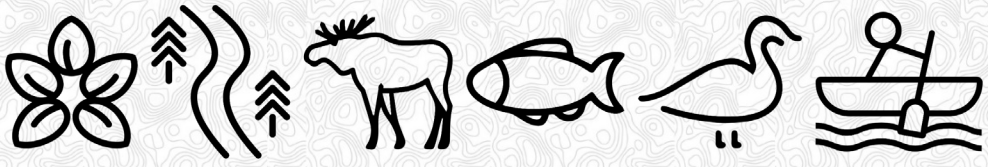
Appendix XB-A

Record of Consultation and Engagement



Appendix XB-A

Notices and Other Information Releases

A1. Notice of Commencement for the Environmental Assessment

A1.1 Notice of Commencement of Environmental Assessment

A1.2 Notice of Commencement of Environmental Assessment Distribution

A2. Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

A2.1 Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Notice

A2.1.1 Notice
A2.1.2 Social Media

A2.2 Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Email Notification

A2.3 Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Assessment Summary Package

A2.4 Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Plain Language Summaries (English, French, Cree, 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 (PIC)

A3.1 PIC #3 Documents – June 2022

A3.1.1 Notice
A3.1.2 Advertisement
A3.1.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.1.4 Feedback Form
A3.1.5 Display Boards
A3.1.6 Fact Sheet
A3.1.7 Maps
A3.1.8 Discussion Guides
A3.1.9 Field Programs

A3.1.10 Indigenous Knowledge Program
A3.1.11 Community Coordinator Program
A3.1.12 Follow Up
A3.1.13 Summary Report
A3.2 PIC #4 Documents – November-December 2022
A3.2.1 Notice
A3.2.2 Advertisement
A3.2.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.2.4 Feedback Form
A3.2.5 Display Boards
A3.2.6 Maps
A3.2.7 Discussion Guides
A3.2.8 Frequently Asked Questions
A3.2.9 Field Programs
A3.2.10 Follow Up
A3.2.11 Summary Report
A3.3 PIC #5 Documents – October 2023
A3.3.1 Notice
A3.3.2 Advertisement
A3.3.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.3.4 Feedback Form
A3.3.5 Display Boards
A3.3.6 Maps
A3.3.7 Frequently Asked Questions
A3.3.8 Field Programs
A3.3.9 Existing Conditions Reports
A3.3.10 Summary Report
A3.4 PIC #6 Documents – May 2025
A3.4.1 Notice
A3.4.2 Advertisement
A3.4.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.4.4 Feedback Form
A3.4.5 Display Boards and Materials
A3.4.6 Fact Sheets
A3.4.7 Maps
A3.4.8 Summary Report

A4. E-Blasts

A4.1 E-Blast Releases
A4.2 E-Blast Social Media Promotion

A5. Field Study Notices & Updates

A5.1 Field Notices and Update Releases
A5.2 Field Notices and Updates Social Media Promotion

A6. Webinars

A6.1 Link to all Webinars and Email Notifications
A6.2 Webinar Social Media Promotion

A7. Videos

A7.1 Link to all Videos
A7.2 Video Social Media Promotion

A8. Discussion Guides

A8.1 Discussion Guides
A8.2 Discussion Guides Social Media Promotion

A9. Features

A1. Notice of Commencement for the Environmental Assessment

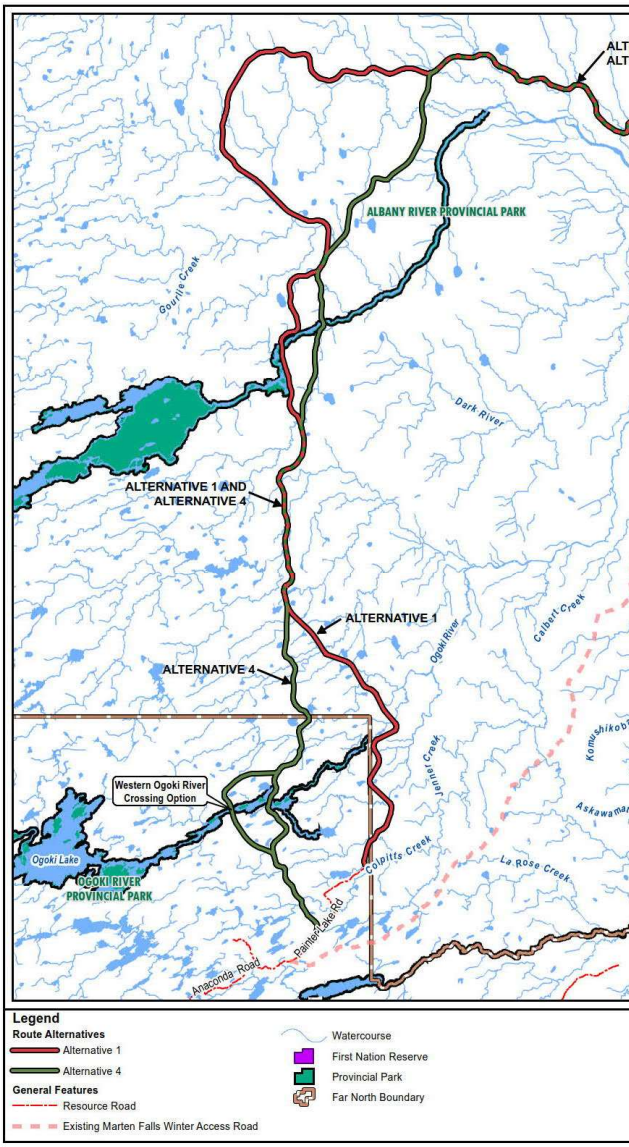
A1.1 Notice of Commencement of Environmental Assessment
A1.2 Notice of Commencement of Environmental Assessment Distribution

A1.1 Notice of Commencement of Environmental Assessment

NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION – MARTEN FALLS COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

Project Description and Location:

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is commencing an environmental assessment (EA) under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (the Project). Marten Falls First Nation is a remote First Nation community in the Far North of Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario. The proposed Project will be a multi-purpose all-season community access road approximately 190 km to 230 km in length that will connect the MFFN community to the Ontario provincial highway network. Two alternatives (see map) are being considered in determining the location of the all-season road. The road is intended to provide increased travel safety, reduced price of food, fuel and supplies, improved community social, health, education and wellness services, in addition to providing the MFFN community with future economic development opportunities. The road will be multi-purpose; it will be used by both community and others which may include industry.



The Process

On October 8, 2021, the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks approved the Terms of Reference with amendments for the Marten Falls Community Access Road. A copy of the approved Terms of Reference, as well as the Notice of Approval, is available at: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/

The Project is subject to the Ontario EA process and a federal Impact Assessment (IA). As part of the provincial EA process, MFFN is required to submit an EA report to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) for review and a decision. This EA will be carried out in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference, amendments detailed in the Notice of Approval, and the requirements of the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*. As part of the federal IA process, MFFN is required to submit to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (Agency) an Impact Statement (IS) for the Agency to determine whether it satisfactorily contains all the information and studies outlined in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines. The Project is being undertaken as a coordinated provincial and federal assessment resulting in one body of documentation related to the assessment, referred to as the EA / IS. The EA / IS will be submitted to both the MECP and the Agency. A draft of the EA / IS will be made available for review and comment. The EA / IS will then be updated as required and submitted to the MECP and Agency for review, which will in public review component. Notification will be given both for the Draft EA / IS Review and the review associated with submission o MECP and the Agency. Notice will be provided indicating when and where the draft and finalized EA / IS can be reviewed.

Consultation and Engagement:

Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in the EA / IA pro and engagement opportunities will be organized throughout the EA / IA process and will be communicated through newspaper adv mail-outs and the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Upcoming consultation and engagement will be focused Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons' level of interest in the Project and how they would like t and consulted / engaged with, as well as the effects assessment methods including obtaining feedback on the proposed consultatio approach, existing conditions and baseline field studies, the EA / IA processes, local and regional study areas, Project phases, crit Project-environment interactions, net effects characteristics, and cumulative effects.

Contact Information:

For further information on the Project, contact:

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor, MFFN
James McCutchon

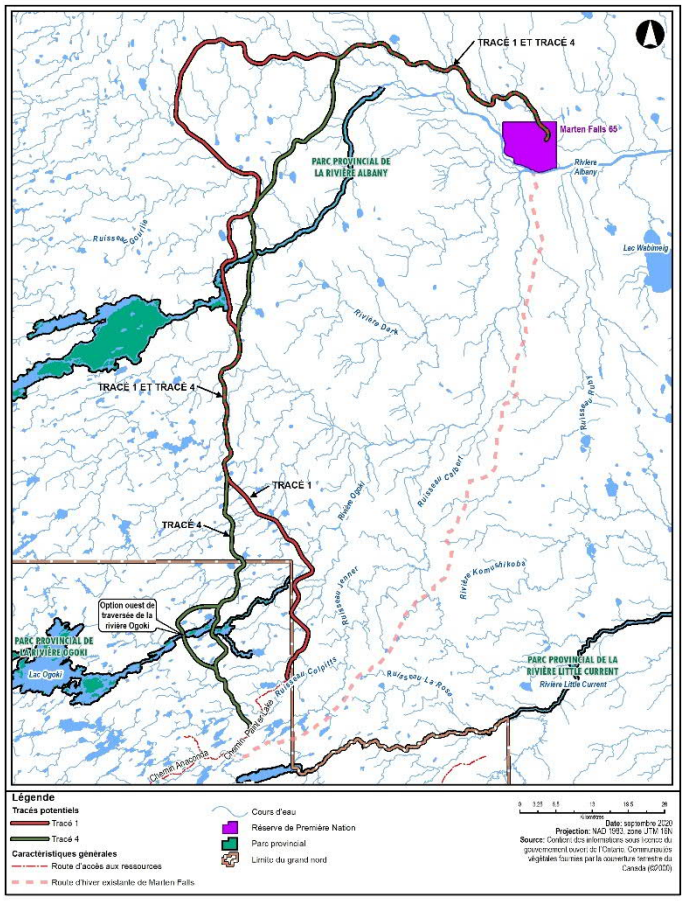
1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

AVIS DE LANCEMENT DE L'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

COMMUNAUTÉ AUTOCHTONE DE MARTEN FALLS – PROJET DE ROUTE D'ACCÈS À LA COMMUNAUTÉ AUTOCHTONE DE MARTEN FALLS

Description du Projet et Localisation:

La communauté autochtone de Marten Falls (Marten Falls First Nation, ci-après la communauté) débute une évaluation environnementale (ÉE) en vertu de la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* de l'Ontario pour le projet de route d'accès à la communauté de Marten Falls (le Projet). La communauté autochtone de Marten Falls est une communauté anishnabe isolée du nord de l'Ontario, située à la confluence des rivières Albany et Ogoki, à environ 170 km au nord-est de Nakina, Ontario. Le projet proposé consistera en une route d'accès multifonctionnelle et utilisable en toute saison, d'une longueur d'environ 190 à 230 km, qui reliera la communauté au réseau routier provincial de l'Ontario. Deux variantes (voir la carte) sont envisagées pour déterminer l'emplacement de la route toute saison. La route a pour but d'accroître la sécurité des déplacements, de réduire le prix de la nourriture, du carburant et des fournitures, d'améliorer les services sociaux, de santé, d'éducation et de bien-être de la communauté, en plus d'offrir à la communauté autochtone de Marten Falls de futures opportunités de développement économique. La route sera multifonctionnelle et elle sera utilisée à la fois par la communauté et par d'autres utilisateurs, dont possiblement l'industrie.



La Procédure

Le Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs a approuvé le 8 octobre 2021 le cadre de référence avec des modifications pour la route d'accès à la communauté de Marten Falls. Une copie du cadre de référence approuvé, ainsi que l'avis d'approbation, sont disponibles à l'adresse suivante: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/

Le Projet est soumis au processus d'évaluation environnementale de l'Ontario et à une évaluation d'impact fédérale (ÉI). Dans le cadre du processus provincial d'ÉE, la communauté de Marten Falls doit soumettre un rapport d'ÉE au Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs (MEPP) pour une révision et décision. Cette ÉE sera réalisée conformément au cadre de référence, aux modifications détaillées dans l'avis d'approbation et aux exigences de la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* de l'Ontario. Dans le cadre du processus fédéral d'ÉI, la communauté est tenue de soumettre à l'Agence d'évaluation d'impact du Canada (Agence) une étude d'impact pour permettre à l'Agence de déterminer si elle contient de manière satisfaisante toutes les informations et études décrites dans les lignes directrices individualisés relatives à l'étude d'impact. Le projet est entrepris dans le cadre d'une évaluation provinciale et fédérale coordonnée qui donne lieu à un seul ensemble de documents liés à l'évaluation, appelé ÉE/ étude d'impact. L'ÉE/ étude d'impact sera soumise au MEPP et à l'Agence. Une ébauche de l'ÉE/ étude d'impact sera rendue disponible pour révision et commentaires. L'ÉE/ étude d'impact sera ensuite mise à jour au besoin et soumise au MEPP et à l'Agence pour révision, ce qui comprendra une révision publique supplémentaire. Une notification sera donnée à la fois pour la révision de l'ébauche de l'ÉE/ étude d'impact et pour la révision associée au dépôt de l'ÉE/ étude d'impact au MEPP et à l'Agence. Un avis sera fourni pour indiquer quand et où l'ébauche et la version finale de l'EE/ étude d'impact pourront être révisées.

Consultation et Engagement:

Les communautés autochtones, les agences gouvernementales et les personnes intéressées sont encouragées à participer activement au processus d'ÉE/ÉI. Des possibilités de consultation et d'engagement seront organisées tout au long du processus d'ÉE/ÉI et seront communiquées par des annonces dans les journaux, à la radio, par des envois postaux et sur le site Web du projet (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). La consultation et l'engagement à venir seront axés sur la compréhension du niveau d'intérêt des communautés autochtones, des organismes gouvernementaux et des personnes intéressées par le projet et sur la façon dont ils souhaitent être tenus informés et consultés/engagés, ainsi que sur les méthodes d'évaluation des effets, incluant l'obtention de commentaires sur l'approche de consultation et d'engagement proposée, les conditions existantes et les études de référence sur le terrain, les processus d'ÉE/ÉI, les zones d'étude locales et régionales, les étapes du projet, les critères et les indicateurs, les interactions entre le projet et l'environnement, les caractéristiques des effets nets et des effets cumulatifs.

Coordonées:

Pour davantage d'informations sur le projet, contactez:

Lawrence Baxter
Conseiller sénior des membres de la communauté, PNMF
James McCutchon
Directeur de Projet, AECOM

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

Tous les renseignements personnels inclus dans une demande, tels que le nom, l'adresse, le numéro de téléphone et l'emplacement de la propriété, sont recueillis, conservés et divulgués par le Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs à des fins de transparence et de consultation. Les renseignements sont recueillis en vertu de *la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* ou sont recueillis et conservés dans le but de créer un dossier accessible au grand public, comme le décrit l'article 37 de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée de 1990. Les renseignements personnels que vous soumettez feront partie d'un dossier public accessible au grand public, à moins que vous ne demandiez que vos renseignements personnels restent confidentiels. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec le coordonnateur de l'accès à l'information et de la protection de la vie privée du Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs au 416-314-4075.

Date publiée : 29 Octobre 2021

ᐊᑯᑭᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᐧᐃ ᒪᑕᓂᑲᑌᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑭᐧᐃ ᓇᓂᑲᒋᒋᑫᐧᐃᐣ
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ᐊᑯᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐧᒪᐯ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᐣ (MFFN) ᐅᑲᒪᒋᑲᓇᐧᐊ ᐊᑭᐧᐃ ᓇᓂᑲᒋᒋᑫᐧᐃᓂᓂ (EA) ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᓇᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᐢᑌᓂᐅ ᐊᑭᐧᐃ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃᑭᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᑫᐢ ᑲᐧᐃᐅᐃᒋᒋᑲᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᑯᑭ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐧᒪᐯ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐧᒪᐯ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐃ ᒥᑲᓇᑫ ᐃᓇᒪᒋᑫᐧᐃᐣ (ᐊᓂᑭᐧᐃᐣ). ᓂᐱᒪᑲᒥᑯᐢ ᐃᔑᑕᐧᑲᐢ ᐊᑯᑭ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐧᒪᐯ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᐣ ·ᐁᑎ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓂᐢ ᐅᐢᑌᓂᐅ, ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᓄᑫ ᐊᑦᑉᓂᓂ ᑲᔦ ᐊᑯᑭ ᔨᐱᐢ, ᒪᑭᐧᔕ 170 ᑭᓪᒥᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᔨᓇᑲᐢ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓂᐢ ᐃᔑᑕᐧᑲᐢ ·ᐊᑉᓂᐢ ᐃᓄᑫ ᓇᑭᓇ, ᐅᐢᑌᓂᐅ. ᐅᐅᐧᐁ ᑲᐧᐃ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᓄᐱᑊ ᑫᐊᑉᑕᑊ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᓄᐢ ᒥᓇᒪᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᒪᑭᐧᔕ 190 ᑭᓪᒥᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓇᐢ 230 ᑭᓪᒥᑐᑦ ᑕᐊᐱᔨᓇᑲᐧᐢ ᐊᔨᓂᐧᐃᒥᑲᓇ ᒥᐃᓇᒪᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᐊᑯᑭᐢ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐧᒪᐯ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐃ ᑲᔦ ᒥᐅᐧᓂᒥ ᐃᓂᑫᑕᒪᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᐅᐢᑌᓂᐅ ᑭᒋᐅᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᑲᐧᐃᑕᒋᑫᑲᑌᐧᐃᐣ, ᓂᔑᐧᓇ ᐅᐢᑭᐧᐃᐣ (ᐅᓇᑲᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᐧᐃᐅᐃᒋᒋᑲᑌᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐅᓇᑲᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᐢᑌᓂᐅ ᐊᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐧᒪᐯ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐧᒪᐯ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐃ ᒥᑲᓇᑫ ᐃᓇᒪᒋᑲᑌᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑯᑭ

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A1.2 Notice of Commencement of Environmental Assessment Distribution

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: October 29, 2021 3:00 PM
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Notice of Commencement of Environmental Assessment
Attachments: NOT_2021-10-28_MFFN CAR EA NoticeOfCommencement_EN.pdf

Good Afternoon,

Please find attached the Notice of Commencement for the provincial Environmental Assessment for the proposed Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project.

The Notice of Commencement is available in English, French, Ojibway, Oji-Cree and Cree on our website. To view the Notice of Commencement, visit http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents.

If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team



THE CANADIAN PRESS

A wildlife corridor to help preserve the western chorus frog is seen under construction in Longueuil, Que.

Judge halts road project due to endangered frog

BY JACOB SEREBRIN
THE CANADIAN PRESS

MONTREAL — A Quebec environmental group attempting to block a road construction project south of Montreal that it says would damage the habitat of an endangered frog said it's pleased with a recent court order.

Genevieve Paul, executive director of the Centre quebecois du droit de l'environnement, said the injunction Friday stopping work on the road for 10 days will prevent further destruction of habitat, as the group seeks a more permanent court order and pursues a separate lawsuit against the federal environment minister.

Paul said her organization and SNAP Quebec, another conservation group that is party to both lawsuits, believe that the federal environment minister is required to intervene under the Species at Risk Act.

"The Species at Risk Act obliges, in our analysis, the minister of the environment to make a recommendation that the federal government adopt an order to effectively protect the essential critical habitat of the frog and it can do so in situations, for instance, where it is considered that provincial protections are insufficient," she said in an interview Monday.

"This is one other case where, clearly, the provincial government has failed its duty to effectively protect this threatened species."

Paul said the environmental groups hope the provincial court decision will put pressure on Environment Minister Steven Guilbeault to intervene and that he will act without the need for a Federal Court order.

In her ruling, Quebec Superior Court Justice Guylene Beauge found that the environmental groups demonstrated that the threats to the western chorus frog are serious and that the City of Longueuil did not demonstrate that a delay in construction would result in significant harm.

"In fact, the representatives of the city don't argue there will be any harm arising from the suspension of work during the 10 days the injunction would last, while on the other hand, the essential habitat of the frog risks being irrevocably corrupted, endangering this species as a consequence," Beauge wrote.

Beauge also found that the argument put forward by the environmental groups — that it was unreasonable for Quebec's environment minister to allow the project to move forward under provincial law — may have merit.

In a statement, the City of Longueuil said it is trying to balance the needs of citizens with the protection of the environment and that the delay could disrupt the timeline for building a passage designed to help the frogs cross beneath the new road.

The city said the project has received the necessary approvals and that the 300-metre road extension — as well as the frog passage — are almost completed but not yet open.

B.C. wants small drug amounts decriminalized

THE CANADIAN PRESS

VICTORIA — British Columbia is applying to the federal government to remove criminal penalties for possession of small amounts of illicit drugs in an effort to help more people get care in a health crisis that has claimed 7,700 lives over five years.

Sheila Malcolmson, B.C.'s mental health and addictions minister, said Monday that substance use and addiction is a public health issue and not a criminal one, which is why the province believes removing the penalties will reduce drug-use stigma and convince more people to seek life-saving treatment.

She said B.C. is the first province in the country to request an exemption from Health Canada under the Controlled Substances Act, asking to decriminalize for personal use up to 4.5 grams of illicit drugs, including heroin, fentanyl, powder and crack cocaine and methamphetamine.

The province's application was applauded widely as a step forward in addressing the toxic drug crisis, but concerns on both sides of the issue were raised about the amount of drugs specified in the application.

"The B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police does not support the recommendations to decriminalize 4.5 grams of illicit drugs for personal use," said association president Howard Chow, deputy chief of the Vancouver Police Department, in a statement.

Instead, the association recommends a more measured approach that will see incremental increases as required and supported by evidence, Chow said in a statement.

Police are concerned drug dealers will exploit the threshold and it could lead to public consumption increases, he said.

The Pivot Legal Society, a legal advocacy group based in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, said the possession threshold is too low and doesn't adequately protect people who use drugs.

"The threshold of 4.5 grams is cumulative, meaning it refers to the combined quantity of drugs allowed to be carried rather than the amount permitted of each individual substance," it said in a statement on behalf of about 10 groups and organizations, including the Vancouver Area Network of Drugs Users.

Malcolmson said B.C. is taking the next step toward helping people end the stigma of drug use and removing the threat of criminal penalty that keeps many from seeking treatment.

She said she is encouraged the federal government recently created a federal Mental Heath and Addictions Department, appointing Carolyn Bennett as minister.

"I hope this is the first item on her desk," said Malcolmson.

Figures released in September from the BC Coroners Service show there were 1,204 deaths from illicit drugs between January and the end of July, a 28 per cent jump over the same period in 2020.

The coroner says the first seven months of this year were the deadliest since a health emergency was declared in 2016, and July was the 17th straight month in which more than 100 B.C. residents died from a toxic drug supply.

B.C.'s provincial health officer Dr. Bonnie Henry said charging people criminally for possessing small amounts of illicit drugs creates a revolving door where people face the legal system but not their health issues.

"The time to make this change is now," she said. "This toxic drug crisis is not a criminal issue. It's a public health issue."

Sen. Larry Campbell, a former Vancouver mayor and B.C. chief coroner, said he supports decriminalizing small amounts of illicit drugs because he believes it will save lives.

"This is about keeping people alive," he said. "That's it. That's the bottom line. It drives me crazy that people can't get it through their heads that this is a health issue."

Chief coroner Lisa Lapointe said decades of criminalizing drug possession has not worked and a move away from a crime model to a health one has arrived.

"The goal of decriminalization is to reduce suffering and death," she said.

Last month, Toronto said it was also preparing to ask Health Canada for an exemption under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act to decriminalize the possession of illicit drugs for personal use in the city, following a similar request made by Vancouver in May.

Suspected cyberattack in N.L. hits 'brain' of province's health-care system

THE CANADIAN PRESS

ST. JOHN'S, N.L. — A suspected cyberattack on Newfoundland and Labrador's health network has led to the cancellation of thousands of medical appointments across the province and forced some local health systems to revert to paper.

The "brain" of the network's data centre, operated by Bell, has been damaged, including the main and backup computer systems, Health Minister John Haggie told reporters Monday. He said the "possible cyberattack by a third party" was first detected Saturday.

"It has taken out the brain of the data centre . . . . Our main aim here now is to mitigate the effect and maintain some continuity of service for the people of this province," Haggie said.

Newfoundland and Labrador's Eastern Health region was hardest hit, leading to the cancellation Monday of all non-emergency medical appointments and procedures. Eastern Health CEO David Diamond said his agency has lost access to everything from basic email to diagnostic images and lab results, adding that non-urgent medical procedures are likely to be cancelled again on Tuesday.

Physicians, he added, have told him that without X-rays and CT scans being available electronically, it would be safer to delay appointments and procedures for several days. "We can't handle the same volume in a paper-based system, so it's safer to reschedule," he said.

The health authorities in western Newfoundland and Labrador hadn't been hit as hard, while the health authority in central Newfoundland was affected but less severely than in the eastern region, Haggie said.

Haggie, however, decline to comment about whether the damage was due to what's known as a ransomware attack — in which hackers demand payment in exchange for restoring access. The minister would only say the investigation is ongoing.

Steve Waterhouse, a former information systems security officer with the Defence Department, said in an interview Monday the damage to Newfoundland and Labrador's health system bears all the hallmarks of a ransomware attack. Health systems are prime targets for cyberattacks because they are essential services and the public can't tolerate losing access to medical care for extended periods, he said.

Virginia voters to choose new governor

Nine months into Biden's first term

BY JAMES MCCARTEN
THE CANADIAN PRESS

WASHINGTON — Voters in Virginia are choosing their next governor today, a vote that could have wide-reaching implications for the sitting U.S. president, his ever-present predecessor and the balance of power on Capitol Hill.

Joe Biden and Donald Trump each have a lot riding on whether former Democrat governor Terry McAuliffe or Republican newcomer Glenn Youngkin emerges as the victor — as do countless members of Congress who will face voters in their own states next year.

For Biden, a convincing win for Youngkin, a Trump acolyte, could terrify moderate Democrat lawmakers who fear the electoral consequences of voting in favour of the divisive, big-ticket infrastructure and spending package that comprises a cornerstone of the president's agenda.

A big victory for McAuliffe, on the other hand, could be a pointed reminder for Republicans that Trump, despite his own sky-high levels of support in the party, would bring a steamer trunk's worth of baggage to their own re-election efforts.

Neither is likely, polls suggest: the website FiveThirtyEight.com, which aggregates polling results, put the race squarely within the margin of error Monday, showing Youngkin with visible momentum and a narrow one-point edge over his Democratic rival.

"This is a moment for Virginians to push back on this left, liberal progressive agenda and take our commonwealth back," Youngkin said Monday during a campaign event in Richmond, the state capital.

His strategy has been to focus on education, assailing McAuliffe relentlessly with his own words to portray the Democratic candidate as a progressive ideologue who doesn't want parents involved in Virginia's school system. He's also deftly dodged McAuliffe's attempts to depict him as a Trump stooge.

Youngkin has promised to ban schools in Virginia from teaching critical race theory, a doctrine that explores the impact of systemic, institutional racism on the evolution of society, even though it's not taught now.

And one of his campaign ads features a mother who wanted schools to ban "Beloved," the Pulitzer Prize-winning 1987 novel by Toni Morrison. As governor, McAuliffe vetoed the ensuing Republican legislation, which would have allowed parents to exempt their children from certain educational material.

"He's created hatred and division, just like Donald Trump," McAuliffe said Sunday on NBC's "Meet the Press."

"All you're doing is pitting parents against parents, parents against teachers, and they're using children as political pawns."

McAuliffe is seeking a return engagement after he was first elected to the post in 2013 — Virginia's term limits prohibit governors from running for back-to-back terms. A loss for Democrats will be widely seen as a repudiation of Biden, who is nursing dismal approval numbers, and a clear sign that control of Congress is likely to land in Republican hands after next year's midterms.

Ironically, McAuliffe's constant branding of Youngkin as Trump in a "fleece vest," as Biden himself put it at a campaign event last week, has given the Republican hopeful the latitude to focus on swing voters, said Mark Rozell, dean of the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University in Alexandria, Va.

"Terry McAuliffe has singularly focused on the theme that Glenn Youngkin equals Donald Trump, playing on what drove Democratic base voters to the polls in Virginia in big numbers the previous four years," Rozell said.

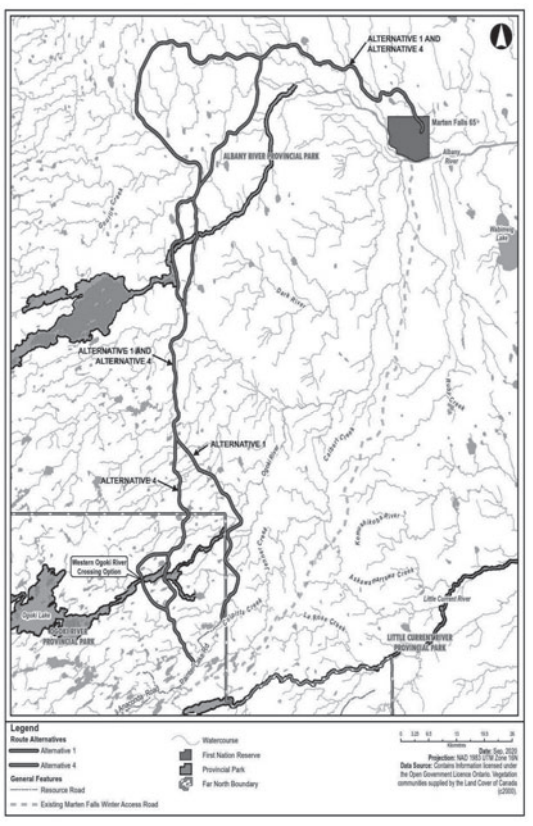
"What has happened? Glenn Youngkin doesn't have to make the case to Trump voters that he's their guy. He can talk to independent and swing voters, while Terry McAuliffe keeps reminding everybody Glenn Youngkin equals Donald Trump. Hugely ironic."

At the same time, McAuliffe's gambit has proven more difficult than expected, in part because Youngkin doesn't look or sound the part of a Trump lackey, Rozell added: "Rhetorically, temperamentally, he comes across as non-threatening, very reasonable — not at all Trump-like."

NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION – MARTEN FALLS COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

Project Description and Location:

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is commencing an environmental assessment (EA) under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (the Project). Marten Falls First Nation is a remote First Nation community in the Far North of Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario. The proposed Project will be a multi-purpose all-season community access road approximately 190 km to 230 km in length that will connect the MFFN community to the Ontario provincial highway network. Two alternatives (see map) are being considered in determining the location of the all-season road. The road is intended to provide increased travel safety, reduced price of food, fuel and supplies, improved community social, health, education and wellness services, in addition to providing the MFFN community with future economic development opportunities. The road will be multi-purpose; it will be used by both community and others which may include industry.



The Process

On October 8, 2021, the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks approved the Terms of Reference with amendments for the Marten Falls Community Access Road. A copy of the approved Terms of Reference, as well as the Notice of Approval, is available at: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/

The Project is subject to the Ontario EA process and a federal Impact Assessment (IA). As part of the provincial EA process, MFFN is required to submit an EA report to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) for review and a decision. This EA will be carried out in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference, amendments detailed in the Notice of Approval, and the requirements of the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*. As part of the federal IA process, MFFN is required to submit to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (Agency) an Impact Statement (IS) for the Agency to determine whether it satisfactorily contains all the information and studies outlined in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines. The Project is being undertaken as a coordinated provincial and federal assessment resulting in one body of documentation related to the assessment, referred to as the EA / IS. The EA / IS will be submitted to both the MECP and the Agency. A draft of the EA / IS will be made available for review and comment. The EA / IS will then be updated as required and submitted to the MECP and Agency for review, which will include an additional public review component. Notification will be given both for the Draft EA / IS Review and the review associated with submission of the EA / IS to the MECP and the Agency. Notice will be provided indicating when and where the draft and finalized EA / IS can be reviewed.

Consultation and Engagement:

Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in the EA / IA process. Consultation and engagement opportunities will be organized throughout the EA / IA process and will be communicated through newspaper advertisements, radio, mail-outs and the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Upcoming consultation and engagement will be focused on understanding Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons' level of interest in the Project and how they would like to be kept informed and consulted / engaged with, as well as the effects assessment methods including obtaining feedback on the proposed consultation and engagement approach, existing conditions and baseline field studies, the EA / IA processes, local and regional study areas, Project phases, criteria and indicators, Project-environment interactions, net effects characteristics, and cumulative effects.

Contact Information:

For further information on the Project, contact:

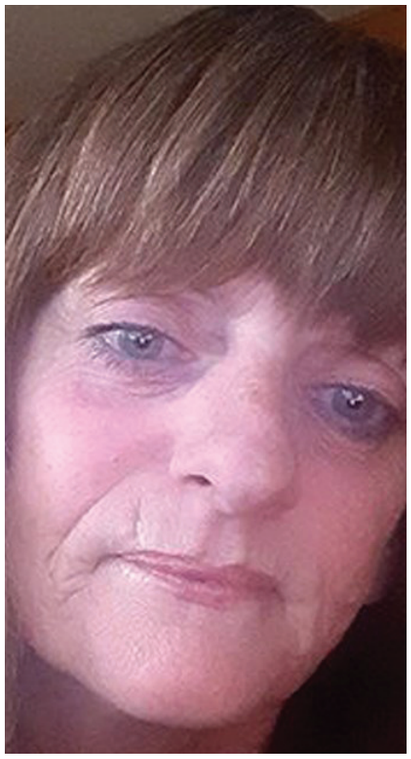
Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
MFFN
1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM

Si vous souhaitez une copie de cette notification en français, veuillez visiter le site Internet du projet ou envoyer un email au projet pour en demander une copie.

All personal information included in a submission – such as name, address, telephone number and property location – is collected, maintained and disclosed by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for the purpose of transparency and consultation. The information is collected under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act or is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public as described in s.37 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 1990*. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential. For more information, please contact the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks' Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator at 416-314-4075.

Date Published : October 29, 2021



Terri MacDonad and her brother Jamie are the big winners in the hospital foundation's October 50/50 draw, winning a prize of $682,892. (Submitted)

Siblings win $682K

Hospital draw has given out $5.7M

By Leith Dunick – TB Source

Siblings Terri and Jamie MacDonald have won $682,892 in the October Thunder Bay 50/50 draw.

"What? What? Are you serious?" said Rosslyn's Terri MacDonald, after getting the news from Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Foundation president and CEO Glenn Craig.

"This is no trick, this is definitely a treat," Craig responded.

The ninth 50/50 jackpot was the third largest since the lottery began earlier this year, and to date has given out more than $5.7 million in grand prizes.

Tickets for the November draw are already on sale, with a $5,000 early-bird draw scheduled for this Friday.

Tickets, which much be purchased in Ontario, are available at www.thunderbay5050.ca for as little as $10.

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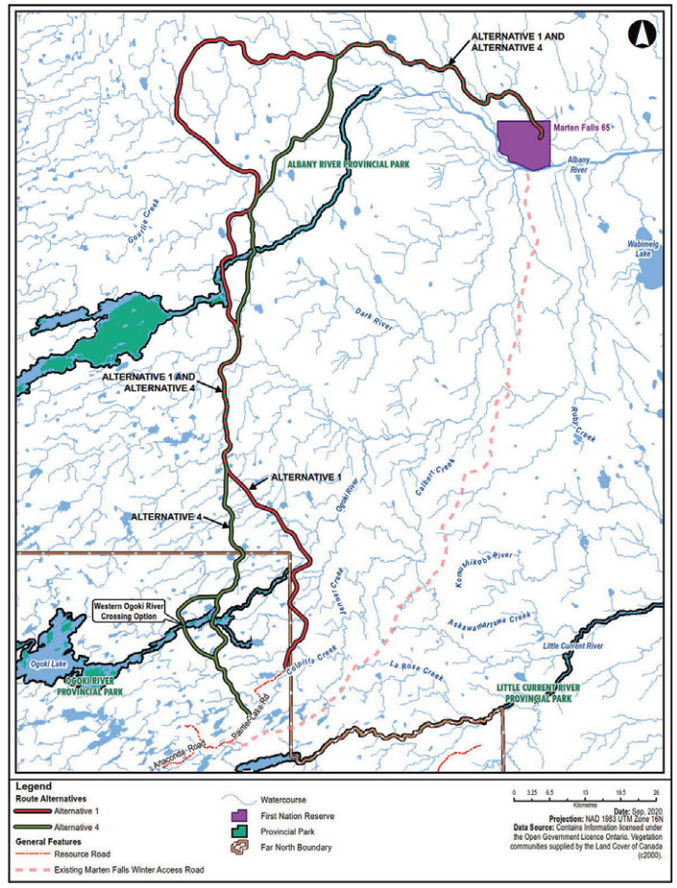
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION – MARTEN FALLS COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

Project Description and Location:

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is commencing an environmental assessment (EA) under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (the Project). Marten Falls First Nation is a remote First Nation community in the Far North of Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario. The proposed Project will be a multi-purpose all-season community access road approximately 190 km to 230 km in length that will connect the MFFN community to the Ontario provincial highway network. Two alternatives (see map) are being considered in determining the location of the all-season road. The road is intended to provide increased travel safety, reduced price of food, fuel and supplies, improved community social, health, education and wellness services, in addition to providing the MFFN community with future economic development opportunities. The road will be multi-purpose; it will be used by both community and others which may include industry.



The Process

On October 8, 2021, the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks approved the Terms of Reference with amendments for the Marten Falls Community Access Road. A copy of the approved Terms of Reference, as well as the Notice of Approval, is available at: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/

The Project is subject to the Ontario EA process and a federal Impact Assessment (IA). As part of the provincial EA process, MFFN is required to submit an EA report to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) for review and a decision. This EA will be carried out in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference, amendments detailed in the Notice of Approval, and the requirements of the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*. As part of the federal IA process, MFFN is required to submit to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (Agency) an Impact Statement (IS) for the Agency to determine whether it satisfactorily contains all the information and studies outlined in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines. The Project is being undertaken as a coordinated provincial and federal assessment resulting in one body of documentation related to the assessment, referred to as the EA / IS. The EA / IS will be submitted to both the MECP and the Agency. A draft of the EA / IS will be made available for review and comment. The EA / IS will then be updated as required and submitted to the MECP and Agency for review, which will include an additional public review component. Notification will be given both for the Draft EA / IS Review and the review associated with submission of the EA / IS to the MECP and the Agency. Notice will be provided indicating when and where the draft and finalized EA / IS can be reviewed.

Consultation and Engagement:

Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in the EA / IA process. Consultation and engagement opportunities will be organized throughout the EA / IA process and will be communicated through newspaper advertisements, radio, mail-outs and the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Upcoming consultation and engagement will be focused on understanding Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons' level of interest in the Project and how they would like to be kept informed and consulted / engaged with, as well as the effects assessment methods including obtaining feedback on the proposed consultation and engagement approach, existing conditions and baseline field studies, the EA / IA processes, local and regional study areas, Project phases, criteria and indicators, Project-environment interactions, net effects characteristics, and cumulative effects.

Contact Information:

For further information on the Project, contact:

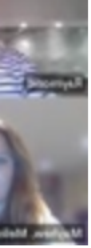
Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
MFFN
1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM

Si vous souhaitez une copie de cette notification en français, veuillez visiter le site Internet du projet ou envoyer un email au projet pour en demander une copie.

All personal information included in a submission – such as name, address, telephone number and property location – is collected, maintained and disclosed by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for the purpose of transparency and consultation. The information is collected under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act or is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public as described in s.37 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 1990*. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential. For more information, please contact the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks' Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator at 416-314-4075.

Date Published : October 29, 2021



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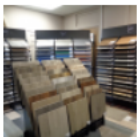
BREAKING NEWS

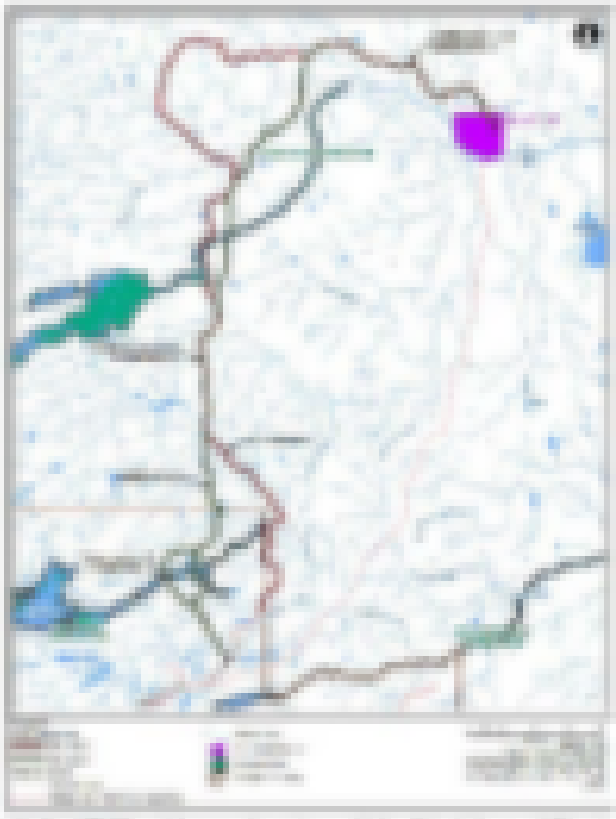


Tbay Modular Floors offers new training for Indigenous

[redacted]

Project Description and Location

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is commencing an environmental assessment (EA) under the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act for the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (the Project). Marten Falls First Nation is a remote First Nation community in the Far North of Ontario, located at the confluence of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170km northeast of Nakina, Ontario. The proposed Project will be a multi-purpose all-season community access road approximately 79km in length that will connect the MFFN community to the Ontario provincial highway network. Two alternative routes are being considered in determining the location of the all-season road. The road is intended to provide increased travel safety, reduced price of food, fuel and supplies, improved community social health, education and wellness services, in addition to providing the MFFN community with future economic development opportunities. The road will be multi-purpose, it will be used by both community and industry which may include mining.



The Process

On October 5, 2021, the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks approved the Terms of Reference with amendments for the Marten Falls Community Access Road. A copy of the approved Terms of Reference, as well as the Notice of Approval, is available at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/library/

The Project is subject to the Ontario EA process and a federal impact assessment (IA). As part of the provincial EA process, MFFN is required to submit an EA report to the Minister of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) for review and decision. The EA will be carried out in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference, amendments detailed in the Notice of Approval, and the requirements of the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act. As part of the federal IA process, MFFN is required to submit to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (Agency or Impact Assessment Act) for the Agency to determine whether it adequately contains all the information and studies outlined in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines. The Project is being undertaken as a coordinated provincial and federal assessment resulting in one body of documentation related to the assessment, referred to as the EA. The EA will be submitted to both the MECP and the Agency. A draft of the EA will be made available for review and comment. The EA will follow the guidance required and submitted to the MECP and Agency for review, which will include an additional public review and comment. Notification will be given both for the Draft EA and the environmental assessment submission. After EA will be the MECP and the Agency. Notice will be provided indicating when and where the draft and finalized EA can be reviewed.

Consultation and Engagement

Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in the EA and IA process. Consultation and engagement opportunities will be organized throughout the EA and IA process and will be communicated through newspaper advertisements, radio announcements and the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Upcoming consultation and engagement will be focused on understanding Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons' level of interest in the Project and how they would like to be kept informed and consulted/engaged with, as well as the effects assessment methods including obtaining feedback on the proposed consultation and engagement approach, existing conditions and baseline data studies, the EA and IA processes, local and regional study areas, Project phases, criteria and indicators, Project environmental interactions, net effects characterization, and cumulative effects.

Contact Information

For further information on this Project, contact:

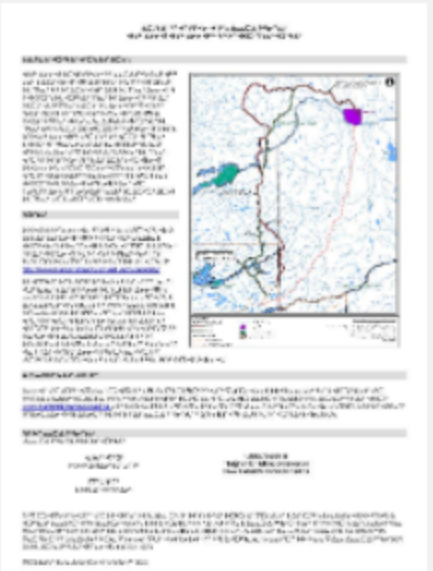
[redacted]

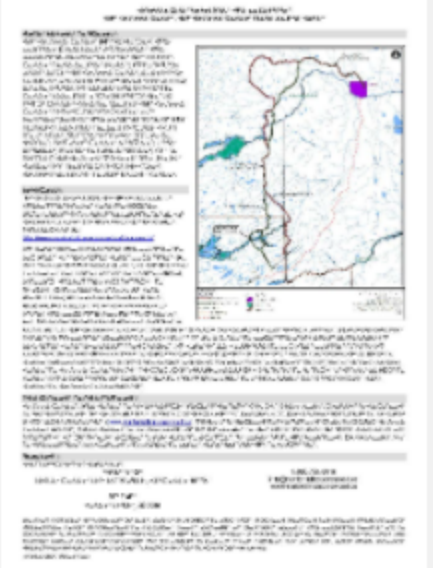
If you would like to be added to the Project mailing list, please provide your name and preferred method of contact (e.g., mail, email, telephone) to one of the Project contacts listed above.

Personal information included in a submission – such as name, address, telephone number, and property location – is collected, maintained and disclosed by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for the purpose of transparency and consultation. The information is collected under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act or is voluntarily provided for the purpose of enabling consultation or assistance to the general public as described in s.37 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. With the exception of personal information, all comments will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential. For more information, please contact the Ministry's Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator at 416-314-8417.

Date Published: October 28, 2021

Notices





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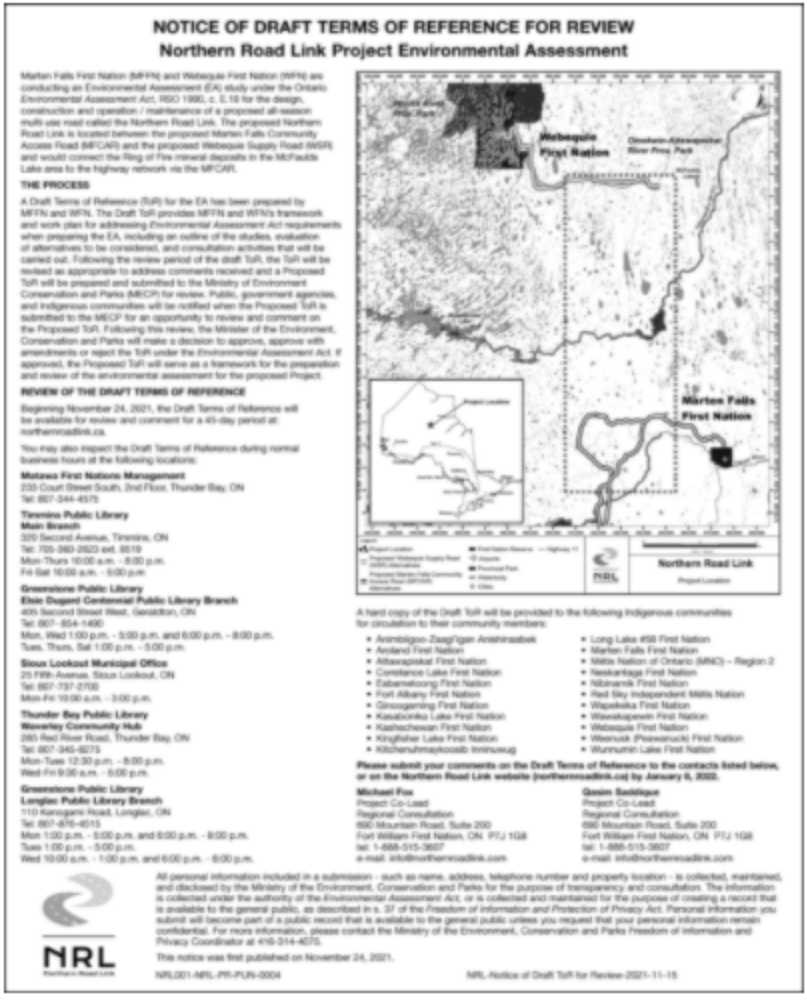

NOTICE OF DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR REVIEW
Northern Road Link Project Environmental Assessment

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) and Webequie First Nation (WFN) are conducting an Environmental Assessment (EA) study under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO 1990, c. E.18 for the design, construction and operation / maintenance of a proposed all-season multi-use road called the Northern Road Link. The proposed Northern Road Link is located between: the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (MFCAR) and the proposed Webequie Supply Road (WSR) and would connect the Ring of Fire mineral deposits in the McFaulds Lake area to the highway network via the MFCAR.

THE PROCESS

A Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the EA has been prepared by MFFN and WFN. The Draft ToR provides MFFN and WFN's framework and work plan for addressing *Environmental Assessment Act* requirements when preparing the EA, including an outline of the studies, evaluation of alternatives to be considered, and consultation activities that will be carried out. Following the review period of the draft ToR, the ToR will be revised as appropriate to address comments received and a Proposed ToR will be prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) for review. Public, government agencies, and Indigenous communities will be notified when the Proposed ToR is submitted to the MECP for an opportunity to review and comment on the Proposed ToR. Following this review, the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks will make a decision to approve, approve with amendments or reject the ToR under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. If approved, the Proposed ToR will serve as a framework for the preparation and review of the environmental assessment for the proposed Project.

REVIEW OF THE DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

Beginning November 24, 2021, the Draft Terms of Reference will be available for review and comment for a 45-day period at: northernroadlink.ca.

You may also inspect the Draft Terms of Reference during normal business hours at the following locations:

Matawa First Nations Management
233 Court Street South, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, ON
Tel: 807-344-4575

Timmins Public Library
Main Branch
320 Second Avenue, Timmins, ON
Tel: 705-360-2623 ext. 8519
Mon-Thurs 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Fri-Sat 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Greenstone Public Library
Elsie Dugard Centennial Public Library Branch
405 Second Street West, Geraldton, ON
Tel: 807- 854-1490
Mon, Wed 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Tues, Thurs, Sat 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Sioux Lookout Municipal Office
25 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, ON
Tel: 807-737-2700
Mon-Fri 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Thunder Bay Public Library
Waverley Community Hub
285 Red River Road, Thunder Bay, ON
Tel: 807-346-8275
Mon-Tues 12:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Wed-Fri 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Greenstone Public Library
Longlac Public Library Branch
110 Kenogami Road, Longlac, ON
Tel: 807-876-4515
Mon 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Tues 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Wed 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

A hard copy of the Draft ToR will be provided to the following Indigenous communities for circulation to their community members:

- Animbiigoo-Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek
- Aroland First Nation
- Attawapiskat First Nation
- Constance Lake First Nation
- Eabametoong First Nation
- Fort Albany First Nation
- Ginoogaming First Nation
- Kasabonika Lake First Nation
- Kashechewan First Nation
- Kingfisher Lake First Nation
- Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug
- Long Lake #58 First Nation
- Marten Falls First Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) – Region 2
- Neskantaga First Nation
- Nibinamik First Nation
- Red Sky Independent Métis Nation
- Wapekeka First Nation
- Wawakapewin First Nation
- Webequie First Nation
- Weenusk (Peawanuck) First Nation
- Wunnumin Lake First Nation

Please submit your comments on the Draft Terms of Reference to the contacts listed below, or on the Northern Road Link website (northernroadlink.ca) by January 6, 2022.

Michael Fox
Project Co-Lead
Regional Consultation
690 Mountain Road, Suite 200
Fort William First Nation, ON P7J 1G8
tel: 1-888-515-3607
e-mail: info@northernroadlink.com

Qasim Sadiqique
Project Co-Lead
Regional Consultation
690 Mountain Road, Suite 200
Fort William First Nation, ON P7J 1G8
tel: 1-888-515-3607
e-mail: info@northernroadlink.com

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This notice was first published on November 24, 2021.

NRL001-NRL-PR-PUN-0004 NRL-Notice of Draft ToR for Review-2021-11-15

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Wawatay Radio
Wawatay News



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Grand Chief Fox reflects on Remembrance Day


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Anishinabek News Customize 14 0 New Edit Page Caching Insights 9 Events Howdy, Ryan Peplinskie

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Notices
anishinabeknews.ca/announcements/
UNION OF ONTARIO I... Work Email AN News AN Facebook AN Twitter AN YouTube (2) Policy and Commu... Bluehost - Wordpress https://training.hrdow... UOI Cyber Security Inf... All-In-One Integrated ...
Anishinabek News Customize 14 0 New Edit Page Caching Insights 9 Events Howdy, Ryan Peplinskie



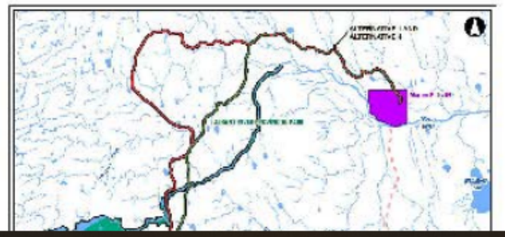
Share

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

NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION – MARTEN FALLS COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

Project Description and Location:

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is commencing an environmental assessment (EA) under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the proposed Marten Falls Community Access Road (the Project). Marten Falls First Nation is a remote First Nation community in the Far North of Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario. The proposed Project will be a multi-purpose all-season community access road approximately 190 km to 230 km in length that will connect the MFFN community to the Ontario provincial highway network. Two alternatives (see map) are being considered in determining the location of the all-season road. The road is intended to provide increased travel safety, reduced price of food, fuel and supplies, improved community social, health, education and wellness services, in addition to providing the MFFN community with future economic development opportunities. The road



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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

A2.1 Notices

A2.1.1 Notice

A2.1.2 Social Media

A2.1.1 Notice

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

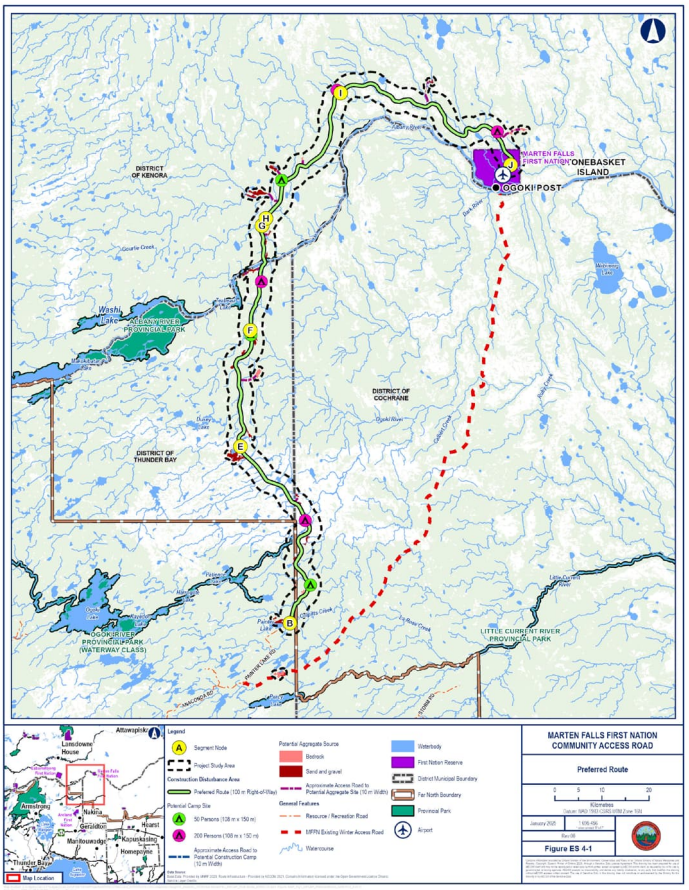
NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

THE STUDY

The proposed Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road would be a new all-season road approximately 190 km in length that would connect the remote northern community of Marten Falls First Nation to the Ontario provincial highway network. The Community Access Road would be located 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, in Ontario's far north, within the traditional territory of Marten Falls First Nation, and within the Ministry of Natural Resources District of Thunder Bay and the Far North District.

The included key map shows the Project Study Area, with the proposed Preferred Route.



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT (EA / IS)

Marten Falls First Nation has retained AECOM Canada ULC. to undertake a combined Ontario Comprehensive Environmental Assessment (formerly known as an Individual Environmental Assessment) and Federal Impact Assessment for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road in accordance with the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* and the Canadian *Impact Assessment Act.* An evaluation and consultation process is also being carried out according to the requirements of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects,* as well as in accordance with the *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves.*

This Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement report has been completed in accordance with the Terms of Reference approved by Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks in October 2021. Additionally, this Draft report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines provided by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada on February 24, 2020.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement documents the evaluation of alternative route alignments considered for the Community Access Road and presents the proposed Preferred Route. It also documents the environmental impacts, including potential cumulative effects, proposed mitigation measures, and commitments made by the proponent. Additionally, it documents engagement and consultation undertaken thus far as part of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

CONSULTATION PERIOD AND CONTACT INFORMATION

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will be available for review beginning **April 22, 2025 for a period of 60 days (i.e., June 23, 2025)**. Supporting documents can be accessed digitally on the Project Website at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca. The in-person viewing locations are as follows:

- Greenstone Public Library (Geraldton Branch): 405 2nd St. W., Geraldton, Ontario
- Greenstone Public Library (Longlac Branch): 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- Sioux Lookout Public Library: 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Matawa First Nations Management: 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Thunder Bay Public Library: Waverley Resource Library, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Timmins Public Library: 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario

Public Information Centre #6 will be held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, Ontario as follows:

- Thunder Bay Session - Monday, May 26, 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 p.m. to 8 p.m.*
- Geraldton Session - Thursday, May 29, 2025
  Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  4 p.m. to 7 p.m.*

**The first hour is dedicated for Indigenous Community members only.*

Members of Indigenous communities, interested persons, agencies and other stakeholders are encouraged to actively participate in the review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Comments and feedback can be provided via the Project Website, email or by letter mail until June 23, 2025 at the contact information provided below.

Project Website: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Project Team Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Mailing Address:

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Any concerns raised during the review period will be documented in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.

Si vous souhaitez une copie de cette notification en français, veuillez visiter le site Internet du projet ou envoyer un email au projet pour en demander une copie.

Comments are being collected to assist Marten Falls First Nation and AECOM in meeting the requirements under the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act and the Canadian Impact Assessment Act. This material will be maintained on file for use during the study and may be included in project documentation. All personal information included in a submission – such as name, address, telephone number and property location – is collected, maintained and disclosed to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for the purpose of transparency and consultation. The information is collected under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act or is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public as described in s.37 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential. For more information, please contact the Project Officer or the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Park's Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator at [redacted]

Date Published: April 22, 2025

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

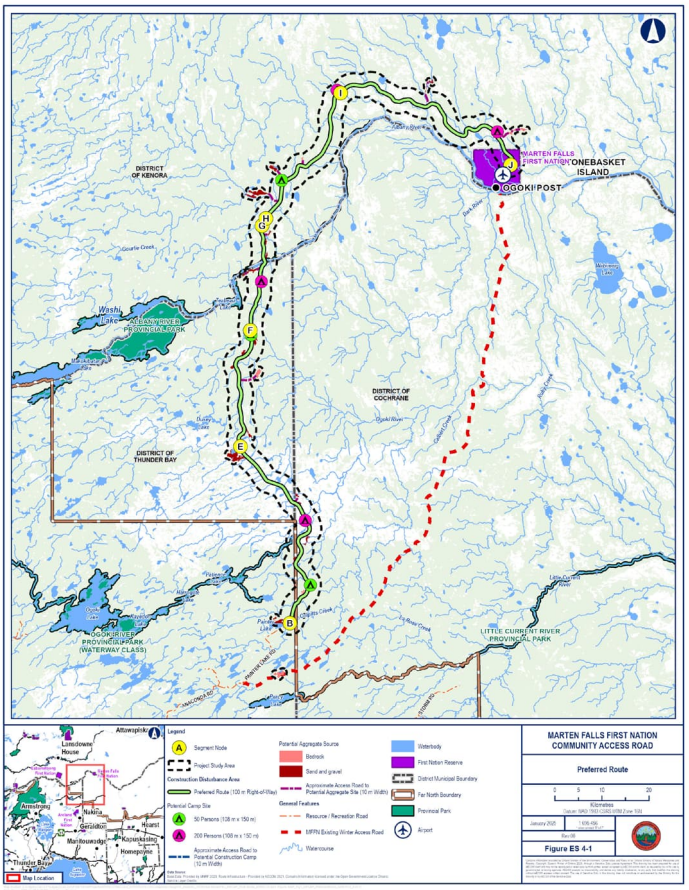
AVIS DE PUBLICATION DE L'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE/ ÉTUDE D'IMPACT

PROVISOIRE DU PROJET DE ROUTE D'ACCÈS À LA COLLECTIVITÉ DE LA PREMIÈRE NATION DE MARTEN FALLS

L'ÉTUDE

Le projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls (PNMF) consisterait en une nouvelle route toutes saisons longue d'environ 190 km qui relierait la collectivité nordique éloignée de la Première Nation de Marten Falls au réseau routier provincial de l'Ontario. La route d'accès à la collectivité serait située à 430 km au nord-est de Thunder Bay (Ontario), dans le Grand Nord de l'Ontario, sur le territoire traditionnel de la Première Nation de Marten Falls et dans le district de Thunder Bay et le district du Grand Nord du ministère des Richesses naturelles.

La carte-index incluse montre la zone d'étude du projet, avec le tracé privilégié proposé.



ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE/ ÉTUDE D'IMPACT PROVISOIRE

La Première Nation de Marten Falls a sollicité les services d'AECOM Canada ULC pour lancer une évaluation environnementale exhaustive de l'Ontario (anciennement connue sous le nom d'évaluation environnementale distincte) et une étude d'impact fédérale pour la route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls, conformément à la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales de l'Ontario et à la Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact canadienne. Un processus d'évaluation et de consultation est également en cours conformément aux exigences de l'*Évaluation environnementale de portée générale relative à des projets d'intendance de ressources et de développement d'installations du Ministère des Richesses naturelles et des Forêts, ainsi qu'à l'Évaluation environnementale de portée générale relative aux parcs provinciaux et aux réserves de conservation.*

Ce rapport provisoire d'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact a été réalisé conformément au mandat approuvé par le Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs de l'Ontario en octobre 2021. En outre, ce rapport provisoire a été rédigé conformément aux exigences des lignes directrices individualisées relatives à l'étude d'impact fournies par l'Agence d'évaluation d'impact du Canada le 24 février 2020.

L'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact provisoire documente l'évaluation des différents tracés envisagés pour la route d'accès à la collectivité et présente le tracé privilégié proposé. Elle documente également les impacts sur l'environnement, y compris les effets cumulatifs potentiels, les mesures d'atténuation proposées et les engagements pris par le promoteur. En outre, elle documente

l'engagement et la consultation entrepris jusqu'à présent dans le cadre du processus d'évaluation environnementale/d'évaluation d'impact.

PÉRIODE DE CONSULTATION ET COORDONNÉES DE CONTACT

L'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact provisoire pourra être consultée à compter du **22 avril 2025 et pendant 60 jours (soit jusqu'au 23 juin 2025)**. Les documents à l'appui seront accessibles au format numérique sur le site Web du projet, à l'adresse http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/draft-ea-is/. Des copies papier sont consultables en personne aux endroits suivants :

- Bibliothèque publique de Greenstone – Succursale de Geraldton: 405 2nd St. W., Geraldton, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Greenstone – Succursale de Longlac: 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Sioux Lookout: 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Matawa First Nations Management: 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Thunder Bay – Bibliothèque de ressource Waverley, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Timmins: 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario

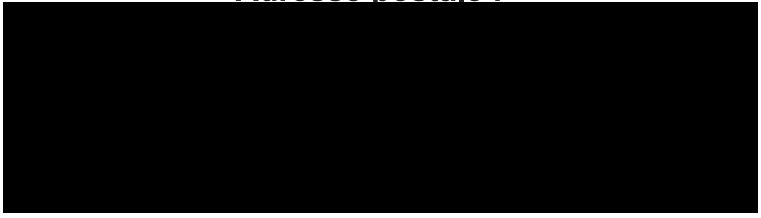
Un Centre d'information se tiendra à Thunder Bay et à Geraldton, Ontario, en mai 2025. Veuillez consulter notre site Web pour obtenir des mises à jour sur les réunions.

- Séance de Thunder Bay – lundi 26 mai 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  de 17 h à 20 h*
- Séance de Geraldton – jeudi 29 mai 2025
  Centre récréatif, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  de 16 h à 19 h*.

**La première heure est réservée aux membres de la communauté autochtone.*

Les membres des collectivités autochtones, les personnes intéressées, les agences et les autres parties prenantes sont invités à participer activement à l'examen de l'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact provisoire. Les commentaires et les réactions peuvent être transmis par le biais du site Web du projet, par courrier électronique ou par courrier postal jusqu'au 23 juin 2025 aux coordonnées indiquées ci-dessous.

Site Web du projet : www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Adresse électronique de l'équipe du projet : eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Adresse postale :



Lawrence Baxter
Conseiller principal des membres de la collectivité
Équipe du projet de route d'accès à la collectivité PNMF

James McCutchon
Gestionnaire projet, AECOM
Équipe du projet de route d'accès à la collectivité PNMF

Toute préoccupation soulevée au cours de la période d'examen sera consignée dans le rapport final de l'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact..

Si vous souhaitez une copie de cette notification en français, veuillez visiter le site Internet du projet ou envoyer un email au projet pour en demander une copie.

Les commentaires sont recueillis pour aider la Première Nation de Marten Falls et AECOM à répondre aux exigences de la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales de l'Ontario et de la Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact canadienne. Ils seront conservés dans les dossiers pour être utilisés pendant l'étude et pourront être inclus dans la documentation du projet. Tous les renseignements personnels compris dans une soumission – tels que le nom, l'adresse, le numéro de téléphone et l'emplacement de la propriété – sont recueillis, conservés et divulgués au Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs à des fins de transparence et de consultation. Les renseignements sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales ou sont recueillis et conservés aux fins de la création d'un dossier accessible au grand public comme décrit dans la s. 37 de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée. Les renseignements personnels que vous soumettez feront partie d'un dossier accessible au grand public, à moins que vous ne demandiez que vos renseignements personnels restent confidentiels. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter l'agent de projet ou le coordinateur de l'accès à l'information et de la protection de la vie privée du Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs au [redacted]

Date de publication : 22 avril 2025

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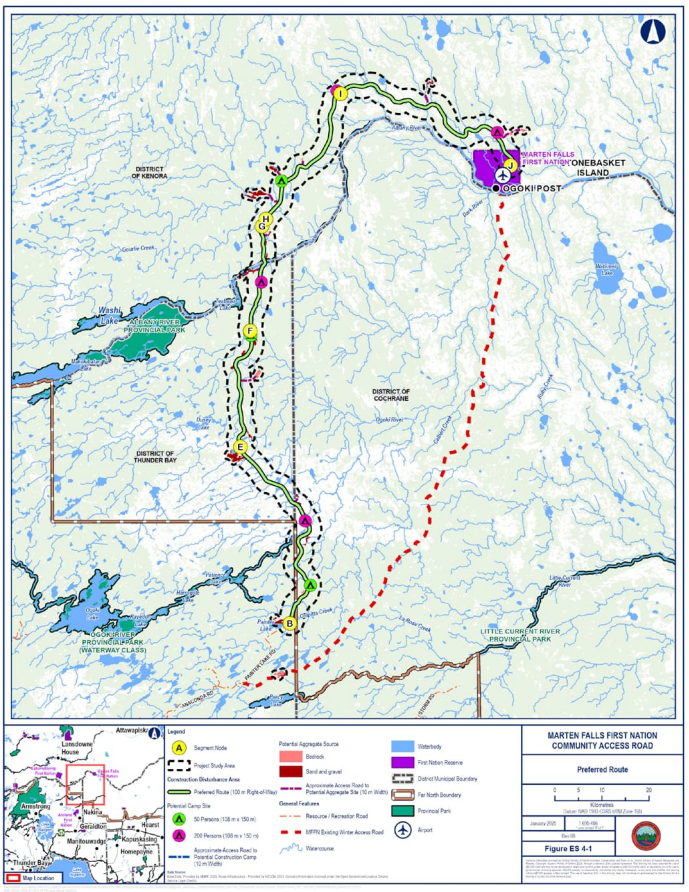
ᐃᓕᒃᑌ ᑲᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᒃᑌᓵ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᓂᐩᑕᑦ ᐱᒃᑕᑊᑭᐃ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓇᑊᐃᕿᐅᓵ / ᕿᐃᔪ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ

ᐃᓕᒃᑌ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᑲᐃᓕᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᓵ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᐱᒧᒋᕿᐃᓐᐣ



ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵ

ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐃᓇᓯᒋᕿᐊᓵ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ (ᐊᕽᐸᐊᐅ) ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᕿᐃᒋᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᑊ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᑕᐅᐢᒋᒃᑌ ᒃᐯᓯᐢᐱᐊᕽᑊ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᓇᓵᑕ 190 ᑎᐸᓯᐊᒃᓵ ᒥᓂᔪᑊ ᒋᔭᐱᑕᑕᒧᑊ ᒋᐃᓕ ᐊᓂᓯᔪᑕᒧᑊ ᐊᕽᓭᓴ ᑭᐅᑎᓂᑊ ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᐅ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ ᐯᒋᐅᑕᐸᓂ ᒥᒃᓇᓵᵪ ᐅᐁ᙮ ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᕿᐃᓕ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᑊ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ 430 ᑎᐸᓯᐊᒃᓵ ᒥᓂᔪᑊ ᑕᑕᒃᓵ ᑭᐁᑎᓄ ᐊᕽᐸᓄᑊ ᐃᓄᕿᕿ ᐃᒪ ᑕᓐᐢ V, ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ, ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐊᕽᐦᓴ ᑭᐁᑎᓄᑊ, ᐃᒪ ᒃᔪᑌ ᒃᐃᔪᑎ ᐅᑕᐦᑭᒥᐊᕽᓷ ᐊᕽᐦᓇᓇᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ, ᐁᒃ᙮ ᐃᒪ ᐃᓄᕿᕿ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᒃᐃᑭᒃᓇᐁᐣᑕᑐᐊᕽᓷ ᐱᒃᑕᐦᑭᓄ ᑌᑎᐸᓯᐃ ᐃᒪ ᑕᓐᐢ V ᐁᒃ᙮ ᐊᕽᐦᓴ ᑭᐁᑎᓄᑊ ᑌᑎᐸᓯᐃ ᐃᓄᕿᕿᵪ

ᒃᔪᔨᑎᓂᒃᑌᑊ ᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐦᑭᐃᓕᓭᓴᓵᐃᒃᐣ ᐊᕽᐸᑕᐦᐃᐁᒪᒃᐣ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᓄᕿᕿᐦᐃ, ᐃᐁ᙮ ᒃᔪ ᒃᐃᔨᐊᕽᐁᓇᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐁᐃᓄᕿᑐᒃᑌᑊ ᐊᑭᐃᓇᑕᒪᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᒥᓇᓵᐣᵪ

ᓂᐩᑕᑦ ᐱᒃᑕᐦᑭᐃ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ / ᕿᐃᔪ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ ᐃᓕᒃᑌ (ᐊᐦᒥ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐊᕽᐦᐯᔨᑕ ᒃᐯᔪᔭᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ ᐱᒃᑕᐦᑭᐃ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ) ᐁᒃ᙮ ᒥᓇᑕ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ ᐃᓇᓯᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐅᓕ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᒪ

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ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᕐᓇᓂᐊᓱᐦ ᕿᐃᔨ ᐱᒪᑕᒧᐦ ᒥᑲᓇx ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᑌ ᑲᔦ ᐱᑲᑕ"ᑭᐦ ᕿᐃᔨ <ᑲᒥᖏᑲᕐᒪᑲᑭᓵᓴ, ᐊᔨ- ᑲᔦ ᕿᑭᐃᔨ ᐊᓂ ᓇᓀᑭᔾᑭᓵ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᓱᓵ ᕿᑯᓀᓵ ᑲᐃᓯᔾᑭᓵ, ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᕐᓇᓂᐊᓱᐦ ᑲᔦ ᒪᒥᓄᕐᐃᓇᓀᓵ ᕿᔾᐱᒋᔾᑭᓵ, ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓵ ᐁᔾᐱᒋ ᕿᓀᓀ"ᐅᐊᐦᕐᓵ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᓱᐦ ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᐊᕐ ᐅᐁᓂx ᐁᑲ· ᑲᔦ, ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᑌ ᐃᓯᑕᐦᐃᓇᓵ ᐁᑲ· ᑕᑕᔨᑕᒪᑐᐃᓵ ᑲᐱᑐᓯᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᒪᐦ·- ᐊᑊᐱᓵ ᒥᓂᑯᐦ ᓄᑯᑦ ᐅᐁ· ᐅᓯ ᐱᑲᑕ"ᑭᐦ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᐦᕐᕿᕐᑲᐃᓂᓀᐦ / ᑲᐃᔨ <ᑲᒥᖏᑲᕐᒪᑲᑭᓀᐦ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᐦᕐᕿᕐᑲᐃᓂᓀᐦ ᐃᓯᑲᑌᐊᕐᓵ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒪᕐᑲᓵᓴ

ᑕᔨᑕᒪᑲᐃᓵ ᒥᓂᑯᐦ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒥᔭᐦ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓵᑎ ᑲᐃᔨ ᑲᑫᑎᐁᐦᔪᓵ

ᐅᐁᓂᓂᐩᑕᐟᐱᑲᑭᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᐦᕐᕿᕐᑲᐊᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᐃᓵ/ᑲᐃᔨᐸᑲᒥᖏᑲᑭᐦᐃᑭᐱᓵᓵᑕᑲᐃᔨ ᐃᓯᑲᑌᐦᐁᑕᓵᓵᕿᕐᑕᑲᐃᔨᐸᕿᑲᑌᐦ ᒪᐦ·- **ᓂ"ᑲ ᐱᓯᐟ 22, 2025 ᓂᑯᑕᓯᒥᑕᓇ ᑭᔨᑲᐦ ᒥᓂᑯᐦ ᑕᑕᐃᔪ ᐅᐁ· ᑭᑐᑎᑲᑌᐦ (ᑐᑲᓵ ᒥᓂᑯᐦ, ᔪᑭᐸᑲᐃᐱᓯᒥᐊᐦ 23, 2025)**x ᑲᐃᓯ"ᐃᐁᔪᑭᓵ ᒪᓯᓀᐦᐃᓇᓵ ᑕᑭᐃᓯᑌᐱᓂᑲᑌᐊᐦᕐᓵ ᒪᒪᑕᐊᐦᐱᓯᐦ ᐊᓂᑭᑭ"ᑭᐃ· ᐱᒧᒥᑫᐃᓂᐦ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐃᓂᐦ ᐃᒪ http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/draft-ea-iis/x ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑭᓂᓵ ᑫᒧᐁ· ᐊᐃᔪ ᐅᑕᑭᐃᓯ ᑲᓀᐊᐦᐸᑕᓀᓵ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨ ᑕᑲᑭᓵ:

- ᐊᓂᐱᐃᔪᓯᓵ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᐦ -- ᖁᐳᐅᐣᑎᓵ ᑲᐃᓯᐊᓂ"ᑯᓯᐦ: 405 2nd St. W., ᖁᐳᐅᐣᑎᓵ, ᐅᐧᑌᐳᐃᔪ
- ᐊᓂᐱᐃᔪᓯᓵ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᐦ -- ᐣᐅᐧᐦ ᐣᐊᐦ ᑲᐃᓯᐊᓂ"ᑯᓯᐦ: 110 Kenogami Drive, ᐣᐅᐧᐦ ᐣᐊᐦ, ᐅᐧᑌᐳᐃᔪ
- ᓯ ᐣᐅᑲᐃᐟ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᐦ -- 21 Fifth Avenue, ᓯ ᐣᐅᑲᐃᐟ, ᐅᐧᑌᐳᐃᔪ
- ᒪᑕᐊ· ᓂᑌᑕᐟ ᐊᓂᔨᓂᓂᐃ· ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓵᓵ ᐱᐟᐸᐧᑎᑫᐃᓂᐦ -- 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, ᑕᐧᑎᐣ ᐯ, ᐅᐧᑌᐳᐃᔪ
- ᑕᐧᑎᐣ ᐯ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᐦ -- ᐁᐱᐣᐣᐃ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᐧ ᑲᔪᑎᓂᑫᐃᑲᒥᑯᐦ, 285 ᒥᐢᑯ ᓯᐱ ᕿᑲᓀᐦ, ᑕᐧᑎᐣ ᐯ, ᐅᐧᑌᐳᐃᔪ
- ᑎᒥᐧᐢ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᐦ -- 320 2nd Avenue, ᑎᒥᐧᐢ, ᐅᐧᑌᐳᐃᔪ

ᑲᑭᓀ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐃᔪᐦ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐃᑲᒥᑯᐦ ᑕᑐᕿᑲᑌ ᐃᒪ ᑕᐧᑎᐣ ᐯ ᐁᑲ· ᖁᐳᐅᐣᑎᓵ, ᐅᐧᑌᐳᐃᔪ ᑐᐦ·- ᒪᑯᐱᓯᒥᐊᐦ 2025x ᐃᓀᐱᐧ ᐃᒪ ᓂᒪᒪᑕᐊᐦᐱᑯᒥᓀᐦ ᑲᐃᔨ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᐦᐁᑕᓵᐧ ᑯᑯᓵ ᐃᐁ· ᐅᕐ ᑲᑭᔨ ᒪᒪᐊᕐᒥᑕᐊᐦᐱᐸᐧᐢx

- ᑕᐧᑎᐣ ᐯ ᑐᕿᑲᑌᐦ ᐃᐁ· - ᐊᓄ"ᑭᐃᑭᔨᑲᑎ, ᒪᑯᐱᓯᐧ 26, 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 p.m. ᒥᓂᑯᐦ 8 p.m.*
- ᑭᐣᐃᐣᑎᐧ ᑐᕿᑲᑌᐦ ᐃᐁ· - ᓂᐃᑭᔨᑲᑎ, ᒪᑯᐱᓯᐧ 29, 2025
  Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  4 p.m. ᒥᓂᑯᐦ 7 p.m.*

* ᓂᑌᑕᐧ ᐯᔨᑯᑎᐸ"ᐃᑲᐧ ᐱᒥᔪᐦ ᒥᓇᑲᓄᐊᐦ ᐊᓂᔨᓂᓂᐊᐦ ᑕᔨᕿᐃᓂᐦ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᐦ- ᐁ"ᑕx

ᐃᒪ ᐊᐃᔪᐦ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᐦ- ᐊᓂᔨᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᔨᕿᐃᓂᐦ, ᑲᔨᕿᐧᑕᒧᐊᐦ- ᐊᐃᔪᐦ, ᐱᒧᒥᕿᐃᓇᓵ ᐁᑲ· ᑯᑕᑭᔪᐦ ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᔪᐦ ᓱᔨᑭᒪᑲᑲᑎᓄᐊᐦᕐ ᑕᑭᐃᓯᑌᐦᐁᑕᓵᐧᑕᐊᐦᕐᕿᕐᑲᐃᔨᐸᕿᑲᑌᐦ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐃᓂᐦ / ᑲᐃᔨ <ᑲᒥᖏᑲᕐᒪᑲᑭᐦ ᐃᑭᐧᑐᓵᓵ ᐃᓯᑕᐦᐃᓇᓵ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐃᓂᐦ, ᒪᒪᑕᐊᐦᐱᑯᐦ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐊᒪᑐᐃᓂᐦ ᓇᓀᑕ ᓇᑐᒪᓯᓀ"ᐊᒪᑐᐃᓂᐦ ᒥᓂᑯᐦ ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᐊᐦᕐᕿᕐᑲᐃᔨᐸᕿᑲᑌᐦ ᐃᒪ ᐊᓄ"ᑭᐃᑭᔨᑲᑎ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐊᒪᑐᐃᓂᐦ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐃᓂᐦ ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᐊᐦᕐᕿᕐᑲᐃᔨᐸᕿᑲᑌᐦ ᐃᑭᐧᑐᓵᓵ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐃᓂᐦ ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᐊᐦᕐᕿᕐᑲᐃᔨᐸᕿᑲᑌᐦ ᐃᑭᐧᑐᓵᓵ ᒪᓯᓀ"ᐊᒪᑐᐃᓂᐦ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

ᑫᑯᐣ ᐅᒋ ᒥᑯᑲᑌᐣᑕᒧᐊᓐᓄᐣ ᖷᑦᐧ ᓇᐱᑲᓇᐊᓐᕿᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᑲᐱᒋᖏᐢ ᖷᑦᐧ ᑕᖏᓀᐢᐳᐊᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓂᓂᐢ / ᑫᐃᔑ ᕿᑲᒋᖏᑫᒪᖏᐢ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐊᓀᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐣx

ᐃᑭᑐᓇᐣ ᒪᐊᑐᓂᓄᑲᑌᐣ ᑫᐃᒋ ᐃᒋᑊᐃᑯᐊᓐᐧ ᐊᐱᐢᓀᓂᓄ ᕿᐃᑎᑯᐢ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐢ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᐣ ᐊᓂᖏᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᑲᐱᑦᐧ ᐊᓇᑊᑦᐧᑕᐊᓐᓄᐣ ᑲᐱᑦᐧ ᑕᖏᓀᐢᐳᐊᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐣx ᐅᐁ ᒪᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐣ ᑕᑲᓇᐁᐣᑕᑲᓇᐣ ᐃᒪ ᒪᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧ ᒋᖏᕿᑕᐢᐧ ᖷᑦᐧ ᓇᐱᑲᓇᐊᓐᕿᒋᑲᑌᐣᓂᓀᐢᐧ ᐁᑦ ᑕᑲᓇᐁᐣᑕᑲᓇᐣ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᓇᐣ ᐃᒪ ᐊᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐊᓀᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐣx ᑲᑭᓇ ᑲᐃᑎᓂᓄᑲᑌᐣ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐊᓀᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧx ᑲᑭᓇ ᑲᐃᑎ ᐯᒋᑫᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐣ ᑲᐱᒪᑫᐊᓀᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐣ ᑲᐱᒪᑫᐊᓀᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧ -- ᑐᑲᐣ ᐃᒋᓂᓄᓀᐣ, ᑲᐃᒋ ᑲᐯᒋᓇᓂᐊᐢᐧ, ᒪᑎᑭᐣ ᐊᑭᑕᓀᐣ ᐁᐣ ᐊᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧ ᑲᑭᓇ ᑲᐃᑲᓄᐢᐧ ᐃᑫᓂᐊᐣ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᐢᐧ ᐃᒪᑦᐧ ᐊᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧ - ᒪᐊᑐᑐᓄᑲᑌᐣ, ᑲᓇᐁᐣᑕᑲᓄᐣ ᐁᑦ ᒥᓇᑲᓄᐢᐧ ᐃᑫᓂᐊᐣ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᐢᐧ ᐱᑲᑕᒥᓀᐢᐧ ᐁᑦ ᑲᐃᒋᓂᓄᑲᑌᐣ ᑲᐱᒪᑫᐊᓀᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧ ᑲᐱᒪᑫᐊᓀᓀᓇᒪᐢᐧᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᐢᐧ ᐁᑦ ᑲᐃᒋᓂᓄᑲᑌᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᒋᓂᓄᑲᑌᐣ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

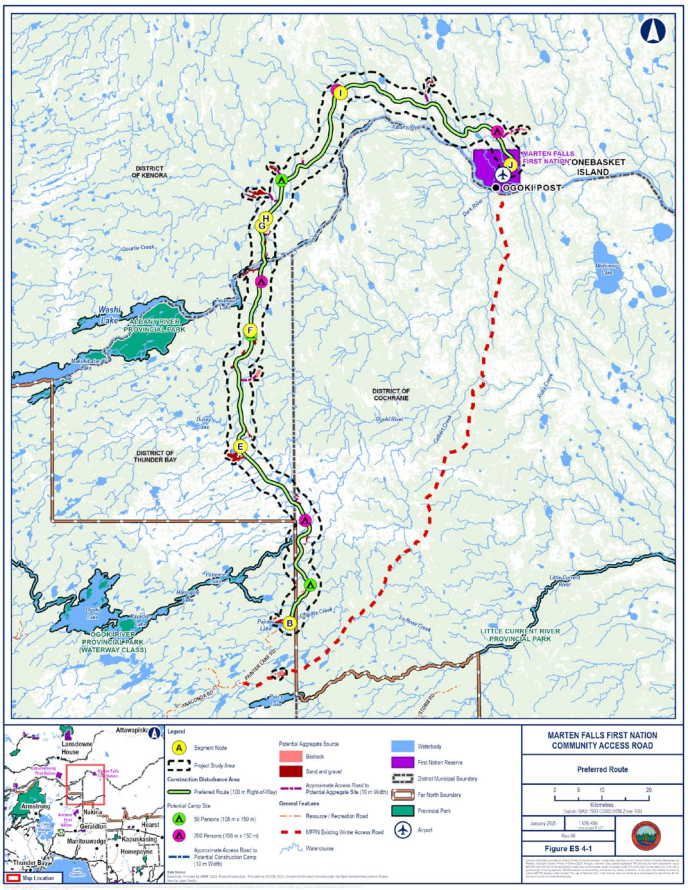
AKAWE GAKINA GEGOO DA-NAANAAGAJICHIGAADE GE-INAMOK MIIKANA/GE-IZHICHIGAADEG IWEDI

MARTEN FALLS ISHKONIGAN MIIKANAAKEWIN

WEWENI JI-NAANAAGAJICHIGAADEG MIIKANAAKEWIN

Waa-onji-ozhichigaadeg owe apane go dayaabadad miikana Marten Fall Ishkonigan (MFFN) 190 km da-akoomon ji-bagamomok iwedi biinish igo da-sakamon gichi-miikanaang. Owe da-akoomon 430 km onji-apii Wiikwedong, Ontario giiwedinong miinawaa waabanong nake da-ondamon, mii iwe Anishinaabewaki Marten Falls Ishkoniganing, Ogowe gizhaadigewininiwag ezhi-dibendamowaad Wiikwedong Aki Waasa Giiwedinong.

