or smoke from debris burning, despite risks to human and environmental health. The potential impacts of increased road traffic and exposure for land users are not addressed.

- **Climate Change:** The EA/IS fails to consider how a changing climate—including permafrost thaw, flooding, wildfire, and heat—will impact road integrity, safety, and nearby ecosystems.

- **Socio-economics:** he EA/IS provides limited analysis of how the Project will impact social well-being, health, safety or access for surrounding First Nations other than Aroland and Marten Falls. There is no clear plan to ensure that Nations other than Aroland and Marten Falls will benefit from employment, training, or procurement opportunities from the Project.

Based on our review findings, CLFN has prepared a series of comments and recommendations on the EA/IS to reduce the negative impacts of the Project and to increase the benefits to impacted First Nations. In addition to the comments and recommendations in our review, CLFN has the following general recommendations to Canada, Ontario and the Proponent:

1. **Support community-led environmental stewardship along the road corridor** by funding CLFN (and other impacted Nations) Guardian involvement in water, wildlife, and spill monitoring, and integrating ongoing traditional knowledge into environmental management.

2. **Advance equitable economic opportunities for CLFN and other impacted First Nations** through mandatory Indigenous hiring targets, procurement policies, and exploring revenue-sharing or toll structures tied to road use for future industrial development.

3. **Strengthen road planning and design to protect land, water, and cultural use** by incorporating CLFN and other Nation feedback on trapline access, spill response infrastructure, baseline data needs, and culturally significant areas.

4. **Confirm clear and demonstrated community support from Marten Falls First Nation** by the Proponent providing transparent evidence of broad-based community support before Project approval.

5. **Ensure road access is managed through a secure, gated system** led by Marten Falls and Aroland, with protocols for monitoring traffic, limiting unauthorized use, and protecting the surrounding environment.

Because of our support for Marten Falls to establish road access to their community, our EA/IS review has focused narrowly on the impacts of the road itself and does not consider the Ring of Fire beyond what is scoped into the cumulative effects assessment in the EA/IS. Our Nation will assess the impacts of the Northern Road Link and mines in the Ring of Fire with a more critical lens, and will likely consider additional impacts on the MFCAR corridor from the Ring of Fire mining projects when those projects are under review.

Contents

1.0 Introduction 1
2.0 About Constance Lake First Nation 2
3.0 The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road 3
4.0 Community Engagement 5
4.1 Summary of Engagement Activities 5
4.2 Summary of Community Input 5
4.2.1 Environmental Protection & Water Concerns 5
4.2.2 Wildlife & Invasive Species 6
4.2.3 Land Access, Traplines & Cultural Impacts 6
4.2.4 Governance, Consultation & Trust 6
4.2.5 Social Impacts & Long-Term Planning 6
4.2.6 Safety & Access Management 7
4.2.7 Procurement, Employment & Equity 7
4.2.8 Monitoring & Education 7
5.0 Technical Review of the Environmental Assessment 8
5.1 Summary of Key Findings 8
5.1.1 Overall Key Findings 8
5.1.2 Terrestrial Ecology Key Findings 8
5.1.3 Aquatic Ecology Key Findings 9
5.1.4 Water Resources Key Findings 9
5.1.5 Air Quality Key Findings 10
5.1.6 Climate Change Key Findings 10
5.2 CLFN Detailed Comments and Recommendations on the MFCAR EA/IS 11
6.0 Conclusion 55
7.0 References 56

1.0 Introduction

Constance Lake First Nation is a steward of lands and waters within our Traditional Territory encompassing the Albany, Missinaibi and Attawapiskat River Watersheds. For countless generations, our members have exercised their inherent rights to hunt, fish, trap, gather medicine, and conduct ceremonies across our vast territory. The proposed Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFCAR) cuts directly through areas that remain central to our cultural identity, livelihood, and spiritual practices.

We recognize that the MFCAR — championed by Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN; the Proponent) — promises improved connectivity and economic opportunity for their community. At the same time, its footprint and associated activities carry the potential to disrupt waterways, fragment wildlife habitat, alter hydrological regimes, and disturb sites of archaeological and cultural importance. Without careful analysis and responsive measures, even well-intentioned infrastructure can severely impact the rights of our Nation and other impacted Indigenous Nations.

The purpose of this technical review is to ensure that CLFN's rights, Traditional Knowledge, and land-use values are fully integrated into the Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement (EA/IS) for the MFCAR. Through this review, we:

- Document our key areas of concern—from water quality and wetland hydrology to wildlife corridors and cultural heritage;
- Highlight technical gaps in the EA/IS that, if unaddressed, could lead to adverse impacts on our rights and the health of our lands and waters; and
- Offer targeted, practicable recommendations for project design adjustments, mitigation strategies, and monitoring programs.

Our analysis is grounded in:

- Community-driven Traditional Knowledge and Land Use, which pinpoints seasonal harvesting areas, travel routes, and sacred sites;
- Technical review of EA/IS content supported by our technical advisors; and
- Ongoing dialogue with our membership and with the Proponent, aimed at co-developing solutions that uphold both Project objectives and our Nation's enduring relationship with these lands.

By presenting this technical review, CLFN underscores our commitment to meaningful collaboration and co-governance. We seek not simply to identify concerns, but to work with MFFN, regulatory authorities, and other Indigenous Nations to develop a Project pathway that respects our rights, sustains ecological integrity, and upholds the enduring relationship between our members and this land. From this lens, we have prepared a series of comments and

recommendations on the EA/IS with a focus on the implications and potential impacts on our Treaty and Aboriginal rights and interests. These technical comments and recommendations were directly informed by input from our members.

2.0 About Constance Lake First Nation

We are Constance Lake First Nation, an Oji-Cree Nation with a long-standing history rooted in the river systems, forests, and muskeg of northern Ontario. Our people come from the traditional territories surrounding Mammamattawa, a place where the Kenogami, Kabinakagami, and Nagagami Rivers meet. In our language, Mammamattawa means “the meeting of the waters.” This place was a central gathering area for our ancestors and many neighbouring First Nations in the Albany, Missinaibi and Attawapiskat river watersheds. Our members lived on the land over these vast watersheds for generations, following the rhythms of the land through hunting, trapping, fishing, and ceremony. Mammamattawa was also a key site for trade and travel, with both Hudson’s Bay Company and Revillon Frères posts established there.

In 1905, during the signing of Treaty No. 9, our ancestors were recognized by the Crown as the English River Band, considered a branch of the larger Albany Band. The federal government established the English River Reserve, known today as English River 66, near the junction of the rivers. This reserve was meant to serve as a permanent home for our people, but it quickly became clear that the location was unsuitable for year-round living. The area is mostly very low lying and swampy, making it unsuitable to develop the infrastructure to support a growing community.

By the 1940s, many families were forced to leave the Mammamattawa area. Some moved temporarily to Pagwa River, where rail lines and forestry jobs provided economic opportunity. In 1944, the Department of Indian Affairs established a new reserve for our Nation near Hearst, Ontario, where our Nation now resides. It was not our first home, but it became a place where our community could rebuild, reconnect, and continue our way of life.

Although our community is now located near Hearst, our connection to Mammamattawa and our broader Traditional Territory remains strong. We maintain close familial and kinship ties to Marten Falls First Nation and many other Matawa and Mushkegowuk Nations. The waterways in our Traditional Territory were, and still are, cultural highways that link our communities through shared land use, intermarriage, and seasonal harvesting. These are not just historic ties; they continue to shape our relationships today.

As Oji-Cree people, we carry the knowledge, laws, and languages of both our Ojibwe and Cree ancestors. This cultural blending defines who we are and how we live. It informs our relationships to the land and water and guides our responsibilities to protect the territory that has sustained us for generations. Constance Lake First Nation remains committed to defending our rights, speaking for our lands, and maintaining strong relations with our neighbours, including Marten Falls. Our identity is grounded in our past, but our responsibilities are to the future.

3.0 The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (MFCAR) is a proposed all-season road intended to connect the remote community of Marten Falls First Nation to Ontario's provincial highway network. Located in the James Bay Lowlands region of northern Ontario, MFFN is currently accessible only by air and a seasonal winter road. The planned access road would span approximately 184 kilometers from the northern terminus of Painter Lake Road, north of Aroland and Nakina, to the MFFN community at the confluence of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers. The project is led by MFFN and is designed to provide reliable, year-round transportation to improve access to essential services, goods, and opportunities for economic and community development.

The proposed road will be a two-lane, all-season gravel corridor with associated infrastructure including stream and river crossings, such as culverts and bridges, and temporary construction features such as work camps, access trails, and aggregate source areas. The project is expected to enhance quality of life in Marten Falls by improving access to healthcare, education, and food security while reducing the cost of living. Additionally, the road is intended to serve as a step toward enabling future resource development associated with the Ring of Fire. The MFCAR would include the following major components:

- Approximately 184 kilometres of all-season gravel road, with the roadway 12-13 metres wide and cleared to a width of 60 metres
- 47 bridges and 21 culverts
- 40 aggregate sites
- 7 temporary work camps
- 35 temporary roads to access temporary camps and aggregate pits
- Rest areas and maintenance facilities that will be identified during detailed engineering
- Ongoing maintenance and inspection requirements post-construction.

Marten Falls First Nation is both the project proponent and an Indigenous community affected by the proposed development. The project is currently undergoing both a federal Impact Assessment and a provincial Environmental Assessment. The EA/IS will broadly follow the Impact Assessment Process outlined in the Impact Assessment Act (2019). The Terms of Reference for the provincial EA was approved in October 2021, and the Draft EA/IS was released for public and Indigenous review in February 2025. Following the technical review of the draft EA/IS, the Proponent will prepare and submit a final EA/IS based on the Indigenous and public input. IAAC and Ontario will then prepare and Impact Assessment Report which will be provided to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) to make a determination on whether the Project is in the public interest. Impacted Indigenous Nations will have the opportunity to co-draft components of

the Impact Assessment Report for the Project with IAAC.

Although the MFCAR is framed as a community access road, its strategic function within Ontario's infrastructure and resource development agenda cannot be understated. The road would open up large, relatively intact landscapes to year-round vehicular access for the first time, raising concerns about future development, increased pressure on wildlife, and degradation of water quality and wetlands in the James Bay Lowlands.

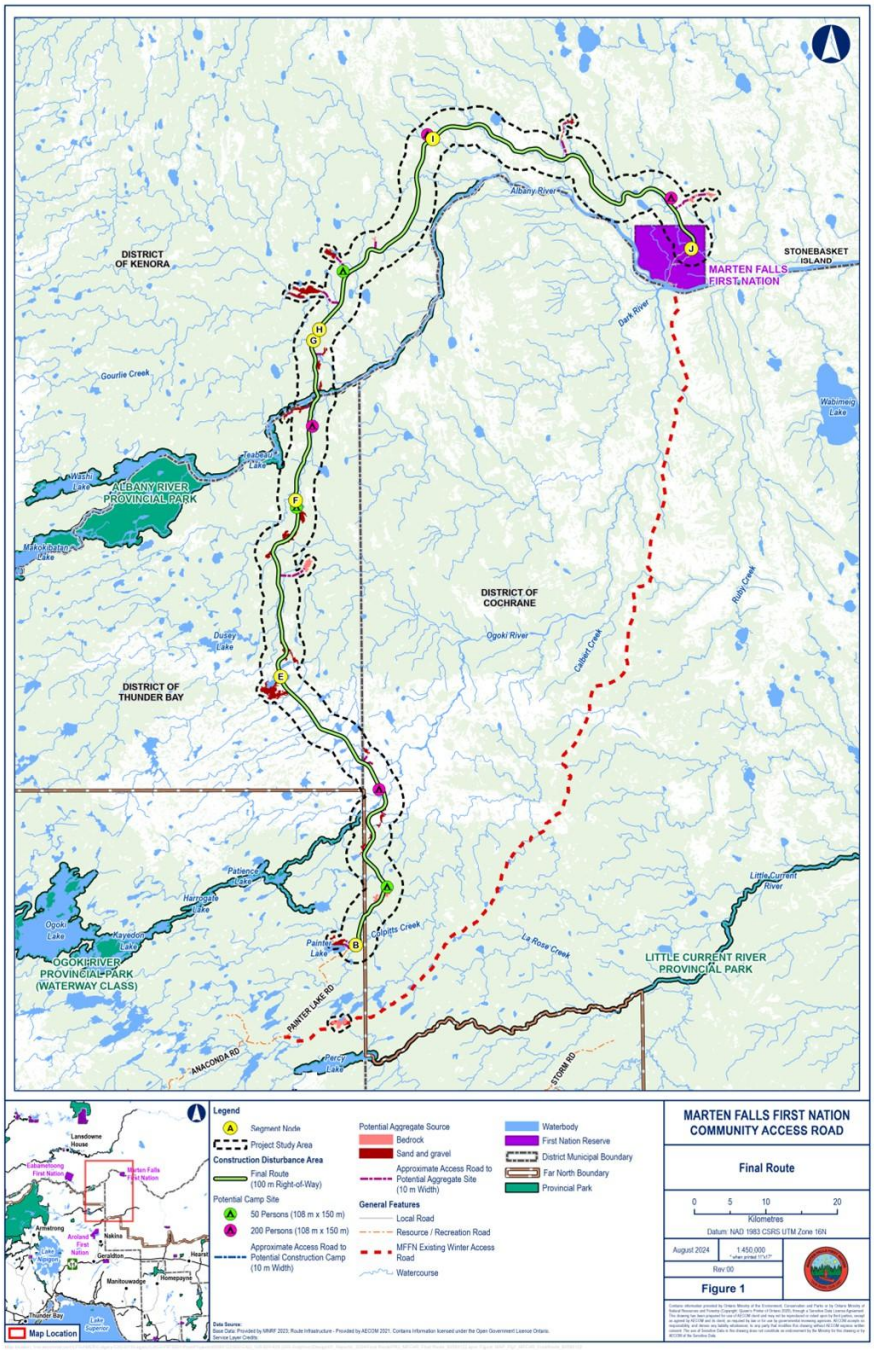


Figure 1: Map of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Route

4.0 Community Engagement

CLFN staff, along with assistance from Four Rivers Environmental Services (Four Rivers) and Tamarack Environmental Associates (Tamarack), facilitated community engagement sessions to gather input and perspectives on the EA/IS for the MFCAR. A draft version of this report was prepared in advance of the community engagement, and the preliminary findings from this report were presented at the community engagement sessions. This final version of the report has been modified based on the input and perspectives provided by CLFN members during the community engagement sessions.

4.1 Summary of Engagement Activities

The community engagement sessions occurred on the CLFN reserve on June 2nd and 3rd, 2025. All sessions included a short presentation by CLFN, Four Rivers and Tamarack, followed by an extended discussion period where members asked questions and shared their perspectives on the Project.

Table 1: Summary of community engagement sessions on MFCAR EA/IS

Date and Time	Location	Approximate # of CLFN Attendees
June 2, 11am – 12pm	CLFN High School	20
June 2, 1pm – 4:45pm	CLFN Lands and Resource Meeting Room	7
June 3, 1pm – 4:30pm	CLFN Lands and Resource Meeting Room	8
June 3, 5pm – 8pm	CLFN Community Hall	20

4.2 Summary of Community Input

CLFN staff, Four Rivers and Tamarack all took extensive notes during all of the community engagement sessions. While the findings from the community engagement sessions are incorporated throughout the comment table in Section 5.2 of this report, the key topics raised by community members are summarized in the following subsections.

4.2.1 Environmental Protection & Water Concerns

- Strong concerns about spills affecting rivers, fish, and wetlands (especially sturgeon, whitefish, walleye, pike, and peatlands).
- Calls for emergency spill response kits and monitoring stations along the road.

- Requests for greater baseline studies, including fish sensitivity, river crossings, and shade/tree loss impacts.
- Participants noted the significant historical and ongoing impacts of Waboose and Long Lake Dams and highlighted past impacts of bridge construction throughout CLFN territory.
- Concerns about salt, herbicide spraying, loss of permafrost and loss of shade on small rivers.

4.2.2 Wildlife & Invasive Species

- Noted risk of increased overharvesting, poaching, and introduction of invasive species (e.g., bass, zebra mussels, cormorants).
- Calls for an improved wildlife baseline assessment on species like wolverines, turtles, porcupines, and Arctic fox.
- Requests for invasive species management plans and regional Indigenous monitoring that includes CLFN.

4.2.3 Land Access, Traplines & Cultural Impacts

- Worries about the road's effect on trapline holders and moose habitat.
- Interest in compensation and clear identification of whose traplines are affected.
- Emphasis on preserving burial sites, traditional land use areas, and Oji-Cree identity and connections to the land.

4.2.4 Governance, Consultation & Trust

- Major concern about Marten Falls' level of community engagement—does the Project represent the majority of MFFN members, or is it driven by consultants?
- Requests for full transparency from Marten Falls and Ontario on the intention for the Projects role in relation to the Ring of Fire, with suggestions to send letters to Premier Ford.
- Demand that Treaty 9-wide impacts be acknowledged and addressed.
- Skepticism over the fast-tracking of the project and limited time for off-reserve consultation.

4.2.5 Social Impacts & Long-Term Planning

- Calls to consider drug epidemics, intergenerational unemployment, and seven generations into the future through a range of socio-economic programs.

- Suggestions to use the Project to uplift CLFN and other communities, not just build infrastructure.

4.2.6 Safety & Access Management

- Suggestions to install gates at the start and end of the road that are controlled by Marten Falls First Nation.
- Proposals for two-way radios or satellite phones for road users to ensure safety.
- Concerns about lack of police presence and road-related dangers (accidents, wildlife collisions, getting stranded).

4.2.7 Procurement, Employment & Equity

- Frustration over lack of local hiring and failure of contractors to hire CLFN members.
- Call for a First Nations-led procurement strategy and potential for CLFN employment centre.
- Suggested toll system and royalties if the road connects to the Ring of Fire.

4.2.8 Monitoring & Education

- Strong push for long-term environmental monitoring during both construction and operation.
- Suggestions for CLFN guardians to be involved directly.
- CLFN noted an interest in learning from this EA process to potentially conduct our own in the future.

5.0 Technical Review of the Environmental Assessment

Constance Lake First Nation has undertaken a technical review of the EA/IS for the Project including the appendices made available by the Proponent. This technical review is focused on potential impacts to CLFN rights and interests and includes an examination of information gaps, deficiencies in data, underrepresentation of potential effects, inadequate monitoring, and lack of involvement of CLFN. Recommendations have been written to identify means by which the Proponent and/or the Crown can address the potential impacts to CLFN rights and interests through commensurate avoidance, mitigation, accommodation and/or compensation measures.

5.1 Summary of Key Findings

The key findings from CLFN technical review of the EA/IS are summarized below. Detailed comments and recommendations on the EA/IS are presented in Section 5.2

5.1.1 Overall Key Findings

- **Impacts are downplayed through flawed methods:** The EA/IS assumes everything will be built and operated perfectly, and that mitigation measures will always work. It rates nearly all impacts as “low” or “negligible,” even when the risks to water, wildlife, and cultural heritage are serious.

- **The process leaves out many Indigenous Nations:** While Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation are rightfully included in Project decisions, CLFN and other Indigenous Nations with significant rights and interests in the project area were not meaningfully involved in shaping the EA/IS.

- **Western science dominates the assessment:** Indigenous Knowledge is not used to assess environmental change or determine significance. This makes the EA/IS feel one-sided and disconnected from the lived experience of our members on the land.

5.1.2 Terrestrial Ecology Key Findings

- **Wildlife will be harmed:** Species like woodland caribou, moose, and wolverine will lose critical habitat due to forest clearing, noise, and new human access.

- **Key animal corridors will be broken up:** The road will create new barriers and increase the risk of predation and vehicle collisions. This disrupts seasonal movement patterns for many species and isolates populations for sensitive species that need intact habitats.

- **Hunting pressure will increase**: The road will allow more people into previously remote areas. This will increase hunting and trapping pressure on species that are already sensitive, but the EA/IS fails to consider this in detail.

- **Long-term habitat change is not monitored:** There is no strong plan to track how habitat fragmentation or vegetation loss will change over time or how that affects animal populations.

5.1.3 Aquatic Ecology Key Findings

- **Fish and fish habitat are not fully protected:** In-stream work and water crossings can harm fish spawning and habitat, especially during spring melt or low-flow periods. The EA/IS lacks details on how these risks will be managed and monitored.

- **Only some rivers have been studied:** Out of 9 major river crossings, only 2 have received archaeological and ecological assessment. The rest are missing baseline data, which creates serious blind spots, especially the lack of information on fish spawning areas.

- **Impacts to aquatic life are assessed in isolation:** The EA/IS looks at each crossing as a separate issue, without studying how effects add up across the entire watershed or over time.

- **No clear plan for spill response at rivers:** The EA/IS does not explain how fuel or chemical spills would be quickly contained in fast-moving waters or in areas that are hard to reach, especially in winter or spring flood seasons.

- **Invasive aquatic species could spread:** There is no solid plan to monitor or prevent the spread of invasive fish or aquatic plants along the road corridor, despite this being a known risk with new access routes.

5.1.4 Water Resources Key Findings

- **Storm events and spring melt are not planned for:** The EA/IS does not require special water monitoring during periods when erosion and sediment runoff are most likely, even though these events pose the greatest risk to rivers and wetlands. This is particularly concerning in relation to the [redacted]

- **Groundwater already shows serious contamination:** Water samples show high levels of arsenic, uranium, and other harmful metals. The EA/IS does not explain where this contamination is coming from or how it might affect downstream users.

- **Real-time monitoring is missing:** There are no commitments to use real-time sensors or automatic triggers to pause work if water quality drops. This means problems could go undetected for days.

- **Peatlands and wetlands will be damaged:** Over 2,000 hectares of sensitive wetlands will be disturbed or drained. These systems are critical for storing water and filtering pollution, and

they are very difficult to restore once harmed, and impacts from roads extend far beyond the roadway itself.