Ayaa akiimazina'igan Debaajimomagak waa-inamog miikana.



GAKINA GEGOO DA-NAANAAGAJICHIGAADE/GE-IZHICHIGAADEG (EA/IS)

Marten Falls Ishkonigan gii-kagwedwewag AECOM Canada ULC. akawe weweni ji-gagwe-gikendamowaad ge-izhiseg owe Aki Ontario Comprehensive Environmental Assessment (ezhinikaadegiban ako Individual Environmental Assessment) gaye Zhaaganaashiiwaki ge-izhichigaadeg imaa Marten Falls Ishkonigan Miikana odaabajitoonaawaa Zhaaganaashiiwaki Inaakonigewinan Ontario Environmental Assessment Act gaye Canadian Impact Assessment Act. Gii-kiizhi-ganawaabanjigaade da-gagwejimaawag Marten Falls Ishkonigan Anishinaabeg Class Environmental Assessment for Ministry of Natural Resources gaye Forestry Resource Stewardship gaye Facility Development Projects gemaa gaye, Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks gaye Conservation Reserves.

Owe da-naanaagijichigaade ge-inamok miikana ge-izhichigaadeg Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement aazhe gii-giizhichigaade aazha gii-taangibii'ige Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation gaye Parks in October 2021. Nawaj geyaabi, gii-giizhichigaade Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines ge-izhi-biinak miikana Impact Assessment Agency of Canada apii Makoonsiwigiizis 24, 2020.

Owe Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement da-naanaagijichigaade ge-inamok miikana ge-izhichigaadeg mazina'iganing ozhibii'igaade ge-inamog Miikana gemaa gaye nawaj bakaan ji-inamok Oga-nagwatoonaawaan Ge-inamogiban. Ge-izhinaagwak minik gegoo gemaa gaye ozhichigaadegin, mazina'igan dibaajimomagad weweni gegoo izhichigewinan, ninga-gananwendaaming debwewinan omaa onji-mazina'iganing ekidomagakin. Nawaj geyaabi,

owe mazina'igan dibaajimomagak aazha gii-kaganoonindwaa ishkonigani Anishinaabeg da-naanaagajichigaade ge-inamok miikana ge-izhichigaadeg inaakonigewin Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment.

MII OMAA GE-ONJI-GAACHIJI'IYAANGIBAN WII-KIKENDAMEG GEGOO

Da-naanaagijichigaade ge-inamok miikana/ Ge-izhichigaadeg mazina'igan owe apii da-waabanjigaade mazina'igan Maangogiizis 22, 2025 owe minik da-naagwad 60 giizhigadoon (i.e., Ode'iminikewigiizis 23, 2025). Giishpin geyaabi gegoo wii-kikendaman omaa ji-waabandaanan Aazhawaatebii'iganing http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/draft-ea-is/. Gidaa-bi-ganawaabandaanan mazina'igan omaa:

- Greenstone Agindaasowigamigong – Geraldton Branch: 405 2nd St. W., Geraldton, Ontario
- Greenstone Agindaasowigamigong – Longlac Branch: 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- Sioux Lookout Agindaasowigamigong – 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Matawa First Nations Management – 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Wiikwedong Agindaasowigamigong – Waverley Resource Agindaasowigamigong, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Timmins Public Agindaasowigamigong– 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario

Omaa Wiikwedong gaye Geraldton, Ontario da-onji-miinindim mazina'iganan Zaagibagaawigiizis 2025. Omaa gidaa-inaab aazhawaatebii'iganing apii waa-tibaakonigeng.

- Wiikwedong - Ishkwaa-anama'ewigiizhigad, Zaagibagaawigiizis 26, 2025.
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 p.m. – 8 p.m.*
- Geraldton - Niiyogiizhigad, Zaagibagaawigiizis 29, 2025
  Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  4 p.m. – 7 p.m.*

*Nitam ningo-diba'igan Anishinaabeg eta go gaa-ayaawaad ishkoniganing.

Marten Falls Anishinaabeg giishpin inendamowaad wiinawaa da-bi'-izhaawag ji-waabandamowaad mazina'igan Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, gaye ogowe jiigaya'ii gaa-daawaad. Giishpin gegoo ayaayan ikidowinan omaa izhaan aazhawaatebii'iganing, gemaa gaye ozhibii'amaadiwin o'apii ji-ozhibii'igeyan Odemininikewigiizis 23, 2025 omaa.

Aazhawaatebii'iganing: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Izhi-aazhawaatebii'iganing: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Ge-izhi-ozhibii'amaagooyamban aandi:

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Giishpin gegoo gagwedweyan da-ozhibii'igaade omaa iwe mazina'igan aazha gaa-kiizhichigaadeg.

Gagwedwewinan sagakinigaadewan ge-izhi-wiiji'indwaa Marten Falls Ishkonigan gaye AECOM omaa Ontario Environmental Assessment Act and mii Canadian Impact Assessment Act. Minik gegoo gaa-ayaayaang weweni da-ganawenjijigaade giishpin andawendaakwak naagaj. Gakina wiinzowinan – giigidobiiwaabikoonsi gikiniwaajibii'iganan gakina, gaye endaayan – weweni da-naagwad, aazha gaa-gii-anokaadeg izhichigewinan Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks. Gakina gegoo gaa-gii-maawandoonigaadeg imaa da-dazhi-ganawenjigaadewan Environmental Assessment Act awegwen igo daa-waabandaanan awegwen igo odaa-naanaagadawaabandaanan s.37 Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. Aazha giin gaa-ikidoyan da-waabanjijigaade giishpin inendaman gaawiin awiya gikendanziwaad gaa-ikidoyan inendamoyan. Giishpin geyaabi gegoo wii-kikendaman omaa izhi-gagwedwn Project Officer gemaa gaye Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, gaye Park's Freedom of Information gaye Privacy Coordinator imaa [redacted]

O'apii Ozhichigaade: Aandegogiizis 24, 2025

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᓂᑎᑦᑕᐢ ᑎᐸᒋᒍᐧᐃᐣ ᐁ ᐊᓂᓂᑲᑫᒪᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᖃᑎᑕ ᒪᒃ ᐃᑎᓂᑲᔨᒋᑦᑲᓂ ᐊᑦᒃᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦ

ᐊᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᒣᑎᒃᓭᓂᐤ ᒃ ᐧᐃ ᐅᔨᑕᐧᐃᐟ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᒃᑭ

ᓭᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᑫᓂᑕᒍᐧᐃᐣ

ᐅᒪ ᒣᑎᓭᐤ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᒃᑭ ᐅᖽᑭ ᒣᑎᓭᐤ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑕᔨᓂ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕ ᐧᐊᔭᖬ ᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓭ ᓂᔪᓭᓂᐅᔪ ᐊᑎᑭᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᐃᒃᐣ (190 km ᒃ ᐃᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊ) ᒃᑕ ᐃᑎᐧᒃᑕᒍᐣ ᑫ ᐅᑭ ᕿᑭᒪᒃ ᐊᑦᒃᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭ ᒃ ᐃᔨ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᕿᑭᒪᒃᑭ ᐅᐣᑌᓭᐅ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑭᑦ ᒣᑎᓭᐤᐊᒉ ᐅᒪ ᒣᑎᓭᐤ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒍᑦ ᐊᐣᑌ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭ ᒃᑕ ᒪᑕᐯᑕᒍᐣ ᐧᐊᔭᖬ ᓂᐧᔨ ᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓭ ᑯᑕᔨᒥᑕᓭ ᓂᐧᕿᑎ ᐊᑎᑭᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᐃᒃᐣ (430 km ᒃ ᐃᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᑦ) ᐧᐊᐸᓄ᙮ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄ᙮ ᐃᑌᕈ ᑕᐣᑐᖟ ᐅᐣᑌᓭᐅ ᐊᑎᑭ᙮, ᐧᐊᓭᐤ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄ᙮, ᒃ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᕈᑦ ᐊᑦᒃᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦ ᖇᑎ ᒃ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑎᑯ ᑎᐯᓂᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᓭᐅ ᐊᒥᑎᑯᒪᒥᑦ ᒃ ᐃᕈᑌᑦ ᐊᑦᒃᑭ ᖇᑎ ᒃ ᐃᑎᑯᑎᐣ ᑭᐧᐃᑯᒪᒃ ᖇᑎᑕ ᒃ ᐃᑎᑯᑎᐣ ᑭᐧᐃᑯᒪᒃ ᐃᕈᑌᑦ ᐊᑦᒃᑭ ᐧᐊᔭᖬ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᓇᑭᖃᑐ·Δᐣ ∇ժ Lb ٩ Δᔨᔪᓇ·Δ ᑭᐢ٩ᓂᑎbUᑊ

ᓂᐢᑕᑦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᐢ٩ᓂᑕᒧ·Δᐣ ᖾᐢᑕ ٩ ΔᑎᖃᑫLbᑊ ᐊᐢᑭᐟ ᑎ<ᑭᒧ·Δᐣ ᑕᑭ bᓇ·ᐊ<ᑭbUº **60 ᑭᔨbº Δᓂժᑊ ᓂᐢᑭ Λᓬᑦ 22, 2025 ᐅᑭ Λᓂᐟ ᕿᑭ<bᐧΔ Λᓬᑦ 23, 2025**x ժᑕᑭᖅ Lᓬᓇ<bᓇ b Δᔨ ᐊᓂᒧᒪbUᑊ ᐅL ᐊ<ᑎᓬ·Δᐣ ᑕᑭ ᐊᖅᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᐅᑕ Δᐣᑐᖏᖾᑊ http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/draft-ea-is/. TᑎΛᓇ·∇ ·Δ bᓇ·ᐊ<ᑭbU٩ b Δ·ULbᑊ ᐅᑕ ᑕᑭ Δᔨ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᐢ٩ᓂᑭbUº:

- ᑭᓀᐣ ᑎᑐᐣ Lᓬᓇ<bᓂ·Δbᒥժᑊ - ᒣᑭᑎᐣ Δᑕ·Δᓂᑊ - 405 2nd St. W., Geraldton, Ontario
- ᑭᓀᐣ ᑎᑐᐣ Lᓬᓇ<bᓂ·Δbᒥժᑊ - ᓗᐣᑊ ᓪ ᑊ Δᑕ·Δᓂᑊ – 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- ᓬᓗbº⁄ Lᓬᓇ<bᓂ·Δbᒥժᑊ – 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Lᑕ·ᐊ ᓂᐢᑕᑦ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᐅᑭL·Δbᒥժᑊ – 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- ᑕᐣᑐᖏ V Lᓬᓇ<bᓂ·Δbᒥժᑊ – ·∇ᑊᐅᓪ Lᓬᓇ<bᓂ·Δbᒥժᑊ, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- ᑎᒥᐣᑎ Lᓬᓇ<bᓂ·Δbᒥժᑊ – 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario:

ᓇᑭᖃᑐ·Δᐣ bᑕ ᐊ<ΔbUº ᑭᒋ ᐊᓂᒧᒪbUᑊ ᐅL ᐊ<ᑎᓬ·Δᓂᐣ ᑕᐣᑐᖏ V ∇ժ Lb ᒣᑭᑎᐣ, ᐅᐣUᓇᐅ ᐊᓂᑭ Λᓬᑦ 2025x b Δᔨ Lᓬᓇᓬᖏᑊ Δᐣᑐᖏᓂ⁄ ΔᑕΛ ·Δ ᑭᐢ٩ᓂᑕLᓂ ΔᐢΛ ٩ᓇᑭᖃᑐᓇᓂ·ᐊᑊx

- ᑕᐣᑐᖏ V ᓇᑭᖃᑕᑐ·Δᐣ - ∇ ᐅᖃᑭ ᑭᔨbᑊ, ᐊᓂᑭ Λᓬᑦ 26, 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 ∇ Δᐢ<ᓂᑊ ∇ ᑭᑌ·b ᐊΛᑕᑭᔨbᑊ Λᓂᑌ 8 ∇ Δᐢ<ᓂᑊ ∇ ᐅᑕժᔨᑊ *
- ᒣᑭᑎᐣ ᓇᑭᖃᑐ·Δᐣ - ∇ ᖾᐅ ᑭᔨbᑊ, ᐊᓂᑭ Λᓬᑦ 29, 2025
  4 ∇ Δᐢ<ᓂᑊ ∇ ᑭᑌ·b ᐊΛᑕᑭᔨbᑊ Λᓂᑌ 7 ∇ Δᐢ<ᓂᑊ ∇ ᐅᑕժᔨᑊ *

* ᐊ·ᐊ ·ᐊLժᑌ (*) ᑭᐢᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓬᓇΔbᐣ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᐊᐣᑕ Δᑕ·Δᓂᑊ b ᑕᔨ٩ᑎᑊ Λժ ᐅᑎx

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Δᐣᑐᖏ⁄ ٩ Δᔨ Lᓬᓇᐊᒪᑊ ᐅᑕᔪᑎᓬ·ᐊᑊ: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
٩ Δᔨ Lᓬᓇᐃbᓂ·ᐊᑊ:

[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Λժ٩·bᐣ b LᒥᑐᖏᓂᑕᒥΔժᓇᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᒣ·bᐢ ∇ bᓇ·ᐊ<ᑎbUᑊ ᐅL ᐊ<ᑎᓬ·Δᐣ bᑕ Lᓬᓇᐃbᑌº ᓂᐢᑕᑦ ᐊᖅᒥ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᐢ٩ᓂᑕᒧ·Δᐣ ᖾᐢᑕ ٩ ΔᑎᖃᑫLbᑊ ᐊᐢᑭᐟ ᑎ<ᑎᓬ·Δᓂᑊx

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A2.1.2 Social Media

Facebook

2025-04-22

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
April 22 ·

We are thrilled to announce that the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is now available for public review!

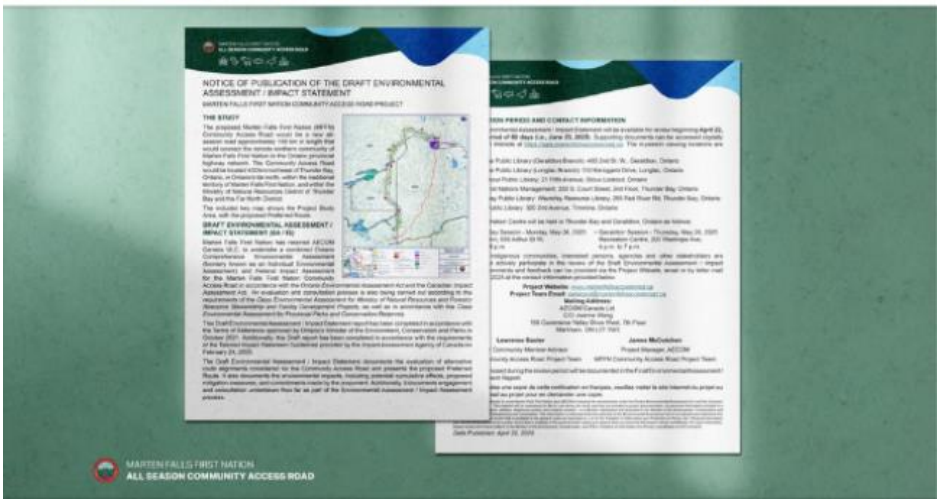
The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and accompanying documents are available online at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/ to view and download, and hard copies can be viewed in-person at select locations listed within the notice of publication https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2025-04-16-MFFN....

Your input and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will help inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement related to the proposed Community Access Road.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement EA / IS will be available for 60 days, ending on June 23, 2025.

Submit your questions and / or feedback directly through the website, or contact us at eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-05-07

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 7 ·

To accompany the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement we've created a short informational video to support your review and feedback.

The video includes:

- ✅ What to expect in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement;
- ✅ Consultation and engagement activities;
- ✅ How to submit your feedback; and
- ✅ Important deadlines for the review period.

We encourage you to check out this video online at https://vimeo.com/1076510722/75aa543eb3?share=copy before you begin your review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-06-13

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 13 ·

Ten Days Remain - Your feedback matters.

The public review period for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the Community Access Road ends on June 23, 2025.

This is your chance to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, understand the potential impacts, and make your voice heard.

Visit https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/ to review Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and supporting documents today.

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-06-28

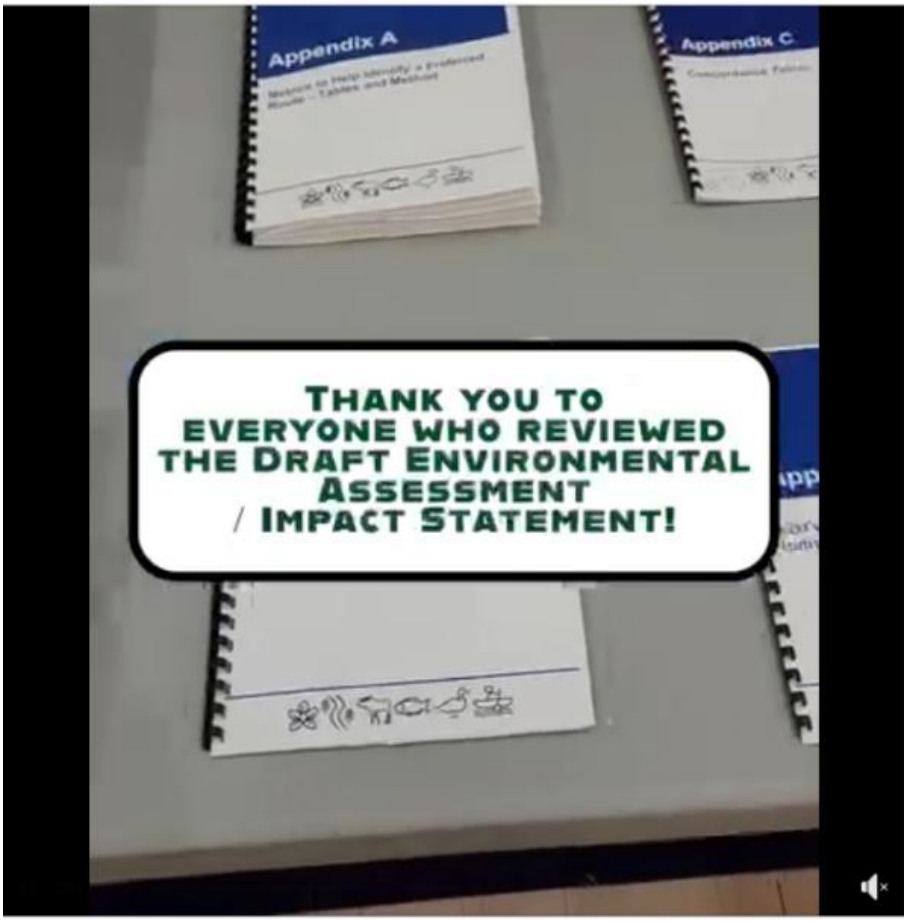
Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 28 ·

The review period for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact statement officially closed on June 23, 2025. We sincerely thank everyone who took the time to review the documents and provide feedback.

Your input on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is important to us and will help inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and its supporting documents, will remain available for your review. Please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/... if you would like to sign up to receive future updates.

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-07-31

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
July 31 at 11:29 AM ·

We received approximately 1,500 comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement!

Although the formal review period has concluded, the Plain Language Summaries and recorded webinars are available online.

The Plain Language Summaries and webinars offer insights into the Project's valued components such as Ungulates, Community Well-Being, Fish and Fish Habitat and Land and Resource Use. The Plain Language summaries are available in five languages including, English, French, Cree, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway.

Explore the Plain Language Summaries: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/plain-language.../

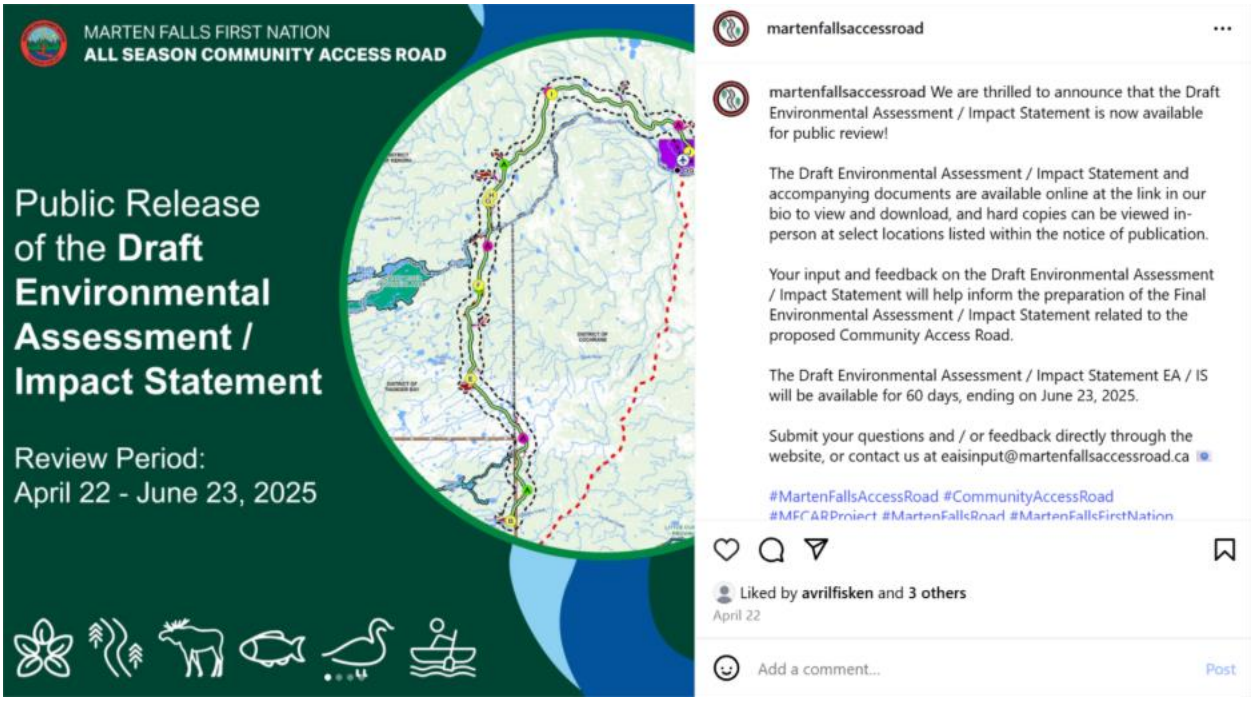
Watch our Webinars: https://vimeo.com/showcase/mffn-webinars

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario #MFCARProject



Instagram

2025-04-22



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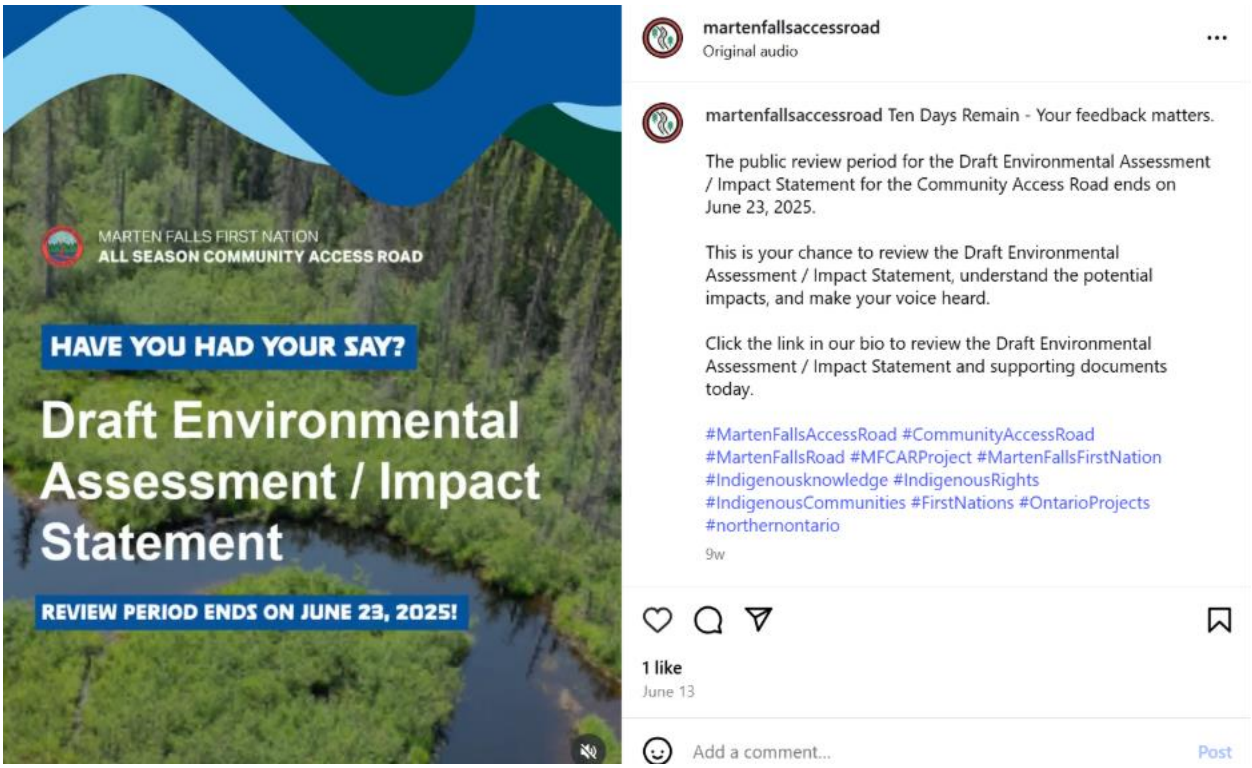

2025-06-28



martenfallsaccessroad
Original audio

martenfallsaccessroad The review period for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact statement officially closed on June 23, 2025. We sincerely thank everyone who took the time to review the documents and provide feedback.

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#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario

Edited · 5w

Liked by **gabbie.r** and **4 others**

June 28

Add a comment... Post

2025-07-31



martenfallsaccessroad
Original audio

martenfallsaccessroad We received approximately 1,500 comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement!

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#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects

3 likes

July 31

Add a comment... Post

LinkedIn

2024-04-22

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
3mo •

We are thrilled to announce that the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is now available for public review!

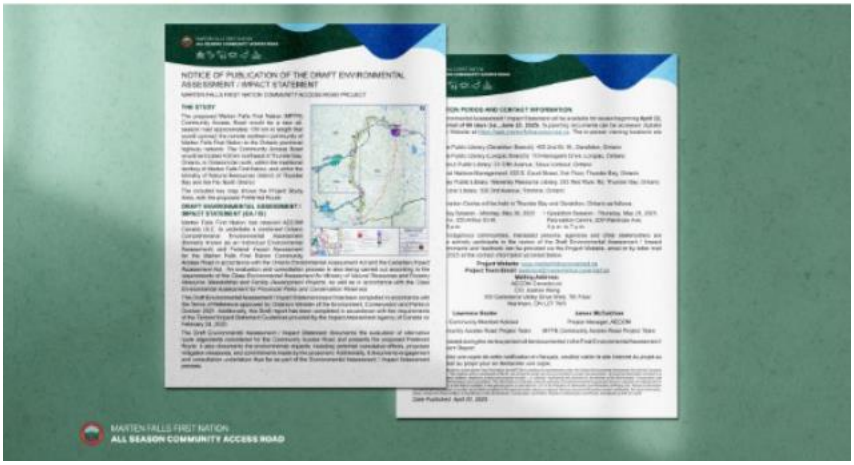
The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and accompanying documents are available online at https://lnkd.in/e9z_sQBs to view and download, and hard copies can be viewed in-person at select locations listed within the notice of publication https://lnkd.in/e4nNY2KR.

Your input and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will help inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement related to the proposed Community Access Road.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement EA / IS will be available for 60 days, ending on June 23, 2025.

Submit your questions and / or feedback directly through the website, or contact us at eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-05-07

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
3mo •

To accompany the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement we've created a short informational video to support your review and feedback.

The video includes:

✅ What to expect in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement;
✅ Consultation and engagement activities;
✅ How to submit your feedback; and
✅ Important deadlines for the review period.

We encourage you to check out this video online at https://lnkd.in/eCPDMe-R before you begin your review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #OntarioProjects #northernontario



Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Update
vimeo.com

2025-06-13

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
2mo •

Ten Days Remain - Your feedback matters.

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This is your chance to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, understand the potential impacts, and make your voice heard.

Review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and supporting documents today by visiting https://lnkd.in/eMudGHNv

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-07-31

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
3w • Edited •

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Explore the Plain Language Summaries: https://lnkd.in/eEt25XzJ

Watch our Webinars: https://lnkd.in/ew9eKCqR

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario #MFCARProject



A2.2 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Email Notification

Subject: Upcoming Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement - February 18, 2025
Sent: 2025-02-13, 4:43:01 PM
From: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement<[redacted]
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]

Dear Matthew Angees,

We are pleased to announce that the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team will be making the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement available for review by Indigenous communities and groups on **February 18, 2025,** at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/. The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is approximately 1,100 pages long, and provides background on Marten Falls First Nation, why they need the Community Access Road, and the studies and activities they have completed to support the proposed development of a road to their Community.

In addition, Indigenous communities and groups can expect to receive a plain language summary of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and Technical Supporting Documents—the Assessment Summary—by registered mail over the coming days. This information package includes the following:

- Introduction to the Assessment Summary;
- Executive summary (of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement);
- Letter from Chief Achneepineskum;
- Introduction to the plain language summaries and technical discipline reports (Tech Talk); and
- Technical discipline plain language summaries, including explanations of key definitions and common elements across all summaries.

Included with the Assessment Summary, to support your review, is a USB containing all documents related to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, including the plain language summaries described above. In addition, Indigenous communities who requested hard copies of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will receive these the week of February 24, 2025; approximately 5-6 banker boxes of information will be delivered to the address provided.

As a reminder, the Indigenous communities and groups we are engaging have early access to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement; the public review period starts 60-days after the early release to Indigenous communities / groups and ends the same day. This means that Indigenous communities and groups have 120 calendar days to review and provide their comments to the Project Team on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. The review periods for Indigenous communities and groups, the public and regulators ends June 18, 2025.
Comments and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement can be provided via the Project Website, email or by letter mail, **until June 18, 2025**, at the addresses provided below.

Website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/

Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Mailing Address:

[redacted]

If you are not able to provide us with your feedback through any of these addresses, please contact us at [redacted] We will find a way to support your submission through other means.

Four additional support documents for the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process will be released over the coming months. These are:

- **Milestone 3 Progress Report**—This summary of consultation activities was issued for review by Indigenous communities in November 2024, in advance of the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. This progress report provides a detailed account of engagement and communication activities conducted

from June 1, 2023 to July 31, 2024. A final version of the report will be made available once feedback has been reviewed and addressed; feedback has been requested by February 14, 2025.

- **Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities**—This Record of Consultation and Engagement will be available this summer in advance of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. The Indigenous communities and groups we are engaging will have the opportunity to review and comment on the report prior to the release of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Communities will be provided 90 days to review the Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement with Indigenous Communities.

- **Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Reports (ATRI) Reports**—In the coming months, Indigenous communities will be provided with community-specific Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interest assessment results. In 2024, communities were provided with community-specific preliminary existing conditions ATRI reports for their review. Some feedback was received, and this information will be included, where applicable, in the soon-to-be released ATRI assessment results. This phased approach allows Indigenous communities time to consider their community-specific ATRI assessment in consideration of the information shared in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Communities will be provided 90 days to review their ATRI assessment results and provide comment.

- **Community Well-Being Technical Report**— Community Well-Being examines three interconnected disciplines: economics, socio-community, and human health and community safety. The Community Well-Being Technical Report will describe changes that might result from the proposed Community Access Road; recognizing both opportunities and challenges. This report will be available for Indigenous communities and groups in April ahead of the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement to the public and regulators. Communities will be provided 90 days to review the Community Well-Being Technical Report and provide comment. A plain language Community Well-Being summary has been prepared and included with the Assessment Summary. It is also available on the Draft Environmental / Impact Statement website.

Any concerns raised during the review period by Indigenous communities will be documented in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.

We appreciate your time and effort to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and associated documents, and look forward to receiving your input. We encourage you to book time to meet with the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team to explore your interests, questions and insights.

--

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
Website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Phone: [redacted]

Subject: MFFN CAR Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is Available for Indigenous Review Online
Sent: 2025-02-19, 12:26:16 PM
From: [redacted]
To: Microsoft Outlook

Importance: High

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team is excited to announce that the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and its supporting documents are now available online for review by Indigenous communities and groups at the following website: http://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

As a reminder, the Indigenous communities and groups we are engaging have early access to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement; the public review period starts 60-days after this early release to Indigenous communities / groups and ends the same day. This means that Indigenous communities and groups have 120 calendar days to review and provide their comments to the Project Team. The review periods for Indigenous communities and groups, the public and regulators ends June 18, 2025.

Comments and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement can be provided via the Project Website, email or by letter mail, **until June 18, 2025**, at the addresses provided below.

Website: http://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Mailing Address:
[redacted]

If you are not able to provide us with your feedback through any of these addresses, please contact us at [redacted]. We will find a way to support your submission through another means.

We appreciate your time and effort to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and associated documents, and look forward to receiving your input.

Warm regards,

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
Website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Phone: [redacted]

Subject: MFFN CAR Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement - Community Well-Being Report
Sent: 2025-04-16, 12:55:56 PM
From: MFFN CAR [redacted]
To: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

We are pleased to announce that the Community Well-Being Report is now available for review by Indigenous communities and groups at [redacted]
Any Communities that have requested hard copies of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and its supporting documents, will be receiving the Community Well-Being report in 5-7 business days.

Review Period

The Indigenous communities and groups we are engaging received early access to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement on February 18, 2025, for a 120-day review period. As the Community Well-Being Report was not available at that time, we encourage you to provide your comments on this report within the remaining 75 days of the review period. Of note, the general public and regulators will have access to the same Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, including the Community Well-Being Report, 60-days after the Indigenous community early release starting April 22, 2025. The review periods for Indigenous communities and groups, the public and regulators ends June 23, 2025.

Comments and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement can be provided via the Project Website, email or by letter mail, **until June 23, 2025**, at the addresses provided below.

Website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Mailing Address:
[redacted]

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Any concerns raised during the review period by Indigenous communities will be documented in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.

We appreciate your time and effort to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and associated documents, and look forward to receiving your input. We encourage you to book time to meet with the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team to explore your interests, questions and insights.

Warm regards,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team
--

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

Website: eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Phone: [redacted]

Subject: MFFN CAR Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement – Final days to provide feedback!
Sent: 2025-06-19, 5:43:31 PM
From: MFFN CAR [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Bcc: [redacted]

There are five days left to provide feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

Indigenous communities we are engaging with received early access to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement on February 18, 2025. It was made available to the public and regulators for review on April 22, 2025.
The review period for Indigenous communities and groups, the public and regulators ends June 23, 2025.
The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement can be accessed digitally on the Project Website at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.
Questions and feedback can be shared with the Project Team via:

- Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/

- [redacted]

Your input and feedback will help inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement related to the proposed Community Access Road.
If you have questions or if you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss, please contact us. We look forward to hearing from you!
Warm regards,
The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team
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Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

Website: eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Email: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Phone: [redacted]

A2.3 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Summary Package

A Message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum

Boozhoo,

Marten Falls First Nation members have always aspired to connect our remote northern community to the Ontario provincial highway network and the rest of Ontario. Our vision is to build a sustainable and thriving community in the north. After years of effort, we are excited to say we are closer to making our dreams a reality by reaching an important milestone—the delivery of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for our Community Access Road.

The Community Access Road is more than infrastructure; it's about securing a better future for our people. For many years, Marten Falls First Nation has faced extreme challenges that not only make it difficult day-to-day but oftentimes can lead to life threatening situations. From state of emergencies in education, housing shortages and boil water advisories to mental health crises in our young population and increasingly staggering costs of food, we have taken matters into our own hands to transform our community.

With year-round access from the Community Access Road, we will have stable and dependable access to healthcare, education and social services, ensuring that our community members receive the support they need. It will also open up new economic opportunities, lift community members out of poverty and lower the freight cost of goods. By improving transportation links, we can attract investment, create jobs and foster sustainable growth that respects our traditions and values.

Moreover, the Community Access Road will allow family members to visit one another more regularly and allow our members to return home. It will also strengthen our connections with other First Nations, fostering collaboration, relationships and mutual support.

I urge all First Nations to recognize the profound importance of the Community Access Road and to support its timely and successful completion. 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.

Our community looks forward to continuing this conversation with you on next steps in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process and on further advancing our vision and development goals. We appreciate and thank you for your support and dedication to this crucial initiative so we can continue reaching our dreams of a bright and prosperous future for Marten Falls First Nation.

Miigwetch,



Chief Bruce Achneepineskum
Marten Falls First Nation

okimahkan Bruce Achneepineskum Marten Falls ihtâwinihk

Boozhoo,

Marten Falls ihtâwinihk ininiwak kapi mana kocitáwak tacimostawayakwa kîwaytinohk ihtâwinhik Ontario tipahaskan miskanawa asici misiway Ontario. Isikanawapahtamak, t-ositayak tawicihikocik ininiwak misiway kîwaytinohk. kinwîsk î-nocitayahk, niminwaynihtinân kisiwak î-natamahk ta-kisitayahhk oma kapi masihtayak isicikiwin. yakoma î-kisitayahk masinahikan tanisi aski t-isi onipanihtayahk mîskanawa.

yakoma ihtâwinihk mîskanwaw nawac e-mistakihtîk, otay ati nîkan ininiwak î-kanawapimayahkwaw. aspin kayâs ohci, Martin Falls tipahaskan ininiwak mistahi ki-wapahtamak animisiwin, asci mihcitwaw kihpiwapahtamak animisiwan. ininiwak mihcîtwaw sihcîwak, kinikaw kiskinahamatowinihk isi, ininiwak i-nohtipancik waskahikana, nipi mina tosikatîk, miciwin mina i-mistakihtîk, aniki mina oskâyak ininiwak i-mâsitâcik pimanisiwin. namona wihcasin oma kâmasihtayak, ikosi mana isipakosînimowahk miskanawa tâtoskîpanik otay ati nîkan. miskanawa takisihtayahk.

 oma miskanaw kosihtayak kahkinaw ininiwak ta-wicihikotcik otay ati nîkân. miskanaw kawicihikona, minwayawinihk isi, kiskinawhamatowinihk isi, wicihitowinihk mina, yakoma î-itînihtamak ininiwak ta-wicihikocik. oskâyihk ohpinsowina ta-tôskipanikih ati-nikân. ininiwak ta-ti minonâkohcikicik. ohpinsowinihk isi, atoskiwinihk isi, nihinawi-pimatisiwinihk isi. ohi tipahaskan miskanawa ta-wicihikowak ininiwak otay ati nîkan ohpinowinihk isi.

ohi miskanawa ta-wcihikawak ininiwak asici ototaymiwawa mina, ohi-miskanaw kosihtayak kahkinaw ininiwak ihtâwinihk ta-minowiciwayakwaw kotakak ininiwak. osicikiwina, ta-minowîciwitowak kahkinah ininiwak.

kahinaw ininiwak niwihkômananak ta-wicikâpawîstakowahkwaw ni-wâpahtînan ta-minâwsik pimatisiwin ispi-kisitayaki miskanaw. ohi miskanaw kosihtayak kayâs ohci-masihtayak, pînisk atinokwan nitatoskiwinan, mina otay ati-nîkan. kahkinaw ininiwak ta-minawyacik.

namona nikisihtânan ciswa, maka kiyapic nikâtoskanan, kiyapic kapikiskwatinan tacimostatowahk anima ka-pi-masihtayak oma isicikîwin. otay ati-nîkan kawapahtînanaw kitatoskîwinaw. mistahih kinanâskomitinan i-pisîtoskawiyahk, kiyapic mina ka-kihokatonaw miigwetch Martin Falls ihtâwinihk ininiwak.

Miigwetch,

[redacted]

okimahkan Bruce Achneepineskum
Marten Falls ihtâwinihk

okimakan bruce achineepineskum marten falls tashikewin

pooshoo,

ekwa marten falls tashikewin anishinapek mawach opakosentanawa cinatamok oma Ontario kicimikana mina oma misiwe Ontario owe kiwetinok nitashikewininan katakwak. Ekwa nitishinamowininan inate kwayak cioncitamasoyak mina kwayak ciminosek owe nitishkonikaninan oma kiwetinok. Ekkwa mishiniahki kapimanokatamak, mawach nichaxhikentamin ciwitamak asha kekat etepinamak owe kakicinentakok nipakosenimowininan -tapishkoc kawipakitinamak kwayancicikewin akio nanakacicikewin/wanacikewin witamakewin owe nitashikewin mikanakewininan oci.

ekwa kwanin piko eta owe tashikewin kicimikanakewin kaicikatek, ahi osha kaye kakanawapancikatek nitanishininiminanak kwayak kekonan ciani ayawac ani nikan. Ekwa mishinoahki piotanak, marten falls tashikewin nanakamishin animisewinan opinakishkanan ekwa kaye pimatisowinan eonacinaniciyak. Tokan kaye kiciwicihiwewinan kantotamakin oma kikihnomakewinik, wakahikanan kanotasekin mina kahmachakamik nipin mina maitinencikanapinewin oshkatisak kaanimihikowac ekwa mina kaani kicishpakitek miicim, ekwa amiwe okoweniwan ninawac kayanokatamakin oma nitashikewininan. Ekwa kwanin mina wentasinoncimaminonamakin kakina nitisewininanan, shakoc nipakosenimomin kwayak ciani macicikeyak tapishkoc okweniwan kekonan kanawentamankin, tokan nitashikewin kicimikanakewininan cianitakwak.

ekwa kishpin takwak owe nitashikewininan kicimikanakewin, amiwe keishinakwak apin cionciwencisek citepinamakin tokan mashkikiwi wicihiwewin, kihkinomakewin ekwa pimatisiwi wicihiwewinan, kecinac nitanishininiminanak kwayak ciminakanowac wicihiwewinan kanantawentamowin. Ekwa mishin mina kotakiiyan oshki kekonan taoncitakwanon, ekwa mina napic citakwak notasewin mina ciociwentakintekin kekonan kapicikatekin. Ekwa kishpin kwayak ishinakowak pimocikewin, ocitamasowin nikatepinaminan, mina anokiwinan citakwakin tapishkoc cikicinencikemakakin nitishipimatisowininanan onci.

ekwa tash, nitashikewi kicimikanakewininan okawicihikowininan sasakonak cioncikakiwitamitowac ekwa mina nitanishininiminanak cioncipapikiwewac. Ekwa ahik kaye taoncimashkwawisemakan cinatamok kotakiyan anishinapewi tashikewinan katakwakin, mishkoc kwayak ciwitanokimitinanowak, ciwiciwitonaniwak ekwa ciwicihitonaniwak.

ekwa kakina nikanonak anishinapek, kapeshinakokin tawinan mina kawitanokmakanowac kwayak cinisitawinamowac mawac ekicinetakwak owe tashikewin kicimikanakewin mina ciwicitowac mishkoc kwayak owe cikishicikatek. Ekwa kwann piko eta owe kaoshicikatek kakanawapacikatek; ewapacikatekosha kikashkitamasiwininan, mina kitishinamowininan nikan kainapinaniwak mina ewapatahiweyak kipakitisowininan mishkoc kwayak ciisisewac kitanishinininiminanak.

ekwa amiwe piko nitashikewininan keishipimi animotamakoyek anin apin mina keanitocikatek owe ahkio nanakacicikewin/wanacikewin witamakewinkaanokatekin ekwa mina awashime cikanawapacikatek nitishinamowininan mina nimacicikewi onacikewininanan. Ekwa nimonentamin mina ninanakomomin kawicihishiyak mina kapakitinitisiyek kwayak citocikatek owe macicikewin ekwa mina cipimikanawapatamakin nitinapatamowininan mina kwayak ciishisek ani nikan owe marten falls tashikewin.

miigwetch,

[redacted]

okimakan bruce achineepineskum
marten falls tashikewin

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᐯᐦᐅᐣ ᐊᒋᓂᐱᐣᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᐦᑎᐣ ᐸᐧᐦᑎ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᐧᐣ

ᐳᓴ,

ᐁᑲ· ᒪᐦᑎᐣ ᐸᐧᐦᑎ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᐧᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᒻ ᒪᐊᐧ⁻ ᐅᐸᐧᔦᐣᑕᓇᐊᐧ· ᒥᐃᓇᑕᒧᒻ ᐅᒪ ᐅᐣᑌᐦᐦᐃᔪ ᑭᒋᒉᑲᓇᒻ ᒥᓇ ᐅᒪ ᒥᔪᐁ· ᐅᐣᑌᐦᐦᐃᔪ ᐅᐁ· ᑭᐁᐁ·ᑎᓄᒻ ᓂᑕᔑᕐᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑲᒻ. ᐁᑲ· ᓂᑎᔑᓇᒧᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᐃᓇᑌ ᑲᔪᒻ ᒥᐅᑭᑕᒪᔪᔪᒻ ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᒻ ᒥᒥᓄᐦᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑭᐁᐁ·ᑎᓄᒻ. ᐁᑲ· ᒥᔑᔑᐊᐧᐢᑭ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑲᑕᒪᐣ, ᒪᐊᐧ⁻ ᓂᒪᒥᕐᑕᒥᐣ ᒥᐃᐧ·ᑕᒪᒻ ᐊᓂᔥ ᑭᔪᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᐅᐁ· ᑲᔑᕐᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᒥᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᐅᒥ.

ᐁᑲ· ᑲᓂᐣ ᐱᓇᐣ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔑᕐᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᑭᒥᒥᑲᓇᕐᐃᐧᐣ ᑲᐃᑎᓄᑌ; ᐊᐢᐃ ᐅᓂᔥ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒥᑌ ᓂᑕᓂᔑᓂᓂᒥᓇᓇᒻ ᑲᔪᒻ ᓴᑯᓇᐣ ᒥᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᐊᐧ⁻ ᐊᓂ ᓂᑲᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᒥᔑᔑᐊᐢᐯ ᐱᐅᑕᓇᒻ, ᒪᐦᑎᐣ ᐸᐧᐦᑎ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᐧᐣ ᓇᓇᑲ ᒥᔑᐧ ᐊᓂᒥᑎᐃᐧ·ᓇᐣ ᐅᐱᓇᑭᐢᑲᓇᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᔪᒻ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᐧ·ᓇᐣ ᐁᐅᑭᑲᐣ. ᑐᑲᐣ ᑲᔪᒻ ᑭᒋᐦᐃᐧᐣᓂᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᑭᑲᑕᒪᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᔑᔑᐊᐧᐢᑭ ᑲᐃᑭᑲᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᑭᑲᑕᒪᐣ ᐁᑲ·

Executive Summary

Issued February 2025

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road (Community Access Road) needs to meet both provincial and federal requirements prior to obtaining approval to proceed with construction activities. One of the federal requirements is the preparation of an assessment summary of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement that contains sufficient details for the reader to understand the project. To meet this requirement, and provide readers with easy access to the information they value most, we have created a package of information that consists of the following components:

- Executive summary;
- Chief's letter;
- Technical discipline plain language summaries (including explanations of key definitions and common elements across all summaries); and
- Other supporting information.

ES 1. Our Story

We, Marten Falls First Nation, are an Anishinaabe community located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers in northern Ontario. The nearest major city to our Community is Thunder Bay, Ontario, approximately 430 kilometres to the southeast.

This land has provided generously for our people, who have lived for generations according to its rhythms and been governed by its natural laws. We call this Anishinaabe bimaadiziwin—Anishinaabe way of living—it describes the way in which we, as spiritual beings, are connected to the land and all other living beings. As Anishinaabe people, we follow a set of instructions and teachings—called mino-bimaadiziwin / living a good life—that were gifted to us by the Creator and detail how we must interact with all of Creation in ways that are good and healthy.

Our ancestors lived seasonally, following the natural cycles of hunting, fishing and gathering. Colonization; however, brought drastic changes. Newcomers unfamiliar with our ways overhunted animals and imposed policies like the *Indian Act*, which restricted our traditional practices and mobility. Our children were taken to residential schools, where many suffered abuse, leaving a legacy of intergenerational trauma.

The remote location of our Community poses significant hardship. Marten Falls is only accessible year-round by air transportation out of Thunder Bay and Nakina, Ontario. In addition to access by air, a winter access road is built on an annual basis, but climate change is making this temporary road increasingly less reliable. This limits access to essential goods and services, while also limiting economic growth and opportunity. The possibility to visit family and keep our bonds strong is also limited, as is our access to the broader region, food, clean drinking water, fuel, building supplies and health care services.

To remedy these issues, we are proposing a multi-purpose all-season community access road which will connect us to the Ontario provincial highway network. It will open access to goods and services and will allow our community members to move towards a better future. An all-season community access road will allow us to assert our sovereignty and secure a better future for our members. The Community Access Road is also an act of economic reconciliation. We are proposing an approach to sustainable development that is framed by our worldview as Anishinaabe peoples and is steeped in our Community's values.

ES 2. Why We Need This Road

The Community Access Road will connect us to the main highways in Ontario. It will allow families to visit one another more easily and make travel safer. It will lower the cost of food, fuel and other supplies, and will improve community services like health, education and wellness. Our new road to the Community will also open up new opportunities for the Community to grow and flourish.

A multi-purpose road can also increase economic opportunities for Indigenous communities and others. The Community Access Road is anticipated to create jobs during construction and through operations. It will improve Marten Falls First Nation's access to employment opportunities because our members will be able to reliably commute to work year-round.

While the main use of the Community Access Road will be for Marten Falls First Nation, the Province also wants it to be used for potential future mineral exploration. Building the Community Access Road is part of the provincial government's promise to create jobs, provide long-term benefits and make life better for people in the far north.

The Community Access Road will not solve all our challenges, but it does represent a step in a positive direction. It opens the door to new opportunities to grow as a community and offers hope for a better future.

ES 3. Our Roles

We, Marten Falls First Nation, are the Proponent of the Community Access Road. We are also an Indigenous community who needs to be consulted with. We have one Chief and eight council members, who are elected every 2 years in accordance with the *Indian Act* electoral system. As both the Proponent and the governing body, our Chief and Council have the unique responsibility to further the Community Access Road while also ensuring that community members are consulted with and heard. They are also responsible for representing our members in a way that promotes the best interests of our Community. Our Chief and Council approves the direction of the Community Access Road with guidance from the Community and senior community members.

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team (the Project Team) was formed to support us in the preparation of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and in meeting consultation and engagement requirements. The Project Team includes two Senior Community Member Advisors, a Project Director and a Technical Lead. The Project Team acts with the guidance, direction and input from our Chief and Council, the Community Member Advisors and the community membership.

The Project Team is tasked with managing and guiding the consultants, dealing with financials, responding to inquiries and reviewing technical documents among other tasks. The Project Team is also tasked with providing the Community and Chief and Council with regular updates on progress, upcoming decisions needed and next steps. They work with the technical experts and engineers to find a way to share data and information with Marten Falls First Nation.

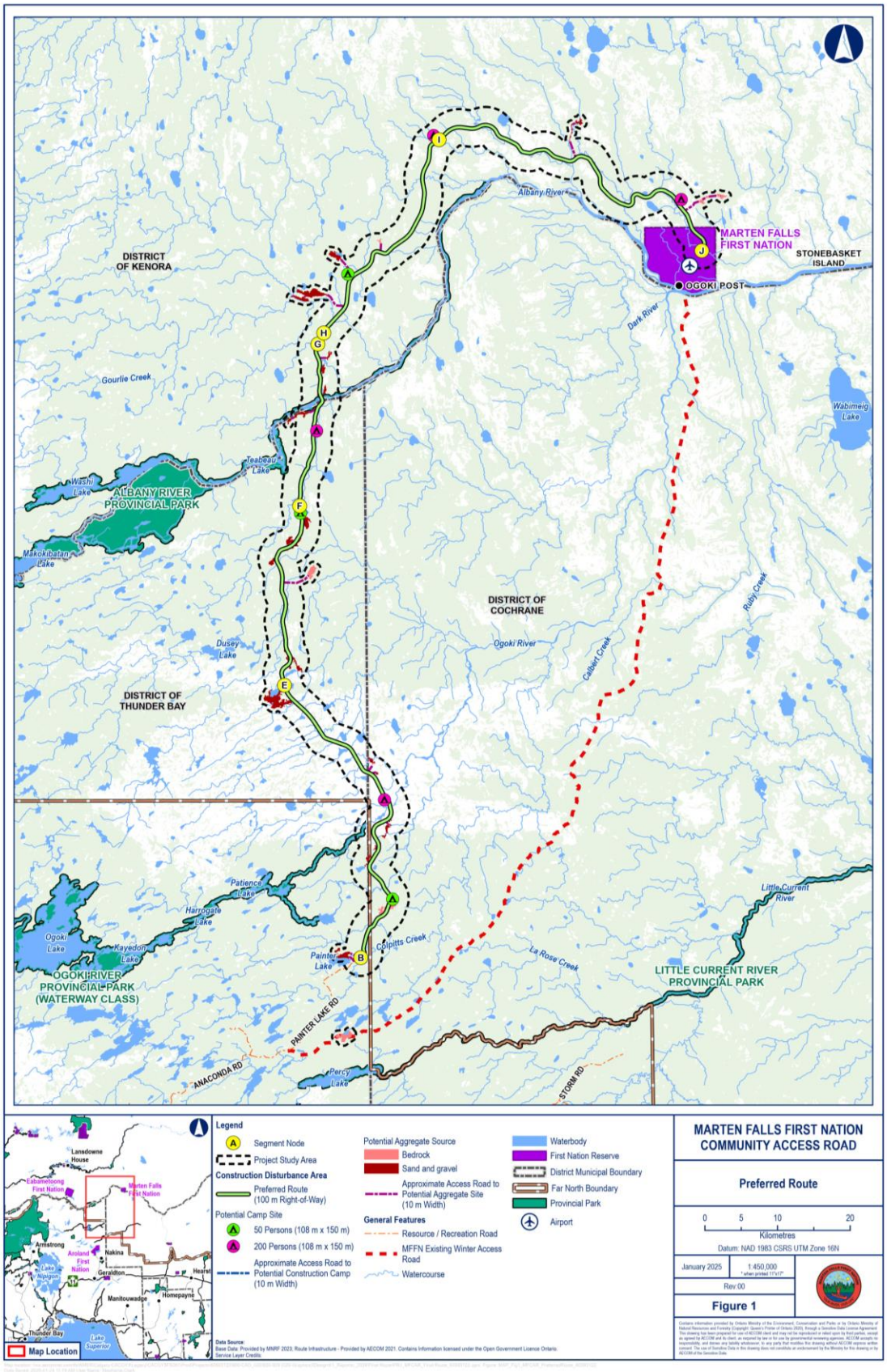
ES 4. How We Selected Our Road

Since 2007, a lot of effort has been invested in identifying the preferred route for the Community Access Road. In 2019 the choice was narrowed down to two alternatives—Alternative 1 and Alternative 4. Both start at Painter Lake Road and run north approximately 130 kilometres before turning eastward towards our Community, roughly following the north side of the Albany River.

Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 run parallel, overlap and cross each other at multiple locations. There were three main route options from which to choose the preferred route. These included choosing an alternative to cross the Ogoki River, choosing one to cross the Albany River and finally choosing the alternative that turns eastward towards Marten Falls.

Between 2019 and 2024, technical experts had collected data for their areas of expertise to understand the existing conditions of the natural, socio-economic and cultural environments. In the summer of 2023, the technical experts and engineers were asked to consider the data available to them, including Indigenous Knowledge, to identify the criteria that would be used to compare Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 and ultimately identify the preferred route. Results of this comparison, along with the Community's recommendations, were shared with our community members, our Chief and Council, Indigenous communities, interested persons and government agencies. The initial recommendations evolved in consideration of the feedback received, and a preferred route recommendation was presented to our Chief and Council for consideration. A Band Council Resolution supporting the preferred route (the Preferred Route) was signed on August 26, 2024. Refer to **Figure ES 4-1** for the Preferred Route.

Figure ES 4-1 Preferred Route



ES 5. Roles of the Regulators

Before being able to build the Community Access Road, approvals need to be obtained for different project activities, like construction of the Community Access Road and the setting up aggregate sites to help with construction. In the case of the Community Access Road, there are both federal and provincial requirements that need to be met before obtaining those approvals.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement was prepared to meet the intent of both the federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines and the provincial Terms of Reference. Feedback on this submission will be reviewed and incorporated as appropriate to prepare the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

The regulators will evaluate the information provided and make a decision on whether or not the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement meets their requirements.

ES 6. Our Approach

The methodology to complete an Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is complicated and very technical. The Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the Community Access Road needs to meet both federal and provincial requirements. The following bullet points offer a summary of the steps completed as part of the effects assessment.

- **Indigenous Knowledge:** In 2019, the Project Team launched a program to collect Indigenous Knowledge. At the time of issuing the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement some Indigenous communities had shared their Indigenous Knowledge. This was woven with scientific approaches. Both Indigenous Knowledge and western science were considered in forming the foundation for existing conditions, predicting potential effects and determining appropriate mitigation and monitoring methods.
- **Gender-Based Analysis Plus:** This is an approach to help understand who is impacted by a project and assess how they may experience impacts differently. Examples of this could include how women might experience construction camps near their community or Indigenous workers experience joining a majority non-Indigenous workforce. This analysis is important to Marten Falls First Nation as a member of a visible minority. This analysis was approached differently by each technical discipline, as some have less direct influence on Gender-Based Analysis Plus than others.

- **Technical Disciplines:** A total of 20 technical disciplines are considered in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, for example groundwater, ungulates and cultural heritage. These were grouped into water, land and people.
- **Valued Components:** The effects assessment started with identifying what is valuable to Indigenous peoples, the public, federal authorities and interested parties and could be impacted by the Community Access Road; these are referred to as valued components. An initial list was provided by government agencies. Throughout the development of the field studies, the valued component list was expanded to consider Indigenous Knowledge and conversations with members of Marten Falls First Nation and other communities.
- **Indicators:** The next step was to find a way to measure potential effects or changes to each valued component resulting from the Community Access Road. These are called indicators. They represent the resource, feature or issue related to a valued component that, if changed, may demonstrate an effect on water, land or people.
- **Project Activities:** Understanding how project activities interact with water, land, and people during both construction and operation phases is crucial for assessing potential effects. Not all construction and operations activities are relevant to every valued component.
- **Physical Boundaries:** These need to be defined to inform the areas in which each valued component was studied.
- **Temporal Boundaries:** These establish how long to consider the effects assessment for. Specifically for the Community Access Road, construction, operation and maintenance were considered. Construction is anticipated to last between 3 and 10 years, while operations and maintenance are anticipated to be permanent activities.
- **Existing Conditions:** Data on land, water and people were gathered to understand the current conditions of the area in and around the Community Access Road.
- **Residual Effects:** The existing conditions, alongside the description of anticipated construction, operations and maintenance activities, were used to determine the potential interactions between the Community Access Road and land, water and people. After the potential interactions were determined, potential effects to the valued components were identified, and strategies to avoid or mitigate the effect were examined. Residual effects are the effects remaining after the application of mitigation measures. Residual effects assessments

identified positive and negative effects to the existing conditions as a result of the Community Access Road. With this information, the technical disciplines drafted a description of the anticipated effects to each valued component.

- **Cumulative Effects:** An inclusions list was prepared, which considered relevant existing and planned projects. The list was then updated with feedback from Indigenous communities, stakeholders and regulators. Each technical discipline reviewed the inclusions list to assess potential effects from other projects and added these to the effects to land, water and people from the Community Access Road. This exercise resulted in the cumulative effects assessment.

ES 7. The Engineering of Our Road

The Community Access Road will consist of a new all-season multi-purpose road from Painter Lake Road to Marten Falls. Options for road ownership, operation and maintenance activities, and liability are being considered in discussion with the Province.

The Community Access Road will consist of the road itself, associated access roads, rest areas / pull outs, bridges, culverts, pits and quarries.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment was completed on a preliminary design of the roadway, which means that the details on how the Community Access Road will be built are still conceptual and are presented only at a high level.

The Community Access Road is being developed following a multi-phase process that includes the following phases:

- **Planning** began with developing the concept for the Community Access Road, which has been in discussion for more than a decade.
- **Preliminary Design** refers to the initial thoughts on the Community Access Road. It can include the proposed alignment of the road and typical cross-sections of what the road and bridges will look like.
- **Design Process** is commonly referred to as the detailed design and begins following the conclusion of the planning and preliminary design. It can; however, begin as the project awaits a decision from the regulators. Detailed design, as the name suggests, is when engineers work on the fine details of the design, for example the exact type of bridges and culverts.
- **Construction** typically follows the detailed design phase. How construction proceeds (e.g., direction and stages of build) will be selected early-on in the detailed design phase.

- **Operations and Maintenance** includes general road use (e.g., cars and trucks) and maintenance activities. This phase begins after construction is finished and continues for the duration of the road's use.

Currently the Community Access Road is at the Preliminary Design phase.

ES 8. Life on Our Land

An important step of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is to understand the current state of the natural, socio-economic and cultural environments, referred to as existing conditions. Environmental studies, both desktop and field, were completed by the technical disciplines to document and assess the existing conditions for both Alternative 1 and Alternative 4. As with the selection of the Preferred Route, the technical disciplines were grouped into water, land and people. The reason for this grouping is included below:

- **Water:** Water is life; it gives to the land and all the species that dwell here.
- **Land:** Marten Falls First Nation has a deep and enduring connection to the land. Land is central to their identity, culture and way of life. They view the land and its living creatures as integral to the circle of life, essential for maintaining balance and harmony in the environment. Traditional activities, such as moose hunting, allow them to sustain their connection to the land and each other. While open to development, Marten Falls First Nation members emphasize the importance of conserving the land and resources to ensure that future generations can continue to enjoy and benefit from them.
- **People:** Trapping, fishing and hunting are important activities to maintain the Community's food security and cultural heritage. Once common practices for Marten Falls First Nation are being challenged because of economic changes and environmental impacts. Marten Falls First Nation values sustainable ecosystem management. Overall, community members are committed to preserving their way of life and ensuring the health of their environment for future generations.

Given the volume and complexity of the information gathered through these studies, plain language summaries have been developed for each technical discipline to help the reader better understand the study findings. To avoid duplicating the information here, within the main body of the executive summary, the plain language summaries for technical discipline information are available under separate covers. These documents combined make up the assessment summary required by the federal Tailored Impact

Statement Guidelines. This information is also available online at **eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca**.

Each technical discipline's plain language summary includes a description of the following:

- Introduction;
- Existing conditions;
- Potential effects and mitigations;
- Residual effects; and
- Cumulative effects.

We have combined some of the technical discipline plain language summaries where it makes sense to do so, for example, where they are interconnected and where the amount of information allows for combining. The plain language summaries are grouped as follows:

- Fish and fish habitat;
- Groundwater and surface water;
- Peatlands;
- Soils and vegetation;
- Wildlife and birds;
- Ungulates;
- Acoustic, atmospheric environment and greenhouse gases;
- Archaeology and cultural heritage;
- Climate change;
- Community well-being (economics, human health and community safety and socio-community); and
- Visual environment and land and resource use.

ES 9. How Our Road will Change Our Land

As noted above, information was collected for both Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 to understand existing conditions of the natural, socio-economic and cultural environments. The information was also used to support Marten Falls First Nation in choosing the Preferred Route. Each technical discipline completed an effects assessment. This consisted of potential effects (positive, negative, and neutral) as well as mitigation and enhancement measures, and an assessment of residual effects.

Each technical discipline used existing conditions information alongside the description of anticipated construction, operations and maintenance activities. This was used to determine the potential interactions between the Community Access Road and the environment. After the potential interactions were determined, potential effects were identified, and strategies to avoid or mitigate the effects were examined. Mitigations are strategies to reduce the potential negative effects on the environment.

For instance, mitigation measures, like placing fuel sources at least 30 metres from a waterbody, can be effective in minimizing the potential effects from accidental fuel spills. After implementing mitigation measures, a residual effects assessment is conducted to determine if any leftover effects remain. This ensures that all potential effects are thoroughly evaluated and managed. A description of residual effects is included in the plain language summaries for each of the technical disciplines.

ES 10. Cumulative Effects

An easy way to describe cumulative effects is…

> Imagine you are gathering with family in the woods. When you and your cousins arrive, the woods are quiet. Your group decides to play some music. Next, your parents, uncles and aunts arrive. They want to listen to their own music, so they gather in another spot. Meanwhile, the younger kids gather in another area to sing and play.

The music being played is your family's effects on the noise level in the woods. Each family gathering spot—yours, your parents', uncles' and aunts', and the younger kids'—are like other projects in the area, each contributing their own noise impacts. Your noise, plus everyone else's, represent the **cumulative effect** of the many noise levels in the woods.

There are three key concepts relating to cumulative effects that need to be understood. These include:

- **Temporal Overlap:** When one activity happens at the same time as another activity. Considering the family gathering example, your cumulative effects assessment would consider the three sources of music that are happening at the same time. If someone else plays music after you leave, the two activities do not coincide in time. The noise (music) your family generated, therefore, does not overlap with the noise made after you left the area, and as such there is not a cumulative effect.

- **Spatial Overlap:** When one activity happens in the same area as another activity. If the teenagers in this example decide to play their music a few kilometres away from the woods, their music would not be heard in the woods. The noise they create, therefore, overlaps in time but not in space. As such, there is not a cumulative effect; and

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Projects:** The last concept relates to projects that you can reasonably anticipate for consideration in the cumulative effects assessment. From our example, you know about your family gathering. You also know that your neighbour is planning a birthday party at the same time, right next to your gathering. It is, therefore, reasonably foreseeable that they will also make noise and that you should consider their cumulative effects along with yours. An example of a project that is not reasonably foreseeable is unexpected construction to repair a bridge that collapsed the day before your gathering. You could not have known the bridge would collapse, therefore, any noise from the repair work would not be considered reasonably foreseeable.

Following our example, to understand the cumulative effects on noise levels in the woods, you would need to:

- Understand **existing conditions**, or the existing noise levels before you arrive;

- Understand your **effects**, or how your music contributes to the overall noise levels;

- Consider **mitigation measures**, like lowering your music volume or using headphones;

- Assess **residual effects**, or the left over effects after applying mitigation measures, such as the remaining noise levels after you have lowered the volume of your music; and

- Add **potential effects from other activities**. Once you know the residual effects of your music, you would add the potential effects of other reasonably foreseeable projects that are happening at the same time, and in the same area.

Following the steps above helps identify the cumulative effects that may occur in the woods. In our example, we consider both the noise from the family gathering and the noise from other sources, like the birthday party.

As indicated above, the plain language summaries include a description of cumulative effects for each technical discipline.

ES 11. We Listened

Marten Falls First Nation has been consulting and engaging on the Community Access Road with Indigenous communities, interested persons and government agencies since 2019. As part of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, Marten Falls First Nation was required to consult and engage with Indigenous communities, Tribal Councils and Political Treaty Organizations / Provincial Territorial Organizations.

Since the beginning of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment, there have been significant achievements. A highlight of this process has been the ongoing communication and relationship building with Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons, culminating in sharing early findings of the existing conditions reports, sharing results and recommendations to support the selection of the Preferred Route and ultimately receiving a Band Council Resolution for the Preferred Route in August 2024.

Relationship building has been at the core of consultation and engagement efforts. Over the years, progress has been made to establish lines of communication, increase active participation and satisfy / resolve concerns and issues. Progress has also been made to host Council-to-Council meetings between Marten Falls First Nation and other Indigenous communities (i.e., Eabametoong First Nation and Aroland First Nation) to discuss relationship protocols, approaches for meaningful consultation and engagement, and to provide updates related to the Community Access Road.

Marten Falls First Nation members also had additional opportunities related to the Consultation and Engagement Program as a proponent First Nation, including the review of documents and meetings in advance of other Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons. Marten Falls First Nation was provided reports of their consultation and engagement on the Community Access Road for review and validation. Material shared with them during meetings was edited based on community feedback to ensure the project approach was based on direct input and feedback from the Community. This early involvement has allowed the Community to provide valuable insights and feedback on various aspects of the Community Access Road, including the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process, Indigenous Knowledge Program and route selection.

There have been various consultation and engagement activities, some highlights include (but are not limited to):

- Three Public Information Centres (since the start of the Environmental Assessment milestone in October 2021);
- Three provincially-supported forums, including two Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forums and one Three-Road Project Gathering and Expo, jointly held between the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link with Indigenous communities. A second Three-Road Project Gathering and Expo is scheduled for February 2025 to discuss the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement;
- Various virtual and / or in-person meetings with Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons;
- Development and participation in the Indigenous Knowledge Program and Community Coordinator Program for Indigenous communities;
- Distribution and follow-up of consultation and engagement Progress Reports for Indigenous communities;
- Webinars and videos related to valued components, cumulative effects, climate change adaptation, route selection and route updates; and
- Distribution of monthly E-Blasts (newsletters), field notices and discussion guides, seeking feedback and input on a monthly basis by Indigenous Community Leads.

Consultation and engagement activities will continue up to and including the submission of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement in fall / winter 2025. These activities are planned to help with the review process of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and to prepare for the submission and review of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

ES 12. Our Changing Climate

Climate change presents many challenges in remote areas like Marten Falls. Climate events such as increased rainfall, flooding, wildfire risks, extreme heat and ecosystem shifts have the potential to affect both the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road. If climate events result in the closure of the Community Access Road, it will also affect us and potentially other communities which depend on it.

The Community Access Road incorporates mitigation strategies to lower emissions from construction and maintenance activities. Adaptation measures are also incorporated by designing infrastructure that can withstand expected climate conditions. The goal is to build a road that is resilient and minimizes risks to surrounding communities in a changing climate. While these strategies will greatly enhance the Community Access Road's resilience, they will not eliminate all risks.

ES 13. Other Regulatory Requirements

One of the federal requirements is an assessment of potential accidents and malfunctions of the Community Access Road. Based on its design and intended use, professional judgement and experience with other remote road projects, potential accidents or malfunctions were identified, such as spills, transportation accidents and extreme weather events, among others.

Accidents can be prevented through good planning and design. In addition, safety measures can be implemented to reduce the likelihood of an accident happening and, if one does occur, to manage it effectively. A requirement that the contractor selected for construction of the Community Access Road will have to fulfill is the preparation and implementation of plans to prevent accidents and malfunctions. These could for example include a: spill contingency plan, waste management plan, emergency response plan and wildlife management plan.

The Community Access Road will be designed in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation Roadside Design Manual. In addition, the geometric design criteria used for the design and construction of the Community Access Road will be based on the latest and best practices from the Transportation Association of Canada and Ministry of Transportation of Ontario Design Supplement.

The lack of an appropriate plan to support Indigenous communities and non-Indigenous workers in their interactions could also be considered a potential accident and malfunction to the Anishinaabeg culture. During construction, the contractor, with guidance and support from Marten Falls First Nation, will be required to provide mandatory, ongoing cultural awareness and sensitivity training to protect the Anishinaabeg. The training should be developed with Indigenous communities to ensure that opening roads to the north does not result in further damage and can be used as a means to build trust and understanding, and to protect the Anishinaabeg culture.

The federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines require information on how the Community Access Road may contribute to Canada’s ability to meet its environmental obligations and commitments. During the route selection process, the Project Team prioritized environmental sustainability when analyzing data collected by technical

experts in the water, land and people categories. This analysis ensured that the Preferred Route for each of the three segments were those that had the least impact on the environment when compared to other options. Environmental sustainability was a consideration throughout, influencing the Preferred Route selection and the development of mitigation measures and monitoring activities.

ES 14. Monitoring Programs and Future Commitments

Monitoring programs serve to verify the accuracy of the effects assessment and evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation and enhancement measures. Monitoring programs also include future commitments related to mitigating residual effects. A project-specific environmental monitoring program will be developed and implemented that includes the monitoring commitments related to valued components presented in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

The Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement considers pre-construction and construction monitoring programs, as well as operation and maintenance monitoring programs and future commitments for the various technical disciplines.

ES 15. Summary and Recommendations

Class Environmental Assessments prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Transportation projects include the preparation of a Transportation Environmental Study Report. Transportation Environmental Study Reports consist of tables summarizing the findings of an environmental assessment (i.e., potential effects and recommended mitigation measures), which can be used in the preliminary design report and inform detail design.

The Transportation Environmental Study Report was used as a template to prepare the summary and recommendations tables included in Section 10 of each one of the Technical Support Documents. To facilitate the review of the findings of the Technical Support Document, these tables have been combined into one document and appended to the drat Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Gaa-dakoosing Ozhibii’igan

February 2025

Marten Falls Anishinaabeg Dazhiikewin Aabadak Miikana (Dazhiikewin Aaabadak Miikana) o-daa-debinaanaawaa ji-bagidinindwaa ji-maajii-miikanaakewaad ogimaawining akiikaaning gaye Gaanada Akiing. Bezhig ge-andooshkang Gaanada Aki ji-nanaando-gikenjigaadeg aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak ozhichigaadeg iwe miikana, ji-ayaawaad ini mazina’iganan. Ji-debinigaadeg owe mazina’igan gaa-wiindamaagemagak, ngii-ozhitoomin wiindamaagewin wegonen ge-ayaamagak imaa:

- Gaa-dakoosing Ozhibii’igan
- Ogimaakaan odoozhibii’igan
- Gaa-dakoosingin ozhibii’iganan (ge-dazhinigaadeg gegoon gaye ge-gikenjigaadeg): gaye
- Godak wiindamaagewin

ES 1. Nindibaajimowininaan

Niinawind Marten Falls gaa-onjiiyaang Anishinaabeg ndayaamin imaa gaa-izhijiwangin Albany Ziibi gaye Ogoki Ziibi giiwedinong Ontario. Animikii-wiikwedong iwe gichi-oodena, Ontario ngojigo 430 daso-diba’akaan zhaawanong inake.

Aapiji weweni ndoondaadizimin omaa akiing, mewinzha omaa edanakiiyaang egikendamaang ezhiiyaag. Anishinaabe bimaadiziwin nin-dizhinikaadaamin owe – Anishinaabe bimaadiziwin – mii imaa wenji-gikendamaang aaniin ge-izhi-bimaadiziyaang omaa akiing gaye godak gaa-bimaadiziwaad omaa. Gii-anishinaabewiyaang, nimbiminizha’aamin - mino-bimaadiziwin – weweni ji-ayaa’aang – Gizhe-manidoo aaniish nin-gii-miinigonaan owe, weweni ji-wiiji’ayaamangwaa godak awiyag.

Odaanaang gaa-gii-bi-ayaawaad weweni gii-izhi-bimaadiziwag gabe-biboon, gabe-niibin gii-andawenjigewaad, gii-giigooyikewaad gii-mawinzowaad. Gii-dagoshinowaad dash wemitigoozhiwaag, gii-aanjise bimaadiziwin. Niibiwa awensiwa o-gii-nisaawaa gaye inaakonigewin daabishkoo Indian Act ningii-gibitinigoomin weweni ji-izhi-bimaadiziyaang. Gikino’amaadiiwigamigong gii-izhiwinaawag niniijaanisinaanig e-gii-maanzhidoodawindwaa, giiyaabi noongom e-onji-gagwaadagendamowaad.

Bagwadakamig ayaamagan ndazhiikewininaan, ezanagak bimaadiziwin. Gaa-bimisemagak eta daa-aabadan ji-izhaang Marten Falls Animikii-wiikwedong gaye Nakina ji-onji-maajaang. Bibooni-miikana ozhichigaade endaso biboon, gaawiin dash bizhishig onizhishinzinoon iwe ozaam bakaan gii-ani-izhiwebak. Zanagan dash ji-biijigaadeg miijim gaye godak gegoonan, gaye gaawiin aapiji zhooniyaakesiiwag awiyag. Gaawiin gaye minosesinoon ji-mawadisindwaa gaa-inawemangwaa, gaawiin gaye aapiji miijim, nibi gaa-minikwaadeg gaye waasiganig-bimide gaye gaa-aabadakin gii-ozhichigaadeg gegoon, gaye mino-ayaawin.

Mii dash endawendamaang ji-ozhichigaadeg miikana ge-aabadak gabe-gikinoonowin, gaawiin eta gii-niibing, Ontario gichi-miikanaang ji-inamok iwe miikana. Giishpin iwe izhiseg, nin-ga-debinaamin gakina gegoon ge-aabajitoowaang. Nin-ga-gashkitoomin ji-dibenindizoyaang babenak ji-izhi-bimaadiziyaang. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-onji-minose niibiwa gegoon. Ninandawendaamin ji-gashkitoowaang ji-bami'idizowang daabishkoo gaa-izhi-mino-biamadiziwaad Anishinaabeg Dazhiikewining.

ES 2. Aaniin Wenji-andawendamaang Owe Miikanahy

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana ayaamagak nin-ga-gashkitoomin gichi-miikana Ontario ji-izhaayaang. Bizaanigo da-mawadisidiwag Anishinaabeg nawach babenak ji-ayaag bimi-ayaawin. Nawach da-niisaginde miijim waasigani-bimide gaye godak gegoonan gaye nawach da-minose mino-ayaawin gikino'amaagoowin gaye mino-bimaadiziwin. Wiinge da-onizhishin bimaadiziwin giishpin debinamaang iwe miikana.

Owe miikana ge-aabadak gabe-gikinoonowin niibiwa da-inaabadan gaye da-onji-zhooniyaakewag Anishinaabeg dazhiikewining gaa-ayaawaad gaye godak. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-onjiimagan anokiiwin ozhichigaadeg iwe miikana gaye bamichigaadeg. Da-onji-minose Marten Falls Anishinaabeg ji-anokiiwaad aaniish naa da-anokiiwag gabe-gikinoonowin.

Aanawi Marten Falls maawach oda-aabajitoonaawaa ikwe Dazhikewin Miikana, giiyaabi dash akiikaan wii-aabajitoonaawaa ji-nanaandosiniiwaad. Ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana amii akiikaan ogimaawiwin ge-izhi-ozhitoowaad anokiiwinan, ginwesh ge-minoseg, gaye ji-mino-bimaadiziwaad awiyag waasa giiwedinong.

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, gaawiin gakina da-minosesinoon gaa-zanagendagwak giiyaabi dash da-minose niibiwa gegoon. Oshkiya'ii gaa-minoseg da-ayaamagan omaa dazhiikewining babenag ji-ayaag bimaadiziwin niigaan akiiwang.

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ES 3. Ezhichigeyaang

Niinawind Marten Falls Ishkoniganing gaa-onjiiyaang Ndagwiimin imaa Dazhiikewin Miikana. Nindanishinaabewimin imaa dazhiikewining ninandawendaamin dash ji-dagwiiyaang. Ogimaakaan gaye nishwaaso odininiima ndoodaapinigoomin endaso-niizhobiboon daabishkoo gaa-izhising imaa Indian Act inaakonigewining. Ndagwiimin gaye nindoogimaakandaamin ishkonigan, niinawind dash ndizhisemin ji-izhichigeng ji-ozhigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, gaye ji-bizindawindwa Anishinaabeg omaa gaa-izhi-dibendaagoziwaad. Ji-minoseg iwe dazhiikewin izhichigaaniwang. Ogimaakaan gaye odininiima odinendaanaawaa ji-ayaamagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, ji-wiidookaagewaad Dazhiikewining gaa-ayaawaad gaye gitaadiziig.

Marten Falls Dazhiikewin Miikana Izhichigewin (Izhchigewin gaa-dazhiikamowaad), gii-ozhichigaade ji-maajii-ozhichigaadeg ge-biminizha'igaadeg ji-gikenjigaadeg aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak iwe ozhichigaadeg miikana, gaye ji-gagwejimindwaa Anishinaabeg aaniish mii iwe endawendaagwak ji-izhiseg. Izhichigewin gaa-dazhiikamowaad, niizhiwag ishkoniganing gaa-onjiiwaad, bezhig gaa-niigaanishkang gaye gaa-nagajitood gegoon. Mii dash ogo ge-bizindawawaad oigmaakaan gaye odininiima gaye ishkoniganing gaa-wiidookaagewaad gaye gakina Anishinaabeg.

Izhichigewin gaa-dazhiikamowaad gii-inaawag ji-niigaanishkamowaad iwe, ji-maamiinomaawaad gaa-wiiji'iwewaad, ji-dazhiikamowaad zhooniyaakewin, ji-nakwetamowaad, ji-agindamowaad azina'iganan. Izhichigewin gaa-dazhiikamowaad gaye inaawag ji-dibaajimowaad aaniin ezhiseg iwe gaa-ozhichigaadeg miikana, gaye ji-ikidowaad giishpin gegoon andawenjigaadeg ji-dazhinjigaadeg gaye godak gegoon. Gaa-nagajitoonid gegoon oda-wiidanokiimaawaa' ji-mikamowaad aaniin ge-izhi-wiindamaagewaad gikenjigewin imaa Marten Falls.

ES 4. Aaniin Gaa-izhi-odaapinamaan Ge-inamok Miikana

2007 gii-izhiseg gii-gichi-naanaagadawenjigaade aaniindi ge-inamog iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana. 2019 dash gii-izhiseg owe gii-inenjigaade – Bezhig Inake 1 miinawaa Bezhig Inake 4. Minji-niizh Painter Lake Miikana maajii-inamood giiwedinong dash izhaamaganoon 130 km jibwaa-izhaamagakin waabanong omaa gidazhiikewinininaang, ngojigo giiwedinong imaa Albany Ziibi.

Bezhig Inake 1 gaye Bezhig Inake 4 bezhigwan inake inamonoon, ningoding aazhideshkaawaan. Gii-nisinoon gaa-inamokin ge-gii-odaapinigaadegibaniin. Owe bezhig aazhawishkaa imaa Ogoki Ziibiing, bezhig miinawaa ji-aazhawishkaag Albany Ziibiing gaye gegapii odaapinigaadeg iwe waabanong inake Marten Falls.

2019 gii-izhiseg biinish 2024, gaa-gikendaasowaad o-gii-maawadoonaanaawaa gikenjigewin ji-nisidotamowaad aan ezhiseg aki, zhooniyaakewin gaye gaa-izhi-bimaadizinaaniwang. Gii-niibing 2023, gaa-gikendaasowaad gaye godak dinookaanag gii-gagwejimaawag ji-dazhindamowaad iwe gikenjigewin gaye Anishinaabe gikendaasowin, ji-dazhindamowaad wegonen iwe 1 Inake gaye 4 Inake, ji-odaapinamowaad maawach ge-onizhishing ji-inamog miikana. Gii-waabanjigaade dash owe inendamowin gaye Dazhiikewining gaa-ayaawaad awiyag enendamowaad, ji-gikendamowaad Anishinaabeg gaye Ogimaakaan gaye Odininiima', gaye dazhiikewinan, godag awiyag gaye ogimaag. Gii-dazhinjigaade dash owe, e-gii-waabanda'indwaa Ogimaakaan gaye Odininiima' ji-waabandamowaad. Ogimaakaan inaakonigewin e-ikidoomagak e-zaagichigaadeg (Ge-inamog Miikana) gii-ozhibii'igaade August 26, 2024 gii-inangizod. Waabandan Agindaason ES 4-1 ji-waabandaman iwe Ge-inamog Miikana.

Agindaason ES 4-1 Ge-inamog Miikana

ES 5. Ge-inwaazowaad Gaa-bimiwidoowaad

Jibwaa-gashkichigaadeg ji-ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, nitam da-andawenjigaadewan ji-bagidiniweng ji-izhichigeng gegoonan imaa izhichigewining, daabishkoo ji-ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaye ji-achigaadegin ge-danakamigak owe ji-ozhichigaadeg. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, ini niizhin ogimaawinan Gaanada Aki gaye akiikaan, da-ikidowag wegonen ge-andawendaagwak jibwaa-maajitaang.

Iwe Nitam Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin gii-ozhichigaade ji-wiindamaageng aaniin Gaanada Aki Ogimaa Endawendang Ji-izhichigeng gaye akiikaan Endawendamowaad JI-izhisenig. Nakwetamowin omaa da-ganawaabanjigaade gaye da-dagonigaade enenjigaadeg ji-ozhichigaadeg iwe Ishkwaawaach Enishkaagemagak Mazina'igan / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin.

Igi Gaa-bimiwidoowaad oda-ganawaabandaanaawaa iwe wiindamaagewin ji-ikidowaad enendamowaad giishpin ji-ayaamagak gemaa gaawiin ji-ayaamagazinog iwe Ishkwaawaach Enishkaagemagak Mazina'igan / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin.

ES 6. Waa-izhichigeyaang

Zanagan ji-ozhichigaadeg iwe Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin. Iwe Ishkwaawaach Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin dazhinjigaadeg Dazhiikewin

Miikana igi niizhwewaan ogimaawinan da-ikidoomaganoon enendamowaad. Omaa ozhibii'igaade edakwaag ge-izhichigeng ji-ozhichigaadeg iwe inendamowin.

- **Anishinaabe Gikendaasowin:** 2019 gii-izhiseg iwe Izhichigewin Gaa-dazhiikamowaad o-gii-maajii-maawadoonaawaa Anishinaabe Gikendaasowin. Gii-maajii-dazhindamowaad iwe Enishkaagemagak Akiing / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin, gii-wiindamaagewag Anishinaabeg gekendamowaad iwe Anishinaabe Gikendaasowin. Gii-dagonigaade dash gaye imaa wemitigoozhii gikendaasowin. Gii-inenjigaade gaa-izhi-niizhing Anishinaabe gikendaasowin gaye wemitigoozhii gikendaasowin ji-onizhishing ji-biminizha'igaadeg, ji-gikenjigaadeg aaniin ge-izhiseg gaye aaniin ge-izhi-manaa-maanzhichigeng gaye ge-izhi-naagadawaabanjigaadeg gegoon.

- **Enishkaagowaad Ikwewag:** Gii-ganawaabanjigaade owe ji-gikenjigaadeg aaniin ezhisewaad awiyag owe onji. Daabishkoo ikwewag gaa-daawaad gegoon inendamogwenag anokiiwininiwa' besho imaa gii-ayaanid maagizhaa gaye Anishinaabe ininiwag gii-wiidanokiimaawaad wemitigoozhiwa. Ogichi-inendaanaawaa igi Marten Falls Anishinaabeg aaniish bakaan giinawind gidinenimigoomin. Gii-naanaagadawenjigaade owe bakaan inake aaniish gaawiin aapiji da-inishkaagemagazinoon apiich godak.

- **Gaa-zanagakin Izhichigewinan:** Maamaw 20 gii-dasinoon izhichigewinan gaa-ayaagin imaa Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin daabishkoo iwe nibi ogidakamig gaa-ayaag gaye awensiwag gaye Anishinaabe bimaadiziwin. Mii owe nibi, aki gaye awiyag.

- **Gaa-gichi-inenjigaadegin:** Gii-maajii-dazhinjigaade wegonen gechi-inendamowaad Anishinaabeg, gakina awiyag, Gaanada Aki ogimaag gaye awenenag igo ge-inishkaagowaapan iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana; gichi-inenjigaadewan ini. O-gii-maawadoobii'aanaawaa ogimaakaang gaa-anokiiwaad. Gii-dazhiikigaadeg dash owe, Anishinaabe Gikendaasowin gii-dagonigaade gaye egaganoonindwaa Anishinaabeg Marten Falls gaye godak ishkoniganan gaa-dibendaagoziwaad.

- **Gaa-naagwak:** Miinawaa dash ji-mikigaadeg aaniin ge-inishkaagowaad iwe Dazhiikewin Miitana igi gaa-gii-wiinindwaa ji-zaamishkaagowaad. Gaa-naagwak izhinikaade iwe. Aabajichiganan gemaa gegoon gaa-gichi-inenjigaadeg giishpin aanjiseg, maagizhaa gegoon daa-izhise nibi, aki gemaa awiyag.

- **Izhichigewin Ge-doodaming:** Nisidotamang aaniin ozhichigaadeg miikana ge-inishkaagemak imaa nibiing, akiing gaye awiyag gaa-daawaad omaa, gichi-

inenjigaade ji-gikenjigaadeg iwe. Gaawiin gakina anokiiwin izhichigewin da-ayaamagazinoon.

- **Gaa-ayaamagak imaa:** Da-wiinjigaade aaniindi gaa-dazhinjigaadeg ji-gikenjigaadeg aan ge-izhiseg.
- **Noongom eta Gaa-ayaamagak imaa:** Mii ge-onji-gikenjigaadeg aaniin ako ginwesh ge-inishkaagemagak. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana ozhichigaadeg, aabajichigaadeg gaye ganawenjigaadeg, mii gaa-idamowaad. Ngojigo 3 gemaa 10 daso-biboon da-ozhichigaade iwe miikana, ji-aabajichigaadeg gaye ji-ganawenjigaadeg wiin bizhishig.
- **Noongom gaa-izhinaagwak:** Aki, nibi gaye awiyag gii-maawadoonigaade gikenjigewin aan ezhisemagak imaa ge-ayaamagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana.
- **Ge-inishkaagemagak:** Noongom gaa-izhinaagwak, gaye ozhichigaadeg miikana, aabajichigaadeg miikana gaye ganawenjigaadeg, da-gikenjigaade aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak iwe ozhichigaadeg Dazhiikewin Miikana imaa aki, nibi gaye awiyag gaa-daawaad imaa. Gaa-ishkwaa-waabanjigaadeg ge-izhiseg, gaye aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak iwe, gaye ji-gikenjigaadeg wegonen ge-izhichigesigwaa ji-maanzhiseg gegoon. Iwe Ge-inishkaagemagak gaa-ijigaadeg ge-izhiseg ishkwaa-doodamowaad ji-maanzhisesinog gegoon. Da-waabanjigaade dash iwe Ge-inishkaagemagak wegonen wenizhishing gaye wegonen gaa-onizhishinzinog iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaa-izhichigemagak. Igi dash gikendaasowin gaa-dazhiikamowaad oda-ozhibii'aanaawaa aaniin ge-izhisemagak.
- **Maamawi-izhiseg:** Gii-ozhichigaade niibidebii'igan gaa-dazhindegin noongom izhichigewinan gaye gaa-andawendamowad ji-izhichgewaad. Gii-aanjibii'igaade dash iwe mazina'igan ji-dibaajimowaad Anishinaabeg gaye godak awiyag oodenaang gaye igi gaa-bimiwijigewaad. Gii-ganawaabanjigaade dash iwe niibidebii'igan ji-waabandamowaad aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak imaa akiing, nibiing gaye awiyag gaa-daawaad imaa iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana onji. Maamawi-izhiseg mazina'igan gii-ozhise.

ES 7. Ozhichigaadeg Gi-miikanaaminaan

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-ozhichigaade gabe-gikinoonowin ji-aabadak Painter Lake Road biinish imaa Marten Falls. Ge-dibendamowaad iwe, ge-naagajitoowaad, ji-wawezhitoowaad, gaye giishpin maanzhichigemagak mii ono akiikaan gaa-dazhindang.

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana iwe miikana gaa-dazhinjigaadeg, gaye miikanaansan gaa-babakemokin, gaa-izhi-gibichiing, ge-wiikobijigaadeg, aazhoganan, zhiibaa-miikanaang ge-izhijiwang nibi, waanikaanan gaye asinii-waanikaanan.

Iwe Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin gii-giizhichigaade gii-maajii-ozhibii'igaadeg aan ge-izhinaagwak iwe miikana. Mii dash wenji-giizhichigaadesinog noongom aaniish giiyaabi onenjigaade aan ge-izhinaagwak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana.

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana onenjigaade ge-izhinaagwak ono ebiminizha'igaadegin:

- **Niigaanendamowin** gii-maajise gii-onenjigaadeg ji-ayaamagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, gii-ishkwaa-dazhinjigaadeg awashime midaaso-biboon.
- **Nitam Mamazinibii'igewin** ii-ozhichigaade nitam gaa-gii-inenjigaade iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana. Mii ge-inamog iwe miikana gaye dabashiya'ii ge-izhinaagwak miikana gaye aazhoganan.
- **Mamazinibii'igewin Ezhiseg** mii iwe gii-mamazinibii'iged awe gaa-onwaadang biinish giizhi-inendang gaye iwe nitam mazinibii'igan. Giiyaabi dash oda-bii'aawaa ini gaa-dazhiikaminid ji-ikidowaad enendamowaad. Iwe mamazi-nibii'igan da-waabanjigaade aaniin maya age-izhinaagwak iwe mazinibi'igan gaye dinookaanan aazhoganan gaye gaa-zhiibaa-izhijiwang nibi.
- **Ozhichigewin** da-izhise ishwkaa mamazinibii'igewaad. Aaniin ge-izhi-ozhichigaadeg iwe (daabishkoo aandi inake gaye ge-izhichigewaad) da-odaapinigaade wiiba imaa apii mamazinibii'igeng.
- **Aabajichigaadeg** miikana gaye naagajichigaadeg iwe gaa-ijigaadeg ji-bimibizowaad (odaabaanag gaye gichi-odaabaanag) gaye ji-wawezhichigaadeg biigomok. Owe apii ishkwaa-giizhichigaadeg iwe miikana gaye dash apii aabadak iwe miikana.

Noongom iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana megwaa Nitam Mazinibii'igaade

ES 8. Bimaadiziying Imaa Gidakiiminaang

Gichi-inendaagwan iwe Nitam Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin ji-nisidotamang aaniin ezhisemagak gakina gegoon daabishkoo aki, zhooniyaakewin gaye gaa-izhitwaaying, gaa-izhiseg igo gegoon. Gaa-naanaagadwaabanjigaadeg Enishkaag aki, biindig onzaabandaman gaye agwajiing, gii-giizhichigaadewan ono ji-gikenjigaadeg ezhisemagak gakinagegoon noongom 1 Inake gaye 4 Inake. Gii-odaapinigaade Gaa-andawenjigaadeg Ji-inamok, ini dash gikenjigaadewan nibi, aki gaye awiyag gaa-daawaad imaa. Owe dash gaa-onji-izhichigewaad:

- **Nibi:** Bimaadiziwin onjiimagan nibi, giminigoomin aki gaye gakina awensiwag gaa-ayaawaad omaa.

- **Aki:** Marten Falls Anishinaabeg ogichi-inendaanaawaa aki. Mii imaa akiing wendinamang gakina gegoon, aweneniwiying, izhitwawin gaye gaa-izhi-bimaadiziying. Akiing izhi-bimaadiziwag gakina bemaadiziwaad, mii imaa ezhi-waakaaseg gegoon. Gaa-gii-izhibaadiziying daabishkoo gii-andomoozweying imaa akiing wenjiimagak iwe. Aanawi ginandawendaamin oshkiya'iin gaa-ayaagin noongom daabishkoo zhooniyaakewin, zhaagooch dash Marten Falls Anishinaabeg ogichi-inendaanaawaa iwe bimaadiziwin. Marten Falls Anishinaabeg ogichi-inendaanaawaa gaa-izhiseg aki. Aapiji wii-gichiwinaanaawaa gete-bimaadiziwin aaniish mii imaa onizhishing aki ge-ondinaman bimaadiziwin ani-akiiwang.

- **Mii:** Awiyag Gaa-daawaad omaa: Nitaa-wanii'igewag gaye bagidawaawag gaye andawenjigewag Anishinaabeg ji-ashandizowaad gaye mii aaniish gaa-bi-inaadiziwaad odaanaang. Gaa-gii-izhi-bimaadiziwaad Marten Falls Anishinaabeg noongom gaawiin aapiji iwe izhichigesiiwag ozaam bakaan e-inendaagwa bimaadiziwin. Giiyaabi dash ominwendaanaawaa gii-andawenjigewaad onandawendaanaawaa dash gaawiin ji-wiinichigaadesinog odakiimiwaa.

Wiinge niibiwa gikenjigewin gii-maawadoonigaade gii-nanaando-gikenjigeng, gii-ozhibii'igaadewan dash ji-gikendamong aaniin gaa-izhi-waabandamowaad igi gaa-gikendaasowaad. Gaawiin omaa mazina'iganing da-ozhibii'igaadesinoon aaniish bebikish da-ozhibii'igaade iwe gikendaasowin. Ono mazina'iganan maamawibii'igaadewan imaa Gaanada Akiing Inishkaagewin Ikidowining. Owe gaye daa-debinigaade omaa: **eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca**.

Endaso-mazina'iganens gaa-wiinjigaadeg omaa da-ikidoomagan owe:

- Nitam ikidowin;
- Gaa-izhiseg noongom;
- Ge-inishkaagemakiban gaye aan ge-onji-gibitinigaadeg;
- Ge-inishkaagemagak; gaye
- Ge-maamawi-inishkaagemagak.

Nin-gii-maamawinaamin ono ozhibii'iganan gaa-gikendaasowaad gaa-gii-ozhibii'amowaad, ji-nisidotamowaad awiyag, daabishkoo aaniindi ezhi-dago-gikenjigaadegin gaye aandi ge-izhi-maamawi-ozhibii'igaadeg iwe gikendaasowin. Owe izhibii'igaadewan ini mazina'iganan:

- Giigooyag gaye gaa-izhi-dazhiikewaad;
- Anaamiindim nibi gaye ogidakamig gaa-ayaag nibi daabishkoo ziibiin gaye zaaga'iganiin;
- Mashkiigoon;
- Azhashki gaye gitigaanan;
- Awensiwag aya'aawishag gaye bineshiinzhag;
- Aya'aawishag daabishkoo adik gaye moonz;
- Gaa-noondaagwak, ishpiming gaa-ayaag gaye gaa-baashkineyaagin ishpiming;
- Gete-iya'iin gaa-gikendamowaad gaye gete-izhitwaawin;
- Gaa-izhi-aanji-izhiwebak;
- Mino-bimaadiziwin ishkoniganing (zhooniyaakewin, mino-ayaawin gaye ji-maanzhisesigwaa awiyag gaye gii-okodaawaad); gaye
- Gaa-naagwak agwajiing gaye aki gaye gaa-aabajichigaadeg.

ES 9. Aaniin Ge-izhi-aanjiseg gidakiminaan Miikana ateg

Daabishkoo gaa-gii-dazhinjigaadeg aazha, gii-maawadoonigaade gikendaasowin imaa 1 Inake gaye 4 Inake ji-nisidotamang aan ezhiseg noongom aki, zhooniyaakewin gaye izhitwaawin. Iwe gikendaasowin gii-aabajichigaade ji-wiiji'indwaa Marten Falls Anishinaabe ji-odaapinamowaad Endawendamowaad Ji-inamog Miikana. Endaso-gikendaasowining gii-ozhibii'igaade enendamowaad. Gii-ikidom aaniin ge-inishkaagemagakiban (gaa-onizhishing, gaa-maanzhiseg, gaye nisaw) gaye dash ge-izhi-gagwe-gibitinigaadegiban gaa-maanzhichigemagak gaye ji-gagwe-minotoowaad gaye ji-naagadawaabandamowaad ge-inishkaagemagak ishkwaawaach.

Endaso-gikendaasowin aabajichigaade wiindamaagewin gii-ikidowag aan ge-izhiseg maajii-ozhichigaadeg miikana, aabajichigaadeg iwe miikana, gaye ganawenjigaadeg. Iwe gaa-onji-doodamong ji-gikenjigaadeg aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaye aki. Gaa-ishkwaa-gikendamowaad ge-inishkaagemagak, ogikendaanaawaa aaniin ge-izhichigeng ji-manaa-izhiseg iwe. Amii dash ge-izhichigewaad iwe ji-izhisesinog.

Daabishkoo owe, da-achigaadewan gaa-izhi-ganawenjigaadeg waasiganibimide 30 m. waasa imaa gaa-izhi-ayaagin zaaga'iganiin gaye ziibiin maagizhaa ziigiseg iwe waasigani-bimide, ji-izhijiwang imaa nibiing. Ishkwaa-waabanjigaadeg iwe da-izhichigewag gaawiin gegoon ji-maanzhiseg. Da-dazhinjigaade gakina iwe imaa mazina'iganensing ge-waawiindamaageng.

ES 10. Maamaw Ge-izhiseg

Owe da-izhi-waawiindamaagewag ge-izhisemagakiban …

> Owe inendan noopimiing e-ayaayeg giin zhigo gidnawemaaganag. Wiinge bangan imaa. Bizaan ayaamagan. Gi-maajii-gitojigem wiinge gizhiiwe. Dagoshinowaad nawach gaa-ani-gitaadiziwaad, gewiinawaa owii-bizindaanaawaa gitochigewin gaa-minotamowaad. Giinawaa dash gibizindaam gaa-gizhiweg.

Iwe dash gaa-bizindameg, gigizhewetoom aaniish. Wiinge biinish gichi-initaagwan gakina e-baatiinoweg. Wiinge gichi-initaagwan gaa-biidoyeg imaa noopimiing, mii iwe gaa-idamaang Maamaw Ge-izhiseg.

Nisinoon omaa gaa-dazhinjigaadeg ji-nisidotqamang. Onoweniwan gaa-idamaang:

- **Niizhingin Gaa-izhiseg:** giishpin bezhig gegoon izhiseg gii-izhiseg gegoon, mii iwe. Daabishkoo gii-biidooyeg gitochigewin imaa noopiming, niswayag ayaamagan gaa-onjiimagak gaa-noondaagwag bezhigwan apii. Giishpin dash awiya gitochiged ishkwaa-maajaayeg, ini niizhin izhichigewinan gaawiin naasaab izhisesinoonan. Iwe gaa-gii-noondaagomochigeyeg gaawiin naasaab izhisesinoon noongom gaa-noondaagwak.

- **Aandi gaa-izhiseg:** Bezhig gegoon inakamigak ngoji bakaan. Giishpin awiyag bakaan dazhi-gitochigewaad, gaawiin dash noondaagozisiiwag gaa-izhi-ayaayeg, gaawiin da-noondaagozisiiwag. Gaawiin naasaab izhisesinoon iwe.

- **Ge-waabanjigaadegiban Izhichigewin:** Owe ishkwaawaach gaa-dazhinjigaadeg gegoonan ge-izhisegibaniin ge-gikendaman ge-inishkaagemagakin. Daabishkoo giishpin noopimiing ayaayeg, awiyag dash biizhaawaad ji-moojigitoowaad, mii iwe Maamaw Inishkaagewin gaa-izhinikaadeg. Gaawiin aaniish gi-gii-gikendaziim ji-biizhaawaad ji-bi-ombiigiziwaad. Mii dash gaa-ijigaadeg giishpin ozhichigaadeg miikana, gaye dash biigoseg aazhogan, amii dash ji-wawezhichigaadeg. Gaawiin gii-gikenjigaadesinoon ji-izhiseg. Gaawiin gi-gii-gikendaziin iwe ji-izhiseg, ji-gichi-initaagwak wawezhichigaadeg iwe aazhogan.

Owe dash ji-nisidotaman ezhiseg gii-ombiigizinaaniawng noopimiing, owe gidaa:

- Nisidotan **aaniin gaa-izhiseg jibwaa-dagoshinan imaa**, aaniin gaa-initaagwak.
- Nisidotan aan **enishkaagemagak** gii-ombiigiziyin imaa gaa-initaagwak noopimiing.;
- Naanaagadawendan **ge-izhichigeyamban ji-manaa-maanzhichigesiwan** gii-ombiigiziyin.nawach ji-gizhiiwesinog gaa-bizindaman gi-daa-izhichige;
- Naanaagadawendan **aaniin giiyaabi** ge-izhiseg ishkwaa-gagwe-gwayakotooyin gii-ombiigiziyin.
- Godak **gegoonan gaa-ayaagin imaa gaa-ombiigiziimagakin ayaamaganoon.** Giin gi-doombiigiz, gegoonan dash bakaan ombiigiziimaganoon.

Gaa-ishkwaa-agindaman gaa-dazhinjigaadeg omaa, gigikendaamin aan enitaagwak gii-maamawi'idiying noopimiing gemaa bakaan inakamigak imaa noopimiing gaawiin giinawind eta.

Daabishkoo gaa-naagwak omaa, ozhibii'igaade ewe gii-maamawiseg iwe ombiigiziwin..

ES 11. Gi-gii-bizindaamin

Marten Falls Anishinaabeg ogaganoonaawaa godak anishinaabe' gaa-ayaanid bakaan ishkoniganing, gaye awiyag gaa-wii-bizindamowaad gaye ogimaawinan apii 2019 gii-izhiseg. Gii-inaawag iwe ji-doodamowaad iwe Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin, Marten Falls Anishinaabeg gii-inaawag ji-gaganoonaawaad awiya bakaan, daabishkoo gaa-okwiinowaad Anishinaabeg gaye godak gaa-okwiinowaad gaye imaa/akiikaaning gaa-anokiiwaad.

Gii-maajiseg iwe Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin, niibiwa onizhishin gaa-izhiseg. Gakina igi gaa-dazhimindwaa omaa gii-gaganoonindiwag ji-dazhindamowaad gakina owe gaa-waawiinjigaadeg omaa mazina'iganing ji-gikendamowaad aan ezhi-gikendaagwak noongom gaa-izhiseg, gaye ezhi-andawenjigaadeg aandi Ge-inamog iwe Miikana gaye e-gii-ozhichigaadeg iwe Anishinaabe inaakonigewin ji-wiindeg aaniindi Ge-inamok iwe Miikana August 2024 gii-izhiseg.

Ji-gaganoonidiwaad gakina ogowe gaa-dazhimindwaa maawach gichi-inenjigaade. Aazha gashkichigaade ji-gaganoonidiwaad awiyag, ji-dagwiiwaad gaye ji-nana'itoowaad gegoon gii-inendamowaad. Amii ge-izhichigewaad Marten Falls Anishinaabeg gaye Anishinaabeg godak ishkoniganing gaa-onjiiwaad (daabishkoo Aabamadong gaye Aroland Anishinaabeg) ji-dazhindamowaad gaagiigidowin, aaniin ge-izhi-dazhindamowaad owe izhichigewin gaye aaniin ezhiseg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana.

Marten Faals Anishinaabeg gaye izhisewag ji-dagwiiwaad imaa Gaagiigidowin gaye Dagwiiwin Izhichigewin aaniish naa anishinaabewiwag, gaye ji-waabandamowaad mazina'iganan gaye ji-maamawibiwaad nawach wiiba apiich godak dazhiikewinan, ogimaawinan gaye awiyag. Marten Falls Anishinaabeg gii-wiindamawaawag aaniin gaa-izhisenig gii-dazhindamowaad iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana ji-ikidowaad enendamowaad. Mazina'iganan gaa-waabanda'indwaa gii-ozhibii'igaade ji-achigaadeg gaa-gii-ikidowaad mawadoobiwining, gakinawenen ji-gikendang aaniin gaa-ikidowaad igi Anishinaabeg. Gii-onizhishin owe gii-izhichigeng wiiba ji-gikendamowaad wenizhishing gaye enenjigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaye Enishkaaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin, Anishinaabe Gikendaasowin Izhichigewin gaye ge-inamok miikana.

Mii ono aaninda gaa-gii-gaagiigidong gii-maamawibiwad awiyag, aaninda (gaawiin wiin eta onowe).

- Nisinoon ge-izhi-wiindamaagenaaniwang (gii-maajiseg iwe Enishkaagemagak Gikenjigewin October 2021 gii-izhiseg);
- Nisinoon ge-izhi-dazhinjigaadegiban owe akiikaan gaa-ziidoshkang, niizhin Anishinaabe gaye / Nakobii'igan Miinigoowiziwin Dazhinjigewinan gaye Nisin-Miikana Izhichigewin Maawaji'idiwin gaye Waabanda'iwewin, ogo gaa-gii-doodamowaad Dazhiikewin Miikana, Webikwe Miikana gaye Giiwedinong Miikana gaye Anishinaabe dazhiikewinan. Miinawaa dash Nisin-Miikana Izhichigewin Maawaji'idiwin da-ayaamagan February 2025 izhiseg ji-dazhinjigaadeg Nitam Enishkagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin.
- Daataanginiganing oda-izhi-waabandaanaawaa Anishinaabeg gaawiin memwaach ji-izhaasigwaa maawaji'iding, ogimaag gaye godak awiyag.
- Ozhichigaade gaye da-dagwiiwag Anishinaabe Gikendaasowin Izhichigewining gaye Gaa-niigaanishkang Dazhiikewining Izhichigewin imaa ishkoniganing.
- Da-maajiinizha'igaadewan Wiindamaage Mazina'iganan ji-waabandamowaad Anishinaabeg aanin eni-izhiseg.
- Da-wabanda'iwenaaniwan gaa-mazinaateseg ji-wiindamaageng gaa-gii-dazhinjigaadegin omaa mazina'iganing, gaa-gichi-inenjigaadeg, ezhiseg gegoon, gaa-aanji-izhiwebak, ge-inamog miikana ji-odaapinigaadeg gaye eni-dibaajimong iwe, gaye
- Da-maajiinizha'igaadewan E-Blasts gaa-izhinikaadegin (dibaajimoo-mazina'iganensan), ozhibii'iganan noopiming onji, gaye dazhinjigewinan, gaye andawenjigaadeg ji-wiindamaageyeg enendameg endaso-giizis gaa-anishinaabewiwaad dazhiikewining.

Da-dazhinjigenaaniwan apii dagwaagig / biboong 2025 izhiseg ji-dazhinjigaadeg Ishkwaawaach Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin. Ono izhichigewinan da-wiiji'iwemaganoon ji-waabanjigaadeg miinawaa iwe Nitam Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin gaye ji-miigiweng gaye ji-waabanjigaadeg iwe Ishkwaawaach Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin.

ES 12. Gaa-ani-aanjiseg Gaa-izhiwebak Agwajiing

Gii-aanjiseg gaa-izhiwebak zanagisemagan gegoon daabishkoo ishkoninganing Marten Falls. Daabishkoo ono nawach gii-gichi-gimiwang, gii-mooshka'ang, gii-zakideg, gii-gichi-gizhideg gaye gaa-aanjiseg gakina gegoon omaa, maagizhaa da-onji-maanzhise ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaye ji-naagajichigaadeg. Giinawind ge-apenimoying iwe miikana.

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaa-anokaadamowaad izhichigewag ji-manaa-onjiseg gegoon gaa-onizhishinzinog ozhichigaadeg iwe miikana gaye naagajichigaadeg. Da-izhichigaade ji-manaa-maanzhiseg giishpin gichi-izhiwebak agwajiing.Wii-ozhitoonaawaa miikana ge-zoongak gaye ji-minosewaad awiyag aanawi aanji-izhiwebak. Da-minose iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaawiin dash giiyaabi daa-gibitinigaadesinoon gaa-zanagak..

ES 13. Godak Ge-izhichigenaaniwangiban

Mii ezhi-andawendang Gaanada Aki ogimaa ji-naagadawaabandamowaad wegonen ge-maanzhisegiban imaa Dazhiikewin Miikanaang. Ge-izhichigaadeg iwe miikana. Gaye enaagadawenjigaadeg aaniin gaa-gii-izhisegin godag izhichiganan gii-gikenjigaade aaniin ge-izhi-maanzhisegiban daabishkoo giishpin ziigiseg waasigani-bimide, bichishinowin, gaye ozaami-gichi-maanzhi-izhiwebak, gaye godag.

Gaawiin awiya daa-bichishinzii giishpin weweni niigaan inaabing ge-izhiseg gegoon, gaye izhichigaadeg iwe miikana. Gaye daa-ozhiitaawag imaa gaa-anokiiwaad ji-izhitoowaad odanokiiwiniwaa gegoon ji-izhi-bichishinzig awiya anokiid, gaye ji-gikendamowaad ge-izhichigewaad giishpin awiya bichishing. Da-izhichigewag awenen ge-inanokii'ind ji-dazhiikang iwe miikana, ji-gikendang aaniin ge-doodang giishpin gegoon izhiseg. Daabishkoo, godag inake ji-izhitoowaad iwe ozhichigan, aandi gaye ge-izhi-webinigewaad, gaye aaniin ge-izhichigewaad gichi-gegoon izhiseg gaye aaniin ge-izhi-naagaji'indwaa aya'aawishag.

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-izhichgaade gaa-izhi-andawendang Ontario Ogimaa Miikanawan Gaa-Naagajitood. Gaye dash, mazinibii'igan gaa-biminizha'igaadeg ji-

ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana mii iwe gaa-doodamowaad Bimi-ayaawin Gaanada Akiing gaye Ogimaa Gaa-naagajitood Bimishkaawin Ontario omaa nake.

Giishpin ayaasinog ge-biminizha'igaadeg ji-wiiji'indwaa Anishinaabe dazhiikewinan gaye wemitigoozhiwag gaa-anokiiwaad gii-wiijiiwidiwaad, maagizhaa daa-bichishin awiya gaye gaawiin Anishinaabewaadiziwin iwe. Megwaa ozhichigaadeg miikana, awe gaa-dazhiikang oda-wiiji'igoo' Marten Falls Anishinaabe' amii dash ge-izhi-gikino'amaagewaad Anishinaabe-izhichigewin weweni ji-wiidanokiindiwaad. Owe izhichigenaaniwang ji-gikendamowaad wemitigoozhiwag aaniin ezhitwawaad Anishinaabeg, mii iwe ge-onizhishing biijigaadeg iwe miikana weweni ji-izhi-bimaadiziwaad Anishinaabeg.

Gaanada Aki gaa-doodang iwe Inishkaagewin Wiindamaagewinan andawendamoog ji-wiindamawindwaa aaniin ge-izhi-wiiji'iwemagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana ji-wiinichigaadesinog aki gaye ji-minodoodamowaad. Megwaa odaapinamowaad aandi ge-bimi-inamog miikana iwe Izhichigewin Gaa-dazhiikamowaad gii-ikidowag inishkaagewin ji-ganawaabanjigaadeg apii maawadoonamowaad gikendaasowin igi gaa-nagajitoowaad ji-waabandamowaad aaniin nibi, aki gaye awiyag ge-inishkaagemagak iwe ozhichigewin. Owe gikendaasowin da-ikidoomagan Gaa-andawenjigaadeg Aandi Ge-inamog ji-ikidowaad ini nisin izhichigewinan maawach ge-bekang izhichigewin apiich godak izhichigewinan. Inishkaagewin mawach da-bizinjigaade, apii onwaadamowaad aandi Ge-inamog miikana gaye ji-ozhitoowaad wegonen ge-minosemagak.

ES 14. Gaa-naagajichigemagakin Izhichigewinan gaye Niigaan

Naagadawaabanjigaadegin izhichigewinan da-onizhishin ji-gikenjigaadeg giishpin debwe e-izhiseg gegoon gaa-izhi-gikendamowaad gaye giishpin ji-manaa-maanzhidoodamowaad. Naagadawaabanjigaadegin ono gaye niigaan da-izhichigaaniwan ji-manaa-maanzhichigeng. Da-ozhichigaade ji-naagajichigaadeg owe izhichigewin gaye da-wiiji'aawag igi gaa-gichi-inenjigaadeg gaa-gii-wiindegin imaa Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowining.

Iwe Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowin izhichigemagan oganawaabandaanaawaa ge-doodamowaad jibwaa-ozhichigewaad gaye ozhichigewaad, gaye aabadak miikana gaye ganawenjigaadeg gaye niigaan ge-doodamowaad igi gaa-nagajitoowaad gegoon.

ES 15. Gaa-dakoosing Ikidowin gaye Ge-izhichigenaaniwangiban

Gaa-inishkaagemagakiban gaa-ozhichigadeg Ontario Ogimaa Bimi-ayaawin Gaa-naagajitood ogii-ozhibii'aanaawqa Bimishkaawin Enishkaagemagak Wiindamaagewin. Bimishkaagewin Enishkaagemagak Wiindamaagewin ayaawan mazinibii'iganan gaa-naagwak enishkaagemagak (daabishkoo ge-izhisemagakiban gaye aaniin ge-izhi-wiiji'iweng) ge-aabadak imaa wiindamaagewining gaye mazinibii'iganing ge-wiindamaagemagak.

Bimishkaagewin Enishkaagemagak Wiindamaagewin gii-aabajichigaade ji-ozhichigaadeg iwe gaa-dakoobii'igaadeg dibaajimowin gaye mazinibii'iganing gaa-ayaagin imaa 10 Inake. Endaso-maazina'iganing Gaa-gikendaasoomagak. Ji-waabanjigaadegin ini gaa-gii-mikigaadeg in Mazina'iganing Gaa-gikendaasoomagak, omaa bezhig mazina'iganing gii-achigaadewan gaye agobii'igaadewan imaa Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin Ikidowining.

Résumé

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La route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls doit satisfaire aux exigences provinciales et fédérales avant d'obtenir l'approbation de procéder aux activités de construction. Une des exigences fédérales est la préparation d'un résumé du projet d'évaluation environnementale/d'étude d'impact, qui contient suffisamment de détails pour permettre au lecteur de comprendre le projet. Afin de satisfaire à cette exigence et d'offrir aux lecteurs un accès facile aux renseignements qui comptent le plus pour eux, nous avons créé un ensemble de renseignements composé des éléments suivants :

- Un résumé;
- Une lettre du chef;
- Des résumés en langage clair de la discipline technique (y compris des explications des définitions clés et des éléments communs à tous les résumés);
- Autres renseignements à l'appui.

ES 1. Notre histoire

Nous, la Première Nation de Marten Falls, sommes une communauté anichinabée située au confluent des rivières Albany et Ogoki, dans le Nord de l'Ontario. La ville la plus près de notre communauté est Thunder Bay, en Ontario, située à environ 430 kilomètres au sud-est.

Ce territoire a généreusement pourvu à notre peuple, qui a vécu pendant des générations selon ses rythmes et a été gouverné par ses lois naturelles. C'est ce que nous appelons Anishinaabe bimaadiziwin – le mode de vie anichinabé – cela décrit la manière dont nous, en tant qu'êtres spirituels, sommes connectés à la terre et à tous les autres êtres vivants. En tant que peuple anichinabé, nous suivons un ensemble d'instructions et d'enseignements – appelé mino-bimaadiziwin/vivre une bonne vie – qui nous ont été offerts par le Créateur et indique en détail comment nous devons interagir avec toute la Création de manière bonne et saine.

Nos ancêtres vivaient au rythme des saisons, suivant les cycles naturels de la chasse, de la pêche et de la cueillette. Toutefois, la colonisation a apporté d'importants

changements. Les nouveaux arrivants peu familiers avec nos coutumes ont surexploité les animaux et imposé des politiques comme la *Loi sur les Indiens*, qui restreignait nos pratiques traditionnelles et notre mobilité. Nos enfants ont été envoyés dans des pensionnats, où plusieurs ont subi des abus, laissant un héritage de traumatismes intergénérationnels.

L'emplacement éloigné de notre communauté pose de grandes difficultés. Marten Falls n'est accessible toute l'année que par transport aérien depuis Thunder Bay et Nakina, en Ontario. En plus de l'accès par voie aérienne, une route d'accès hivernale est construite chaque année, mais cette route temporaire est de moins en moins fiable en raison des changements climatiques. Cela limite l'accès aux biens et services essentiels, de même que la croissance économique et les opportunités. La possibilité de rendre visite à la famille et de maintenir nos liens est également limitée, tout comme notre accès à la région plus vaste, à la nourriture, à l'eau potable saine, au carburant, aux matériaux de construction et aux services de santé.

Pour remédier à ces problèmes, nous proposons une route d'accès à la collectivité polyvalente toute saison, qui nous reliera au réseau routier provincial de l'Ontario. Cela ouvrira l'accès aux biens et services et permettra à nos membres de la communauté de progresser vers un avenir meilleur. Une route d'accès à la collectivité toute saison nous permettra d'affirmer notre souveraineté et de garantir un avenir meilleur pour nos membres. La route d'accès à la collectivité est également un acte de réconciliation économique. Nous proposons une approche du développement durable, qui est encadrée par notre vision du monde en tant que peuple Anichinabé et qui est imprégnée des valeurs de notre collectivité.

ES 2. Pourquoi nous avons besoin de cette route

La route d'accès à la collectivité nous reliera aux principales autoroutes de l'Ontario. Elle permettra aux familles de se visiter plus facilement et de voyager en toute sécurité. Elle réduira le coût de la nourriture, du carburant et d'autres fournitures, et améliorera les services communautaires, comme la santé, l'éducation et le bien-être. Notre nouvelle route vers la collectivité offrira également à la collectivité de nouvelles opportunités de croître et de s'épanouir.

Une route polyvalente peut également augmenter les opportunités économiques pour les collectivités autochtones et d'autres. La route d'accès à la collectivité devrait créer des emplois pendant la construction et lors des opérations. Cela améliorera l'accès de la Première Nation de Marten Falls aux opportunités d'emploi, car nos membres pourront se rendre au travail de manière fiable toute l'année.

Alors que la Première Nation de Marten utilisera principalement la route d'accès à la collectivité, la province souhaite également que celle-ci serve à une éventuelle exploration minière future. La construction de la route d'accès à la collectivité fait partie de la promesse du gouvernement provincial de créer des emplois, d'offrir des avantages à long terme et d'améliorer la vie des habitants du Grand Nord.

La route d'accès à la collectivité ne résoudra pas tous nos problèmes, mais elle représente un pas dans la bonne direction. Elle ouvre la porte à de nouvelles opportunités de croissance en tant que collectivité et offre de l'espoir pour un avenir meilleur.

ES 3. Nos rôles

Nous, la Première Nation de Marten Falls, sommes le promoteur de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Nous sommes également une collectivité autochtone qui doit être consultée. Nous avons un chef et huit conseillers, qui sont élus tous les deux ans selon le système électoral prévu par la *Loi sur les Indiens*. En tant que promoteur et organe directeur, notre chef et notre conseil ont la responsabilité unique de faire avancer la route d'accès à la collectivité tout en veillant à ce que les membres de la collectivité soient consultés et entendus. Ils sont également responsables de représenter nos membres de manière à promouvoir les intérêts de notre collectivité. Notre chef et notre conseil approuvent l'orientation de la route d'accès à la collectivité avec l'aide de la collectivité et des membres aînés de la collectivité.

L'équipe du projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls (l'équipe du projet) a été formée pour nous soutenir dans la préparation de l'évaluation environnementale et de l'étude d'impact, et répondre aux exigences en matière de consultation et d'engagement. L'équipe du projet comprend deux conseillers principaux de la communauté, un directeur de projet et un responsable technique. L'équipe du projet agit sous l'orientation, la direction et les contributions de notre chef et du conseil, des conseillers membres de la collectivité et des membres de la collectivité.

L'équipe du projet est chargée de gérer et d'orienter les experts-conseils, de s'occuper des finances, de répondre aux demandes de renseignements et d'examiner les documents techniques, entre autres tâches. L'équipe du projet est également chargée de fournir à la communauté, au chef et au conseil des mises à jour régulières sur les progrès, les décisions à venir et les prochaines étapes. Elle travaille avec les experts techniques et les ingénieurs pour trouver un moyen de communiquer les données et les renseignements avec la Première Nation de Marten Falls.

ES 4. Comment nous avons choisi notre route

Depuis 2007, bien des efforts ont été déployés pour établir le trajet de prédilection de la route d'accès à la collectivité. En 2019, le choix a été réduit à deux solutions de rechange – la solution de rechange 1 et la solution de rechange 4. Les deux commencent au chemin Painter Lake et se dirigent vers le nord pendant environ 130 kilomètres avant de tourner vers l'est en direction de notre collectivité, et suivent plus ou moins le côté nord de la rivière Albany.

La solution de rechange 1 et la solution de rechange 4 sont parallèles, se chevauchent et se croisent à plusieurs endroits. Il y avait trois principales options de route parmi lesquelles choisir le trajet de prédilection. Elles comprenaient l'option de trouver une solution de rechange au passage de la rivière Ogoki, celle de trouver une solution de rechange au passage de la rivière Albany et enfin celle de choisir la solution de rechange qui bifurque vers l'est en direction de Marten Falls.

Entre 2019 et 2024, les experts techniques ont recueilli des données dans leurs domaines d'expertise afin de comprendre les conditions existantes des environnements naturels, socio-économiques et culturels. À l'été 2023, les experts techniques et les ingénieurs ont été invités à prendre en compte les données disponibles, y compris les connaissances autochtones, afin de déterminer les critères qui seraient utilisés pour comparer la solution de rechange 1 et la solution de rechange 4 et, enfin, de déterminer le trajet de prédilection. Les résultats de cette comparaison, ainsi que les recommandations de la collectivité, ont été transmis aux membres de la collectivité, à notre chef et à notre conseil, aux collectivités autochtones, aux personnes intéressées et aux organismes gouvernementaux. Les recommandations initiales ont évolué en tenant compte des commentaires reçus, et une recommandation de trajet de prédilection a été présentée à notre chef et au conseil pour examen. Une résolution du conseil de bande à l'appui du trajet de prédilection (le trajet de prédilection) a été signée le 26 août 2024. Veuillez consulter la **figure ES 4-1** pour le trajet de prédilection.

Figure ES 4-1 Trajet de prédilection

ES 5. Rôles des organismes de réglementation

Avant de pouvoir construire la route d'accès à la collectivité, il faut obtenir des approbations pour différentes activités du projet, comme la construction de la route d'accès à la collectivité et la mise en place de sites d'agrégats pour aider à la

construction. Dans le cas de la route d'accès à la collectivité, il faut respecter des exigences à la fois fédérales et provinciales avant d'obtenir ces approbations.

Le projet d'évaluation environnementale/d'étude d'impact a été préparée afin de répondre à l'objectif des Lignes directrices individualisées relatives à l'étude d'impact du gouvernement fédéral et du mandat provincial. Les commentaires sur cette présentation seront examinés et intégrés, le cas échéant, pour préparer le document final de l'évaluation environnementale/l'étude d'impact.

Les organismes de réglementation évalueront les renseignements fournis et prendront une décision pour savoir si le document final de l'évaluation environnementale/l'étude d'impact satisfait à leurs exigences.

ES 6. Notre approche

La méthodologie utilisée pour remplir une évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact est complexe et très technique. Le document final de l'évaluation environnementale/l'étude d'impact pour la route d'accès à la collectivité doit respecter des exigences fédérales et provinciales. Les points suivants fournissent un résumé des étapes réalisées dans le cadre de l'évaluation des effets.

- **Savoir autochtone :** En 2019, l'équipe du projet a lancé un programme afin de recueillir le savoir autochtone. Au moment de la publication du projet d'évaluation environnementale/d'étude d'impact, certaines collectivités autochtones avaient fait part de leur savoir autochtone. Ce savoir a été intégré aux approches scientifiques. Le savoir autochtone et la science occidentale ont été pris en compte pour établir les conditions existantes, prédire les effets potentiels et déterminer les méthodes d'atténuation et de surveillance appropriées.
- **Analyse comparative entre les sexes plus :** Il s'agit d'une approche visant à comprendre qui est touché par un projet et à évaluer comment ils pourraient vivre les impacts différemment. Des exemples pourraient inclure la façon dont les femmes pourraient vivre l'expérience des camps de construction près de leur collectivité ou la manière dont les travailleurs autochtones vivent le fait de se joindre à une main-d'œuvre majoritairement non autochtone. Cette analyse est importante pour la Première Nation de Marten Falls en tant que membre d'une minorité visible. Cette analyse a été abordée différemment par chaque discipline technique, car certaines ont moins d'influence directe sur l'Analyse comparative entre les sexes plus que d'autres.

- **Disciplines techniques :** Un total de 20 disciplines techniques sont prises en compte dans l'évaluation environnementale/l'étude d'impact, par exemple les eaux souterraines, les ongulés et le patrimoine culturel. Ces éléments ont été regroupés sous eau, territoire et population.
- **Composantes valorisées :** L'évaluation des effets a commencé par la détermination de ce qui est précieux pour les Autochtones, le public, les autorités fédérales et les parties intéressées et qui pourrait être touché par la route d'accès à la collectivité; ces éléments sont appelés composantes valorisées. Une liste initiale a été fournie par les agences gouvernementales. Tout au long de l'élaboration des études sur le terrain, la liste des composantes valorisées a été élargie pour tenir compte du savoir autochtone et des conversations avec les membres de la Première Nation de Marten Falls et d'autres collectivités.
- **Indicateurs :** L'étape suivante consistait à trouver un moyen de mesurer les effets ou les changements potentiels pour chaque composante valorisée résultant de la route d'accès à la collectivité. C'est ce qu'on appelle les indicateurs. Ils représentent la ressource, la caractéristique ou le problème lié à un élément de valeur qui, s'il est modifié, peut avoir un impact sur l'eau, le territoire ou les personnes.
- **Activités du projet :** Il est essentiel de comprendre comment les activités du projet interagissent avec l'eau, le territoire et les personnes pendant les phases de construction et d'exploitation afin d'évaluer les effets potentiels. Toutes les activités de construction et d'exploitation ne sont pas pertinentes pour chaque composante valorisée.
- **Limites physiques :** Ces éléments doivent être définis pour informer les domaines dans lesquels chaque composante valorisée a été étudiée.
- **Limites temporelles :** Elles établissent la durée pendant laquelle il convient de tenir compte de l'évaluation des effets. Plus précisément pour la route d'accès à la collectivité, la construction, le fonctionnement et l'entretien ont été pris en compte. On prévoit que la construction durera entre 3 et 10 ans, tandis que l'on prévoit que les opérations et l'entretien deviendront des activités permanentes.
- **Conditions existantes :** Les données sur le territoire, l'eau et les personnes ont été recueillies pour comprendre les conditions actuelles de la région dans la route d'accès à la collectivité et autour de celle-ci.

- **Effets résiduels :** Les conditions existantes, ainsi que la description des travaux de construction, des activités d'exploitation et d'entretien prévues, ont été utilisées pour déterminer les interactions potentielles entre la route d'accès à la collectivité et le territoire, l'eau et les personnes. Une fois les interactions potentielles déterminées, les effets potentiels sur les composantes valorisées ont été déterminés et des stratégies pour éviter ou atténuer les effets ont été examinées. Les effets résiduels sont les effets qui subsistent après l'application des mesures d'atténuation. Les évaluations des effets résiduels ont déterminé des effets positifs et négatifs aux conditions existantes en raison de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Ces renseignements ont servi à la rédaction d'une description des effets anticipés sur chaque composante valorisée pour les disciplines techniques.
- **Effets cumulatifs :** Une liste des inclusions a été préparée, en tenant compte des projets existants et planifiés pertinents. La liste a ensuite été mise à jour en tenant compte des commentaires reçus des collectivités autochtones, des intervenants et des organismes de réglementation. Pour chaque discipline technique, on a examiné la liste des inclusions afin d'évaluer les effets potentiels d'autres projets et on les a ajoutés aux effets sur le territoire, l'eau et les personnes de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Cet exercice a donné lieu à l'évaluation des effets cumulatifs.

ES 7. L'ingénierie de notre route

La route d'accès à la collectivité sera constituée d'une nouvelle route polyvalente toutes saisons allant du chemin Painter Lake à Marten Falls. Les options pour la propriété, les activités de fonctionnement et d'entretien de la route, ainsi que la responsabilité, sont en cours de discussion avec la province.

La route d'accès à la collectivité sera composée de la route elle-même, des routes d'accès connexes, des aires de repos, des aires de stationnement, des ponts, des ponceaux, des carrières et des sablières.

Le projet d'évaluation environnementale/d'étude d'impact a été réalisé sur la base d'une conception préliminaire de la route, ce qui signifie que les détails sur la façon dont la route d'accès à la collectivité sera construite sont encore conceptuels et ne sont présentés qu'à un niveau élevé.

La route d'accès à la collectivité est en cours de développement selon un processus à plusieurs phases, qui comprend les phases suivantes :

- La **planification** a commencé par l'élaboration du concept de la route d'accès à la collectivité, qui fait l'objet de discussion depuis plus d'une décennie.
- Par **concept préliminaire**, on fait référence aux premières réflexions sur la route d'accès à la collectivité. Il peut inclure l'alignement proposé de la route et des sections transversales typiques montrant à quoi ressembleront la route et les ponts.
- Le **processus de conception** est couramment appelé la conception détaillée et commence après la conclusion de la planification et de la conception préliminaire. Il peut cependant commencer lorsque le projet attend une décision des organismes de réglementation. La conception détaillée, comme son nom l'indique, est lorsque les ingénieurs travaillent sur les détails fins de la conception, par exemple le type exact de ponts et de ponceaux.
- La **construction** suit généralement la phase de conception détaillée. Le déroulement de la construction (p. ex. direction et étapes de construction) sera sélectionné tôt dans la phase de conception détaillée.
- Le **fonctionnement et l'entretien** comprennent l'utilisation générale des routes (p. ex. voitures et camions) et les activités d'entretien. Cette phase commence après la fin de la construction et se poursuit pendant toute la durée d'utilisation de la route.

À l'heure actuelle, la route d'accès à la collectivité est à la phase de conception préliminaire.

ES 8. La vie sur notre territoire

Une étape importante du projet d'évaluation environnementale/d'étude d'impact consiste à comprendre l'état actuel des environnements naturels, socio-économiques et culturels, appelés conditions existantes. Les études environnementales, tant de bureau que sur le terrain, ont été réalisées par les disciplines techniques afin de documenter et d'évaluer les conditions existantes pour les solutions de rechange 1 et 4. Comme pour la sélection du trajet de prédilection, les disciplines techniques ont été regroupées en eau, territoire et population. La raison de ce regroupement figure ci-dessous :

- **Eau :** L'eau, c'est la vie; elle donne au territoire et à toutes les espèces qui y habitent.
- **Territoire :** La Première Nation de Marten Falls entretient un lien profond et durable avec le territoire. Le territoire est au cœur de leur identité, de leur culture

et de leur mode de vie. La Première Nation considère le territoire et ses créatures vivantes comme faisant partie intégrante du cercle de la vie, et qu'ils sont essentiels pour maintenir l'équilibre et l'harmonie dans l'environnement. Les activités traditionnelles, comme la chasse à l'orignal, leur permettent de maintenir leur lien avec le territoire et entre eux. Bien qu'ouverts au développement, les membres de la Première Nation de Marten Falls soulignent l'importance de la conservation du territoire et des ressources pour garantir que les générations futures puissent continuer à en profiter et en bénéficier.

- **Personnes :** Le piégeage, la pêche et la chasse sont des activités importantes pour maintenir la sécurité alimentaire de la communauté et son patrimoine culturel. Les pratiques courantes de la Première Nation de Marten Falls sont remises en question en raison des changements économiques et des impacts environnementaux. La Première Nation de Marten Falls valorise la gestion durable des écosystèmes. Dans l'ensemble, les membres de la communauté sont engagés à préserver leur mode de vie et à garantir la santé de leur environnement pour les générations futures.

Étant donné le volume et la complexité des renseignements recueillis dans le cadre de ces études, des résumés en langage clair ont été élaborés pour chaque discipline technique afin d'aider le lecteur à mieux comprendre les conclusions de l'étude. Pour éviter de reproduire les renseignements ici, les résumés en langage clair des renseignements sur les disciplines techniques sont disponibles dans des documents séparés. Ces documents combinés constituent le résumé de l'évaluation requis par les lignes directrices individualisées relatives à l'étude d'impact du gouvernement fédéral. Ces renseignements sont également disponibles en ligne à l'adresse **eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca**.

Chaque résumé en langage clair de discipline technique comprend une description des éléments suivants :

- Introduction;
- Conditions existantes;
- Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation;
- Effets résiduels;
- Effets cumulatifs.

Nous avons combiné certains résumés en langage clair de disciplines techniques là où il était logique de le faire, par exemple, lorsque les disciplines sont interconnectées et que la quantité de renseignements permet de les combiner. Les résumés en langage clair sont regroupés comme suit :

- Poissons et habitat des poissons;
- Eaux souterraines et eaux de surface;
- Tourbières;
- Sols et végétation;
- Espèces sauvages et oiseaux;
- Ongulés;
- Acoustique, environnement atmosphérique et gaz à effet de serre;
- Archéologie et patrimoine culturel;
- Changements climatiques;
- Bien-être communautaire (économie, santé humaine, sécurité communautaire et sociocommunautaire);
- Environnement visuel et utilisation du territoire et des ressources.

ES 9. Comment notre route changera notre territoire

Comme il est mentionné précédemment, des renseignements ont été recueillis pour les solutions de rechange 1 et 4 afin de comprendre les conditions existantes des environnements naturels, socio-économiques et culturels. Les renseignements ont également été utilisés pour soutenir la Première Nation de Marten Falls dans le choix du trajet de prédilection. Pour chaque discipline technique, une évaluation des effets a été réalisée. Celle-ci portait sur les effets potentiels (positifs, négatifs et neutres) ainsi que sur les mesures d'atténuation et d'amélioration, de même que sur une évaluation des effets résiduels.

Chaque discipline technique utilisait des renseignements sur les conditions existantes ainsi que la description des activités de construction, d'exploitation et d'entretien prévues. Ils ont servi à déterminer les interactions potentielles entre la route d'accès à la collectivité et l'environnement. Une fois les interactions potentielles déterminées, les

effets potentiels ont été dégagés et des stratégies en vue d'éviter ou d'atténuer les effets ont été examinées. Les mesures d'atténuation sont des stratégies visant à réduire les effets négatifs potentiels sur l'environnement.

Par exemple, des mesures d'atténuation, comme placer les sources de combustible à une distance d'au moins 30 mètres d'un plan d'eau, peuvent être efficaces pour réduire au minimum les effets potentiels des déversements accidentels de combustible. Après la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation, une évaluation des effets résiduels a été réalisée pour déterminer s'il restait des effets résiduels. Cela garantit que tous les effets potentiels sont soigneusement évalués et gérés. Une description des effets résiduels est incluse dans les résumés en langage clair pour chacune des disciplines techniques.

ES 10. Effets cumulatifs

Voici un moyen simple de décrire les effets cumulatifs :

> Imaginez que vous vous réunissez en famille dans les bois. Lorsque vous et vos cousins arrivez, les bois sont calmes. Votre groupe décide de jouer de la musique. Puis, vos parents, oncles et tantes arrivent. Ils veulent écouter leur propre musique, alors ils se rassemblent ailleurs. Pendant ce temps, les plus jeunes se rassemblent dans une autre zone pour chanter et jouer.

La musique jouée est l'effet de votre famille sur le niveau de bruit dans les bois. Chaque lieu de rassemblement familial – le vôtre, celui de vos parents, de vos oncles et tantes, et celui des plus jeunes – est comme d'autres projets dans la région, contribuant chacun à leurs propres impacts sonores. Le bruit que vous faites ainsi que le bruit fait par tous les autres représentent **l'effet cumulatif** des nombreux niveaux de bruit dans les bois.

Il faut comprendre trois concepts clés liés aux effets cumulatifs, à savoir :

- Le **chevauchement temporel :** Lorsqu'une activité a lieu en même temps qu'une autre activité. En examinant l'exemple de rassemblement familial, votre évaluation des effets cumulatifs tiendrait compte des trois sources de musique qui se déroulent en même temps. Si quelqu'un d'autre joue de la musique après votre départ, les deux activités ne se produisent pas en même temps. Le bruit (musique) généré par votre famille ne se chevauche donc pas avec le bruit fait après votre départ de la région, et il n'y a donc pas d'effet cumulatif.
- Le **chevauchement spatial :** Lorsqu'une activité se déroule dans la même zone qu'une autre activité. Si les adolescents de cet exemple décident de jouer leur

musique à quelques kilomètres des bois, leur musique ne serait pas entendue dans les bois. Par conséquent, le bruit qu'ils créent se chevauche dans le temps, mais pas dans l'espace. Il n'y a donc pas d'effet cumulatif;

- Les **projets raisonnablement prévisibles :** Le dernier concept concerne les projets que vous pouvez raisonnablement anticiper aux fins d'examen de l'évaluation des effets cumulatifs. De notre exemple, vous êtes au courant de votre rassemblement familial. Vous savez aussi que votre voisin prévoit une fête d'anniversaire en même temps, juste à côté de votre rassemblement. Il est donc raisonnablement prévisible qu'ils fassent également du bruit et que vous devriez prendre en compte leurs effets cumulatifs ainsi que les vôtres. Un exemple de projet qui n'est pas raisonnablement prévisible est des travaux de construction inattendus pour réparer un pont, qui s'est effondré la veille de votre rassemblement. Vous ne pouviez pas savoir que le pont s'effondrerait, par conséquent, tout bruit provenant des travaux de réparation ne serait pas considéré comme raisonnablement prévisible.

À partir de notre exemple, pour comprendre les effets cumulatifs sur les niveaux de bruit dans les bois, vous auriez besoin de :

- Comprendre les **conditions existantes**, ou les niveaux de bruit existants avant votre arrivée;
- Comprendre vos **effets**, ou comment votre musique contribue aux niveaux de bruit globaux;
- Prendre en compte des **mesures d'atténuation**, comme baisser le volume de votre musique ou utiliser des écouteurs;
- Évaluer les **effets résiduels**, ou les effets restants après l'application de mesures d'atténuation, comme les niveaux de bruit restants après avoir baissé le volume de votre musique;
- Ajouter les **effets potentiels d'autres activités**. Une fois que vous connaissez les effets résiduels de votre musique, vous ajouteriez les effets potentiels d'autres projets raisonnablement prévisibles, qui se déroulent en même temps et dans le même secteur.

Le fait de suivre les étapes ci-dessus aide à déterminer les effets cumulatifs qui peuvent se produire dans les bois. Dans notre exemple, nous avons pris en compte à la fois le

bruit du rassemblement familial et le bruit d'autres sources, comme la fête d'anniversaire.

Comme il est indiqué ci-dessus, les résumés en langage clair comprennent une description des effets cumulatifs pour chaque discipline technique.

ES 11. Nous avons écouté

La Première Nation de Marten Falls a tenu des consultations sur la route d'accès à la collectivité auprès des communautés autochtones, des personnes intéressées et des organismes gouvernementaux et est engagé envers celle-ci depuis 2019. Dans le cadre de l'évaluation environnementale/de l'étude d'impact, la Première Nation de Marten Falls devait consulter et collaborer avec des communautés autochtones, des conseils tribaux et des organisations politiques liées à un traité et des organisations provinciales et territoriales.