- **Culverts may not maintain natural water flow:** The EA/IS assumes culverts and drainage structures will keep water moving normally, but there is no long-term plan to monitor whether this is actually happening—especially in frozen or shifting ground and in peatland areas with complex groundwater flow.

5.1.5 Air Quality Key Findings

- **Air monitoring is missing:** There is no commitment to track dust, diesel emissions, or smoke from burning debris—even though these pollutants can affect health and land use nearby.

- **Dust could harm traditional foods:** Dust from gravel roads and construction will settle on berries, medicines, and wetlands. This will affect food safety and gathering practices, but is not addressed in the EA/IS.

- **Exposure for land users is ignored:** CLFN land users and members working on the Project who spend time along the route may face regular exposure to air pollution, but the EA/IS does not consider how this affects health or land use rights.

5.1.6 Climate Change Key Findings

- **Climate risks are not assessed:** The EA/IS does not examine how floods, droughts, wildfires, or heatwaves may impact road safety, integrity, or environmental health over time. This is particularly lacking in the cumulative effects assessment.

- **Permafrost and unstable soils are not considered:** Parts of the region may contain frozen or soft ground that shifts as temperatures rise or as the road itself alters temperatures in the soils. There is no plan to monitor or adapt to these conditions during or after construction.

- **Peatland damage will increase overall emissions:** Draining or clearing peatlands releases stored carbon, contributing to climate change. The EA/IS does not properly count these emissions in its climate analysis.

- **No plan for future climate adaptation:** The EA/IS does not consider how road maintenance or emergency response will need to change in a warmer, more unpredictable climate.

- **Species already stressed by climate change will face more pressure:** The EA/IS ignores how animals, plants, and water systems already affected by climate change will be more vulnerable to the added stress of a new road.

5.2 CLFN Detailed Comments and Recommendations on the MFCAR EA/IS

#	Document Reference	Comment	Recommendation
General Comments			
1.	General Comment	CLFN acknowledges and respects the unique challenges faced by MFFN as a remote, fly-in community. We recognize the need for safe, reliable, and year-round access to essential services, goods, and economic opportunities. CLFN supports the goal of improving quality of life for MFFN members through the construction of a community access road. We understand that for MFFN, the Marten MFCAR represents an important step toward enhanced self-determination and community well-being. At the same time, CLFN remains deeply concerned about the broader development trajectory in the region, particularly the road's potential to serve as a precursor to industrial development in the Ring of Fire. While we support MFFN's right to pursue infrastructure that meets their community needs, we view the proposed access road as a separate and distinct project from the broader development agenda associated with the Ring of Fire. CLFN's support for the MFCAR as a community road for Marten Falls does not and must not be interpreted to imply our consent for future projects that may be connected to this road, including the Northern Road Link or mining developments in the Ring of Fire region. Any future project that extends from or builds upon the MFCAR must be subject to separate and robust environmental assessments, consultation processes, and decision-making protocols. Our Nation's consent must be sought independently for each project based on full information, clear purpose, and meaningful engagement. We emphasize that our support for the well-being of MFFN does not diminish our right to protect the lands, waters, and rights of	A. The Crown, including both federal and provincial governments, must clearly recognize that CLFN's support for the Marten Falls Community Access Road is limited to its stated function as a community access initiative. This position must be documented in all decision-making materials related to the Project. B. CLFN's support for the MFCAR does not constitute or imply consent for future projects that may rely on or be enabled by this road. Each of those projects must be subject to their own environmental assessment processes, with full and early consultation, accommodation, and the requirement for free, prior, and informed consent from CLFN. C. The Proponent must not reference CLFN's support for the MFCAR as an endorsement of broader regional development. Public communications and project documentation should clearly distinguish CLFN's support for the road from any position on future development in the Ring of Fire.

		CLFN members from cumulative and long-term impacts associated with industrial access.	
2.	General Comment	The introduction of Ontario's proposed Bill 5 (2025) raises significant concerns about the future permitting framework for the MFCAR project. This legislation enables exemptions from critical provincial permitting processes, including those under the Aggregate Resources Act, Permits to Take Water, and Environmental Compliance Approvals. These permitting pathways currently serve as key mechanisms for technical review, environmental protection, and Indigenous consultation. Exemptions under Bill 5 would introduce substantial regulatory uncertainty and elevate environmental and rights-based risks, particularly in a region of high ecological sensitivity and cultural importance to our Nation. The EA/IS does not acknowledge or evaluate these emerging risks, despite their potential to fundamentally alter how the project is reviewed, approved, and monitored.	A. The Proponent should commit to upholding existing environmental and permitting standards, even if future changes to legislation (such as under Bill 5) provide exemptions. This includes a commitment to continue seeking Permits to Take Water, Environmental Compliance Approvals, and approvals under the Aggregate Resources Act regardless of any exemption status. B. The Proponent should formally commit to meaningful consultation with CLFN throughout all permitting and regulatory phases of the project, regardless of the requirements imposed (or waived) by the Province. These commitments should be documented and reflected in the Impact Statement and any subsequent agreements to ensure accountability, transparency, and trust. Recognizing the heightened risk posed by legislative uncertainty, the EA/IS should be revised to include a detailed risk assessment of potential regulatory changes and their implications for the project and Indigenous rights.
3.	General Comment	The EA/IS for the MFCAR is being fully funded by the Government of Ontario, which also serves as the primary regulatory authority responsible for approving the EA/IS and issuing associated permits. Public statements from Premier Doug Ford and other senior provincial officials have made it unequivocally clear that the Ontario Government views the MFCAR and the Northern Road Link as strategic infrastructure to accelerate access to the Ring of Fire and facilitate the extraction of both critical and conventional minerals.	A. To address the clear conflict of interest posed by the Ontario Government's dual role as both project funder and regulatory authority for the MFCAR EA/IS, IAAC must establish independent oversight for the Project that is joint with CLFN First Nation. B. IAAC should exercise its authority to ensure that meaningful consultation with CLFN First Nation is upheld in accordance with the Honour of the Crown, and that cumulative impacts of industrial development in the region are fully assessed through other proposed environmental assessments that are specific to the Ring of Fire, including through the RoF RA.

		Given this dual role as both project funder and regulator—and the Province's stated objective of expediting mining development - CLFN asserts that the Government of Ontario is in a clear conflict of interest. This conflict undermines the integrity of the EA/IS process, particularly in relation to its obligations to uphold environmental protection and ensure meaningful, good-faith consultation with First Nations whose rights and lands are directly impacted by the project.	
4.	Section 4.5 (How We Selected our Road – Summary)	Section 4.5 of the EA/IS states that the Preferred Route was not the engineers' preferred option, and that the Project Team worked with engineers to ensure that the selected route is "constructable and safe" for long-term use. However, the EA/IS provides no detailed explanation of the engineering rationale, the specific concerns raised about constructability, or the trade-offs between engineering feasibility, cost, and environmental or cultural considerations. There is also no information provided on the cost implications of selecting a less technically preferred route. Without this information, reviewers cannot evaluate: • Whether the Preferred Route is truly sustainable and economically viable; • What long-term risks may be introduced due to terrain, hydrology, or maintenance challenges; • How engineering mitigation will be applied to address those risks. Given the complexity of northern infrastructure development — including challenging soil conditions, sensitive waterways, wetlands, and potential permafrost — it is essential to understand not only how the route balances environmental and cultural values, but what the technical and financial costs are of those decisions.	A. The Proponent should include a summary of the engineers' comparative assessment of all routes, identifying: • The engineering reasons why certain routes were preferred or not preferred; • The specific challenges associated with the selected route; • How those challenges will be mitigated through design, construction, and long-term maintenance. B. The Proponent should disclose cost comparisons between the Preferred Route and other technically preferred alternatives, including: • Estimated construction costs; • Projected lifecycle maintenance costs; • Any known increased risks to durability or access resulting from site conditions (e.g., unstable soils, flood-prone areas, water crossings). C. The Proponent should explain how constructability concerns raised by engineers have been fully addressed, and whether additional study or contingency planning will be required prior to detailed design.

5.	Section 6.8.2 (Cumulative Effects Assessment – Project Inclusions List)	Section 6.8.2 of the EA/IS reveals that: • *"Construction of the MFCAR is anticipated to start within 2 to 5 years of Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement approval, depending on funding and permit acquisition; and* • *construction duration is anticipated to last between 3 and 10 years."* This extended window — up to 15 years from approval to completion — points to significant uncertainty regarding the practical feasibility of building the MFCAR. Such a broad timeline suggests unresolved issues related to permitting, engineering challenges, and seasonal construction limits. This long construction period suggests that it will still be quite an extended period of time before the cost of living and quality of life in Marten Falls improves.	A. Ontario should disclose cost estimates for the MFCAR under a range of construction durations, including worst-case scenarios for cost overruns and delays. B. Ontario and Canada should push to have the road to Marten Falls built as quickly as possible.
6.	General Comment	The EA/IS appears to place significant emphasis on the perspectives and interests of Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation, particularly in relation to route selection, project design, environmental monitoring and Proponent collaboration. This is understandable given their geographic proximity to the project and as directly affected communities with strong, well-established rights and interests in the area. However, CLFN also holds a strong and well-established relationship to the lands and waters affected by the MFCAR. The rights, interests, and responsibilities of CLFN — including under Section 35 of the Constitution — are clearly engaged by the project, yet the EA/IS does not appear to reflect the Nation's perspectives or concerns with the same level of attention or integration as those of Marten Falls and Aroland. While it is appropriate for the EA/IS to highlight the role of Nations geographically closest to the project, a more balanced and inclusive approach that reflects the knowledge, governance, and	A. CLFN requests that Ontario, Canada and the Proponent includes our Nation in the proposed environmental monitoring programs and through the working groups that are established to ensure benefits are accrued to all Nations that are commensurate to the impacts from the Project on impacted Nations. The socio-economic working groups should have a wide mandate both on equitable distribution of project benefits but also supporting member employment and skill building as well as work around managing socioeconomic risks such as the transport of illicit substances along the road. B. CLFN requests that IAAC impose a condition of approval for the Project for environmental monitoring that is inclusive of all impacted Nations. C. CLFN requests that IAAC impose a condition of approval for the Project for the socio-economic working groups that is inclusive of all impacted Nations. CLFN would like to co-draft the condition with IAAC.

		stewardship responsibilities of all impacted Nations — including CLFN — is essential to ensure the assessment process is fair, comprehensive, and credible.	
7.	Section 6.8.1 (Cumulative Effects Methodology)	The approach to assessing cumulative effects outlined in the EA/IS — which involves identifying residual effects of the MFCAR, defining spatial and temporal boundaries based on those effects, and identifying overlapping project interactions — is overly narrow and methodologically insufficient given the complexity of the environmental, cultural, and ecological systems potentially affected by the MFCAR project. Specifically, this interaction-based approach fails to account for: • Non-point, system-wide stressors such as climate change, which interact with and amplify local disturbances but are excluded from the analysis because they are not tied to a specific, overlapping "reasonably foreseeable project"; • Chronic and compounding effects on vulnerable species such as boreal caribou, who are highly sensitive to even small-scale habitat fragmentation. Caribou populations do not experience effects in a linear or additive way — rather, the cumulative degradation of intact habitat and increased human presence leads to disproportionately severe outcomes over time; • Indigenous land-use systems and knowledge, which emphasize the interconnectedness of all aspects of land, water, animals, and people. The current CEA framework, rooted in Western analytical methods, fails to incorporate Indigenous values, long-term observations, and relational understandings of how ecosystems experience and respond to stress. • The broader strategic development context in which this road will enable a series of industrial developments in the Ring of Fire region. This assessment is also being carried out in parallel with the RoF RA, a process designed explicitly to examine cumulative effects at the regional scale — including cumulative biodiversity loss,	A. Canada and Ontario must require all project assessments for proposed mines in the RoF to be delayed until the issuance of the final report on the RoF Regional Assessment is released. This will allow the RoF mines to incorporate emerging regional-scale data, thresholds, and Indigenous-defined values and indicators. B. For mines in the RoF, Canada and Ontario should require the Project proponents employ a scenario-based, regionally integrated assessment approach, using multiple development futures (e.g., full build-out of MFCAR, Northern Road Link, and Ring of Fire mines) to model cumulative effects on key values such as water, caribou, and Indigenous cultural continuity. C. For mines in the RoF, Canada and Ontario should require the Project proponents expand the scope of the cumulative effects assessment to include non-project stressors such as: • Climate change; • Regional hydrological shifts; • Long-range pollution (e.g., mercury transport); • Landscape-level fire suppression and forestry legacies. • Long-term habitat fragmentation trends; • Disturbance buffers beyond the road right-of-way; • Thresholds for population viability under the federal Boreal Caribou Recovery Strategy.

		Indigenous land-use fragmentation, and ecological tipping points. While Table 11-9 of the EA/IS asserts that the RA is "outside the scope" of the MFCAR, this interpretation limits the value of that important work and ignores the significant overlap in purpose and geographic relevance between the two processes. CLFN notes that we are supportive of Marten Falls acquiring road access, so we do not wish to unnecessarily delay this Project to incorporate a more rigorous cumulative effects assessment. Rather our strong preference is to defer a more fulsome cumulative effects assessment to the environmental assessments that are directly tied the development of the RoF, especially the environmental assessments for the mine developments.	
8.	General Comment	CLFN would like to better understand how Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) selected the proposed road corridor and determined that the MFCAR project had community support. It remains unclear whether decisions were made by leadership alone or with broad input from MFFN members, including those living off-reserve. The EA/IS does not explain who within MFFN was consulted or how consensus was reached. Given that this project will have major long-term environmental and cultural impacts across a shared region, CLFN must have confidence that MFFN's process reflects meaningful internal consultation and informed community support.	A. CLFN requests a meeting with representatives from MFFN leadership to better understand how engagement with MFFN membership was conducted in relation to the MFCAR. This meeting would provide an opportunity to learn more about how members were informed about the Project, how their input was gathered and considered, and how MFFN ensured that the views of its broader membership were incorporated into project planning and decision-making. B. CLFN recommends that the EA/IS be updated to clearly document the internal engagement and decision-making process undertaken by MFFN. Specifically, the EA/IS should: • Describe the methods used by MFFN to engage its members (e.g., meetings, mailouts, surveys, voting processes).Indicate the level of participation and key feedback themes raised by members. • Summarize how this feedback informed project components such as route selection, community benefit planning, and environmental mitigation. • Distinguish between leadership-level decisions and broader community involvement.

9.	General Comment	CLFN has experienced the long-term consequences of improperly managed industrial activity across our Traditional Territory. Our Nation carries the legacy of centuries of mistrust due to past development decisions that were made without our oversight or consent, often resulting in harm to our lands, waters, and community well-being. In the context of the MFCAR, the remoteness of the proposed road corridor significantly increases the risk that materials may be dumped or abandoned without detection. For our Nation, the absence of proper safeguards is not a hypothetical risk, it reflects a pattern we have already lived through.	CLFN recommends that the EA/IS include a long-term, enforceable Road Monitoring and Dumping Prevention Plan developed in collaboration with CLFN. This plan should clearly outline how the road will be actively monitored, how incidents will be reported and addressed, and how CLFN, impacted Indigenous Nations and provincial law enforcement will be involved in ongoing oversight to ensure the road does not become a source of further harm to our lands, waters, and rights.
10.	General Comment	CLFN has observed cumulative impacts across our Traditional Territory from decades of industrial activity, including forestry, mining, and road development. Our Territory sustained our traditional way of life for generations, but it is now heavily fragmented and degraded in many areas due to overlapping disturbances. The proposed MFCAR would cut through one of the few remaining areas of relatively undisturbed wilderness in our Territory. For this reason, CLFN considers any further development in this landscape to be significant, regardless of footprint size or project type. The Proponent's assertion that the impacts on water, fish, and wildlife species are "not significant" does not align with our lived experience over the past century of industrial development since the signing of Treaty 9. We have witnessed how successive projects have led to widespread degradation of ecosystems and loss of culturally important species. Despite our disagreement with the Proponent's conclusions in the residual effects assessment and cumulative effects assessment, we are still supportive of the MFCAR project being constructed to allow Marten Falls to have road access.	A. CLFN requests that the Proponent revise the residual effects assessment and cumulative effects assessment to take a more conservative approach to the determination of significance. Almost all impacts should be deemed significant. B. CLFN recommends that Canada approve the Project for construction, with the increased assessment of significance of impacts addressed through conditions of approval imposed on the Project.
11.	General Comment	CLFN has not seen meaningful capacity-building opportunities associated with the MFCAR process to date. Despite the scale	CLFN recommends that the Proponent and Crown commit dedicated funding and resources to support capacity building for

		and duration of this Project, and the known long-term implications for our lands, waters, and rights, there has been little effort to support CLFN in building the internal expertise, staffing, and infrastructure needed to fully participate in environmental review, monitoring, and decision-making. This limits our ability to engage in the process on equal footing with the Proponent, government, and consultants. CLFN views capacity building not as a benefit, but as a prerequisite for respectful, informed, and equitable involvement in the planning and governance of infrastructure projects within our Traditional Territory.	CLFN throughout all phases of the Project. This should include training, staffing support, technical assistance, and funding for community-based monitoring, environmental governance, and participation in regulatory processes. Capacity building must begin immediately and continue through construction, operation, and long-term monitoring, ensuring CLFN can fully and equitably participate in decision-making and oversight of the MFCAR within our Traditional Territory.
12.	General Comment	CLFN has lived through the long-term impacts of road development. The construction of Highway 11 in the 1930s and 1940s has had lasting consequences for our Nation. While the road brought certain conveniences, it also had serious negative effects on our ability to exercise our Treaty rights. It led to increased access to our territory, habitat loss, and enduring disruptions to our way of life. CLFN would welcome the opportunity to meet with MFFN to share our stories and experiences, and to speak openly about how roads have impacted our land, our people, and our rights.	CLFN requests a meeting with MFFN membership and leadership (not consultants) to share our experiences with the impacts of Highway 11. We believe it would be meaningful to sit down together, share stories, and learn from one another about how road development has affected our communities.
13.	General Comment	CLFN has been significantly and negatively impacted by unrestricted road access in our traditional lands. The construction of roads without sufficient access control has led to numerous adverse effects including increased poaching, unregulated hunting, unauthorized industrial activity, and disturbances to our cultural and spiritual sites. These impacts have degraded our lands and infringed on our rights. Given these past experiences, we are deeply concerned that the MFCAR could result in similar impacts for MFFN if appropriate access controls are not implemented.	CLFN recommends that gates be installed at both the southern and northern ends of the MFCAR to prevent unrestricted access. Marten Falls First Nation should retain full authority to determine who is permitted to use the road. The road must be actively monitored to deter unauthorized activity and enable enforcement.
14.	General Comment	CLFN is concerned that the remote nature of the MFCAR, combined with frequent harsh weather conditions (e.g., extreme	A. CLFN recommends that the Proponent install survival stations at regular intervals along the road, stocked with emergency

		cold, heavy snow, wildfires, flooding, and limited visibility), poses serious safety risks for road users. Given the lack of nearby emergency services and long distances between communities, travelers could become stranded without access to assistance, putting lives at risk.	supplies such as blankets, food, water, heat sources, and communication tools. B. CLFN recommends that the Proponent provide two-way radios or satellite phones at each gate for travellers to borrow, ensuring they have a reliable means of emergency communication in areas without cell coverage.
Aquatic Ecology			
15.	Section 14.2.1.2 Fish and Fish habitat, bullet 3	The current monitoring program for sedimentation control is insufficient because there is only mention of monitors being present prior and during construction of the MFCAR.	CLFN urges the Proponent to have a monitoring team evaluate streams for sedimentation and turbidity after the first 2 rainfalls, as loose gravel and sediment from newly graded roads are more prone to runoff during heavy precipitation events. It's imperative to have benchmark measurements for turbidity and percentage of fine sediment before road construction begins. For turbidity, a common water quality probe (i.e. YSI) will suffice, while a fine sediment analysis is recommended for determining baseline substrate composition.
16.	Section 8.1.6.5 Benthic Invertebrates	The report primarily discusses benthic macroinvertebrate collection using kick netting in water crossings with smaller substrates such as cobble, gravel, fine sediments, and organic matter. However, it does not mention any assessment of benthic invertebrates in habitats with larger substrates like boulders, bedrock, and larger cobble.	A. CLFN recommends that benthic invertebrate studies be conducted at water crossings where larger substrate was present. B. A common practice used in the *Canadian Aquatic Biomonitoring Network* when investigating invertebrate richness is to use the rock grab method. 100 coarse rocks (selected at random) are lifted and inspected. Documenting macroinvertebrate counts and species diversity for these habitat types are imperative for gathering a holistic understanding of benthic invertebrates across the project's watersheds. CLFN recommend that the Proponent employ the rock grab method as part of the benthic invertebrate baseline monitoring program.
17.	Figure 4-1: Route Alternatives;	CLFN reviewed the desktop information available in the EA/IS and Appendix B (Route Selection Methodology) evaluated the	A. Based on the information provided, CLFN is generally supportive of the approach taken for determining the Preferred