Depuis le début de l'évaluation environnementale/de l'évaluation d'impact, il y a eu d'importantes réalisations. Un moment fort de ce processus a été la communication continue et l'établissement de relations avec les communautés autochtones, les organismes gouvernementaux et les personnes intéressées, qui s'est terminé par la présentation des premières constatations des rapports sur les conditions existantes, la communication des résultats et des recommandations pour appuyer la sélection du trajet de prédilection et finalement l'obtention d'une résolution du conseil de bande pour le trajet de prédilection en août 2024.

L'établissement de relations a été au cœur des efforts de consultation et de mobilisation. Au fil des ans, des progrès ont été réalisés pour établir des lignes de communication, accroître la participation active et répondre aux préoccupations et aux problèmes ou les résoudre. Des progrès ont également été réalisés pour organiser des réunions de conseil à conseil entre la Première Nation de Marten Falls et d'autres communautés autochtones (c.-à-d., la Première Nation d'Eabametoong et la Première Nation d'Aroland) afin de discuter des protocoles de relations, des approches pour des consultations et un engagement significatifs, et pour fournir des mises à jour liées à la route d'accès à la collectivité.

Les membres de la Première Nation de Marten Falls ont également eu d'autres occasions liées au Programme de consultation et de mobilisation en tant que Première Nation agissant à titre de promoteur, y compris l'examen de documents et la tenue de réunions avant les autres communautés autochtones, les organismes gouvernementaux et les personnes intéressées. La Première Nation de Marten Falls a

reçu des rapports de leurs consultations et de leur mobilisation sur la route d'accès à la collectivité pour examen et validation. Le matériel partagé avec elle au cours des réunions a été modifié en fonction des commentaires de la communauté afin de garantir que l'approche du projet était basée sur les contributions directes et les commentaires de la collectivité. Cet engagement précoce a permis à la collectivité de fournir des perspectives précieuses et des commentaires sur divers aspects de la route d'accès à la collectivité, y compris le processus d'évaluation environnementale/d'évaluation d'impact, le programme de savoir autochtone et la sélection du trajet.

Diverses activités de consultation et d'engagement ont eu lieu, dont certains faits saillants incluent (sans toutefois s'y limiter) :

- Trois centres d'information publics (depuis le début de l'étape de l'évaluation environnementale en octobre 2021);
- Trois forums soutenus par la province, dont deux forums sur les intérêts et les droits autochtones ou issus de traités et un rassemblement et une exposition sur le projet de trois routes, organisés conjointement entre la route d'accès à la collectivité, la route d'approvisionnement Webequie et la route de raccordement du Nord avec les communautés autochtones. Un deuxième rassemblement et exposition sur le projet de trois routes est prévu pour février 2025 afin de discuter du projet d'évaluation environnementale/d'étude d'impact;
- Diverses réunions virtuelles ou en personne avec des collectivités autochtones, des organismes gouvernementaux et des personnes intéressées;
- Élaboration du Programme sur le savoir autochtone et du Programme des coordonnateurs communautaires pour les collectivités autochtones et participation à ceux-ci;
- Distribution et suivi des rapports d'étapes sur la consultation et la mobilisation pour les collectivités autochtones;
- Webinaires et vidéos liés aux composantes valorisées, aux effets cumulatifs, à l'adaptation aux changements climatiques, à la sélection du trajet et aux mises à jour sur le trajet;
- Distribution mensuelle de publipostages électroniques (bulletins d'information), d'avis sur le terrain et de guides de discussion, la recherche de commentaires et de contributions sur une base mensuelle par les responsables de la collectivité autochtone.

Les activités de consultation et de mobilisation se poursuivront jusqu'à la soumission de l'évaluation environnementale/l'étude d'impacts finales, à l'automne ou à hiver 2025. Ces activités sont prévues pour aider avec le processus de révision du projet d'évaluation environnementale/d'étude d'impact et pour se préparer à la présentation et à la révision de l'évaluation environnementale/l'étude d'impact finales.

ES 12. Notre climat en évolution

Les changements climatiques présentent de nombreux défis dans les régions éloignées comme Marten Falls. Les événements climatiques, comme une augmentation des précipitations, des inondations, des risques de feux de forêt, une chaleur extrême et des changements d'écosystème peuvent affecter à la fois la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Si des événements climatiques entraînent la fermeture de la route d'accès à la collectivité, ils nous affecteront également et potentiellement d'autres collectivités qui en dépendent.

La route d'accès à la collectivité intègre des stratégies d'atténuation afin de réduire les émissions des activités de construction et d'entretien. Des mesures d'adaptation sont également intégrées en concevant des infrastructures capables de résister aux conditions climatiques prévues. L'objectif est de construire une route résiliente et de réduire au minimum, les risques pour les communautés environnantes dans un climat changeant. Même si ces stratégies amélioreront grandement la résilience de la route d'accès à la collectivité, elles n'élimineront pas tous les risques.

ES 13. Autres exigences réglementaires

Une des exigences fédérales est une évaluation des accidents et des défaillances potentiels de la route d'accès à la collectivité. En fonction de sa conception et de son utilisation prévue, du jugement professionnel et de l'expérience acquise avec d'autres projets de routes en région éloignée, des accidents ou des défaillances potentiels ont été identifiés, comme des déversements, des accidents de transport et des événements météorologiques extrêmes, entre autres.

Les accidents peuvent être évités grâce à une bonne planification et conception. De plus, des mesures de sécurité peuvent être mises en place afin de réduire la probabilité qu'un accident se produise et, s'il se produit, de le gérer efficacement. Une exigence que l'entrepreneur sélectionné pour la construction de la route d'accès à la collectivité devra remplir est la préparation et la mise en œuvre de plans pour prévenir les accidents et les défaillances. Ces pourraient inclure, par exemple, un plan de mesures

d’urgence en cas de déversement, un plan de gestion des déchets, un plan d’intervention d’urgence et un plan de gestion de la faune.

La route d’accès à la collectivité sera conçue conformément au Manuel de conception routière du ministère des Transports de l’Ontario. De plus, les critères de conception géométrique utilisés pour la conception et la construction de la route d’accès à la collectivité seront basés sur les pratiques exemplaires les plus récentes de l’Association des transports du Canada et du Supplément du ministère des Transports de l’Ontario.

L’absence d’un plan approprié pour soutenir les communautés autochtones et les travailleurs non autochtones dans leurs interactions pourrait également être considérée comme un accident et une défaillance potentiels pour la culture Anichinabé. Pendant la construction, l’entrepreneur, avec l’orientation et le soutien de la Première Nation de Marten Falls, devra fournir une formation obligatoire et continue sur la sensibilisation à la culture et la sensibilité de la culture afin de protéger les Anishinaabeg. La formation devrait être élaborée en collaboration avec les collectivités autochtones afin de garantir que l’ouverture de routes vers le nord ne cause pas de dommages supplémentaires et puisse servir de moyen de renforcer la confiance et la compréhension, et de protéger la culture anichinabée.

Les Lignes directrices individualisées relatives à l’étude d’impact du gouvernement fédéral exigent des renseignements sur la façon dont la route d’accès à la collectivité peut contribuer à la capacité du Canada de respecter ses obligations et engagements en matière environnemental. Pendant le processus de sélection de l’itinéraire, l’équipe du projet a donné la priorité à la durabilité environnementale lors de l’analyse des données recueillies par des experts techniques dans les catégories de l’eau, du territoire et des personnes. Cette analyse a permis de s’assurer que le trajet de prédilection pour chacun des trois segments était celui qui avait le moins d’impact sur l’environnement par rapport aux autres options. La durabilité environnementale a été prise en compte tout au long du processus, influençant la sélection du trajet de prédilection et l’élaboration de mesures d’atténuation et d’activités de suivi.

ES 14. Programmes de surveillance et engagements futurs

Les programmes de surveillance servent à vérifier l’exactitude de l’évaluation des effets et à évaluer l’efficacité des mesures d’atténuation et d’amélioration. Les programmes de surveillance incluent également des engagements futurs liés à l’atténuation des effets résiduels. Un programme de suivi environnemental spécifique au projet sera élaboré et mis en œuvre, incluant les engagements de suivi liés aux composantes valorisées présentées dans l’évaluation environnementale/l’étude d’impact.

L’évaluation environnementale et l’étude d’impact prennent en compte les programmes de suivi préalable à la construction et de la construction, ainsi que les programmes de suivi du fonctionnement et de l’entretien, et les engagements futurs pour les différentes disciplines techniques.

ES 15. Résumé et recommandations

Les évaluations environnementales de portée générale préparées pour les projets du ministère des Transports de l’Ontario comprennent la préparation d’un Rapport d’étude environnementale sur les transports. Les rapports d’étude environnementale sur les transports comprennent des tableaux résumant les constatations d’une évaluation environnementale (c.-à-d. les effets potentiels et les mesures d’atténuation recommandées), qui peut être utilisée dans le rapport de conception préliminaire et informer la conception détaillée.

Le rapport d’étude environnementale sur les transports a été utilisé comme modèle pour préparer les tableaux de résumé et de recommandations inclus à la section 10 de chacun des documents de soutien technique. Pour faciliter l’examen des conclusions du Document de soutien technique, ces tableaux ont été regroupés dans un seul document et ajoutés à l’ébauche de l’évaluation environnementale/l’étude d’impact.

ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᑭᒋᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃ·ᑐ

ᑲᑭᒃᓴᑎᓂᑲᑌᓴ ᑲᒪᒃᑭᓯᒣᐱᑌᓴ 2025

ᐁᒃ· Lᐣᑎᑐ <·ᐣᑎ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᒥᒃᓇᑫᐃ·ᑐ (ᑕᔑᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᑲᐅᒋᓇᑕᒧᓴ ᒥᒃᓇ) ᐅᓇᑕᐁ·ᑐᑕᓇᐊ· ᒋᐱᒥᓂᓚ"ᐊᒧᐊ·⁻ ᒪᒪ° ᐅᑐᑌᐣᐃᔪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᑐ ᐁᒃ· ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᑐ ᐅᐸᔨᑐᒋᑫᐃ·ᓂᐊ·ᑐ ᐊᒪ·ϟ ᓂ>ᓂᑲᑌᓴ ᒋᒪᒋ ᒥᒃᓇᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᐯᔑᑊ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᑐ ᐅᐸᔨᑐᒋᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᐊᑊᐃ ᒋᑲ·ᔪᒋᑲᒋᑌᓴ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ· ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃ·ᑐ ᑐᑲᑐ ᐊᑊᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᑐ / ᐊ·ᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᑐ ᑲ·ᔪᑊ ᒋᐸᔪᑌᑕᑲ·ᑭᑐ ᒥᐢᔨᑲ·ᑊ ᒋᑔᓯᒋᐊᐊ·⁻ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᑊ ᑲᐊᔪᒥᑐᐊ·⁻ ᐅᐁ· ᒥᒃᓇᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᐅᒋ. ᐁᒃ· ᒋᑌᐱᓂᑲᑌᓴ ᐅᐁ· ᐸᔨᑐᒋᑫᐃ·ᑐ, ᑫᒋᓇ⁻ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᑊ ᑲᐊᔪᒥᑐᐊ·⁻ ᒋᐁ·ᒋᔪᓂᑊ ᒥᒥᓇᑲᓚᐊ·⁻ ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᑐ, ᐁᒃ· ᐊᓂᔨ ᓂᑭᑲᑕᒥᒥᑐ ᐅᐁ· ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᑲᐃ·ᒥᓇᑲᓚᐊ·⁻ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᑊ ᐁᒃ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᑐ ᑫᐞᓇᑐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑌᐊ·ᓚᑐ:

- ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᑭᒋᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃ·ᑐ;
- ᐅᑭᒪᑲᑐ ᐅᒪᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᑐ;
- ᑲᔪᑊ ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᒋᐸᔪᑌᑕᑲ·ᒧᒋᑌᑊ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃ·ᓇᑐ ᐅᒋ (ᐊᑊᐃ ᑲϟ ᑲᔪᑊ ᒋᐸᔪᑌᑕᑲ·ᑭᑐ ᐃᑭᑐᐃ·ᓇᑐ ᒥᓇ ᔑᑕᑭᔪᑐ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᑐ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃ·ᓇᑐ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᑐ); ᐁᒃ·
- ᒥᓇ ᔑᑕᑭᔪᑐ ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᓇᑐ.

ES 1. ᓂᑕᒋᒧᐃ·ᓂᓇᑐ

ᓂᓇᐊ·⁻, Lᐣᑎᑐ <·ᐣᑎ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃ·ᑐ, ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃ·ᑐ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᔑᑕᑲ·ᑊ ᖃᑫ ᐊᐢᐸᓂ ᐁᒃ· ᐅᔨᑭ ᓭᐱᐢ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓇᑊ ᐅᑐᑌᐣᐃᔪ. ᐁᒃ· Lᐊ·⁻ ᑭᒋᑕᐃ·ᑐ ᑲᐯᔑᓇᑲ·ᑊ ᐊᑊᐃ ᐃᒧᑲᑌᐃᔪ ᑕᑐᐁ·ᑐᑲᑊ ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᐱᒪᑲᑐ ᐊᐢᐸᓂ ᐁᒃ· ᐅᔨᑭ ᓂᑕᒋᒧᐃ·ᓇᑐ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᑐ ᐃᑭᑐ

ᑭᐅᓴᒥᓇᑕᐁᔨᕆᑭᐊᓵ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑐᓇძᓂᑫᐃᔪᓂᐊᔨᐣ ᐁᑭᐅᓇᑐᐊᔨᐠ ᑐᓴᐣ ᐁᔨᑎᓴᐣ ᐊᐟᐟ, ᐁᖅ· ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᒥᐢᑕᑊᐃ ᖅᑭᐊᓇᒪᑫᒪᖅᓵ. ᐁᖅ· ᖅᔪ ᑭᓂᒪᓂᔪᓇᓇᓵ ᖅᑭᐅᑕᐱᓇᖅᓄᐊᔨᐠ <ᖅᐣ ᒪᐊᔨᑕᐃ· ᑕᔪᐢძᓄᐊ·ᐠ, ᐁᖅ· ᒥᔪᐣ ᑭᒪᑐᑕᐊᖅᓄᐊᓵ, ᐁᖅ· ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᓄძᑦ ᑭᔪᐱᐠ ᒥᐢᑕᑊᐃ ᖅᖅᑕᑫᓂᒧᐃᔨᐣ ᖅᐅᒪᑕᖅᑐᓵ, ᐁᖅ· ᒥᔪᐣ ᑭᒪᑐᑕᐊᖅᓄᐊᓵ, ᐁᖅ· ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᓄძᑦ ᑭᔪᐱᐠ ᐱᐅᑦᐃ

∇b· b·σᑐ ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕐᕆᐅ·ᑐ ᒥᓇᕐᕆᐅ·ᑐ bᑭᓇ ᕆძᓇᑐ ᑕᒥσσbU⊲·ᓄᑐ, ᔪძ⁻ σᔭᑕᐃ·ᓇb·ᑐ b·ᔪ\ ᕆძᓇᑐ ᒋᐅᒋᐅᔪᐅᒪbᑭᑐ. ∇b· ᒥᓇ ∇<ᑭᑌᔪ\ ᐅᕆ·σ⊲·ᑐ ᐅᖃᑭ ᐅᒋᑕᒪᔭᐃ·ᓇᑐ ᒋ⊲ᓄᒋᑕb·ᑭᑐ ᐅᒪ ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·σ\ ᒥᓇ b·ᔪ\ <ძԿσᒧᐃ·ᑐ ᒋ⊲σΔᔪᓇb·\ ⊲σ σbᑐ.

ES 3. ∇b· σՈᓇᑭᔭᐃ·σᓇᑐ

σᓇ⊲·⁻, Lᕽᑎᑢ <·ᕿᑢ ⊲σᔪᓇVΔ· ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ, b⊲ᓄbᑕᒪ\ ᒋ⊲σ ᑕb·\ ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ ᒥᓇᕆᐃ·ᑐ. ∇b· σᓇ⊲·⁻ ⊲σᔪᓇVΔ· ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ ∧ᓇL bᑭᓇ ᕆძᓇᑐ ᒋbᕆ·ᒋᒥძ\. ∇b· σᑕϟ⊲·ᒥᐣ Vᔪ\ ᐅᑭLbᑐ ᒥᓇ ∇Δᓇᓂ° ᐅᓇᔪ∇·Δ·σσ⊲·\, ∇b· ᑕᑕᔭ σᔪϟᑊᑭ ∧ᒋ∇·∧σbσ⊲·ᑐ ⊲ᑊΔ ∇∧ᒥσᔨᑊΔbU\ ᐅᑭLΔ· ∧ᒋ∇·∧σᕆΔ·ᑐ ᐅᓇᔪ∇·Δ·ᑐ bΔᓇU\. ∇b· ᐅ∇· LL° bΔᓇᑭᔭϟ\, σᑐᑭLbσᓇᑐ ∇b· σᑐᓇᔪ∇·Δ·ᒥᓇᓇ\ ᕆΔ·ᓇ⊲· <<ᒥᔭᐃ·ᓇᑐ ᐅᑕϟᓇ⊲· ᑕ∧ᵘძ⁻ b⊲ᓄbᑕᒧ⊲·⁻ ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ ᒥbᓇᕆᐃ·ᑐ ∇b· ᒥᓇ ᕆᑭᓇ⁻ ᒋ∧ᒥbϟ·ᒋLbᓄ⊲·⁻ ᒥᓇ ᒋᓇᑐᑕ⊲·bᓄ⊲·⁻ ⊲Δ·ϟ\ bbV⊲·⁻ ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·σ\. ∇b· ᒥᓇ <<ᒥᔭ⊲·\ ᕆᑭᓇ⁻ b·ᔪ\ ᒋ⊲ᓄᑭᑕᒪ⊲·⊲·⁻ ᐅᑕσᔪᓇVᒧ⊲·ᑐ ᑕ∧ᵘძ⁻ ᕆძᓇᑐ bΔᔪ<ძԿᑐᑕbᑭᑐ ᐅᒪ σᑕᔪᕆᐃ·σᓇᑐ. ∇b· σᑐᑭLbσᓇᑐ ᒥᓇ σᑐᓇᔪ∇·Δ·ᒥᓇᓇ\ ᐅbᓄᑕᓇ⊲· ⊲σᑐ ᕆΔᔪᒪᑊᒋΔ·ᒋbU\ ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ ᒥbᓇᕆᐃ·ᑐ ᒥᓇ ᒋᑭᑭ·ᓄᔨᑐᓇᒧ⊲·⁻ ᐅᑕσᔪᓇVᒧ⊲·ᑐ ∇b· ᐅᑭᑭᑊᒧᔪᒧ⊲·ᑐ.

∇b· ∇ᑊ⊲\ Lᕽᑎᑐ <·ᕿᑢ ⊲σᔪᓇVΔ· ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ ᒥbᓇᕆᐃ·ᑐ ⊲ᓄᑭΔ·ᑐ ⊲ᓄᑭᓇbᓇ\ (⊲ᓄᑭΔ·ᑐ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᑕᒪᕆ\) ᑭᐅᓇϟbᓄ⊲·\ ᒋΔ·ᒋᑐ⊲·⁻ ᐅ∇· bb·ϟᒋbᒋU\ ⊲ᑊᑭΔ· ᓇᓇbᒋᒋᕆΔ·ᑐ / ᒥᓇ ⊲·ᓇᒋᕆΔ·ᓇᑐ, ∇b· ᒥᓇ bϟ<ᒋᑐ⊲·⁻ Δ·ᑕᒪᕆΔ· ∇b· Δ·ᑕᓄᑭᒥᑐΔ· ⊲ძϟᑐᒋᕆΔ·ᓇᑐ. ∇b· ᐅ∇·σ⊲·\ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᑕᒪᕆ\ ∇ᑊ⊲\ σᔪᑐ ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·σ\ ᐅᒋ⊲·\, ᒥᓇ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᑕᒪᕆ bσbσᔨb\, ∇b· ⊲σᑭᓇbᓂσ\. ∇b· ᐅ∇·σ⊲·\ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᑕᒪᕆ ᒥ∇·⊲·\ ᑭᑊᑭᓄᔪᓄᐃ·ᑐ, LᒋΔ·ᒋᕆΔ·ᑐ ᒥᓇ ΔᑭᑐΔ·ᓇᑐ bᐸᑭᑕᓇᒧ⊲·⁻ σᑐᑭLbσᓇᑐ ∇b· σᑐᓇᔪ∇·ᒥᓇᓇ\, ᒥᓇ ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·σ\ ⊲Δ·ϟ\ bΔ·ᑕᒪᕆ⊲·⁻ ∇b· ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·σ\ ⊲Δ·ϟ\ bᐅᒋᑎV⁾ᑕძᔭ⊲·⁻.

∇b· ᐅ∇·σ⊲·\ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᑕᒪᕆ\ ᐱᒧᒋᕆᑕᒪᕆ⊲·\ ᒥᓇ ∇ᐱᒥᑭᑭᓄᓇ⊲·⁻ ⊲ᓄᑭᓇbᓂσᔨᑐ, ᑐb⁾ ᓂσϟΔ· ᐱᒧᒋᕆΔ·σ\, ᒥᓇ ∇bᓄᑕᒧ⊲·⁻ b∇·ᑌΔ·ᓇᑐ ᒥᓇ ∇ᓇᓇbᒋᑐ⊲·⁻ Lᔭᓇᑊᐃbᓇᑐ ∇b· ⊲σᑐ ∧ძ ᒥᓇ bΔᔪᐸძϟᑐᑕძᔭ⊲·⁻ ᐅᑐᑕᓇ⊲·. ∇b· ᐅᑕᓄᑭᑕᒪᕆ\ bϟ ᐅ∧ᒥΔ·ᑕᓄᑭᒪ⊲·ᑐ ᐅᑭLbᓇᑐ ∇b· ᐅᓇᔪ∇·Δ·σσ⊲·ᑐ ∇∧ᒥᑎ<ᒋᒧᑕ⊲·⊲·⁻ ᐅ∇· ⊲ᓄᑭΔ·ᑐ ᐅᒋ, ᒥᓇ bΔ· ⊲σ ΔᔪᓇძᒋbUᑭᑐ ᕆძᓇᑐ. ∇b· ᒥᓇ ᑭᒋ⊲ᓄᑭᓇbᓇᑐ ᐅΔ·ᑕᓄᑭᒪ⊲·ᑐ ∇ᓇᓇᑕ⊲·<ᑕᒧ⊲·⁻ ⊲ᑐᑎ ᕆᐅᒋᒥᓇ⊲·⁻ Lᕽᑎᑐ <·ᕿᑢ ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ Ⴑ⊲·ᑐσᕆΔ·ᓇᑐ ᒥᓇ Δ·ᑕᒪᕆΔ·ᓇᑐ.

ES 4. ⊲σᑐ bᑭᐅᒋᐅσᓇLᔨ ᐅ∇· σᒥbᓇᒥᓇᑐ

∇b· 2007, ⊲ᒥ∇· ⊲ᔪᔭ ᒥᵘᑕᑊΔ ∇ᑭΛ⊲ᓄbUᔨ ᒥᓇ ∇ᑭbᓇ⊲·<ᒋbUᔨ ⊲ᑐᑎ ᕆΔᓇᑕᒧᔨ ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕆᐃ·ᑐ ᒥbᓇᕆᐃ·ᑐ. ∇b· 2019 b⊲ᑊᑭ⊲·\ σᔪᔭ·ϟ\ ᑭbᓇ⊲·<ᒋbU ⊲ᑐᑎ ᕆΔᓇᑕᒧᒪbσ⊲·\—ᐅ∇· σᵘᑕᶜ 1 ∇b· ᒥᓇ σΔ·ᑐ 4. ∇b· ᐅ∇·σ⊲·ᑐ LL° ᑕᐅᒋLᒋᑕᒧᓄᑐ Vᔭᑌᕽ ϟb"Δbᑐ ᒥbᓇᔨ ∇b· ᑭ∇·ᑎᓄ\ ᒋΔᓇᑕᒧᔨ ᕆძᓇᑐ 130 ᑎ<ᑊ⊲bᑐ ⊲Lᔭϟ ∇·ᑭ∧ᔪᓇσ⊲·\ ⊲·<ᓄ\ bΔᓇᑐᒧᔨ σᑕᔪᕆᐃ·σᓇᑐ, ∇b· ᑭ∇·ᑎᓄ\ ᖁ∇ ᒋ∧ᒥσᔨᑊΔbU\ ᐅ∇· ⊲ᕿ<σ ᔪ∧.

∇b· σᵘᑕᶜ 1 ᒥᓇ σΔ·ᑐ 4 ᑕᑕ∧ᑕ ᑕΔᔪ∧Lᑕᒧᓄᑐ, ᒥᓇ ∇ᐅᒋ⊲ϟᔪᑎძᑕᑎLbᑭᑐ ΔL bΔ· Δᔪ∧Lᑕᒧᒪbσ⊲·\. ∇b· LL° σᑊᔪᑐ bΔ·ᓇᑕᒧᒪbσ⊲·\ ᑭbᓇ⊲·<ᒋbU<σᑐ ∇b· V\ᔪ\ ᒋᐅσσbU\. ∇b· ᐅ∇· V\ᔪ\ bᑭbᓇ⊲·<ᒋbU\ ⊲ᑊΔ\ ᒋᐅᒋ⊲ᔪᑕᒧᔨ ᐅძᑭ ᔪ∧\, ᒥᓇ V\ᔪb·ϟ\ ΔL ⊲ᕿ<σ ᔪ∧\

ᑭᐅᑎᐊᓯᖏᑲᓂᐊᓕᑊ ∇ᑲ· ᐊᐱᐣ ᐃᖏᑲ·ᓴ⁻ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐅᑭᑫᑭᐱᐯᓯᓂᐊᓕᑊ ᐊ·᐀ᓄᑊ ᓇᕐ ᑲᐃ· ᐃᓐᑕᒧᑊ ᒪᕽᑎᐣ ᐸ·ᕽᕆ ᐊᓂᔪᓐᐯᐃ· ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓂᑊ.

∇ᑲ· ᓐᖏᓴ° 2019 ∇ᑲ· 2024 ᑲᐊᖏᑭᓕᑊ, ᑭᒋᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓐᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᐊᓕᑭᐸᐣ ᕃᑯᓐ ᑕᑲᐣ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓕᐣ ᑲᐃᔪᓐᑲᑎᑕᐊᑭ⁻ ᒥᓐ ᑎᓂᔨᑕᒧᐊᑭ⁻ ᕃᑯᓐ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᓂᓂᑭᐣ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᓂᑊ, ᒥᓐ ᐸᒥᖏᐃᑎᔨᐃ·ᐣ ∇ᑲ· ᐊᓂᔪᓐᐯᐃ· ᐃᔪᒋᑫᐃ·ᓐ. ∇ᑲ· ᖷᑲ·⁻ ᑲᓂᖏᐱᐸ 2023, ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑲᑭᓐ ᑭᒋᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓐᑊ ᑭᑲᑫᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᒪᐊ·ᑐᐃᑫᐃ·ᓂᑫᐃ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐅᑎ, ᐊᖏᐃ ᑲᔭ ᐊᓂᔪᓐᐯᐃ· ᑭᖽᐣᑕᒪᐃ·ᐣ, ᑕᐱᐩᔨ⁻ ᐅ∇· ᓂᑫᑕᶜ 1 ∇ᑲ· ᓂᐃ·ᐣ 4 ᑎᒪᒪᐃ· ᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᐃᔪᐱᒪᑕᒧᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ. ∇ᑲ· ᑲᑭᒪᒪᐃ· ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᐃᔨᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓂᐣ ᐅᐸᔨᔪᑎᕐᐃᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑕᓂᓂᑭᐣ, ∇ᑲ· ∇ᖏᐊᑊ ᐊᐃ·ᔭᑊ ᑲᑲᐯᔪᐊ·⁻ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓂᑊ ᑭᒥᓇᑲᓄᐊ·ᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᓂᑐᑭᒪᑲᓂᓇᐣ ∇ᑲ· ᓂᑐᓇᔪᐯ·ᐃ·ᓂᓇᓇᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᔨᑕᑭᔭᑊ ᐊ·ᐃᔭᑊ ∇ᑲ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐱᒧᕐᐃᓇᑲᐣ. ∇ᑲ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᒪᔭᶜ ᐸᔨᔪᑎᕐᐃᓇᐣ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᑭᒪᒥᑎᓄᐣᑎᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ ᑲᑭᐸᑭᑎᓇᒧᐊ·⁻ ᐊᐃ·ᔭᑊ, ∇ᑲ· ᒪᔭᶜ ᑲᐃᓄᐣᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᕕᐃᓇᑕᒧᑊ ᑭᒥᓇᑲᓄᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ∇ᑲ· ᐅᓇᔪᐯ·ᐃ·ᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑎᒪᒥᑎᓄᐣᑕᒧᐊ·⁻. ∇ᑲ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐅᓇᔪᐯ·ᐃ· ᐯᐸᐣ ᑭᒪᔨᓇᐢᐃᓇᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ (ᐊᐣᑎ ᑲᐃ·ᓇᑕᒧᑎᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ) ᖷᑲ·⁻ ᐊ·ᑲᐢᐟᐱᔪᶜ 26, 2024.

ES 5. ᐃᓇᑭᔪᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐅ∇· ᐱᒧᑎᕕᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᑎ

∇ᑲ· ᐊᒪ·ᔦ ᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ, ᐱᓇᒪ ᐅᔨ ᓇᓇᑲ ᐃᔪᑎᕕᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑕᔨ>ᓂᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ, ᑐᑲᐣ ∇<ᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑊ ᑭᔾᐣ ᑎᒪᑎᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ∇ᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᖷძᓇᐣ ᑎᐅᓇᑌᑭᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃ·ᑕᓇᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊ. ∇ᑲ· ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓇᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᕕᐃ·ᐣ ᑲᐊᓂᔪᒧᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃ·ᑕᓇᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᑲᑫᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐅᓇᔪᐯ·ᐃ·ᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑎᒪᒥᑎᓄᐣᑕᒧᐊ·⁻. ∇ᑲ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐅᓇᔪᐯ·ᐃ· ∨<ᐣ ᑭᒪᔪᓇᐢᐃᐃᑲᑌ ᐊᐣᑎ ᑲᐃ·ᓇᑕᒧᑎᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ (ᐊᐣᑎ ᑲᐃ·ᓇᑕᒧᑊ) ᖷᑲ·⁻ ᐊ·ᑲᐢᐟᐱᔪᶜ 26, 2024.

ES 6. ∇ᑲ· ᑲᐃᔪᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᑕᒪᑊ

∇ᑲ· ᑲᐃᓇᑌᑊ ᑭᑭᔪᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐅ∇· ᐊᖏᑭᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑎ ᑲᐃ·ᓇᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᓇᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᐊᓂᒪᐣ ᑭᑭᔪᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃ·ᓴᑊ ∇ᑲ·ᓴᑭᑎᑲᑌᑊ. ∇ᑲ· ᑲᑭᔪᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐅ∇· ᐊᖏᑭᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑎ ᐃᓇᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᓇᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐅ∇· ᒥᑲᓇᕕᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᑎ ᐱᓇᒪ <ᑯᓴᑕᑲᐣ ᑭᔨᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᒪᒪ° ᐅᐣᑌᐢᐃᔪ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅ<ᑯᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ. ∇ᑲ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᒐ<ᔪᑏ ᓂᐱᑌᔪᓇᐢᐃᐃᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᐊᓂᔨ ᒪᔭᶜ ᖽᑕᑭᑲᓂᑊ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑭᑭᔪᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᓇᑲᑎᑲᑌᐊ·ᓇᐣ ᐊᑲᑭᑲᓂᐊ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑭᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑭᑭᔪᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᓇᑲᑎᑲᑌᐊ·ᓇᐣ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᓇᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ.

∇ᑲ· ᑲᐊᓄᑕᒧᐊ·⁻ ᐱᓇᒪ ᑲᓴᑊ ᐅᑲᓇᑲᓂᑭᑕᓇᐊ· ᐅ∇· ᐃ·ᑕᒪᖽᐃ·ᐣ ᑲᑭᑲᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑭᑭᔪᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᒥᓇ ᑭᐅᓴᐣᑕᒧᐊ·⁻ ᑭᵘᐱᐣ ᖽᓂᐊᓂᑊ ᑲᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᐅ∇· ᑲᑭᑭᔪᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᓇᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᓇᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ.

ES 7. ᐅᑎᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐅᑎᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐅᑎᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ

∇ᑲ· ᑲᐃᔪᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᑕᒪᑊ ᐅ∇· ᐊᖏᑭᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑎᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐅᑎᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐅᑎᓴᑭᑎᐃ·ᓇᐣ

ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑫᐃᓪᓗ / ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᓪᓇᒋᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ ᐊᑎᐟ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ ᐅᑭᐸᑭᑎᓇᓇᐊᓪᐸᓗ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᓪ ᑭᑫᑐᑕᒪᐃᓪᓗ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᒥᐅᐁᓪ ᑲᔪ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᑲᔭᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᐅᒪ ᐊᓄᑭᑕᒪᑫᐃᓪᓂᑉ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᓪ ᑭᑫᑐᑕᒪᐃᓪᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐁᓪᒥᑎᑯᔑᐃᓪ ᑭᑫᑐᑕᒪᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᔪ ᑭᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᐊᓪᓗ ᑕᐱᐡᑯᒻ ᑲᓪᔭᑉ ᒋᑲᓇᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᐊᔕᔾ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑲᑕᑲᓪᑭᓗ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐱᑯ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑫᐊᓪᓇᒋᑫᒪᑲᑭᓗ ᐁᑲᓪ ᒥᐡᑯᒻ ᑲᓪᔭᑉ ᒋᑲᓇᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᑉ ᐊᓂᓗ ᑫᐃᔑᐊᓄᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᒪᒋᒋᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ ᒥᓇ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᓪ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᓇᓗ ᒋᐊᐸᑕᑭᓗ.

- **ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᐊᓪᓄᓄᔭᑉ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑉ:** ᐁᑲᓪ ᐅᐁᓪ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑉ ᒋᐃᓪᒋᐦᐃᐁᓪᒪᑲᑉ ᒋᓂᓯᑐᒋᑲᑌᑉ ᐊᐊᓪᓄᓇᑉ ᑲᐊᓪᓇᐦᐊᑲᓄᐊᓪᑫᓪᓗ ᐅᐁᓪ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓇ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑉ ᐊᓂᓗ ᐸᑲᓗ ᑫᐃᔑᐊᓪᓇᐦᐃᑯᐊᓪᑫᓪᓗ. ᐊᑎᑲ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᑉ ᑐᑲᓗ ᐃᑫᓪᐊᓪᑉ ᓇᓗᑕ ᑕᐊᓪᓇᐦᐊᑲᓄᐊᓪᑉ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓪ ᑕᓇᐳᐃᓪᓇᓗ ᑲᐯᔑᓇᑲᓂᓂᑭᓗ ᐅᑕᔑᑫᐃᓪᓂᐊᓪᑉ ᐁᑲᓪ ᓇᓗᑕ ᑲᔪ ᐁᐦᐊᑉ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᓪ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑉ ᐅᑲᒪᔭᑫᑐᑕᓇᐊᓪ ᐸᑲᓗ ᐊᐃᓪᔭᓗ ᑲᐃᓪᑕᓄᑭᒪᐊᓪᒻ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᒪᐊᓪᒻ ᐅᐁᓪ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᑭᒋᓄᓗᑕᑲᓪᓂᓂ ᒪᕝᑎᓗ ᐸᓪᕝᑎ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᓪ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᒋᑭᑫᑐᑕᑉ ᑕᐱᓄᑲ ᓇᐊᓪᒋᓂᐊᓪᑉ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᒥᓇ ᐅᐁᓪ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᐸᑲᓗ ᑭᑐᒋᑲᑌ ᑲᑭᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑉ, ᑕᐱᓄᑲ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᑉ ᐊᐃᓪᔭᑉ ᑲᐃᓪᓗ ᒋᑎᐱᑫᓴᐊᓪᒻ ᐊᓪᓇᓴᐃᓪᓂᑉ ᐊᐱᒋᐃᓪᓗ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᑉ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᑉ ᐊᐃᓪᔭᑉ.

- **ᓇᓇᑲ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᓗ:** ᐁᑲᓪ ᒪᒪᐤ 20 ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑲᓇᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᐊᓪᓗ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐦᑭᐃᓪ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᓪᓂᑉ / ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᓪᓇᒋᑫᐃᓪᓂᑉ, ᐊᑎᑲ ᑐᑲᓗ ᓂᐦᐱ ᑲᑕᑲᓪᑉ ᐊᓪᑭᑕᑲᒥᑉ, ᐁᑲᓪ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑉ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᓂᐦᐱ, ᐊᐦᑭ ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᐃᓪᔭᑉ.

- **ᑲᑭᒋᓄᓗᑕᑲᓪᑭᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ:** ᐁᑲᓪ ᐅᐁᓪ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑭᑲᓇᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᐊᓪᓄᓗ ᒪᐊᓪᒻ ᑲᑭᒋᓄᓗᑕᒧᐊᓪᒻ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᑉ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᓪᔭᑉ, ᒥᓇ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓪ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑉ ᐁᑲᓪ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᑉ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑉ ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᓂᓗ ᑫᐃᔑᐊᓪᓇᒋᑫᒪᑲᑉ ᐅᐁᓪ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᓪᓗ; ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᒥᐅᐁᓪ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᐁᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑲᑭᒋᓄᓗᑕᑲᓪᑭᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᓂᐡᑕᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑲᑭᒪᓯᓇᐦᐊᒧᐊᓪᒻ ᐁᐦᐊᑉ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓪ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᓪᑲᒥᑯᓗ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᐅᐁᓪ ᒣᑲᓪᒻ ᑲᐱᒥᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑉ ᓇᓇᑕᐃᓪᑭᑫᑐᒋᑫᐃᓪᓗ, ᒪᐊᓪᒻ ᑲᑭᒋᓄᓗᑕᑲᓪᑭᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑭᐅᒋᓇᑲᓯᓇᐦᐃᑲᑌᐊᓪᓄᓗ ᐊᐦᐃ ᑲᔪ ᒋᐊᐸᑕᑉ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᓪ ᑭᑫᑐᑕᒪᐃᓪᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭ ᐊᔭᒥᔭᑲᓄᐊᓪᒻ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᑉ ᒪᕝᑎᓗ ᐸᓪᕝᑎ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓪᓂᑉ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓪᒻ ᐁᑲᓪ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᓗ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ.

- **ᑲᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ:** ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᐦᐃ ᒥᓇ ᑭᐊᓄᑲᑌ ᒋᒥᑭᑲᑌᑉ ᑫᑯᓄᓇᓗ ᑫᐊᓪᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑫᐃᔑᐊᑎᓴᑭᓗ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐅᐁᓪ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᐃᓪᑐᒋᑲᑌᑉ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᐊᒥᐅᐁᓪ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᐁᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑲᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᑲᓪᔭᑉ ᐃᓪᒋᐦᐃᐁᓪᒪᑲᓄᓗ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᓪᔭᑉ ᒋᑲᓇᐊᓪᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ, ᑭᐡᐱᓗ ᐊᑎᓴᑭᓗ, ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᑲᑕᑲᓪᑭᓗ ᑐᑲᓗ ᓂᐦᐱ, ᐊᐦᑭ ᐁᑲᓪ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓪᐃᔭᑉ.

- **ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓪᓗ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ:** ᐁᑲᓪ ᒋᓂᓯᑐᒋᑲᑌᑉ ᐊᓂᓗ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓪᓗ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ ᑫᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᑭᓗ ᓂᐦᐱᑲᑉ, ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑉ ᐁᑲᓪ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᓪᔭᑉ ᒣᑲᓪᒻ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᓪᑉ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒧᒋᑲᓂᐊᓪᑉ ᐁᑲᓪ ᒪᐊᓪᒻ ᑭᒋᓄᓗᑕᑲᓪᓄᓗ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓪᓗ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ. ᐁᑲᓪ ᑲᓪᓂᓗ ᑲᑭᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓪᓗ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᓪᓗ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓪᓇᓗ ᑲᐊᓪᓇᒋᑫᒪᑲᓯᓄᐊᓪᓗ.

- **ᑲᔾᔨᓴᑭᓐ ᑎᐸᐢᐃᖁᐃ·ᓭᓐ:** ᐁᑲ· ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᐅᖁ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᖁᔨᓭᓐ ᑕᓭᓭᑲᑭᑲᑌᐊ·ᔪᓐ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓭ ᐃᒪ ᐊᔪᔫ ᑲᑭᑕᐱᓭᓭᑲᑭᑲᓂᑲᑭᐸᓐ.

- **ᐊᒋᓭᐃ·ᑎ ᑎᐸᐢᐃᖁᐃ·ᓭᓐ:** ᐁᑲ· ᐱᓭᒪ ᑎᒪᒥᑎᓴᓐᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᖁ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᖁᔨᓭᓐ ᖁᐊ·ᓭᒋᖁᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᒥᑲᓭᖁᐃ·ᓂᑊ ᐅᐁ· ᓭᓭᑲᒋᒥᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᑲᑐᒋᑲᑌᑊ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔨᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᒥᑲᓭᖁᐃ·ᓐ, ᒥᓭ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓐ, ᒥᓭ ᐱᒧᒋᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᐁᑲ· ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕᐢᐃᓂᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᑭᒪᒥᓴᓐᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᓐ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᒥᑲᓭᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᒪᒪ° 3 ᓴᐃ·ᒻ 10 ᑕᔪᖏᑭ ᑕᐱᒥ ᒥᑲᓭᑲᓂᐊ·ᓐ, ᐁᑲ· ᐃ·ᓐ ᐱᒧᒋᖁᐃ·ᓭᓐ ᒥᓭ ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕᐢᐃᓂᖁᐃ·ᓭᓐ ᑭᖏᑕᑲ·ᓐ ᑲᐯ ᒋᐱᒥᔾᑭᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ· ᑐᒋᖁᐃ·ᓭᓐ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑲᓭᖁᐃ·ᓂᑊ.

- **ᑲᑕᓭ·ᑭᓐ ᖁᐃᓭᓐ:** ᐁᑲ· ᒪᐊ·ᑐᓂᓂᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᑭᑐᒋᑲᑌ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐢᑭᑲᑊ, ᓂᐢᐱᑲᑊ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓭ ᐊᐃ·ᔭᑊ ᒥᑌᔨᐃᑊ ᐁᑲ· ᑭᔭᐱᒻᒪᑲᒪᑊ ᑲᐃ· ᐃᔪᐱᒪᑕᒪᑊ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔨᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᒥᑲᓭᖁᐃ·ᓂᑊ.

- **ᖁᐃᓭᓐ ᑲᐊ·ᓭᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ:** ᐁᑲ· ᒪᖏ·ᒻ ᖁᐃᓭᓐ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᓐ, ᐅᒪ ᐅᑕ ᓄᑫ ᑲᐃ· ᐃᔪᒪᒥᐊᓄᑲᑌᑊ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔨᖁᐃ·ᓐ, ᒥᓭ ᐱᒧᒋᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᐁᑲ· ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕᐢᐃᓂᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᑐᒋᖁᐃ·ᓭᓐ ᐊᐢᐅᐅᐁ· ᐅᑫᓐᑕᑲᑊ ᒥᑲᓭᖁᐃ·ᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓭ ᐊᐃ·ᔭᑊ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭ

∇b· ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓕ·ᓐ ᒥbᓇᕐᐃᓕ·ᓐ bᐃ·ᑕb·ᑊ, ძᑕᑭᔭᓐ ᒥbᓇᓐ bᐅᑭᓇᑕᒧᒪᓐ bϟ ᑕϟᓂᒧᑎbUᐊ·ᓄᓐ, ᒥᓇ ᕐᐃᔪᐊᓄ∇·ᐱᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᓱᐢbᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᕐᐃᔪᑕb·ᑭᓐ, ᒥᓇ ᐱᐊ·ᐱᓱᓐ bᐃ·ᔪᐊᑎbUᑭᓐ ∇b· ᒥᓇ ძᑕᑭϟᓐ ᕐძᓇᓐ.

∇b· ᐅ∇· bᑭb·ϟᑎᑎbU ᐊ"ᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇbᑎᑎᕐᐃ·ᓐ / ᒥᓇ ᐊ·ᓇᑎᕐᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᑭᑭᔪᑎbU ᐊᓂᓐ ᒪϟᶜ ᐅ∇· ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ ᕐᐃᔪᓇb·ᑊ, ∇b· ᒥᓇ ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᕐᐅᑎᑭᓐᑕb·ᑊ ᐊᓂᓐ ᕐᐃᔪᓇძᑎbU ᐅ∇· ᒥbᓇ ∇b· ᒥᓇ Lᐊ·⁻ b·ϟᑊ ᑎᐃᔪᓇძᑎbU bᐃ·<<ᒥϟᐊ·bᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅ∇· ᒥbᓇ.

∇b· ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕐᐃ·ᓐ ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ bᐃ· ᐅᔪᑎbU ∇b· ᓇᓇb ᕐძᓇᓐ bϟ bᓇᐊ·<ᑎbUᐊ·ᓄᓐ ∇b· ᐅᕐ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ bᓂᐱUᓯᓇ"ᐃbUᑭᓐ ᐅL <Lᔪᑊ:

- ∇b· **ᐊ·∇·ᓇᒥᕐᐃᐃ**·ᓐ ᑭLᑎᑭbU ᐊᓂᓐ ᕐᐃᔪᓇძᑎbU ᐅ∇· ᑕᔪᕐᐃ·ᓐ ᒥbᓇ bᐃ· ᐅᔪᑎbU, ∇b· ᐊᔨᔾ ᕐᒥᓇ⁻ ᒥᑕᓯᓀ"ᑭ ᐅ∇· ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ ᐅᑎᐱᒥᐊᓂᒧᑎbU.
- ∇b· **Lᒥ ᐊ·∇·ᐅᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃᕐᐃ**·ᓐ ᐊ<ᑎᑎbU ᐊᓂᓐ ᒪϟᶜ bᐃᓂᓐᑎbU ᐅ∇· ᕐᐃᔪᓇb·ᑊ ᑕᔪᕐᐃ·ᓐ ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ. ∇b· ᐊᓐᑎ ᒥᓇ bᐃ·ᓇᑕᒧᑎbᓂᐊ·ᑊ ∇b· bϟ bᐃ· ᐅᑎᐊᔪᐊ·ᑕᒧᑎbᓂᐊ·ᑊ ∇b· ᐊᓂᓐ ᒥᓇ ᕐᐃᔪᓇb·ᑭᓐ ᐊᔪᐊ·ᑎbᓇᑎძᓐ.
- ∇b· **ᐊ·∇·ᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃᕐᐃ**·ᓐ **ᑐᑎᕐᐃ**·ᓐ ᐊᒥᐅ∇· bᐃᔪᓂbU ᐊᓂᓐ ᕐᐃᔪᓇb·ᑊ ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ ∇b· ᒥᓇ ᐊ·∇·ᓇᑎᕐᐃ·ᓐ bϟ<ᑎᑎbU ∇b· bϟ Lᒥ ᐊ·∇·ᐅᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃᕐᐃ·ᓐ. ∇b· ᑕᑊ; ᔨძ⁻, ᐅ∇· ᒐb·⁻ ᐱᐊ"bᓄᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᕐ·ᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᐃ·ϟᑊ bᐅᓂᓐᑕᒧᐊ·⁻ ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ. ᐊ"ᐃ bϟ ᐅᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃᕐᐃ·ᓐ bᐃ·ᐊ<ᑎᑎbU, ᐃ·ᑎᕐᒪbᓐ ᐊᓂᓐ ᕐᐃᔪᓇძᑎbUᑭᓐ ᐅᕐ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᐊᔪᐊ·ᑎbᓇᑎძᓐ.
- ∇b· **ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ**·ᓐ bᐃᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃbU ᐱᒥᓂᔨ"ᐃbU Lϟᶜ ᕐᐃᔪᓇb·ᑊ. ∇b· ᐅ∇· ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ LᑎᑎbU (ᑐbᓐ ᕐᑐᑎbU ᒥᓇ ᒥᓂძ ᕐᐱᒥ ᒥbᓇbᓂᐊ·ᑊ) ᐃ·<⁻ ᓇᐊ·⁻ ᑕᐅᓂᓐᑎbU ᕐძᓂᓐ ᕐϟ<ᑎᑎbU ᐅL ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓂᑊ.
- ∇b· **ᐱᒧᒥᕐᐃᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᒥᓇ ᐊ·∇·ᑕ"ᐃᓂᕐᐃᐃ**·ᓐ ᑕᓇᑕ∇·ᓐᑕb·ᓄᓐ ᐅ∇· ᒥbᓇ bᐃ·ᐊ<ᑎᑎbU (ᑐbᓐ bϟ<ᑎᑐᐊ·⁻ ᐅᑕ<ᓇᑊ ᒥᓇ ᑭᑎᐅᑕ<ᓇᑊ) ∇b· ᒥᓇ bᐊ·∇·ᑕ"ᐃᓂbU ᒥbᓇ. ∇b· ᐅ∇· ᑕLᑎᑎbU ᐊᐱ ᐃᵘb· ᒥbᓇbᓂᐊ·ᑊ ∇b· ᒥᓇ bV bᐃ· ᐊᓂ ᐊ<ᑕᑊ ᒥbᓇ.

∇b· ᐅ∇· ᒐb·⁻ ᑕᔪᕐᐃ·ᓐ ᒥbᓇᕐᐃ·ᓐ bᐱᒥᐅᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃbU ᐊᓂᓐ Lϟᶜ ᕐᐃᔪᓇb·ᑊ.

ES 8. bᐅᑭᐱLᑎᔪᐠᑊ ᐅL ᓂᑕ"ᑭᒥᓇᓐ

∇b· ᐅ∇· Lᐊ·⁻ bᑭᑭᓂᓐᑕb·ᑊ bb·ϟᑎᑎbU ᐊ"ᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇbᑎᑎᕐᐃ·ᓐ / ᒥᓇ ᐊ·ᓇᑎᕐᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐊ"ᐃ ᐅᔨ ᑭᓂᔪᑐᑎbU ᒐb·⁻ ᕐძᓇᓐ bᐱᒥᐊᓄbUᑭᓐ, ᒥᓇ ᓚᓂϟᕐᐃ· ᐅᑭᑕLᔪᐃ·ᓇᓐ ∇b· ᐊᓂᓂᓇᐯᐃ· ᐃᔪᑎᕐᐃ·ᓇᓐ, ᒐb·⁻ bᐱᒥbᓇᐊ·<ᑎbUᑭᓐ. ∇b· ᐊ"ᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇbᑎᑎᕐᐃ·ᓇᓐ, ᐊ"ᐃᓐ ᑭϟ<ᑕᓄᓐ ᑭᑎϟᓄᑭᐃ· ᐊ<ᑎᑎbᓇᓐ ᕐᒥᓇ⁻ ᑎLᔪᓇ"ᐃbU ᒥᓇ ᑎᓇᓇbᑎᑎbUᑭᓐ ᒐb·⁻ ᕐძᓇᓐ bᑕb·ᑭᓐ ᐅ∇· LLº ᓂᵘᑕᶜ 1 ᓴᐃ·⁻ ᓴᐃ·ᓐ 4. ∇b·

ᑲᑭᐅᓂᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᐣᑎ ᖃᐃᓭᑕᒧᒋᑲᓂᐊᓚᑦ, ᐊᖏᐃᐣ ᑲᑭᓭᓴᐊᓚᑦᑐᐊᓚᐣ ᓂᖏᐱ, ᐊᖏᑭ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐃᓴᑦ ᖃძᓭᐣ ᑲᓴᐸᑎᐊᓚ·⁻. ᐁᑲ· ᐃᑎᑲᑌ ᐊᓂᐣ ᐅᖃᓚᐊᓚᑦ ᑲᑭᐅᑎᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᒐᐸᔑᑦ:

- **ᓂᖏᐱ:** ᓂᖏᐱ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓂᐊᓚᐣ; ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐃᓚᑎᑐᐣ ᐊᖏᑭᓂ ᒥᓭ ᑲᑭᓭ ᑲᐱᒪᓭ ᑲᐱᒪᑭᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᐊᖏᑲᑊ ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᑲᑲᑭᐅᑕᒧᐊᓚ·⁻, ᒥᓭ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓂᐊᓚᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᐃᔑᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓚ·⁻. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊᖏᑭᓂ ᐅᑎᔑᑲᓚᐊᓚᐸᓭᐊᓚ· ᑲᓭᓭ ᐊᖏᑭᓂ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓚᐸᒥᓭᐊᓚ·⁻, ᒥᔪᔨ⁻ ᑲᓭᓭ ᖃძᓭᐣ ᑎᒥᓄᓴᓂᑊ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑕᔑᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓚ·⁻. ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓂᔑᓭᐃᐣ, ᑐᑲᐣ ᒧᑎ ᑲᓭᓭᑕᐁᓂᓚᐅᓄ⁻, ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᖃᐃᓚᑎᑐᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓚᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑊ. ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐱᐣ ᐁᑕᐊᑊ ᒥᒪᑎᑲᓂᑲᑊ, ᒪᔪᑎᐣ ᑕᔑᖃᐃᓚᐊᓚ· ᒪᐊᓚᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᑲᐅᑭᓂᐊᓚᑦ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑲᐱᒪᑭᐣ ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᒥᒪᑎᑲᓂᑲᑊ ᐊᖏᑭᓂ ᒥᒪᑎᑲᓂᑲᑊ ᐊᓂᐣ ᐊᒥᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓚᑦ

- ᑲᐊᓄᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᕐᐃᓇᓪ.

∇ᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᓂᑭᒪᒪᐃᐧᓇᒥᓇᓪ ᑯᑕᑭᔪᐣ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᑵᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ∇ᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᐧᔪᑦ ᑎᐸᔪᑌ ᓂᓭᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᐊᑎᑲ ᑐᑲᐣ, ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓪ ᑲᐃᔑᐃᐧᑎᐃᐧᑕᒪᒪᑲᑭᐣ ∇ᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᕐᐃᓇᓪ ᑎᒪᒪᐃᐧᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᕐᐃᐧᓂᑦ. ∇ᑲ· ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓪ ᑲᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑯᑕᑭᔪᐣ:

- ᑭᓄᖏᑦ ∇ᑲ· ᑭᓄᖏᑦ ᑲᑕᓇᑕᕐᐊᐧ·⁻;
- ᐊᓇᒪᑭᐊᐧ·> ∇ᑲ· ᐊᐧᑭᑕᑲᒧᑲ·>;
- ᐊᐦᑭᑭ
- ᒪᑲᑌᐊᐧ·ᐦᑲᒥᑦ ∇ᑲ· ᐊᐦᑭ;
- ᐊᐃᐧᔭᔑᔑᔪᑦ ∇ᑲ· ᐱᓐᔑᔑᔪ;
- ᒧᔨᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᑎᑲ·ᑦ ᑲᑕᔑᕐᐊᐧᐧ·⁻;
- ∇ᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᑕᑲᐧᑭᓪ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᐃᔑᐟᖏᒪᑲᑦ ∇ᑲ· ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᐊᐸᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ;
- ∇·ᐠᑲ⁻ ᒥᑭᕐᐃᓇᓪ ∇ᑲ· ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᑐᑎᕐᐃᓇᓪ;
- ᑲᔨᑎᖏᒪᑲᑦ ᑲᐃᔑᑭᔑᑲᑦ;
- ᑕᔑᕐᐃ· ᒥᓄᔨᐃᓪ (ᐅᑎᑕᒪᔨᐃᐧᓇᓪ, ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᒥᓄᔨᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᑕᔑᕐᐃ· ᐊᔨᑲᒥᔨᔨᐃᐧᓪ ∇ᑲ· ᑕᔑᕐᐃ· ᐃᐧᑎᐱᒪᑎᔨᒥᑐᐃᐧᓪ); ∇ᑲ·

- ᑲᐊᐧᐸᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑦ ᒥᓇ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓪ ᐊᐦᑭᑦ.

ES 9. ∇ᑲ· ᐊᓂᓪ ᐅ∇· ᒥᑲᓇᕐᐃᐧᓪ ᕐᑐᑎᑲᒪᒪᑦ ᓂᑕᐦᑭᒥᓇᓪ

∇ᑲ· ᐃᵘᐱᒥᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᓇᐦᐃᑲᑌᑦ, ᐅ∇· ᐃᐧᑕᒪᕐᐃᓪ ᑭᒪᒪᐃᐧ ᒪᐊᐧᑐᓂᑲᑌᐊᐧᓪ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓪ ᓂᵘᑕᑦ 1 ᓄᐃᐧᐨ ᓂᐃᐧᓪ 4 ᒥᵘᔨᐨ ᑎᓂᔨᑐᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓪ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᑕᑲᑭᓪ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᓚᓂᔑᕐᐃ· ᐅᑎᑕᒪᔨᐃᐧᓇᓪ ∇ᑲ· ᐊᓂᓪᐯᐃ· ᑲᑕᔑᕐᐊᐧᐧ· ᐅᑕᐦᑭᒧᒪᐊᐧᓪ. ∇ᑲ· ᐅ∇· ᐃᐧᑕᒪᕐᐃᓪ ᑭᐊᐸᑎᑲᑌ ᒥᐃᐧᑎᔑᓄᐊᐧ·⁻ ᒪᐣᑎᓪ <·ᐣᑎ ᐊᓂᔨᐯᐃ· ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓪ ᐊᐱᓪ ᐅᓄᓪᑕᒧᐊᐧ·⁻ ᐊᓪᑎ ᕐᐃᓇᑕᒧᐦ ᒥᑲᓇ. ∇ᑲ· ᑲᑭᓇ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑭᑭᔑᓇᓇᑲᑌᑦᑐᐃᐧᓇᓪ ∇ᑲ· ᐊᓂᓪᐯᐃ· ᑲᑵᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓪ ᑲᐃᔑᐃᐧᑎᐃᐧᑕᒪᒪᑲᑭᐣ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᐊᐧᐸᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ.

∇ᑲ· ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓪ ᑲᐃᔑᐸᐯᔑᑲᑭᓪ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᐅ∇· ᒪᑲᐧᓪ ᑲᑕᑲᑭᓪ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᕐᐃᓇᓪ ᑲᐧᔪᑦ ᑎᒪᔨᓇᐦᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᓂᓪ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᐃᔑᐃᐧᑎᐃᐧᑕᒪᒪᑲᑭᐣ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᐊᐧᐸᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ. ∇ᑲ· ᐊᑎᐅ∇· ᑲᑭᐅᑲᑭᓪ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᕐᐃᓇᓪ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᓚᓂᔑᕐᐃ· ᐅᑎᑕᒪᔨᐃᐧᓇᓪ ∇ᑲ· ᐊᓂᓪᐯᐃ· ᑲᑵᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᕐᐞᓇᓪ ᑲᐊᐧᐸᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑦ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑦ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᑦ

ᖃძᓇᓗ ᖃᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑭᑲᓇᒋᐸᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᓗ, ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭᐅᓄᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᓂᓗ ᖃᑐᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐁᑲ ᒋᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᖃ·ᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑲᑭᐅᒋᐅᔪᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᒥᖏᓂ <ᑭ ᒋᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᖃძᓇᓗ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑲᑦ ᐊᐱᓗ ᒪᒋᒥᑲᓇᐊ·ᑦ.

ᐊᑎᑲ ᑐᑲᓗ, ᐅᖃ·ᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᖃძᓇᓗ, ᑐᑲᓗ ᐊᐱᓗ ᐅᑕᐸᓗ ᐱᒥᑌ ᐊᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᒪ 30 ᒥᑌᵎᐣ ᓂᖏᐱᑲᑦ ᑲᒪᑌᑦ ᑲᓪᑕᒥᖏᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᑌ ᐃᒪ ᓂᖏᐱᑲᑦ. ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐱ ᐅᓇᒋᖃᐃ·ᓇᓗ ᒪᒋᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓗ ᖃძᓇᓗ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᒋᒪᒋᑐᒋᑲᑌᑦᑕᑲᑦ ᖃძᖅᓇᓗ ᑭᔾᐱᓗ ᑭᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ·ᖃᓗ ᐅᒪ ᐃᒪ ᓂᖏᐱᑲᑦ. ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑕᐃ·ᒋᑦᐃᐁ·ᓴ ᖃᒋᓇᓗ ᑕᐃᔨᒋᑦᑕᑲᑦ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓗ ᖃძᓇᓗ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᒋᒪᒋᑐᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᑭᓂᓗ ᑕᐸᑐᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᐅᒪ ᐃᒪ ᓂᖏᐱᑲᑦ. ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑕᐃ·ᒋᑦᐃᐁ·ᓴ ᖃᒋᓇᓗ ᑕᐃᔨᒋᑦᑕᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᓂᓗ ᑕᐸᑐᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑲᑭᓂᓗ ᑕᐸᑐᑲᑌᑭᓗ·ᖃᓗ ᑲᑭᓂᓗ ᑕᐸᑐᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑕᐸᑐᑲᑌᑭᓗ ᑕᐸᑐᑲᑌᑭ

- **ᑲᐃᐧ ᐊᓂ ᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᐣ:** ᐁᒃᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐃᖏᒃᔭᒻ ᑲᒃᓇᐊᐧᐸᕈᑲᑌᐧ ᑐᒃᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᕈ ᒥᓇ ᓇᐣᑕ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᐧᕈᑕᐧᔭᐣ ᐊᒥᐁᐧ ᐁᐃᔨᔪᐧ ᕈᑐᕈᑲᑌᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑲᐊᓄᒃ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑐᒃᐣ, ᐁᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑭᑎᐯᐣᕈᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᐁᒪᐊᐧᑐᖏᒃᐊᐧᒻ. ᐁᒃᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐅᐊᐧᐁᐧ ᐊᐃᐧᔭ ᑲᐅᑭᐃᐧᕈᔨᒻ ᒪᔨᑦ ᐁᑎᐱᐃᐧᔨᒪᐃᐧ ᒪᑯᔨᐃᐧᓂᑫᒻ, ᐃᒪ ᑫᑭᐣ ᓄᑫ ᑲᐃᔨᒪᐊᐧᑐᖏᒃᐃᐧᓂᑫᔨᐣ. ᐁᒃᐧ ᑕᑢ, ᓂᔪᒻ, ᑭᑭᑫᐣᑕᐣ ᑫᐃᐧᓇᐊᐧ ᑭᔪᑭᑕᔪᔪᐊᐧᒻ ᐁᒃᐧ ᑫᑭᐣ ᒪᐊᐧᒻ ᑎᐃᑭᔨᑐᔨᐣ ᐁᒃ ᐅᔨᑦ ᑎᐊᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᔨᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑎᐊᐧᓇ"ᐃᒃᐧ. ᐁᒃᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᒃᓇᐣ ᐃᔨᒃᓇ ᑭᔪᑕᒃᐧᑭᐣ ᐁᒃᐧ ᒃᐊᐧᐁᐧᑕ"ᐃᓂᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᑐᒃᐣ ᒃᐊᐧᐁᐧᑕ"ᐃᓇᒃᓄᔪᐊᐧᒻ ᐅᔪᑢᒃᑎᔪᐧ ᐊᐱᐣ ᒃᑭᓇᐸᑭᔨᐣ ᒃᑭᐊᒪᐧᔦ ᒪᐊᐧᑐᖏᒃᐃᐧᓂᑫᔨᐣ. ᐁᒃᐧ ᒃᐧᓂᐣ ᐃᔨᒃᓇ ᑭᑐᑭᐣᑕᒥᔪᐣ ᐅᐊᐧᐁᐧ ᐅᔪᑢᒃᑎᔪᐧ ᒥᓇᐸᑭᔨᒻ, ᐁᒃᐧ ᑕᑢ, ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᓄᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᑕ"ᐃᓂᑫᐃᐧᓂᔪᐧ ᒃᐃᐧᐣ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᑕᐃᓇᑭᑎᒃᑌᔨᓄᐣ.

ᐁᒃᐧ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᐊᐁᐧᑭᒃᓇᐣ, ᑭᓂᔪᑐᑎᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᒃᐊᓄᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑐᒃᐣ ᒃᔪᑭᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᐃᒪ ᓄᐱᒥᔪ, ᐁᒃᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑭᑐᑕᒪᐣ:

- ᑭᓂᔪᑐᑕᒪᐣ **ᒃᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ**, ᓇᐣᑕ ᐊᔨᔫᐣ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᓄᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᒃᒪᐧᔪᔭᑫᐣ;
- ᑭᓂᔪᑐᑕᒪᐣ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ **ᒃᐊᐧᓇ"ᐃᔨᔪᓂᐣ**, ᓇᐣᑕ ᒃᔪ ᓂᒧᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒃᓄᑕᒃᑎᑐᑐᔪᓂᐣ ᐊᓂᑌ ᐁᐃᔨᔪᐧ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᓄᑕᒃᑭᐣ;
- ᒥᓇ ᑭᒪᒥᑎᓷᐣᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ **ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᔪᒍᓂᒃᑌᑭᐣ**, ᑐᒃᐣ ᑭᓂᑭᓇᒪᐣ ᐅᔪᑦ ᒃᔪᑕᒃᑎᒥᑫᔪᐣ ᓇᐣᑕ ᑭᐊᐧᑕᑭᑐᔨᐣ ᒃᓇᐱᐣᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᒃᐅᑭᓇᑐᑕᒪᐣ ᓂᒃᒧᐃᐧᓇᐣ;
- ᐁᒃᐧ ᑭᓇᓄᒃᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ **ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᐊᐧᓇᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ**, ᐁᒃᐧ ᒥᓇ ᑭᒃᓇᐊᐧᐸᕈᑲᑌᐧ ᐁᒃ ᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᒪᒃᑭᐣ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᔪᐸᑭᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ, ᑐᒃᐣ ᒃᔪ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᓄᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᐊᐱ ᒃᑭᐃᖏᒃᐧ ᓂᑭᓇᐃᐧᓂᒃᐧᑭᐣ ᒃᓇᐃᐧᑐᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᓂᒃᒧᐃᐧᓂᒪᓂᐣ; ᐁᒃᐧ
- ᐁᒃᐧ ᑭᐊᔨᑎᓇᒪᓂᐣ **ᒃᔪᐱᔨᐣ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᒃᐣ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᑐᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ.** ᐁᒃᐧ ᐊᐱ ᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐅᔪᑦ ᒃᓄᑕᒃᒪᑭᑫᔨᐣ, ᐊᒥᐁᐧ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᑫᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᑐᒃᐣ ᓇᐣᑫ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒃᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᒃᒪᒪᐃᐧ ᑐᑭᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ, ᐅᒪ ᐅᑕ ᒪᔨᑦ ᒃᑕᔪᐃᐧᑐᐊᐧᓂᐊᐧᐧᔪᐧ.

ᐁᒃᐧ ᒃᑭᐃᐧᑎᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐃᐧᑭᖏᐃᐁᐧᒪᒃᐣ ᑭᓂᔪᑕᐃᐧᓂᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᓇᓇᒃ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᐊᐧᓇᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᓄᐱᒥᔪ. ᐁᒃᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒃᑭᐊᐁᐧᑭᑫᔨᐣ, ᓂᑭᑫᐣᑕᒥᐣ ᒃᐅᑭᒪᒪᐃᐧ ᔪᑭᑕᔪᐃᐧᓇᓇᐊᐧᐧᔪᐧ ᐊᖏᐣ ᒃᑭᐃᖏᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐃᐧᑭᖏᐃᐁᐧᒪᒃᐣ ᒃᐅᑭᒪᒪᐃᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑭᐊᔨᑎᓇᒪᓂᐣ ᒃᓄᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᐊᐧᓇᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᓄᐱᒥᔪ.

ES 11. ᐁᒃᐧ ᓂᑫᓇᑐᑕᒥᐣ

ᐁᒃᐧ ᒪᐣᑎᐣ ᐸᐧᐣᐣ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑕᔨᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᐱᒥᐊᓂᒧᑕᒪᑫ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒥᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒧᐁᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑕᔨᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᒃᓇᐣ ᐅᕈ ᐁᒃᐧ ᒃᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒪᒃᐧ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᓇᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐁᒃᐧ ᒃᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒪᒃᐧ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒃᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒪᒃᐧ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑫᐃᓇᐣ ᒃᐊᐧᓇᑭᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᓄᐱᒥᔪ.

ᐊძᓪᓗ 2019 ᑲᐊᖏᑭᐊᓘ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᑲᑲᓘᑎᑕᑲᑌᓘ ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᓇᓪᑲᑎᑎᕐᐃᓕᓐ / ᒥᓪ ᐊᓐᓪᒥᕐᐃᓕᓪᓐ, ᒪᐣᑎᓐ ᕿᓵᕆ ᐊᓂᔪᓪᐅᐃ· ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓕᓐ ᑭᕿᔨᓐᑕᑯᓕᒪᓵ ᐊᓂᔪᓪᐅᐃ· ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓕᓪᓐ, ᒥᓪ ᑭᑎᐊᓄᑭᐃᑕᒪᕐᐃᓕᑲᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐱᒧᑎᕐᐃᓕᑲᑦ / ᒥᓪ ᐅᓐᑌᐣᐃᓪᓴ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᑲᑦ.

ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐱᓐ ᐅᐁ· ᑲᑭᒪᑎᐊᓄᑲᑌᕿᓐ ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᓇᓪᑲᑎᑎᕐᐃᓕᓐ / ᒥᓪ ᐊᓐᓪᒥᕐᐃᓕᓪᓐ, ᐊᔨᔪ ᒥᐢᑕᖏᐃ ᕐᐞᓪᓪ ᑲᐢᑭᑕᑲᑌᓘ ᑲᔪᓘ ᑲᐊᔭᖏᓄᐊᓐᓪ ᒥᓪ ᑲᔪᓘ ᑲᐃᓐᔪᓘ, ᒥᓪ ᐱᐢ ᐃᓐᓴᓐ ᓇᐊᓐᓪ ᕐᐞᓪᓪ ᑎᒪᑎᐊᓄᑲᑌᓐ, ᒥᓪ ᑎᒪᒪᐃ· ᒥᔨᑎᓐᓂᐊᓐᓪᔪᓘ ᒥᐢᔪᓐ ᑲᐃᓐᑎᑎᑲᑌᓘ ᑲᐃᔭᓐᔪᓘᑕᑲᓘ ᑎᐃᔭᐱᒪᑕᒧᓘ ᒥᑲᓪ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓪ ᐅᓇᔭᐁᐃ· ᐯᓐᓪ ᑲᑭᒪᓇᖏᐃᓄᑲᑌᓘ ᑎᐃᔭᐱᒪᑕᒧᓘ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊᔨᔪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᑲᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ.

ᓂᐦᓯᓗ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐊᓇᓀᐃᓕ· ᒪᐊᐧᑎᐦᐃᑐᐃᓐᓗ ᐁᑲ· ᐁᐠᐣ> ᐅᓇᒥᑲᑕ ᑎᒪᐊᐧᑎᐦᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᑲᒪᑲᓯ–ᐱᓯᑦ 2025 ᑭᐊᓂᒧᒥᑲᑕᐠ ᑲᐢᑲᓯᒥᑲᑕᐠ ᐊᐦᐢᐃᓀᐃᓐᓗ / ᒥᓇ ᑲᓇᐊᐧᒥᑲᑕᐢᐢᓗ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ.

- ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐱᐊᐧᐱᑯᐠ ᒪᐊᐧᑎᐦᐃᑐᐃᓐᓗ / ᐁᑲ· ᑲᒪᐊᐧᒥᖅᑲᓇᐊᐧ– ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐱᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓇᓗ, ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐱᒧᒥᑫᐃᑲᒥᓂᗧ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐃᐠᑊ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᓂᑕᐊᐧ–;
- ᑲᐅᔑᒥᑲᑕᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐊᓇᐢᑭᒥᑲᑕᐠ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐱᐃ· ᑭᑫᑐᑕᒪᐃ·ᓗ ᐱᒧᒥᑫᐃ·ᓗ ᐁᑲ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃ·ᓗ ᐅᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓗ ᐱᒧᒥᑫᐃ·ᓗ ᑲᒥᓇᑲᓇᐊᐧ– ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐱᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃ·ᓇᓗ;
- ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑕᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐱᒥᐊᓇᑲᑕᐠ ᐊᔭᒥᐧᑎᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᑕᓇᑭᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᑎᐸᑭᒧᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᑲᒥᓇᑲᓇᐊᐧ– ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐱᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ;
- ᐱᐊᐧᐱᑯᐠ ᒥᓇ ᐱᑎᑫᐁᐧᔑᒥᑲᓇᓗ ᑕᐱᐧᑯᐠ ᑲᐊᓂᔑᓇᐱᐃ· ᑭᑫᑐᑕᒪᐃ·ᓇᓗ ᐅᐢᑲᑲᑕᑭᐠ ᑑᐸᑭᒧᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᑲᐊᓇᑲᑕᐠ ᐅᐢᑲᑲᑕᑭᐠ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ, ᑲᒪᔭᑭᐠ ᑲᐃᔑᐁᐧᐠᐸᑲᓗ ᑭᔑᑲ, ᑲᐃᐧᓇᑕᒧᒥᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ, ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᓇᓗ; ᐁᑲ·
- ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑕᐠ ᑎᐸᑭᒧᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᑕᔪᐱᔪᑦ (ᑎᐸᑭᒧᐃᓐᓇᓗ), ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᒧᒥᑫᐃᐧ· ᑭᑭᓄᔑᓄᐃᓐᓇᓗ, ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐱᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃ· ᐅᑕᓄᑕᒪᕀᐠ ᑫᐃᓐᓇᐊᐧ· ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᐅᐸᑭᑎᓇᒧᐊᐧ–.

ᐁᑲ· ᐊᔭᒥᐧᑎᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᑫᐃᔑᐱᒥᑐᑎᑲᑭᑭᐠ ᐊᐧᐣ ᑲᔪ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑕᐠ ᐅᐁ· ᑲᑭᑲᐧᑎᑲᑕᐠ ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ <ᓂᒪ ᑲᑕᑲᑭᐠ / ᒥᓇ ᐱ>ᐠ 2025. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᑐᒥᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᑲᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒧᑲᑭᑭᐠ ᑕᐃᐧᒥᐧᐣᐃᐧᒪᑲᑕᐠ ᑲᐧᐠᐠ ᑭᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒧᑲᑕᐠ ᐅᐁ· ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑭᐃᓐᓗ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐁᑲ· ᒧᑲᐧᑎᒥᑲᑕᐠ ᐅᐁ· ᑲᓇᑲᒥᑭᐃᓐᓗ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᓇᑭᑫᐃᓐᓇᓗ.

ES 12. ᑲᒪᑭᑭᐠ ᐃᔑᑭᔑᔑᑲᐠ ᑲᐱᒧᐸᑕᒪᐠ

ᐁᑲ· ᑲᒪᑭᑭᐠ ᐃᔑᑭᔑᔑᑲᐠ ᑲᐱᒧᐸᑕᒪᐠ ᒪᐊᐢᑕ ᒥᔑᑕᐧᐃ ᑫᑯᓇᓗ ᐅᑕᓂᒥᐧᐃᑯᑯᐃᐊᐧᐣ ᑐᑲᐠ ᒪᐣᑎᐠ <·ᐣᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐱᐃ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓐᓗ. ᒪᐊᐧ– ᑲᔪ ᒥᔑᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᒥᑲᑭᒪᐃ·ᓗ, ᐁᑭᑭᒪᒧᔑᑲᐧᐃᐊᐧᐠ, ᐁᑭᑭᑭᔑᑌᐠ ᐁᑲ· ᐁᒪᑭᑭᑲᑭᐠ ᑲᐱᒧ ᑲᐃᔑᓀᑲᑭᐠ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐧᐣᐃᐅᒪ ᐊᓂ ᐱᒥᑦᐸᑕᐠ ᐁᐣᐃᐧᒪᑲᑕᐠ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓐᓗ ᒥᓇᑲᓇᐊᐧᐠ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᐃᐧᐃᓂᑕᐊᐧᐠ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᐃᐧᐃᓂᑕᐊᐧᐠ ᐅᐁ· ᑲᐃᐧᐃᓂᑕᐊᐧᐠ ᐁᑲ· ᐁᐠᐣ ᐅᐁ· ᐃᔑᓇᐊᐧᐸᑕ

ES 13. ᑯᑕᑭᔭᑦ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐸᑯᔭᑦᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ

ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐯᔑᐠ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐧᑦ ᐅᐸᑯᔭᑦᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐊᐦᐃ ᒋᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᑐᑲᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐅᒋᒪᒋᔭᑭᑦ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᔑᓇᑲᐧᐠ ᑲᐃᐧᐱᒪᑕᒧᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᓇᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᒥᓇ ᐱᑯ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑲᐃᐧᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑐᑲᑦ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ, ᐊᐦᐃᑦ ᑲᔪ ᑭᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᐊᐧᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑲᓇᓂᒋᔭᑭᑦ ᐃᔑᔭᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ, ᑐᑲᑦ ᑲᓯᑭᔭᑭᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᐧᔭᑭᔑᓂᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᐧᐃᔭᐠ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᐠ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᒪᐊᐧᐨ ᑲᑭᒋᔑᐁᐧᐸᑭᑦ ᑭᔑᑲᑦ, ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᑦ.

ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᐃᐧᔭᐠ ᑲᐃᐧᔭᑭᔑᓂᐊᐧᐨ ᑕᑭ ᑭᐱᑎᓂᑲᑌ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑲᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᓇᑯᒋᑲᑌᐠ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ, ᐊᔭᑲᐧᒥᓯᐃᐧ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᐊᓄᑭᑲᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᒥᐡᑯᐨ ᒋᐊᒍᓂᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑲᐃᔑᔭᑭᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᐠ, ᑭᐡᐱᑦ ᐅᑕ ᐊᐱᑦ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐃᔑᔭᐠ, ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᐡᑯᐨ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑲᑌᐠ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐸᑯᔭᑦᑕᑲᐧᑦ ᐅᐊᐧᐁᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᑦ ᑫᐅᓂᓇᑲᓄᐨ ᒋᐅᔑᑐᐨ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᑲᐧᔭᒋᑐᐨ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒋᐊᓄᑭᑐᐨ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᐁᑲ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒋᐃᔑᔭᑭᑦ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ. ᐊᑎᑲ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑐᑲᑦ: ᑲᑫᐧᓇᐱᔭᑭᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᓇᑯᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ, ᒧᐊᐧᐳ ᑲᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᑭᒋᐃᔑᔭᐃᐧᑦ ᓇᑯᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᐃᐧᔭᔑᔕᐠ ᑲᓇᐁᐧᑦᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ.

ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐊᐦᐃ ᑲᐱᒥᓂᔕᐦᐃᑲᑌ ᒥᓇ ᑕᐃᔑᓇᑯᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᐃᓇᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᑦᑌᐣᐃᔪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᑲᐃᔑᐸᑯᔭᑦᑕᑲᐧᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒪᓯᓇᐦᐃᑲᓂᐠ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ, ᐊᔭᐊᐧᑦ ᐱᑯ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᓇᓯᓇᐦᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᐦᐃ ᑲᔪ ᑕᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌ ᒋᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑦᑌᐣᐃᔪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐧᑦ ᐅᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᑲᐃᔑᐸᑯᔭᑦᑕᑲᐧᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒋᐃᔑᓇᑲᐧᐠ.

ᐁᑲᐧ ᑭᐡᐱᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᒪᐊᐧᑲᓄᐊᐧᐨ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐃᐧᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐁᐧᒥᑎᑯᔑᐃᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᐠ ᑲᐃᐧᐊᓄᑭᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᒥᐁᐧ ᑫᒋᓇᐨ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒋᐃᔑᔭᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑲᓇᐠ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒋᐊᐧᓇᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᐧᑦ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᒣᑲᐧᐨ ᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ, ᐅᐊᐧᐁᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᑦ, ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒥᑯᐨ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐃᐧᒋᐦᐃᑯᐨ ᒪᐣᑎᑦ ᐸᐧᐣᑎ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᑦ, ᑕᐸᑯᔭᑦᑕᑯᓯ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᐊᓄᑭᑕᒪᑫᐨ, ᒥᓇ ᒋᑭᑫᑦᑕᐠ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᑲᓇᐁᐧᓂᒪᑲᓄᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐠ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐦᐊᒪᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒋᐅᔑᑕᒪᐊᐧᑲᓄᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᑫᒋᓇᐨ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑕᐃᐧᓯᐠ ᑭᐁᐧᑎᓄᐠ ᐁᑲ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒋᐃᔑᒪᐦᒋᔭᐠ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᐡᑯᐨ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᑌᐯᐦᔪᓂᒥᑦᑐᐊᐧᐨ ᒥᓇ ᒋᓂᓯᑐᑕᑎᐊᐧᐨ, ᐁᑲᐧ ᒋᑲᓇᐁᐧᑦᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᐧᑦ.

ᐁᑲᐧ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐧᑦ ᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᐅᑕᔭᓇᑦ ᑫᔭᐸᑕᓂᓂᑭᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᐦᐃ ᐸᑯᔭᑦᑕᑲᐧᑦ ᑲᔪ ᒋᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᑫᐃᔑᐃᐧᒋᐦᐃᐁᐧᒪᑲᐠ ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑲᐱᒥᐸᑯᔭᑦᑕᐠ ᑫᐃᔑᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑫᐃᔑᑲᓇᐁᐧᑦᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐊᐦᑭ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᒣᑲᐧᐨ ᑲᑭᐅᓂᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᐃᓇᑕᒧᒋᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ, ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᑕᒪᑫᐠ ᐊᐦᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᓂᑲᓇᑐᓇᐊᐧ ᒋᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑐᑲᑦ ᓂᐦᐱ, ᐊᐦᑭ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᐧᔭᐠ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑲᔭᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐨ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᑲᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᒋᓇᐨ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᓇᑕᒧᒋᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᓂᐦᓯᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᐁᑲ ᐅᔭᑦ ᒥᐡᑕᐦᐃ ᒋᐊᐧᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᑦ ᐅᒋ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᐦᑭ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᑲᑲᓇᐁᐧᑦᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒪᐊᐧᐨ ᑭᓂᑲᓂᑦᒋᑲᑌ, ᐊᒥᐁᐧ ᐅᒪ ᑲᑭᐅᒋᐅᓂᑦᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᑦᑎ ᑫᐃᓇᑕᒧᒋᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ ᒋᐊᐸᑕᑭᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᑦ.

ES 14. ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂ ᓂᑲᐣ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᐁᑲᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒪᐊᐧ⁻ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᑕᐃᐧᒋ"ᐃᐁᐧᒪᑲᓄᐣ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᒋᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᐡᐸᑭᐣ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐊ"ᐃᐣ ᑲᔪ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᐊᓂ ᓂᑲᐣ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐊᐧᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᓄᐱᒥᐠ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᐊ"ᑭ ᑲᔪ ᑕᔭᕐᑕᒋᑲᑌ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᒋᓇ⁻ ᑲᐧᔭᐠ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊ"ᑭᑲᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᕐᐱᒪᑕᒧᐠ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᒋᒪᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ.

ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒪᒥᑎᓂᐣᑕᑲᐧᐣ ᑫᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᒪᐧᔪ ᒪᒋᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒋᐊᐸᑕᑭᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᒋᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᑕ"ᐃᓂᑫᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᓂ ᓂᑲᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᐧᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑕᕐᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᐅᒋ.

ES 15. ᒥᓯᐁᐧ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᐣ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐸᑯᔭᐣᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᑭᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᑲᑭᑲᐧᔭᒋᑐ⁻ ᐅᐊᐧᐁᐧ ᐅᐣᑌᐳᐃᔪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐧᐣ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐊ"ᐃ ᑲᔪ ᑭᐊᕐᑕᒋᑲᑌ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᐣ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒪᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌᐊᐧᓄᐣ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᑲᑭᒥᑭᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ (ᑐᑲᐣ, ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᒋᐊᐧᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊ"ᑭᑲᐠ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᕐᐱᒪᑕᒧᐠ), ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᒥᐅᐁᐧ ᑫᔭᐸᑕᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐅᓇᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑫᐃᕐᓇᑲᐧᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᐣ.

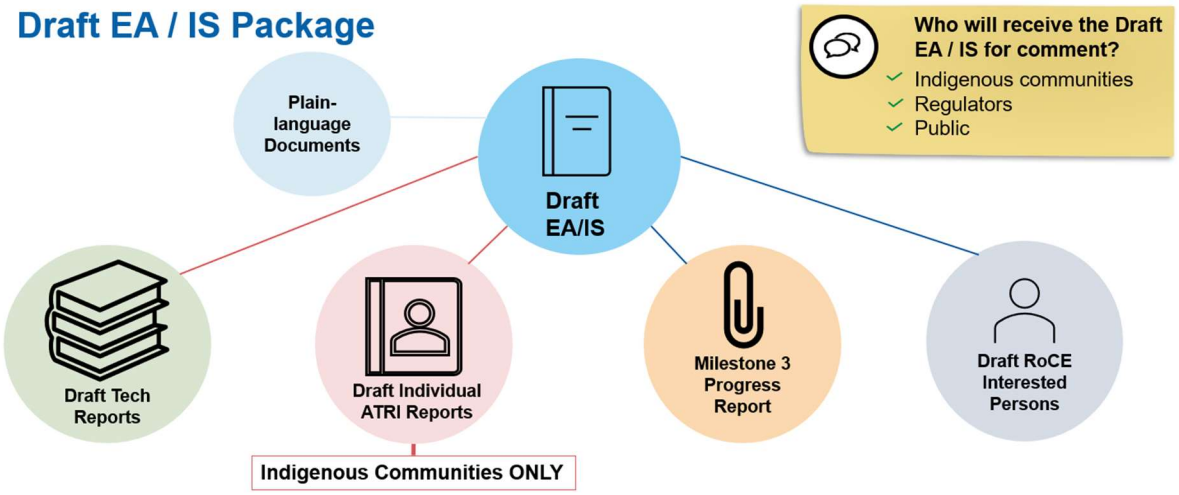
ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᐣ ᑭᐊᐸᑕᐣ ᒋᑲᐧᔭᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᒥᓯᐁᐧ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐸᑯᔭᐣᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑲᐧᑭᐣ ᐊ"ᐃᐠ ᔭᐠᕐᐣ 10 ᒥᓇ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᓂᔭᐣ ᑲᐃᕐᐸᐯᕐᑲᐧᑭᐣ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᒥᑭᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐱᓇᒪ ᑕᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᐊᐧᓄᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᒋ"ᐃᐁᐧᐃᐧ ᒪᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᑲᒪᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᑲᑭᓇ ᑕᒪᒪᐃᐧᓂᑲᑌᐊᐧᓄᐣ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᒪ ᒋᐃᕐᐊᕐᑕᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑲᑭᑲᐧᔭᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐊ"ᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ / ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᓯᓇ"ᐃᑲᓂᐠ.

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.

A2.4 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Plain Language Summaries (English, French, Cree, 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



A2.4.1 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE

The Community Access Road could affect both archaeological and cultural heritage resources in the area. Archaeological assessments find and study artifacts (e.g., ceramics and stone tools) and sites (e.g., fishing camps, and trading posts), while cultural heritage assessments look at the broader historical and cultural context, including landscapes and buildings. By considering these areas together, we can better understand and protect the region's rich cultural and historical legacy.

Existing Conditions

Archaeology

Archaeological assessments are conducted in multiple stages to explore and record the history and current conditions of a given study area.

Stage 1

Assessments involve background research to analyze the potential for archaeological resources within a study area.

Stage 2

Assessments include fieldwork to identify if there are artifacts or archaeological sites within a study area.

Stage 3

Assessments involve site-specific investigations, including excavation, to establish the size of the site and any additional information on cultural affiliation or time of occupation.

Stage 4

Assessments are broken into two approaches, excavation and avoidance and protection. Stage 4 excavation involves the full excavation and removal of the parts of or the entire archaeological site. Stage 4 avoidance and protection establishes long term solutions to keep archaeological sites intact in the ground. These stages help make recommendations about cultural affiliation and time of occupation, assessment and mitigation measures, and suggest ways to protect identified archaeological sites. They are conducted prior to land-clearing activities and the start of construction.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment looked at the history of northern Ontario over the past 11,000 years, focusing on the Paleo, Archaic and Woodland periods through the 19th and early 20th centuries. This assessment showed that northern Ontario was home to several Indigenous cultures before European contact. During the Paleo period (8,000 – 4,500 BC), people lived in settlements north of the Great Lakes. The Archaic period (5,400 – 250 BC) saw a warmer climate, population growth, smaller territories, longer stays at camps and more trade. In the Woodland periods (700 BC – 1650 AD), people began making pottery and ceramics. As the climate warmed, the growth and trade of fruits and vegetables increased, although farming did not expand as much as in the south due to the Canadian Shield's climate and landscape. People continued to rely on fishing and hunting for food during this period.

What is...

The Local Study Area is a 5-kilometer area around the Community Access Road route. The area is home to many animals, birds and insects in the Boreal Forest, with open and treed wetlands, mixed forests and water sources used for travel, drinking and fishing. These conditions supported both temporary and permanent settlements throughout history. Rivers acted as historical highways and were used for travel, although, between 1943 and 1950, hydroelectric projects changed the Albany and Ogoki river systems by building dams at Rat Rapids and Waboose Rapids, respectively.

The original study area was widened to include areas that may be disturbed for aggregate extraction and an additional Stage 1 assessment took place in these areas. The assessment showed a high potential for identifying archaeological resources due to the Community Access Road's proximity to water and food sources, and areas of community interest. Among these sites is Marten Falls House, a Hudson's Bay Company Trading Post. Marten Falls House was studied in 1980 and found to contain artifacts, including ceramics, glass, metal hardware, household and personal items, faunal material, and Indigenous material. In addition, surveys in the Albany River System have discovered many pre-contact Indigenous sites and historic camps, indicating a rich history of Anishinaabe activity. High archaeological potential was also found near waterways and historical routes, further highlighting the area's significance.

In the fall of 2019, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted, focusing on river crossings over the Ogoki and Albany rivers. Five areas of interest were identified, with three containing culturally significant materials. Location 1 at the Albany River crossing was found to have a single piece of chipping detritus (the biproduct of stone tool making) made from Hudson's Bay Lowland chert. Location 2, an old campsite near the Albany River crossing known as the Caviar site was recommended for a Stage 3 investigation due to its cultural significance. It contained remains of a can and bottle dump, an outhouse, cooking areas and tent structures, indicating its use throughout the 20th century and possibly earlier. Location 3, near the Ogoki River crossing,found evidence of tool-making activities, but no further cultural heritage value was determined.

What is...

Chert: A fine grain sedimentary rock that is often found in marine, lake or land settings.

Cultural Heritage

The Cultural Heritage Assessment looked at cultural heritage features within a 5 kilometer buffer of the proposed route, known as the Local Study Area. Cultural heritage features include human-made or natural features significant to the community, reflecting Indigenous and / or European history. Based on background research, mapping and community feedback, the study identified 288 significant cultural heritage locations. These include:

- 149 harvest areas (106 for animals, 25 for fish and 18 for plants);
- 49 cultural, spiritual and sacred areas;
- 90 habitation areas; and
- 23 travel routes.

These features are important in understanding the history of the place, events and people, and they contribute to the community's cultural identity.



Potential Effects and Mitigations

Archaeology

Potential effects on archaeological resources were analyzed by looking at the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road. Activities such as equipment mobilization, land clearing, drilling, blasting, road construction, and bridge and culvert installations could disturb the ground and damage archaeological resources. Temporary staging areas, access roads, construction camps and pits could also cause ground disturbances and affect archaeological sites during construction and closure of temporary sites. Long-term use and maintenance of the road could lead to wear and tear on the surrounding environment, potentially impacting nearby archaeological resources.

To reduce these potential effects, an additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be completed for areas of high archaeological potential within the study area to be impacted by construction. Additional fieldwork planning will be done in consultation with Indigenous communities to ensure their involvement and input during the design phase, in the coming years. If it can't be avoided, the Caviar site will require a Stage 3 field investigation.

The preferred mitigation measures for archaeological sites are avoiding and protecting the site, and conducting detailed documentation if avoidance is not possible. If the site is avoided, measures will include setting up a temporary barrier with a 20-metre buffer, monitoring by a licensed archaeologist, and issuing 'no-go' instructions within the buffer zone. If avoidance is not possible, site excavation is required with detailed documentation and recording to preserve the site's cultural significance.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

Cultural Heritage

This assessment looked at how the Community Access Road might affect heritage sites and landscapes in the area, identifying both direct and indirect impacts that could harm these heritage features. Permanent negative impacts include removing or demolishing buildings, adding new physical features and disturbing the land, which can harm the heritage value of the properties. Indirect impacts include shadows changing how heritage features look, vibrations from construction causing ground disturbances, isolating heritage features from their surroundings and blocking important views with new infrastructure.

Construction activities such as building new access roads and bridges, clearing trees and vegetation, drilling and blasting, setting up temporary construction camps and managing traffic could also impact heritage sites.

To protect cultural heritage landscapes in the study area, several mitigation measures are recommended. These include designing the Project to avoid direct impacts on cultural heritage landscapes, careful planning and construction to avoid impacts, informing construction crews about the locations of cultural heritage landscapes and setting up a monitoring process with rules and no-go zones to protect important areas. If the route changes, a qualified expert should check if these changes affect heritage sites and update recommendations as needed.

There are possible negative impacts to the two potential cultural heritage landscapes, the Ogoki River and the Albany River. Before starting construction, experts will study these rivers to determine if they have cultural heritage value using Ontario Regulation 9/06 or Ontario Regulation 10/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act. If the Ogoki and/or Albany rivers are found to have cultural heritage value, Heritage Impact Assessments should be prepared to understand the impacts and recommend ways to protect them.

Residual Effects

Through the proper use of mitigation measures, the potential effects on Cultural Heritage resources from the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road are expected to be effectively managed, minimized or mitigated.

The Community Access Road has the potential of direct and indirect impacts on harvest areas, cultural spiritual and sacred areas, and habitation areas. Evaluations for cultural heritage landscapes will occur prior to construction to determine mitigation measures and design alternatives, as required.

Residual effects were not studied for Archaeology as reporting followed standards from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects were not studied for Archaeology or Cultural Heritage as reporting followed standards from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.





Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ARCHÉOLOGIE ET PATRIMOINE CULTUREL
RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

La route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait avoir un impact sur les ressources archéologiques et du patrimoine culturel de la région. Les évaluations archéologiques trouvent des artefacts (p. ex. céramiques et outils en pierre) et des sites (p. ex. des camps de pêche et des postes de traite) et les étudient, tandis que les évaluations du patrimoine culturel examinent le contexte historique et culturel plus large, y compris les paysages et les bâtiments. En considérant ces domaines ensemble, nous pouvons mieux comprendre et protéger le riche héritage culturel et historique de la région.

Conditions existantes

Archéologie

Les évaluations archéologiques sont menées en plusieurs étapes afin d'explorer et d'enregistrer l'histoire et les conditions actuelles d'une zone d'étude donnée.

Phase 1

Les évaluations de la phase 1 consistent en des recherches préliminaires visant à analyser le potentiel des ressources archéologiques dans une zone d'étude.

Phase 2

Les évaluations de la phase 2 comprennent des travaux sur le terrain afin de déterminer si des artefacts ou des sites archéologiques se trouvent dans une zone d'étude.

Phase 3

Les évaluations de la phase 3 impliquent des enquêtes adaptées au site, y compris des fouilles, afin de déterminer la taille du site et toute information supplémentaire sur l'affiliation culturelle ou la période d'occupation.

Phase 4

Les évaluations de la phase 4 sont divisées en deux approches, les fouilles et l'évitement et la protection. Les fouilles de la phase 4 impliquent l'excavation complète et le retrait de parties du site archéologique ou de tout le site. L'évitement et la protection de la phase 4 établissent des solutions à long terme pour préserver les sites alogiques intacts dans le sol. Ces étapes aident à formuler des recommandations concernant l'affiliation culturelle et la période d'occupation, les mesures d'évaluation et d'atténuation, et suggèrent des moyens de protéger les sites archéologiques identifiés. Elles sont effectuées avant les activités de défrichage et le début de la construction.

L'évaluation archéologique de la phase 1 a examiné l'histoire du nord de l'Ontario au cours des 11 000 dernières années, en se concentrant sur les périodes paléo, archaïque et sylvicole jusqu'au XIXe et au début du XXe siècle. Cette évaluation a démontré que le nord de l'Ontario comptait plusieurs cultures autochtones avant le contact européen. Pendant la période paléo (8 000 à 4 500 av. J.-C.), les gens vivaient dans des peuplements au nord des Grands Lacs. La période archaïque (5 400 à 250 av. J.-C.) a connu un climat plus chaud, une croissance démographique, des territoires plus petits, des séjours plus longs dans les camps et davantage de commerce. Pendant les périodes sylvicoles (700 av. J.-C. – 1650 après J.-C.), les gens ont commencé à fabriquer de la poterie et de la céramique. Au fur et à mesure que le climat s'est réchauffé, la culture et le commerce des fruits et légumes ont augmenté, bien que l'agriculture n'ait pas connu une expansion aussi importante que dans le sud en raison du climat et du paysage du Bouclier canadien. Les gens ont continué à compter sur la pêche et la chasse pour se nourrir pendant cette période.

Qu'est-ce que la…

La zone d'étude locale est une zone de 5 kilomètres autour de l'itinéraire de la route d'accès à la collectivité. La région abrite de nombreux animaux, oiseaux et insectes dans la forêt boréale, et compte des terres humides ouvertes et boisées, des forêts mixtes et des sources d'eau utilisées pour les déplacements, la consommation et la pêche. Ces conditions ont favorisé à la fois les peuplements temporaires et permanents tout au long de l'histoire. Les rivières ont servi de routes historiques et ont été utilisées pour les déplacements, bien que, entre 1943 et 1950, des projets hydroélectriques aient modifié les systèmes des rivières Albany et Ogoki en raison de la construction des barrages de Rat Rapids et Waboose Rapids, respectivement.

La zone d'étude initiale a été élargie pour inclure les zones qui pourraient être perturbées pour l'extraction d'agrégats, et une évaluation supplémentaire de la phase 1 a eu lieu dans ces zones. L'évaluation a révélé un fort potentiel pour l'identification de ressources archéologiques en raison de la proximité de la route d'accès à la collectivité à des sources d'eau et de nourriture, ainsi qu'à des zones d'intérêt communautaire. Parmi ces sites, il y a Marten Falls House, un poste de traite de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson. La Marten Falls House a été étudiée en 1980 et on y a trouvé des artefacts, y compris de la céramique, du verre, de la quincaillerie en métal, des articles ménagers et personnels, des matériaux fauniques et des matériaux autochtones. De plus, des relevés dans le système de la rivière Albany ont permis de découvrir de nombreux sites autochtones préeuropéens et des camps historiques, indiquant une riche histoire de l'activité anichinabée. On a également trouvé un potentiel archéologique élevé près des voies navigables et des routes historiques, mettant davantage en évidence l'importance de la région.

À l'automne 2019, une évaluation archéologique de phase 2 a été réalisée et se concentrait sur les traversées des rivières Ogoki et Albany. Cinq zones d'intérêt ont été déterminées, dont trois contiennent des matériaux d'importance culturelle. À l'emplacement 1 de la traversée de la rivière Albany, on a trouvé un seul morceau de déchets d'éclats (sous-produit de la fabrication d'outils en pierre) fabriqué à partir des cherts des basses-terres de la baie d'Hudson. L'emplacement 2, un ancien campement situé près de la traversée de la rivière Albany, connu sous le nom de site Caviar, a été recommandé pour une enquête de phase 3 en raison de son importance culturelle. Il contenait des restes d'un dépotoir de canettes et de bouteilles, d'une toilette extérieure, de zones de cuisson et de structures de tentes, indiquant son utilisation tout au long du XXe siècle et peut-être même avant. À l'emplacement 3, près de la traversée de la rivière Ogoki, on a trouvé des preuves d'activités de fabrication d'outils, mais on n'y a déterminé aucune autre valeur de patrimoine culturel.

Qu'est-ce que la..

Chaille : Un rocher sédimentaire à grains fins qui se trouve souvent dans des environnements marins, lacustres ou terrestres.

Patrimoine culturel



L'évaluation du patrimoine culturel a examiné les caractéristiques du patrimoine culturel dans un rayon de 5 kilomètres des options de trajet proposées, connu sous le nom de zone d'étude locale. Les caractéristiques du patrimoine culturel comprennent des éléments créés par l'homme ou des éléments naturels importants pour la communauté, reflétant l'histoire autochtone ou européenne. D'après des recherches préliminaires, des cartographies et les commentaires de la communauté, l'étude a identifié 288 sites patrimoniaux d'importance culturelle.

Ils comprennent :

- 149 zones de récolte (106 pour les animaux, 25 pour les poissons et 18 pour les plantes);
- 49 zones culturelles, spirituelles et sacrées;
- 90 zones d'habitation;
- 23 trajets de déplacement.

Ces caractéristiques sont importantes pour comprendre l'histoire du lieu, des événements et des personnes, et elles contribuent à l'identité culturelle de la communauté.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

Archéologie

Les effets potentiels sur les ressources archéologiques ont été analysés en examinant la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Des activités telles que la mobilisation d'équipement, le défrichage, le forage, le dynamitage, la construction de routes et l'installation de ponts et de ponceaux pourraient perturber le sol et endommager les ressources archéologiques. Les zones de préparation temporaires, les routes d'accès, les camps de construction et les carrières peuvent également causer des perturbations du sol et affecter les sites archéologiques pendant la construction et la fermeture des sites temporaires. L'utilisation et l'entretien à long terme de la route pourraient entraîner une usure et une détérioration du milieu ambiant, ce qui pourrait avoir un impact sur les ressources archéologiques à proximité.

Pour réduire ces effets potentiels, une évaluation archéologique de phase 2 supplémentaire sera réalisée pour les zones à fort potentiel archéologique dans la zone d'étude qui sera touchée par la construction. Une planification supplémentaire des travaux sera faite en consultation avec les collectivités autochtones afin de garantir leur participation et leur contribution lors de la phase de conception, dans les années à venir. Si cela ne peut être évité, le site Caviar nécessitera une enquête sur le terrain de phase 3.

Les mesures d'atténuation privilégiées pour les sites archéologiques consistent à éviter et à protéger le site, ainsi qu'à effectuer une documentation détaillée si l'évitement n'est pas possible. Si le site est évité, les mesures comprendront la mise en place d'une barrière temporaire avec une zone tampon de 20 mètres, la surveillance par un archéologue agréé et l'émission d'instructions de « non-accès » dans la zone tampon. Si l'évitement n'est pas possible, il est nécessaire de procéder à l'excavation du site avec une documentation détaillée et un enregistrement afin de préserver la signification culturelle du site.

Patrimoine culturel

Cette évaluation a examiné comment la route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait affecter les sites patrimoniaux et les paysages de la région, en identifiant à la fois les impacts directs et indirects qui pourraient nuire à ces éléments du patrimoine. Les impacts négatifs permanents comprennent la suppression ou la démolition de bâtiments, l'ajout de nouvelles caractéristiques physiques et la perturbation du sol, ce qui peut nuire à la valeur patrimoniale des propriétés. Les impacts indirects comprennent les ombres qui modifient l'apparence des éléments patrimoniaux, les vibrations causées par la construction entraînant des perturbations du sol, l'isolement des éléments patrimoniaux de leur environnement et le blocage de vues importantes par de nouvelles infrastructures.

Les activités de construction, comme la construction de nouvelles routes d'accès et de nouveaux ponts, le défrichage et le dégagement de végétation, le forage et le dynamitage, l'installation de camps de construction temporaires et la gestion de la circulation, pourraient également avoir un impact sur les sites patrimoniaux.

Pour protéger les paysages patrimoniaux culturels dans la zone d'étude, plusieurs mesures d'atténuation sont recommandées. Ces mesures comprennent la conception du projet de manière à éviter les impacts directs sur les paysages du patrimoine culturel, une planification et une construction minutieuses pour éviter les impacts, l'information des équipes de construction sur les emplacements des paysages du patrimoine culturel et la mise en place d'un processus de surveillance avec des règles et des zones interdites pour protéger les zones importantes. Si l'itinéraire change, un expert devrait vérifier si ces changements affectent les sites patrimoniaux et mettre à jour les recommandations au besoin.

Il peut y avoir des impacts négatifs sur les deux paysages patrimoniaux culturels potentiels, à savoir la rivière Ogoki et la rivière Albany. Avant de commencer la construction, les experts étudieront ces rivières pour déterminer si elles ont une valeur patrimoniale en utilisant le Règlement de l'Ontario 9/06 ou le Règlement de l'Ontario 10/06 de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*. Si l'on détermine que les rivières Ogoki ou Albany ont une valeur patrimoniale, des évaluations de l'impact sur le patrimoine devraient être préparées afin de comprendre les impacts et de recommander des mesures de protection.

Effets résiduels

Grâce à l'utilisation adéquate de mesures d'atténuation, les effets potentiels sur les ressources du patrimoine culturel de la construction et de l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès communautaire devraient être gérés, réduits ou atténués de manière efficace.

La route d'accès communautaire a le potentiel d'avoir des impacts directs et indirects sur les zones de récolte, les zones culturelles, spirituelles et sacrées, ainsi que les zones d'habitation. Les évaluations des paysages du patrimoine culturel auront lieu avant la construction afin de déterminer les mesures d'atténuation et les alternatives de conception, le cas échéant.

Les effets résiduels n'ont pas été étudiés pour l'archéologie, car le rapport suivait les normes du ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme.

Effets cumulatifs

Les effets cumulatifs n'ont pas été étudiés pour l'archéologie ou le patrimoine culturel, car le rapport suivait les normes du ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme.





Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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ᑲᔾᑌ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᐣ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒧ·Δᐣ ᖃᖏᑕ Δᑕᖏᑲᖃᓯ·Δᐣ

∇ <ϟᑌᑕ·ᑲᑊ ᑭᖏᔨᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇΔᑲᐣ

ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇΔᑲᑌᑊ ᑭᖓ ᐱᓯᑦ 2025

ᐅᒪ ᒣᖏᓇ° Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᖏᑭᑊ ᕿ Δᑕᑕᒧᑊ ᑕᑭ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᕿᒪᐣ ᑲᔾᑌ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᐣ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒧ·Δᓂᑊ ᖃᖏᑕ Δᑕᖏᑲᖃᓯ·Δ Δᔑᒥᕿ·Δᓇ ᐅᑌ Δᑌᖏᑲᒥᑊ×ᓇ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒧ·Δᐣ ᑲᔾᑌ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᓂᑊ ᑭ ᒥᖏᑲᑌ° ᖃᖏᑕ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑎᑲᑌ° ᑲᔾᑌ (ᑕᐱᖏᔨ⁻ ᐊᔑᖏᑭ ᖃᖏᑕ ᐊᔨᓂ ᐊᐸᑎᑕ·Δᓇ) ᖃᖏᑕ ᑕᔑᕿ·Δᐣ (ᑕᐱᖏᔨ⁻ ᓄᑕᒣᔨ·Δᐣ, ᖃᖏᑕ ᐊᑕ·∇ᑲᒥᑊ), ᖃᖏᑕ Δᑕᖏᑲᖃᓯ·Δ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒧ·Δᓂᑊ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑎᑲᑌ° ᑲᔾᑌ Δᑕᖏᑲᖃᓯ·Δᐣ ᑕᐱᖏᔨ⁻ ᐊᖏᑭ Δᔑᓇᔨᑕ·Δᐣ ᖃᖏᑕ ·ᐊᖏᑲΔᑲᓇᓇ ∇ ᒪᒪ·Δ ᒪᒥᑐᖃᓂᑕᒪᑊ ᐅᐅ ᕿ·ᑲᓇ, ·ᑲᔾᖏᑊ ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᔨᑐᐸᑕᓇᓇ° ᖃᖏᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᓇᓇ° ᑲ Δᖏᐱᒥ ᒥᔑᑭᔨᒪᑲᑊ ᑭᑎᑕᖏᑲᖃᓯ·Δᓂᓇ° ᖃᖏᑕ ᑲ ∨ᒥ ᓇᑲᑕᒪᑲ·Δᔾᑊ×

ᐊᓄ⁻ ᑲ Δᔑᓇᓇ·ᑲᑊ

ᑲᔾᑌ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᐣ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒧ·Δᐣ

ᒥᖁᑐᔾᑊ ᑐᒥᑲᑌ° ∇ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᑌᑊ ᑲᔾᑌ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᐣ ᖃᖏᑕ ᒪᓯᓇΔᑲᑌ° ᑲ ᑭ ∨ᒥ Δᑭᑊ ᐅᑕᓇᑊ ᖃᖏᑕ ᑲ Δᔑᓇᓇ·ᑲ ᐊᓄ⁻ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ Δᔑᓇ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᑌᓂ·ᐊᑊ×

ᑐᑕᒧ·Δᐣ 1

ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᑌ° ᑲ ᑭ ∨ᒥ Δᑭᑊ ᐅᑕᓇᑊ ᕿ ᐅᒥ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᑌᑊ Δᑕᑲᓄ·ᕿ ᕿᐣ ᑕᐣᑕ ᑲ Δᔑᓇ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᓄᓂ·ᐊᑊ× ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᓄᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᑊ×

ᑐᑕᒧ·Δᐣ 2

ᑭᒥ·∇ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᑌ° ∇ᑕ·ᑲᓄ·ᕿ ᑲᔾᑌ ᕿ·ᑲᓇ ᖃᖏᑕ ᐱᓄ ∇ᑕ·ᑲᓄ·ᕿ ᑲᔾᑌ ᑕᔑᕿ·Δᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᖏᑭᑊ×

ᑐᑕᒧ·Δᐣ 3

ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᑌ° ·ᒣᒥ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᖏᑭᑊ Δᑕᑲᐣ ᕿ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ Δᑌᓂᒥᑲᑌᑊ ᒧᓇΔᑲᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᑭᒥ ᑭᖏᓂᒥᑲᑌᑊ ∇ᖏᐱᒪ·ᕿ ᐊᓄᒪ ᐊᖏᑭ ᖃᖏᑕ ᑲ ᐊᔑᒥ·ᐊ·ᕿ ᖃᖏᑕ ᐱᐱ ᑕᓂᐱ ᑲ ᑕᔑᕿ·Δᓄ·ᕿᖏ×

ᑐᑕᒧ·Δᐣ 4

ᓂ·ᔨᔪᑊ Δᔑ ᐱᖏᑭᑎᐣ ᐊᓄᒪ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒧ·Δᐣ, ᒧᓇΔᕿ·Δᐣ ᖃᖏᑕ ᑭᒥ ·Δᒪᖏᑲᑌᑊ ∨ᖏᑭᑌ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑊ× ᑐᑕᒧ·Δᐣ 4 ᒧᓇΔᕿ·Δᐣ ᑲ Δ·ᑕᓂ·ᐊᑊ, ᒧᓇΔᑲᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑊ ᑭᖏᓂ ᐱᑑ·∇ ᕿ·ᑲᓇ ᐊᖏᑕ ᑲ Δᑕᑲᑊ× ᑐᑕᒧ·Δᐣ 4 ·Δᒪᖏᕿ·Δᓂᑊ ᖃᖏᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕ·Δᓂᑊ ᐅᒥ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᕿ ᑐᒥᑲᑌᑊ ᑭᓄ·∇ᑌ ᕿ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᑭ ∇ᑲ ᑭᒥ ᓂᔑ·ᐊᓇᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᐊᓄᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᑊ×

ᐅᐅ ᐣᑕᒧ·Δᓇ ·ΔᒥΔ·∇Lᑲᐣ ᑲ ᕿᑭᒥ·∇·Δᓂᑊ Δᑕᖏᑲᖃᓯ·Δᓂᑊ ᖃᖏᑕ ᒣᑲ⁻ ᐊᓄᒪ ᑲ ᑕᔑᕿᐣᒥᑲᑌᑊ, ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒧ·Δᓂᑊ ᖃᖏᑕ ᕿ Δᔑ ᓇᔑᐸᓂᑊ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᕿᒪᐣ, ᖃᖏᑕ ᑭᖏᔨᒧ·∇·Δᓂᑊ ᕿ Δᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᑲ ᑭ ᒥᖏᑲᑌᑭᑲᑭ ᑲᑊ× ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᐣ ᐊᐸᒥᑕ·Δᓇ× ᑭ ᓄᓂᑕᓂ·ᐊ·ᓇ ·ᐸᒪᔑ ᐸᑫ·ᑲᑕΔᑲᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᖃᖏᑕ ∇ᑎ ᑭᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᔨ·Δᐣ×

ᑐᑕᒧᐦᐃᓗᐣ 1 ᑲᓴᐩ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐦᐃᓗᐣ ᓇᑕᐦᐃ ᑭᕆᓂᕐᒧᐦᐃᓗᐣ ᑭ ᑲᓇᐦᐊᕐᕈᑲᑌᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇᐦᑲᓂᔨᐦᐅᓇᐱᒪᑎᓯᐦᐃᓗᐣ ᑭᐦᐁᑎᓂᐤ ᐅᓪᓚᐅ ᐊᕆᑭ 11,000 ᐊᕆᑭᐦᐃᓇ ᐅᑕᓇᐠ, ᒣᐦᐢ ᑲ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐦᐊᓂᔨᐦᐅᓇ ᑲᓴᐩ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐠ 19 ᓄᕆᑕ ᑲᑐᕆᑭ ᐱᖅᐸᓂᑭ 20 ᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓇ

ᐊᕆᑭᐦᐃᓇᐟ ᐅᑕ ᓇᑕᐦᐃ ᑭᕆᓂᕐᒧᐦᐃᓂᐠ ᓄᐦᑲᐣ ᐁ ᐃᑕᐦᐊᓂᔨᐦᐅᓇ ᑭᐦᐁᑎᓂᐤ ᐅᓪᓚᐅ ᐊᕆᑭᐠ ᒥᑫᐟ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐃᑖᖅᑐᐦᐃᓂᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐠ ᐊᐦᒪᒥ ᑭᑲᑎᑭᐠ ᐊᐦᒪᒥ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ

ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒧᐅᐸ

ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᓇᑕᐅ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᓂᔪ ᑭ ᑲᓇᐊᕐᒉᑲᑌᐅᐦ ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒧᐅᐸ 5 ᑭᓗᒋᑦᓴᕆ ᑭᕐ ᐃᕆᐱᓯᓇᑲᔪ ᒣᕆᑲᓇᐊ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᓄᕐᒋᑲᓂᐊᔪ, ᑭᕐᐁ ᓇᑕᐅ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐃ ᐊᕆᑭ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᔪ᙮ ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᐃ ᐅᔨᒋᑲᓇ ᓴᕆᑕ ᐱᑯ ᖃᖏᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇᔪᑭ ᑲ ᑭᑌᓂᐅᑭᔪ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐊ ᐁᐧᐊᔪ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐊ᙮ ᐁ ᓄᔪ ᑲ ᑭᑭᔑᓇᐊᐊᔪ ᓂᕆᑕ ᐊᔪᒥ ᐃᔨᓇᔪᑭᒋᔪ ᓂᕆᑕ ᐃᑕᐃᓂᔪ, ᑭᕆᐁᐃ ᒪᒋᔪᓇᔪᐃᐣ ᓴᕆᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒧᐅᐸᐃᓇ᙮

ᐁᐧᐊᔪ ᐁᐅ ᑲ ᐃᔨᒋᐸᓂᑭᐊ:

- 149 ᐣᑐᐧᐁᐅᐊ ᐊᕆᑭᔭ (106 ᐊᐧᐃᔭᔨᔨᓂᔪ ᐁᒋ, 25 ᓇᒣᔭᔪ ᐁᒋ ᓴᕆᑕ 18 ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑕᓇ ᐁᒋ);
- 49 ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅ, ᐊᒐᔪᐧᐃ ᓴᕆᑕ ᐊᔭᒥᐧᐁᐃ ᐊᕆᑭᔭ;
- 90 ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓇ; ᓴᕆᑕ
- 23 ᐱᖏᐱᒋᐧᐃᓇᔪ

ᑭᕆᑌᓂᑕᑲᓇ ᐁᐅ ᑭᒋ ᓂᔪᑐᑎᑲᑌᔪ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐃᑭᔪ ᐁᑕᓇᔪ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓇᔪ, ᕐᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐃᑭᔪ ᓴᕆᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐊᔪ, ᕐᑲᐣ ᐁᔨᐃᐣᑲᓇᐊᐧᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᐊᕆᑕᐧᐃᓇᔪ᙮



ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᖃᒪᒥᑭ ᓴᕆᑕ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌᔪ

ᑲᖏᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐅᐸ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ

ᑫ ᐃᑎᖏᖃᒪᒥᑲᔪ, ᑲᖏᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐅ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᓂᔪ ᑭ ᑲᓇᐊᕐᒉᑲᑌᔪᐃᓂ ᐊᔨᒪ ᒣᕆᑲᓇᐊᐧᐣᐃᐣ ᓴᕆᑕ ᑭᔓᐧᐃᔨᐧᐣ ᐊᐧᐃᔨᑕᓂᑲᑌᔪ ᐊᔨᑕᓂᐧᐃᓇᔪ, ᐯᐧᑲᑕᐃᑲᓂᐊᔨᐧᐊᔪ, ᐸᑭᓯᑲᓂᐊᔨᐧᐊᔪ, ᐁ ᒣᕆᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᔨᐧᐊᔪ, ᐊᓇᑲᓂᑲᓂᐊᔨᐧᐊᔪ ᓴᕆᑕ ᐁ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᔪ ᐧᐃᔨᑕᓂᐧᐃᓇᔪ ᓇᑭᕆᐧᐃᔨᐧᐊᔪ᙮ ᓇᑭᕆᐧ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ, ᑲ ᐁᔨᐃᐣ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᑲᖏᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐅᐸ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᒣᕆᑲᓇᐊᐧᐣᐃᐣ ᐁ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌᔪ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᓴᕆᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌᔪ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ᙮ ᓇᑭᕆᐧ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᓴᕆᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌᔪ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ᙮

ᑲᖏᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐅᐸ ᐁᐅ ᑫ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌᔪ, ᑕᔨᒪᐃᐣ 2 ᑲᖏᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐅᐸ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᑲᑕ ᑭᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᐧᓂᐃ ᐁᔨ ᐊᕐᑭᔭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒧᓇᐃᑲᓂᐊᔨᐧᐊᔪ ᑫ ᐃᑎᖏᖃᒪᒥᑲᓂᐊᑫ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ᙮ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌᔪ ᑭᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᕐᑭᔭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌᔪ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ᙮ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᑫ ᐃᑎᖏᖃᒪᒥᑲᓂᐊᑫ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᑲᖏᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐅᐸ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ᙮

ᒪᐧᐊᐣ ᑫ ᐧᐃ ᐊᔨᑕᐧᐃ ᒥᑕᐧᑫᓂᑫᐃᐣ ᑲᖏᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐅᐸ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᑭᕐ ᐧᐃᒪᐩᑭᑲᑌᔪ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᓇᓇᑲᕐᑕᓂᐧᐊᔪ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒧᓇᐃᑲᓂᐊᔨᐧᐊᔪ, ᑲᑕ ᑭᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᐊᔨᑕᑎᓯᓇᐊᐧᐣᐊᔪ ᑭᕆᓂᑕᒧᐅᐸ ᐃᑕᕆᑲᓴᓯᐅᐸ ᐧᐃᒪᐩᑭᑲᑌᔪ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑲᑌ

ᖃ ᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᒪᒃᑭ ᓴᕐᑕ ᖃ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᐅᐃᑲᑌᖏᑦ

ᐃᑕᕐᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒍᐅᐸ

ᐅᑕ ᓇᑕᐅ ᑭᕐᓂᓕᒍᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭ ᑲᓇᐅᐊᕐᑎᑲᖏᐤ ᑕᓂ ᖃ ᐃᔨ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᒪᒃᑲᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᕐᑲᓇᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᕐᑭᑭᑦ ᖃ ᐃᑕᑕᒍᑦ, ᐃᑕᕐᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒪᖃᐅᐃᓂᑦ ᓴᕐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᐯ, ᓴᕐᑕ ᓂᓯᑕᐅᓕᑲᑌᑭᐸ ᐊᓂᐃ ᖃ ᐊᑯᐃᐅᒪᐯᒃᑭᓇᐅᑦᓂᐊᐤ ᖃ ᓇᕐᐱᒥ ᓇᕐᐸᒃ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᒪᒃᑭᑲᖏᐤ ᐅᐊᑲᖏᑌᓂᐊᐤ ᓴᕐᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᓯᑕᐅᓂᐊᐤ ᐊᕐᑭᐅᑲᒪᒃᑲᖏᑦ ᐅᐊᑲᖏᑌᓂᐊᐤ ᐅᑎᓯᑕᓂᐊᐤ ᐅᑎᓯᑕᓂᐊᐤ ᐃᑕᑲᒃᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒍᐅᐃᓇ ᓴᕐᑕ ᐅ ᐊᑯᐃᐅᒪᐯᒃᑭᓇᐅᑦᓂᐊᐤ ᐊᕐᑭᐅ, ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᒪᒃᑭᑲᖏᑦ ᓚᑲᕐᑌᓯᓂᐅᓇ ᐱᑐᓯᑕᓂᐅᓇ ᐅ ᐱᑐᓯᓇᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᑲᒃᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒍᐅᐃᓇ ᐅᓕ, ᑲ ᐸᑭᓯᓇᑲᓂᐊᐤ ᐊᕐᑭᐅ, ᒧᓇ ᑭ ᓄᓕᑕᓂᐊᐤ ᓇᑲᑕᒍᐅᐃᓇ ᐱᑐᓯᑕᓂᐊᐤ ᓴᕐᑕ ᐊᒋᓯᓇᑲᑦᓂᐊᐤ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᒪᒃᑭᑲᖏᑦ ᐃᑕᑲᒃᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒍᐅᐃᓇ ᐅᓕ, ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᒪᒃᑭᑲᖏᑦ ᓚᑲᕐᑌᓯᓂᐊᐤ ᐱᑐᓯᑕᓂᐊᐤ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᒪᒃᑭᑲᖏᑦ ᐃᑕᑲᒃᑲᓴᓯᐅ ᓇᑲᑕᒍᐅᐃᓇ ᐅᓕ ᐅ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᑲᒃᑭᑲᖏᑦ ᐃᑕᕐ



ᑭᔭᐱᐧ ᑭ ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᐡᑦ?

ᑭᔭᐱᐧ ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᐡᐠ, ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᑦ ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᓯᓇᐡᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕᒧ·ᐃᑦ / ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᐡᐠ ᑲ ᐃ·ᐡᒪᑲᐠᓴ

ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᐡᐠ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲ·ᑫᒋᒪ·ᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐊᑦᑕ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐢᐱ ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓇ ᑫ·ᑲᑦ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ·ᐊᔪᐡ ·ᐃ ᐃ·ᐡ·ᐊᓇᓴ

ᑲᑦᐱᕐᑐᕐ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐ·ᐃᑦ: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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ᐸᔭᑌ ᐃᔑᑭᖏᑌ·ᐃᐣ ᒪᒪ° ᑎᐸᑭᒧᐃᐣ

ᐁᑭᐅᔑᐱᐧᐃᐦᐃᒃᑌᑊ ᖵᒪᔨᔨᐨ ᑭᔨᑫ 2025

ᐁᒃ ᑕᔑᕐᐊᐣ ᒥᒃᓇᕐᐊᐣ ᓇᐣᑕ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᑭᕐᒪᒃᐣ ᐅᕐᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᒪᒪ° ᐁ·ᐠᒃᐨ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᐃᔑᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᓇᐣ ᖵᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᕐᐊᓇ ᐅᒪ ᓄᕐᖵᑊ. ᐁᒃ ᐁ·ᐠᒃ·ᐨ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᐣ ᐅᒥᒃᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᓇᐣ (ᑐᒃᐣ ᐊᐸᑭᒃᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᔨᓂᐃ· ᐊᐸᑭᒃᓇᐣ) ᐁᒃ ᖵᑭᑕᔑᐃ·ᑐᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊ (ᑐᒃᐣ, ᑕᓇ>ᐃ·ᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᖵᑭᑕᓇᑕᐊ·ᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᑕᕆᑊ), ᐁᒃ ᐁ·ᐠᒃᐨ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᐃᔑᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᓇᐣ ᒪᐊ·ᐨ ᒥᐠᑕᑊᐃ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᖏᑌᐊ·ᓂᐣ, ᑐᒃᐣ ᕐᐊᓇ ᖵᑭᑐᖏᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᑊᑭᒃᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐊ·ᖵᑊᐃᒃᓇᐣ. ᐁᒃ ᐅᕐᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᖵᒪᒥᑎᓴᐣᑕᖏᑌᑭᐣ, ᖵᑭᒪᒪᐃ· ᓂᔨᑐᑕᒥᓇᐣ ᐊᓂᐣ ᖵᑭᐃᔑᕆᑊ ᐁᐠᐠᑊ ᐁ·ᐠᒃᐨ ᐁᒃ ᐊᓂᐣ ᒥᓇ ᕕᑐᑕᒪᑊ ᕆᖵᓇᐁ·ᐣᑕᒪᑭᐣ ᐁ·ᐠᒃᐨ ᕕᔨᓇᐣ ᖵᒥᑭᖏᑌᑭᐣ.

ᒐᖵ·ᐨ ᐃᔑᕀᐃ·ᓇᐣ

ᐁ·ᐠᒃᐨ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᐣ

ᐁᒃ ᐁ·ᐠᒃᐨ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᓇᐣ ᓇᓇᖖ ᕕᔨᓇᐣ ᑐᕆᖏᑌᐊ·ᓂᐣ ᖖᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᖏᑌᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐅᐁ· ᒐᖵ·ᐨ ᖖᐃᔑᕀᑭᐣ ᐃᒪ ᖖᑕᒃᑭᐣᑕᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊ.

ᓂᐠᑕᑦ 1

ᐁᒃ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᓇᐣ ᐱᓇᒪ ᐱᐅᑕᑊ ᐅᑭᐱᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᖏᑌᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐁᖖᓇᐊ·ᐸᕆᖏᑌᑊ ᑭᐠᐱᐣ ᐁ·ᐠᒃᐨ ᕕᔨᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᒪᔨᑦ ᖖᑕᒃᑭᐣᑕᓇᓂᐊ·ᑭᕐᑕᖖᑌᓂᐊ·ᑊ.

ᓂᔑᐣ 2

ᐁᒃ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᓇᐣ ᕿᕆᐁ· ᐊᑊᑭᒃᑊ ᐃᔭᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐁᐊᐣᑕᐃ· ᐃᓇᐱᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᐠᐠᐃ ᐊᔨᐊ·ᑫ·ᐣ ᕆᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᖏᑌᑭᐣ ᐃᒪ ᓄᕐᖵᑊ.

ᓂᑊᔨᐣ 3

ᐁᒃ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᓇᐣ ᐊᑊᐃ ᑲᔨ ᑕᑐᖏᑌ ᑲᐃ· ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᖏᑌᓂᐊ·ᑊ, ᑭᐊ·ᓇᑊᐃᒃᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᑊᑭᒃᑊ, ᑭᐅᑭᕐᑕᖏᑌᑊ ᐊᓂᐣ ᒪᔨᑦ ᑫᐣᒪᒐᑊ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᒪᓂ ᔨᑦᑕᑊᑭᐣ ᐃᒪ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᖏᑌᑭᐣ ᑐᒃᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃ· ᐁᐠᐠᑊ ᑲᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃᒃᐣ.

ᓂᐃᐣ 4

ᐁᒃ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᓇᐣ ᓂᔑᐣ ᕕᔨᓇᐣ ᐃᓇᐊ·ᐸᕆᖏᑌᐊ·ᐣ, ᐊ·ᓇᑊᐃᕕᐊ·ᐣ, ᐁᒃ ᐃᓇᐁ·ᐣᑕᕕᐊ·ᐣ. ᐁᒃ ᐅᐃ· (4) ᐊ·ᓇᑊᐃᕕᐊ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐸᕈ ᖖᐅᑕᐱᓂᖖᑌᑭ ᐊᑊᕈ ᐃᒪ ᖖᑕᒃᑭᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᖖᓂᐊ·ᑊ. ᐁᒃ ᐅᐁ· ᓂᐃ·ᐣ (4) ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑭᕐᐊᐅ·ᐣ ᖖᓇᑕᖖᑕᖖᑌᑭ ᒥᓇ ᖖᖖᓇᐁ·ᐣᑕᖖᑌᑭ ᑕᐱᐠᔨᕐᕕᐊᐅ·ᐣ ᑕᑕᖖ·ᕈᐣ ᐃᒪ ᖖᑕᒃᑭᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᖖᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐱᔨ ᐁᖖ ᐅᔭᑦ ᒥᐠᑕᐱᐃᐁ·ᔭ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᐱᐠᔨᕐᕕᐊᐅ·ᐣ ᐸᔨᔭᑦᑕᕕᐊᐅ·ᐣ

ᐁᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᒃᑊ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑫᑐᖖᑌᑭᐣ ᖵᒥᑭᖏᑌᑭᐣ ᕕᔨᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᕕᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐁᖖ ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᒥᕕᐃ·ᓇᐣ, ᐁᖖ ᐯᔨᑊ ᕕᔨ ᐃᓇᑕᒪᑫᒃᐣ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑫᑐᖖᑌᑭᐣ ᖵᒥᑭᖏᑌᑭᐣ ᕕᔨᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᕐᑕᕕᐃ·ᓂᑊ. ᐁᖖ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊᑊᔨ ᑐᖖᑌ ᖖᒪ·ᔪ ᐸᖕᖖᑕᐃᐅᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐁᖖ· ᒥᓇ ᖖᒪ·ᔪ ᒪᑕᓄᕐᓂᐊ·ᑊ.

ᓂᐩᑕᑦ 1 ᐁᒃ· ᐁᖅᑲᒃ ᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᕐᕕᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᐃ ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑎᑦᑕᒃ ᐱᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᑭᓄᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᓐᓄᑦ 11,0000 ᑕᓯᓴᖏᑭ, ᐁᐱᒥᑲᓇᐊᖅᑎᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᓪ ᑲᑭᐃᔨᓴᑭᓪ ᖃᒃᑲᒃ ᑲᑭᐱᒍᓴᑦ <ᓴᐃᓇᑦ, ᐊᓴᖃᖅᐃᓀᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᑲᓄᐱᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᒃᑲᒃ 19 ᐁᒃ· 20 ᓴᓪᑎᓴᐃᓐ ᑲᐊᖏᑭᐊᖅᑎᑦ.

ᐁᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᕐᕕᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᐊᖅᑕᑕᖏᐃᐁᖅᓚᒃᓪ ᐊᖏᐃ ᑭᐁᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᓴ ᐊᔪᓇᐯᐱᑦ ᐊᔪᓇᐯᐱᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᓴ ᑕᔪᔪᓂᐊᖅᑦ ᐁᖅᑎᑎᔪᓂᐊᖅᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᖃᒃᑲᒃ <ᓴᐃᓇᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᓴᑦ (8,000–4,500 BC), ᐊᐃᖅᓴᑦ ᐁᑭᒃᐯᐱᓂᐊᖅᑦ ᑭᐁᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᑎᓴᖏᐃᒃᓂᓪᓕ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᒃᑭᓪ. ᐁᒃ· ᖃᒃᑲᒃ ᐊᓂᓴᖅᐃᓀᑦ (5,400 – 250 BC) ᑭᐊᖅᑕᑎᑲᑌ ᒪᐊᖅᑦ ᐁᑭ ᐊᓂ ᑭᔨᐊᖅᓴᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭ ᐊᓂ ᒥᔨᓇᓂᐊᖅᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭᐊᒃᓯᑭᓪ ᑕᓇᐳᐃᓇᓪ, ᒥᓇ ᑭᓇᒃᑎ ᐁᑭᑕᓇᐱᓇᓂᐊᖅᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭ ᐊᑕᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᓪ, ᓇᓇᒃ ᐱᓀ ᑫᑯᓇᓪ ᐊᐃᖅᓴᑦ ᐁᑭᐅᑐᑕᒃᑭᓪ. ᐁᒃ· ᐊᐱᓪ ᒪᐊᖅᑦ ᑭᓂᑕᐃᑭᖅᑎᓄᑦᓂᓪᓕ, ᐁᒃ· ᐃᓪ ᑭᑭᑭᑎᑌᑫᐃᓪ ᑲᐃᓪ ᑌᐯ° ᑭᐁᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᑭᐅᑕᑐᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᒃᑦ ᑐᓴᓪᑎᑌᑫᐃᓪ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᐃᓪ ᐊᐃᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᔪᓇᐯᐱᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒪᐊᖅᑦ ᐁᑭᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐊᑕᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᓪ, ᓇᓇᒃ ᐱᐊᒃ ᑫᑯᓇᓪ ᐊᐃᖅᓴᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭᐊᒃᓯᑭᓪ ᒥᓇ ᑕᔪᔪᓂᐊᖅᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭᐊᒃᓯᑭᓪ ᑕᓇᐳᐃᓇᓪ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐁᑭ ᐊᑕᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᓪ, ᓇᓇᒃ ᐱᐊᒃ ᑫᑯᓇᓪ ᐊᐃᖅᓴᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒪᐊᖅᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐊᐱᓪ ᒪᐊᖅᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᓴᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᐊᐱᓪ ᒪᐊᖅᑦ ᐊᐃᖅᓴᑦ ᐁᑭᐊᒃᓯᑭᓪ

ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᓐ· ᐃᔨᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ

ᐅᒃ· ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᓐ· ᐃᔨᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᒃᓇᐊᖅᑐᑕᓇᓐ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᖅ· ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᓐ· ᓇᒣᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᒥᓂᔪᐅ ᓂᓴᓂ ᑎᐸᖏᐊᒃᓐ ᑲᐃᓐ ᐃᔨᒥᒃᓇᒃᓂᓂᐊᖅ, ᐅᒪ ᖃᑫᒥᖅ. ᐅᒃ· ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᓐ· ᐃᔨᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᐃᓐ ᑲᔪᐃ ᐅᒃᓇᐊᖅᑐᑕᓇᓐ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᖅ ᑲᑭᐅᔨᑐᑐᒃᓐᓂ ᐃᒪ ᖃᕐ ᐅᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅ, ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒃᓇᐊᖅᑐᑕᓇᓐ ᐁᖅᓴᒃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓇᓐ. ᐅᒃ· ᐱᐅᑕᓇᖅ ᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᖏᐹᐃᒪᓯᓇᖏᐃᒃᐅᓐ ᑭᓴᑕᓂᓐ ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᖅᓴᖅ ᑲᑭᑎᑕᒧᐊᖅᓲ 288 ᒪᒪ° ᕐᐃᓇᓐ ᑭᑕᒃᓂᓐ.

ᐅᒃ· ᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅ:

- 149 ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑕᐁᖅᓐᒋᒃᓂᐊᖅᖅ (106 ᐊᐃᖅᓴᔨᔪᖅ, 25 ᑭᓂᒐᖅ ᐅᒃ· 18 ᓂᑕᐃᖅᑭᒃᓇᓐ);
- 49 ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᓐ·, ᐊᒐᔪᐃᓐ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᓴᓐᑕᒃᖅᑭᓐ ᑕᔨᐃᓐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐ;
- ᒥᓇ 90 ᑲᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ; ᐅᒃ·
- 23 ᑲᑭᑕᔨᐱᒋᓂᐊᖅᖅ ᐁᖅᓴᒃ.

ᐅᒃ· ᒪᐊᖅ· ᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᓐ ᑭᒋᓴᓐᑕᒃᖅᓂᓐ ᒥᓇ ᑲᖅᖅ ᐃᓂᔪᒋᑦᑐᖅᖅ ᐅᐱᑕᓇᖅ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓂᐊᖅᖅ, ᒥᓇ ᕐᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒃ· ᐊᐃᖅᓴᖅ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᖅ, ᐅᒃ· ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᑭᔪᓂᒃᓴᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᐊᓂᓴᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑭᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂᓇᓐ.



ᑲᔪᐱᔪ ᐊᓂᓇᑭᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᒥᓇ ᐊᔪᓂᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ

ᑭᒋᐁᓂᓴᒃ ᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ

ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐱᔪ ᒋᐊᓂᓇᑕᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᐁᖅᓴᒃ ᑭᒥᑭᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᑭᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᒃᑌᐊᓂᓴᓐ ᒥᓇ ᐁᒃᓇᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑕᓇᓐ ᑭᓇᒃᑫ ᒥᒃᓇᑦᑕᓐ ᐅᐁᓐ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓐ ᒥᒃᓇᑦᑕᓐ. ᐅᒃ· ᓇᓇᒃ ᑐᒋᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᑐᒃᓐ ᐊᐸᒋᒥᒃᓇᓐ ᑲᒪᒋᐃᓂᒃᑌᑭᓐ, <ᓴᒃᑕᑦᐃᕐᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᓐ, <ᑯᓂᐅᑦᐃᕐᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᓐ, <ᑭᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᓐ, ᒥᒃᓇᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᒃ· ᐊᔨᑫᒃᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᑕᐊᓇᒋᕐᒪᒃᓄᓐ ᐊᑦᑭᒃ ᒥᓇ ᒋᓂᓵᓇᒋᒥᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᐁᖅᓴᒃ ᑲᑭᒥᒋᒃᑌᑭᓐ. ᐅᒃ· ᐊᒋᓇᐃᓐᑫ ᕐᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᐃᓴᒃᓂᑕᑭᓐ ᑐᒃᓐ ᒥᒃᓇᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ, ᒥᓇ ᑕᓇᐳᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᒃ· ᐅᑕᐊᖅᐟᐃᓐ ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᐯᔨᒃᓐ ᒋᑐᑕᐁᒪᒃᓂ ᒋᐊᓇᒋᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ ᒥᓇ ᐁᖅᓴᒃ ᑲᑭᒥᒋᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑭᒃ ᖃᒃᓐ ᐊᓇᑭᒃᓂᐊᖅᓂᓐ ᒥᓇ ᐃᖅᓴᒃ ᐊᓇᑭᒃᓂᐊᖅᓂᓐ. ᐅᒃ· ᑭᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᒃᑌᐊᓂᓴᓐ ᐊᓂᓇᑭᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᒥᒋᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑲᑭᒥᒋᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᒋᐊᓇᒋᒃᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑲᑭᒥ

ᑲϟᐱძ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᕐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᔪᓂᕐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ

ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᐃᔪᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ

ᐁᑲᐧ ᓇᓇᑦᑎᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑭᑐᑎᑕᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᖏᐃ ᑭᑲᓇᐊᐧᓯᑎᑕᑲᑌ ᐊᓂᓄᑦ ᑕᔪᑎᕐᓗᒃ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᒃ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃ ᐃᔪᐱᒪᑕᒧᐊᓂᐧᐣ, ᐁᑲᓇᐊᐧᓯᑎᑕᑲᑌᑭᓄᑦ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᕐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᓂᓴᓇᑦᑎᕐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᒪᐊᐧ⁻ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓄᑦ ᒪᑎᑎᕐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑐᑲᑦ ᑲᐱᑭᐧᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᐧᑲᖏᑲᑌᑭᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐊᐧᓇᑎᑕᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᖏᑭ, ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᒥᐁᐧ ᐁᐃᔪᔭᒃ ᐊᐱᓄᑦ ᑭᐊᐧᓇᑎᑕᑲᑌᑭᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐧᓄᑦ ᐅᐧᖏᑦ ᕐᐃᓂᑦ ᑲᑕᑲᑭᑦ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᒥᔭᐊᐧᑦ ᐁᑲ ᐁᐊᐧᓇᑎᑕᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᖏᑭ ᖃᑲᐧ⁻ ᑲᓇᐊᐧᓄᑦ ᒪᑎᑎᕐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᕐᐃᓂᑦ ᖃᑲᐧ⁻ ᒥᓇ ᒪᐊᐧᑦ ᐅᕐᒪᔭᑭᓄ ᕐᐃᓂᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐅᕐᒪᔭᑭᓄ ᐅᕐᒪᒋᑭᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐅᕐᒪᔭᑭᓄ ᐅᕐᒪᒋᑭᓄᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ



ᐊᐊᔅᔑᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᔅᑭᑫᐣᑕᐣ?

ᑮᐡᐱᐣ ᐁᑭᒌᓐᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐊᔅᔑᒣ ᐁᐃᔅᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁ ᑲᑕᔑᐣᒋᑲᑌᔅ, ᐅᐣᒋ ᓇᑲᒋᑑᐣ ᐃᐁ ᑲᓇᑲᒌᐃᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᑲᔅ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐣ ᐃᒪᓐᑫ ᑲᓴᑭᓯᐣᔅ ᐅᒪ ᒥᓯᓴ ᐊᐦᑮᐃᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐣ/ ᐃᓯᓴᐃᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐣ.

ᑫᑲᓄᓇᑉ ᐃᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᓇᐣ

ᑭᓇᐣᑐᒥᑯ ᐃᒪ ᒋᓂᔭᐣ ᐊᑳᐧᐊᐦᑮᐣᔅ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓂᔅ ᒌᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑮᑕᒧᐊᑉ ᐊᓇᐱ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑲᑫᐧᑌᔭᐣ ᑲᓴᒪ ᐃᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐣ.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

GETE-GEGOONAN GAA-DAZHIIKAMOWAAD GAYE IZHITWAWIN

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW TIPACIMOWIN

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana ayaamagak da-onji-aanjiseg gaa-dazhiikigaadegin gete-gegoonan gaye izhitwaawin imaa. Mikigaadewan gaye waawaabanjigaade-wan gete-gegoonan (waabigani-akikwag gaye asinii-aabajichiganan) gaye gaa-gii-danakamigak (gii-bagidawaang, gaye gii-adaawaazowaad maanitaanag), gaye dash izhitwaawin, naagadawaabanjigaade bakaan gegoon gaye gaa-inakamigaak gaye waakaa'iganan. Maamawi-waabanjigaadegin ono, gi-ga-onji-nisidotaamin aaniin gaa-bi-izhinaa-gwak bimaadiziwin omaa mewhinzha.

Noongom Gaa-izhiseg

Gete-gegoonan Gaa-dazhiikigaadegin

Naagadawaabanjigaade gete-gegoonan gii-dazhiikigaadegin ji-gikenjigaadeg aaniin gaa-izhiseg mewinzha gaye aaniin ezhiseg noongom gaa-izhi-inaabing.

Nitam 1	Nitam 2	Nitam 3	Nitam 4
ganawaabanjigaade aaniin gaa-izhi-nanaando-gikenjigaadeg odaanaang ji-gikenjigaa-deg wegonen ge-mikigaadegiban noongom.	ganawaabanjigaade wegonen gaa-waa-bandamowaad noongom ganage ji-ayaamagakin gete-gegoonan imaa gaa-izhi-inaabing.	nanaando-gikenjigewag e-moona'ige-waad enendamowaad e-ayaagin gete-gegoonan, ji-gagwe-gikendamowaad aaniin ge-inigokwaag ge-izhi-moona'igewaad gaye aaniin gaa-izhisegi-ban imaa mewinzha.	niizhinoon gaa-izhichigewaad omaa. Bezhig iwe Nitam 4, moona'igewag e-odaapina-mowaad gaa-mikamowaad imaa gii-moona'ige-waad. Mii imaa Nitam 4 gaye ezhi-manaajitoo-waad eyaamagak imaa anamakamig, ji-ganawen-jigaadeg daabishkoo. Mii omaa ezhi-gikendamo-waad aaniin gaa-inakamiganogwen mewinzha, e-naanaagadawaabanjigaadeg gaye e-manaajichi-gaadeg iwe aki, gaye e-ikidowaad aaniin ge-izhi-manaa-wanashkwechigaadeg iwe aki gaa-izhi-ayaagin ini gete-gegoonan. Owe izhichigewag jibwaa-bashkoga'igewaad ji-maajii-ozhitoowaad iwe miikana.

Nitam 1 Gete-gegoon Nanaando-gikenji-gewining gii-izhi-ganawaabanjigaade aaniin gizhiseg Giiwedinong Ontario 11,000 daso-biboon gaa-izhiseg odaa-naang, Paleo, Archaic gaye Woodland apii iwe 1800s gaye wiiba 1900s. Aan gaa-daswewaanagiziwaad Anishinaabeg omaa jibwaa-dagoshinowaad wemitigoo-zhiwag gii-waabanjigaade. Paleo (8,000- 4,500 BC), giiwedinong imaa Gichi-zaaga'iganiing gii-dazhiikewag anishinaa-beg. Archaic dash (5,400-250 BC) gii-aabawaa nawach, gii-ani-baatiinowag awiyag, bangii eta gii-babaa-izhaawag, nawach ginwesh bezhigwan gii-ayaawag gaye e-gii-meshkodoonamaadiwaad. Woodlands (700 BC – 1650 AD) gii-maa-jii-ozhi'aawaa waabigan akikwa'. Gii-giizhawaayaag gii-nitaawiginoon gitigaa-nan gaa-gii-miijiwaad, gaawiin dash wiin gii-gitigesiiwag daabishkoo Anishinaabeg zhaawanong gaa-gii-doodamowaad. Giiiiyaabi gii-bagidawaawag gaye gii-andawenjigewag owe apii.

Ekonen iwe...

Besho Gaa-naagadawaabanjigaadeg ngojigo 5 km akwaa imaa Dazhiikewin Miikana ge-ayaamagak. Niibiwa aya'aa-wishag gaye bineshiinzhag gaye manijoo-shag imaa ayaawag noopimiing eyaa-waad mitigoog gaye mashkiig, e-ayaa-magaki ge-izhi-babaamishkaang, nibi ge-minikwaadeg gaye ji-bagidawaang. Mii imaa gaa-ondaadiziwaad Anishinaabeg gii-dazhiikewaad imaa. Ziibiing gii-onji-babaa-ayaawag daabishkoo miikanawan gii-inendaagonoon, 1943 biinish 1950 gii-izhiseg dash waasigan gii-maajii-ozhichi-gaade imaa Albany gaye Ogoki Ziibiin gii-ozhichigaadegin giba'iganan imaa Wa-zhashk Baawitigong gaye Waabooz Baawitigong.

Gii-ani-ganawaabanjigaade nawach niibiwa akin ge-wanashkwechigaadegi-baniin gaye iwe Nitam 1 gii-izhisemagan imaa. Gii-inenjigaade ji-mikigaadegin gete-gegoonan besho ji-ayaamagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaa-izhi-ayaag nibi gaye miijim ge-ondinigaadeg, gaye gaa-izhidaanaaniwang. Omaa Marten Falls Waakaa'igan, gii-dazhi-meshkwadooni-gewag gaa-adaawewaad maanitaana'. Marten Falls Waakaa'igan gii-waawaa-banjigaade 1980 gii-izhiseg, egii-mika-mowaad gete-gegoonan daabishkoo waabigan aabajichiganan, waasechigan-aabig biiwaabik aabajichiganan, godak aabajichiganan, ayaawish okanan gaye Anishinaabe gaa-gii-aabajitood. Imaa Albany Ziibiing gii-mikigaadewan gete-gegoonan gaa-gii-aabajichigaadegin jibwaa-dagoshing wemitigoozhi omaa. Jiigibiig gaye jiigiya'ii gaa-gii-babaami-ayaanaaniwang daa-mikigaadean gete-gegoonan.

2019 gii-izhiseg, Nitam 2 Gete-gegoonan o-gii-ganawaabandaanaawaa, imaa gaa-izhi-aazhawishkaang Ogoki gaye Albany Ziibiin. Naanan izhi-ganawaabanjigaade, nisin gete-gegoonan ayaamaganoon. Bezhig imaa 1 Albany Ziibiing imaa gii-mikigaade gete-gegoon (asinii-aabajichi-gan) imaa Hudson's Bay gaa-izhi-waaba-ndamong. Imaa dash 2, gete-dazhiikewin jiigiya'ii Albany Ziibi gaa-izhi-aazhawishk-aang Caviar izhinikaade gaa-ikidong Nitam 3 ji-izhi-naanaagadawaabanjigaa-deg egii-inakamigak imaa izhitwaawining izhi. Biwaabikoonsan gaa-izhi-biindeg zhiiwaabo gaye moodayaabikoon gii-mikigaadewan, miiziiwigamig, gaa-izhi-jiibaakwenaaniwang, gaye gaa-gii-izhi-badakidegin bagwaanegamigoon, e-waa-banjigaadeg aaniin gaa-izhichigeng imaa 20th odaanaang ngodwaak daso-biboon. Imaa 3 jiigiya'ii Ogoki Ziibi gaa-izhi-aazhawishkaang, gii-mikigaadewan gete-gegoonan, gaawiin dash doosh gikenji-gaadesinoon.

Ekonen iwe...

Makatewinapakaasin: kanapakaapikisich asin eishimikawakanech ima nanew, sakahikanik kayema okitakamik nekehi.

Izhitwaawin Gikenjigaadeg

Izhitwaawin Gaa-nanaando-gikenjigaa-deg o-gii-ganawaabandaanaawaa izhi-twaawin imaa 5 km ako ge-inamok, gaye Besho Ge-inishkaagemagak gaa-izhinikaadeg. Gaa-gii-ozhitoowaad anishi-naabeg mewinzha owaabandaanaawaa, gaye wemitigoozhiwag gii-bi-ayaawaad. Ngojigo 288 gii-izhi-mikigaadewan gegoonan, gii-nanaandawaabanjigewaad gii-ozhitoowaad gaye akiimazina'iganan. Daabishkoo onowe:

- 149 gaa-gii-dazhimiijimikewaad (106 aya'aa-wishag, 25 giigooyag, 18 gitigaanan);
- 49 gaa-gii-dazhi-anishinaabewichigewaad mewinzha;
- 90 gaa-gii-izhi-dazhiikewaad; gaye
- 23 gaa-gii-izhi-babaami-ayaawaad.

Gii-gichi-inendaagwanoon ono ji-nisidotamang aaniin gaa-izhiseg odaanaang, gaa-inakamigak gaye Anishinaabeg gaa-izhi-bimaadiziwaad, gaye aaniin noongom ezhigikendaagwak izhitwaawin.



Ge-inishkaagemagak manaaji'iwewin

Gete-gegoonan Gii-dazhiikigaadegin

Gii-ganawaabanjigaade aaniin ge-inish-kaagemagak ozhichigaadeg Dazhiikewin Miikana ini gete-gegoonan. Gii-aabajitoo-waad gichi-aabajichiganan, gii-bashko-ga'igewaad, gii-biima'igewaad, gii-baashkidewisigewaad, gii-ozhitoowaad miikana, gaye aazhogan gaye mikan-aang gaa-aazhawising anaaming, da-wanishkwechigemaganoon gete-gegoonan. Gaa-ozhichigaadegin gii-miikanaakeng, miikanaansan, dazhiike-winan gaye waanikaanan da-wanishkwe-chigemaganoon. Ginwesh aabajichigaa-deg iwe miikana gaye daa-onji-maanzhi-se gegoon imaa giiwitaaya'ii, ji-maanzh-isegin gete-gegoonana gaa-ayaagin imaa.