	Figure 11-3: Location of Neighboring Indigenous Communities; Appendix B – Route Selection Method	alternative routes. From this information, a route was selected that would reduce the overall length of road in proximity to watercourses, limit the number of watercourse crossings, and reduce the overlap with existing provincial parks or other sensitive areas. Based on the information provided, it appears the preferred route would be: • Alternative 1 for southern section (Segment 1) • Alternative 4 for central section (Segment 2) • Alternative 4 for northern section (Segment 3) For greater clarity, this would involve constructing using the following segment node pathway: B→E→F→G→H→I→J This route aligns with the Preferred Route (Figure ES 4-1 and Figure 4-7) selected by the Proponent.	Route and the route itself. However, there must be an opportunity for further refinement of the preferred route. For example, the route could be adjusted slightly to minimize proximity to watercourses and identify preferred crossing locations. For this reason, CLFN requests that the Proponent invite CLFN to provide input on the final route. We are open to how this can be achieved, for example, written correspondence, community meetings, and/or workshops. B. Secondly, CLFN requests clarification on the flexibility to modify the Preferred Route once the EA/IS is complete. For example, will it be possible to choose a route outside of the 100 m Right of Way?
18.	Appendix G – Section 5 Existing Conditions	The Proponent has only completed detailed fish habitat, fish community sampling, and benthic invertebrate sampling at a subset of 50% (55 locations), 50% (46 locations), and 25% of proposed watercourse crossings, respectively. These were completed in 2019-2022. Fish sampling was conducted primarily with backpack electrofisher and minnow traps. This level of effort is far below what is considered best practice. It is typical to conduct multi-season multi-year baseline studies to adequately characterize natural variability and the habitat use by different species based on their unique life histories.	CLFN requests additional baseline sampling to adequately characterize the aquatic habitat within the LSA. While multi-season sampling at each location is standard, it is recognized that the potential impacts of road are well understood and can be managed with appropriate mitigation measures. Therefore a more practical approach would be to complete a minimum of one baseline sampling event to characterize detailed fish habitat characteristics at all crossing sites of the selected route, in advance of construction (i.e. not just the 50% subset). Of these, areas with high potential for high value habitat (of the selected VC species) should be targeted for fish community sampling as well. This sampling can occur as part of pre-construction monitoring and is not required for completion of the Impact Assessment.
19.	Appendix G – Section 5.5 Existing Environment Characterization by Valued Component Fish Species	The Proponent has not presented any detailed mapping information on locations of spawning habitats for the selected fish VCs. In particular, the absence of thorough assessments of spawning habitat for lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*) and brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) presents a significant concern. Both species rely on specialized environmental conditions for successful reproduction, including specific substrate types, water	CLFN recommends that additional efforts be undertaken to evaluate all crossings with potential spawning habitat for lake sturgeon and brook trout. This information should be presented in the EA/IS. Then based on this information, the identification of crossing locations can be optimized to avoid any impacts to spawning areas.

		temperature ranges, flow dynamics, and oxygen levels. Without proper evaluation and identification of these habitats, several risks arise, including the possibility of degrading and/or destroying those habitats which may overlap with crossings.	
20.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat	The Proponent has stated that an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be developed for the Project. This is a critical measure that must be rigorously developed and implemented to adequately mitigate the potential impacts of the road.	CLFN requests the opportunity to review and provide input on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan once available.
21.	Section 7.1 Summary of Project Components and the Existing Environment	The Proponent states that there will be at least 45 major waterbody crossings along the Preferred Route. This includes 13 culverts, 22 clear-span bridges, and 10 multi-span bridges along permanent crossings. For temporary access roads, there will be 24 temporary waterbody crossings, including 6 culverts, 12 clear-span bridges, and 6 multi-span bridges. However, there is not sufficient details on crossing types and whether they will require site-specific mitigation measures. Given the potential risk of erosion and sedimentation at these important points, there must be additional information on watercourse crossings. This is especially important for areas with potential spawning habitat of all VCs, potential for lake sturgeon, or other environmental sensitivities.	CLFN requests additional information on existing crossings and whether there is a need for site-specific mitigation measures to limit the effects of sedimentation and erosion. For example, it is not clear whether existing crossings provide adequate freeboard or setback distances to avoid effects to watercourse banks and/or prevent ice-damming and associated erosion. Where necessary, the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan should include site-specific plans for sensitive watercourse crossings.
22.	Section 7.1.2.2 Bridges and Culverts; Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat	The Proponent has stated crossings will be constructed in a “manner that maintains downstream flows and fish passage”. However, there has been no assessment of minimum/maximum velocities/depths required at crossings to maintain fish passage based on species present. Further, there is not adequate discussion on how sizing of crossings will be planned. Ensuring that watercourse crossings are adequately designed (e.g. to meet depth and flow velocity requirements) is essential for maintaining fish passage and reducing potential effects of erosion and sedimentation. Many fish species rely on specific water	CLFN requests that the Proponent include a commitment that crossings installed will ensure that minimum/maximum flow velocities and depths will be maintained to ensure adequate fish passage for the species present at each crossing. Where possible, this should include: • Ensuring crossings are adequately sized to pass normal range of water (i.e. 1000-year return period for permanent crossings, and 10-year return period for temporary crossings).

		conditions to migrate, access spawning habitats, and complete their life cycles. If crossings create barriers—such as shallow water, excessive velocity, or obstructions—fish may struggle to move upstream or downstream, leading to habitat fragmentation. Properly designed crossings mimic natural stream conditions, allowing fish to navigate safely while preserving biodiversity and habitat connectivity.	• Use open-bottom structures or embedded culverts wherever possible to allow natural sediment transport and habitat continuity. • Design crossings to maintain adequate water depth and manageable flow velocities to support fish passage. • Avoid excessive water speeds that could impede movement, particularly for juvenile or species with low burst speeds.
23.	Section 8.1.6.4 Invasive Species	The Proponent has identified that rock bass and smallmouth bass have been documented in the Albany River and some other locations with the RSA. They have stated that they will "Implement best management practices and regulations outlined by the Ministry of Natural Resources to reduce the spread of invasive species" (Table 9-10). However, they have otherwise not assessed the potential impacts of invasive species on aquatic ecosystems or meaningfully planned any associated mitigation measures. This is a significant oversight. Northern Ontario's aquatic ecosystems remain relatively unimpacted by invasive species, providing native fish populations with stable environmental conditions. However, the construction of new roads in the region may inadvertently introduce aquatic invasive species, posing a serious threat to local biodiversity and ecosystem health. Construction and subsequent road use may lead to the unintentional transport of invasive species via contaminated equipment, vehicles, or recreational activities. Once established, aquatic invasive species are difficult and costly to remove, requiring ongoing mitigation and control effort.	A. CLFN requires that the Proponent evaluate the potential pathways of introduction and potential impacts of aquatic invasive species as part of the EA/IS. B. The Proponent must prepare an invasive species management plan that includes details on how they plan to prevent and manage the accidental introduction of invasive species through all phases of the Project. C. The Proponent should share this plan with the CLFN for review and comment prior to finalization or approval. D. The Proponent should support the establishment of a regional road invasive species subcommittee that includes CLFN and other impacted Nations. This body should coordinate monitoring, prevention protocols, and response measures across all road-linked developments in the region to address the cumulative risk of invasive species introduction and spread.
24.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat	The layout for Table 9-10 is confusing and makes understanding the information difficult. There are many items that are duplicated, except for the final column. For example, the first two items appear identical (Table 9-10 pp 407 and Table 9-10 pp 410), with the exception of the predicted residual effect. It appears that the difference here is between the project activities being evaluated	A. CLFN requests that Table 9-10 be updated to improve clarity on what project activities are being considered. Potential improvements include; • Adding additional description to clarify the activities and/or effects being considered (e.g. include description about whether the effect is above or below the high water mark)

		(above high water mark and below high water mark) but that is only clear when looking at the residual effect. CLFN notes that such lack of clear communication of the critical information in the EA/IS may be construed as making the findings deliberately difficult to interpret and thus avoid proper scrutiny of the Project.	• List mitigation and enhancement measures in a separate table with associated numbers for each. This will help avoid the duplication of text in the table. B. Similar updates should be made to the tables for all valued components of the project.
25.	Table 9-30: Summary of Residual Effects for Physiography, Terrain and Soils	The Proponent has identified that they will "Avoid placing soil stockpiles near waterbodies or drainage features" (Table 9-30, pp 667). However, this language is vague and is not a useful measure for planning (or for contractors in the future). As stockpiles of overburden and soils are an important source of sediment, it is important that there is a sufficient setback/buffer to prevent potential erosion and sedimentation, especially during periods of high rainfall and/or melting snow.	CLFN requests that excavated materials and stockpiles be placed at a minimum distance of 100m from watercourses. Furthermore, efforts should be made to ensure that stockpiles are covered, revegetated, or otherwise stabilized prior to spring freshet. This should be included as a mitigation measure in Table 9-10.
26.	Table 9-10: Summary of Residual Effects for Fish and Fish Habitat	Similarly to the comment noted above, the Proponent has stated that they will "Locate temporary access roads, staging areas, camps, and debris and / or timber stockpiles a minimum of 30 meters away from the ordinary high-water mark of a waterbody, where possible" (Table 9-10 pp 408). One of the major potential impacts of the Project during construction is the risk of sediment and erosion from stockpiles, camps, and staging areas. It is important that there is a sufficient setback/buffer to prevent potential erosion and sedimentation, especially during periods of high rainfall and/or melting snow.	CLFN requests that a minimum distance of 100m from watercourses be applied to all temporary camps, staging areas, and stockpiles of overburden, aggregates, and soil. Furthermore, efforts should be made to ensure that stockpiles are covered, revegetated, or otherwise stabilized prior to spring freshet. This should be included as a mitigation measure in Table 9-10. It is understood that temporary access roads, debris, and timber stockpiles may need to be within 30 m, therefore the 30m buffer for those activities may be appropriate, depending on the circumstances.
27.	Section 8.1.6.4 Invasive Species	CLFN's Traditional Territory has been increasingly impacted by aquatic invasive species which pose a serious threat to native fish populations, aquatic vegetation, and culturally important harvesting sites. The construction of the MFCAR will increase the risk of introduction and spread of invasive species through contaminated equipment, vehicles, and expanded public access to previously isolated waterways. This risk is cumulative when considered alongside other road and industrial developments in	The Proponent should support the creation of a regional road invasive species subcommittee with representation from CLFN and other impacted Nations. This group should coordinate aquatic invasive species monitoring, equipment hygiene protocols, public awareness initiatives, and rapid response strategies across all regional access roads. This subcommittee should be formally recognized in the EA/IS as a long-term governance mechanism for

		the region. Given the connectivity of northern water systems, CLFN emphasizes the need for a coordinated, regional approach to aquatic invasive species management.	managing aquatic invasive species introduced or exacerbated by road construction and use.
Terrestrial Ecology			
28.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Riparian Ecosystems (Page 451)	The project will result in the direct loss of approximately 116.7 hectares of riparian vegetation—1% of riparian ecosystems within the Regional Study Area. Although this may seem numerically small, riparian areas provide disproportionately important ecosystem services making them uniquely important. These areas are especially sensitive to disturbance, and even those portions that remain physically intact may experience functional degradation as a result of adjacent clearing and fragmentation. As noted in the assessment, the loss of riparian area could reduce the ability of the remaining ecosystems to carry out their natural functions, emphasizing the need for stronger commitments to protection, restoration, and long-term monitoring.	A. The Proponent must commit to offsetting residual functional losses to riparian ecosystems through the adoption a no-net-loss approach—an established ecological principle that seeks to ensure that the total *area* and *function* of a habitat type are maintained or enhanced over time. In practice, this means that when impacts to a habitat cannot be entirely avoided or fully restored, they must be offset through equivalent or greater ecological gains elsewhere. B. The Proponent should commit to limiting clearing of vegetation within 100m of waterbodies. C. The Proponent must strengthen the monitoring and adaptive management framework within the Vegetation Restoration Plan to ensure riparian ecosystem recovery. A long-term, riparian-specific monitoring program must be included in the Vegetation Restoration Plan. Performance benchmarks must be clearly defined, and thresholds should be set to trigger corrective actions if restoration is not proceeding as expected.
29.	Table 9-17: Summary of Residual Effects for Vegetation (Black Ash)	The project currently falls outside the regulated zone for Black Ash (Fraxinus nigra) established under Ontario Regulation 6/24 (Endangered Species Act, 2007); however, the proposed project creates a clear and significant pathway for the introduction of invasive species, especially the Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*). Construction activities such as equipment mobilization, timber handling, and increased public access along the permanent access road increase the risk of Emerald Ash Borer being introduced into areas where it is not yet present.	A. The Proponent must recognize and proactively manage B[redacted]. B. The Proponent must integrate Emerald Ash Borer prevention and long-term surveillance into invasive species mitigation. C. The Proponent must update the Vegetation Management Plan to include [redacted] and the emerging ecological risks.

		The risk is magnified by the permanent nature of the road, which facilitates ongoing vehicle movement and human activity into relatively intact northern ecosystems. Furthermore, the Emerald Ash Borer's known range has been steadily expanding northward, and this trend is expected to continue as shorter, milder winters and increased growing degree days under climate change create conditions suitable for the insect's survival and reproduction in more northern latitudes. As overwintering mortality declines and thermal thresholds are increasingly met, the pest's establishment risk in currently unaffected regions grows significantly over the lifespan of this project. Importantly, [redacted]. The current mitigation measures—limited to re-evaluating Black Ash status under future regulatory updates and conducting localized surveys if its listing changes—are reactive and insufficient given the foreseeable threat trajectory.	
30.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife - Furbearers (Wolverine)	The Environmental Assessment acknowledges that the project will result in a permanent loss of approximately 4,700 hectares of wolverine habitat and indirect alteration to an additional 189,145 hectares through habitat fragmentation, sensory disturbance, and edge effects. Despite concluding that the net residual effect on wolverines is significant, the current mitigation strategy does not include any offsetting or compensation to address this large-scale, irreversible loss. Furthermore, the proposed mitigation measures remain focused on localized, site-specific actions—such as timing restrictions near	A. The Proponent must commit to habitat offsetting to compensate for the permanent loss of 4,700 hectares of core habitat within the biodiversity offsetting and compensation plan. The offsetting strategy should be informed by a regional connectivity assessment to ensure that compensation efforts support landscape-level ecological function and align with known wolverine movement corridors. The connectivity assessment should also include maintaining permeability across the road corridor through measures such as wildlife overpasses, or underpasses informed by local and regional

		active dens and general reclamation of temporary features—but fail to incorporate a landscape-scale or connectivity-based approach. Wolverines are wide-ranging, low-density carnivores that depend on expansive, connected tracts of intact habitat. The construction and operation of a permanent road corridor introduces long-term fragmentation, potential barriers to movement, and increased vulnerability to cumulative stressors. However, the assessment does not identify or protect key movement corridors, nor does it propose any measures to maintain or restore regional habitat connectivity. Without compensating for the permanent loss of core habitat and planning for long-term landscape permeability, the project risks contributing to the functional isolation of wolverine populations and undermining regional conservation objectives for this sensitive species. The absence of offsetting and connectivity planning represents a significant gap in the mitigation strategy for a species already facing pressure from habitat fragmentation across its southern range.	wolverine movement data. B. CLFN would like to have input into the development of the biodiversity offsetting and compensation plan, specifically regarding wolverine habitat restoration and connectivity. Our Nation has important knowledge to share about the land and would like to be involved in planning how habitat will be restored and protected over the long term.
31.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife - Furbearers (Wolverine)	The assessment of increased public access as a pathway for wolverine mortality contains several key flaws and understatements that diminish the importance of this effect. While the residual effect is described as “not significant,” the assessment itself acknowledges that the duration is permanent, the reversibility is irreversible, and the likelihood of impact is possible. Despite these admissions, the frequency is incorrectly characterized as “continuous until the Construction Phase is over,” which contradicts the permanent nature of the road and its associated access infrastructure. Additionally, the conclusion of “not significant” fails to adequately account for the vulnerability of wolverines to human encroachment and incidental trapping. As a wide-ranging, low-density species already subject to multiple project stressors (e.g., habitat loss, fragmentation, den disturbance), even low levels of increased	A. The Proponent should acknowledge that increased public access and its associated impacts on wolverine are permanent in duration and ongoing in frequency, not limited to the construction phase. B. Given the species’ sensitivity to human disturbance and the cumulative effects of habitat loss and fragmentation, the residual effect should be re-evaluated as significant. C. The following measures to mitigate for the residual effect of increased public access should be incorporated into the project to protect the regional wolverine population: • Establish designated trap-free buffer zones around key wolverine habitats, movement corridors, and denning areas in consultation with local first nation trappers.

		mortality from trapping could have population-level consequences (Scrafford et al. 2025) (Krebs et al. 2004), particularly in the absence of population monitoring.	• Consult with local trappers on the feasibility of using modified trap designs or exclusion devices that reduce the risk of incidental capture of wolverines in areas where trapping remains permitted, rather than requiring their use. • Implement a program to monitor wolverine presence, movements, and mortality incidents using remote cameras, genetic sampling, and collaring where feasible. • Develop a centralized system to report and analyze all known or suspected mortalities (e.g., trapping, roadkill) in cooperation with local first nation communities, trappers, and enforcement agencies. • Establish clear mortality thresholds that, if exceeded, would trigger enhanced mitigation or project operational changes.
32.	Table 9-22: Summary of Residual Effects for Wildlife - Furbearers (Beaver)	The EA/IS does not include a strategy for addressing potential beaver-related conflicts at culverts, bridges, or other water control structures. While incidental take procedures are outlined and active lodges will be flagged during construction, the plan does not anticipate or address the high likelihood of damming activity at culverts, which is a common and predictable outcome in beaver-inhabited landscapes. Without a proactive conflict management strategy, this gap may lead to future flooding, infrastructure damage, and unnecessary lethal control measures, undermining both environmental performance and the project's stated mitigation objectives.	The Proponent should develop and implement a Beaver Conflict Management Plan to proactively address the risk of damming and flooding at culverts, bridges, and other water crossings. This plan should identify high-risk water crossings during detailed design and incorporate non-lethal mitigation measures, such as flow devices and exclusion fencing. The plan should also establish a routine monitoring and maintenance protocol for water crossings during both construction and operation phases.
33.	Section 10.3.3 Wildlife (Wolverine)	The conclusion in the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) that cumulative impacts on wolverines are “not significant” is not scientifically defensible due to a critical omission of the Ring of Fire development and associated industrial expansion. The MFCAR is not an isolated project; it is explicitly intended to enable access to Ontario’s most significant undeveloped mineral deposit, the Ring of Fire, and to catalyze broader industrial activity in the region. The Eagle’s Nest Mine is included in the CEA; however, it is the only mine site associated with the Ring of Fire that has been considered. The development of this road is anticipated to	A. CLFN acknowledges that the current Environmental Assessment is limited in scope and does not fully account for the broader regional impacts associated with the MFCAR, particularly the full extent of foreseeable development in the Ring of Fire. As a result, the assessment likely underestimates the potential impacts on wolverines, a species highly sensitive to habitat loss and fragmentation. While this represents a gap in the cumulative effects analysis, it can be addressed through future project-specific environmental assessments that consider the full range of anticipated development and their

		facilitate mineral extraction at a much broader scale than the Eagle's Nest mine alone. By omitting this context, the CEA adopts an artificially narrow spatial and temporal scope, which results in a significant underestimation of cumulative habitat loss and fragmentation.	implications for wolverine habitat, movement, and long-term population viability.
34.	Section 10.3.3 Wildlife (Wolverine)	The EA/IS concludes that the cumulative effects of the Project and other reasonably foreseeable developments on wolverine are "not significant,". However, this assessment does not adequately account for climate change as a compounding stressor on wolverine populations, despite acknowledging its influence as "mostly assumed to have an adverse effect" with "low" prediction confidence. Wolverine survival and reproduction are closely tied to cold, structured microhabitats that allow for food caching and denning, both of which are threatened by rising temperatures and diminishing spring snow cover. Wolverines rely on these microhabitats to cache food that supports lactation during February–April, a period of high energetic demand and low prey availability. The degradation of snow-dependent "refrigeration zones" reduces cache viability by increasing decomposition and competition from scavengers and microbes, leading to increased risk of early litter loss (Inman, Magoun, Persson, & Mattisson, 2012) This concern is especially pronounced in northern Ontario, where the project is situated within the Hudson Bay Lowlands (HBL)—a subarctic zone that, until recently, was among the last Arctic refugia from global warming, buffered by the cooling influence of Hudson Bay Sea ice (Smol et al. 2013). However, detailed climate and lake sediment records now show that the region crossed a climatic tipping point in the 1990s, transitioning abruptly into a phase of rapid warming, particularly during winter and autumn (Smol et al. 2013). This warming is directly linked to shorter snow seasons and earlier ice melt, conditions that undermine the	A. Any assessment of effects on wolverine must account for the ongoing loss of persistent spring snow cover and cold microhabitats that are essential for successful denning and food caching. These features are fundamental to wolverine reproductive success, and their decline due to climate warming, when combined with project-related disturbances, may heighten reproductive failure risks. The CEA should be evaluate the long-term implications of climate change for wolverine persistence in the region. B. The Proponent should integrate region-specific climate models into the CEA to assess projected changes in snowpack duration, depth, and spring persistence, particularly during the wolverine denning period (February–April). C. The Proponent should incorporate observed regional warming trends (e.g., Smol et al. 2013) into the assessment framework to better evaluate the interaction between anthropogenic habitat alteration and climate-driven loss of suitable denning and caching habitat. D. The Proponent should commit to long-term monitoring of climate-sensitive indicators, such as spring snow duration, den occupancy, and reproductive success, to inform adaptive mitigation and management responses.