Nitam 2 Gete-gegoonan Nanaando-gikenjigewin daa-giizhichigaade ge-izhi-maanishkaagemagakiban miikana ozhi-chigaadeg. Gaye giiyaabi daa-niigaani-ganawaabanjigaade, gaye ji-ganoonin-dwaa Anishinaabeg enendamowaad ji-dagwiiwaad gewiinawaa apii maajii-dazhinjigaadeg ge-izhichigaadeg iwe miikana ani-akiiwang. Giishpin gashkichi-gaadesinog ji-izhiseg, iwe Caviaring da-dazhi-doodamoog Nitam 3.

Maawach daa-onizhishin ji-izhaanaani-wanzinog imaa gaa-izhi-danendaagokin gete-gegoonan, gaye ji-manaajitoowaad giishpin mikamowaad. Giishpin manaa-jichigaadeg gaa-izhi-ayaagin ini gete-gegoonan, 20 m ako daa-izhaanaani-wanzinoon imaa, gete-gegoonan gaa-dazhiikang ji-naagajitood, gaye ji-ikidod gaawiin awiya imaa ji-izhaasig. Giishpin iwe izhichigenaaniwanzinog, ndawaa aapiji weweni odaa-gagwe-moona'aa-naawaa ini gete-gegoonan gaye ji-mazi-naakizamowad.

Ge-inishkaagemagak manaaji’iwewin

Izhitwaawin Ganawenjigewin

Owe naagajichigewin gii-ganawaabanji-gaade aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana imaa gaa-izhi-ayaagin gaa-gii-gichi-inenjigaadegin, ji-ikidonaaniwang aaniin ge-inishkaage-magakin. Dawinigaadegin waakaa’iganan gaye ozhichigaadegin oshki-iya’iin gaye wanashkwechigaadeg aki, daa-onji-maanzhisewan ini gaa-izhi-ayaagin gete-gegoonan. Waabanjigaade aaniin ezhi-naagwak gete-gegoonan gaa-izhi-yaagin gaye gii-biima’igewaad aaniin ezhi-gokoshkoseg aki, e-maanzhichigemagak iwe gii-doodamowaad, gaye ji-naagosi-nog gaa-izhinaagwak.

Ozhitoowaad oshki-miikanaansan gaye aazhoganan, bashkoga’igewaad gaye biima’igewaad gaye baashkidewisige-waad, ozhitoowaad ge-danakamigak ozhichigaadeg miikana, da-maanzhichi-gemagan imaa gaa-izhi-gichi-inendaa-gwak.

Ji-ganawendamowaad ini akin gaa-izhi-gichi-inendaagwak, owe da-izhichigewag ji-manaajitoowaad. Izhichigewin gaawiin da-izhaamagazinoon gaa-izhi-gichi-inenjigaadeg aki, weweni ji-niigaanenda-mowaad ezhichigewaad, gaye ji-danaka-migizisigwaa gaa-izhi-ayaag gegoon, ji-wiindamawaaganiwiwaad anokiiwininiwag aandi eyaagin gaa-gichi-inendaagwak aki gaye ji-wiindamaageng aandi ge-izhaa-sigwaa. Giishpin aanjiseg gaa-inamog, gaa-gikendaasod da-wiindamaage aaniin ge-izhi-inishkaagemagak gaye ji-wiinda-maageng miinawaa.

Maagizhaa niizhinoon gaa-gichi-inendaa-gokin, Ogoki Ziibi gaye Albany Ziibi. Jibwaa-maajii-miikanaakewaad, o-da-waabandaanaawaa gaa-gikendaasowaad giishpin gichi-gegoon imaa ayaamagak ji-aabajitoowaad Ontario Regulation 9/06 gemaa Ontario Regulation 10/06 iwe Ontario Ge-iya’iin Inaakonigewin. Giishpin Ogoki Ziibi gemaa Albany Ziibi ayaama-gak ge-gichi-inendaagwakiban imaa, Heritage Impact Nanaando-gikenjigewin-an da-ozhichigaadewan ji-nisidotamong aaniin ge-inishkaagemagak gaye aaniin ge-izhi-manaajichigaadegin.

Ge-inishkaagemagak

Aanawi manaajichigewaad, giiyaabi gegoon da-inishkaagemagan gii-ozhitoo-waad iwe miikana gaye ji-aabajichigaad-eg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, weweni da-naagajichigaade iwe apii.

Dazhiikewin Miikana gegoon da-inishkaa-gemagan gaa-izhi-maawadoonigaadeg miiim, gaye gaa-gii-izhi-anishinaabewi-chigewaad mewinzha Anishinaabeg gaye gaa-gii-izhidaawaad. Da-gagwe-gikenji-gaade aaniin enendaagwak iwe jibwaa-maajii-miikanaakewaad ji-manaajitoowaad iwe aki.

Gaawiin gii-naagadawaabanjigaadesi-noonan Gete-Gegoonan Gaa-dazhiikig-aadegin ji-biminizha’amowaad iwe Ogimaawiwin Citizenship gaye Maamaw izhitwaawin gaa-izhinikaadeg.

Maamaw Inishkaagewin

Maamaw inishkaagewin gaawiin gii-naagajichigaadesinoon Gete-gegoonan Gaa-dazhiikigaadegin gaye Izhitwaawin ji-biminizha’amowaa iwe Ogimaawiwin Citizenship gaye Maamaw izhitwaawin gaa-izhinikaadeg.





Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin.

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.2 Climate Change Adaptation



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Climate change presents many challenges for infrastructure projects, particularly in remote areas like Marten Falls First Nation. This study is intended to look at how climate change may affect both the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road. Climate events such as increased rainfall, flooding, wildfire risks, extreme heat and changes in the ecosystem were considered in this study.

Existing Climate Conditions

The climate history (from 1981 to 2010) in the area of the Community Access Road has had cold winters and mild summers. General climate trends include:

- An average temperature of 5.5°C;
- Approximately 600 mm of rain each year, mostly in the summer;
- The most rain in a month was 82 mm in September;
- January was the coldest month, averaging -20.3°C, and July was the warmest, averaging 17.1°C;
- The coldest temperature recorded was -46.7°C in December 2008, and the hottest was 39.8°C in June 1995;
- September had the most rain, while February was the driest month with 22 cm of snow and 1 mm of rain; and
- The heaviest daily rainfall was 82 mm on October 10, 1993.

Community members shared their observations on changes in climate over time and noted less snowfall in winter and more thunderstorms in summer, which brought heavy rain and strong winds causing damage to buildings and trees. They also observed more tornadoes in Northwestern Ontario. These observations match scientific measurements and expectations. As temperatures rise, the atmosphere has more energy, leading to more severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Records show that only one tornado occurred from 1981 to 2010 in the area of the Community Access Road, but from 2017 to 2024, there has been about one tornado per year.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

Climate change is affecting the weather along the Community Access Road. Future climate models predict:

Higher Average Temperatures and more Heat Waves

Warmer temperatures mean milder winters with less snow and shorter frost seasons, but longer growing seasons. Heat waves in summer could start in the spring and last until fall, raising wildfire risk. Dry and hot weather makes it easier for fires to start and spread, which can impact Indigenous communities, air and water quality, ecosystems, and increase the risk of flooding and landslides after fires.

More Frequent and Intense Rainfall Events / Extreme Snowfall Events

Heavier and more frequent rain can cause floods. In winter, there will be less freezing rain but more heavy snow, leading to more snow on the roads.

Increased Risk of Wildfires

Climate change increases risk of wildfires to the Community Access Road. Higher temperatures and heat waves pose risks to construction workers and road users. Wildfires can create dangerous driving conditions and reduce air quality. Heavy rainfall can cause flooding and damage the road. More heavy snowfall can lead to high snow accumulation. If climate events result in the closure of the Community Access Road, it will also affect Marten Falls First Nation and potentially other communities which depend on it.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Changes



Climate change will impact the area's plants, animals and ecosystems. Species are at risk because of higher temperatures, changing rainfall, and more pests and diseases.

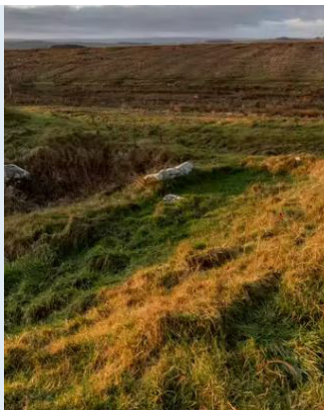
The ecosystem will slowly change over many years due to things like seed spreading, soil moisture, and events like wildfires and droughts. Climate change will also affect water supply, food, medicinal plants and cultural traditions.

Climate change is a significant consideration with the design of the Community Access Road. Ways to avoid or reduce negative impacts and enhance positive ones include following industry standards, government regulations, best management practices and recommendations from Indigenous communities.

To reduce the risk of climate change-related effects on the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road, the following measures are recommended:

Extreme Temperature and Heat Waves:

- Give workers more frequent breaks in activity and implement flexible work schedules during heat waves, and provide protective gear and air conditioning in camps;
- Set up an alert system for hot weather and heat waves;
- Inform construction workers about the health risks of extreme heat; and
- Provide cool, shaded, or air-conditioned areas for workers.



Extreme Rainfall:

- Design drainage systems to handle heavy rain;
- Use larger culverts to manage increased flooding;
- Regularly maintain the road to handle heavy rain better; and
- Inform the public about road conditions, especially during floods. For example, share the location and status of floods or road washouts in construction camps and in the community.

Wildfire:

- Avoid using timber in bridge structures; use steel or concrete instead;
- Regularly clear and inspect the road and its surroundings to prevent fire hazards;
- Set up early warning systems for wildfires; and
- Develop an Emergency Preparedness and Management Plan for wildfires.

Thunderstorms:

- Create a storm warning system to alert road users; and
- Provide guidelines on what to do during a thunderstorm.

Residual Effects

The climate change assessment does not consider residual effects as the objective of this study was to assess the impacts of climate change on the Community Access Road.

Cumulative Effects

The climate change assessment looked at each climate event independently and not how one event might impact another. Therefore, no cumulative effects of climate change were considered for the Community Access Road.

Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ADAPTATION AUX CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

Les changements climatiques présentent de nombreux défis pour les projets d'infrastructure, en particulier dans les régions éloignées comme la Première Nation de Marten Falls. La présente étude vise à examiner comment les changements climatiques peuvent affecter à la fois la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Les événements climatiques, comme l'augmentation des précipitations, les inondations, les risques d'incendie, la chaleur extrême et les changements dans l'écosystème, ont été pris en compte dans cette étude.

Conditions climatiques existantes

Selon l'évolution climatique (de 1981 à 2010), la région de la route d'accès de la collectivité a connu des hivers froids et des étés doux. Les tendances climatiques générales comprennent :

- Une température moyenne de 5,5 °C ;
- Environ 600 mm de pluie chaque année, principalement en été ;
- Le mois où il y a eu le plus de pluie était septembre avec 82 mm.
- Janvier a été le mois le plus froid, avec une moyenne de -20,3 °C, et juillet a été le plus chaud, avec une moyenne de 17,1 °C ;
- La température la plus froide enregistrée était de -46,7 °C en décembre 2008, et la plus chaude était de 39,8 °C en juin 1995 ;
- Septembre a été le mois le plus pluvieux, tandis que février a été le mois le plus sec avec 22 cm de neige et 1 mm de pluie ;
- La plus forte pluie quotidienne a été de 82 mm le 10 octobre 1993.

Les membres de la collectivité ont partagé leurs observations sur les changements climatiques au fil du temps et ont noté une diminution des chutes de neige en hiver et plus d'orages en été, ce qui a entraîné de fortes pluies et des vents violents causant des dommages aux bâtiments et aux arbres. Ils ont également observé plus de tornades dans le Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario. Ces observations correspondent aux mesures scientifiques et aux attentes. À mesure que les températures augmentent, l'atmosphère gagne en énergie, ce qui entraîne des orages violents et des tornades plus sévères. Les dossiers montrent qu'une seule tornade s'est produite de 1981 à 2010 dans la région de la route d'accès à la collectivité, mais que de 2017 à 2024, il y a eu environ une tornade par année.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

Les changements climatiques affectent la température le long de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Les modèles climatiques futurs prédisent ce qui suit :

Des températures moyennes plus élevées et davantage de vagues de chaleur

Des températures plus chaudes signifient des hivers plus doux avec moins de neige et des saisons de gel plus courtes, mais des saisons de croissance plus longues. Les vagues de chaleur estivales pourraient commencer au printemps et durer jusqu'à l'automne, augmentant ainsi le risque d'incendie. Le temps sec et chaud facilite le déclenchement et la propagation d'incendies, ce qui peut avoir des répercussions sur les communautés autochtones, la qualité de l'air et de l'eau, les écosystèmes, et augmenter le risque d'inondations et de glissements de terrain après les incendies.

Des épisodes de précipitations et de chutes de neige extrêmes plus fréquentes et intenses.

Risque accru de feux de forêt

Les changements climatiques augmentent le risque de feux de forêt sur la route d'accès à la collectivité. Des températures plus élevées et des vagues de chaleur présentent des risques pour les travailleurs de la construction et les usagers de la route. Les feux de forêt peuvent créer des conditions de conduite dangereuses et réduire la qualité de l'air. Des précipitations abondantes peuvent causer des inondations et endommager la route. Des chutes de neige plus abondantes peuvent entraîner une accumulation élevée de neige. Si des événements climatiques entraînent la fermeture de la route d'accès à la collectivité, cela affectera également la Première Nation de Marten Falls et potentiellement, d'autres collectivités qui en dépendent.



Biodiversité et changements des écosystèmes

Les changements climatiques auront une incidence sur les plantes, les animaux et les écosystèmes de la région. Les espèces sont en danger en raison de températures plus élevées, de changements dans les précipitations et de la présence accrue d'organismes nuisibles et de maladies.

L'écosystème changera lentement au fil des années en raison de facteurs tels que la dissémination des semences, l'humidité du sol et des événements, comme les feux de forêt et les sécheresses. Les changements climatiques affecteront également l'approvisionnement en eau, l'alimentation, les plantes médicinales et les traditions culturelles.

Les changements climatiques sont un élément important à prendre en compte lors de la conception de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Les moyens d'éviter ou de réduire les impacts négatifs et d'améliorer les impacts positifs comprennent le respect des normes de l'industrie, la réglementation gouvernementale, des pratiques exemplaires en matière de gestion et des recommandations des collectivités autochtones et des experts.

Pour réduire le risque des effets liés aux changements climatiques sur la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité, les mesures suivantes sont recommandées :

Températures extrêmes et vagues de chaleur :



- Accorder aux travailleurs des pauses plus fréquentes pendant les périodes de chaleur intense, mettre en place des horaires de travail flexibles et fournir des équipements de protection ainsi que des climatiseurs dans les camps ;
- Mettre en place un système d'alerte pour les périodes de temps chaud et les vagues de chaleur ;
- Informer les travailleurs de la construction des risques pour la santé liés à la chaleur extrême ;
- Fournir des zones fraîches, ombragées ou climatisées pour les travailleurs.

Précipitations extrêmes :

- Concevoir des systèmes de drainage pour gérer les fortes pluies.
- Utiliser des ponceaux plus grands pour gérer l'augmentation des inondations.
- Entretenir régulièrement la route pour mieux gérer les fortes pluies ;
- Informer le public des conditions routières, notamment pendant les inondations. Par exemple, transmettre l'emplacement et l'état des inondations ou des affaissements de route dans les camps de construction et dans la collectivité.

Feu de forêt :

- Éviter d'utiliser du bois dans les structures de pont ; utiliser plutôt de l'acier ou du béton ;
- Vérifier et inspecter régulièrement la route et ses environs pour prévenir les risques d'incendie.
- Mettre en place des systèmes d'alerte précoce pour les feux de forêt ;
- Élaborer un plan de préparation et de gestion des situations d'urgence pour les feux de forêt.

Orages :

- Créer un système d'alerte aux intempéries pour avertir les usagers de la route ;
- Fournir des directives sur ce qu'il faut faire pendant un orage.

Effets résiduels

L'évaluation des changements climatiques ne tient pas compte des effets résiduels, car l'objectif de cette étude était d'évaluer les impacts des changements climatiques sur la route d'accès à la collectivité.

Effets cumulatifs

L'évaluation des changements climatiques a examiné chaque événement climatique indépendamment et non pas la manière dont un événement pourrait avoir un impact sur un autre. Par conséquent, aucun effet cumulatif lié aux changements climatiques n'a été pris en compte pour la route d'accès à la collectivité.



Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
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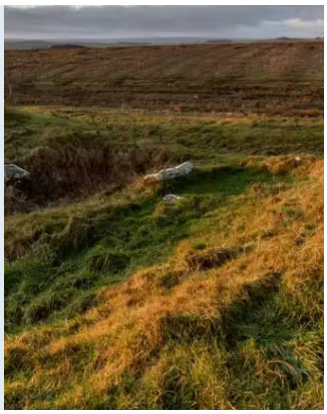
ᐊᒋᖃᑐ ᑕᔑᓂᓄ ᐁᑭᒥᐧᐊᑦ ᓂᑀᑕ ᐁ ᑭᒋ ᒥᑀᐳ

ᖃᓂᔪᑦ ᑲ ᑭ ᒍᐧᐊᑦ ᑕᔑᓂᓄ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᓂᑀᑭᐳᑌᐤ ᐁᐱᐳᑦ ᒧᓇ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᑐ ᑲᑕ ᒥᑀᐳᑐ ᐁᔪᑕ ᖃᔪᔪᑦ ᑲᑕ ᑭᒋ ᑕᑭᔑᓂᐤ ᐁᔪᑕ ᑲᑕ ᑭᒋ ᑕᑭᔑᓂᐤ ᐁᔪᑕ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑕᑭᔑᓂᐤ ᐁᔪᑕ ᑲᑕ ᑭ

ᖃᑭ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐃᒋᑕᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐃᑭᑦ ᐁᑲ ᓄᑭ ᑭᒥᔪᖏᒋᐸᓂᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓄᐃᐃ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑲᐣᐃ ᐅᔪᑕᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᖏᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑲᑕ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐤ

ᒪᐊᓴ ᒪᓇ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐢᐱᐸᓂᑦ ᐱᐊᐊᐱᖏᑦ ᑲ ᑭᔪᑌᑦ



- ᑲᑕ ᑐᒋᑲᐤ ᑕᔪᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐣᓇᔪᒧᒋᑦ ᐅᑕᐸᑎᓄᐊᖏᑦ ᒣᑲᓴ ᐁ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔪᑌᓂᑦ ᓇᑦᑕ ᑲᑕ ᒥᓇᑦᑲᓂᐊᖏᓇᑦ ᐊᐃᓕᒋᓇ ᖃᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᖏᑦ ᓇᑦᑕ ᑕᑭᓇᐢᐁᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᒥᓇᑦᑲᓂᐊᖏᓇᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᓂᐸᒋᑦ
- ᑲᑕ ᐃᑕᐣᑲᐢ ᖃᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑭᐢᖃᓂᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᑎ ᐅᔭᒥ ᑭᔪᑌᖃ
- ᑲᑕ ᐊᑕᒪᐊᑲᓂᐊᖏᓇᑦ ᐁᓇᓇᑌᓂᑕᐣᑦ ᐁ ᐅᔭᒥ ᑭᔪᑌᖃ
- ᑲᑕ ᐃᑕᐣᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᖃᑭ ᐃᔪ ᐊᐣᑌᑌᔪᒧᒋᑦ ᐅᔭᒥ ᑭᔪᑌᓂᖃ

ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᒥᔪ ᑭᔪᐊᐊ

- ᑕᐅᔪᑕᓂᐊᐢ ᖃ ᐅᒋ ᒪᔪᑲᐣᐃ ᑭᔪᐊᓇᓴᐅᐤ ᔪᑎᔪᔪᑲᐢ
- ᑲᒥᓂᑭ ᐅᑯᑕᑲᓇᐱᑦᑲ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐸᑕᐣᓇ
- ᑕᔪᓇ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐱᐣᐸᐣᐃ ᐁᑭᔪᐊᐃ
- ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᒪᒋᑦ ᐊᐣᐁᓂᑲᓇᐱ ᓂᑎᑭᐱᑌᐤ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐢᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᑎᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᒪᓇᑕᑦ ᐁᓂᑎᑭᐱᑌᑦ ᐃᔪ ᑲᑕ ᐱᐣᐳᑌᑦ ᒣᑲᓴ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐱᐣᐳᑌᓂᖃ ᑕᐅᔪᑕᓂᐊᐢ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ

ᐁᐸᔪᑌᑦ ᐸᐣᑲᒋ ᓄᑎᒥᑦ

- ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋᑎᐣᑲᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓄᔪᑦ ᐁ ᐊᓴᐣᑲᓂᑲᓂᐊᐢ ᐱᐣᐊᐱᖏᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ
- ᑕᔪᓇ ᑭᒋ ᓇᑲᑕᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᒥᑦᑕ ᐣᐊᔪᑲᑭᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑭ ᐁᒪᓂᐸᐣᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐸᔪᑌᑦ
- ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐣᑲᓂᐊᐢ ᑲᐣᐃ ᑭᐢᖃᓂᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐁᒥᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐸᔪᑌᑦ

ᑲᐅᒥᓂᑭᓂᒃᑦ

- ᑭᒋ ᐅᔪᑕᓂᐊᐢ ᓂᔪᑲᓇ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᖃᓂᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐯᒋ ᒪᒋᑭᔪᑲᑦ ᒣᑲᓇᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᖏᑦ ᐅᒋ
- ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐣᑲᓂᐊᑭ ᖃᑭ ᔪᓂᔪᐊᐱᑦ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᐅᒥᓂᐸᐣᑲᑲᓂᐊᖏᑦ

ᖃ ᐃᐢᔨᐸᓂᑊ ᖃᑲᒋᒋᐢᑲᖅᒪᑲᑊ

ᑲ ᐃᑕᔾᑊ ᒧᓇ ᖃᑲᐳᐸᓂᐤ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᖃᓂᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᑭᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᖃᓂᒋᑲᑌᐸᐣ ᖃ ᐃᑭᑊ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᐅᑌᑕᓂᐊᖃ

ᐊᑎᓇᑭᐸᓂᖃ ᖃᑲᐧᑲᐣ ᖃᒪᓂᐢᑲᖅᒪᑲᑊ

ᑲᔾᒋᐸᓂᑊ ᐃᑕᔾᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᑭᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑌᑌᐊ ᐱᐱᔾᑊ ᒧᓇ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐊᔨᐠ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᒧᓇ ᖃᑲᐧᑲᐣ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᖃ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᒪᒥᑐᓗᑕᒪᐢᑕᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐧᐊᐊᑊ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᓇᑲᐧᐃ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑊ

ᑭᔾᐱᐧᐃᐣ ᑭ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᖃᓂᐤᐣ?

ᑭᔾᐱᐧᐃᐣ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᖃᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑌᑌᑊ, ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐊᔨᑕᓯᓇᑌᑊ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ / ᖃ ᐃᑎᐢᑲᖅᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑌᑌᑊ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑌᒪᑲᑊₓ

ᖃ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᖃᒋᑌᑌᑊ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲᐧᖃᒪᐧᐊᑊ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑊ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᑊ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤᑊ ᖃ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᒪᑊ ᐱᐧᑲ ᐃᐢᐱᐧ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᖃᑕᒪᓄ ᖃᐧᑲᐣ ᐱᐧᑲ ᐃᑌᐧᐊᓂᐤₓ ᑲᑦᐱᐢᑐᑦ

ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᐣ: eaisinput@ martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑲᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᑊ ᑲᓇᐊᐸᐢᑎᕆᑲᑌᑊ
ᐸᔭᑌ ᐃᔨᑭᖏᑐᐃᐢ ᒪᒪᐤ ᑎᐸᑎᒧᐃᐢ

ᐁᑭᐅᔨᐱᐁᐸᑊ ᑲᑌᐢᑕ 2025

ᑲ ᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᑊ ᐃᔨᑎᕐᒪᑲᐢ ᒥᔨᑦ ᐊᓂᒥᔭᐃᓇᓇᐢ ᑲᐅᔨᑎᕆᑲᑌᑭᐢ ᕐᑯᓇᐢ, ᐃᒪᓗᕐ ᒪᐱᐅᐢ ᓂᐱᒪᑲᒋᐢᑊ ᑎᓂᑲᐢ ᐊᑲᓬᐊᑭᐢᑊ ᑕᔨᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᑌᑊ. ᐅᐁ ᓇᓇᐢᑐᑭᑭᕐᑎᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᑭᓇᑎᕆᑌ ᑎᑲᓇᐊᐸᐢᑎᕆᑲᑌᑊ ᐊᓂᐢ ᑲ ᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᑊ ᕐᐃᓯᔭᐦᐃᐁᒪᑲᑊ ᐅᔨᑎᕆᑲᑌᑊ ᒋᓇ ᑭᓗᐢᑘ ᐊᐸᑎᒥᐊᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑕᔨᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᒋᑲᓇ. ᑲ ᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᑊ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᐢ ᑎᓂᑲᐢ ᑲᑭᑎᑭᒧᐊᐢᑊ, ᑲᒧᐢᑲᑭᐃᑊ, ᑲᔭᑭᑌ, ᑲᔭᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑲᑭᑎᑭᒧᐊᐢᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑕᔨᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᒋᑲᓇ. ᑲ ᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᑊ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᐢ ᑎᓂᑲᐢ ᑲᑭᑎᑭᒧᐊᐢᑊ, ᑲᒧᐢᑲᑭᐃᑊ, ᑲᔭᑭᑌ, ᑲᔭᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑕᔨᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᒋᑲᓇ.

ᓄᐢᑯᑊ ᑲ ᐊᔭᑭᐢ ᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᐢ ᐃᔨᔭᐃᓇᐢ

ᐃᐁ ᑲᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᑊ ᐅᑕᓇᐢᑊ (ᐅᐢᑎ 1981 ᐊᑯᓇᑊ 2010) ᐃᒪᓗᕐ ᑲᐃᔨᔨᐊᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑕᔨᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᒋᑲᓇ ᕈ ᐊᔭᒪᑲᐢ ᐁᑭ ᑭᑎᑕᑲᔭᑊ ᑲᐱᐳᐢᑊ ᒋᓇ ᐁᑭᔨᑌᑊ ᑲᓬᐱᑊ. ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᐢ ᑲ ᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᑊ ᑲᐃᔨᔭᑭᐢ ᐅᓇᐁᓂᐊᐢ:

- ᒥᓂᑯᑊ ᑲᐃᓇᐱᑌᑲᒪᑲᑊ 5.5°C;
- ᒥᓂᑯᑊ 600 mm ᕈᑭᒪᐊᐢ ᐯᔨᑯ ᐊᕈᐃᐢ, ᒣᑲᐢ ᑲᓬᐱᑊ;
- ᒪᐊᐢ ᑲᕈᑭᒪᐊᑊ ᐃᐁ ᑲᕈᔨᔨᐊᑊ 82 mm ᒣᑲᐢ ᐊᑌᐸᑲ ᕈᔨᑎ;
- ᑭᑎᒪᓂᑐ ᕈᔨᑎ ᒪᐊᐢ ᑭᑕᑲᔭ, ᐁᕈᓇᐱᑌᑲᑊ -20.3°C, ᒋᓇ ᐊᐱᑕᓬᐱᐢ ᕈᔨᑎ ᐁᕈᑭᔕᔭᑊ, ᐁᕈᓇᐱᑌᑲᑊ 17.1°C;
- ᒪᐊᐢ ᑲᕈᑕᑲᔭᑊ ᑲᕈᐅᐢᐱᐃᑲᑌᑊ ᐁᕈᓇᐱᑌᑲᑊ -46.7°C ᒣᑲᐢ ᒪᔨᑐᐃ ᕈᔨᑎ 2008, ᒋᓇ ᑲᕈᑭᔨᑌᑊ 39.8°C ᒣᑲᐢ ᐅᑌᐢᐃᒥᓂ ᕈᔨᑎ 1995;
- ᐊᑌᐸᑲ ᕈᔨᑎ ᒪᐊᐢ ᕈᔨᑭᒪᐊᐢ ᒪᐊᐢ, ᒋᓇ ᓇᒣᐱᓂ ᕈᔨᑎ ᕈᐸᐢᑲ ᒥᓂᑯᑊ 22 cm ᐁᕈᔨᕈᐳᑊ ᒋᓇ 1 mm ᒥᓂᑯᑊ ᑲᕈᑭᒪᐊᑊ; ᒋᓇ
- ᒪᐊᐢ ᑲᕈᑭᒪᐊᑊ ᐯᔨᔨᕈᑭᔨᑲ 82 mm ᒣᑲᐢ ᐱᓬᑫ ᕈᔨᑎ 10, 1993.

ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᑊ ᐅᕈᐃᐢᑕᓇᐊ ᑲᐃᔨ ᐊᐸᐢᑎᑫᐊᐢ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᐢ ᑲᓂᒣᐢᕈᑊ ᒣᐢᑭᐁᐸᓇᐢ ᐅᐁᑎᓄᑫ ᐅᑕᓇᐢᑊ ᒋᓇ ᐁᕈᐃᐢᑕᒪᐊᐢ ᐁᑲ ᓇᐱᐢ ᑯᐢ ᐁᐊᔭᐢ ᒋᓇ ᒥᔨᑦ ᐁᕈᑭᐃᐢᐸᐊᐢᑊ ᒣᑲᐢ ᑲᓂᑯᑊ ᐁᕈᑭᐱᐊᐢᑊ ᒋᓇ ᐁᕈᑕᑯᑊ ᐁᕈᐱᔨᔨᕈᐢ ᐊᑲᓂᑲᑲᐢ ᒋᓇ ᔨᔨᑯᐱᑊ. ᑲᓇᕈᑭᐃᐢᑲᑊ ᐁᕈᑭᐊᐸᐢᑕᒪᐊᐢ ᑲᐃᔨᔨᐊᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐁᕈᑭᐱᐊᐢᑊ ᒋᓇ ᑕᔨᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᑌᑊ ᐁᕈᑭᐱᐊᐢᑊ ᒋᓇ ᐁᕈᑕᑯᑊ ᐁᕈᐱᔨᔨᕈᐢ ᐊᑲᓂᑲᑲᐢ ᒋᓇ ᔨᔨᑯᐱᑊ. ᑲᐃᔨ ᐁᕈᑭᐊᐸᐢᑕᒪᐊᐢ ᑲᐃᔨᔨᐊᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐁᕈᑭᐱᐊᐢᑊ ᒋᓇ ᑕᔨᕐᑲᐃᐢ ᒋᑲᓇ ᐁᕈᑭᐃᐢᐸᐊᐢᑊ ᒣᑲᐢ ᑲᓂᑯ

ᑲᐃᓐᓴᖓᑐᐃᑌᑭᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅ ᒥᓇ ᖃᐃᓂᒥᓂᓇᑦᑐᐊᓂᖅ

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᑕᐃᓂᖓᖏᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᐃᓂᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᐃᓕ ᑕᓂᖃᐃᓐ ᒥᓇ ᖃᐃᓂᐊᑌᑦ. ᓂᓇᖅ ᖃᓂᓂᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᑭᓇᖃᑎᓐᓇᖅ:

ᑭᓴᐱᖅ ᖃᐃᓇᐱᑯᓴᖅ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐊᓂᔪᖅ ᑎᑭᓂᑌ

ᑲᑭᔪᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᑕᐃᓂᖓᖏᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᐃᔨᖅ ᑎᑭᓵᓴᖅ ᑲᐱᐳᖅ, ᓵᔨᒃ ᑭᓵᓴᑐ ᑭᔨᖅ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑎᖓᖏᓐᓇᖅ. ᑲᑭᔪᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᖁᖅᒃ ᑲᓂᐱᐊᖅ ᐃᔨᖅ ᑎᔨᑎᑕᒪᓴᖅ ᖁᖅ ᑲᓂᓴᖅ, ᑎᑯᐱᖅ ᓄᐱᒥᐳ ᑲᓴᖅᑕᑦ ᑲᑭᔪᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᐅᓕᖅᑭᑦ, ᐊᓂᓴᖅᑕᑦ ᑲᓂᐱᐊᖅ ᐅᓂᒪᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᐳᑎ ᑲᓂᐱᐊᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᖅ ᑲᑭᔪᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᒪᓕᖅᑭᑦ, ᐊᓂᔪᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᓕ ᓂᐱ ᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑭᑦ, ᐊᐪᑭᐃᓇᑦ, ᐃᓕ ᑭᐱᐱᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᑎᖓᐃᓇᑦ ᐳᑎ ᑲᒍᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᐪᑭᑦ ᐃᓱᒃ ᖁᑭᓇᓕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑭᑦ, ᐊᑭᑕᓇᒧᐃᑦ ᐃᓕ ᓂᐱ ᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᑎᖓᐃᓇᑦ ᐳᑎ ᑲᒍᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᐪᑭᑦ ᐃᓱᒃ ᖁᑭᓇᓕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᐪᑭᑦ ᐃᓱᒃ ᑲᒍᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᐪᑭᑦ ᐃᓱᒃ ᖁᑭᓇᓕ

ᑭᑕᖅᓯᓂᑦᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᑲᒥᓯᐃᓐ ᐅᑉᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᕗᖑᓂᑦ ᑭᐊᐅᑭᓴᐅᓐ ᐃᓯᓴᐃᓇᓐ ᐃᒪ ᐅᔨᔪᑦᑲᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᕗᑦ ᑕᔨᕐᕿᐃᓐ ᒥᑲᓇ, ᐅᓇᓂᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑲᑭᑭ ᑭᔨᑐᑦ ᒥᓇᒃᓴᒪᓕᒃ ᑲᑭᔨᑐᑦ:



- ᐃᑭᕗᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᓄᑭᐊᓖᑦ ᑭᑲᑭᐱᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᕗᑦ ᑲᑐᑐᑲᑭᐊᓖᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓇᑭᑲᑐᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᐃᓂᐊᓂᐊᐅᖅ ᖃᑲᑦ ᑲᐃᒥᓴᒪᓕᒃ ᑲᑭᔨᑐᑦ, ᑭᒥᓇᓴᓄᐊᓖᑦ ᑭᑭᓗᑭᑲᓇᒃᑐᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑭᑕᑲᓯᑭᖏᓕᒃ ᐃᓕ ᑲᐯᔨᐃᓂᓂᑦ;
- ᑭᐅᓇᑭᑲᑦ ᖃᐃᒃᑭᖏᓕᒃ ᑭᓗᐱᑦ ᐃᑭᔨᑐᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᕗᖑᓂᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᒥᓴᒪᓕᒃ ᑲᑭᔨᑐᑦ;
- ᑭᐃᒃᑕᒪᐊᓴᓄᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓴᓇᓗᑦ ᐃᕗᓂ ᐅᑎᒃ ᑭᑎᑦ ᑭᔨᑐᑦ ᖃᑲᑦ ᑭᔨᑐᑦ; ᒥᓇ
- ᑭᐊᑭᑲᑲᑭᑭᓓᓂᑦ, ᑭᐊᓴᓇᑦ, ᑲᓴᒪᓇᑦ ᑲᐃᑕᑲᑭᖏᓕᒃ ᖃᐃᓂᐊᐱᐊᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓴᓇᓗᒃᑐᑦ.

ᑭᑎ ᑭᒧᐊᓖᑦ:

- ᑭᐅᓇᑭᑲᑦ ᖃᐃᔨᓇᔪᑦ ᖃᐃᔨ ᐱᒋᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᐱ ᖃᑲᓖᑦ;
- ᑭᐊᐸᑭᑲᑦᑲᑭᑭᑦ ᑲᐃᔨ ᔨᐸᐱᒋᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᐱ ᑭᓴᓇᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒧᑲᑭᐅᐃᖅ;
- ᑭᐱᒋ ᐸᒋᑭᓴᑦ ᐃᐁᓐ ᒥᓴᓐᑐᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒪᓐᔪᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ; ᒥᓇ
- ᑭᐃᒃᑕᒪᖃᓇᓂᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᑭᔨᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᑉᑭ ᒥᓇ ᑭᓴᓇᑲᑦ, ᐃᒪ ᒪᐊᓐᓂ ᖃᑲᑦ ᑲᒥᓗᑲᑦ ᑭᓴᓇᑲᑦ ᐅᑎᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑕᔨᕐᕿᐃᓐ ᑭᓴᓇᑲᑦ ᐅᑎᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑕᔨᕐᕿᐃᓐ

ᑲᒪᒪᐃᓐᓴᑭᐣ ᐃᓯᔭᐃᓇᓐᓇᐣ

ᐅᐯ ᑲᒣᑦᑭᐯᐸᑦ ᓇᑲᑎᕐᖃᐃᓐᓂᐣ ᑲᐃᓂ ᓇᑲᑎᕐᑲᑌᓯᐣ ᑲᒪᒪᐃᓐᓴᑭᐣ ᐃᓯᔭᐃᓇᓐᓇᐣ ᐯᑭᑲᓇᐊᓪᓚᑉᑕᒃᑐᒃᑌᑦ ᐅᐯ ᓇᑲᑎᕐᖃᐃᓐᓂᐣ ᐊᓄᓐᓂᐣ ᖃᐃᓐᓇᔪᐃᐃᐯᒪᑲᑦ ᑲᓄ ᒣᑦᑭᐯᐸᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑕᔨᕐᖃᐃᓐᓂᐣ ᒥᑲᓐᑦ.

ᑲᒪᒻᑉ ᐊᑌᑭᐣ ᐃᓯᔭᐃᓇᓐᓇᐣ

ᐅᐯ ᑲᓄ ᒣᑦᑭᐯᐸᑦ ᓇᑲᑎᕐᖃᐃᓐᓂᐣ ᐅᑭᓇᑲᑎᑕᓇᐊᐧ ᐃᓄᐯᓄᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᒣᑦᑭᐯᐸᓪᓇᐣ ᐯᐯᔨᑯ ᑲᓇᐊᓪᓚᑉᑕᒃᑐᒃᑌᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐯᑲ ᖃᐃᔨ ᓇᑭᔪᑲᑎᒪᑲᑭᐣ ᐃᓄᐯᓄᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᖃᐃᓐᓂᐣ ᖃᐃᔨᐯᐸᑭᐣ. ᐃᐯᑕᑐ, ᑲᐃᓂ ᑲᒪᒻᑉ ᐃᓯᔭᐣ ᐅᓕᓂ ᑲ ᒣᑦᑭᐯᐸᑦ ᑭᐅᓕᑭ ᓇᑲᑎᕐᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᓕᑭ ᑕᔨᕐᖃᐃᓐᓂᐣ ᐊᓄᓐᓂᐣ.

ᐊᐊᔨᔦᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᑭᖃᓕᑕᓕ?

ᑭᑐᐱᓕ ᐯᑭᑭᓴᓕᑕᒪᓕ ᐊᐊᔨᔦᒣ ᐯᐃᑭᖃᓕᑕᒪᓕ ᐅᐯ ᑲᑕᔨᓕᑕᒃᑐᒃᑌᑦ, ᐅᓕᑕ ᓇᑲᑎᑐᓕ ᐃᐯ ᑲᓇᑲᑭᐃᑎᐸᑕᒧᒪᒃᑦ ᑎᐸᑕᒧᐃᓕ ᐃᒪᓴᖃ ᑲᓂᑭᓕᑐᐱᑦ/ ᐃᓯᔭᓕ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᓕ.

ᖃᓴᓂᓓᓕᐢ ᐃᓕᑕᒪᖃᐃᓐᓇᓕᑕᒃ

ᑭᓇᓕᑐᒥᔨ ᐃᒪ ᑎᔪᓴᓕ ᐊᑲᐦᐊᓯᑭᓕᑦ ᑕᔨᕐᖃᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᒥᔨᕐᖃᐃᓐᓂᐣ ᑲᒪᒻᑉᑕᒧᐊᓕᐢ ᐊᓇᐃ ᐱᔪ ᐃᓴᖃᕐᑌᓴᓕᑕᒃ ᑲᔾᒪ ᐃᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᓕᑕᒃ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᓕ.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

KAMEMEYKIWEPAK KANAWAPANCIKATEK

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW TIPACIMOWIN

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Ka memeykiwepak ishicikemakan mishiin animisewinan kaoshicikatekin kekonan, imaaneke mawach nopimaakamiink tinokan akwaaaakiink tashiikewin kaishiatek. owe nanantokikencikewin kinacikate cikanawapancikatek aniin ka memeykiwepak keisisehiwemakak oshicikatek miinawaa kinwensh apaciciatek iwe tashiikewin miikana. ka memeykiwepak iniweniwan tinokan kakicikimowak, kamooshkipiik, kasakitek, kakici kishitek miinawaa kaishi ayancisek aakiiwin kiinakacicikatewan oma nanantokikencikewinik.

Nonkom Ka ayakin Memeykiwepan Isisewinan

Iwe kamemeykiwepak otanank (onci 1981 akonak 2010) imaaneke kawiishiacikatek iwe tashiikewin miikana ki ayamakan ekii kicitakayak kapipoonk miinawaa ekishitek kaniipik. iniweniwan ka memeykiwepak kaisisekin onoweniwan:

- Minikok kaynapikishkamakak 5.5°C;
- Minikok 600 mm kiikimowan peshiko akiiwin, mekwach kaaniipik;
- Mawach kakiikimowak iwe kakiisisowak 82 mm mekwach waatepaka kiisis;
- Kicimaanito kiisis mawach kitakaya, ekiinapikishkak -20.3°C, miinawaawaa apitaaniipin kiisis ekiikishwayak, ekiinapikishkak 17.1°C;
- Mawach kakiitakayak kakiioshipiihikatek ekiinapikishkak -46.7°C mekwach makoshewi kiisis 2008, miinawaa kakiikishitek 39.8°C mekwach otehimini kiisis 1995;
- Waatepaka kiisis mawach kiishikimowan mawach, miinawaa namepini kiisis kiipankwa minikok 22 cm ekiisokipok miinawaa 1 mm minikok kakiikimowak; miinawaa
- Mawach kakiikimowak peshikokiishika 82 mm mekwach pinaakwe kiisis 10, 1993.

Anishinaabek okiiwiintanawa kayshi wapancikewach iniweniwan kanimemeykisek memeykiwepanon owetineke otanank miinawaa ekiiwiintamowach eka napich koon e-ayach miinawaa mishiin kapinesiiwak mekwach kaniipik, ekii isisek ekicikimowak miinawaa ekicinootik ekiipikosekin wakahikanan miinawaa shikopiik. kaye miin ekiiwapantamowach kishipasitosak owetineke kiiwetinok onteriiyo. Onoweniwan kaishiwapancikewach ishimiikose kaishi mamantaw tipakincikewin

miinawaa kainencikatekin. kanikiishwayak, kaishikiishikak ishpisemakan, eniisisek cikici pinesiiwak miinawaa ciayakin kishipasitosak. kaishi sakakincikaniwak wiincikemakan peshik kishipasitos kiate imaa tashiikewin miikana kawiishioshicikatek, shakoch onci 2017 akonak 2024, kiayamakanon kishipasitosak peshikwa eyaakiiwak.

Kainencikatekin Kiisisek miinawaa Keyshimiinocikaniwak

Kamemeykiwepak tayshicikemakan kaishiwepak imaa tashiikewin miikana keishiatek. Niikan keniishiwepak kiinakacicikate:

Ciishpisek keynapiki kak miinawaa awashime cikishitek

Kakishitek kainapikishkak taysise cikiishwayak kapipoonk eka tepwe cikoonikak miinawaa cicakwak ka akocicikemakak, shakoch kinwensh ciisisek kanitawikicikemakak. kakishitek mekwach kaniipik isise cishimaacitamakak mekwa kasiikwak miinawaa ciakosek ani takwakik, cishpisek nopimink kasakitekin. kapankwak miinawaa kakishitek kaishiwepak onci wencise cisakitek cimaacitamakak miinawaa ciompwetamakakin, cionci mansisekin anishinape tashiikewinan, pakitanamowin miinawaa nipi kainatekin, ahkiiwinan, miinawaa ciishpisekin animisewinan onci kamooshkipiik miinawaa ciniisatahesekin ahkiin ikwa sakitek.

Cii-pisekin animisewinan onci kasakitek

Kamemeykiwepak onci ishpise animisewin cisakitek imaa tashiikewin miikanank. kaishpapikisikemakak miinawaa kakicikishitek taonci mansisewak anokiinakanak keoshitowach miikanani miinawaa ke-apacitowach miikanani. kasakitek onciisise cianimaak kapimipisonaniwak miinawaa citapasisek kapakitanamonaniwak. kicikimowak taonciisise cimooshkipiik miinawaa cipiikocikemakak miikanank. Awashime kichi sokipok taysise cii-pakonakak. Kiishpin kaishiwepak iniweniwan taysise cikipakwahikatek iwe tashiikewin miikana, kaye imaa taishimaansise akwaaahkiink miinawaa kaye iniweniwan kotakiiyan tashikewinan keonci apenimowach.



Kapimaatisiimaakakin miinawaa akiiwinan keyshi ancisekin

Kamemeykiwepak taishisemakan imaa mashkoshiin kanitawikikin, awiiyashiishak miinawaa ahkiiwinan. awiiyashiishak taonci animisewak onci ani ishpapikisikemakak kakishitek, ancisek minikok kakimowak,

miinawaa awashime manicoshak kaye ahkosiwinan.

Iwe akiiwin pekach tani ancitamakan mishiinoahkiiwin iniweniwan onci kaoncinitawikikin ciompwetamakakin, kani piiwakamikak, miinawaa kaye kasakitek kaye kapankwak. kamemeykiwepak ta ancisewan iniweniwan nipiin, miicimaan, mashkikii mashkoshiin miinawaa anishinape inakanesiwin.

Kamemeykiwepak isise cinakacicikatek keishinakok tashiikewin miikana. ketocikatek ci ikatecikaniwak kayem citapasinikatek kakaisisekin miinawaa keishiminosekin ci acikatekin kainatek miikanakewin, okimaawin inakonikewinan, ciminosekin pimiwicikewinan miinawaa ikitowinan kapakitinamowach anishinape tashiikewinan miinawaa kanakaciiwach.

Citapasinikatek ankwamisiwin onci kaishiwepak ciancisekin isisewinan imaa oshicikatekmiinawaa apacicikatek kinwensh iwe tashiikewin miikana, onoweniwan totamowinan ikitonaniwan:

Kakici Kishitek miinawaa Kapimiyamakak Kakishitek:

- Ikiweniwak kanokiiwach cikakipiciiwach iwe katotokiiwach miinawaa kainacikatenik otanokiiwiniwa mekwa kapimiyamakak kakishitek, Cimiinawaakanewach kikishkacikanan miinawaa citakasicikemakak imaa kapeshiwinink;cionacikatek kewiincikemakak kiishpin wiikishitek kaishiwepak miinawaa kapimiyamakak kakishitek;
- Ciwiintamawakanewach anokiinakanak iweni onci minoyawin mekwa kici kishitek; miinawaa
- Ci-acikatekin keishitakisik, ciakwanatek, kayema citakasicikemakak keishiapiwach anokiinakank.



Kichi Kimowak:

- Cionacikatek keishinakok keishi pimiciwak nipi mekwach kicikimowak;
- Ciapacicikatekin kaishi shipapimiciwak nipi cikanawapancikatek eka cimoshkipiik;
- Cipimi pamicikatek iwe miikanan eka cimaansisek mekwach kicikimowak; mina
- Ciwiintamakenaniwak ikiweniwak ininiwak onci miikana eshinakwak, imaa mawach mekwa kamooshkipiik. owe tinokan, ciwiincikatek antinekehi miinawaa eshinakok kamooshkipiik kayema miikana okiciciwak imaa ka-oshitowach okapeshiwiniwa miinawaa imaa tashiikewinik.

Kasakitek:

- Eka ciapacihakanech mitikok imaa kayshi ashawamocikaniwak; apaciton piiwapikon kayema asiniikewin;

- Cikape kisiinikaniwak miinawaa cinakacicikatek miikana miinawaa wakahi eka ciisisek cisakitek;
- Cionacikatek wiipach kawiincikemakak onci kasakitek; miinawaa cionacikatek animisewin oncikewin miinawaa pimiwicikewin kaishikanawapancikatek onacikwein onci kasakitek.

Kapinesiiwak:

- Cioncikatek pinesiiwin wiicikewin cionci kikentamowach ka apacitowach miikanani; miinawaa
- Cionacikatek napapancikan ketotank awiiya kiishpin pinesiiwak.

Kamamawisekin Isisewinan

Owe kamemeykiwepak nakacicikewin kawin nakacicikatesiin kamamawisekin isisewinan ekiikanawapancikatek owe nakacicikewin aniin keisisehiwemakak kani memeykiwepak imaa tashiikewin miikanank.

Kamamaaw Atekin Isisewinan

Owe kani memeykiwepak nakacicikewin okiinakacitonawa iniweniwan memeykiwepanan epeshiko kanawapancikatekin minawaa. Eka keyshi nakishkatiimaakakin iniweniwan keyshiwepakin. iwetash, kawin kamamaw isisekin onci ka memeykiwepak cionci nakacicikatekin onci tashiikewin miikanank.

Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin.

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.3 Community Well-Being



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING
PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE

Issued April 2025

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road could bring important changes to life in the Community. To complete the ongoing Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment, we need to understand these potential changes; particularly those related to socio-community, human health and community safety, and the economy as together these contribute to Community Well-Being.

These areas are closely connected because strong community relationships, and access to healthcare and job opportunities, work together to improve quality of life. For example, improved transportation and connectivity from the Community Access Road could help people access health care and schools more easily, find jobs, and connect with friends and family. At the same time, the Community Access Road may bring challenges like changes to the environment or the way people live and interact, affecting traditions and relationships within the Community. The Community Access Road could also strain existing infrastructure such as housing by increasing interest in living in the community.



This summary focuses on Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation because they are located in the Local Study Area and the proposed Community Access Road travels between these locations.

Existing Conditions

Economics

Over the past decade, Marten Falls First Nation has seen its community grow and evolve. Between 2011 and 2021, Statistics Canada data shows that the population living in the community increased from 190 to 243 residents, despite limited local job opportunities. Some members of Marten Falls First Nation have never lived on the reserve because their parents moved away before they were born. Members move off-reserve due to housing constraints, employment and education opportunities. Off-reserve community members access services, such as social programs, within the communities they move to. The working-age population is estimated at 170 individuals. Of those, 41% are either working or actively looking for work (participation rate), and 30% of those participants are unemployed. The remaining individuals are not engaged in the labour market and may include students, retirees, homemakers, individuals with disabilities, and others not seeking employment. The average after-tax income in 2024 was higher for women ($34,500) than for men ($26,000). The latest financial statement for the community (2018 / 2019) shows revenues of $25.1 million and expenditures of $22.8 million, resulting in a surplus of $2.2 million.

Over the past decade, Aroland First Nation has seen notable changes in its community. According to Statistics Canada, the population living in the community decreased from 361 to 178 residents between 2011 and 2021. Although not directly comparable to Statistics Canada data, the Aroland First Nation website estimates the population to be approximately 400 residents, which could suggest a growing population. Among the 130 work-aged individuals identified by the census, 38% are actively participating in the labour market. In 2024, women earned an after-tax income of $30,800, surpassing the $23,600 earned by men. The latest financial statement (2023 / 2024) shows revenues of $16.8 million and expenditures of $13.6 million, resulting in a surplus of $3.2 million.

Socio-Community

Marten Falls First Nation currently faces challenges such as housing shortages, overcrowding and limited infrastructure. The average household size is 3.5 people, with 71.4% of homes meeting suitability standards. According to Statistics Canada, housing suitability means that a home has enough bedrooms for the number of people living there. In addition, the community requires updated water and wastewater treatment facilities. Traditional activities like hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering are vital to the community's way of life, supporting food security, cultural preservation and community resilience. Additionally, Marten Falls First Nation has limited access to educational opportunities, with the local school only serving students up to grade 8. Students need to leave the community for high school, though Matawa has begun to offer online high school courses.

Aroland First Nation faces socio-community challenges including housing shortages and infrastructure limitations. The average household size is 3.1 people, with 83.3% of homes meeting suitability standards. Traditional activities are vital to Aroland First Nation's way of life but are under pressure from industrial activities. The local school in Aroland First Nation serves students from junior kindergarten to grade nine. For high school, students typically attend school in Geraldton, approximately 70 kilometers away. Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment and Training Services offers programs to support education and employment for Matawa Nations members.

Human Health and Community Safety

Marten Falls First Nation has limited access to healthcare and social services, including maternal and child health services, mental health support and elder care. The community does not have fire or ambulance services, relying on flight transportation services for medical emergencies. Substance use, particularly alcoholism and opioid addiction, is a significant issue with approximately 80% of the workforce currently struggling with addictions. Efforts are underway to build a treatment center to provide in-community addictions treatment.

Aroland First Nation also struggles with limited access to healthcare and social services. The community relies on medical transportation services for emergencies and does not have a fire station or fire truck. Substance use, including alcoholism and drug addiction, is a significant challenge, although specific data on substance use rates in Aroland First Nation is not readily available.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

Potential Effects:

Construction Phase

During the construction phase, the project is expected to bring positive effects to Marten Falls First Nation, Aroland First Nation, and other neighboring communities such as Webequie First Nation, including the creation of numerous job opportunities that could boost local employment. Indigenous businesses would benefit from new opportunities, supporting regional development and economic growth. Additionally, the project is expected to generate around $299 million in tax revenues in Ontario, mainly from income taxes. Nationally, the total tax revenue effect is expected to be approximately $333 million. Improved mental well-being through employment and increased financial stability may reduce stress and enhance the sense of pride and confidence among community members.

Conversely, the influx of workers and construction activities may disrupt traditional activities and lead to a temporary gender imbalance due to more working-age men in work camps. In addition, increased construction-related employment opportunities could encourage off-reserve members to return, applying added pressure to already strained housing and infrastructure. There may also be some disruption to traditional activities and potential loss of traditional harvesting areas, which may adversely affect the traditional economy, consumption of traditional foods, and increase reliance on store-bought foods. There is potential for increased mental health challenges, substance use, violence, harassment and traffic-related accidents due to potential changes in social dynamics and increased traffic.

Long-Term Use (Operation and Maintenance Phase)

In the operation and maintenance phase, the road is expected to improve connectivity, creating long-term economic growth and improving access to goods and services. This could lead to better availability of healthcare resources for both mental and physical well-being, improved food access through more efficient road-based deliveries, and increased access to educational opportunities for members of Marten Falls First Nation.

Ongoing disruption to traditional activities may occur due to increased access and potential loss of traditional harvesting areas. Improved transportation could lead to greater reliance on store-bought food, impacting traditional food consumption. There may be continued challenges related to mental health and substance use, as well as an increased risk of violence due to shifting social dynamics. Year-round road access will likely lead to more road-related accidents as travel increases. The new road may make it easier to bring drugs and alcohol into Marten Falls First Nation, potentially worsening existing addiction challenges, even with increased access to mental health services. Environmental impacts on air, water, soil and noise levels may affect human health directly or indirectly.

Mitigation Measures

To reduce potential negative effects during construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road, several mitigation measures will be implemented. Working groups, consisting of the owner, contractor and representatives from Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation, will be established to support ongoing engagement and feedback, helping the Project Team respond to community needs and concerns. The working groups will discuss community-proposed topics related to the Community Access Road, including healthcare, emergency services, employment support, housing, safety measures, cultural programming and violence prevention. Incorporating Indigenous languages in worksite signage and minimizing construction disturbances during harvesting seasons may also be considered.

Workers will be housed in work camps to minimize social disruptions and reduce pressure on local housing and infrastructure. Diversity and inclusion hiring policies will create equitable opportunities for community members. The road contractor will also provide ongoing job readiness programs to support community members in their transition into the workforce and long-term career growth. Mental health support will be available to address challenges related to employment and social change. Enforcing strict zero-tolerance policies against harassment and discrimination will maintain a safe working environment. Additionally, alcohol and other substances will be prohibited in work camps. To allow for timely mitigation, environmental monitoring will track air, water, soil and noise levels.

> "For as long as I can remember, Marten Falls First Nation has had a strong desire to develop a road that would connect our remote northern community to the Ontario provincial highway network and advance our vision of building a sustainable and thriving community in the north."
>
> – Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, September 2023.



Residual Effects

Even with mitigation measures in place, some effects will remain. Positive residual effects include improved accessibility, economic growth and lower costs for goods. The road will enhance connectivity making it easier for residents to travel, access services and receive goods, which can contribute to economic development and improved quality of life.

Negative residual effects may include strain on housing due to increased population, disruption of traditional activities as new areas are accessed, and increased risk of substance use and violence due to changes in social dynamics and easier access to drugs and alcohol. Environmental impacts such as changes in air, water, soil quality and noise levels may also persist, potentially affecting human health and traditional land use.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects consider the combined impact of the Community Access Road with other existing and future developments. Identified risks include potential effects on public safety, traditional food consumption, access to clean water and environmental health. For example, increased traffic may raise concerns about road safety and accidents, while disruptions to traditional harvesting areas and changes in water quality could affect the availability of traditional foods, impacting food security and cultural practices.

To address these risks, mitigation measures will include safety training for residents, environmental monitoring of air, water and soil quality, and community support strategies to help residents adapt to the new conditions. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management will help ensure these measures are effective, demonstrating a commitment to reducing cumulative impacts and supporting positive outcomes for the community and the environment.

Conclusion

The Marten Falls Community Access Road is an opportunity to improve connectivity, economic growth and community resilience. While it brings many benefits, it also poses challenges that need careful management. By implementing proactive measures and ongoing monitoring, the Project Team can seek to balance development with cultural and environmental sustainability.



> As we move forward to now begin to consider road construction and operations, our commitment remains to be strong stewards of our lands and our environment, in balance with being active partners in growing economic opportunities and benefits for both our communities and other First Nation communities
>
> – Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, July 2024.



Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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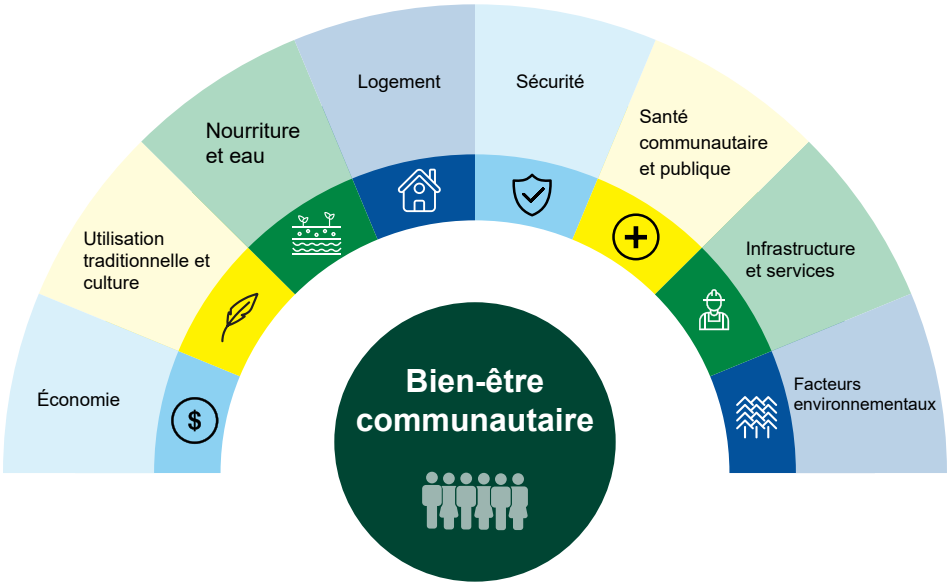
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

BIEN-ÊTRE COMMUNAUTAIRE
GUIDE EN LANGAGE CLAIR

Diffusé en avril 2025

La route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls pourrait engendrer des changements importants dans la collectivité. Pour effectuer l'évaluation environnementale/l'évaluation d'impact, nous devons comprendre ces changements potentiels; en particulier ceux liés aux conditions sociocommunautaires, à la santé humaine et à la sécurité communautaire, ainsi qu'à l'économie, car ensemble, ces facteurs contribuent au bien-être communautaire.

Ces domaines sont étroitement liés, car de solides relations communautaires, ainsi que l'accès aux soins de santé et aux opportunités d'emploi, vont de pair pour améliorer la qualité de vie. Par exemple, l'amélioration des transports et de la connectivité grâce à la route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait aider les gens à accéder plus facilement aux soins de santé et aux écoles, à trouver des emplois et à rester en contact avec des amis et des membres de leur famille. Parallèlement, la route d'accès à la collectivité peut entraîner des défis comme des changements à l'environnement ou dans la façon dont les gens vivent et interagissent, affectant les traditions et les relations au sein de la collectivité. La route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait également mettre à rude épreuve l'infrastructure existante, comme le logement, en augmentant l'intérêt pour vivre dans la collectivité.



Ce résumé se concentre sur la Première Nation de Marten Falls et la Première Nation d'Aroland dans la zone d'étude locale, car la route d'accès à la collectivité proposée traverse ces lieux et aura le plus grand impact ici.

Conditions existantes

Économique

Au cours de la dernière décennie, la Première Nation de Marten Falls a vu sa communauté croître et évoluer. Entre 2011 et 2021, les données de Statistique Canada montrent que la population vivant dans la collectivité est passée de 190 à 243 résidents, malgré des possibilités d'emploi limitées dans la région. La population en âge de travailler est estimée à 170 individus. Parmi ceux-ci, 41 % travaillent ou cherchent activement un emploi (taux de participation), et 30 % de ces participants sont au chômage. Les personnes restantes ne participent pas au marché du travail et peuvent inclure des étudiants, des retraités, des personnes au foyer, des personnes ayant une incapacité et d'autres personnes ne cherchent pas d'emploi. Le revenu moyen après impôt en 2024 était plus élevé pour les femmes (34 500 dollars) que pour les hommes (26 000 dollars). Le plus récent état financier de la communauté (2018/2019) montre des revenus de 25,1 millions de dollars et des dépenses de 22,8 millions de dollars, ce qui entraîne un surplus de 2,2 millions de dollars.

Au cours de la dernière décennie, la Première Nation d'Aroland a connu des changements notables dans sa communauté. Selon Statistique Canada, la population vivant dans la collectivité a diminué de 361 à 178 résidents entre 2011 et 2021. Bien que non directement comparable aux données de Statistique Canada, le site Web de la Première Nation d'Aroland estime la population à environ 400 résidents, ce qui pourrait suggérer une population croissante. Parmi les 130 personnes en âge de travailler identifiées par le recensement, 38 % participent activement au marché du travail, avec près de 0 % de chômage. En 2024, les femmes ont gagné un revenu après impôt de 30 800 dollars, dépassant les 23 600 dollars gagnés par les hommes. Le plus récent état financier (2023/2024) montre des revenus de 16,8 millions de dollars et des dépenses de 13,6 millions de dollars, ce qui entraîne un surplus de 3,2 millions de dollars.

Sociocommunautaire

La Première Nation de Marten Falls est actuellement confrontée à des défis comme des pénuries de logements, le surpeuplement et une infrastructure limitée. La taille moyenne des ménages est de 3,5 personnes, avec 71,4 % des logements répondant aux normes en matière de taille convenable du logement. Selon Statistique Canada, la taille convenable du logement signifie qu'une maison a suffisamment de chambres pour le nombre de personnes y vivant. De plus, la communauté a besoin d'installations mises à niveau de traitement des eaux et des eaux usées. Les activités traditionnelles comme la chasse, la pêche, le piégeage et la cueillette sont essentielles au mode de vie de la communauté, soutenant la sécurité alimentaire, la préservation culturelle et la résilience communautaire. De plus, la Première Nation de Marten Falls a un accès limité aux possibilités éducatives, l'école locale accueillant seulement des élèves jusqu'à la 8e année. Les étudiants doivent quitter la collectivité pour leurs études secondaires, bien que Matawa ait commencé à offrir des cours secondaires en ligne.

La Première Nation d'Aroland est confrontée à des défis sociocommunautaires, y compris des pénuries de logements et des infrastructures limitées. La taille moyenne des ménages est de 3,1 personnes, avec 83,3 % des logements répondant aux normes en matière de taille convenable du logement. Les activités traditionnelles sont essentielles au mode de vie de la Première Nation d'Aroland, mais sont soumises aux pressions exercées par les activités industrielles. L'école locale dans la Première Nation d'Aroland accueille des élèves de la prématernelle à la 9e année. Pour le secondaire, les élèves fréquentent généralement l'école à Geraldton, environ 70 kilomètres plus loin. Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment and Training Services offre des programmes pour soutenir l'éducation et l'emploi chez les membres des Nations Matawa.

Santé humaine et sécurité communautaire

La Première Nation de Marten Falls a un accès limité aux soins de santé et aux services sociaux, y compris les services de santé pour les mères et les enfants, le soutien en santé mentale et les soins aux aînés. La collectivité n'a pas de services d'incendie ou d'ambulance, dépendant de services de transport aérien pour répondre aux urgences médicales. La consommation de substances, en particulier l'alcoolisme et la dépendance aux opioïdes, est un problème important, environ 80 % de la main-d'œuvre étant actuellement aux prises avec des dépendances. Des efforts sont en cours pour construire un centre de traitement afin de fournir des soins de traitement des dépendances dans la collectivité.

La Première Nation d'Aroland éprouve également des difficultés en raison d'un accès limité aux soins de santé et aux services sociaux. La collectivité dépend des services de transport médical pour les urgences et n'a pas de caserne de pompiers ni de camion de pompiers. La consommation de substances, y compris l'alcoolisme et la toxicomanie, représente un défi important, bien que des données spécifiques sur les taux de consommation de substances dans la Première Nation d'Aroland ne soient pas facilement accessibles.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

Effets potentiels :

Phase de construction

Pendant la phase de construction, le projet devrait avoir des effets positifs sur la Première Nation de Marten Falls, la Première Nation d'Aroland et d'autres communautés voisines comme la Première Nation de Webequie, y compris la création de nombreuses opportunités de travail qui pourraient stimuler l'emploi local. Les entreprises autochtones bénéficieraient de nouvelles opportunités, soutenant le développement régional et la croissance économique. De plus, le projet devrait générer environ 299 millions de dollars en revenus fiscaux en Ontario, provenant principalement de l'impôt sur le revenu. Au niveau national, l'effet total des revenus fiscaux devrait être d'environ 333 millions de dollars. Un bien-être mental amélioré grâce à l'emploi et une stabilité financière accrue peuvent réduire le stress et renforcer le sentiment de fierté et de confiance parmi les membres de la collectivité.

Inversement, l'afflux de travailleurs et les activités de construction peuvent perturber les activités traditionnelles et entraîner un déséquilibre temporaire entre les genres en raison d'un plus grand nombre d'hommes en âge de travailler dans les camps de travail. De plus, l'augmentation des possibilités d'emploi liées à la construction pourrait encourager les membres vivant hors réserve à revenir, exerçant une pression supplémentaire sur les logements et l'infrastructure déjà mis à rude épreuve. Il pourrait également y avoir des perturbations des activités traditionnelles et une possible perte des zones de récolte traditionnelles, ce qui pourrait nuire à l'économie traditionnelle, à la consommation d'aliments traditionnels et augmenter la dépendance aux aliments achetés en magasin. Il existe un potentiel d'augmentation des problèmes de santé mentale, de consommation de substances, de violence, de harcèlement et d'accidents liés à la circulation en raison de changements potentiels dans les dynamiques sociales et d'une augmentation du trafic.

Utilisation à long terme (phase de fonctionnement et d'entretien)

Pendant la phase d'exploitation et d'entretien, on s'attend à ce que la route améliore la connectivité, créant une croissance économique à long terme et améliorant l'accès aux biens et services. Cela pourrait conduire à une meilleure disponibilité des ressources de santé pour le bien-être mental et physique, à un meilleur accès à la nourriture grâce à des livraisons routières plus efficaces, et à un accès accru aux possibilités d'éducation pour les membres de la Première Nation de Marten Falls.

Une perturbation permanente des activités traditionnelles peut survenir en raison d'un accès accru et d'une perte potentielle des zones de récolte traditionnelles. Une amélioration du transport pourrait entraîner une dépendance accrue à l'égard de la nourriture achetée en magasin, ce qui toucherait la consommation d'aliments traditionnels. Il pourrait y avoir des défis continus liés à la santé mentale et à la consommation de substances, ainsi qu'un risque accru de violence en raison de l'évolution des dynamiques sociales. L'accès routier à longueur d'année entraînera probablement plus d'accidents liés à la route à mesure que les déplacements augmenteront. Avec la nouvelle route, il pourrait être plus facile de faire entrer des drogues et de l'alcool dans la Première Nation de Marten Falls, aggravant potentiellement les défis existants en matière de dépendance, même avec un accès amélioré aux services de santé mentale. Les impacts environnementaux sur la qualité de l'air, de l'eau, du sol et les niveaux de bruit peuvent affecter la santé humaine directement ou indirectement.

Mesures d'atténuation

Pour réduire les possibles effets négatifs pendant la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité, plusieurs mesures d'atténuation seront mises en œuvre. Des groupes de travail, composés du propriétaire, de l'entrepreneur et de représentants de la Première Nation de Marten Falls et de la Première Nation d'Aroland, seront établis pour soutenir l'engagement et les retours continus, aidant l'équipe de projet à répondre aux besoins et aux préoccupations de la collectivité. Les groupes de travail discuteront des sujets proposés par la communauté liés à la route d'accès à la collectivité, y compris les soins de santé, les services d'urgence, le soutien à l'emploi, le logement, les mesures de sécurité, la programmation culturelle et la prévention de la violence. L'incorporation des langues autochtones sur les panneaux dans les chantiers et la minimisation des perturbations de la construction pendant les saisons de récolte peuvent également être envisagées.

Les travailleurs seront logés dans des camps de travail pour minimiser les perturbations sociales et réduire la pression sur le logement et l'infrastructure à l'échelle locale. Les politiques de diversité et d'inclusion en matière d'embauche créeront des possibilités équitables pour les membres de la communauté. L'entrepreneur en travaux routiers fournira également des programmes continus de préparation à l'emploi pour soutenir les membres de la communauté dans leur transition vers le marché du travail et l'avancement professionnel à long terme. Un soutien en santé mentale sera disponible pour relever les défis liés à l'emploi et au changement social. L'application de strictes politiques de tolérance zéro contre le harcèlement et la discrimination permettra de maintenir un environnement de travail sûr. De plus, l'alcool et d'autres substances seront interdits dans les camps de travail. Pour permettre une atténuation rapide, la surveillance environnementale suivra la qualité de l'air, de l'eau, du sol et les niveaux de bruit.

« Depuis aussi longtemps que je me souvienne, la Première Nation de Marten Falls a eu un fort désir de développer une route qui relierait notre communauté nordique éloignée au réseau routier provincial de l'Ontario et de faire avancer notre vision de construire une communauté durable et prospère dans le nord. »

– Chef Bruce Achneepineskum, septembre 2023 »



Effets résiduels

Même avec des mesures d'atténuation en place, certains effets demeureront. Les effets résiduels positifs comprennent une meilleure accessibilité, ua croissance économique et des coûts réduits pour les biens. La route améliorera la connectivité, facilitant les déplacements, l'accès aux services et la réception des biens pour les résidents, ce qui peut contribuer au développement économique et à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie.

Les effets résiduels négatifs peuvent inclure une pression sur le logement en raison de l'augmentation de la population, la perturbation des activités traditionnelles à mesure que de nouvelles zones deviennent accessibles, et un risque accru de consommation de substances et de violence en raison des changements dans les dynamiques sociales et d'un accès plus facile aux drogues et à l'alcool. Les impacts environnementaux comme les changements dans la qualité de l'air, de l'eau, du sol et des niveaux de bruit peuvent également persister, affectant potentiellement la santé humaine et l'utilisation traditionnelle des terres.

Effets cumulatifs

Les effets cumulatifs tiennent compte de l'impact combiné de la route d'accès à la collectivité avec d'autres développements existants et futurs. Les risques identifiés comprennent les possibles effets sur la sécurité publique, la consommation d'aliments traditionnels, l'accès à l'eau potable et la santé environnementale. Par exemple, l'augmentation du trafic peut soulever des préoccupations concernant la sécurité routière et les accidents, tandis que les perturbations des zones de récolte traditionnelles et les changements dans la qualité de l'eau pourraient affecter la disponibilité des aliments traditionnels, touchant la sécurité alimentaire et les pratiques culturelles.

Pour gérer ces risques, les mesures d'atténuation comprendront une formation en sécurité pour les résidents, un suivi environnemental de la qualité de l'air, de l'eau et du sol, ainsi que des stratégies de soutien communautaire pour aider les résidents à s'adapter aux nouvelles conditions. Un suivi continu et une gestion adaptative aideront à garantir que ces mesures sont efficaces, démontrant un engagement à réduire les impacts cumulatifs et à soutenir des résultats positifs pour la communauté et l'environnement.

Conclusion

La route d'accès à la collectivité de Marten Falls est une occasion d'améliorer la connectivité, la croissance économique et la résilience communautaire. Bien qu'elle apporte de nombreux avantages, elle pose également des défis qui nécessitent une gestion attentive. En mettant en place des mesures proactives et un suivi continu, l'équipe de projet peut chercher à équilibrer le développement avec la durabilité culturelle et environnementale.