		persistent spring snow cover critical to wolverine denning and food caching. The EA/IS fails to meaningfully assess these climate-sensitive behaviors, particularly the species' reliance on persistent spring snow for denning and the strategic use of winter food caches to bridge periods of scarcity. These adaptations are central to the species' reproductive success in a low-productivity, cold-niche environment, and are known to be highly vulnerable to climate warming (Inman, Magoun, Persson, & Mattisson, 2012). As such, the interaction between habitat alteration from the Project and climate-induced stressors could produce non-linear cumulative effects that are not captured by habitat area metrics alone.	
35.	Section 9.4.5.1.1 Woodland Caribou	The Proponent estimates that 21% (98,417 ha) of the ungulate effects assessment LSA is disturbed, based on a 500-meter buffer around anthropogenic features, in accordance with Environment and Climate Change Canada (2023) guidance (ECCC, 2023). However, this buffer distance represents the low end of the scientific consensus and does not align with current understanding of caribou behavior or jurisdictional best practices. Woodland caribou are known to avoid both physical and sensory disturbances at significantly greater distances than 500m (Vors et al., 2007). Ontario's guidance reflects this by recommending that project proponents minimize sensory disturbance within ten kilometers of known or potential high use areas. These avoidance behaviors are well-documented and underscore growing concerns about the persistent underestimation of disturbance effects in environmental assessments (Collard, Dempsey, & Mollie, 2020) (Cameron & Kennedy, 2023).A 500-meter buffer does not capture the ecological sensitivity of these areas, nor the full spatial extent of functional habitat loss experienced by caribou. Assuming a 1-kilometer buffer—which remains at the lower end of scientifically supported avoidance distances—the total disturbed area in the LSA would increase to approximately 196,834	A. The Proponent must recalculate functionally lost caribou habitat using a range of buffer distances—from 500 meters to 15 kilometers—based on proximity to known or potential high-use areas and ecologically sensitive locations such as calving grounds, wintering habitat, and key travel corridors. This approach reflects well-documented variability in caribou responses to disturbance and aligns with both jurisdictional guidance and peer-reviewed literature demonstrating that avoidance can occur at distances far greater than 500 meters. B. The Proponent should use the updated analysis of functional habitat loss to inform the assessment of project impacts, and to guide the development of effective mitigation and offsetting strategies.

		hectares, or 42% of the study area. This would reduce the proportion of undisturbed habitat from the reported 73.5% to approximately 58%, falling well below the 65% threshold identified by Environment and Climate Change Canada (2023) as necessary to support self-sustaining local caribou populations. This shift is particularly concerning in the context of broader cumulative effects, especially given this project's potential to enable large-scale resource development across the Ring of Fire region.	
36.	Section 10.3.5.1.1 Woodland Caribou	The CEA for caribou fails to incorporate all the foreseeable industrial expansion associated with the Ring of Fire. The MFCAR is not an isolated project; it serves as the enabling infrastructure for one of Canada's largest undeveloped mineral deposits. The Eagle's Nest Mine is included in the CEA; however, it is the only mine site associated with the Ring of Fire that has been considered. The development of this road is anticipated to facilitate mineral extraction at a much broader scale than the Eagle's Nest mine alone. By omitting this context, the CEA adopts an artificially narrow spatial and temporal scope, which results in a significant underestimation of cumulative habitat loss and fragmentation. The assessment does not consider the full footprint of anticipated mining operations, secondary access roads, transmission corridors, and permanent industrial infrastructure, all of which are reasonably foreseeable outcomes of the MFCAR. This omission critically undermines the validity of the CEA's conclusions regarding the long-term impacts on caribou habitat and population viability.	CLFN recommends that the cumulative impacts on caribou associated with future Ring of Fire development be addressed through future project-specific environmental assessments. These assessments should consider the full range of anticipated activities and their implications for caribou habitat, movement, and long-term population health.
37.	Section 10.3.5.1.1 Woodland Caribou	The CEA does not account for wildfire as a major and increasing source of disturbance in the boreal forest. Scientific evidence indicates that wildfires are expected to increase in both frequency and intensity due to a combination of rising temperatures, increased lightning activity, and prolonged periods of drought associated with climate change. These factors are altering fire regimes across Northern Ontario, making larger and more severe fires increasingly common.	The CEA should incorporate wildfire as a major and increasing source of disturbance in the boreal forest. The assessment must account for the expected rise in wildfire frequency and severity due to climate change and evaluate how wildfire interacts with anthropogenic disturbances to impact caribou habitat, predator-prey dynamics, and range connectivity.

		This is highly relevant for caribou, as wildfire removes mature conifer forests that provide essential winter forage in the form of terrestrial lichens. Following fire, the landscape regenerates into early successional forest types dominated by shrubs and young deciduous growth. These habitats are more supportive of moose, which thrive in areas with dense browse and regenerating vegetation. As moose populations increase, wolf densities also rise, since wolves rely on moose as a primary prey species. This leads to elevated predation pressure on caribou, which are more vulnerable in areas where they overlap with high densities of both moose and wolves. The exclusion of wildfire from the CEA represents a significant gap, particularly given its compounding interaction with anthropogenic disturbances. Wildfire contributes not only to the direct loss of caribou habitat, but also to long-term changes in predator-prey dynamics and range connectivity. For a comprehensive assessment of impacts to caribou, wildfire must be included as an interacting disturbance factor alongside development and infrastructure.	
38.	Section 9.4.7.4.2 Moose	The CEA for moose fails to fully incorporate foreseeable industrial expansion associated with the Ring of Fire. The Eagle's Nest Mine is included in the CEA; however, it is the only mine site associated with the Ring of Fire that has been considered. The development of this road is anticipated to facilitate mineral extraction at a much broader scale than the Eagle's Nest mine alone. By omitting this reasonably foreseeable development, the Proponent cannot credibly conclude that the project will not have significant impacts on moose. Without accounting for cumulative habitat loss, fragmentation, and increased access pressures tied to broader regional development, the assessment underestimates the risk to moose populations and their long-term viability in the region.	CLFN considers the impacts of the Project on moose and moose habitat to be significant. While the current assessment may not fully capture the broader scope of foreseeable development in the Ring of Fire, CLFN expects that the cumulative impacts of access, habitat loss, and disturbance on moose populations will need to be addressed through future Environmental Assessments associated with subsequent mining projects in the region.

39.	Table 9-27: Summary of Residual Effects for Ungulates	The EA/IS underestimates the long-term effects of increased public access on moose populations associated with the MFCAR. While the assessment acknowledges that new roads and trails can lead to greater access by hunters and therefore increase harvest pressure, it ultimately concludes that the resulting effects on moose survival and reproduction will be moderate in magnitude and not significant. This conclusion is not well-supported. The permanent introduction of a year-round access corridor into a largely roadless landscape represents a substantial change to the existing conditions. The EA/IS does not provide details on how unauthorized use of access roads or off-highway vehicles will be monitored or enforced. It also assumes, without strong evidence, that the isolation of the project area will naturally limit use. In reality, new road construction often facilitates incremental use by hunters, recreational users, and others over time, especially once a corridor is established. Given the permanent nature of the access road, the known relationship between road access and moose harvest pressure, and the low baseline moose densities in the region, the EA/IS's conclusion that the residual effect is "not significant" is flawed. Without stronger access controls and long-term management commitments, the project will likely result in a lasting and substantial effect on moose survival and reproduction in the study area.	A. The Proponent should reclassify the effect of increased public access on moose as significant. B. The Proponent should commit to developing a comprehensive Moose Access Management and Monitoring Plan in collaboration with CLFN. This plan should include enforceable access control measures, such as physical barriers and road-use restrictions, along with a strategy to monitor both authorized and unauthorized use of the corridor. Long-term monitoring of moose presence and hunting pressure should be conducted through community-based observations, camera traps, or observation stations.
40.	Table 9-27: Summary of Residual Effects for Ungulates	The assessment of vehicle collision risks to moose during the construction and operation of the MFCAR underestimates the likely significance of these effects. The conclusion that the residual impact on moose survival and reproduction due to collisions is "not significant" fails to account for broader regional development scenarios, particularly the anticipated industrial traffic associated with future mineral extraction in the Ring of Fire.	Potential increases in moose-vehicle collisions due to future industrial traffic should be assessed through subsequent environmental assessments for related projects, such as the Northern Road Link or specific mining developments. These future assessments should evaluate cumulative impacts and include appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures.

		Increased heavy truck traffic from mining operations, exploration activity, and supply transport would dramatically elevate the risk of moose-vehicle collisions. Moose are known to be highly susceptible to road mortality, especially in areas with increased vehicle movement, early seral vegetation, and poor visibility.	
41.	Section 14.4 (Future Commitments)	CLFN acknowledges MFFN's commitment to developing a Terrestrial Biodiversity Offset Plan to provide a net positive increase in the following habitat types: wetland habitat, migratory bird habitat, myotis habitat, wolverine habitat, caribou habitat, and amphibian breeding habitat. However, it is crucial that this plan includes CLFN traditional knowledge to ensure the plan reflects the unique ecological and cultural context of the area. Without reviewing this plan, CLFN cannot fully and meaningfully comment on the outcome of these important habitat types.	CLFN requests to be actively involved in the development and implementation of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Offset Plan, with the opportunity to provide meaningful input throughout the process. To facilitate this participation, MFFN should provide appropriate financial resources to support CLFN involvement in this process.
42.	Section 14 (Monitoring Programs and Future Commitments)	CLFN acknowledges MFFN's commitment to developing an Environmental Protection Plan to mitigate impacts on wildlife, and vegetation. However, it is crucial that this plan includes CLFN traditional knowledge to ensure the plan reflects the unique ecological and cultural context of the area.	CLFN requests to be actively involved in the development and implementation of the Environmental Protection Plan, with the opportunity to provide meaningful input throughout the process. To facilitate this participation, MFFN should provide appropriate financial resources to support CLFN involvement in this process.
43.	Section 14 (Monitoring Programs and Future Commitments)	Constance Lake First Nation has observed [redacted] We are concerned that the level of effort to detect Arctic Fox within the study area was limited. The absence of detections in the EA/IS should not be interpreted as absence from the landscape. Survey timing, coverage, and methodology may not have been sufficient to detect this species, especially considering their elusive nature and wide-ranging behavior.	Arctic Fox should be included in the ongoing and future wildlife monitoring programs for the MFCAR project. Monitoring should involve collaboration with Constance Lake First Nation and Marten Falls First Nation land users. Monitoring results should be regularly reviewed and used to inform adaptive management.

44.	Section 14 (Monitoring Programs and Future Commitments)	CLFN has a deep and enduring connection to the land and the animals that sustain our way of life, and we are gravely concerned about the potential loss of habitat and the decline of important species. The losses of wetland and upland habitats that support furbearers, moose, and other culturally significant species highlight the broader impacts of the project on the ecosystem that CLFN relies on. This loss, compounded by decades of legacy impacts, raises serious concerns about the long-term viability of these species and the health of our traditional lands. Monitoring is essential to accurately quantify these impacts and implement effective measures to address them, ensuring the sustainability of our lands and resources for future generations.	A. CLFN requests to be actively involved in the follow-up and monitoring programs related to wildlife, birds, vegetation, and ungulates. This includes participation in targeted species surveys to track relative abundance and spatial distribution, as well as contributing traditional knowledge to ensure that monitoring efforts align with CLFN priorities and cultural values. B. CLFN further requests to be engaged in the development and implementation of adaptive management measures informed by these monitoring results, ensuring that mitigation strategies remain effective over time.
45.	Section 10.3.3 (Reptiles and Amphibians)	The conclusion in the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) that cumulative impacts on reptiles and amphibians are “not significant” may underestimate potential risks associated with road mortality. Reptiles and amphibians are particularly vulnerable to vehicle collisions due to their slow movement, tendency to bask on road surfaces, seasonal migrations, and low visibility to drivers. These risks may be compounded by habitat fragmentation and increased vehicle traffic along the road over time—especially if traffic volumes rise due to future development in the region, including potential activities connected to the Ring of Fire. While the EA/IS acknowledges that mortality could occur, it does not clearly outline how mortality will be monitored or how mitigation measures will be adjusted if roadkill levels are higher than anticipated. There is also limited information on whether areas with high concentrations of reptiles and amphibians will be identified and managed accordingly.	A. The Proponent should design and commit to constructing wildlife crossing structures where feasible (e.g., amphibian tunnels, culverts, or overpasses), and install directional fencing to guide reptiles and amphibians toward these safe crossings. B. The Proponent should post wildlife crossing signage and reduce speed limits during key migration and breeding seasons in areas identified as high-risk for road mortality. C. The Proponent should commit to adaptive management measures (e.g., installation of additional crossing structures, fencing, reduced speed zones, new signage) if road mortality exceeds thresholds set in consultation with Indigenous Knowledge holders and species experts.
46.	Section 10.3.3 (Reptiles and Amphibians)	The EA/IS concludes that no turtle species are present within the project area; however, this determination is not supported by adequate fieldwork or targeted survey effort. No turtle-focused surveys were conducted, and there is limited baseline data to justify this conclusion. The Western Midland Painted Turtle	A. CLFN requests that targeted herpetofauna surveys be conducted along the proposed road corridor, focusing on identifying turtle presence in suitable wetland and riparian habitats during appropriate seasonal windows. These surveys should prioritize the southern section of the corridor where

		[redacted] suggesting that suitable habitat conditions may exist within the region. Given the remote nature of the area and the overall lack of herpetofauna survey effort, the apparent absence of turtles may reflect data deficiency rather than true absence. Wetland and riparian habitats along the proposed road corridor could support turtle populations, particularly in under-surveyed areas. Additionally, with changing climatic conditions, turtle species may expand their range northward into this area over time, increasing the likelihood of future presence.	potential habitat overlaps with the known range of the Western Midland Painted Turtle is most likely. B. CLFN requests that ongoing monitoring should be implemented throughout the construction and operation of the road. If turtles are observed, mitigation measures (exclusion fencing, nest protection, or timing restrictions) must be developed and implemented in consultation with CLFN.
47.	Appendix J – Vegetation Report; Table 7-15	The impact of invasive species on vegetation in the local study area is of great concern to CLFN because the existing LSA has limited human disturbance and no invasive species were documented during field surveys. This pristine habitat will very likely have invasive species introduced because roads are major conduits for the spread of invasive plants into new areas as they create disturbed environments that favor invasives and provide a corridor for transmission of seeds on vehicles. One of the measures to mitigate the impact of invasive species propagation within the EA/IS is to use seed mixes with appropriate native species for all seeding and restoration works.	A. For all re-vegetation efforts, the Proponent must consult with CLFN, to select an appropriate seed mix that closely mimics the pre-construction plant community and includes plants of medicinal and traditional importance. This could be done by either sourcing seed mix from a local seed distributor, or using wild seeds propagated from plants collected from the project area. B. The Proponent should support the establishment of a regional road invasive species subcommittee that includes CLFN and other affected First Nations.
48.	Section 8.2.4.9 Invasive Plant Species	CLFN has already experienced significant impacts from terrestrial invasive species within our Traditional Territory, particularly in areas disturbed by past infrastructure and industrial development. These species have affected native plant communities, reduced the availability of traditional medicines, and altered habitat for culturally important wildlife. The construction of the MFCAR in a largely intact ecosystem increases the likelihood of invasive species introduction via vehicle traffic, contaminated soil, and construction activity. CLFN is particularly concerned about cumulative impacts across multiple projects and jurisdictions and emphasizes the need for coordinated proactive management.	The Proponent should support the establishment of a regional road invasive species subcommittee that includes CLFN and other affected First Nations. This subcommittee should be responsible for developing and coordinating terrestrial invasive species prevention measures, long-term monitoring programs, and response strategies. The EA/IS should explicitly recognize the role of this subcommittee as part of the Project's regional mitigation framework, ensuring a consistent and Indigenous-led approach to invasive species management across northern road networks.

Water Resources and Geochemistry			
49.	Appendix F – Draft Surface Water Technical Support Document – Section 5.1.2.2 (Hydropower Generation)	Section 5.1.2.2 of the Surface Water Technical Support Document (Appendix F) notes that the Waboose Diversion Dam on the Ogoki River, though located outside the defined RSA, directly influences flows within it, including at the proposed Ogoki River crossings. The dam is managed under the Nipigon River System Water Management Plan and is primarily regulated based on water levels in Lake Nipigon - not conditions within the Ogoki River system itself. This introduces significant uncertainty regarding seasonal and interannual flow variability in the Ogoki River, particularly during high-water events on Lake Nipigon when the dam may be opened to divert additional water north through the Ogoki basin and into the Albany River system. This is compounded by the fact that high flow periods in the Lake Nipigon System are very likely to coincide with high flow periods in the Ogoki River. This water management approach, focused on downstream hydropower optimization in the Lake Nipigon watershed, may lead to unpredictable, extreme changes in flow volume, velocity, and duration within the Ogoki River. These hydrological uncertainties raise serious concerns for the stability and long-term integrity of the proposed Ogoki River crossing, as well as other infrastructure located near the riverbanks (e.g., access routes, culverts, bridges, work pads). Fluctuations in flow may increase the risk of erosion, sedimentation, and scouring, particularly during extreme flow events or unanticipated dam releases. These risks are further compounded during the construction phase, where sequencing and work windows may be tightly constrained by hydrological conditions that are not easily forecasted under the current dam operating regime.	A. The Proponent should prepare a quantitative assessment of flow variability in the Ogoki River, including under multiple Lake Nipigon water level scenarios and potential releases at the Waboose Diversion Dam. B. The Proponent should commit to preparing a detailed hydraulic risk analysis for the Ogoki River crossings, including: • Erosion and sedimentation modeling under high-flow conditions; • Infrastructure design tolerances for variable and sudden flow increases; • Emergency protocols in the event of unanticipated dam releases. C. The Proponent should identify and assess construction sequencing risks related to hydrological variability, including potential delays or unsafe working conditions during high-flow periods influenced by dam operations. D. The Proponent should discuss how they will coordinate with Ontario Power Generation (OPG) and other regulatory authorities managing the Nipigon River System Water Management Plan to ensure advance notification of operational changes at the Waboose Diversion Dam that could affect flow levels in the Ogoki River during both construction and operation phases. E. The Proponent should incorporate design measures into water crossing infrastructure to accommodate long-term uncertainties in hydrology resulting from dam management priorities outside the project's direct control. For example, the crossing could be designed for a 1 in 10,000 year flood event. F. The Waboose Dam should be included in the cumulative effects assessment.

50.	Appendix F – Draft Surface Water Technical Support Document – Section 5.1.2.2 (Hydropower Generation)	Section 5.1.2.2 of the Surface Water Technical Support Document (Appendix F) does not discuss the Cedar Channels Control Dam (CCCD) on the Albany River despite being mentioned by MFFN members during community engagement for the Project. The CCCD directly influences flows within the Albany River, including at the proposed Albany River crossing. The dam is managed under the Lake of the Wood Control Board and is primarily regulated based on water levels in The English River System - not conditions within the Albany River system itself. This introduces significant uncertainty regarding seasonal and interannual flow variability in the Albany River, particularly during high-water events on Lake St. Joseph when the dam may be opened to divert additional water north through the Albany basin and into the Albany River system. This is compounded by the fact that high flow periods in Lake St Joseph are very likely to coincide with high flow periods in the Albany River. This water management approach, focused on downstream hydropower optimization in the English River watershed, may lead to unpredictable, extreme changes in flow volume, velocity, and duration within the Albany River. These hydrological uncertainties raise serious concerns for the stability and long-term integrity of the proposed Albany River crossing, as well as other infrastructure located near the riverbanks (e.g., access routes, culverts, bridges, work pads). Fluctuations in flow may increase the risk of erosion, sedimentation, and scouring, particularly during extreme flow events or unanticipated dam releases. These risks are further compounded during the construction phase, where sequencing and work windows may be tightly constrained by hydrological conditions that are not easily forecasted under the current dam operating regime.	A. The Proponent should prepare a quantitative assessment of flow variability in the Albany River, including under multiple Lake St. Joseph water level scenarios and potential releases at the CCCD. B. The Proponent should commit to preparing a detailed hydraulic risk analysis for the Albany River crossing, including: • Erosion and sedimentation modeling under high-flow conditions; • Infrastructure design tolerances for variable and sudden flow increases; • Emergency protocols in the event of unanticipated dam releases. C. The Proponent should identify and assess construction sequencing risks related to hydrological variability, including potential delays or unsafe working conditions during high-flow periods influenced by dam operations. D. The Proponent should discuss how they will coordinate with the Lake of the Woods Control Board and other regulatory authorities managing the English River system to ensure advance notification of operational changes at the CCCD that could affect flow levels in the Albany River during both construction and operation phases. E. The Proponent should incorporate design measures into water crossing infrastructure to accommodate long-term uncertainties in hydrology resulting from dam management priorities outside the project's direct control. For example, the crossing could be designed for a 1 in 10,000 year flood event. F. The CCCD should be included in the cumulative effects assessment for the Project.

51.	Section 7.1.2.3 (Embankment Material Borrow Areas, and Aggregate Site Areas)	Section 7.1.2.3 of the EA/IS states that only material that has been cleared through a geochemical verification process will be used to avoid acid rock drainage (ARD) or metal leaching, and that runoff will be monitored from an erosion and sediment control perspective. While this precautionary approach is appropriate, the details of the geochemical verification plan — including site selection, sampling protocols, and thresholds for exclusion — have not been made available for review. Given the proximity of many borrow and quarry areas to lakes, rivers, wetlands, and culturally significant areas, and the potential for ARD and metal leaching to result in long-term degradation of water quality and aquatic habitat, it is critical that potentially impacted Indigenous Nations have the opportunity to review, comment on, and influence the development and implementation of the geochemical verification plan.	The Proponent must provide advanced review of the draft geochemical verification plan to CLFN.
52.	Section 7.2.2.1(Construction Phasing)	Section 7.2.2.1 of the EA/IS describes a construction phasing approach in which road building could begin simultaneously at multiple locations — for example, both from the north near Marten Falls and the south near Painter Lake Road. While this may reduce the overall duration of construction, it introduces significant uncertainty regarding the environmental impacts of the construction phase, particularly with respect to: • The creation of temporary access routes to reach remote segments; • Increased traffic and staging areas in multiple sensitive landscapes at once; • The potential duplication of environmental disturbances, such as clearing, blasting, sedimentation, and noise, in several places at the same time; • The ability to effectively monitor and enforce sensitive timing windows (e.g., for migratory birds, fish spawning, or cultural practices) when work is occurring concurrently at multiple locations.	The Proponent should distinguish the differences in impacts from single-point and multi-point construction and factor this into their residual effects assessment and cumulative effects assessment.

		The lack of detail about how multi-point construction will be implemented leaves important questions unanswered about how residual and cumulative environmental effects will be avoided or minimized during construction.	
53.	Section 7.2.2 (Detailed Design)	The EA/IS indicates that embankment material borrow areas and aggregate site areas (e.g., sand, gravel, and rock) will be required for the construction of the MFCAR. However, the document lacks detailed information on the confirmed availability of borrow material sources along the proposed corridor. Without this information, it is difficult to evaluate the true scope of environmental and cultural impacts, particularly those related to land and water disturbance, wildlife habitat fragmentation, and sedimentation risk near water crossings.	A. The Proponent should provide a comprehensive inventory of proposed borrow sources, including location maps, estimated volumes, material types, and confirmation of suitability through preliminary geotechnical investigations; B. The Proponent should prepare a contingency plan if local materials are found to be insufficient or geochemically unsuitable, including how alternate sites would be selected and assessed.
54.	Section 8.1.7.2 (Groundwater Quality)	Section 8.1.7.2 of the EA/IS presents groundwater sampling results that show numerous exceedances of Canadian and Ontario drinking water guidelines, as well as provincial water quality objectives and soil/groundwater/sediment standards, for a wide range of metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and other contaminants. These include significant exceedances for arsenic, uranium, lead, chromium, cadmium, and toluene, among others. However, the Proponent does not offer any explanation for the source, significance, or implications of these exceedances, nor how these findings might impact construction planning, potential contamination pathways, or risks to human and ecological health. It is also unclear whether the results reflect natural background conditions, legacy contamination, or project-related disturbance. Given the potential for the project to interact with groundwater — particularly through excavation, dewatering, aggregate extraction, and water crossings — the absence of this analysis represents a significant gap to properly assess impacts of the Project.	A. The Proponent should provide a clear explanation for the observed exceedances, including whether these are believed to be naturally occurring or anthropogenic; B. The Proponent should assess the potential environmental and human health risks associated with the exceedances, especially in areas of planned construction or borrow material extraction; C. The Proponent should clarify whether any of the contaminated groundwater zones intersect with groundwater-surface water interaction zones, traditional land use areas, or potential drinking water sources that will be utilized by construction camps for the Project.

55.	Table 9-6 (Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water)	The residual effects assessment of water presented in the EA/IS suffers from several critical limitations that significantly undermine its credibility from the perspective of CLFN: • The assessment is based solely on western scientific approaches, with minimal integration of Indigenous Knowledge or Indigenous-led indicators for measuring change and significance. • It assumes that all mitigation measures and project components will operate as designed, without acknowledging the high likelihood of system failures, extreme weather events, or implementation challenges — particularly in remote and sensitive environments. • The criteria used to determine significance are based entirely on compliance with federal and provincial regulatory thresholds and do not reflect Indigenous laws, protocols, or standards for environmental and cultural protection. • The magnitude of local impacts is frequently minimized by evaluating them at a regional scale, which obscures site-specific or culturally important effects that may be significant to CLFN. As a result of these methodological choices, nearly all residual effects are classified as “negligible” or “low” in significance — a conclusion that does not reflect how our Nation experiences environmental, cultural, and health-related changes on our lands. Crucially, these flawed residual effects assessments are then used as the foundation for the cumulative effects assessment, meaning that cumulative impacts are also underestimated. By underestimating the significance and extent of individual effects, the cumulative effects assessment fails to identify the broader systemic risks posed to Indigenous lands, species (such as woodland caribou), water systems, and traditional practices.	A. IAAC and the Proponent must acknowledge in the Final EA/IS and Impact Assessment Report that the current residual and cumulative effects assessments do not adequately reflect the impacts to rights as understood and experienced by Indigenous Nations. This recognition should be documented in the record of consultation and in any decision-making materials. B. IAAC must clarify how Indigenous definitions of significance and culturally specific impacts will be meaningfully considered in the environmental assessment process going forward — including in any conditions imposed or decisions made under the Impact Assessment Act.

56.	Table 10-4 (Summary of Predicted Cumulative Effects for Water Disciplines)	Table 10-4 of the EA/IS concludes that the MFCAR will not result in any significant cumulative effects on surface water or groundwater. Given the scale and duration of the project, the number of water crossings, the presence of borrow and aggregate sites, and the potential interactions with other developments (such as the Northern Road Link and eventual Ring of Fire mining projects), this conclusion appears to reflect a limitation in methodology rather than a legitimate finding. This finding is especially concerning given that Indigenous Nations, including ours, have consistently raised concerns about changes to water quantity, quality, and flow patterns — not only from the Project but from the combined effects of historical and foreseeable developments. The exclusion of Indigenous Knowledge and culturally informed significance thresholds from the assessment of cumulative effects undermines the legitimacy and completeness of the results. As mentioned previously, CLFN is assessing the MFCAR EA/IS narrowly, scoped to the impacts from the use of the road by Marten Falls and not by future uses. As such our comments on cumulative effects are better addressed through future assessments for mining project in the Ring of Fire	A. The Proponent should work collaboratively with CLFN on the methodology and analysis of cumulative effects assessment on water for future environmental assessments for mining projects in the Ring of Fire. This should include the integration of Indigenous Knowledge systems, culturally appropriate indicators, and definitions of significance that reflect the lived experience and worldviews of CLFN.. B. IAAC should require that any revisions to the EA/IS for the MFCAR that are made to incorporate Indigenous perspectives on significant cumulative effects are carried forward into conditions for approval, monitoring, and adaptive management, to ensure the rights and interests of CLFN are meaningfully addressed.
57.	Table 9-6 (Summary of Residual Effects for Surface Water)	The EA/IS does not adequately account for the significant challenges associated with managing fuel spills at water crossings in the remote environment where the MFCAR is proposed. According to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), fuel and oil spills in river systems are especially difficult to contain and clean up due to fast-moving currents, limited access to shorelines, and the tendency for oil to strand in isolated floodplains or oxbows, oils tendency to coat riparian vegetation along its path and the potentially complex interactions of oil with riverine sediments (NOAA, 2015). These risks are further amplified in the case of the MFCAR due to its extreme remoteness, limited seasonal access, and the lack of	A. CLFN requests that the Proponent provide details on the special arrangements they will make to prevent spills and manage major spills into water bodies along the extremely remote and inaccessible route of the Project B. CLFN requests that the residual effects assessment incorporates the fact that a spill into a river along the route is likely (if not certain) to happen at some point over the life of the Project. This inevitably means that aspects of the residual effects assessment will deem certain effects to surface waters as significant.

		existing infrastructure that would facilitate rapid response efforts. The combination of these factors poses a serious risk to water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and the rights of Indigenous Nations that rely on these waters for sustenance and cultural practices. Given the particular challenges with managing spills on this remote road, the Proponent must have project-specific preparations to avoid and mitigate risks from major spills into rivers along the route. It is also important to add that the residual effects assessment does not incorporate the very high likelihood that a major spill will occur into one of the water crossings over the (indefinite) life of the Project.	
58.	Appendix F Table 10-1 (Potential Effects Summary and Recommendations)	In the "Mitigation, Protection, Monitoring, and Study Commitments to be Carried Forward to Construction / Operation and Maintenance" Section of the Potential Effects Summary Table for surface water, no specific commitment is made to monitor during high-risk hydrological events like spring melt or major rainfall when erosion, sediment transport, and contaminant movement are most likely.	CLFN request a commitment from the Proponent to conduct targeted water quality sampling during spring melt and storm events at key waterbody crossings and sediment-sensitive areas, with details to be determined in the monitoring programs for all stages of the Project.
59.	Appendix F Table 10-1 (Potential Effects Summary and Recommendations)	In the "Mitigation, Protection, Monitoring, and Study Commitments to be Carried Forward to Construction / Operation and Maintenance" Section of the Potential Effects Summary Table for surface water, erosion and sediment control is mentioned, however there's no clear requirement for real-time turbidity monitoring at active waterbody crossings during construction or dewatering activities, nor are there requirements for monitoring for spills other than visual observation of oil sheen on water.	A. CLFN request that the Proponent commit to real-time turbidity monitoring at all waterbody crossings during in-stream work, with pre-defined action thresholds that trigger stop-work orders or adaptive measures. B. CLFN requests that the Proponent commit to best practices for monitoring fuel spills beyond mere visual observation (e.g. real time fuel level monitoring with alert systems that can indicate potential leaks).
60.	Appendix F Table 10-1 (Potential Effects Summary and Recommendations)	In the "Mitigation, Protection, Monitoring, and Study Commitments to be Carried Forward to Construction / Operation and Maintenance" Section of the Potential Effects Summary Table for surface water, the Proponent does not indicate whether or not they	CLFN request a commitment from the Proponent to not use salt for de-icing along the road.

		intend to use road salt for deicing on the road during winter conditions. Road salt can have significant impacts on the ecology adjacent to the road and can attract wildlife (i.e. moose and caribou) to the road increasing the risk of collisions. Most dirt roads do not use salt for deicing and it is unnecessary to do so to maintain the road under winter conditions. Increased salt concentrations will also increase chloride ions concentrations in watercourses, which is known to be toxic to fish health.	
61.	Section 7.1.2.1 (Roads)	The Proponent has noted that the Project is located in an area of isolated permafrost. The construction and operation of the road in areas of permafrost would affect the stability of both the permafrost and the road. The Proponent has stated that "the design will primarily use fill along access roads to minimize permafrost degradation and will follow the recommendations outlined in a permafrost management plan." The construction and operations monitoring plans make no mention of the development of permafrost monitoring at all. The monitoring of permafrost is challenging (especially in areas of discontinuous permafrost) and road design in areas of isolated permafrost is challenging from an engineering perspective due to the spatially variable effects of permafrost on the road.	A. CLFN request that the Proponent develop a conceptual permafrost mitigation and monitoring plan for the Project at the EA/IS stage to understand potential impacts to permafrost from the Project. B. CLFN request that the Proponent provide details on how they will design the road to accommodate the somewhat unpredictable impacts of isolated permafrost on the road.
62.	Appendix N Attachment B (Existing Conditions Detailed Mapping Figures)	The detailed figures in Appendix N show that quite substantial areas around the road are going to be subject to construction disturbance for sourcing aggregate materials. These large, disturbed areas can have significant impacts on nearby waterbodies. The figures in Appendix N do not show a buffer between construction disturbance and waterbodies, which creates a risk for waterbodies in the Project area from erosion, sedimentation, blast residues and fuel spills.	CLFN requests a commitment from the Proponent to avoid construction disturbance within 100m of any waterbody.
63.	Appendix I (Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document) General Comment	The EA/IS recognizes that 62.6% of the LSA is comprised of peatland, which are critical to the local hydrological and ecological function. The report further acknowledges that the loss of peatlands would be permanent and have negative effects,	A. The Proponent should reassess the significance determination, placing greater emphasis on the localized, permanent loss of peatland habitat within the LSA and avoid overreliance on RSA-level data, which may obscure the more concentrated

		particularly where disturbances such as changes in drainage regimes and physical disturbance occur. However, despite the high magnitude of impact in localized areas, all residual effects on peatland ecosystems are classified as “not significant.” This assessment appears to rely heavily on the minimal peatland loss observed within the broader RSA, which downplays the concentrated and more ecologically significant impacts occurring within the LSA, where the majority of disturbances will be focused. Moreover, the report lacks clarity regarding the specific criteria or thresholds applied to determine significance in the context of peatland integrity, habitat loss, or ecological functionality.	impacts within the LSA. B. The Proponent should revise the significance determination process for peatlands to be based primarily on ecological, hydrological, and cultural valuation of peatland systems, and reassess the significance determination based on this updated process.
64.	Appendix I – Section 7.3.2.4 (Residual Effects on Peatland Ecosystems as a Result of Changes to Groundwater)	The EA/IS identifies significant uncertainty surrounding two critical residual effects on peatland ecosystems: (1) changes to groundwater regimes that could alter drainage patterns, and (2) changes in surface hydrology that could increase or decrease water flows and levels. This uncertainty is attributed to a limited understanding of local peatland hydrology and hydrogeology, compounded by the preliminary nature of the proposed mitigation measures, such as the floating road design. Despite acknowledging these uncertainties, the report concludes that residual effects will be “not significant,” basing this determination on the assumption that future studies will resolve current gaps in understanding and improve the mitigation measures. This approach is problematic, as it does not align with standard impact assessment protocols, which require significance determinations to be based on the best available data at the time of the assessment. It also fails to account for the precautionary principle, which should be applied when high uncertainty exists.	A. The Proponent should take a precautionary approach to their assessment of the effectiveness of mitigation measures, such as floating road designs in the absence of empirical data. This means that in circumstances that there is uncertainty around mitigation measures, they should assume that the mitigations will not be as effective as modeled and that the effects will thus be significant. B. The Proponent should provide updated data or performance studies on the effectiveness of floating road designs from comparable peatland settings. C. The Proponent should develop a comprehensive monitoring and adaptive management plan that includes contingency measures to address any unforeseen hydrological impacts.
65.	Appendix I (Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document) General Comment	The EA/IS acknowledges that there is insufficient detailed hydrological and hydrogeological information for both the LSA and RSA, despite identifying potential residual effects on peatland ecosystems due to changes in groundwater and surface water regimes. This lack of baseline data is a critical gap in the	A. The Proponent should complete comprehensive site-specific hydrological and hydrogeological baseline studies, accounting for seasonal variations, groundwater-surface water interactions, and water table mapping. The collected data should be used to develop predictive models for water flow, drainage patterns,

		assessment, as peatlands are highly sensitive to hydrological changes, and even minor alterations in water flow, drainage, or water table levels could have long-lasting or irreversible effects on these ecosystems. The absence of robust data prevents the accurate modeling of potential impacts, the evaluation of mitigation effectiveness, and the assessment of cumulative effects across the broader wetland complex. As a result, the significance conclusions presented in the report are not sufficiently supported by evidence.	and water table changes resulting from road construction and long-term operations and assess the potential indirect hydrological effects extending beyond the project footprint, particularly on interconnected wetland systems. B. The Proponent should reassess the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures, including floating road designs, based on updated data. C. Until the Proponent completes these studies and integrates them into the EA/IS, the EA/IS should clearly state that the findings related to peatland impacts are preliminary and subject to change.
66.	Appendix I – Section 5.3.5 (Carbon Storage and Flux)	The proposed MFCAR poses a significant risk to the region's extensive peatland carbon stores. The road corridor intersects peatlands that collectively hold up to 96 million tonnes of soil organic carbon, with over 1.38 million tonnes located within the immediate construction disturbance area. These ecosystems currently function as carbon sinks, with negative CO_2 fluxes observed across undisturbed areas. However, within the construction zone, carbon fluxes shift toward emissions—indicating that disturbed peatlands may become net sources of greenhouse gases. While the road footprint may appear narrow, the ecological consequences are not minor. Disturbance of peatlands through excavation, compaction, or altered hydrology can release long-stored carbon, disrupt sequestration processes, and contribute disproportionately to climate change—especially when considered over the full length of the road and its operational lifespan.	The Proponent should prioritize design alternatives that minimize peatland disturbance. Where impacts are unavoidable, robust mitigation measures, including peatland restoration plans, hydrological protection strategies, and carbon offset commitments should be developed and transparently evaluated. Given the global significance of boreal peatlands for climate regulation, it is essential that peatland preservation is prioritized.
67.	Appendix I – Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document Section 7.3.2.6 and Table 7.5	Edge and fragmentation effects on peatland ecosystems were determined to be negligible in magnitude. The two studies referenced (Harper et. al., 2015; Franklin et al., 2021) within the Draft EA/IS investigate edge effects on boreal forest ecosystems,	Given that the studies used to support a negligible magnitude effect for edge effects on peatlands were focused on forest habitats (upland habitat), not peatlands (wetland habitat), the Proponent should provide scientifically defensible reasoning to

		which are very different from peatland ecosystems. Furthermore, the Draft Peatlands Technical Support Document states that "boreal forests are generally adapted to large-scale natural disturbances." However, road development is not considered a natural disturbance. Therefore, we disagree with the assessment that the magnitude of edge effects on peatlands is negligible.	justify why edge effects to peatlands were determined to be negligible in magnitude.
68.	Appendix I – Table 3.1: (Indigenous Knowledge)	Peatlands are of utmost importance to CLFN as 46 of the 56 plants identified as traditional use plants grow in peatland ecosystems as stated in Table 3.1 of Appendix I. In addition, peatlands provide habitat for many animals that are hunted by our community members including moose. CLFN does not accept the conclusion that all predicted residual effects on peatlands are not significant considering 2,150.6 ha of peatland will be directly removed. CLFN is especially concerned because the peatland loss will be mostly irreversible considering how challenging peatlands are to restore to their natural composition and function.	A. CLFN requests to be actively involved in the development and implementation of all plans and monitoring related to peatland restoration including the Vegetation Restoration Plan, with the opportunity to provide meaningful input throughout the process. To facilitate this participation, the Proponent should provide appropriate financial resources to support CLFN involvement in this process. B. For all impacted peatland that cannot be restored to its natural function and composition, the Proponent should provide accommodation measures to CLFN for the loss of Traditional Use Plant habitat within their Traditional Territory.
Air, Noise, Vibration			
69.	Appendix S Section 4.4.3 (Methods for Predicting Future Conditions)	MFFN's air dispersion model does not include any special receptor locations related to CLFN traditional land and resources use (TLRU) and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) sites. CLFN members use the lands and waters in the Project area for TLRU and ceremonial/spiritual purposes and will be exposed to project related air emissions.	CLFN TLRU and IK sites should be considered in the Proponent's air quality assessment. The geographic locations for TLRU and IK should be inputted into the air dispersion model as special receptors. This will provide site specific data for CLFN land users who use the Project area so they can effectively assess the Project's impact on land use and rights.
70.	Appendix S – Section 7.4 (Summary of the Assessment of Effects)	CLFN disagrees with the Proponents assessment of the significance determination for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) as being considered insignificant. PAHs and VOCs are toxic at very low concentrations and in some cases (e.g. benzene, benzopyrene) they are known carcinogens.	A. CLFN strongly recommends that the assessment of the significance of VOCs and PAHs be revisited and updated to reflect the serious health risks associated with exposure to these substances, even at low concentrations. Given the potential for long-term exposure—especially for construction workers who could be on-site for up to 10 years—it is critical to reconsider their significance in the environmental assessment

		Exposure to VOCs and PAHs, even for a short duration, can have negative health impacts on humans. CLFN is especially concerned about VOC and PAH exposure for CLFN members who may be working on the Project and/or using the land in close proximity to the Project. For construction workers they could be exposed to VOCs and PAHs for as long as 10 years. Further, there is no air quality sampling planned for any VOCs or PAHs during any phase of the Project. It will be impossible to know the concentrations without monitoring, which is a health risk for CLFN members who may be working on the Project or using the land nearby.	and conduct additional monitoring. B. The Proponent must implement air quality sampling and continuous monitoring for VOCs and PAHs during all phases of the Project. This is crucial to accurately assess the levels of these contaminants and understand their impact on air quality. C. The Proponent must conduct a detailed human health risk assessment specifically focused on VOCs and PAHs, particularly for those working on the construction phase and those living or using the land near the Project area. This should include long-term exposure scenarios. D. The Proponent must develop and implement targeted mitigation strategies to minimize VOC and PAH emissions. This should include both operational and construction phase controls, such as the use of safer construction materials, air filtration systems, and regular decontamination procedures for workers.
71.	Appendix S Section 4.2.2 (Valued Components and Indicators)	The Proponent did not include any metals in the list of air contaminants carried forward as indicators in the air quality assessment/air dispersion model. Particulate emissions would include numerous trace metals which would become airborne and deposit in the natural environment (e.g. on traditionally important vegetation or waterways) or be inhaled by humans or wildlife. This could have potential health impacts on CLFN members harvesting or using the land near the Project, or CLFN members employed by the Project.	The Proponent must assess trace metals as an indicator or potential contaminant of concern in the air quality assessment and the air dispersion model. This is required to ensure the Project is within regulatory compliance and does not pose any potential health threats to CLFN members.
72.	Section 9.5.9.4 (Assessment of Significance - Atmospheric Environment)	The Proponent predicts exceedances of provincial air quality criteria and significant residual effects related to particulates including PM 2.5 - Particulate Matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or smaller, PM 10 - Particulate Matter with a diameter of 10 micrometers or smaller, and TSP - Total Suspended	A. CLFN strongly recommends that a more comprehensive and effective approach be adopted to address the potential exceedances of air quality criteria for particulates (PM 2.5, PM 10, TSP) and trace metals, as well as their associated health and environmental impacts. Given the predicted exceedances and the significant residual effects on air quality, it is crucial to

		Particulates. These particulates also contain trace metals, which is not discussed in the EIS or appendices. Particulates (TSP, PM 10, PM 2.5) and trace metals will deposit on important vegetation communities, waterbodies, and wildlife habitat. Particulates will also be ingested by humans and wildlife. All of these pathways have the potential to cause adverse health impacts, especially on CLFN members who may be working in the Project. The Proponent's mitigation measures (e.g. dust suppression, anti-idling, etc.) are unlikely to be effective given the extensive area of activities in the construction and operations phase. Applying dust suppressants to over 200 km of road is impractical, costly, and only effective for a short duration.	implement enhanced monitoring and mitigation strategies to minimize the adverse impacts on both the environment and human health, particularly for CLFN members who may be exposed during the construction and operation phases of the Project. B. The Proponent must implement a robust air quality monitoring program that tracks particulate levels (TSP, PM 10, PM 2.5) and the concentration of trace metals in real-time, throughout all phases of the Project. Monitoring should include both ambient air quality and potential deposition rates on vegetation, waterbodies, and wildlife habitat. The monitoring program should be designed to detect exceedances early and enable prompt corrective actions. C. The Proponent must conduct a more detailed health risk assessment that includes the potential long-term exposure of CLFN members, workers, and wildlife to particulates and trace metals. This assessment should account for various exposure pathways, including inhalation, ingestion, and contact with contaminated soil or vegetation. Special attention should be given to the vulnerable populations within the CLFN community. D. Given the extensive nature of the construction and operational activities, the current mitigation measures (such as dust suppression and anti-idling) will likely be insufficient. The Proponent must investigate the feasibility of enhanced measures such as: • Use of advanced dust suppression technologies (e.g., chemical dust suppressants with longer-lasting effects). • Establishment of physical barriers or windbreaks along critical areas to reduce particulate dispersion. • Implementation of a staged approach to dust control based on real-time air quality data, ensuring that mitigation efforts

			are targeted to areas with the highest risk. E. After construction activities, the Proponent must ensure that a comprehensive land restoration and revegetation plan is in place to quickly stabilize soils and vegetation, reducing the potential for dust emissions over the long term. This plan should include the planting of dust-absorbing vegetation species along the construction route and key areas where sensitive ecosystems may be impacted. F. The Proponent must regularly engage with CLFN throughout the Project's lifecycle to ensure concerns related to air quality and health risks are addressed promptly. This includes providing CLFN members with access to air quality data and health information and supporting community-based monitoring efforts where feasible.
73.	Appendix S – Section 7.1.1 (Potential Effects)	In Appendix S1, Section 7.1.1 the Proponent only looks at "Community Impacts" on MFFN, not of surrounding First Nations. The Project is likely to have impacts on communities other than MFFN, those impacts should also be discussed.	The Proponent must broaden the discussion of Community Impacts to include surrounding CLFN and areas of shared Territory that may be used for harvesting or cultural purposes.
74.	Section 6.5.1 (Temporal Boundaries)	CLFN is concerned about the wide variance in the construction timeline for the Project (3 to 10 years), as this will significantly impact air quality and contaminant emissions. A longer construction period, especially up to 10 years, will lead to higher emissions, worsening air quality. From a human health perspective, prolonged exposure to elevated air contaminants, especially particulates, VOCs, and metals over up to 10 years— pose a risk to CLFN members working on the Project. The difference between 3 years and 10 years of exposure is considerable, with long-term health effects, particularly for those with respiratory or cardiovascular vulnerabilities.	A. CLFN recommends that the Proponent better refine construction timelines and model air contaminant emissions accordingly. B. The Proponent should include a thorough health impact assessment and implement robust mitigation measures to address air quality concerns, particularly if the construction timeline extends beyond 3 years. The health of CLFN community members and other construction workers should be prioritized in any decision regarding the construction duration.