« Alors que nous commençons maintenant à envisager la construction et l'exploitation d'une route, notre engagement demeure d'être de bons intendants de nos terres et de notre environnement, tout en étant des partenaires actifs dans la création de possibilités économiques et d'avantages pour nos communautés et d'autres communautés des Premières Nations. »

– Chef Bruce Achneepineskum, juillet 2024






Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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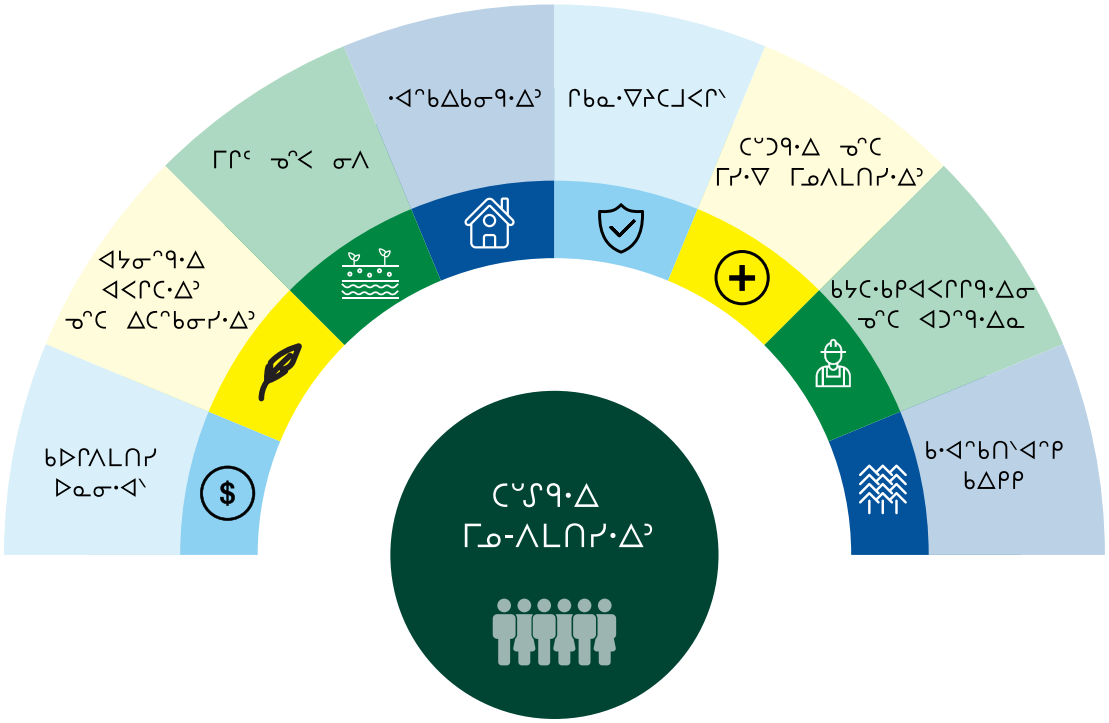
ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᓂᑦᑭ ᐱᓯᑦ 2025

ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦᑭᐠ ᑕᑭ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᐧᐁᒪᑲᑦ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᑦᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠx ᒋᑭ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᑦᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᑦ ᓇᑦᑕ ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᐠ, ᐃᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᑦ ᑭᒋ ᓂᓯᑐᑕᒪᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫ ᑭ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ, ᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐊᔭᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓇᑦᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓴᑲᑦᑫᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ, ᓇᑦᑕ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᐧᐃᓂᐠ, ᐅᐅ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᒪᑲᐧᓇ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐱᒪᑎᓯᒪᑲᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᑦx

ᐅᐅ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᒪᑲᐧᓇ ᐁ ᒪᐡᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᐠ ᐧᐊᑯᒥᑐᐧᐃᑦ ᐅᒋ, ᓇᑦᑕ ᒋᑭ ᑲᒋᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᓄ ᐊᔭᐧᐃᑦ ᐱᒥᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᑦ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒋᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ, ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᑦx ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐧ ᐁ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᐱᑦᐱᓱᐧᐃᑦ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦᑭᐠ ᐁ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᒋᑭ ᑲᒋᑎᓇᑭᐠ

ᐊᔭᐧᐃᑦ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓇᑦᑕ ᐧᐁᒋᐃᑯᒋᐠ ᒋᑭ ᐃᑐᑌᒋᐠ ᐃᑲᑌ ᑭᑦᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ, ᒥᑦᑲᑭᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒪᐧᐊᐱᑦᑕᐧᐊᒋᐠ ᐅᑐᑌᒥᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᐯᐡᑭᐡ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦᑭᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐯᑕᒪᑲᑦ ᒪᒥᔕᒣᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᑎ ᐱᑐᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᑦᑭ ᓇᑦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᓇᑦᑕ ᐧᐊᑯᒥᑐᒋᐠ ᐊᑦᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠx ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦᑭᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᑲᑕ ᒪᒥᔑᒥᐃᐧᐁᒪᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐧ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑎᐱ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᐠ ᐊᑦᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦᑭᐠx



ᐅᑕ ᑎᐸᒋᒍ·ᐃᓂᖏ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ ᐁᑯ ᒪᒃ ᐁᑭᓪᓗ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃᐊᖅᑭᕐᓴ ᐊᓗᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᖅᑫᓂᑲᓂ·ᐊᖏ ·ᐁᓴ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᖅᑲᓇ° ᑕᖅᑕ·ᐃ⁻ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭᓴ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔨ ᒪᑕᒍᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᐅᑕ ᒪ·ᐊ⁻ ᕿ ᐃᔨ ᐅᑕᒥᑌᑲᖏᒪᑲᓕᒪᑲᓘᓚ

ᐊᓄ⁻ ᑲ ᐃᔨᓀ·ᑲᖏ

ᐱᒪᑭᐅ·ᐃᓗ

ᒥᑕᑕ′ ᐱ>ᓇ ᐅᑕᓇᖏ, ᐊ·ᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ ᓄ·ᑲᓗ ᐁ ᑭ ᓇᑭᐅᒪᒃᖏ ᖃᖅᑕ ᒥᓄᓂᐸᓂᐃᑎᓕᒃᖏᓚ ·ᐊᔪᑌ 2011 ᐱᓂᑌ 2021, ᑲ ᓇᑲᑕ·ᐊᐸᑕᖏ ᕿᑲᓂᓐᑭᖏ ᑲᑕᒥᑎᑎᖏᖅ Statistics Canada ᑲ ᐃᑎ′ ᐃ·Uº ᐁ ᑭ ᓇᑭᐅᑦᖏ ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᖏ ᐊᓗᑕ ᑲ ᑕᔨᕿᑦᖏ 190 ᐅᒥ ᐱᓂᑌ 243 ᐊᑕ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓕ·ᐃᓂᖅᑲᖏᓚ ᐊᓂᑭ ᕿ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᒥᖏ ᐃ·ᑕᓂ·ᐊᓗ 170 ᐁ ᐃᑕᔨᒥᖏᓚ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑕᑐ ᑲᓇᕿ 41% ᐊᐸᑎᓕ·ᐊᖏ ᓄᖅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓕ·ᐊᖏ (ᑲ ᐊᔨᒥᐸᓂᒥᖏ) ᓄᖅᑕ 30% ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐊᔨᒥᐸᓂᒥ ᒪᓇ ᐊᐸᑎᓕ·ᐊᖏᓚ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑯᑕᑭᖏ ᐅᑲ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᒥᖏ ᐁ·ᑲᓂᑎᓕᒥ, ᑲ ᓇᖅᐱᒥ ᐊᐱᒥᖏ, ·ᐃᑭ·ᐊᖏ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᒥᖏ, ᑲ ᒪᖅᑭᓕᖏ, ᓄᖅᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᖏᖅ ᐅᑲ ᑲ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᒥᖏᓚ 2024 ᑲ ᐊᖅᑭ·ᐊᖏ, ᐃᖅ·ᑫ·ᐊᖏ ᒪ·ᐊ⁻ ᒥᖅᑕᐃ ᑭ ᐅᑎᓕ·ᐊᖏ ($34,500) ᐅᑯ ·ᐃᓇ ᓇᐯ·ᐊᖏ ($26,000) ᑲ ᐃᖃ·ᑲ ᑎᐸᐳᑭ ᑕᖅᑭᓕ°ᓚ ᒪᑭ⁻ ᑎᐸᒋᒍ·ᐃᓂ ᓇᓂᔪᓂᖏ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ ᐅᑭ, (2018/2019) ᓄ·ᑲᓂ $25.1 ᒥᓂᔪᓂ ᐃᓂᑯᖏ ᐅ ᑭ ᐱᑎᑫ′ ᓇᓂᔪᓂ ᕿᖅᑕ $22.·8 ᒥᓂᔪᓂ ᐃᓂᑯᖏ ᐅ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓕ′, $2.2 ᒥᓂᔪᓂ ᐃᓂᑯᖏ ᑭᖃᐸᓂ°ᓚ

ᒥᑕᑕ′ ᐱ>ᓇ ᐅᑕᓇᖏ, ᐅᑭᓂᓂ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ ᓄ·ᑲᓗ ᒥᖅᑕᐃ ᐅ ᐱᑐᔨᓀ·ᑲᖏ ᐱᒪᑎᓕ·ᐃᓂᓚ ᑲ ᓇᑲᑕ·ᐊᐸᑕᖏ ᕿᑲᓂᓐᑭᖏ ᑲᑕᒥᑎᑎᖏᖅ Statistics Canada ᑲ ᐃᑎᒥᖏ ᐃ·Uᐊ·ᐊᖏ 361 ᐅ ᐃᑕᔨ·ᐊᖅᐸᓂ ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᖏ ᐊᓄ⁻ ᒪᑲ 178 ᐃᑕᔨ·ᐊᖏ ᑕᖅᑕ·ᐃ⁻ 2011 ᐅᑯ ᒪᑲ 2021 ᑲ ᐊᖅᑭ·ᐊᖏ ᐅᑲ ·ᒣᒋ ᑲ ᐃ·Uᐟ ᕿᑕᑎᑎᖏᖅ Statistics Canada ᑲ ᐃᑎᒥᖏ, ᐃ·ᐊᒪᒪᑲᓂ ᐃᓂᑐᖅᓴᐟ ᐅᑭᓂᓚ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᓂᒍᒪᑲᑌᖏ ·ᐊᔪᑌ 400 ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᖏ ᐊᐸᑎᓕ·ᐊᖏ ᓄ·ᑲᓗ ᐊᖅᑕ ᐅᑎ ᒥᖃᑎᒥᖏ ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᖏ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓂᓘᓚ ᑲ ᐁ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᖅᑫᓂᑲᓇᖏ, 130 ᐊᓂᑭ ᑫ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᒥᖏ 38% ᐊᐸᑎᓕ·ᐊᖏ ᓄᖅᑕ ᕆᓕ′ 0% ᐅᑲ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᒥᖏᓚ 2024 ᑲ ᐊᖅᑭ·ᐊᖏ, ᐃᖅ·ᑫ·ᐊᖏ ᒪ·ᐊ⁻ ᒥᖅᑕᐃ ᐁ ᐅᑎᓕ·ᐊᖏ ($30,800) ᐅᑯ ·ᐃᓇ ᓇᐯ·ᐊᖏ ($23,600) ᑲ ᐃᖃ·ᑲ ᑎᐸᐳᑭ ᑕᖅᑭᓕ°ᓚ ᒪᑭ⁻ ᑎᐸᒋᒍ·ᐃᓂ ᓇᓂᔪᓂᖏ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ ᐅᑭ, (2023/2024) ᓄ·ᑲᓗ $16.·8 ᒥᓂᔪᓂ ᐃᓂᑯᖏ ᐅ ᑭ ᐱᑎᑫ′ ᓇᓂᔪᓂ ᕿᖅᑕ $13.6 ᒥᓂᔪᓂ ᐃᓂᑯᖏ ᐅ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓕ′, $3.2 ᒥᓂᔪᓂ ᐃᓂᑯᖏ ᑭᖃᐸᓂ°ᓚ

ᒪᒪ·ᐃ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓗ

ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐅᑕᒥᖃᑲᓘᓚ ᐅᑭᓂᓗ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ ᐊᓄ⁻ ᒧᓇ ᑎᐱ ᑕᑎ·ᓇ ·ᐊᖅᑲᐃᑲᓇ, ᐁ ᒪᒥᑫᑐᑌᖃᓂ·ᐊᖏ ᓄᖅᑕ ᐅᑲ ᐁ ᑎᐱ ᐃᔨᓂ·ᑲᓘᓚ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓗᓂᓚ ᐅᓇ ᐁ ᐃᖅᐱᒃ ᑕᒥᔨᑫ·ᐃᑲᒥᖏ 3.5 ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᖏ ᑕᑭ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐊᖏ, 71.4% ᐃᓂᑯᖏ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᑲᒥ·ᑲ ᑎᐱ ᒥ·ᓇᔨ·ᓇᓚ ᑲ ᐃ·Uᑎᖏ ᕿᑎᑕᖅᑎᖏᖅ (Statistics Canada ᑲ ᐃᑎᒥᖏ), ᐁ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᖏ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᑲᒥᖏ ᑲ ᐃᑕᔨᑎᖏ ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᖏ ᐃᑕᑎ·ᓇ ᓂᐯ·ᐃᑲᒥ·ᑲᓚ ᐊᔨ⁻ ᒪᒃ, ᑕ·ᐁᓂᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᐊᐣᑲᓂ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓂᖏ ᑭᑎ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᖏ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒥ·ᓇᒃᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᖏ ᓂᐱ ᖅᑕ ᔪᑯᔨᐸᑎᓂᑲᑌᖏ ·ᐁᑫᑲᐳᐃ ·ᐸᒪᔨ ᔪ·ᑫᐱᓂᑲᑌᖏᓚ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑐᑕᒥᑕ·ᑲᐣ, ᓄᑕᒧᓴ·ᐃᐣ ᖅᑕ ᒪ·ᐊᑐᓂᓂᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᑭᑢᑕᑌ·ᓇ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᔪ·ᐃᓂᖏ, ᐁ ·ᐃᑭᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᖏ ᑭᑭ ᐸᓴᑲᖏ ᒥᒥᑦ, ᑲᓇ·ᐁᓂᑲᑌᑌᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᐃᑕᑫᑲᔪᔪ·ᐃᐣ ᖅᑕ ᒪᖃᑲ·ᐃᔪᒪᑲᖏᓚ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᐣᓚ ᐊᔨ⁻ ᒪᒃ ᒧᓇ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᑭᑢᑕᑌ·ᐊᐣᑭ, 8 ᐱᓂ ᐃᑢᓂ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᑭᑢᑕᑌ·ᐊᐣᑭ ᐊᑕ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ, ᐅᑢᑕᑌ·ᐊᐣᑭ ᐁᑲ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭᓚ ᐅᑢᑕᑌ·ᐊᐣᑭ ᐁᑲ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭᓚ ᐅᑢᑕᑌ·ᐊᐣᑭ ᐊᑕ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓂᖏ

ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐊᖏ·ᐃᓐ ᖃᑎᑕ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓐ

ᒍᓇ ᓯᑭ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᓐ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᒥᓄ ᐊᖏ·ᐃᓐ ᐱᒥᐃ·∇·ᐃᓐ ᖃᑎᑕ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃ ·ᐃᒋᐃ·∇·ᐃᓐ ᑕᐱᐩᓯᒃ ᐅᑲ·ᐃᒪ·ᐃᓐ ᖃᑎᑕ ᐊ·ᐊᔪᐩ ᐊᖏ·ᐃ ᐊᑐᑎᑫ·ᐃᓇ, ᒥᑐᖃᓂᑲᓂ ᖃᑎᑕ ᑭᖓᓴᐊ·ᐃ ᐱᒥᐃ·∇·ᐃᓐᕽ ᒍᓇ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᓐ ᐊᑐᑎᑫ·ᐃᓇ ∇ <ᓯᑌᑦ ᖃᑎᑕ ᓴᓯᒃ ᑫ·ᑲᓐ ∇ ᐃᑭᑦ ᐅᒋ, ᑲᒥᓇᒪᒃᑦ ᐊ<ᑕᓐ ᐃᑎᐱ ᑫᑕᑕ·ᐃᓐ ᐊᒃᓯᐧ ᑫ·ᑲᓐ ∇ ᐃᑭᑦᕽ ·ᑲᓐᑕᑭ ᑫ·ᑲᓐ ᐊ<ᑕᑕ·ᐃᓐ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒥᓄ·ᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᖃᑎᑕ ᒪᑕ ᐣᑐᔪᓄᓐ, ∇·ᑲᓄᒪ ᒪ·ᐊᒃ ᐊ<ᑕᑕᑦ ·ᐊᔪᐩ 80% ᐊᓄᑭ ᑲ ᐊ<ᑎᓯᑦ ᐊᓄᒃ ᑲ ᒪᒥᔭᖓᑕᒥᐃᔪᑦ ᑫᑲᓄᑭᕽ ᒣᑲᒃ ᐊᓄᒃ ᐅᔪᑕᓄ·ᐊᓐ ᐣᑐᔪᐃᓄ·∇ᑲᒥᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓄᑦ ᐊᓄᑭ ᐅᑎ ᑲ ᓇᑀᐸᑎ ᐊ<ᑕᑕᑦ ᐅᐅ ᑫᑲᓇᓐ

ᒪᒥᔭᖓᑕᒥᐃᔪ·ᐊᑦ ∇ᑭᓪᒃ ᐃᓄᓄ·ᐊᑦ ∇ᑲ ∇ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᒥᓄ ᐊᖏ·ᐃᓐ ᐱᒥᐃ·∇·ᐃᓐ ᖃᑎᑕ ᐱᒪᐱᓯ·ᐃ ·ᐃᒋᐃ·∇·ᐃᓐᕽ ᒍᓇ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᓄᓄ·ᐊᓐ ᐊᑐᑎᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑫ ᑫ ·ᐃᒋᐃ·∇ᒪᑲᑭ ᐊ<ᑎᓯ·ᐃᓄᑦ ᖃᑎᑕ ᐱᒪᐳᑦᕽ ᐊᓐᑕ·ᐃᓄᑦ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑫ ᑫ ·ᐃᒋᐃ·∇ᒪᑲᑭ ᐊ<ᑎᓯ·ᐃᓄᑦ ᖃᑎᑕ ᐱᒪᐳᑦᕽ ᐊᔪᐩ ᒪᒃ, ᐃᑐᓄᒪᑲᑌ $299 ᒥᓪᓴᐣ ᒋᒋ ᐅᔪᐃᐟ ᓇᓄᓴᐣ ᐅᐣᑌᑕᐅ ᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑕᑦᑎ ᑲ ᑎᐸᐃᑲᑌᑦ ∇ ᐅᒋᐟᕽ ᓄᐳᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ, ᐃᑐᓄᒪᑲᑌ $333 ᒥᓪᓴᐣ ᐃᓄᑯᑦ ᒋᒋ ᐅᔪᐃᐟ ᓇᓄᓴᐣᕽ ᑲᑕ ᒥᓂᓄᑦᑕᐣ ᐊᓐᑕᑎᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᑫ·ᐃᓇ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᒋ ᖃᑎᑕ ∇ ᐅᔪᐃᐟ ᓇᓄᓴᐣ ᑕᒋ ᐊᔪ·ᐃᓄᑲᑌᑦ ᒪᒥᓄᓂᑕᔪ·ᐃᐣ ᖃᑎᑕ ᑕᒋ ᒋᑌᑐᓄᒥᑎᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᐊ·∇ᓄᑲᓇᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓄᑦ,

ᓄᓯᐧ ᖃᑎᑕ ∇ ᒥᑌᑎᑦ ᑲ ᐊ<ᑎᓯᑦ ᖃᑎᑕ ᒥᑎᑕᐃ ∇ ᓄᒋᑦᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᑫ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᒋ ᐃᓄᓄ·ᐃ ᑐᑕᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓄ·ᐃ ᑐᑕᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑫ ᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᓄ·ᐊᑦ, ᖃᑎᑕ ᒥᑌᐟ ᐊ<ᑎᓯ·ᐃᓇ ᑕᒋ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᑫ·ᐃᓇ·ᐊᑦ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑫ ᑫ ·ᐃᒋᐃ·∇ᒪᑲᑭ ᐊ<ᑎᓯ·ᐃᓄᑦ ᖃᑎᑕ ᐱᒪᐳᑦᕽ ᐊᔪᐩ

ᑭᓄ·∇ᑌ ᑲ ᐊᓪᑕᑦ (ᐱᖏᓪᓂ·ᑕ·ᐃᓐ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᒥᑕ·ᐃᓐ ᐊᓪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᑦ)

ᒣᑲ⁻ ∇ ᐱᖏᓪᓂᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓐ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᖏᓀᐤ ᐃᑌᓂᖅᑌᑉ ᑭᑦ ᓴᑭᒪᒃᑌᑦ, ᑭᓄ·ᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᑎᓂᖅᑌᑉ ᐱᒪᑐᐳᑦ ᐱᒥᑕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒥᑕᓂᖅᑌᑉ ᑎᑦᖏ ∇ ᒥᓪᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐱᒥᑕᓂᖅᑌᑉ ᑭᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐ

ᑲ ᐊ·ᓇᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖏᒪᑦᑭ

ᐊᑕ ᓇᑲᓂᑫ·ᐃᓗ ᐁ ᐊᔪᑕᑦ ᓂᓀᐣ ᐊᑎ′ ᒧᓇ ᑕᑭ ᓂᑭᓂᑲᑕ·ᐊᕽ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓂᔪᓂ᙮ ᑭᖏᑲᓂ·ᐃᓗ ᐁ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓂᔪᓂ᙮ ᑭᖏᑲᓂ·ᐃᓗ ᐁ ᐅᑎ ᑲᑭᑕ

ᓂᑲᑐ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᑭᑐᑌᔭᑉ, ᐃᔑᓇ·ᑲᑐ ᑭᒋ ᒪᒥᑐᓇᓂᑕᒪᑉ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᑫ·ᐃᑐ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐊᑐᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐃᑐ, ᐁ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑎᓱᔭᑉ ᑭᒋ ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐃᓯᔭᑉ ᐁ ᑲᓇ·ᐁᓂᑕᒪᑉ ᑭᑕᐢᑭᓇᐤ ᓇᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ·ᐃᓇᑕᒧᒪᑲᑉ, ᐯᐡᑭᐡ ᐁ ᐊᔑᒋᔭᑉ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑭᐅᒪᑲᑉ ᐱᒪᒋᐅ·ᐃᑐ ᓇᐢᑕ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑐ ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᑭᑎᑕ·ᐃᓂᓇᑉ ᓇᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐢᑭᔭᓴ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃ·ᑌ′ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᑐ ᐟᕈᐢ ᐊᒋᓂᐱᓇᐡᑲᑦ,

ᓴᑭᐸᑲ·ᐃ ᐱᓯᑦ 2024ᓴ



ᑭᔭᐱᐧ ᑭ ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑌᑐ?

ᑭᔭᐱᐧ ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑉ, ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᑐ ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᓯᓇᑌᑉ ᑭᐢᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑐ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕᒧ·ᐃᑐ / ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᑐ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑉ ᑲ ᐃ·ᑌᒪᑲᑉᓴ

ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᑉ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲ·ᑫᒋᒪ·ᐊᑉ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑉ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᑉ ᐊᑐᑕ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᑉ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑉ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐢᑭᑉ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐢᐱ ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓇ ᑫ·ᑲᑐ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ·ᐊᔮᐡ ·ᐃ ᐃ·ᑌ·ᐊᓇᓴ

ᑲᑦᐱᕐᑐᕐ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐ·ᐃᑐ: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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ᑕᔪᕐᐃᐅᓪ ᒥᓂᖏᐅᓪ

ᐃᔪᑭᔪᐁᐃᓪ ᒪᓱᓭᐦᐃᒃᑐᓪ ᑭᖏᓂᓄᔪ ᓂᐃᓪ

ᑭᒃᓴᒋᒋᒃᑌ ᓂᖏᐱᐦᓯᓪ 2025

ᐁᒃ ᒪᐢᒋᑎ <·ᐢᑎ ᐊᓂᔪᓭᐃᐃᐅ· ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓪ ᑲᐃ· ᑭᖏᒥᑲᓭᑲᓂᐊ·ᖏ ᒪᐊ·ᐧ ᑲᑭᑌᐢᑕᒃᑭᓪ ᕐᑯᓭᓪ ᐱᒪᑎᐅᓂᐊᐅ·ᓂᖏ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓪ·ᓂᖏ. ᐁᒃ ᑲᐱᒪᓂᑲᑌᖏ ᒋᑭᔪᒋᑌᖏ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓪ· ᓭᓭᑲᒥᕐᐃᓪ / ᓴᑯᑕᒥᕐᐃᓪ ᓭᓭᑲᒥᕐᐃᓪ, ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐁᐃᔪᔭ ᒋᑲᕐᓂᓯᔪᑕᒪᒪᑭᐣ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐠ ᕐᑯᓭᓪ ᑲᐃᐠᐊᒋᔭᐣ; ᑐᑲᐣ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐁ· ᐃᔪᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᓪ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓂᖏ, ᒥᓭ ᐊᓂᔪᓭᐃᐃᐅ· ᒥᓄᔪᐃᐁᐃᓂᖏ ᒥᓭ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓪ ᐊᔪᑲᒥᔪᓯᐃᓪ·ᓂᖏ, ᐁᑲ· ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᓪ·ᓂᖏ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐠ ᕐᐃᐢᑕᐃᐁᐁᐅᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓪ ᒥᓄᔪᐃᓄᖏ.

ᐁᒃ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᐠ ᐃᓕᑊᐃᑐᒪᓭᑲᓪ ᑕᐱᓇᓭ ᒪᐢᑲᐃᓯᒪᓭᐠ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓪ ᐃᓕᓪᑐᐃᓭᓀᓪ, ᒥᓀ ᑲᒥᓂᔪᓭ ᒪᐢᑭᑭᐃ· ᐃᓕᑊᐃᐁᐃᓪ·ᓀᓪ ᒥᓀ ᐊᓭᑭᐃ· ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᓪ·ᓀᓪ, ᐁᒃ ᑭᐃᓪᑕᒪᐃ· ᐅᑎᐢᑕᒪᐃᓪ ᐁᐃᔪᔭ ᐊᐃᓴ ᑭᐅᓪᑕᐃ· ᐃᐢᔪᓭᐃᐃᐅ·

ᐅᒃ ᐅᐯ· ᑎᐸᒋᒍᐃᓐᓇ ᑲᐊᓂᒍᒋᑦᑕᑌᑦ ᒪᕐᑎᓐ ᐸᖅᓴᕐ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᒃ ᐁᕐᐅᕐᐸᑉ/ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᑲᑕᔪᓇᓇᒋᒋᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅ, ᑐᒃᓐ ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᒥᒃᓴᓇᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᒪ ᓇᖅᓴᑉ ᑲᐃ· ᐃᔪᐱᒪᑕᒍᒋᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅ ᐅᒃ· ᓂᓯᑕᐃᓇᒃᓐ ᖃᓄᑕᒥᓴᐃᓇᓐᓇ ᑭᑕᒃᓯᐃᓐ.

ᖁᒃᓴ ᖃᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑕᒃᓯᓐ

ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᓇᓐ

ᐅᒃ ᐅᐱᑕᓇᑦ ᑲᐱᖏᖅᑐᐊᖅ, ᒪᕐᑎᓐ ᐸᖅᓴᕐ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᐊᔪᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᖅᐃ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᕐᓇ ᖃᓇ ᐁᓴᓂᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ. ᓇᖅᓴᑉ 2011 ᖳᐃᓴᕐ 2021, ᓇᓇᑲᒋᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᒪᐊᑐᑕᐃᓐᓇᓇᓐᓇ ᐊᖅᐸᑕᖅᐃᐁᒪᑲᓐ ᓇᐱᒃ ᐁᐅᒋᒥᔪᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓴᒃ ᑲᑲᐯᐱᔪᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅ 190 ᖳᐃᒃ 243 ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᑦ, ᒥᓴᐊᖅ ᐊᓇ ᓄᑕᓴᑭᓐ ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐ. ᐅᒃ· ᖁᒃᓴ 170 ᐊᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᑦ ᓂᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓂᓇᓐ. ᐅᒃ·, 41% ᐊᓄᑕᐊᖅ ᓇᓐᑕ ᓇᓇᑕᐊᖅᓄᑕᐊᖅ (ᐃᓕᓴᐃᐁᐃᓐᓴ), ᐅᒃ· 30% ᐊᐃᓴᑦ ᑲᐃᓐ ᒥᐊᓄᑕᐊᖅᓱ. ᐅᒃ· ᔪᑕᑭᓴᑦ ᑲᐃᓐ ᒥᐃᓕᑐᐊᖅᓱ ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅ ᐃᑎᐅᔪᐊᖅᓱᑦ ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃ· ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅ, ᑲᐃᖏᒃ· ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᑲᓇᑐᐸᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒃ ᑲᓇᓇᑕᐊᖅᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᖳᐊᖅᓱ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᖅᐸᒋᑦᑕᑌᑦ 2024 ᑭᐃᖏᐱᓂᓂ ᐃᕐᐊᖅᓱ ($34,500) ᐊᐱᒋᐃᓐ ᓇᐯᐊᖅ ($26,000). ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐯ· ᖁᒃᓴ ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᒪᒪᐊᖅᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᓕᓀᕐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᑎᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᖅᐸᒋᑦᑕᑌᑦ 2024 ᑭᐃᖏᐱᓂᓂ ᐃᕐᐊᖅᓱ ($34,500) ᐊᐱᒋᐃᓐ ᓇᐯᐊᖅ ($26,000). ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐯ· ᖁᒃᓴ ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᒪᒪᐊᖅᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᓕᓀᕐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᑎᖏᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓴᒃ ᑲᑲᐯᐱᔪᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᐁᐃᓐᓴ), ᐅᒃ· 30% ᐊᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᑲᐃᖏᒃ· ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᑲᓇᑐᐸᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒃ ᑲᓇᓇᑕᐊᖅᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᖳᐊᖅᓱ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᖅᐸᒋᑦᑕᑌᑦ 2024 ᑭᐃᖏᐱᓂᓂ ᐃᕐᐊᖅᓱ ($34,500) ᐊᐱᒋᐃᓐ ᓇᐯᐊᖅ ($26,000). ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐯ· ᖁᒃᓴ ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᒪᒪᐊᖅᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᓕᓀᕐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᑎᖏᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓴᒃ ᑲᑲᐯᐱᔪᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅ, ᑲᐃᖏᒃ· ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᑲᐃᖏᒃ· ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᑲᓇᑐᐸᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᓱ, ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒃ ᑲᓇᓇᑕᐊᖅᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᖳᐊᖅᓱ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᖅᐸᒋᑦᑕᑌᑦ 2024 ᑭᐃᖏᐱᓂᓂ ᐃᕐᐊᖅᓱ ($34,500) ᐊᐱᒋᐃᓐ ᓇᐯᐊᖅ ($26,000). ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐯ· ᖁᒃᓴ ᑕᓯᖏᐃᓐᓇ ᒪᒪᐊᖅᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᓕᓀᕐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᑎᖏᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓴᒃ ᑲᑲᐯᐱᔪᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᓄᑕᐃᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᐁᐃᓐᓴ), ᐅᒃ· 30% ᐊᐃᓴᑦ

ᐊᐃᓐᖏ ᒥᓂᖏᐃᓐᓄ ᒥᓇ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓐᓄ ᐊᖏᑦᒥᓱᐃᓐᓄ

ᐁᑦ ᒪᕐᑎᑦ <·ᕐᑎ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᓪ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓐᓄ ᑲᐃᓐᓄ ᑭᑭᐅᑎᓇᑭᑦ ᒪᐢᑭᑭᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓪ ᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ, ᐊᑦᐃᑦ ᑲᔾ ᑕᓱᐱᑕᐊᓕᓱᐃᓪ ᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᒪᒥᑎᓴᑦᑎᓇᒪᓴᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ, ᐁᑦ· ᑭᕈᑦᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᖅᑲᓇᐊᓕᓐ. ᐁᑦ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓐᓄ ᐊᑕᐁᑦᐃᐃᖃᐃᓐᓄ ᑭᑕᑲᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐅᑭᒪᒥᐃᓇᑲᐃᓐᓄ ᐅᑕᓂᓱᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓕᓂᑦ, ᐊᑦᐃᑦ ᐁᑕ ᐊᐸᑕᓇᓪ ᐱᒥᖏᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᐃᑕᓂᓱᖃᓪ ᑕᓱᑭᕐᕕᑦ. ᐁᑦ· ᑲᑦᑕ ᖃᓂᕐᐃᓪ, ᑐᑦ ᐃᐢᓂᑐᐊᓕᓱᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑭᒪᐢᑭᑭᖃᐃᓪ ᒪᐊᓱᐃᓪ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᖃᒪᓕᑦᐃᓪ, ᐁᑦ· ᖃᑭᓇᐅ 80% ᐅᖃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᓕᖅᑲ ᑲᐊᓇᑭᐊᓱᐃᓐᓄ ᐅᑕᓂᒥᐃᓂᓇᐊᓂ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲᓴᑲᐱᓕᐃᓐᓄᑦ. ᐁᑦ· ᒣᑦᓱᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑭᒪᐢᑭᑭᖃᐃᓪ ᒪᐊᓱᐃᓪ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᖃᒪᓕᑦᐃᓪ, ᐁᑦ· ᖃᑭᓇᐅ 80% ᐅᖃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᓕᖅᑲ ᑲᐊᓇᑭᐊᓱᐃᓐᓄ ᐅᑕᓂᒥᐃᓂᓇᐊᓂ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲᓴᑲᐱᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ. ᐁᑦ· ᒣᑦᓱᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑭᒪᐢᑭᑭᖃᐃᓪ ᒪᐊᓱᐃᓪ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᖃᒪᓕᑦ

ᐊᐃᓐᖏ ᒥᓂᖏᐃᓐᓄ ᒥᓇ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓐᓄ ᐊᖏᑦᒥᓱᐃᓐᓄ

ᐁᑦ ᒪᕐᑎᑦ <·ᕐᑎ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐃᓪ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓐᓄ ᑲᐃᓐᓄ ᑭᑭᐅᑎᓇᑭᑦ ᒪᐢᑭᑭᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᐃᓪ ᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ, ᐊᑦᐃᑦ ᑲᔾ ᑕᓱᐱᑕᐊᓕᓱᐃᓪ ᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᒪᒥᑎᓴᑦᑎᓇᒪᓴᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ, ᐁᑦ· ᑭᕈᑦᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐃᓕᑦᐃᐁᐃᖅᑲᓇᐊᓕᓐ. ᐁᑦ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓐᓄ ᐊᑕᐁᑦᐃᐃᖃᐃᓐᓄ ᑭᑕᑲᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐅᑭᒪᒥᐃᓇᑲᐃᓐᓄ ᐅᑕᓂᓱᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓕᓂᑦ, ᐊᑦᐃᑦ ᐁᑕ ᐊᐸᑕᓇᓪ ᐱᒥᖏᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᐃᑕᓂᓱᖃᓪ ᑕᓱᑭᕐᕕᑦ. ᐁᑦ· ᑲᑦᑕ ᖃᓂᕐᐃᓪ, ᑐᑦ ᐃᐢᓂᑐᐊᓕᓱᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑭᒪᐢᑭᑭᖃᐃᓪ ᒪᐊᓱᐃᓪ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᖃᒪᓕᑦᐃᓪ, ᐁᑦ· ᖃᑭᓇᐅ 80% ᐅᖃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᓕᖅᑲ ᑲᐊᓇᑭᐊᓱᐃᓐᓄ ᐅᑕᓂᒥᐃᓂᓇᐊᓂ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲᓴᑲᐱᓕᐃᓐᓄᑦ. ᐁᑦ· ᒣᑦᓱᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑭᒪᐢᑭᑭᖃᐃᓪ ᒪᐊᓱᐃᓪ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᖃᒪᓕᑦᐃᓪ, ᐁᑦ· ᖃᑭᓇᐅ 80% ᐅᖃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᓕᖅᑲ ᑲᐊᓇᑭᐊᓱᐃᓐᓄ ᐅᑕᓂᒥᐃᓂᓇᐊᓂ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲᓴᑲᐱᓕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ. ᐁᑦ· ᒣᑦᓱᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑭᒪᐢᑭᑭᖃᐃᓪ ᒪᐊᓱᐃᓪ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᖃᒪᓕᑦ

ᑭᓇᐅᖅ ᑲᐃᐧᐊᓕᕆᔨᑦᑎᓇᖅ (ᐱᒋᔪᕐᐃᓐᓇ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᐯᐧᑕᐳᐃᓂᕐᐃᓐᓇ)

ᐅᑲᐧ ᖃᐅᖅ- ᑲᐱᒋᑦᑲᓂᐊᖅ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐊᐧᐯᐧᑕᐳᐃᓂᑦᑲᓂᐊᖅ, ᐅᐯᐧ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒪᐊᖅ- ᑲᖅ ᑎᐊᓂ ᐃᐧᕈᕐᕋᒪᑲᖅ, ᒥᓇ ᑭᓇᐅᖅ ᐅᕈᑕᒪᓕᕆᐃᐧ ᐊᓇᑭᐃᓇᓇᓐ ᕈᑕᑲᑭᓐ ᒥᓇ ᑲᖅ ᓂᐊᐧᐃᓇᓐ ᐃᕈᐳᐃᐧᐃᓇᓐ. ᐅᑲᐧ ᐊᒥᐯᐧ ᑲᖅ ᓂᐃᔨᓂᖅ ᑲᖅ ᓚᐱᑎᐧᐃᓇᓐ ᐃᕈᐳᐃᐧᐃᓇᓐ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᐧᐯᐧᑕᐳᐃᓂᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᑲᐧ ᐃᕈᐳᐃᐧᐃᓇᓐ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᐧᐯᐧᑕᐳᐃᓂᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐧᐯᐧᑕᐳᐃᓂᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᑲᐧ ᐃᕈᐳᐃᐧᐃᓇᓐ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᓐᓇ

ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᐊᓕᓇᒋᑎᑌᑭᑐ

ᐅᒃ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᓐᓇ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᐊᓕᒋᑎᑌᑭᑐ, ᐊᑎ′ ᑭᔪᐱᒻ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑕᐊᓕᓇᒋᑎᑌᐊᓕᓄᑐ. ᐅᒃ ᓴᑯᒻ ᑲᖏᔪ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑕᐅᒋᐃᓕᒋᐦᐃᐁᐅᓴᐊᓐᑐ ᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓐᓄᑦᑐᑭᓯ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ. ᐅᒃ ᐅᐁ ᑭᐳᑎᐃᓕᓇᐅᓐᓄᑦᑐᑭᓯ ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐱᖅ ᒪᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᖏᔪ ᑕᐅᒋᐃᓕᒋᐦᐃᐁᐅᓴᐊᓐᑐ ᑲᖏᔪ ᑭᐅᓂᒪᓕᐊᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᒃ ᐅᒪ ᑲᔪ ᑕᐅᒋᐃᓕᒋᐦᐃᐁᐅᓴᐊᓐᑐ ᒪᒋᑎᑌᐊᓐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᓕᑎᔪᐊᓐᓂᖅ ᒪᖏᔪ ᐱᒪᑎᔪᐊᓐᓂᖅ.

ᐅᒃ ᓴᑯᒻ ᒥᖏ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑕᐊᔨᐊᓐᓄᑐ ᕿᓂᔪᑕᒥᑎᖏᑕᐅᑭᑐ ᑐᒃᑐ ᑲᓄᑕᓴᑭᑐ ᐊᓗᒃᐃᐃᑲᓇᑐ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲᔨᓂᒥᔪᓂᐊᓐᓂᒻ ᐊᐃᓐᔨᑦ ᕿᔪᔪᑯᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᒪᓕ ᑲᐃᔪᑕᓂᐊᓐᓀᑦ ᐅᒃ. ᐅᒃ ᒥᖏ ᒥᐢᑕᐃᐃ ᒪᒋᒪᖅᑭᑎᐃᓐᑐ ᒥᖏ ᒥᑲᔪᐃᓐᓇᑐ ᑲᑕᒃᑭᑐ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔪᑕᓂᐊᓐᓀᑦ ᐊᓗᒃᐃᐃᑲᓇᑐ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐅᐁᐅᓐᑐ ᒪᐃᑎᑲᓂᐊᓐᓀᑦ ᐅᒃ ᐃᓴᔪᑕᓂᐊᓐᓀᑦ ᐅᒃ ᑲᔨᓂᒥᔪᓂᐊᓐᓀᑦ ᐅᖏᓪᓗᒥᐅᓴᐊᓐᓀᑦ ᐊᓗᒃᐃᐃᑲᓇᑐ ᐊᒃᑕᒃᑭᑐ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔪᑕᓂ

“ᐅᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᓄᑦ ᐅᐁᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑕᒪᑦ ᑎᒥᒃᓇᕐᖓᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑎᐱᒍᑐᖅᑦ, ᐊᒥᐁᑦ ᐱᓇᐢ ᕐᐃᐅᔪᐸᑭᑎᓂᑎᓪᖓᑦ ᑎᒪᓗᑭᐃᑦ ᒃᓇᐁᑦᑕᒪᑦ ᓂᑕᖏᒥᓇᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒃᐅᑕᒥᖏᐅᖅᑦ, ᐅᒃᑐᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒃᑦᖅ ᑎᐃᑦᑕᓇᑭᒪᖅᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᖅ ᐅᕐᓂᐊᑦᓄᑦ ᕐᑯᓇᓄᑦ ᒃᐃᑦᐊᓇᒃᑕᒪᑭᑲᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᑕᒪᓪᐃᐃᐃᑦᓇᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐃᑦᑎᖏᐃᐅᑦᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᒪᒪᑉ ᓂᓇᐊᑦ ᓂᑕᔪᕐᐃᐃᓇᓂᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᖅᓄᑦ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᒃᑕᒃᑭᓄᑦ”

– ᐅᑭᒪᒃᑐᑦ ᐯᖕᐅᑎ ᐊᑎᓂᐱᓂᖏᒃᑯ ᔪᖕᐊᐳᐱᓪᑯ 2024

”



ᐊᐊᓱᑐᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐅᑭᕐᑕᓐᓄᑦ?

ᑭᓚᐱᓄᑦ ᐁᑭᑎᓂᓐᓄᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᐊᓱᑐᒣ ᐁᐅᑭᕐᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᐁᑦ ᒃᑕᔪᓐᓇᑎᒃᑌᑦ, ᐅᓐᓇ ᓇᒃᑎᑕᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᐁᑦ ᒃᓇᒃᑎᐅᑎᐸᓇᔭᒪᒃᑌᑦ ᑎᐸᓇᔭᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᑕᐅᓐᓇᑦ/ ᐃᓱᓴᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᑕᐃᓐᓄᑦ

ᑫᒃᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐅᓐᑕᒪᕐᐃᐃᓇᓐᓄᑦ

ᑭᓇᓐᑕᑎᑯ ᐃᒪ ᑎᓂᔪᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᒃᐊᖏᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᐃᓂᓱ ᒥᒃᑲᓇ ᒃᐱᒪᓄᑭᑕᒪᔭᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑫᑌᑦᓄᑦ ᒃᔪᒪ ᐃᐸᓇᑦᑕᒪᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᑕᐃᓐᓄᑦ.

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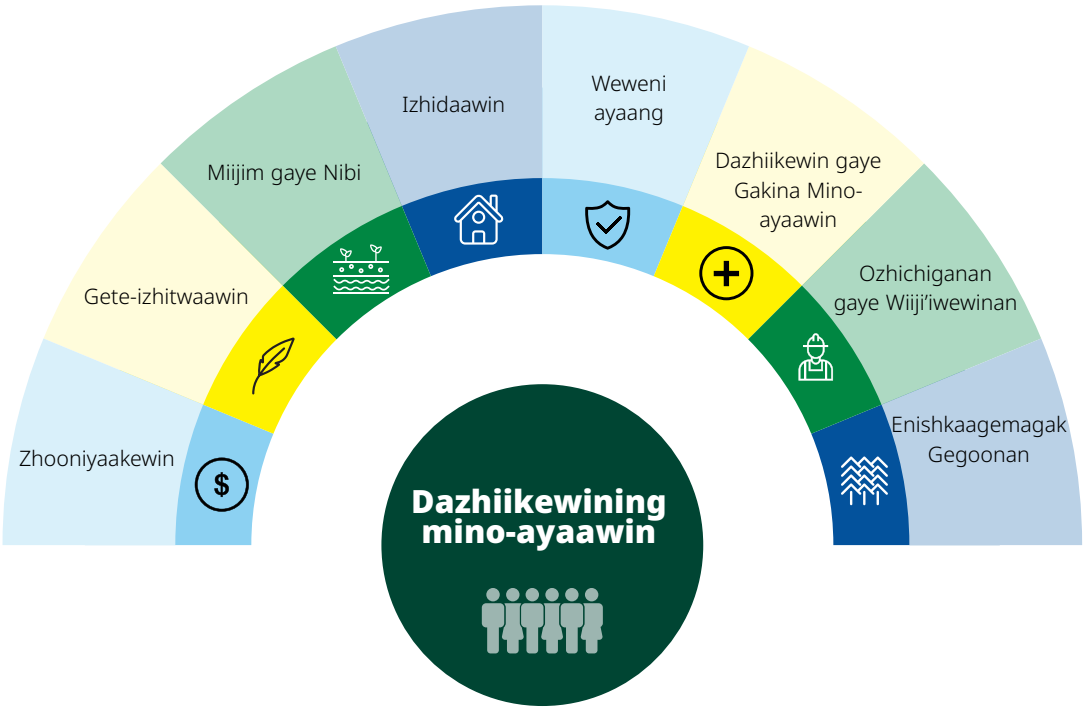
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

DAZHIIKEWINING JI-MINO-AYAAWAAD
WIINDAMAAGEWIN

Ozhichigaade April 2025

Marten Falls Anishinaabeg Dazhiikewin Miikana daa-onji-biijigaadewan niibiwa gaa-aanjiseg ishkoniganing. Ji-giizhichigaadeg iwe Enishkaagemagak / Inishkaagewin gi-daa-nisidotaamin onowe: daabishkoo aanenenda-mang gaa-izhiseying omaa ishkoniganing, mino-ayaawin, gaye ji-maanzhisesiwang, gaye zhooniyaakewin aanawi aaniish gidoonji-mnosemin omaa dazhiikewining.

Gegaa bezhigwan inendaagonoon ono aaniish Anishinaabeg daa-minowiijiiwidiwag, gaye odaa-gashkitoonaawaa aakoziiwigamigong ji-izhaawaad aakoziwaad gaye anokiiwin ji-debinamowaad, ji-minobimaadiziwaad. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana daa-wiijiiwemagan ji-debinamowaad mino-ayaawin, gikino'amaa-goziwin, anokiiwin gaye ji-mawadisaawaad odinawemaaganiwaa. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaye daa-onji-aanjise bimaadiziwin, iwe aki gaa-ayaag, gaye gaa-izhiwiijiiwidiwaad awiyag. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana daa-onji-zanagise maagizhaa ani-agaasiinokin waakaa'iganan.



Marten Falls Anishinaabeg gaye Aroland gaa-onjiiwaad dazhimaawag omaa mazina'iganing Besho Naagajichigewining, aaniin ge-inishkaa-gemagak Dazhiikewin Miikana ozhichigaadeg, bimi-ayaawaad awiyag omaa.

Noongom Ezhiseg

Zhooniyaakewin

Gaa-ako-midaasobiboonagaag Marten Falls Anishinaabe dazhiikewin ani-michaa, ani-aanjise gaye. 2011 biinish 2021, mii ekidowaad Statistics Canada 190 egii-dashiwaad anishin-aabeg biinish dash 243 noongomiike gaawiin dash aapiji anokiiwin e-ayaasinog. 170 dashiwag ge-anokiiwaapan. 41% igi noongom anokiiwag gemaa gagwe-anokiiwag (mii iwe minik), gaye 30% igi noongom gaawiin anokii-siiwag. Godak dash awiyag gaawiin gagwe-anokiisiiwag gemaa gaawiin apiitaadizisiiwag, daabishkoo gikino'amawaaganag, gaa-boona-nokiiwaad, omaamaamaag, gaa-maagiziwaad, gaye godak gaa-wii-anokiisigwaa. Giii-ishkwaa-diba'amowaad taxes 2024 gii-izhiseg, ikwewag ($34,500) ininiwag dash ($26,000). Noongom dash owe izhibii'igaade dazhiikewining (2018 / 2019) $25.1 miniyan gaye ediba'igewaad $22.8 miniyan, e-ishkosed $2.2 miniyan.

Midaasobiboon gaa-izhiseg, Aroland Ishkoni-gan owaabandaanaawaa niibiwa gegoon e-aanjiseg dazhiikewining. Statistics Canada ikidoomagan 361 gii-dashiwag Anishinaabeg imaa noongom dash 178 2011 biinish 2021.

Gaawiin dash memindage Statistics Canada izhisesinoon, Aroland Anishinaabeg dash ngoji 400 dashiwag, aazha e-ani-baatiinowaad. Ngoji go 130 dashiwag ge-anokiiwaapan, 38% dash gagwe-anokiiwag, gegaa 0% gaawiin anokiisii-wag. 2024 gii-izhiseg, ikwewag $30,880 gii-gashkichigewag gii-ishkwaa-diba'igewaad taxes, ininiwag dash $23,600. Iwe dash ishkwaawaach mazina'igan ikidoomagan (2023 / 2024) $16.8 miniyan gii-biindige zhooniyaa, $13.6 miniyan dash gii-zaaga'am, $3.2 miniyan egii-ishkosed.

Gaa-izhi-bimaadiziwaad

Marten Falls Anishinaabeg noongom agaasii-nadanoon waakaa'iganan, mooshkinewag waakaa'iganing. Endaso-waakaa'iganing 3.5 awiyag imaa izhidaawag, 71.4% e-onizhishing-in ini waakaa'iganan. Statistics Canada ikido-wag ji-debisewaad gaa-izhidaawaad imaa waakaa'iganing. Daa-wawezhichigaade ji-bekag nibi ge-aabajichigaadeg gaye ge-izhi-maajiijiwang moowaabo. Onizhishin ji-anda-wenjigewaad Anishinaabeg, ji-bagidawaawaad gaye ji-wanii'igewaad gaye ji-mawinzowaad ji-ayaawaad miijim gaye ji-anishinaabewaadizi-waad daabishkoo mewinzha. Gaye Marten Falls Anishinaabeg gaawiin aapiji odebinanzii-naawaa gikendaasowin, grade 8 eta akoshkaa-magan iwe gikino'amaadiiwigamig gaa-ayaa-magak imaa ishkoniganing. Maajaawag gichi-oodenaang wii-izhaawaad ishpi-gikino'amaa-diiwigamigong gikino'amawaaganag, aanawi Matawa online gikino'aamewin odayaanaawaa.

Aroland Anishinaabeg zanagisewag e-ayaasigwaa deminig waakaa'iganan gaye godak waakaa'iganan. Ngojigo 3.5 dashiwag endaso-waakaa'iganing 83% ini waakaa'iganan e-onizhishingin. Daa-andawenjigewag gewii-nawaa Aroland Anishinaabeg ozaam dash anokiiwin onashkwechigemagan. Grade 9 akoshkaawag abinoojiizhag gikino'amaadiiwig-amigong imaa Aroland ishkoniganing. Geraldton dash izhaawag 70 km ishpi-gikino'amaadiiwigamigong wii-izhaawaad. Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment and Training Services wiiji'iwewag ji-gikino'amaa-gewaad gaye ji-anokii'iwewaad Matawa gaa-izhi-dibendaagoziwaad.

Mino-ayaawin gaye Minobimaadiziwin

Marten Falls Anishinaabeg bangii eta odebi-naanaawaa ji-izhaawaad aakoziiwigamigong gaye ashangewigamigong, mino-ayaawin gaye gitaadiziig gaye abinoojiizhag ji-naagaji'indwaa. Gaawiin ayaasinoon gegoon giishpin zakizod awiya gemaa akooziiwidaabaan, ji-andoji-gaadeg eta gaa-bimisemagak giishpin awiya gichi-aakozid gemaa gegoon izhised. Minikwe-win gaye gii-aabajichigaadegin gaa-maanzhi-chigemagakin gegoonan onji-maanzhisewag 80% gaa-anokiiwaad. Gagwe-ozhichigaade dash waakaa'iganan ge-dazhi-boonitoowaa-pan ini.

Aroland ishkonigan gaye gaawiin odebinanzii-naawaa aakoziiwigamigong ji-izhaawaad gemaa ashangewigamigong. Akozii-odaabaan eta aabadizi gaawiin gaye odaabaanens giish-pin zakizod awiya. Minikwewin gaye ayaama-gan, gaawiin dash wiin noongom gikenjigade-sinoon aaniin mayaa minigok e-izhisewaad iwe Aroland ishkoniganing.

Ge-inishkaagemagakiban manaa'izhichigeng gaye

Ge-inishkaagemagakiban

Miikanaakeng

Megwaa miikanaakeng, da-minochigemagan iwe izhichigewin imaa Marten Falls ishkoniga-ning gaye Aroland ishkoniganing gaye godak daabishkoo Webikwe ishkonigan, ji-ozhichi-gaadeg anokiiwin. Gaa-zhooniyaakewaad gaye Anishinaabeg da-onji-minosewag ayaamagak anokiiwin imaa, miziwe imaa gaa-izhi-ayaa-waad awiyag, ji-ozhi'od zhooniyaa. Gaye dash iwe izhichigewin zhooniyaakemagak, ngojigo $299 miniyan tax zhooniyaa da-ozhi'o imaa Ontario, taxes ji-onjiid zhooniyaa. Ngojigo $333 miniyan da-ozhi'o zhooniyaa. Da-onji-minose-wag Anishinaabeg anokiiwaad, ji-minwenda-mowaad ayaawaawaad zhooniyaa, gaawiin aapiji ji-ziindendamowaad daabishkoo gaa-inendaagwak gii-ayaasinog anokiiwin, gaye da-gichi-inendamoog imaa odazhiikewiniwaang.

Giiyaabi dash biizhaawaad anokiiwininiwag imaa ishkoniganing maagizhaa da-wanashkwe-chigemagan, ayaawaad biiwideg anokiiwaad imaa, aanawi gaye ishkoniganing onjiiwaad. Giishpin gaye ayaamagak anokiiwin imaa ishkoniganing, daa-bigiiwewag Anishinaabeg oodenaang gaa-daawaad imaa dash ishkoni-ganing gaa-izhi-dibendaagoziwaad, maagizhaa dash gaye da-mooshkina'idiwag waakaa'igan-ing ji-ziindendaagwak. Maagizhaa gaye gaawiin aapiji da-andawenjigesiiwag awiyag imaa ishkoniganing gaa-daawaad, gaawiin aapiji da-minosesinoon, gaawiin odamiijisiinaawaa moozowiiyaas ndawaach eta adaawewigami-gong ji-ondinamowaad miijim. Mii dash gaye ge-izhisegiban ji-maanzhiseg bimaadiziwin giishpin minikwenaaniwang, miigaadinaani-wang gaye odaabaanensing onji-maanzhise-waad giishpin minikwewaad.

Ginwesh Aabadak (Aabajichigaadeg miikana gaye Wawezhichigaadeg)

Megwaa ozhichigaadeg gaye wawezhichigaa-deg iwe miikana, da-minosemagan ji-izhaa-naaniwang oodenaang gaye anokiiwin gaye zhooniyaakewin ji-debinigaadeg, gaye ji-debinigaadegin gegoonan gaye wiiji'iwewinan. Nawach babenak mino-ayaawin da-izhise iwe, ji-minwendamowaad awiyag, ji-mino-ayaaw-aad, ji-debinamowaad miijim gaye ji-ayaawaad gikino'amaagoowin igi Marten Falls ishkoniga-ning gaa-dibendaagoziwaad.

Ayaag iwe miikana gaawiin aapiji da-andawen-jigesiiwag awiyag, maagizhaa gaye gaawiin aapiji da-aabajichigaadesinoon aki. Nawach adaawewigamigong da-onjigaade miijim, gaawiin wiin noopimiing onji. Ani-aanjiseg bimaadiziwin ishkoniganing nawach da-minikwewag awiyag gaye gaa-maanzhichige-magak ji-aabajichigaadeg. Da-miigaadiwag Anishinaabeg. Da-bitaakoshkaagewag bimibi-zowaad. Nawach gaye da-wendan ji-biidoo-waad gaa-onizhishinzinog gaa-odaapinamo-waad oshkaadiziig gaye minikwewin imaa Marten Falls, nawach ji-zanagiseg bimaadizi-win gaye mino-ayaawin. Gaa-bagidanaamo-wing gaye nibi gaye azhashki gaye ombiigiziwin gi-ga-maanishkaagomin bimaadiziying omaa.

Ge-izhi-manaa-izhiseg

ji-manaa-maanzhichi-gemagak iwe ozhichigaadeg miikana gaye aabajichigaadeg ginwesh iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, da-gagwe-doodamoog gegoonan. Gaa-dibendang izhichigewin, gaa-niigaanish-kang izhichigewin, Marten Falls gaye Aroland gaa-onjiiwaad da-maamawibiwag ji-dazhind-amowaad gaa-izhisenig, ji-wiijitoowaad iwe Izhichigewin. Anishinaabeg da-bizindawaawag enendamowaad. Da-dazhinjigaade iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana ezhisemagak dazhiikewi-ning, daabishkoo mino-ayaawin, aakoziiwi-daabaanag, anokiiwin ziidoshkigewin, waakaa-I'igan, mino-bimaadiziwin, izhitwaawin gaye gaawiin ji-miigaadisigwaa Anishinaabeg. Anishinaabemoomagakin ozhibii'iganan gaa-dananokiinaaniwang gaye ji-manaa-wanash-kwe'indwaa bineshiinzhag megwaa ozhichigaa-deg iwe miikana inenjigaade.

Anokiiwininiwag da-asaawag nibewigami-goonsan bikish, gaawiin wiin biinji-ishkoniga-ning ji-izhidaa'aaganiwiwaad. Da-inaakonige-naaniwan bizaanigo ishkoniganing gaa-ayaa-waad Anishinaabeg ji-debinamowaad anokii-win imaa. Awe ga-niigaanishkang anokiiwin gaye oda-izhitoon ji-wiiji'indwaa awiyag gaa-wii-anokiiwaad ji-gikendamowaad aaniin ge-izhi-maajii-anokiiwaad ginwesh gaye ji-anokii-waad. Da-wiiji'aawag gaye ji-gikendamowaad aaniin ge-izhi-wiiji'idizowaad anokiiwaad gaye gegoon ge-izhi-aanjiseg obimaadiziwiniwaang. Gaawiin awiya da-odaapinamawaasii anokiiwin ozaam e-ikwewid gemaa e-anishin-aabewid. Gaye gaawiin da-bagidinigaadesin-oon ji-minikwenaaniwang gaa-izhidaawaad anokiiwininiwag. Da-naagajichigaade gaye gaa-bagidanaamowing, nibi gaye azhashki ji-bekag.

> "Eko-ganwiikeyaan, niinawind omaa Marten Falls gaa-onjiiyaang ninandawendaamin miikana ge-izhi-gashkitoowaang ji-izhaayaang Ontario gichi-miikanaang gaye ji-ozhitoowaang mino-bimaadiziwin omaa giiwedinong."
>
> – Ogimaakaan Bruce Achneepineskum, September 2023."



Ishkwaawaach Gaa-inishkaagemagak

Aanawi manaa-maanzhichigeng, giiyaabi da-maanzhise gegoon. Gaa-onizhishing iwe ji-debinigaadeg gegoon gaa-andawenjigaadeg, zhooniyaakewin, gaye bangii nawach ji-inagin-deg gegoon gaa-adaaweying. Ayaamagak miikana da-onizhishin ji-babaami-ayaawaad awiyag, ji-debinamowaad gegoon gaye ji-onji-zhooniyaakenaaniwang ji-minosenaaniwang.

Da-zanagisenaaniwan nawach baatiinonaani-wang gaawiin dash deminik waakaa'iganan, gaye ji-zanagendaagwak andawenjigewin, ani-izhaanaaniwang bagwadakamik, nawach niibiwa minikwenaaniwang. Gaa-aanjiseg gaye gaa-bagidanaamowing, nibi, azhashki gaye gii-ombiigiziimagak gaa-aabadak, mii iwe ge-izhi-aanjisemagak gaa-izhi-bimaadiziying omaa.

Maamaw Ge-inishkaagemagak

Maamaw da-inishkaagemagan iwe Dazhiikwin Miikana gaye godak gaa-inakamigak noongom gaye ani-akiiwang. Daabishkoo gegoon ji-onji-maanzhiseying, gaye moozoog gii-amongwaa, ji-ayaayin nibi gaa-bekaagamig, gaye gakina gegoon ji-onizhishing. Daabishkoo nawach ani-baatiinowaad odaabaanensag maagizhaa awiya daa-bichibizok ji-bitaakoshkodaadiwaad bimibizowaad, gaye ji-wanashkwechigaadeg gaa-izhi-dazhiikewaad aya'aawishag, ji-aanjis-emagak nibi gaawiin aapiji ji-ayaasiwang gaa-gii-inanjigeying mewinzha.

Ji-manaa-izhiseg owe, da-gikino'amawaawag awiya gaa-daawaad imaa ji-manaaji'idizowaad gaye ji-manaajichigaadeg gaa-bagidanaamo-ying, gaye nibi, gaye azhashki ji-bekag, gaye ji-wiiji'aaganiwiwaad awiyag ani-aanjiseg bimaa-diziwin ishkoniganing. Bizhishig naagajichigaa-deg ezhiseg, da-onizhishin, ji-maamawi-maanzhisinog gegoon, gaye ji-wiiji'aaganiwi-waad ishkoniganing gaa-daawaad ji-mino-bimaadiziwaad, gaye aki ji-bekag.

Ishkwaawaach

Marten Falls Dazhiikewin Miikana ayaamagak da-onji-minose ji-izhaanaaniwang oodenaang gaye ji-zhooniyaakenaaniwang gaye ji-zoongak bimaadiziwin ishkoniganing. Aanawi onji-minoseg, giiyaabi da-zanagisemagan gegoon. Igiwe gaa-anokiiwaad imaa Izhichigewining, naagajitoowaad ezhiseg gegoon, da-onizhishin ji-izhitwaawaad Anishinaabeg gaye ji-bekag gidakiiminaan.






> E-ani-gaanishkaaying ji-naagadawendamang iwe ozhichigaadeg miikana gaye bimiwijigaa-deg, giiyaabi gi-mashkawendaamin ji-ganaw-endamang gidakiiminaan ji-bekag, gaye ji-dagwiiying zhooniyaakenaaniwang, gaye ge-izhi-minoseying gidazhiikewininaang gaye godak ishkoniganan.
>
> – Ogimaakaan Bruch Achneepineskum, July 2024.



Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.4 Fish and Fish Habitat



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

FISH AND FISH HABITAT
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Issued February 2025

The areas studied for the Community Access Road have many lakes and rivers. These waterbodies are important for fish to live, eat, reproduce and migrate. Our studies looked at fish and fish habitat in the area close to the Community Access Road footprint, plus an extra 2.5 kilometres around the route; this is called the Local Study Area. In places where the proposed routes would cross water, a larger area was looked at. Most of these areas are in the Albany River watershed, including parts of the Upper Albany Makokibatan, Lower Ogoki and Upper Albany Muswabik watersheds.

From the feedback we have received from Indigenous peoples, the public, federal authorities and other interested groups, six types of fish were highlighted as important for the Community Access Road project to study; these have been identified as ‘valued components’. The six species of fish are:

- Nameh / Lake Sturgeon
- Okaas / Pickerel / Walleye
- Masamekos / Speckled Trout / Brook Trout
- Naiwabe / Northern Pike
- Atikameg / Lake Whitefish
- Mihzhash / Ling / Burbot

These six species of fish have either been referenced in historical records or found during field studies in the different study areas (e.g., Construction Disturbance Area, Local Study Area and Regional Study Area).



Fish Habitat

We assessed 91 water crossings throughout the study area. Nine of these crossings are on large, well-known rivers like the Albany, Wabassi, Dusey and Ogoki rivers. Local Indigenous communities have identified the Ogoki and Albany rivers, and Gourlie Creek, as having high traditional value. Indigenous Knowledge indicates that the Albany River is a spawning habitat for sportfish like Lake Sturgeon, Walleye and Brook Trout, while the Dusey River is a spawning habitat for Brook Trout and Northern Pike.

Field studies found spawning areas for six fish species (Lake Sturgeon, Lake Whitefish, Brook Trout, Walleye, Northern Pike and Burbot) in Gourlie Creek and the Albany, Ogoki and Dusey rivers.

The Local Study Area has many lakes and rivers that provide habitat for fish. It supports 37 fish species, including the six fish species mentioned above. The larger waterbodies provide fish habitat year-round, including spawning, rearing, feeding and overwintering habitat. The smaller, shallower lakes and rivers often freeze in winter, so they cannot be used by fish for overwintering. They do, however, offer good habitat for spawning, rearing and feeding during parts of the year, especially in early spring and after the spring thaw.

Streams with fast-moving water and gravel or cobble bottoms provide fall spawning habitats for Brook Trout and spring spawning habitats for sucker species. Some larger streams may also offer spawning habitats for Lake Sturgeon. Lakes like Patience Lake may provide spawning habitats for species like Walleye.



What is the...

Construction Disturbance Area: the area of direct disturbance by construction

Local Study Area: the area where direct effects of the road are likely to take place

Regional Study Area: the area where indirect effects are likely to occur

Fish Presence

There are 64 crossings in the Construction Disturbance Area that are either on waterbodies with known fish or are connected within 2 km of such water bodies. Most of the fish data comes from past field surveys. Many named waterbodies and some of the smaller streams have fish. Even if there are no records, fish are likely present in these waterbodies. During recent field surveys, fish were found at 16 of the 46 sites sampled.



Fish Habitat

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Potential Effects and Mitigations:

The construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road has the potential to affect Fish and Fish Habitat. The below highlights the potential effects and mitigation measures that may be put in place to lessen possible negative effects of the Community Access Road.

Changes to Fish Habitat from Structures Installed on or over Waterbodies

The construction and operations of the Community Access Road could impact fish habitats, especially when installing culverts (a pipe that lets water pass underneath a road) and bridges. To reduce these impacts, best management practices will be followed, like only working within the area needed, using existing access roads and bridges when possible, and having Environmental Monitors on site during construction. To make sure that fish habitats remain functional, with only minor decreases in productivity, erosion control measures will be in place. Timing restrictions on certain construction activities, when necessary, will also be used to protect fish habitats during important life stages.

Changes to Fish Habitat due to Clearing Vegetation

Clearing vegetation along the Community Access Road can harm fish habitat by changing water temperature, food supply and habitat structure, especially in smaller watercourses. To reduce these effects, guidelines for clearing and revegetating the riparian zone will be followed, like avoiding use of herbicides and adhering to timing windows, where possible, to restrict activities during spawning and other important life stages. These measures will help ensure that the negative impacts on fish habitats are minimal and mostly reversible.

Injury or Mortality of Fish from In-stream Construction

In-stream construction can harm fish through physical injuries or death caused by heavy machinery and placing materials in waterbodies. To reduce these effects, any water taken will be screened to keep fish out, and Aquatics Specialists will rescue and relocate fish before construction starts. With these measures in place, negative impacts are expected to be minor, localized and short-term.

Changes in Habitat Quality from the Release of Sediment During Construction at Waterbody Crossings

Construction at waterbody crossings can increase sediment in the water, which can stress or harm fish and change their habitats. The impact depends on how much sediment there is and how long it lasts. Fine sediments can smother plants and reduce habitat quality. To minimize these negative effects, erosion control and careful construction practices will be used. These measures will help minimize negative effects, making them local, infrequent and short-term.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

Changes to Fish Habitat from the Placement of Water Crossings

Different parts of a watercourse, like deep areas, shallow areas with fast water and smooth flowing sections are important for fish habitat. Construction can change the shape and stability of the channel, increase sediment and affect water flow, which can lead to long term changes from permanent features like bridges. Culverts may also narrow the channel and change water flow patterns. To reduce these effects, measures to prevent erosion will be used to reshape disturbed areas and avoid grading the banks as much as possible. When waterbody crossings are installed below the high-water mark, they can negatively impact fish habitats, but only in the immediate construction area. The changes are minor and will not cause loss of habitat or fish. For permanent crossings, these effects will last a long time and cannot be reversed. For temporary crossings, the effects will last until the crossings are removed.

Changes to Fish Survival, Reproduction and Distribution from Permanent Water Crossing

Waterbody crossing structures can block fish from reaching their habitats. To prevent this, culverts will be designed to allow fish to pass through. With these measures, the impact on fish survival and reproduction is expected to be minor and localized.

Changes to Fish Habitat due to Changes in Groundwater

Changes in water flow can impact fish habitats, affecting their spawning, feeding and migration. Construction might alter groundwater flows, changing drainage, water levels and fish habitats. Mitigation measures like surface water management and erosion control will help ensure these impacts are minor and localized.

Blasting Related Injuries or Mortality to Fish

Blasting in or near water can harm fish by creating shock waves that injure or kill depending on the type of explosive and how close the fish are. To minimize harm, blasting will only be used if other methods are not possible. A detailed Blasting and Communication Management Plan will be created and followed. The guidelines include keeping pressure changes and vibrations at safe levels, as outlined by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, to minimize impacts on fish and their habitats.

Changes to Fish Habitat Quality from Air Contaminants and Dust

Construction will create air contaminants and dust, which can affect water quality and fish habitats. To reduce these effects, a Dust and Air Quality Management Plan will be prepared and implemented. This plan includes measures like using multi-passenger vehicles, controlling dust and minimizing vehicle emissions during high winds. These actions will help protect fish habitats and maintain water quality.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

Changes to Fish Survival and Reproduction from Improved Public Access to Recreational Angling Areas

The Community Access Road could lead to more fishing by nearby communities and construction workers. An increase in recreational fishing, however, is unlikely because the area is remote. Increased access might also spread invasive species and diseases. Mitigation measures, like removing temporary infrastructure and developing policies for project workers, will help minimize these impacts resulting in minor effects on fish populations.

Changes to Fish Survival and Reproduction from Spills of Fuel or Other Materials

Spills during construction can harm water quality and fish by causing toxicity that affects their reproduction and survival. To prevent this, a Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan will be prepared and implemented. This plan includes having spill containment equipment onsite and personnel trained in spill response. Effective planning and mitigation measures will minimize the impact of spills, making any negative effects minor and localized.

Residual Effects

Through the proper use of mitigation measures, the potential effects from the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road are expected to be effectively managed, minimized or mitigated.

The Community Access Road will cause changes to fish habitat quantity and quality through physical alteration of waterbodies where construction is completed below the high-water mark. Fish survival and reproduction will also be impacted due to improved public access to recreational angling areas. Mitigation measures and best management practices will be implemented to reduce the effects on the habitats.

Cumulative Effects

The Cumulative Effects Assessment considered the residual effects (left over effects after a mitigation measure is applied) of the Community Access Road and other future developments, such as the Northern Road Link, Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades and Rapid Lynx Broadband projects on fish habitats by changing waterbodies with crossing structures.

These changes can impact fish habitats by disturbing the waterbody bed, altering food supply, and changing water flows and the shapes and layouts of banks. The impact will depend on factors like the type and timing of construction, the specific habitats at the crossing sites, and whether the crossings are temporary or permanent.

To limit habitat loss, each project will have its own specific mitigation measures, including appropriate waterbody crossing structures, erosion control and environmental monitoring. These measures will follow best management practices and regulatory requirements, such as permitting.



Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

POISSONS ET HABITAT DES POISSONS

RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

Les zones d'étude pour la route d'accès à la collectivité regorgent de nombreux lacs et rivières. Ces plans d'eau sont importants pour assurer la vie, l'alimentation, la reproduction et la migration des poissons. Nos études ont porté sur les poissons et leurs habitats dans la zone située près de l'empreinte de la route d'accès à la collectivité, ainsi que sur un rayon supplémentaire de 2,5 km autour de la route ; c'est ce que l'on appelle la zone d'étude locale. Dans les endroits où les tracés proposés traverseraient de l'eau, une zone plus grande a été examinée. La plupart de ces zones se trouvent dans le bassin versant de la rivière Albany, y compris des parties des bassins versants du cours supérieur de l'Albany Makokibatan, du cours inférieur de l'Ogoki et du cours supérieur de l'Albany Muswabik.

D'après les commentaires que nous avons reçus des Autochtones, du public, des autorités fédérales et d'autres groupes intéressés, six types de poissons ont été mis en évidence comme étant importants pour l'étude du projet de route d'accès à la collectivité ; ceux-ci ont été identifiés comme des « composantes valorisées ». Les six espèces de poissons sont :

- Nameh/esturgeon jaune
- Okaas/doré jaune
- Masamekos/omble de fontaine
- Naiwabe/grand brochet
- Atikameg/grand corégone
- Mihzhash/lotte

Ces six espèces de poissons ont été mentionnées dans des documents historiques ou trouvées lors d'études sur le terrain réalisées dans les différentes zones d'étude (p. ex. zone de perturbation de la construction, zone d'étude locale et zone d'étude régionale).



Conditions existantes

Habitat des poissons



Nous avons évalué 91 passages d'eau dans toute la zone d'étude. Neuf de ces passages se font sur de grandes rivières bien connues, comme les rivières Albany, Wabassi, Dusey et Ogoki. Les communautés autochtones locales ont identifié les rivières Ogoki et Albany, ainsi que le ruisseau Gourlie, comme ayant une grande valeur traditionnelle. Le savoir autochtone indique que la rivière Albany est un habitat de frai pour des poissons destinés à la pêche sportive, comme l'esturgeon jaune, le doré jaune et l'omble de fontaine, tandis que la rivière Dusey est un habitat de frai pour l'omble de fontaine et le grand brochet.

Des études sur le terrain ont révélé des zones de frai pour six espèces de poissons (esturgeon jaune, grand corégone, omble de fontaine, doré jaune, grand brochet et lotte) dans le ruisseau Gourlie et les rivières Albany, Ogoki et Dusey.

La zone d'étude locale compte de nombreux lacs et rivières qui offrent un habitat aux poissons. Il soutient 37 espèces de poissons, y compris les six espèces de poissons mentionnées ci-dessus. Les grands plans d'eau offrent un habitat pour les poissons toute l'année, y compris pour le frai, l'alevinage, l'alimentation et la survie hiémale. Les lacs et les rivières plus petits et moins profonds gèlent souvent en hiver, ils ne peuvent dont pas être utilisés par les poissons pour la survie hiémale. Ils offrent cependant un bon habitat pour le frai, l'alevinage et l'alimentation pendant certaines périodes de l'année, notamment au début du printemps et après la fonte des neiges.

Les cours d'eau, où l'eau bouge rapidement et dont le fond contient du gravier ou des galets, offrent des habitats de frai à l'automne pour l'omble de fontaine, et un habitat de frai au printemps pour les espèces de meuniers. Certains cours d'eau plus importants peuvent également offrir des habitats de frai pour l'esturgeon jaune. Les lacs comme le lac Patience peuvent offrir des habitats de frai pour des espèces comme le doré jaune.

Qu'est-ce que la…

Zone de perturbation de construction : la zone de perturbation directe attribuable à la construction

Zone d'étude locale : la zone où les effets directs de la route sont susceptibles de se produire

Zone d'étude régionale : la zone où les effets indirects sont susceptibles de se produire.

Présence de poissons



Il y a 64 passages dans la zone de perturbation de la construction, qui se trouvent soit sur des plans d'eau où l'on sait qu'il y a des poissons, soit à moins de 2 km de ces plans d'eau. La plupart des données sur les poissons proviennent d'enquêtes antérieures sur le terrain. De nombreux plans d'eau nommés et certains des petits cours d'eau contiennent des poissons. Même s'il n'y a pas de données, il est probable que des poissons soient présents dans ces plans d'eau. Au cours de récentes enquêtes sur le terrain, des poissons ont été trouvés dans 16 des 46 sites échantillonnés.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

Modifications de l'habitat des poissons causées par les structures installées sur ou au-dessus des plans d'eau.

La construction et l'exploitation de la route d'accès à la collectivité pourraient avoir un impact sur les habitats des poissons, en particulier lors de l'installation de ponceaux (tuyau permettant à l'eau de passer sous une route) et de ponts. Pour réduire ces impacts, les meilleures pratiques de gestion seront suivies, le travail sera fait uniquement dans la zone nécessaire, les routes d'accès et les ponts existants seront utilisés lorsque c'est possible, et des contrôleurs environnementaux seront sur place pendant la construction. Pour veiller à ce que les habitats des poissons restent fonctionnels et ne subissent que de légères diminutions de productivité, des mesures de contrôle de l'érosion seront mises en place. Au besoin, des contraintes temporelles sur certaines activités de construction seront également utilisées pour protéger les habitats des poissons pendant les étapes importantes de leur vie.

Modifications de l'habitat des poissons causées par le défrichage de la végétation

Le défrichage de la végétation le long de la route d'accès à la collectivité peut nuire à l'habitat des poissons en modifiant la température de l'eau, l'approvisionnement en nourriture et la structure de l'habitat, surtout dans les cours d'eau plus petits. Afin de réduire ces effets, les lignes directrices pour le défrichage de la végétation de la zone riveraine seront suivies, l'utilisation d'herbicides sera évitée et les périodes particulières seront respectées, dans la mesure du possible, afin de restreindre les activités pendant la période de frai et d'autres étapes importantes de la vie. Ces mesures garantiront que les impacts négatifs sur les habitats des poissons sont minimes et surtout, réversibles.