75.	Appendix S – Table 4-12: (Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator Model Parameters)	Diesel emissions associated with construction equipment, pickup trucks, crushing equipment, and other equipment are a major source of Project-related air contaminant emissions (particulates, VOCs, PAHs, GHGs). The Proponent must look to decrease the Project's reliance on diesel fuel and utilize Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BATEA) for construction. Diesel combustion has a significant contribution to the Project's overall carbon footprint and local air quality that could be avoided using other technology (e.g., electric or LNG powered equipment). The GHG emissions and air pollutant emissions would be drastically decreased if alternative technology was implemented.	The Proponent must conduct a BATEA study to examine methods for reducing construction-related air contaminants and GHG emissions through the use of other technologies and equipment.
76.	Appendix S – Section 9.0 (Monitoring Programs and Future Commitments).	The Proponent does not provide any commitments or details related to monitoring ambient air quality or specific emissions during the construction or operations phases of the Project. MFFN only commits to construction monitoring to ensure mitigation measures are in place. As discussed in the EA/IS there would be no mechanism to quantitatively monitor or track air contaminant emissions. The Proponent does not specify how CLFN will be involved in ambient air quality monitoring during construction and operations phases of the Project.	A. The Proponent must conduct ambient air quality monitoring for all contaminants of concern (including particulates and metals) for the construction and a reasonable portion of the operations phase. This is necessary to ensure regulatory compliance and verify the accuracy of air dispersion models and EA/IS predictions. Without quantitative data through ambient monitoring, it will be impossible to measure the Project's impact on air quality. B. CLFN requests the implementation of robust and long-term environmental monitoring to verify protection of the environment, including community-led ambient air quality monitoring during Construction and Operations of the Project. The Proponent must work with CLFN to identify appropriate contaminants for monitoring, sampling sites, methodology, etc.
77.	Table 9-39: (Summary of Residual Effects for Atmospheric Environment)	A significant portion of the Project-related air contaminant emissions are related to burning of organic materials during the construction phase. Burning emits material concentrations of particulates (TSP, PM 10, PM 2.5), Nitrogen Dioxide, Acrolein, Acetaldehyde, Formaldehyde, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene, Butadiene, Benzo[a]pyrene and other PAHs). Many of these substances are toxic at low concentrations and in some cases they are known carcinogens. Emissions from burning pose	To significantly reduce air contaminant emissions and protect the health of Project workers and local land users, it is recommended that the Proponent minimize or eliminate the open burning of organic materials during the construction phase. Alternative disposal methods such as mulching, chipping, composting, or off-site removal should be prioritized. In cases where burning is deemed necessary, it should be strictly controlled and subject to best practices for emission reduction, including use of clean-

		potential risks to CLFN members working on the Project or using the land in the area. MFFN could reduce air emissions greatly by reducing the amount of burning used in the construction phase.	burning equipment, scheduling burns under optimal meteorological conditions, and implementing air quality monitoring. This approach will help mitigate the release of toxic and carcinogenic substances such as particulate matter, NO_2, PAHs, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), thereby reducing health risks and supporting environmental protection.
78.	Air Quality – General Comment	The Proponent does not discuss the potential impacts on air quality for the industrial users of the road – specifically mining. Since this MFCAR is closely linked to the development of the Ring of Fire, there is a high likelihood that the road will be used to transport ore or mineral concentrates to the south. Mining related hauling has the potential to exacerbate particulate and air contaminant emissions as larger mining vehicles would be used, which would create higher particulates and criteria air contaminant emissions (associated with burning more diesel). The ore or concentrate being hauled also has the potential to become airborne during transport. Mining related use of the MFCAR would greatly increase impacts to local air quality.	CLFN recognizes that future industrial activity could lead to increased emissions along the corridor, we believe it is more appropriate to assess those air quality impacts through future project-specific environmental assessments. Any subsequent proposals involving industrial use of the MFCAR must include a thorough evaluation of associated air emissions along the MFCAR section of the road to the RoF, and identify effective mitigation measures to protect community health and environmental quality
Climate Change			
79.	Chapter 12 (Our Changing Climate)	Climate change may shift the timing of sensitive periods for wildlife, such as breeding or migration. Construction planning and mitigation measures should be responsive to these changes and updated based on ongoing monitoring.	The Proponent should incorporate a dynamic construction and mitigation plan that accounts for potential shifts in the timing of sensitive wildlife periods due to climate change.
80.	Chapter 12 (Our Changing Climate)	Climate change is expected to create conditions that support the spread of invasive species. Equipment, construction materials, and workers can unintentionally introduce invasive species, requiring strict hygiene protocols and monitoring.	The Proponent should outline the pathways through which equipment, construction materials, and workers may inadvertently facilitate the spread of invasive species and clearly describe the proposed hygiene protocols and monitoring measures that will be implemented to prevent and manage the introduction and spread of invasive species.
81.	Chapter 12 (Our Changing Climate)	The EA/IS would benefit from a clearer discussion of cumulative climate risks—specifically, how multiple climate events may interact or compound one another. For example, the combination	The Proponent should enhance the EA/IS by providing a more detailed analysis of cumulative climate risks, specifically addressing how multiple climate events may interact with each

		of extended heatwaves followed by intense storms, or the occurrence of wildfires during road construction and maintenance activities, could amplify both environmental and operational impacts. Addressing these scenarios is important for risk planning and ensuring that mitigation strategies are robust under increasingly complex climate conditions.	other. This analysis should explore scenarios where extended heatwaves, intense storms, or wildfires may overlap, particularly during critical periods such as road construction, operation, and maintenance activities. The assessment should incorporate strategies for managing these compounded risks, ensuring that mitigation measures are adaptable to increasingly complex climate conditions.
82.	Chapter 12 (Our Changing Climate)	Chapter 12 discusses high level technical assessments and risk analyses around climate change indicators and impacts but does not describe how impacted First Nations will be involved in ongoing climate monitoring and response. Climate change will have widespread and interconnected impacts across the region. As such, the EA/IS should outline a more inclusive and coordinated approach that actively involves regional First Nations in the monitoring, management, and adaptation process. Given that the MFCAR may become a critical link for more northern communities during climate-related emergencies, regional Indigenous engagement in climate planning is essential.	The Proponent should revise the EA/IS to outline a more coordinated approach that actively involves regional First Nations in climate monitoring, management, and adaptation processes. This should include specific mechanisms for engagement, such as establishing consultation frameworks, identifying key roles for CLFN in data collection and analysis, and ensuring CLFN participation in climate risk response and planning.
83.	Section 12 (Our Changing Climate)	Hotter, drier summers combined with more frequent lightning storms are expected to increase wildfire frequency and severity. This could result in more frequent road closures and a need for coordinated evacuation planning, particularly where the MFCAR will serve as the primary or sole route in and out.	CLFN request that the Proponent develop and include a detailed evacuation and community resilience plan in the EA/IS, addressing the potential for more frequent and severe wildfires. This plan should focus on ensuring safe, coordinated evacuations in the event of road closures, especially considering that the MFCAR may be the primary or only route for access to and from the community. The plan should involve collaboration with local authorities, First Nations, and emergency response teams to establish clear protocols, identify evacuation routes, and ensure that adequate resources are available for timely evacuations.
84.	Section 12.3.2 (Adaptation Measures); Table 12-2	There are several significant climate-related risks that are increasingly affecting infrastructure and community health but are missing from the current risk evaluation framework. These should	CLFN request that the Proponent revise the risk evaluation framework in Chapter 12 to explicitly include the following climate-related risks: freeze-thaw cycles and the expansion of invasive

	(Climate Event Risk Rating, Justification and Impact)	be explicitly included as individual rows in Table 12-2 and subsequently assessed in Tables 12-3 and 12-4 to ensure a more comprehensive understanding of potential impacts during both construction and operation of the MFCAR. Specifically: • Freeze-Thaw Cycles: Increased temperature variability, particularly during shoulder seasons, is expected to result in unpredictable freeze thaw cycles. This may result in accelerated road and infrastructure degradation, heightened safety risks for vehicles, and significantly higher maintenance costs. • Expansion of invasive Species: Warmer temperatures associated with climate change support the northward and expansion of invasive species , resulting in elevated risk of illnesses, reduced safety for land users and workers, and potential disruption of traditional land use and outdoor activities. Inclusion of these risks would strengthen the assessment's relevance to real-world conditions and enhance climate resilience planning for the MFCAR.	species. These risks should be added as individual rows in Table 12-2, with a clear analysis of their potential impacts on road infrastructure, safety, and public health. The assessment in Tables 12-3 and 12-4 should also be updated to evaluate the implications of these risks during both construction and operation phases.
85.	Section 12.4 (Conclusion)	While Section 12.4 acknowledges that not all climate-related risks can be eliminated, there is limited discussion of adaptive management as a tool for addressing these evolving risks over time. Given the uncertainties surrounding long-term climate projections and their localized impacts, it is essential that adaptive management plans be developed, clearly articulated, and regularly re-evaluated throughout the construction and operational phases of the MFCAR. As new climate data and regional predictions become available, strategies and mitigation measures should be updated to reflect emerging risks and ensure the long-term resilience of the road, associated infrastructure, and surrounding ecosystems and communities.	CLFN requests that the Proponent develop a detailed adaptive management plan that explicitly addresses the evolving climate-related risks associated with the MFCAR. This plan should outline clear procedures for regularly monitoring and re-evaluating climate data and regional predictions throughout both the construction and operational phases, including specific mechanisms for adjusting strategies and mitigation measures as new information emerges.
86.	Section 12 (Our Changing Climate) and Section	While the EA/IS identifies various species at risk and references applicable federal obligations under the Species at Risk Act and	CLFN request that the Proponent provide greater clarity in linking the project to Canada's climate action and sustainability targets,

	13.3 (Contributions to Sustainability)	other legislation, it does not fully demonstrate how the MFCAR project aligns with Canada's broader climate change commitments, including Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 or the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although the EA/IS highlights some general sustainability practices, such as using recycled materials and rainwater harvesting, it lacks explicit mention of how the project will contribute to these national sustainability objectives. Additionally, there are no defined indicators or performance metrics to track and ensure accountability toward these goals over the project's lifecycle.	alongside measurable indicators for monitoring and adaptive management, would enhance the EA/IS's alignment with national commitments.
87.	Section 13.3 (Contributions to Sustainability)	The EA/IS outlines the project's sustainability contributions primarily for Marten Falls First Nation, emphasizing social, economic, and cultural benefits. However, it overlooks the potential impacts on neighboring First Nations, who may also be affected by the MFCAR. A more comprehensive approach should consider how the project's sustainability efforts will benefit or impact surrounding communities.	CLFN request that the Proponent provide a comprehensive evaluation of the potential impacts on neighboring First Nations, ensuring that the benefits and potential risks of the MFCAR are considered in a regional context. This should involve direct consultation with neighboring Indigenous communities to identify their concerns, needs, and expectations regarding social, economic, and environmental impacts. The EA/IS should clearly articulate how the project's sustainability efforts will support or address the needs of surrounding communities, both during construction and throughout the operational phase.
88.	Section 14.3.3.5 (Atmospheric and Greenhouse Gas)	The EA/IS does not include any long-term monitoring or management commitments related to greenhouse gas emissions, climate resilience, or broader sustainability objectives during the operation phase of the MFCAR. This is a critical gap, particularly given the cumulative and evolving nature of climate change impacts. While the residual effects assessment concludes that there will be no significant GHG-related effects, this does not account for how the project may interact with other regional and long-term climate stressors.	CLFN request that the Proponent develop and include a climate and sustainability monitoring program to be implemented during the construction and operational phases of the MFCAR.

6.0 Conclusion

The Marten Falls Community Access Road, as described in the Environmental Assessment/Impact Statement, will cause permanent profound changes to the land, water and wildlife, as well as our Nation's ability to exercise our Treaty and Aboriginal rights. Through our technical review and community engagement, we have identified a range of concerns regarding the environmental and cultural impacts of the proposed road, as well as gaps in the assessment that must be addressed to uphold the rights and interests of our Nation and others in the region.

CLFN remains broadly supportive of Marten Falls First Nation's efforts to secure reliable road access to their community. Our Nation understands the importance of this infrastructure for accessing essential services and improving quality of life. However, that support does not mean our concerns should be minimized. We expect that Canada, Ontario, and the Proponent will take seriously the issues raised in this review and implement measures to mitigate environmental and cultural risks, increase accountability, and ensure that benefits are shared equitably with all impacted Nations.

The MFCAR is a major infrastructure undertaking in a relatively pristine, ecologically sensitive and culturally significant region. While our review has focused strictly on the MFCAR project as scoped in the EA/IS, we recognize that it may serve as a foundation for future development, including access to the Ring of Fire. CLFN therefore emphasizes that the findings and recommendations in this review must not be viewed in isolation. The long-term impacts of a regional access corridor will depend on how well the concerns raised now are addressed in future assessment for mining projects in the Ring of Fire, and how those future projects are evaluated with meaningful involvement from our Nation.

CLFN remains committed to constructive dialogue and regional collaboration. We are prepared to work alongside other Nations, governments, and proponents to ensure that development in our homelands proceeds in a way that is respectful, balanced, and aligned with our values, rights, and responsibilities to the land.

7.0 References

Andrews, K. M., J. W. Gibbons, and D. M. Jochimsen. (2006). Literature Synthesis of the Effects of Roads and Vehicles on Amphibians and Reptiles. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), U.S. Department of Transportation, Report No. FHWA-HEP-08-005. Washington, D.C. 151 pp.

Cameron, E., & Kennedy, S. (2023). Can environmental assessment protect caribou? Analysis of EA in Nunavut, Canada, 1999–2019. Conservation and Society, 21(2), 121–132. https://doi.org/10.4103/cs.cs_54_22

Collard, R.-C., Dempsey, J., & Holmberg, M. (2020). Extirpation despite regulation? Environmental assessment and caribou. *Conservation Science and Practice, 2*(5), e166. https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.166

Environment and Climate Change Canada. (2023). Report on the progress of recovery strategy implementation for the Woodland Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou), Boreal population, in Canada for the period 2017–2022, and action plan implementation for 2018–2023. Government of Canada.

Franklin, C. M., Harper, K. A., & Clarke, M. J. (2021). Trends in studies of edge influence on vegetation at human-created and natural forest edges across time and space. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, *51*(2), 274-282. https://doi.org/10.1139/cjfr-2020-0308

Garriga, N., Santos, X., Montori, A., Richter-Boix, Á., Franch, M., & Llorente, G. A. (2012). Herpetofauna and roads: a review. Basic and Applied Herpetology, 26, 5–31.

Harper, K. A., Macdonald, S. E., Mayerhofer, M. S., Biswas, S. R., Esseen, P.-A., Hylander, K., Stewart, K. J., Mallik, A. U., Drapeau, P., Jonsson, B.-G., Lesieur, D., Kouki, J., & Bergeron, Y. (2015). Edge influence on vegetation at natural and anthropogenic edges of boreal forests in Canada and Fennoscandia. *Journal of Ecology*, 103(3), 550–562. https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.12398

Inman, R. M., Magoun, A. J., Persson, J., & Mattisson, J. (2012). The wolverine's niche: Linking reproductive chronology, caching, competition, and climate. Journal of Mammalogy, 93(3), 634–644. https://doi.org/10.1644/11-MAMM-A-319.1

Krebs, J., Lofroth, E., Copeland, J., Banci, V., Cooley, D., Golden, H., Magoun, A., Mulders, R. and Shults, B. (2004), Synthesis of survival rates and causes of mortality in North American Wolverines. The Journal of Wildlife Management, 68: 493-502. https://doi.org/10.2193/0022-541X(2004)068[0493:SOSRAC]2.0.CO;2

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2015). Oil Spills in Rivers. Accessed on May 20, 2025 at https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/oil-spills-rivers.html

Rühland, K. M., Paterson, A. M., Keller, W., Michelutti, N., & Smol, J. P. (2013). Global warming triggers the loss of a key Arctic refugium. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 280(1771), 20131887. https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2013.1887

Scrafford, M., Copeland, J., McCaw, L., Sawaya, M., and Boyce M. (2025) Wolverines and wilderness: A review of wolverine response to human disturbance. Environmental Reviews. https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2024-0125

Vors, L. S., Schaefer, J. A., Pond, B. A., Rodgers, A. R., & Patterson, B. R. (2007). Woodland caribou extirpation and anthropogenic landscape disturbance in Ontario. Journal of Wildlife Management, 71(4), 1249–1256. https://doi.org/10.2193/2006-263

B4.3 Community Specific Meeting Materials

Project Name:	Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road (CAR)	**Date of Meeting:**	February 19, 2025
		Time:	1:00-2:00 pm EST
		Project #:	[redacted]
Attendees:	Kimberly Jorgensen, Constance Lake First Nation Consultant (Four Rivers) Shannon Costigan, Constance Lake First Nation Consultant (Four Rivers) Wayne Neegan, Constance Lake First Nation CCLO Phyllis Ineese, Constance Lake First Nation Sarah Beamish, Fort Albany First Nation Legal Counsel Ervin Waboose, Long Lake #58 First Nation CCLO Amanda Misnakoshkang, Long Lake #58 First Nation Land Officer Qasim Saddique, MFFN CAR Project Team Jennifer Bruin, MFFN CAR Project Team Bob Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor Ingrid Trimble, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Gabbie Ratajczak, MFFN CAR Project Consultant	**Location:**	Thunder Bay, Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
		Prepared By:	Gabbie Ratajczak (MFFN CAR Project Consultant)

Regarding: **MFFN CAR Breakout Session at Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo – Constance Lake First Nation**

Notes of Meeting

Meeting Summary

The MFFN CAR Project Team and representatives of Constance Lake First Nation, Fort Albany First Nation and Long Lake #58 First Nation 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

- The Project Team to provide Fort Albany First Nation legal counsel with approximate translation timelines for the Assessment Summary (completed – translations were provided as they became available on June 3, June 26 and July 29, 2025).

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
1	General Project	• Constance Lake First Nation is interested in how MFFN is supported and fostered during the road development, why they chose certain river crossing and landscape; and what kind of species are taken into account, particularly in relation to caribou.	• The Project Team explained the process for building a road, how it differs from Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) forestry roads and how in this process the government needed to consult with MFFN community members and other Indigenous communities. Feedback from MFFN and Indigenous communities was used to choose the preferred route. Feedback included staying away from caribou calving areas, ensuring no pollution would occur in the rivers and not using the winter corridor route as an option. The Project Team indicated that detailed information is included in the Draft EA / IS. This includes the community's perspective and how the decision was driven by a holistic view of the project.
2	Climate Change	• How is climate change factored into decisions for the CAR?	• The Project Team placed a lot of consideration into climate adaptation and how to design and construct the CAR considering climate change and to make it resilient to it. Considerations have been made regarding the construction process, the human environment, the physical environment and more. More information can be found in the Draft EA / IS.

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
3	Peatlands	• Are there areas where bogs tend to be more watered? This type of landscape changes in cycles. How does it impact the CAR?	• The Project Team explained that the CAR will be constructed as a floating road and will have 1-metre-thick rock on top of peat and aggregate sites along it. This is blasted rock and will allow for water to pass through.
4	Peatlands	• If there was a spill on the bog, how would it be cleaned up and who would be responsible?	• During the construction phase, each construction company will have to prepare a spill response plan and environmental protection plan. They will have spill kits ready on hand and will have the equipment and people trained to employ the means necessary for cleanup.
5	Atmospheric Environment	• What are you doing for dust abatement?	• The current assumption is that water will be used for dust suppression. • Ownership and operation of the road is currently unknown, and dust abatement is part of ongoing discussions of whoever becomes the owner of the CAR. • Community members did not want salt on the road.
6	Consultation Methods	• Fort Albany First Nation legal asked what Indigenous languages materials would be available in and the timelines for the translated materials to be available. • Fort Albany First Nation legal counsel expressed concerns about not having translated materials available. • Fort Albany First Nation legal counsel asked if there would be flexibility on	• The Assessment Summary will be available in Ojibway, Oji-Cree, Swampy Cree and French. However, very few translators are available to translate into Indigenous languages. The translators had given an overall estimate of 100-120 days from the day the document was received for translation. The Project Team

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		deadlines once translations are available.	indicated that materials have been sent for translation as they have become available in an effort to have as many as possible available soon after the release of the Draft EA/IS. • **Action Item:** Project Team to provide Fort Albany First Nation legal counsel an approximate translation timelines for Draft EA / IS documents.
7	Indigenous Knowledge, Consultation Methods	• Participants wondered about the Indigenous influence in the process and how Council was involved	• In the past, MFFN were not consulted on development projects on their territory. • MFFN partnered with Land Use Planning in order to be involved in this process. • MFFN is consulting with 23 Indigenous Communities and tribal council's as required.
8	Consultation Methods	• Constance Lake First Nation asked about opportunities to have a presentation for their members on the results of the Draft EA / IS. They also wondered about it covering their members areas of interest and if a customized packaged could be prepared.	• The Project Team noted that they would be glad to take requests to present high level findings and summary of results on a topic. The Project Team indicated that if Constance Lake First Nation provides information on what their members are interested in the Project Team would be able to customize a package/presentation for them.

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.

Project Name:	Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road (CAR)	**Date of Meeting:**	February 22, 2025
		Time:	5:00-9:00 pm EST
		Project #:	[redacted]
Attendees:	Constance Lake First Nation Community Members (eight attendees) Roger Wesley, Constance Lake First Nation – Lands and Resource Department Manager (Community Representative) Bertha Sutherland, Constance Lake First Nation – CBLUP Land Use Planning Coordinator (Community Representative) Jennifer Bruin, MFFN CAR Project Team Ingrid Trimble, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Niki Angelis, MFFN CAR Project Consultant Gabbie Ratajczak, MFFN CAR Project Consultant	**Location:**	In-person, Constance Lake First Nation
		Prepared By:	Gabbie Ratajczak (MFFN CAR Project Consultant)
Absent:	Bob Baxter, MFFN CAR Senior Community Member Advisor		

Regarding: **MFFN CAR Project Overview and Update on Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement**

Notes of Meeting

Meeting Summary

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) Project Team (the Project Team) and representatives and community members of Constance Lake First Nation met to discuss the Community Access Road, provide a general overview and present an update on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS).

The meeting started with a presentation from the Project team to share general information on the CAR and the Draft EA / IS. There was an opportunity for discussion and questions throughout the meeting. A summary of comments, questions and action items are captured below.

The following materials were made available to Constance Lake First Nation during the meeting:

- Draft EA / IS Assessment Summary Package, which included:
  - Chief's Letter

Meeting Summary

- Plain Language Summaries
- Maps
- Executive Summary

The following action items were identified during the meeting:

- Constance Lake First Nation shared information about climate change, fish and blastomycosis, The Project team will share this information with the Climate Change Adaptation, Fish and Fish Habitat and Community Well Being teams. (Complete)

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
1	General Project	• The Community Representative welcomed attendees and explained the purpose of the CAR, which is to provide MFFN with all-season access for health and social purposes. MFFN community members want this road for their own community, and are not involved in the Ring of Fire process.	• Comment acknowledged.
2	Fish and Fish Habitat, Surface Water	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member expressed concern about the Albany River and what efforts will be made to protect it. They expressed that while they support MFFN and acknowledge that the CAR is needed for their prosperity, they (Constance Lake First Nation) are concerned about the long-term effects of the road on the river and tributaries that they rely on for fishing.	• The Project Consultant described that potential effects, mitigation measures and cumulative effects are considered in the Draft EA / IS. • The information on surface water is summarized in Sections 8, 9, 10 of the Draft EA / IS, while a full technical report is appended.
3	Access	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked who will own the road and will it be publicly accessible. • A Constance Lake First Nation community member commented that people are coming up from southern Ontario and the United States and	• The Project Team confirmed that access concerns have been shared with them. They also confirmed that discussions regarding ownership and long-term operation and maintenance

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		using their rivers. The community is worried if there are no measures put in place for the road. • The Community Representative explained that discussions surrounding access and control of the road are currently ongoing between MFFN and the province. However, once the road is established, the opportunity for access will open up to others.	are ongoing between MFFN and the province.
4	Human Health	• The Community Representative commented that the community has seen the presence of blastomycosis in the area. It used to occur only within Weenusk and has now spread to Constance Lake and the surrounding area. The Community Representative explained the illness of blastomycosis, the cause and the loss of five community members to the illness.	• **Action:** The Project Team will share the information with the Climate Change Adaptation and Community Well Being teams.
5	Climate Change, Fish and Fish Habitat	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member commented that climate change is also affecting the community and noted that bass are now found in the rivers where there were none before.	• **Action:** The Project Team will share the information with the Climate Change Adaptation and Fish and Fish Habitat teams.
7	Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member commented that Constance Lake has no say in this process. MFFN and Aroland are proponents on this road. However, there are things that occur that come into our river streams. The Albany River feeds into our stream. There is a fear of what will happen to the animals and fish. There are no more fish, and we can't go swimming anymore.	• The Project Team shared that MFFN members provided information about the impacts that damming had on their Community. • MFFN Community members also provided information on surface water baseline conditions that informed our studies. • *Post-Meeting Note: The Draft EA / IS contains information on the existing conditions of rivers, lakes and streams in the study area, as well as potential effects, mitigation*

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
			measures and cumulative effects. Please see Sections 8, 9 and 10 for more information or the Surface Water Technical Support Document.
8	Consultation Methods	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked if Fort Albany and Kashechwan First Nations are also involved. The Albany River is a means of transportation for those communities as well.	• The Project Team confirmed that those communities are involved. MFFN is consulting with 22 other Indigenous communities and considering aspects that are important to them. The Record of Consultation and Engagement is available on the Draft EA / IS website. You can filter and see what comments we have received from neighbouring Indigenous Communities and our responses.
9	Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, Consultation Methods	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked if it is just MFFN's decision on the road. Will they consider other communities? • The Community Representative explained that the decision on the road itself will likely sit with MFFN, however, the community would likely respect Constance Lake First Nation's input on river crossings and take it into consideration.	• The Project Team added that feedback from 22 neighbouring Indigenous Communities has been sought since the start of the planning process and have incorporated feedback where appropriate.
10	General Project	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member asked what has been happening with the winter access road. • The Community Representative explained that the winter season for the winter road is becoming shorter each year due to climate change. Community members have to fly in and	• Comment confirmed.

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		out more often and it's costing more money.	
11	Crossing Structure, Consultation Methods	• The Community Representative commented that the Albany River crossing and other river crossings affect other First Nations outside of MFFN. MFFN would likely respect our opinions regarding the crossings and consider it into their decision.	• The Project Team noted how MFFN feedback informed the selection of river crossings with the intend to minimize impacts. However, the detailed design phase is not yet complete and we have created buffer areas. This means that there is flexibility in the design and we are allowed to adjust the route design if issues arise.
12	Consultation Methods	• A Constance Lake First Nation community member suggested that the Project team visit on a weekday next time instead of a weekend. • The Community Representative clarified based on past community turnouts, Constance Lake First Nation invited the Project team to visit on a weekend.	
13	Consultation Methods, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	• The Community Representative asked where the Indigenous Knowledge component is in this process. They indicated that in Australia and New Zealand they are using an Indigenous science approach in combination with western science. The Community Representative was wondering if something similar was being done for the CAR. • All the information shared from Constance Lake First Nation is	• The Project Team explained the use of an Indigenous Knowledge that includes contributions from many communities. Other aspects include having MFFN Community Members Advisors on the Project Team providing Indigenous Knowledge, and input is constantly received from MFFN community members through participation in field programs. There is information in the Draft

Item #	Topic / Theme	Comments / Questions	Response / Action Items
		processed in a western format. There is no recognition of our knowledge holders and the spiritual connection.	EA / IS that is written in the perspective of community members, has been reviewed by community members and captures their voice.
14	Provincial EA Process, Federal IA Process	• The Community Representative commented that there is a lot of conversation outside of the environmental area. What are the key pillars of the EA? Was economic development part of it?	• The Project Team shared a physical copy of the Draft EA / IS assessment summary package and explained the components of it, displaying all the discipline plain language summaries.

**Post-meeting Notes are included above.* Although the information referenced in the Post-meeting Notes was not explicitly discussed during the meeting, the intent is to include additional related information to improve information sharing and progress the discussion with Constance Lake First Nation.

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.

Community Access Road

Constance Lake First Nation

February 22, 2025

Project Team

Bob Baxter
MFFN Councillor and Senior Community Member Advisor

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor

Project Team

Jennifer Bruin
Technical Advisor

Ingrid Trimble
Environmental Assessment

Gabbie Ratajczak
Consultation

Niki Angelis
Consultation

For Discussion Today

- Project Overview
- The Preferred Route
- What to expect with the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Valued Components and Studies
- We want to hear from you!
- Next Steps

The Community Access Road

Marten Falls First Nation has a winter access road but it's not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult.

An all-season road that connects to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community.

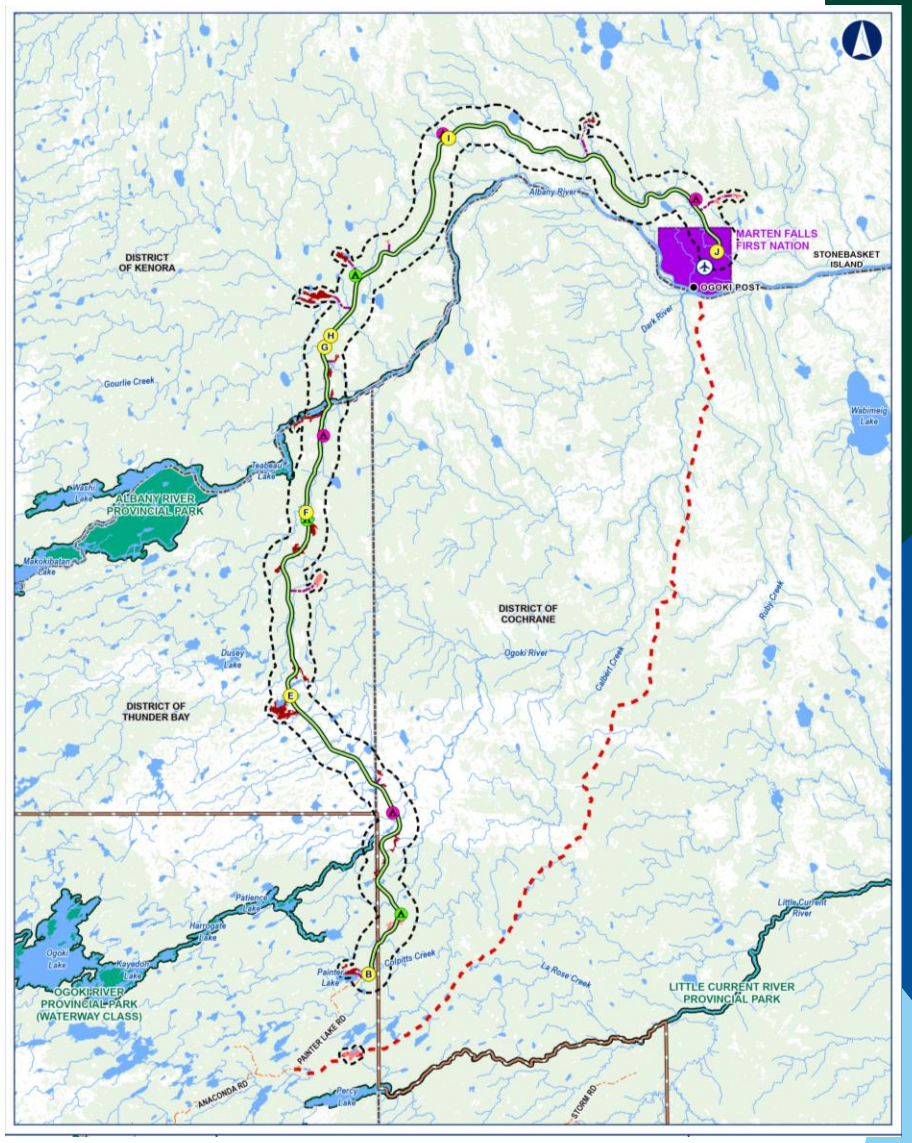
"The Community Access Road is more than infrastructure; it's about securing a better future for our people."

- Chief Bruce Achneepineskum

The Community Access Road

Components of the Community Access Road:

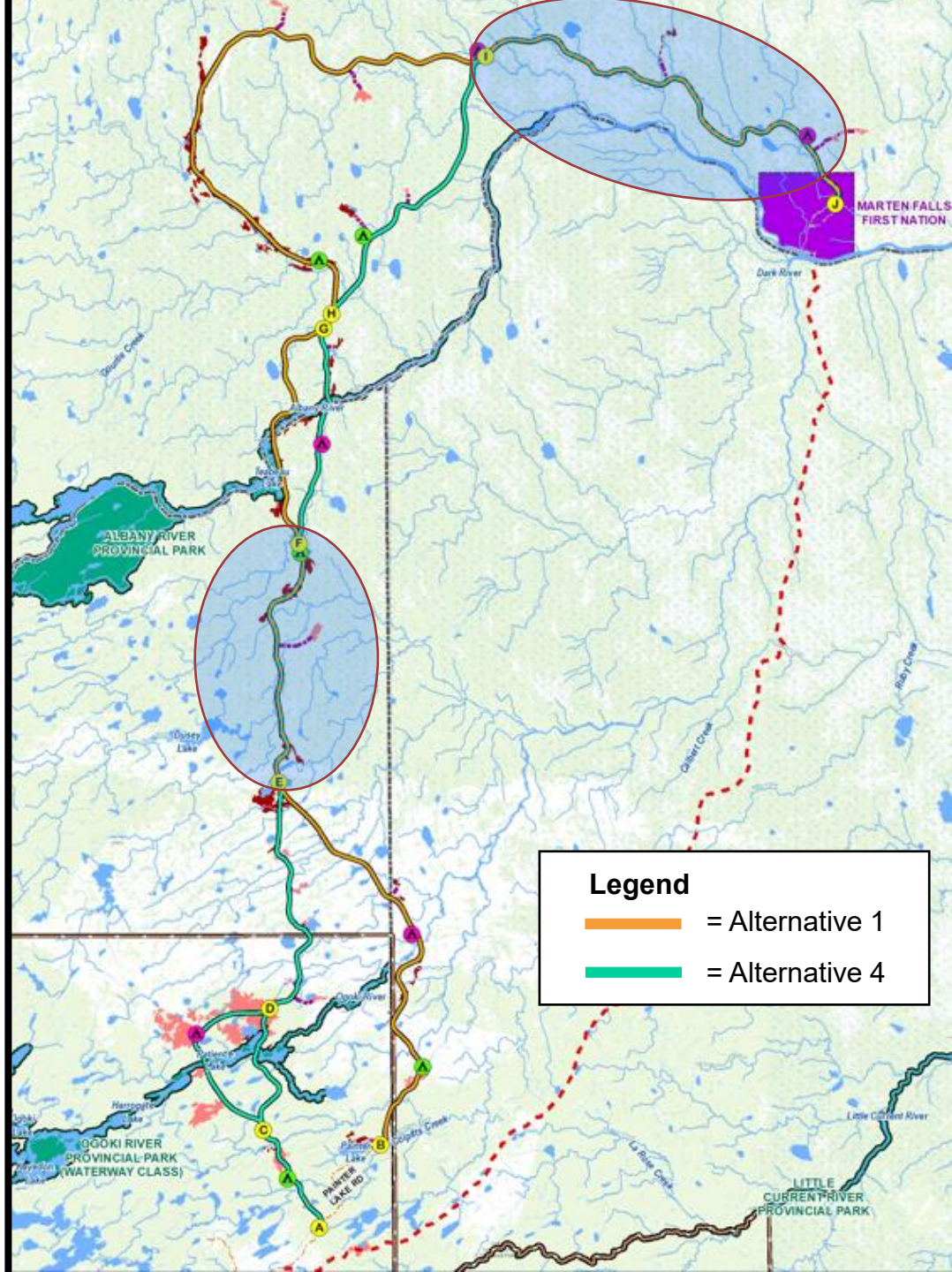
- Approximately 190 km of a two-lane gravel road;
- Quarries, borrow areas and aggregate sources;
- Bridges for river and stream crossings; and
- Temporary construction access roads, work areas and camps



Selecting a Preferred Route

We did not start off with a set route in mind.

- In the process of selecting or assessing a preferred route, we looked at route options
- There were two alternatives being considered (**Alternative 1** and **Alternative 4**).
- Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 parallel, overlap and cross each other at multiple locations.

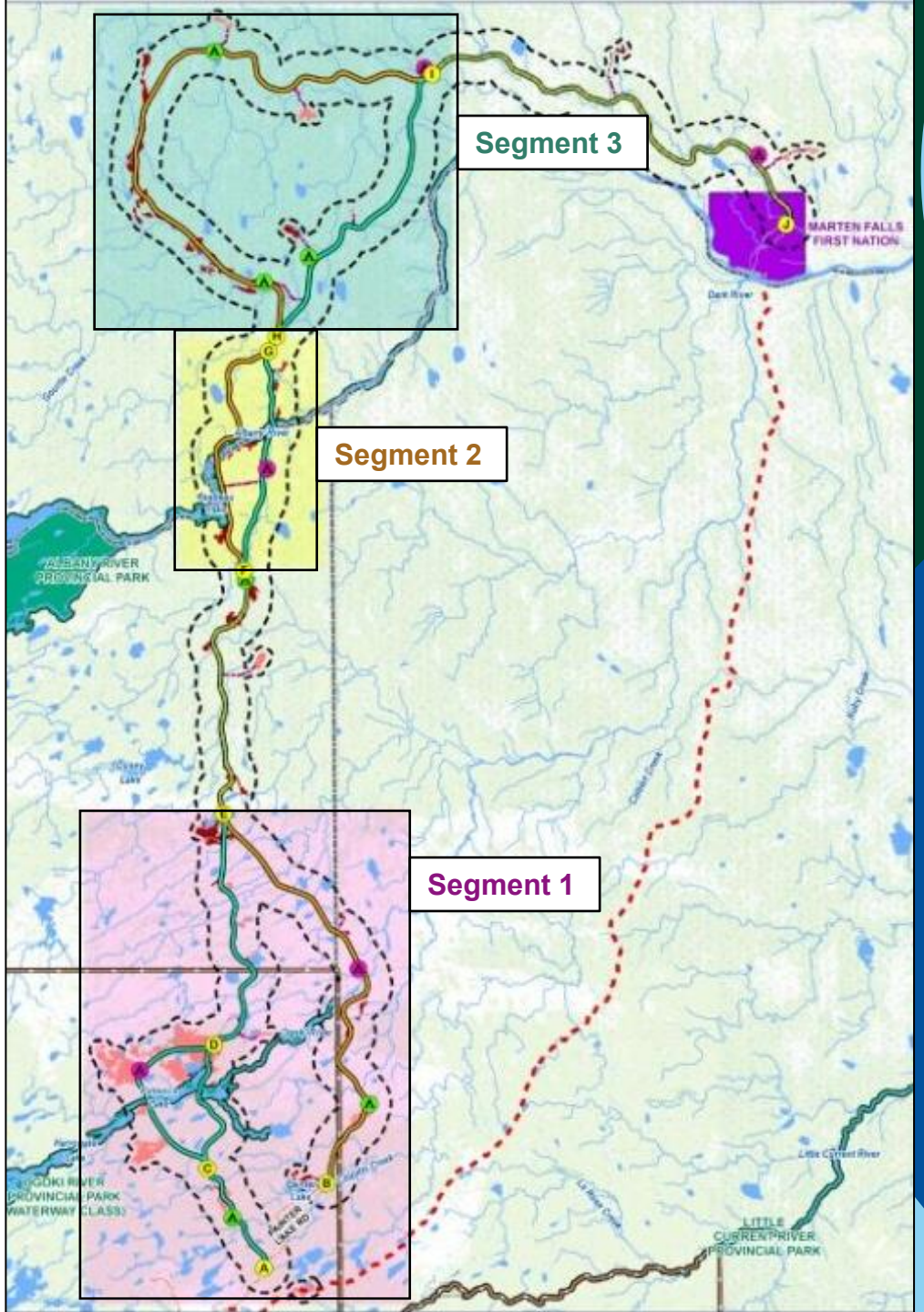


Selecting a Preferred Route

Where there were options an evaluation criteria was used to determine the best option.

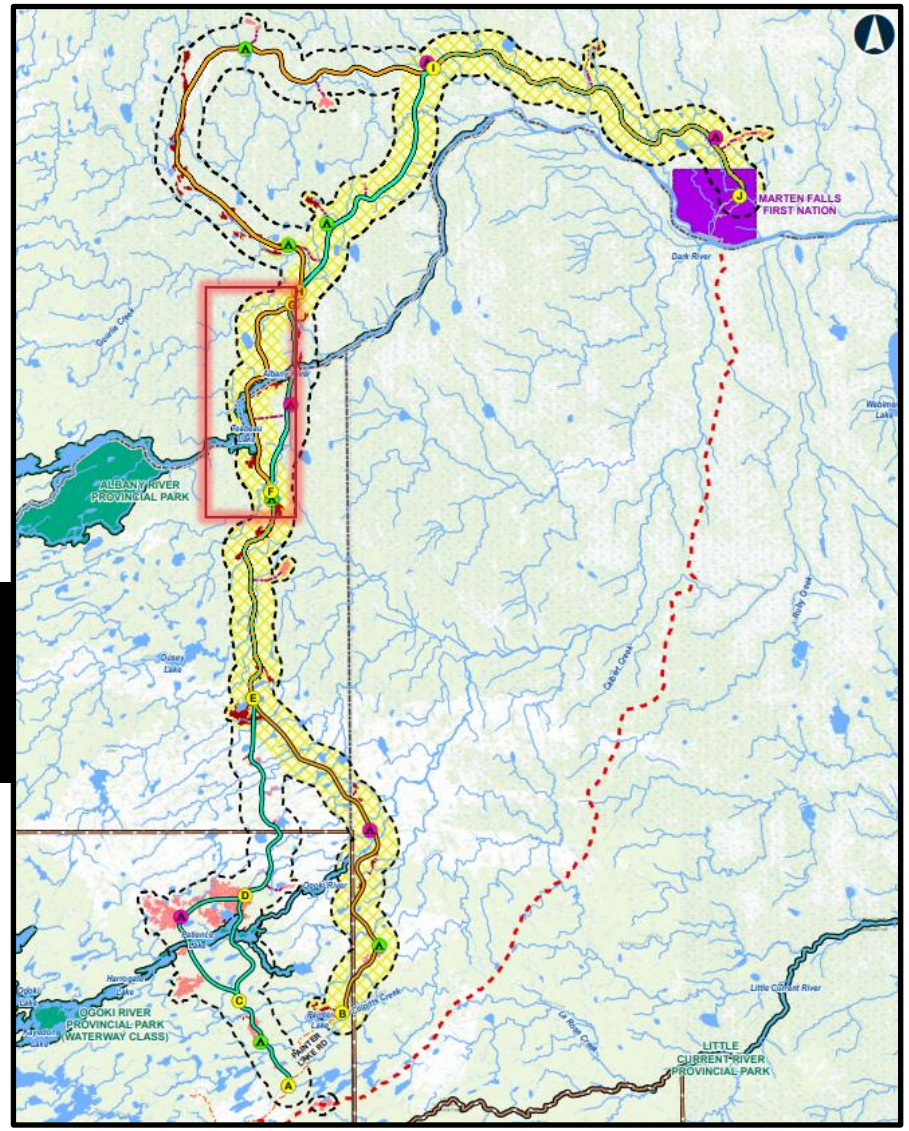
These segments were:

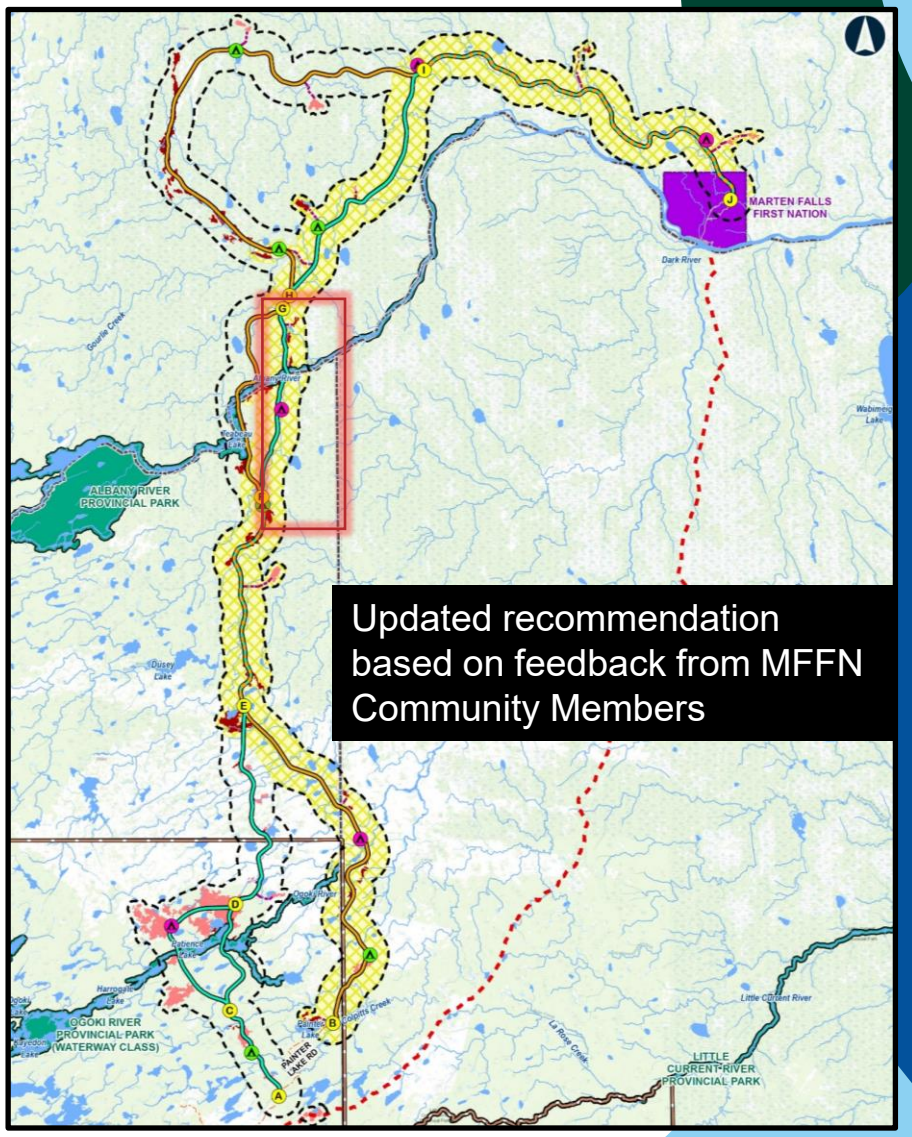
- Segment 1 – Ogoki Crossing
- Segment 2 – Albany Crossing
- Segment 3 – North of Albany



Selecting a Preferred Route

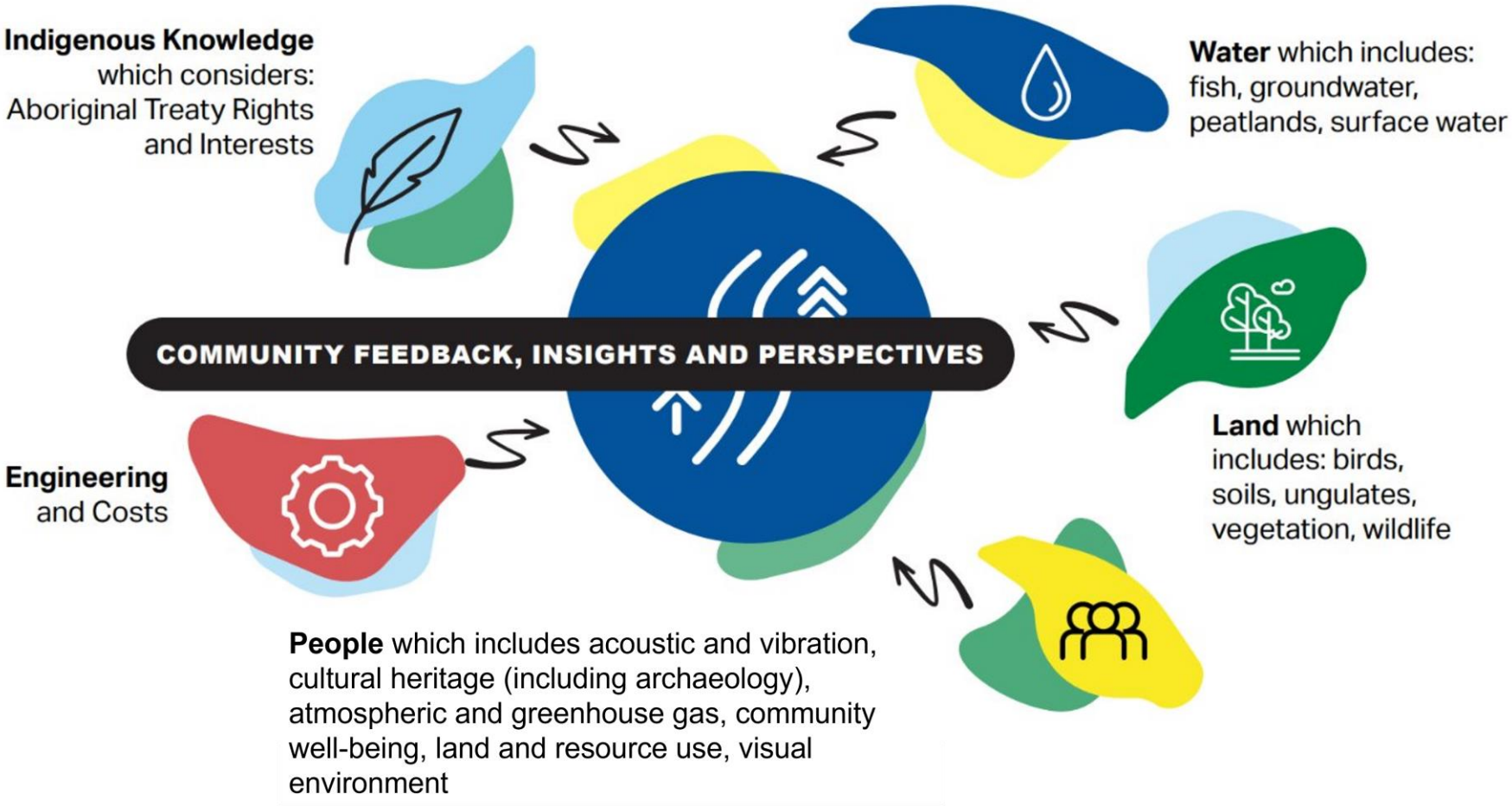
Recommendation presented to Marten Falls Community Members on October 23 & 24, 2023





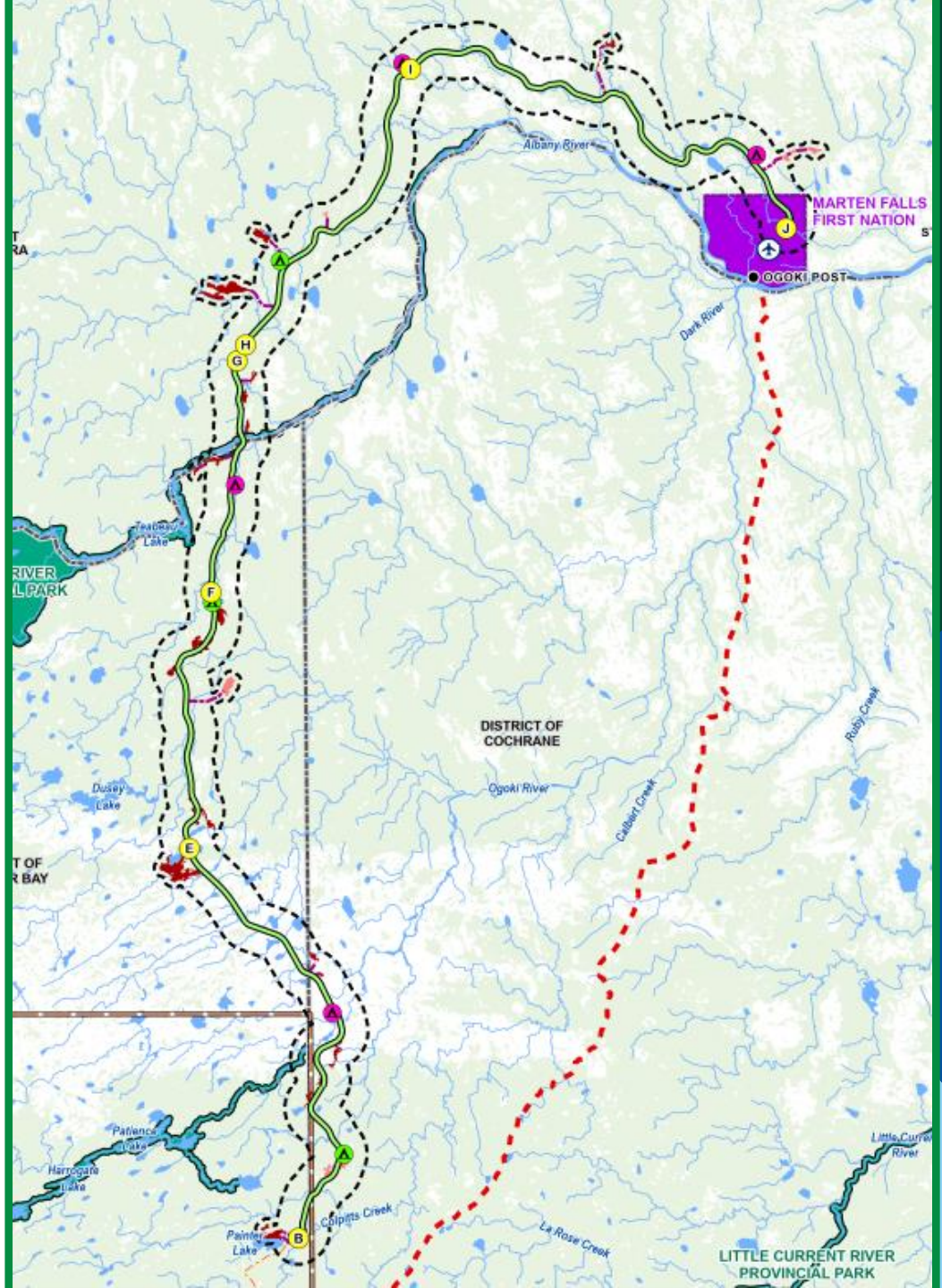
Updated recommendation based on feedback from MFFN Community Members

How was the Preferred Route Selected?



Preferred Route

- After many years of technical studies, and considering feedback from Marten Falls First Nation and other communities we are engaging, and at open houses, a preliminary route recommendation was made.
- Chief and Council passed a Band Council Resolution to confirm this preferred route recommendation on August 26, 2024.



Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment Process

- We are conducting a coordinated provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment.

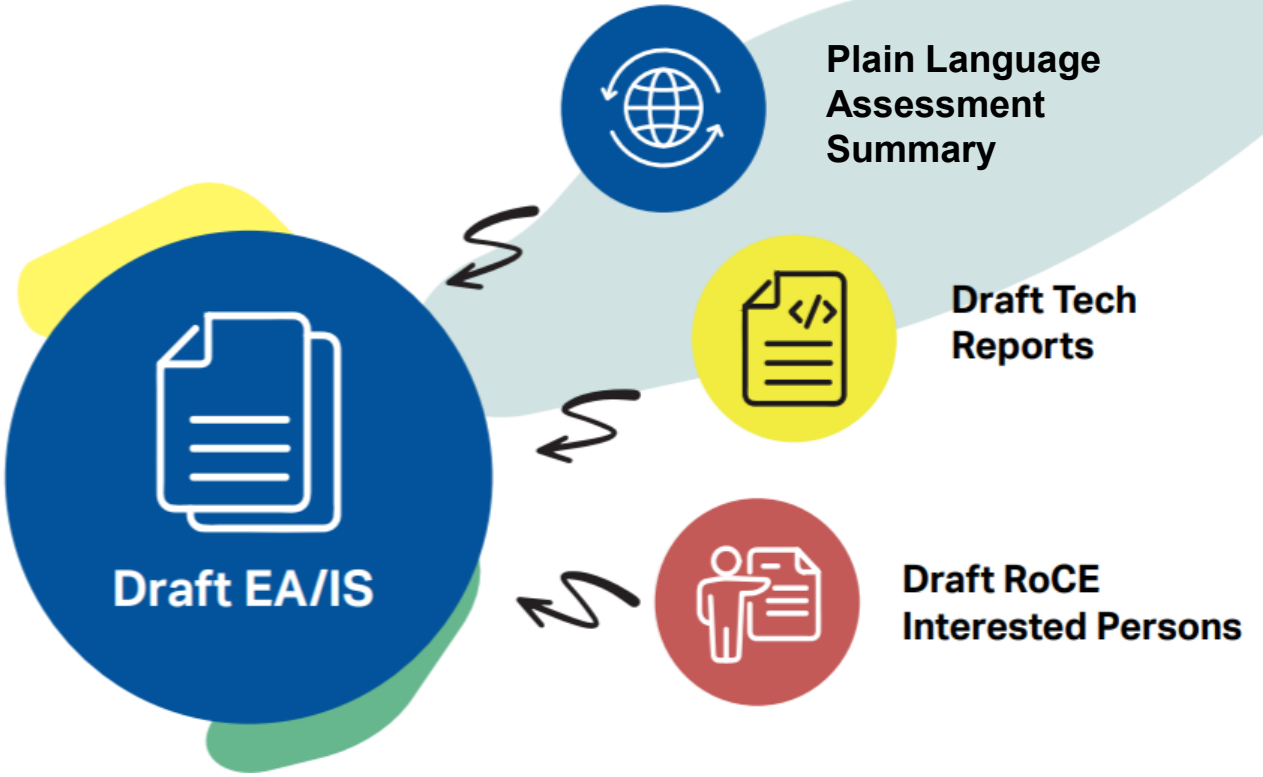
- This involves many years of planning, technical studies, data collection, meetings and interviews. We are now ready for the next phase—the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS)

Draft EA / IS Review Process

Are you ready? The Draft EA / IS is a large document (approximately 500 - 1000 pages) which includes thousands of pages of supporting documents.

We are here to help in your review!

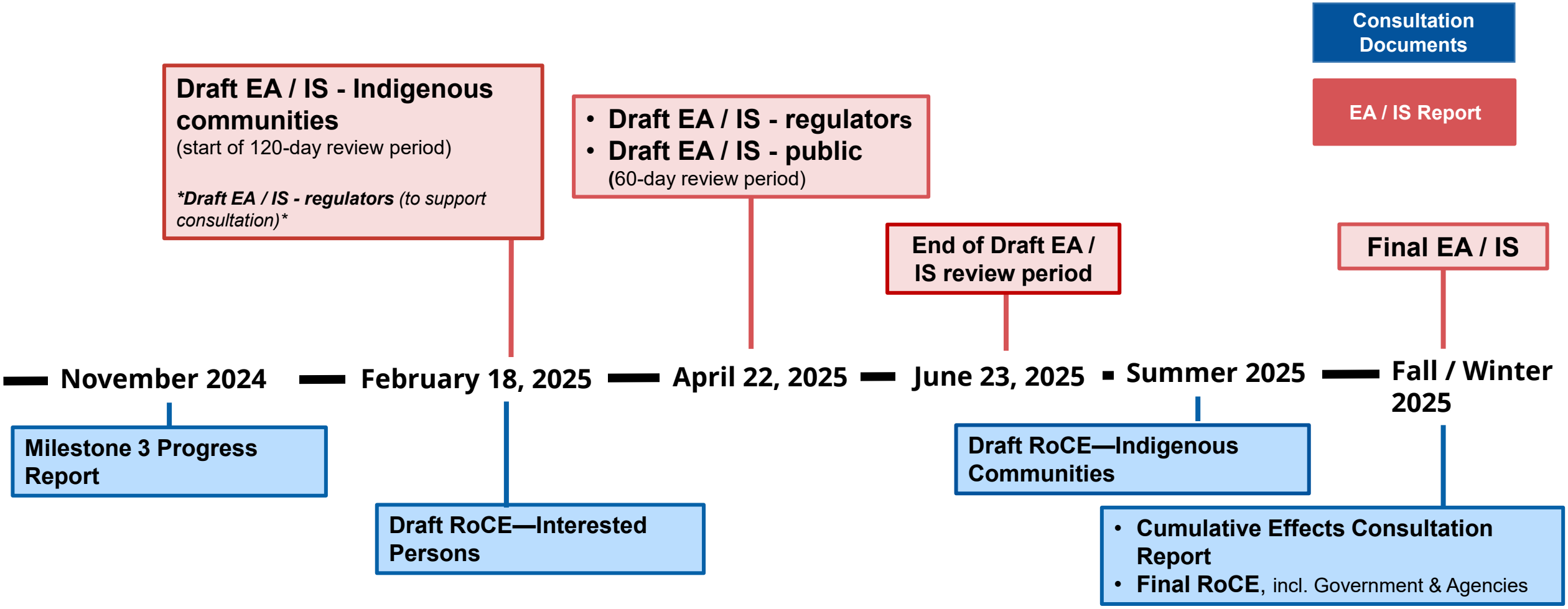
Indigenous communities have early access to the Draft EA / IS with a review period of 120 days.



Delivering the Draft EA / IS to Marten Falls First Nation

Just last week, the Community Access Road Project Team delivered the Draft EA / IS to Marten Falls First Nation.

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Schedule



Getting Ready for the Draft EA / IS Report

- The Draft EA contains the results of our field programs that have been conducted between 2019 and 2023.

  In addition to potential effects and mitigations for direct effects, it will also look at potential cumulative effects with other projects in the region.

Opportunities to get involved

- Participation in the Indigenous Knowledge Program
- Community Capacity Funding available to help with the review of the Draft EA / IS.
- Stay tuned for upcoming webinars on studies and findings related to the Draft EA / IS.

Next Steps

- Draft EA / IS Review Period for Indigenous Communities (120-days)
- Public Information Centre #6 in Geraldton and Thunder Bay (Spring 2025)
- End of Draft EA / IS Review Period: June 23, 2025
- Final EA / IS will be submitted in the Fall / Winter

We want to hear from you!

Constance Lake First Nation has shown interests in:

- Water resources
- Fish and Fish Habitat
- Aboriginal Treaty Rights and / or Interests and Traditional Territory
- Archaeology
- Moose and Caribou
- Climate Change

Are there key areas of interest or studies that are important to you?

Miigwetch!

Contact Us

Email us at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or

call us at [redacted]

Visit our website:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/