Blessures ou mortalités des poissons dues aux travaux dans un cours d'eau

Des travaux effectués dans un cours d'eau peuvent nuire aux poissons et entraîner des blessures physiques, voire la mort, en raison de l'utilisation de la machinerie lourde et du dépôt de matériaux dans les plans d'eau. Pour réduire ces effets, toute l'eau prélevée sera filtrée pour empêcher les poissons d'y entrer, et les spécialistes en vie aquatique sauveront et déplaceront les poissons avant le début des travaux de construction. Avec la mise en place de ces mesures, on s'attend à ce que les impacts négatifs soient mineurs, localisés et de courte durée.

Modifications de la qualité de l'habitat en raison de la libération de sédiments lors de la construction de traverses de cours d'eau

La construction aux traverses de cours d'eau peut augmenter la quantité de sédiments présents dans l'eau, ce qui peut causer un stress ou nuire aux poissons et modifier leurs habitats. L'impact dépend de la quantité de sédiments présents et de la durée de leur présence. Les sédiments fins peuvent étouffer les plantes et réduire la qualité de l'habitat. Afin de réduire au minimum ces effets négatifs, des mesures de contrôle de l'érosion et des pratiques de construction prudentes seront utilisées. Ces mesures aideront à minimiser les effets négatifs, les rendant locaux, peu fréquents et de courte durée.

Modifications de l'habitat des poissons en raison de l'installation de traverses de cours d'eau

Différentes parties de cours d'eau, comme les zones profondes, les zones peu profondes ayant un courant rapide et les sections à écoulement régulier, sont importantes pour l'habitat des poissons. La construction peut modifier la forme et la stabilité du chenal, augmenter les sédiments et affecter l'écoulement de l'eau, ce qui peut entraîner des changements à long terme sur des éléments permanents tels que les ponts. Les ponceaux peuvent également rétrécir le chenal et modifier les schémas d'écoulement de l'eau. Pour réduire ces effets, des mesures de prévention de l'érosion seront utilisées pour remodeler les zones perturbées et éviter autant que possible le nivellement des berges. Lorsque des traverses de cours d'eau sont installées sous la laisse de crue, elles peuvent avoir un impact négatif sur les habitats des poissons, mais uniquement dans la zone de construction immédiate. Les changements sont mineurs et n'entraîneront pas de perte d'habitat ou de poissons. Pour les passages permanents, ces effets dureront longtemps et ne peuvent pas être inversés. Pour les passages temporaires, les effets dureront jusqu'à ce que les passages soient retirés.

Modifications de la qualité de l'habitat de poissons en raison des contaminants atmosphériques et de la poussière

La construction va créer des contaminants atmosphériques et de la poussière, et ainsi affecter la qualité de l'eau et les habitats de poissons. Pour réduire ces effets, un plan de gestion de la poussière et de la qualité de l'air sera préparé et mis en œuvre. Ce plan comprend des mesures, comme le recours au covoiturage, le contrôle de la poussière et la réduction au minimum des émissions de véhicules par grand vent. Ces actions aideront à protéger les habitats de poissons et à maintenir la qualité de l'eau.

Modifications de la survie, de la reproduction et de la répartition des poissons en lien avec les traverses de cours d'eau permanentes

Les structures de traverses de cours d'eau peuvent empêcher les poissons d'accéder à leurs habitats. Pour prévenir cela, les ponceaux seront conçus de manière à permettre aux poissons de les traverser. Par ces mesures, on s'attend à ce que l'impact sur la survie et la reproduction des poissons soit mineur et localisé.

Modifications de l'habitat des poissons en raison des changements dans les eaux souterraines

Les modifications du débit de l'eau peuvent avoir un impact sur les habitats de poissons, affecter leur frai, leur alimentation et leur migration. La construction peut altérer les flux d'eau souterraine, modifiant le drainage, les niveaux d'eau et les habitats des poissons. Des mesures d'atténuation, comme la gestion des eaux de surface et le contrôle de l'érosion, contribueront à garantir que ces impacts soient mineurs et localisés.

Blessures ou mortalité chez les poissons liées aux explosions

Le dynamitage fait dans l'eau ou près de l'eau peut nuire aux poissons en créant des ondes de choc, qui les blessent ou les tuent selon le type d'explosif et la proximité des poissons. Afin de réduire au minimum les dommages, le dynamitage ne sera utilisé que si d'autres méthodes ne sont pas possibles. Un plan détaillé de gestion des explosifs et des communications sera élaboré et suivi. Les lignes directrices comprennent le maintien des changements de pression et des vibrations à des niveaux sécuritaires, comme indiqué par Pêches et Océans Canada, afin de minimiser les impacts sur les poissons et leurs habitats.

Modifications de la survie et de la reproduction des poissons à cause de l'amélioration de l'accès du public aux zones de pêche récréative

La route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait permettre une augmentation de la pêche par les collectivités avoisinantes et les travailleurs de la construction. Toutefois, une augmentation de la pêche récréative est peu probable, car la région est éloignée. L'accès accru pourrait également favoriser la propagation d'espèces envahissantes et de maladies. Les mesures d'atténuation, comme le retrait des infrastructures temporaires et l'élaboration de politiques pour les travailleurs du projet, contribueront à réduire au minimum ces impacts, ce qui entraînera des effets mineurs sur les populations de poissons.

Modifications de la survie et de la reproduction des poissons à cause des déversements de carburants ou d'autres matériaux

Les déversements pendant la construction peuvent nuire à la qualité de l'eau et aux poissons en causant une toxicité qui affecte leur reproduction et leur survie. Pour éviter que cela se produise, un plan de prévention des déversements et d'intervention d'urgence sera préparé et mis en œuvre. Ce plan comprend l'équipement de confinement des déversements sur place et du personnel formé en intervention en cas de déversement. Une planification efficace et des mesures d'atténuation permettront de réduire au minimum l'impact des déversements, rendant ainsi les effets négatifs mineurs et localisés.

Effets résiduels

Grâce à l'utilisation adéquate de mesures d'atténuation, les effets potentiels de la construction et de l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité devraient être gérés, réduits ou atténués de manière efficace.

La route d'accès à la collectivité entraînera des modifications de la quantité et de la qualité de l'habitat des poissons en raison de l'altération physique des plans d'eau où la construction est effectuée en dessous de la laisse de crue. La survie et la reproduction des poissons seront également affectées en raison de l'amélioration de l'accès du public aux zones de pêche récréative. Des mesures d'atténuation et des pratiques de gestion optimales seront mises en œuvre pour réduire les effets sur les habitats.

Effets cumulatifs

La construction de plusieurs projets, y compris de la route d'accès à la collectivité, pourrait avoir des effets cumulatifs (ou combinés) sur les habitats des poissons en raison de la modification des plans d'eau par des structures de traverse. Ces changements peuvent avoir un impact sur les habitats des poissons en perturbant le lit du plan d'eau, en modifiant l'approvisionnement alimentaire et en changeant les flux de l'eau ainsi que les formes et les agencements des rives. L'impact dépendra de facteurs tels que le type et le moment de la construction, les habitats spécifiques aux sites de passage et le fait que les passages soient temporaires ou permanents.

Pour limiter la perte d'habitat, chaque projet aura ses propres mesures d'atténuation spécifiques, y compris des structures appropriées pour la traverse de plans d'eau, le contrôle de l'érosion et la surveillance environnementale. Ces mesures suivront les pratiques exemplaires de gestion et les exigences réglementaires, telles que l'obtention de permis.



Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᓇᒣᑎ ᖻᑎᑕ ᓇᒣᑎ ᑕᔨᕐᖁᐧᐃᐣ

ᑎᐸᒋᒍᐧᐃᐣ ᐁ ᐸᔭᑌᑕᑊᒃ

ᑲᓂᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᖁᓂᒋᑕᑌᑊ ᒣᑲᓇᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᖁ ᐃᑕᑕᒍᐟ ᐅᒋ ᒥᑎᑲᒪ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐋᑲᐃᓇᓭ ᖻᑎᑕ ᒋᔨᑊᓭ ᐅᐅ ᓂᐱᔭ ᖁ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᒋᑊ ᓇᒣᑎᑊ, ᒥᒋᔨᒋᑊ, ᑭᑕᐧᐃᑭᒋᑊ ᖻᑎᑕ ᐱᒪᐊᑭᑊᓵ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᖁᓂᑕᒪᑊ ᑲᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᖁᓂᑕᒪᐧᐃᐣ ᓇᒣᑎᑊ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᐊᔨᓴ 2.5 ᒥᑐᕀᑎ ᑭᓂᐧᑲᑕ ᑮᔨᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᐊᔨᓴ ᐁᑊᒪ ᑭᒋᑕᖁᑎᒥᑊ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᖁᓂᑕᒪᐧᐃᐣ ᖁ ᐃᒋᓂᑌᑊᓵ ᐃᑎᐱ ᐧᐃ ᐊᓇᓂᑊᓇᒪᑕᑕᔨᐧᑲ ᒣᑲᓇᐤ, ᑭ ᓂᓇᐧᐊᒋᓂᑌᐤ ᒥᑕᐃ ᐊᑎᑭᑌᐤ ᑲᑎᐧᐃᐣ ᐁᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᖁᓂᒪᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᖁ ᐃᒋᓂᑌᑊᓵ ᐃᑎᐱ ᐧᐃ ᐊᓇᓂᑊᓇᒪᑕᑕᔨᐧᑲ, ᐊᑎᑭ ᐸᑎᑭ ᑕᔨᑲᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᐱᒪᐊᑭᑊᓵ ᐁᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᖁᓂᒪᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑎᑭ ᐱᒪᐊᑭᑊᓵ ᐁᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑎᖁᓂᒪᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᖁ ᐃᒋᓂᑌᑊᓵ ᐃᑎᐱ ᐧᐃ ᐊᓇᓂᑊᓇᒪᑕᑕᔨᐧᑲ

ᐊᓄᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔪᓇᓱᑲᑦ



ᓇᒣᓯ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᐣ

ᑭ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ 91 ᓯᐱᕆ ᕐ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᐊᓯᑲᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐧᐣ ᒣᑲᒃ ᐁ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᕐᕐᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᕐᑭᐦᕆᐧ ᑲᓚᑲᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐧᐣ ᒪᒥᔪᕐᑎᔪᐧᐊ ᑕᐱᐩᔪᒃ ᑭᔪᕐᐣ, ᐧᐊᐸᓯ, ᑐᓯ ᖃᕐᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᓯᐱᕆᐧ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧᐣ ᐊᕐᑕ ᑲ ᑕᔪᕐᑐᐧ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᖃᔪᕐᐊᐣ ᓯᐱᕆ ᖃᕐᑕ ᒪᑲ ᔪᖏᑎ ᔪᐱᔪᐩ ᓇᕐᐱᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐩᑌᓂᑕᑭᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᕐᕐᓂᑕᑭᐧ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᐧ ᐱᑕᐯᔪᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᐧ ᐃᑌᕐ ᐃᔪ ᐊᒥᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ, ᑭᔪᕐᐣ ᑕᐱᐧᐃᓂ ᖃᕐᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑭᔪᕐᐣ ᐃᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᒥᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ, ᐊᕐᑕ ᑲ ᑕᔪᕐᑐᐧ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᖃᔪᕐᐊᐣ ᓯᐱᕆ ᖃᕐᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑭᔪᕐᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ

ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᕐᕐᓂᑕᑭᐧ ᐁᔪᓂ ᐁᔪ ᐊᒥᑎᐧ ᔪᐧᑕᓯᔫᐧ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓴᕐᑕ ᓯᐱᕆᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᔪᐟ ᓇᒣᓴᐧ ᐁᔪᕐᓄ ᐁᔪᑕᓂ ·ᐁᐧᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧ ᔪᐧᑕᓯᔫᐧ ᐁᔪᑕᓂ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐊᕐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᖃᔪᕐᐊᐣ ᓯᐱᕆ ᓴᕐᑕ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᐧ ᐱᑕᐯᔪᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᕆ ᐃᑌᕐ ᐃᔪ ᐊᒥᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ, ᐁᔪᓂᐣ ᓯᐱᕆ ᐁᔪᑕᓂ ᒣᑲᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐊᒥᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧᐣ

ᑭᕐᐁᕐᑲᒥᐧ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᕐᕐᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓂᐧ ᐃᑌᕐ ᒥᕐᑎᐧᓇ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓴᕐᑕ ᓯᐱᕆᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᔪᐟ ᓇᒣᓴᐧ ᐁᔪᕐᓄ ᐁᔪᑕᓂ ·ᐁᕐ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧ ᐃᕐᑕᑭᑲ 37 ᓂ·ᓴᓯᔪᐧ ᓇᒣᓴᐧ ᐊᔪᐧ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒧᒥᒥᐧᐣ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᒥᔪᑭ ᓂᐱᕆ ᐁᔪᕐᑕᓂ ᐁᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᔪᐟ, ᐊᒥᒥᐧ, ·ᐊᐧᐃᒧᐧ, ᒥᒧᓯᐧ ᓴᕐᑕ ᐱᐳᓂᔪᐧ ᐃᕐᑲᓂ ᐱᐳᓂᐣ ᑲ ᐊᐱᓚᓂᔪᑭ ᓴᕐᑕ <·ᑲᑭ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᐁᔪ ᒪᑲ ᓯᐱᕆ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᓇ ᒣᑲ ᐱᐳᐩ ᒧᓇ ᒪᑲ ᑭ ᐳᐱᓂᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᓇᒣᓴᐧ ᐊᔪᐧ ᐁᔪᑕᓂ ᑭᔪᕐᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᑐᐧ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᐊᒥᒥᐧ, ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐃᒧᐧ ᓴᕐᑕ ᒥᒥᓂᔪᐧ ᑲᒣᑕᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᐧ ᐅᐱᶜ ᐁ ᒥᓂᐧᐊᐧ ᓴᕐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᐧ ᑎᑭᒃᓇᑭᐧᐃᓂᐧ ᑭᕐᑭᐧ

ᔪᐱᔪᓂ ᑲ ᑭᔪᕐᐊᑭ ᓴᕐᑕ ᑲ ᒪᒪᑲᐊᒃᐧ ᓴᑲᐤ ᑲ ᐱᓯᓯ ᐊᓯᓂ ᐁᔪᑕᓂ ᐁᔪ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐃ ᓇᒣᓴᐧ ᓴᕐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒧᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᐤᐧᐊ ᐊᒥᐣ ᑲ ᒪᒥᔪᑭᐧᐊᐧᐣ ᐊᒥᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᒪᒪᑲᐊᒃᐧ ᑭᔪᕐᐊᑭ ᐊᓯᓂ ᐁᔪᑕᓂ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧᐣ

ᕿ ᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᓕᒪᒃᑭ ᖃᑦᑕ ᕿ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᐊᔪ·ᐃᒃᑐᑌᓵ

∇ ᐅᔪᑕᓂ·ᐊᓵ ᖃᑦᑕ ᑭᓄ·∇ᖏ ᐊᐸᑕᕿ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑦᒃᓇ°, ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭᓵ ᕿ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᓵ ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓇᐃᔨ·ᐊᓵ ᓇᒣᓵ ᖃᑦᑕ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᕋᓵ᙮x ᐅᐅ ᒃᑎ ᒪᔨᓇᑌᑭ ᐅᑕ ᒐᐸᔪᖏ ∇·ᒃᓂᐃ ᕿ ᑭ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇ᒪᒃᑭ ᖃᑦᑕ ᕿ ᑐᑎᒃᑌᓵ ∇ᒃ ᒥᑦᑕᐃ ᑭᓄ ᓂᔪ·ᐊᓇᕐᕈᕐᕋᒪᒃᓵ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑦᒃᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭᓵ ᕿ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᓵ᙮x

ᐊᕈᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᒃ ᑭ ᐊᓴᑦᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᖃᑦᑕ ᕈᒪᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᓂᐱ

∇ ᐅᔪᑕᓂ·ᐊᓵ ᖃᑦᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᓵ ᒣᑦᒃᓇᓵ ᕿ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᓵ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭᓵ ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇ᒪᒃᐣ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ∇ ᐅᔪᑕᓂ·ᐊᓵ ᕿ ᐃᔪ ᔪᐸᔫ·ᐊᓵ ᓂᐱ (ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑦᕿ ᐃᔪ ᒥᕈ·ᐊᓵ ᓂᐱ ᔪᐸ ᒣᑦᒃᓇᓵ) ᖃᑦᑕ ᒪᒃ ᔪᐸ ᐊᓴᒃᓂᓵ᙮x ᑭᑦ ᑭᓂᑕᒃᑌᓵ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᒃᓀᒥᓵ ᓇᒣᓵ, ᒪ·ᐊᒻ ᕿ ᐃᔪ ᒥᓂᐸᓂᓵ ᒃᑕ ᑐᑎᒃᑌ°, ᑭᑦ ᓂᒥᒃᓂ·ᐊᓵ ᐱᓀ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑦᑕ·∇ᓂᑕ·ᒃᓵ, ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒣᑦᒃᓇ·ᐊ° ᐊᔨᐃ ᒃ ᐃᑕ·ᒃᑭ , ᖃᑦᑕ ᐃᑕᒥᓵ ᐊᑦᑭᓂ° ᒃ ᓇᓇᒃᒥᑕᒥᓵ ᒣᑦ· ∇ ᒣᑦᒃᓇᒃᓂ·ᐊᓵ᙮x ᑭᓄ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐅᓴᑦᑭᓵ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ, ∇ᒃ ᑭᓄ ᐊᑎᔪ ᓇᒣᑦ, ∇ᒃ ᕿ ᐃᔪ ᒪᒃᐳᑌᓵ ᑕᑭ ᑐᑎᒃᑌᓵ᙮x ᒃᑎ ᐊᐃᔪ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ᙮ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑎ᙮ ᕿ·∇ᓂᑕ·ᒃᓵ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᑭᓄ ᓂᔪ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇ᒪᒃᑭ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒥᓂᐸᓂᓵ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᓵ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭᓵ ᕿ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒥᓂᐸᓂᓵ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭᓵ ᕿ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒥᓂᐸᓂᓵ᙮x

ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᐊᑎ ᐱᑐᔪᓇᓵᒃᓵ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ∇ ᒪᓂᐱᕈᒃᑌᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒃ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᓂᓂ

∇ ᒪᓂᐱᕈᒃᑌᓵ ᕿ·ᒃᓵ ᒃ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᓵ ᓇᓂ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᒣᑦᒃᓇᒃᓂ·ᐊᓵ ᒃᑕ ·ᐊᓇᐃᔨ° ᓇᒣᑦ ᑭᓄ ᑭᓴᓵ·ᐊᓵ ᖃᑦᑕ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ∇ᑎ ᑭᓴᓵ·ᐊᓵ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑎ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑎ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑎ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑎ᙮x

ᕿ ᐃᔪ ᐊᕈᑦᑕᓂ᙮ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᓂ᙮ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑎ᙮ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ∇ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᕐᓗ ᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑎ᙮

ᕐ ᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᖅᑫᒪᒃᑭ ᖃᑎᒌ ᕐ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᐊᔪᓚᐃᒃᑌᑊ

ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᐊᑭᐸᓂᑊ ᓇᒧᓯ ᑕᔪᕐᓗᐳ ᐁ ᐊᓴᒃᓂᒃᓂᓕᐊᑊ ᐅᑎ

ᓇᓇᒃᔦᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᓂᐱ ᑕᐱᖏᑯ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᑭᖏᒃᔨᑊ, ᑭᔪᓕᐃᑎᓕᐊᑊ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᐸᓕᑊ ᖃᑎᒌ ᐅᒪᓂᑕᓕᒃᓇ ᓇᒧᓯ ᐅᑎᓵ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᓕᐊᑊ ᑕᑭ ᐊᑭᓇᒃᐳ ᒃ ᐃᔪᓇᒃᑊ

ᖃᑎᒌ ᓯᕕᓂᑕᒃᑊ ᔪᐸᓇᑊ, ᑕᑎ ᒥᒉᑎᓇ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒃ ᑭ ᑯᐊᐯ ᖃᑎᒌ ᒃ ᐊᐃᔪᒥᓕᐊᑊ ᓂᐱ, ᑕᑭ ᓇᑎᐱᒋ ᐊᑭᐸᓂᓕᐊᑊ ᐁ ᑭ ᐊᓴᒃᓂᒃᓂᓕᐊᑊ ᐅᑎᓵ ᐅᑯᑕᒃᓇᐱᑎᒃ ᒃ ᐃᔪ ᔪᐸᒥᓕᐊᑊ ᓂᐱ, ᐁᒃᓂᐱᓵ ᒃ ᐃᔪᑯᒥᓕᐊᑊ ᐊᑎᑭ ᓱᒃᓕᐊᑊ ᔪᐸᓇᑊ ᖃᑎᒌ ᐃᑭᑊ, ᐃᓇᒃᑭᑕᓂᓕᐊᑊ ᐁ ᑕᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐁᒃ ᑭᐸᓇᒥᓕᐊᑊ ᖃᑎᒌ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᒃᑭᑫ ᐃᑕᑊ ᐊᓴᒃᓂᒃᓂᓕᐊᑊᓵ ᓇᑭᒃᐳ ᖃᑎᒌ ᓇᒧᑊᓵ ᑭ ᑕᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐁᒃ ᐊᓴᒃᓂᒃᓂᓕᐊᑊ ᐅᑎᓵ ᐅᑯᑕᒃᓇᐱᑎᒃ

ᕿ ᑭ ᐃᑎᖅᑫᒪᒃᑭ ᖃᓂᑕ ᕿ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᓚᐃᒃᑌᑦ

ᕿ ᐃᔨ ᐱᑐᔨᓇᓕᒃᑦ ᓇᒣᓂ ᐅᐱᒪᑭᐅᓚᐃᓗᐊᓗᒃ ᖃᓂᑕ ᐅᓂᑕᓚᐅᐃᓚᐃᓗᐊᓗᒃ ᒣᓕᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᖅᓇᑭᐃᓂᓱᐊᓂᓚᐊᑦ

ᒣᖅᓇᑭᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᓚᐅᖅᑦ ᕿ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᑕᓚᐊᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᓚᐊᑦ ᐯᔭᒃ ᑲᑕᔨᕿᑭᑦ ᖃᓂᑕ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑦ ᒣᖅᓇᕿᑭᐃᓂᓱᐊᒃ ᒪᓇ ᒪᑐᓯᒃ ᓯᑭ ᑕᑭᐃ ᑭᖅᑭᕿᑭᐃᓂᓱᐊᓂᓚᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᓂᓚᐃᓗᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᐸᑎᕿᕿᑭᐃᓂᓱᐊᓂᓚᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᓚᐅᖅ



ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᑭ ᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑌᐣ?

ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒪᓂ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᓯᓇᑌᐠ ᑭᑦᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐊᑦᑭ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ / ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑌᒪᑲᐠx

ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑦᑭᐠ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑦᐱ ᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒪᓂ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᓂᑦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐊᔪᐡ ᐧᐃ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᓂx

ᑲᑦᐱᕐᑐᕐ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᐣ: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᑌᓚᐦᐅᐣ: 1-800-764-9114

ᐃᐣᑐᕐᓂᑎᐠ: eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑭᓄᖓ ᐁᒃ· ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᖃᑕᔪᕐᐊ·⁻
<ᔾᑌ ᐃᔪᑭᖏᖓ·ᐃᓱ LLᐤ ᑎ<ᒋᒧᐃ·ᓱ

ᐁᑭᐅᔪᐸᐃᓚᑌᑦ ᖃᒪᓕᕐᓂ· ᑭᔪᐤ 2025

ᐁᒃ· ᐅL ᐊᐪᑭᑦ ᖃᑕᔪᓇᓇᑎᑎᖃᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᑕᐱᐅᓂ⁻ ᑕᔪᕐᐃ·ᓱ ᐅᑎᑎᔭᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᒥᖃᓇ ᖃᐃ·ᐃᔪᐱLᑕᒧᑦ ᒥᔪᓱ ᔾᖃᐪᐃᖃᓂᓱ ᒥᓇ ᓯᐱᓱ ᐊᔭᐊ·ᓄᓱ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᕐ·ᓂᐊ·ᓱ ᔾᖃᐪᐃᖃᓂᓱ ᒥᓇ ᓯᐱᓱ L<·⁻ ᑭᑎᓴᓱᑕᒃ·ᓄᓱ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᖃᑕᔪᐱLᑎᓯᐊ·⁻, ᒥᓇ ᖃᑕᔪᐃ·ᓯᓂᐊ·⁻ ᐁᒃ· ᖃᑕᔪᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᐪᐃᑐᐊ·⁻. ᐁᒃ· ᓂᓇᓇᖃᑎᕐᐃᐃ·ᓂᓇᓱ ᐅᑭᓇᓇᖃᑎᔾᓱ ᑭᓄᖓᓱ ᒥᓇ ᖃᑕᔪᕐᐊ·⁻ ᐊᐪᐃᑦ ᐅᑕ ᒥᖃᓇᑦ ᖃᐅᑎᐯᔪᓇᖃᓂᓂᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᐅL ᓄᕐ 2.5 ᑎ<ᐪᐊᖃᓱ ᖃᐃ·ᐃᔪᐱLᑕᒧᑦ; ᐁᒃ· ᐃᔪᓂᖃᑐ ᐅL ᓄᕐᖃᒥᑦ ᓇᓇᖃᑎᑎᕐᐃᐃ·ᓱ. ᐁᒃ· ᐃL ᕐᐅᑎᐊᔪᑕᒧᑦ ᓂᐪᐱᖃᑦ ᒥᖃᓇ, L<·⁻ ᒥᐅᑕᐪᐃ ᐱᔨ ᑭᓇᓇᖃᑎᑎᖃᓂᐊ·ᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᕐ·ᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᖃᑭᓇᓇᖃᑎᑎᖃᑐᑭᑉᑦ ᐊᖏ<ᓂ ᐱᔪ ᖃᐃᔪᐱᒥᒥᐊ·ᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᒥᑕᒥᐊ·ᓂᑦ ᐊᖏ<ᓂ L<ᐅᐊ·ᐱᑦ ᖃᐃᔪᐱᒥᒥᐊ·ᑦ.

ᐁᒃ· ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᑦ ᐅᑎᑭᑐᐃ·ᓂᐊ· ᖃᑭᒥᓂᔨᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᔨᑕᑭᔨᑦ ᐊᐃ·ᔨᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐊᓄᑭᓇᖃᓇᓇᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᓇᓇᖃ ᐊᐃ·ᔨᑦ, LLᐤ ᓂᔨᑕ·ᔭ·ϟᔨᓇᔨᔪᐊ·ᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᖃᑭᒥᑐᓇᖃᑎᑎᖃᑐᑭᑉᑦ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔪᕐᐃ·ᑦ ᒥᖃᓇ ᖃᐱᒥᓇᓇᖃᑎᑎᖃᑐᑭᑉᑦ; ᐁᒃ· ᐅᕐ·ᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᕿᒥᓇᑦ ᐅᑎᑭᑐᐃ·ᓂᐊ· ᖃᑭᒥᑐᓇᖃᑎᑎᖃᑐᑭᑉᑦ'.

ᐁᒃ· ᐅᕐ·ᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᑭᑎᑭᑐᐃ·ᓂᐊ·:

- ᓇᒣᖏ
- ᐅᖃᑎ
- ᒪᔭᒣᔨᓂ
- ᓇ·ᐊ·V
- ᐊᑎᖃᒣᑦ
- ᒥᖏᔭᒣ



ᖃᒃ·ᓗ ᐃᓯᓴᐃ·ᓇᓐ

ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ

ᐁᒃ· 91 ᓂᑭᓇᓇᑲᑎᑕᓇᓐ ᑲᐅᕈᐊᓱᐣᒃᓂᓕᓵ·ᑦ ᓂᐦᐱᒃᑦ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓇᑲᕈᕆᕆᐃᐃ·ᓂᓵ·ᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᕆ·ᓂᓵ·ᓐ ᓴᑯᓱ ᑲᑕᓱᑭᓐ ᐊᓱᐣᒃᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᒥᓴᓐ, ᑐᒃᓐ ᐊᐦᐸᓂ, ᐊ·ᐸᓱ, ᑐᓴᐟ ᐁᒃ· ᐅᑯᑭ ᓱᐱᓐ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᒪ ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯᑦ ᒃᐅᕈᐊᓵ·ᓗ ᐅᐃ·ᑕᓇᐊ· ᐅᑯᑭ ᐁᒃ· ᐊᐦᐸᓂ ᓱᐱᓐ ᐁᒃ· ᕆᐣᐃ ᓱᐱᑌ, ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᒥᑌᑕᐦᐃ ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯᐃᐃ· ᑫᑯᓇᓐ ᐁᑭᑕᑎᑲᑭᑌᑭᕈᓐ. ᐁᒃ· ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯᐃᐃ· ᑭᕆᑕᒪᐃᓵ·ᓐ ᐃ·ᕈᑫᒪᒃᑦ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᐦᐸᓂ ᓱᐱ ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᒥᑌᑕᐦᐃ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐁᓴᒪᓂᓴᐊ·ᓗ ᑐᒃᓐ ᓇᒐᐦ", ᐊᑎᒃᒉᑦ, ᐁᒃᑲᕆ, ᐅᒃᑎ ᐁᒃ· ᒪᓂᖅᒉᕆ, ᐁᒃ· ᐃ·ᓐ ᐅᒪ ᑐᓱ ᓱᐱᑦ ᐁᐣᐊ ᐊᒪᓂᓴᐊ·ᓗ ᒪᓂᖅᒉᕆᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᓇ·ᐊ·ᐯ.

ᐁᒃ· ᖃᒃ·ᓗ ᑲᐱᓇᓇᑲᕈᕆᕆᑲᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑭᒥᑭᑲᑌᐊ·ᑦ ᐅᑯ·ᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑲᑦᑕᔪᐊᓂᐊ·ᓗᓐ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᒪ° 37 ᑲᐱᒪᑕᑭᑦ ᐅᑐᑭᐃ·ᑭᐣᐃᑯᓇᐊ·, ᐁᐣᐊᑦ ᑲᔾ ᑲᑦᑕᔪᐊᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᐊᓂᒧᒪᑲᓄᐊ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᑲᐃᓯᒪᑭᑲᒪᑦ ᑲᐯ ᑲᐱᒥᔾᑭᐊ·ᓂᓂᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ, ᒥᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑕᓇᑕᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᑲᐃᓯᒪᑭᑲᒪᑦ ᑲᐊᓂᒧᒪᑲᓄᐊ·ᓗ ᑕᓇᑕᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ, ᐁᒃ· ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᐁᐣᐊᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᔪᐊᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᒪ° 64 ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ ᑕᓇᑕᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ ᐁᒃ· ᒪᒪ° 64 ᑲᑕᓯ

ᖃᒃ·ᓗ ᐃᓯᓴᐃ·ᓇᓐ

ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ

ᐁᒃ· 91 ᓂᑭᓇᓇᑲᑎᑕᓇᓐ ᑲᐅᕈᐊᓱᐣᒃᓂᓕᓵ·ᑦ ᓂᐦᐱᒃᑦ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓇᑲᕈᕆᕆᐃᐃ·ᓂᓵ·ᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᕆ·ᓂᓵ·ᓐ ᓴᑯᓱ ᑲᑕᓱᑭᓐ ᐊᓱᐣᒃᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᒥᓴᓐ, ᑐᒃᓐ ᐊᐦᐸᓂ, ᐊ·ᐸᓱ, ᑐᓴᐟ ᐁᒃ· ᐅᑯᑭ ᓱᐱᓐ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᒪ ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯᑦ ᒃᐅᕈᐊᓵ·ᓗ ᐅᐃ·ᑕᓇᐊ· ᐅᑯᑭ ᐁᒃ· ᐊᐦᐸᓂ ᓱᐱᓐ ᐁᒃ· ᕆᐣᐃ ᓱᐱᑌ, ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᒥᑌᑕᐦᐃ ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯᐃᐃ· ᑫᑯᓇᓐ ᐁᑭᑕᑎᑲᑭᑌᑭᕈᓐ. ᐁᒃ· ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯᐃᐃ· ᑭᕆᑕᒪᐃᓵ·ᓐ ᐃ·ᕈᑫᒪᒃᑦ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᐦᐸᓂ ᓱᐱ ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᒥᑌᑕᐦᐃ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐁᓴᒪᓂᓴᐊ·ᓗ ᑐᒃᓐ ᓇᒐᐦ", ᐊᑎᒃᒉᑦ, ᐁᒃᑲᕆ, ᐅᒃᑎ ᐁᒃ· ᒪᓂᖅᒉᕆ, ᐁᒃ· ᐃ·ᓐ ᐅᒪ ᑐᓱ ᓱᐱᑦ ᐁᐣᐊ ᐊᒪᓂᓴᐊ·ᓗ ᒪᓂᖅᒉᕆᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᓇ·ᐊ·ᐯ.

ᐁᒃ· ᖃᒃ·ᓗ ᑲᐱᓇᓇᑲᕈᕆᕆᑲᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑭᒥᑭᑲᑌᐊ·ᑦ ᐅᑯ·ᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑲᑦᑕᔪᐊᓂᐊ·ᓗᓐ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᒪ° 37 ᑲᐱᒪᑕᑭᑦ ᐅᑐᑭᐃ·ᑭᐣᐃᑯᓇᐊ·, ᐁᐣᐊᑦ ᑲᔾ ᑲᑦᑕᔪᐊᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᐊᓂᒧᒪᑲᓄᐊ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᑲᐃᓯᒪᑭᑲᒪᑦ ᑲᐯ ᑲᐱᒥᔾᑭᐊ·ᓂᓂᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ, ᒥᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑕᓇᑕᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᐊ·ᓗ ᑲᐃᓯᒪᑭᑲᒪᑦ ᑲᐊᓂᒧᒪᑲᓄᐊ·ᓗ ᑕᓇᑕᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ, ᐁᒃ· ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᐁᐣᐊᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᔪᐊᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ. ᐁᒃ· ᒪᒪ° 64 ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ ᑕᓇᑕᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·ᓗ ᐁᒃ· ᒪᒪ° 64 ᑲᑕᓯ

ᒃᔪᐱᓄᒃ ᐊ·ᓇᒋᕐᐃᐃ·ᓇᓗ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᕐᐃᐃ·ᓇᓗ

ᒃᔨᒋᖕᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕐᐊᓐ·ᓴ ᕿᒃᓇᓗ ᒃᐅᔨᒋᕆᒃᑌᑭᓗ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓇ ᒃᐅᒋᐊᓱᐦᑲᑕᒧᑉᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᓂᐦᐱᒃᑦ

ᐁᒃ· ᒥᒃᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᖃᒋᓇᓴᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᒋᒃᑌᓂ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕐᐊᓐ·ᓴ, ᑌᐯ° ᐅᑕ ᐱᐊ·ᐱᓄᓗ ᐊᒋᒃᑌᑭᓗ ᕿᐅᒋᐊᓱᐦᑲᑕᒧᑉᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ (ᐁᒃ· ᐅᒪ ᐱᐊ·ᐱᓄᓗᑦ ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᓂᐦᐱᒃᑦ ᖃᒋᓇᓴᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᑎᒃᓇᑦ) ᐁᒃ· ᐊᓚᒃᓇᑎᓄᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐁᒃ ᐅᕐᖏ ᒋᒪᑎᕐᖏᑭ ᕿᓄᓗᓓ, ᒥᔪᓄᓴ· ᑲᓴᖕᖏᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐅᓇᒋᕿᐃᐃ·ᓇᓗ ᑎᐱᒥᓂᖕᖏᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ, ᐃᒪ ᐅᑕ ᑌᐯ° ᒃᐃᔪᑕᓇᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᑎᐊ<ᑕᑭᑭᑦ ᐊᔪᓴ ᒃᑕᒃᑭᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓚᒃᓇᑎᓄᑦ. ᑎᔪᓄᓴ· ᐁᒃ ᒥᓇ ᐱᕐᖏᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐅᑭᒃᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᐁᒃ ᒥᓇ ᐱᕐᖏᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐅᑭᒃᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐃᒪ ᒃᑕᓇᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᑕᑦ, ᐅᐁ· ᒃᐅᑎᑕᒋᑌᒃᑐ ᒃᔨᑦ ᐅᑭᒃᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᒃᑕᒋᑭᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐁᒃ ᒪᐊ· ᐅᐁ· ᑭᑭᓗᓐ·ᑦ ᑎᑕᒃᓴᑦ.

ᒃᔨᒋᖕᑭᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᒃᑕᒋᑭᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐊᐱᑦ ᒃᐸᐩᑭ·ᐸᐣᐃᒃᑌᑦ ᐊᐣᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᒃᑕᒋᑭᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᑕᐅᒋᒪᒋᑐᒋᑌᓂᓂᑦ ᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᐱᑦ ᑭᓚᐣᑐᒋᑌᓂᓂᑦ, ᐁᒃ ᒥᓇ ᑕᒃ·ᓂᓂᑦ ᒃᐅᑕᒋᑭᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐅᑕᒋᑭᐊᓐ·ᓂᐊᓐ·, ᐃᒪ ᐅᑕ ᑌᐯ° ᒃᐃᒋᒃᓚᑦᐱᐃᓂᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐁᒃ ᐅᐁ· ᒋᐃᒋᓴᑦ, ᒃᔨᑦ ᒋᐊᒥᓂᖕᖏᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᓇᑎᓄᑦ ᒃᐃᒋᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐸᐣᒃᑕᑕᒃᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐱᐃ ᒃᓇᐁᐣᒋᑭᐃᓐ·ᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᐁᒃ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒋ>ᐃ·ᑦ ᒃᔨᒋᒃᑌᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᒃᔨᑦ ᐅᓇᒋᕿᐃᐃ·ᓇᓗ ᒋᓇᓇᒃᑕᐁᐣᒃᑐᑦ, ᐁᒃ ᒋᐊᒃᓇᑎᓄᑦ ᒃᐃᒋᐊᓂᔪᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐱᒪᒋᐃᒃᓇᓗ ᐅᑭᒃᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐅᑭᒃᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ.

ᒃᒪᒋᔪᒃᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒃᓂᓚᓇᒋᔪᒃᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐃᒪ ᖃᕐ ᒃᑕᒋᑭᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐅᐁ· ᒥᒃᓇᐃᐃ·ᑦ ᐅᒋ

ᐁᒃ· ᓂᐦᐱᒃᑦ ᖃᕐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᒪᐊ·ᑦ ᓂᒋᓇᒃ·ᑐ ᒋᒪᒋᔪᒃᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒋᓂᓚᓇᒋᔪᒃᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐅᔨᑦ ᑭᒋᑎᒃᓇᑦ ᒃᔨᐸᒋᑭᑭᑐᓇᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᒃᓇᑦ ᐃᓇᐊᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᓂᐦᐱᒃᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᐁᒃ ᒋᐃᔨᑦ, ᓂᐦᐱᒃᑦ ᑕᐁᐣᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓇᐊᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐃᓇᐊᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᒃᔨᒋᒃᑌᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᒃᓇᑦ ᐃᓇᐊᐊᓐ·ᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐅᑕ ᐱᐊ·ᐱᓄᓗ ᐊᒋᒃᑌᑭᓗ

ᑲᔪᕐᓴᐅᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·⁻ ᐊᐱᐅᑦ ᐁᐦᐱᐊᑦ ᐊᓚᑲᓇᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒪᑲᓄᓂ⁻

ᐁᒃ· ᓇᓇᑲ ᐃᔨᓇᑲᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐦᐱᐊᕆᑦ, ᐊᑎ′ ᒥᓇ ᑭᐦᑲᔪᐊᕆᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᒪᑲᑦᑕᐱᔪᐊᕆᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᑭᔨᑕᐊᕆᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒥᐊᕆᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒪᐊᕆ· ᐅᑭᓂᐊᕆᑦ ᑭᒋᓱᑕᒪᑲᓄᑦ ᒋᑕᒪᑲᓂᓂᑭᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·⁻. ᐁᒃ· ᑭᐢᐱᑦ ᐊᐱᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᑦ ᓇᑦᑕ ᐊᐱᑦ ᑕᐅᒋᒪᔨᑭᒋᐊᕆᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᕿᑯᓇᑦ ᒋᐊᓂ ᒥᔨᓇᑎᑭᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒋᒪᔨᑭᒪᑦ ᑲᐃᔨ ᐱᒋᒋᐊᕆᑦ, ᐁᒃ· ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑲᐢ ᒋᐱᒋᔨᑭᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑦ ᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᓚᑲᓇᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·⁻. ᐁᒃ· ᐊᓚᑲᓇᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᔭᕐᓴᐊᖅᓄᐊᕆᑦ ᑕᒪᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᐅᑦᑕᐢᑎᐊᕆᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᑕᒪᔨᑭᒪᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·⁻, ᐃᒪ ᐅᑕ ᑌᐢᑦ ᒪᑦᑕᓇᑭᓇᓂᐊᕆᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᑭᓂᐊᕆᑦ ᓇᐱᑦ <ᑭ ᑕᔨᑦᑭᐊᕆᓄᑦ ᐁᒃ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᐊᓂᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᐢᑎᐊᓂᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᐃᒪ ᑕᔨᓂ ᑲᐃᔨᐅᓂᐊᕆᑦ, ᐃᒪ ᐅᑕ ᑕᐢᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᓂᐊᕆᑦ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᐢᑎᐊᓂᑦ, ᐃᒪ ᐅᑕ ᑕᐢᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᑲᑕᓯᕆᐊᓕ·⁻. ᐁᒃ· ᐅᑭᓂᐊᕆᑦ ᐃᓇᐱᑦ <ᑭ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐅᑲᐊᓂᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᐃᒪ ᑕᐢᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᐃᒪ ᑕᔨᑦᑭᐊᕆᑦ

ᑲᔪᐱᓄ ᐊ·ᓇᒋᕐᐃᐅ·ᓇᓐ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᕐᐃᐅ·ᓇᓐ

ᑲᔾᒋᓴᑭᓐ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᑲᑕᔪᕐᐊ·ᓯ ᐅᐱᒪᒋᐳᐃ·ᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᑲᐅᒋᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᐦᐃᑐᐅᐊ·ᓯ ᒋᐦᓇᐊ·ᐸᒋᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐁᒃ ᒋᑦᑕᐦᐃᐅ ᒋᐊ·ᓇᐦᐊᓂᐅᐊ·ᓯ

ᐁᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᒥᒃᓇᕐᐃᓐᓴ ᐊᐦᐃᓐᓴ ᑕᔪᕐᐃᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᑲᐯᔪᓇᒃ·ᓄᓐ ᓇᓐᑕ ᑲᔭ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᒃᓇᑦ ᑕᐅᒋᔨᐊ·ᑦ ᒋᐊᓐᑕᐃ· ᑲ·ᐅᑫᐊᒋᐊᕐᓯ·ᓯ. ᒪᐊ·ᓯ ᒥᑦᑕᐦᐃ ᑕᒃ·ᐅᑫᐊᒋᐊᑎᓂᓐ, ᓴᑯᓯ, ᐅᐁ· ᑲᐃᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᓐ ᑲᒥᒃᓇᐊ·ᑦ. ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ <ᒃᓐ ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᔪᔨᔨ ᑕᐱᑕᑯᓇᓄᐊ·ᑦ ᓇᓐᑕ ᑕᐱᑕᑯᔪᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᐊᑯᔪᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐅᑲᑕᑯᑐᓐ. ᐁᒃ· ᖃᓇᓯ᙭ ᐊᐃᓐᓴ ᑕᐱᐃᓐᓴᐅᐊ·ᑦ, ᒥᑦᑯ᙭ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᔪᔨᔨ ᑕᐱᐃᓐᓴᐅᐊ·ᑦ ᐅᓇᔪᐁ·ᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓄᑦ ᑫᐱᒥᔨᓂᐊᒍᐊ·ᑦ, ᒥᑦᑯ᙭ ᒥᐊᑕᑯᓇᓄᐊ·ᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᐊᐃᑯᔪᐃᓐᓴ ᑲᑕᔪᕐᐃᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐅᑲᑕᑯᑐᓐ ᐅᓇᔪᐁ·ᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓄᑦ ᑫᐱᒥᔨᓂᐊᒍᐊ·ᑦ, ᒥᑦᑯ᙭ ᑲᐃᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᑫᓯᐁ·ᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓄᑦ ᑫᐱᒥᔨᓂᐊᒍᐊ·ᑦ, ᒥᑦᑯ᙭ ᑲᐃᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᑫᐅᑦᑫᑐᑕᒃ·ᓵ ᐊᓂᐦ ᑫᐱᐱᑕᒪᓂᓂᕐᓯ·ᑦ ᐃᖏᒃ· ᒥᒃᓇᐊᑦᑕᒃ·ᓵ ᐁᒃ· ᑭᓄᖓᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᔪᐁ·ᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᒥᐅᓇᑐᐅᐊ·ᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐁᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᑯᔪᐃᓐᓴ ᑲᑕᔪᕐᐃᐃ·ᓇᓐ



ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᐣ?

ᑮᐡᐱᐣ ᐁᑭᒌᓐᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᐁᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑲᑕᔑᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᐅᐣᒋ ᓇᑲᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᐁᐧ ᑲᓇᑲᒌᐃᐧᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᐣ ᐃᒪᓐᑫ ᑲᓴᑭᓯᐣᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒥᓯᓴ ᐊᐦᑮᐃᐧᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ/ ᐃᓯᓴᐃᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐧᐣ.

ᑫᑲᓄᓇᐨ ᐃᐧᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᑭᓇᐣᑐᒥᑯ ᐃᒪ ᒋᓕᔭᐣ ᐊᑳᐧᐊᐦᑮᐣᐠ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᒦᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑮᑕᒧᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᓇᐱ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐧᑲᑫᐧᑌᔭᐣ ᑲᔪᒪ ᐃᐧᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐧᐣ.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

KINOSHE EKA MIINAWAA KINOSHE KATASHIKEA

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW TIPACIMOWIN

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Eka omaa aki katashinanakacicikania tapi ko- tashikei ocicisania miikana kay ishipimatamoo mishi sakahikani mina sipi ayaa no. Eka oke nia sakahikani mina sipi maa kicine taka no kinoshe katashipimatisia, mina katashii sinia eka katashinitai kihitoa. eka ninanakacicikei nina okinanakaciya kinoshe mina katashikea ahi ota miikana ka-ocipeshinaka nini, eka omaa neke 2.5 tipahaka kay ishipimatamoo; eka ishinikate omaa nekekami nanakacicikei. eka imaa ke'ociasotamoo nipika miikana, maa mi tahi piko kinanakacicikania. Eka oke nia kakinanakacicikateki a pani pisi kaishipimicia, eka mina kitacia ni an pani makokipata, mina nisacia okoki, eka kitacia ni an pani ma a-pii kaishipimicia.

Eka anishinaabe otikitoi nia kakiminikoya, mina kotakiya ai ya mina okimai anokinakana eka nanaka ai ya, mamaw nikota sa yekonakosia kinoshe kakicine takosia o'e tashikei miikana kapiminanakacicikate; eka oke nia kecina ka ya cinanakaciyakanoa. Eka oke nia kinoshe:

- Nameh
- Okaas
- Mashameko
- Naiwabe
- Atikameg
- Mihzhash

ka oke nia kakota sa yekonakosia· kinoshe ashay kimaa·tosinaha·kanoa mina ekimikaa kanoa kotakiya oke nia nanakacicikei na kakitocikatekipani omaa akika (toka, kakitananokinania, mina omaa nanakacicikei·ni eka omaa nekekami nanakacicikei·ni).



Kinoshe Katashikea



Eka 91 nikinanakacitomina ka-ociaso kania nipika omaa nanakacicikei ni. Eka oke nia sakoso katasiki aso kai na maa misaa, toka an pani, a pasi, tosey eka okoki sipi. eka omaa anishinaabe ka-ocia o'I tanaa okoki eka an pani sipi eka keni sipi, maa mi tahi anishinaabe kekona ekipitocikateki. Eka anishinaabe kike tamai e cikemaka o'e· an pani sipi maa mi tahi kinoshe eyamaniyaa toka nameh, oka eka mashameko, eka i 'omaa tosi sipi eha amaniyaa mashamekosa eka na a pe.

Eka meka kapiminanakacicikania kimikikate oke nia kakota sa yekonakosia kinoshe (Nameh, Atikameg, Mashameko, Oka, Nawape, eka mishah ekimikaa·kano'a keni kini eka an pani, okoki eka tosey ziibii.

Eka omaa kakinanakacicikania mishinatino sakahikani mina ziibii kinoshe katashike eka mamaw 37 kapimataki otocii·cihikonaa, eha kaye kakota sa yekonakosia kinoshe kaanimomakanoya. Eka maa kaishimakikama kape kapimiyakia·nini omaa kinoshe tashikeya, mina ishiamaniyaa, mina etanacikea, eka kapiponini kaye omaa tanacikea. Eka maa kayshiakasakami mina kaishitapasakami napi nitayaka·tino meka kapipo, ami'e apii eka kinoshe o'e ni ekiapacitoya eka sako, o'e, ka ya amaniyaa keya mina e-otacikeya meka kayakiya nini, tepew ota meka kasika nini na ta kai ka sika nini meka kakina kekona kanikiteki.

Eka omaa ziibisa kayshikishicia ki ahi kataka neka mina asinisa o'I cihikonaa omaa citashiiyamaniyaa toka mashamekosa eka kasika nini eha namehpina. Eka imaa naa kaishikicipimicia eha namehkosa. Eka sakahikani toka peyshi sakahika kecina omaa kaye taka nini kayshiiyamaniyaa kinoshe toka wa'e oka kaynakano.

Ekonen iwe...

Katashioshicikatek Ketashimikoshkacicikaniwak: ketashiisisek mikoshkacicikewin mekwach oshicikatek

Ketashinakacicikaniwak: ketashi miikoshkikemakak iwe miikanan katashi oshicikatek

Tetipahi nakacicikewin: inekehi ketashinakacicikaniwak tetipahi.

Kinoshe Katashikea



Eka mamaw 64 tasino oke nia aso kay na omaa katananokinaniya toka imaa nipika oke niya kinoshe katanenimakanoya mina 2 tipahaka kayapisinaka nini imaa sanahikani. Eka wo'e kinoshey nanakacicikei ahi ki-otinikate piotana nanakacicikei na. Eka mishinatino oke niya sakahikani mina kayakasakamiki oke niya ziibiisa kinoshe katashikeya. Eka ki-pi eka maa·tonikei na etaka ki , kecina omaa kinoshe ayatoke na. meka kakipimi nanakacicikaniya, kinoshe 16 nanakacicikei na kimikaa·kanoya mamaw 64 katasiki.

Kayepiko a Nacikey na eka miinawaa Onacikey na

Oshicikatek miinawaa kinwensh apacicikatek iwe tashiikewin miikana taisise ciwanacikemakak imaneke kiikoonsak miinawaa kiikoonsak katashiiwitowach. Iwe oma nanshiyehi wiincikemakan iniweniwan kainencikatek keisisekin miinawaa keishimamiinocikaniwak keinacikatekin citapasinikatek iniweniwan kemansisehiwemakakin onci tashiikewin miikana.

Kayacise Kinoshe Katashikeya Kekoona Ka-oshicikateki oci mina Ka-ociaso Katamocikania Nipika

Eka mikananiya mina anokinania kecina taa nacikateni kinoshe katashikeya, tepew ota piya piko acikateki ke-ociaso kaniya (eka· omaa piya piko ami'omaa nipi keocisapa·shikai·\ miikana) eka ashokanatiko. Eka, eka osat cimahciseki kekona, mi ko ka ya okimai onacikei na cipiminisahikateki, imaa ota tepew kaishitananokinania, mina ciapataki ashay kataka·ki mikana mina ashokanatiko, eka kaye akii nanakacicikei na ciapataki meka pimi anokinania mina pimi mikanakaniya. Mi ko· kiyapi omaa kinoshe citashikeya, mina piko eka osat cikicia nacikateni, eka eka mina osat cimetise neka. eka mina ka ya cionateki anapi kekishicikate imaa katananokinania, Eka ta, wo'e ka-ocitocikate ka ya cikanae cikateni omaa kinoshe katashikea, eka maa wo'e kicine taka citocikate.

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Katashikeya apii Kapa Ke Pahikate Aki

Eka kapa ke pahikate aki imaa naniyahi tashikei mikanakei ni kinoshe kaye katashikea ta-ocimacitocikateni osat apii kishoya·kaminini, eka mina taka nini ka-otacikey eka mina otashikeya·niya, imaa ota tepew kayshicaka catpiyani. Eka, eka wo'e ciishise, ka ya cipiminisahikate kaishipakose taka pa ka tahikeyi mina piko kana'e cike'i, eka, eka mina picipoi kayacikate ciapatanini, eka kecina ka ya onacikeyi na cinanakataye cikateki, eka ciya nacikate kayshi anamaniyaa kinoshe mina piko kotakiya pimatisoyi na kakicine taka ki. Eka onacikeyi na e-cihiye makano eka osat cinishonacicikateni kinoshe· otashikey iniya.

Kamakiyakanoya mina Kanishonaciyakanoya Kinoshe imaa neke Katashikeya wo'e· Miikanakeyi Oci

Eka nipika neke katananokinaniya maa nicinaka cimakiyakanoya mina cinishonaciyakano kinoshe osat kiciotapana mina apacicikana kayapataki nipika. Eka wo'e eka ciishise, nipi ci-otapinikate mi ko ka ya cinanakacicikate eka mi ko kinoshe cika paka·hakanoya, eka oke niya kaishinakacitoya. anokinakana e-naa okaotapinaa mina paka ci-atay asaa kinoshe ama ye matanokinaniya. eka onacikeyi na ka ya apataki, napi paki taa·nacikania, mina piko na ta acinayi omaa citananokinaniya.

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Katashikeya Apii Keko Kayapacicikateki Meka Kapimi Mikanakaniya imaa Ashokanatiko Kayshi'asakanoya

Eka meka kapimi anokinania omaa ka-oci'aso kaniya napi mi tahi kekona taayaa no nipika, toka maa ci'a nahikoya kinoshe mina ci-aciseni katashikeya. Eka ahi ta-ocikike taka ani miniko kekona ke-ayanike imaa katashikeya eka ani mina miniko kepiminisenike. Eka oke niya kekona ma koshi na ta ta-ocinitai kino na ta apii ci-acoseni kinoshe katashikeya. Eka, eka wo'e ciishise, ka ya kekona cinanakacicikateki mina ka ya anokii kayshipakose taka ci-apata. Eka onacikey na tay cihi'e makano, na ta kaye acinai cipimanokate.

Kayepiko a Nacikey na eka miinawaa Onacikey na

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Katashikeya Apii Eha Ashokanatiko Kayasimakanoni

Eka nanaka ishinaka imaa kayshinihpiya, ati mina ki kayaa-ya, eka mina caka katpiyaa kayshikishici'ya mina imaa kayshipimiciya eka maa oke niya kicine taka no citaka niniki kinoshe katashikeya. Eka ki pi apii anokinaniya na ta apii ta-ocimayakiciya, mina kekona ci-ani mishinatiki eka cimayakise kaishi pimiciya, eka ami'e apii kina ka cipimiseki kekoona osat ashokanatiko kakiasakanoya. Eka ashokanatiko kaye tamayakiseni apatisiya tepew ota kayshiciya. Eka, eka wo'e ciishise, ka·ya onacikey na ci'apataki eka mina ci-acose neka kayapacitoyaa kinoshe eka mina mi tahi ci'a nacikate kayshipimiciya. Eka oke niya ashokanatiko onasakanoya, na ta kaye taishiseni cinaa·cikateni oke niya kinoshe katashikeya, imaa ota tepew mayat katananokinaniya. Eka oke niya napi paki tayaciseya no eka kay taa nacikatesi kinishe otashikey niya. Eka imaa tashini kay ociyaso kaniya, a nacike'i na kina ka tapimisia·no eka kai takimininikate·sinoya. eka omaa acinai ka-oci-aso kaniya, a nacikey na tapimiseya noya meka ateki aso kay na panima piko otapinikateki kaicikate.

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Katashikeya Imaa Neke Nipika Mayat Katanatakeya

Eka apii kamayakise imaa nipika ami'e apii eishiseni e-a nacikateni kinoshe katashikeya, mina ka-otacikeya eka kaynatakeya. Eka mikanakey na ta kaye okaa naye paha kayshiciya nini, mina ci-ocisakicia nini mina kayapitakaminini eka katashikeya. Eka onacikey na ka ya piminisahikateki kai taa nacikateya sino kayshiciya mina neka napi paki kekona taa nacikateya no.

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Ka-ocipimatisoya, Ka-ocinitay Kiya Osat Oke Niya Ashokanatiko

Eka oke niya ashokanatiko kayapataki na ta apii okakipako kakonaa kinoshe eka cikinatakeya otashikey niya. Eka, eka wo'e ciishise, tayshinakoyakanoya ashokanatiko cimakii panese'a kinoshe keyshipimatikeya. Eka oke niya onacikey na apacicikateki, napi paki kenoshe okaa nahikonaa·.

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Katashikeya Toka Kapakitinamotamoya Mina Kekona Kapia·siki

Eka mikanakei napi mi tahi kekona ta-oci-ayaa no pakitinamoy ni mina kapimasiki kekona, eka kaye cia·nacikemakaki nipika mina kinoshe katashikeya. Eka eka wo'e ciishise, ka ya a-e-nacikey cika yatinikate mina cianokikacikate. Eka· wo'e a-e nacikey, cikanaa pamakanoya· kaye otapana kayapacisia, mina piko cianokate· eka mi tahi kekona ciinakoteki nipika meka kaye kakicinoti. Eka wo'e tocikate maa ka ya takaye cikate no kinoshe katashikeya mina ka ya ciinakami nipi.

Baashkisikey Okamakihikonaa mina Cinisikoya Kinoshe

Eka naniyahi nipika kinoshe okamakihikonaa kapakisikaniya nini apii kanikahkamikiseni ami'e ni kemakihikoya mina kinisikoya osat esokanesini eka mina osat ekipeshinakosiya. Eka, eka wo'e ciishise, tapakisikaniya eta ki pi osat mishaki kekona toka kiciasini. Eka mina pakisikey mina ayamihitoy okimay a e nacikey cioshicikate eka kecina cipiminisahikate. eka oke niya onacikey na ahi kaye tapakose taka eka osat cikicinanakahmikise eka mina eka mi tahi cikicipakisikaniya, tapi ko i'e kinoshii pimocikey eka kicikamii kanata otonacikei niya kaynate ci-apatanini, eka osat cia nahikanoya kinoshe.

Kayepiko a Nacikey na eka miinawaa Onacikey na

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Katashikeya Opimacihoi Niya Eka Ka-ocinitai·kihitoya Mi ko Ka·ya Cikanaa Pacikateni Eka Mi tahi Ci'a Nahakanoa·¯

Eka wo'e mikanakey ahi tashikey na kapeshinaka no na ta kaye anokinakana ta-ocishaa cia tai ka ke picikeya. Maa mi tahi taka ke picikaniya, sako, wo'e ka-ocishise apii kamikanaa. eka mina paka kinoshe mina a-e yashisha tapitakonakanoya na ta tapitakoshinia eka akosoy na okatakotonaa. eka kecina onacikey na ciayaki, toka acinay ciotapinikateki anokii apacicikana mina cionacikateki onashie'i'na anokinakana kepiminishahamoya, mi ko ciaconikateki oke niya ke'a nahiko'a kinoshe.

Kayaciseki Kinoshe Katashikeya Toka Ka-ocipimatisoya Apii Kaka·Napiseniki Picipoa po Mina Kotakiya Kekona

Eka apii picipoya po kaka napiseki maa takici macakamicikemaka eka apii cimacitotakoya kinishe eka kicipimacihoya eka mina cikinitai kihitoya. Eka, eka wo'e ciishise, ka ya cika·yacicikate mina cianokikacikate wo'e kiciishisey mina kanocikei a e nacikey. Eka wo'e a e nacikey cianimocikate ani keyshikanaa pacikateki kaka napiseki picipoya po eka mina ai-ya ka ya ciki kihkinohamaa kanoya ketotamoya. Eka ka ya a-e nacikey taka, maa piko paki tatocikemaka ki pi picipoa po sikiseki na ta ka·napiseki.

Kekona Ka-ocimacicikemakaki

Eka ki pi ka ya onacikey na apataki, eka mina oke niya kekona na ta macitotae·makaki toka apii kina ka miikana apacicikate ami'e keishise mi ko ka ya cipiminanakacicikania, mina piko ciaconikateki kekona kay macicikemakaki omaa kaishipimatamoo miikana. Eka wo'e· miikanakei taa·nacikemaka eha kinoshe otashikei nia mina piko wo'e nipi kay-shitaka eka mina ami'omaa ke-ocikike taka ani keyapitakamaninike i ka miikanakaniya. Eka kinoshe ka-ocipimacihoya mina ka-ocinitai·kihitoa kaye mi tahi taa nacikateni osat apii mishi ai ya ciapacitoya wo'e mikanani. Eka ami'e· ka-ocikicine taka ki onacikey na mina onashi'e i na cionateki mina cianokikacikateki mi ko ka·ya cikana'e cikateni kinoshe katashikeya.

Nanaka a Nacikey na

Eka nanaka kekona ka-oshicikateki, ahi kaye tashikey mikanakey (mamaw) kaycikate, maa nicinaka cia nacikateni oke niya kinoshe katashikeya osat apii kaye kaociacicia nini katashikea ahi ota katocikemakaki aso-i-kai·nai naita ashokanatiko. Eka oke nia a nacikeya na maa mi tahi taa naseya kinoshe katashikea, mina anokii, mina ka-otacikeya, mina ahkini kaocimayakinakanini ima nanew. Eka panima takikeytaka ani keishinaka·ninike oke niya a nacikei na eka ani mina miniko kepimanokinaniya ninike kai mikanakania· mina kai ociaso kania, ki pi kaye acinai· na ta kina ka kiyapataninia ke aso kai na.

Eka, eka wo'e ciishise, pinama kakina anokii na takanaa pacikateay no mina onacikey na citaka·ki, imaa ota kai ociaso kaniya nipika, mina kaishimetise neka mina ka ya aki cipimi nanakacicikate. Eka oke niya onacikei na ka ya tayapacicikateya no mina cipiminishahikateki pakose cikey·na, toka ima nakocikei kayshitaka.



Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin.

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.5 Groundwater & Surface Water



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

GROUNDWATER & SURFACE WATER
PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE

Issued February 2025

The areas studied for the Community Access Road have many lakes and rivers that are both above and below the surface of the land. It is important to study both as water impacts every aspect of life.

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. For many people, groundwater is the primary source of drinking water.

Water accumulates underground from surface water that seeps through the Earth's surface, eventually becoming groundwater. To understand the area's groundwater, we must also understand what the land and soils that surface water passes through are made up of.

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

What is...

Bedrock is solid rock layer underneath soil and loose materials

What is...

Watershed is a land area that collects rain and snow and drains it into a common body of water, such as a river, lake, or ocean.

Existing Conditions

The study area is mostly bedrock in the southern parts of the footprint of the Community Access Road, with sloping, generally flat terrain of wetlands with peat in the northern and eastern parts. The Community Access Road lies within three watersheds: Upper Albany – Makokibatan, Lower Ogoki, and Upper Albany – Muswabik and includes 94 different waterbodies. The land of these watersheds is made up of:

- Organic materials like decayed plants and animals that have turned into soil;
- Deposits from ancient lakes and rivers; and
- A mix of rocks, sand and clay left behind by glaciers.

The land in these areas is mostly covered forests and has moderate elevation, averaging between 215 and 260 meters.

Generally, shallow groundwater flow follows the local topography. On a regional scale, groundwater flow is similar to the surface water, which flows north and east towards James Bay. Most groundwater accumulates / recharges in spring as snow melts.

Surface water yield is the amount of water that comes from rain, melting snow and groundwater that flows into rivers and streams. This is important for managing water resources in the area. On average, the area gets 122 to 384 millimeters of surface water yield each year.

Water Quality

Groundwater and surface water were tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals (including mercury), and volatile organic compounds. Samples were collected, sent for laboratory analysis and compared against Canadian and Ontario standards for drinking water quality, groundwater quality and water quality that protects aquatic life. Some lab results were above the standards each time they were tested and others only in the summer during low water flow. As there are no major developments in the area / region, the elevated numbers suggest that some measurements are naturally higher. As such, the local wildlife, fish and plants have adapted to these conditions and flourished.

Water Quantity

With the water table being almost flat across the study area, the movement of groundwater is slow. Field investigations show that the area mainly has shallow groundwater, which interacts with surface water, flowing from higher to lower areas and into waterbodies. Additionally, groundwater movement within the study area is further slowed by areas that are made up of silt and clay. These soils do not allow water to pass through them as easily as other materials and slows down the rate that groundwater flows.

Surface water levels are mainly affected by snowmelt and rainfall and are higher in spring and fall. In summer and winter, water levels are lower because of dry or frozen conditions.

What are...

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are a type of organic chemicals that evaporate into water or vaporize easily into the air. When VOCs are found in water it is typically the result of human activity such as oil spills or hazardous waste dumps. The impact on health varies depending on the type, amount and length of exposure to them.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

The Community Access Road may affect the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water during construction and long-term use (i.e. operations and maintenance).

Groundwater

- Short term use of water for construction activities like installing footings or supplying temporary camps;
- Use of water for maintenance and repair activities;
- Clearing vegetation, and building roads and other facilities;
- Removing water from pits or quarries for material extraction;
- Interrupting groundwater flow in peatland areas during road construction;
- Accidental spills and leaks of fuels and chemicals;
- Waste and wastewater from construction activities;
- Blasting residues from breaking up rock;
- Exposing materials that can generate acid or leach metals during construction; and
- Use of chemicals for dust control and de-icing during road maintenance.

Surface Water

- Short term use of water for construction activities like installing footings or supplying temporary camps;
- Accidental spills and leaks of fuels and chemicals;
- Waste and wastewater from construction activities;
- Blasting residues from breaking up rock;
- Exposing materials that can generate acid or leach metals during construction;
- Use of chemicals for dust control and de-icing during road maintenance;
- Changes in the water quality because of leftover wash-off from trash, waste and leachate at waste handling and storage sites;
- Changes in the quality of water because of leftover wash-off from organic debris during vegetation maintenance; and
- Changes in the quality of water and sediment in nearby waterbodies because of increased erosion in disturbed and exposed areas, leading to sediment being carried and deposited.
- Mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce and / or eliminate or monitor each potential effect. Monitoring activities have also been proposed. These include:
- Obtain permits for water use and discharges according to provincial regulations;
- Obtain permits for aggregate pits and quarries under the Aggregate Resources Act;
- Implement best management practices for design, construction and long-term use of the road;
- Where possible, wastewater and wash water will be treated prior to being discharged to the local environment, in compliance with government regulations;
- Roads and waterbody crossings will be designed to avoid restricting groundwater flows and minimize impacts on surface water channel characteristics;
- Develop and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that includes the installation, management and monitoring of appropriate erosion and sedimentation control measures for surface water conditions;
- Develop and implement environmental plans, including spill prevention, waste management and blasting communication plans;
- The storage and handling of solid, organic and hazardous wastes will follow appropriate plans and control measures, and in compliance with applicable laws;
- Restore temporary construction sites to natural conditions after use;
- Maintain roads to provincial standards, including guidelines for dust control;
- Implement a monitoring program to identify potential changes in groundwater and surface water quality and quantity, due to road activities. Surface water monitoring programs may include water quality, streamflow conditions, implications on fish species and habitat, channel stability, and drainage pattern. Groundwater monitoring programs may include assessing water quality parameters (i.e., pH, temperature, conductivity, hardness, total dissolved solids); and
- Establish monitoring programs for potential acid-generating or metal-leaching materials and their effects on water quality and quantity, for groundwater quality.

Residual Effects

Through the proper use of mitigation measures, the potential effects from the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road are expected to be either eliminated or minimized. Left over effects (after a mitigation measure is applied) is called a residual effect.

The predicted residual effects for groundwater are:

- Dewatering pits or quarries can change groundwater levels up to 721 meters, potentially exceeding 50% of natural variation. These changes are reversible once dewatering stops;
- Road construction in peatlands may restrict groundwater flow and change levels, which may cause long-term effects that are reversible;
- Construction waste and the release of wastewater can affect groundwater quality, with medium-term effects that are reversible once construction stops;
- Blasting residues can affect groundwater quality, with medium-term effects that are reversible after blasting ends; and
- Road maintenance activities can affect groundwater quality over the long term, but stay within water quality standards with proper mitigations. As these activities are short term in duration and temporary, the potential for any effects will be reversed once the maintenance activity is completed.

The predicted residual effects for the surface water are:

- Short-term water takings during the construction phase may result in changes to surface water quantity through reduced streamflow and / or water levels at nearby waterbodies. The specific locations, durations, and volumes of these short-term water takings will be determined during the detailed design stage of the Community Access Road;
- Discharging water during construction can affect the quality of the water and the sediment;
- Redirecting water during construction can change the amount and quality of water and sediment;
- Permanent changes to the land from construction and maintenance can affect the quantity and quality of water, as well as quality of sediment; and
- Organic debris can be washed into nearby waterbodies during construction due to increased erosion, affecting water and sediment quality.

Cumulative Effects

The Cumulative Effects Assessment considered the residual effects (left over effects after a mitigation measure is applied) of the Community Access Road and other future developments, such as but not limited to the Northern Road Link, Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades and Rapid Lynx Broadband projects, on ground and surface water.

The effects of the two road projects (Northern Road Link and Anaconda and Painter Lake Upgrades) are expected to be similar to the Community Access Road because they are part of the same road corridor; slightly higher effects may occur where these roads meet. The cumulative effects on groundwater and surface water are expected to remain manageable.

Monitoring programs will be set up to ensure the accuracy of the effects assessment and guide the mitigation measures. The following monitoring programs should be implemented:

Construction Monitoring

- Set up stations to monitor groundwater levels and quality before construction to make note of the conditions and support permitting. Continue monitoring to identify any impacts on groundwater, with oversight from qualified environmental staff;
- Test soils and bedrock for potential acid rock drainage before construction;
- Conduct surface water surveys at waterbody crossing locations that have not been assessed yet or where work is planned below the high-water mark to meet additional permitting requirements;
- Monitor water taking and release as well as quality of discharged water;
- Inspect all erosion and sediment management measures, bank stabilization features, and temporary in-water construction installations to ensure they are effective; and
- Monitor total suspended solids along with visual inspections for oil, and check streamflow rates and water levels at all water crossings with in-stream work to verify the effectiveness of construction procedures and mitigation measures.



Long-term Use (i.e.,Operations) Monitoring:

- Sites with observed impacts should be monitored until conditions return to existing conditions or a remediation plan is implemented;
- Inspect all new permanent water crossing structures (culverts and bridges) and roadside drainage features to ensure they work properly; and
- Monitor water quality, sediment quality and streamflow conditions at sensitive waterbodies to check for any changes that could affect fish habitat, species at risk, channel stability, drainage patterns or other environmental factors.





Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

EAUX SOUTERRAINES ET EAUX DE SURFACE

RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

Les zones étudiées pour la route d'accès à la collectivité comprennent de nombreux lacs et rivières qui se trouvent à la fois au-dessus et en dessous de la surface du sol. Il est important d'étudier les deux, car l'eau a un impact sur tous les aspects de la vie.

Les **eaux souterraines** sont toutes les eaux situées sous la surface de la Terre. Les eaux souterraines sont retenues sous terre dans des couches de sol et de roche appelées aquifères. Pour de nombreuses personnes, les eaux souterraines sont la principale source d'eau potable.

L'eau s'accumule sous la terre en provenance de l'eau de surface, elle s'infiltre à travers la surface de la Terre, devenant éventuellement des eaux souterraines. Pour comprendre les eaux souterraines de la région, nous devons également comprendre la composition des terres et des sols traversés par l'eau de surface.

L'eau de surface est l'eau qui s'accumule à la surface du sol et peut prendre la forme d'un plan d'eau permanent, comme un lac ou une rivière, ou d'une caractéristique temporaire, comme l'écoulement saisonnier du printemps. L'eau de surface est importante pour le bien-être de la collectivité et la vie quotidienne. C'est une source essentielle d'eau potable et elle revêt une importance culturelle, spirituelle et récréative. L'eau de surface soutient également la biodiversité de l'environnement et contribue à la survie de toutes les formes de vie.

Qu'est-ce que la…

Le substrat rocheux est une couche de roche solide sous le sol et des matériaux meubles

Qu'est-ce que la…

Le bassin hydrographique est une zone terrestre qui recueille la pluie et la neige et la vide dans un plan d'eau commun, comme une rivière, un lac ou un océan

Conditions existantes

La zone d'étude est principalement constituée de substrats rocheux dans les parties méridionales de l'empreinte de la route d'accès à la collectivité, avec un terrain en pente, généralement plat, composé de milieux humides contenant de la tourbe dans les parties nord et est. La route d'accès à la collectivité se trouve à l'intérieur de trois bassins versants, à savoir : le cours supérieur de l'Albany – Makokibatan, le cours inférieur de l'Ogoki et le cours supérieur de l'Albany – Muswabik, et comprend 94 plans d'eau différents. Le territoire de ces bassins versants est composé de ce qui suit :

- Des matériaux organiques tels que des plantes et des animaux en décomposition, qui se sont transformés en sol ;
- Des dépôts provenant de lacs et de rivières anciens ;
- Un mélange de roches, de sable et d'argile laissé par les glaciers.

Le territoire de ces régions est principalement couvert de forêts et présente une élévation modérée, avec une moyenne comprise entre 215 et 260 mètres.

En règle générale, l'écoulement des eaux souterraines peu profondes suit la topographie locale. À l'échelle régionale, l'écoulement des eaux souterraines est similaire à celui des eaux de surface, qui s'écoulent vers le nord et l'est en direction de la baie James. La plupart des eaux souterraines s'accumulent/se rechargent au printemps à la fonde des neiges.

Le rendement des eaux de surface est la quantité d'eau provenant de la pluie, de la fonte des neiges et des eaux souterraines qui s'écoule dans les rivières et les cours d'eau. Ceci est important pour la gestion des ressources en eau dans la région. En moyenne, la région reçoit un apport d'eau de surface variant de 122 à 384 millimètres chaque année.

Qualité de l'eau

Les eaux souterraines et les eaux de surface ont été testées pour des éléments tels que les minéraux, les métaux dissous (y compris le mercure) et les composés organiques volatils. Les échantillons ont été prélevés, envoyés pour analyse en laboratoire et comparés aux normes canadiennes et ontariennes en matière de qualité de l'eau potable, de qualité des eaux souterraines et de qualité de l'eau qui protège la vie aquatique. Certains échantillons ont obtenu des résultats de laboratoire supérieurs aux normes à chaque analyse, alors que d'autres n'ont été analysés que pendant les périodes de faible débit d'eau. Comme il n'y a pas de développements majeurs dans la zone ou la région, les chiffres élevés suggèrent que certaines mesures sont naturellement plus élevées. Par conséquent, les animaux sauvages, les plantes et les poissons locaux se sont adaptés à ces conditions et ont prospéré.

Quantité d'eau

La nappe phréatique étant presque plate dans toute la zone d'étude, les eaux souterraines se déplacent lentement. Les enquêtes sur le terrain montrent que la région a principalement des eaux souterraines peu profondes, qui interagissent avec les eaux de surface, s'écoulant des zones plus élevées vers les zones plus basses et vers les plans d'eau. De plus, le mouvement des eaux souterraines dans la zone d'étude est encore ralenti par des zones composées de limon et d'argile. Ces sols ne permettent pas à l'eau de les traverser aussi facilement que d'autres matériaux et ralentissent le débit de l'eau souterraine.

Les niveaux d'eau de surface sont principalement affectés par la fonte des neiges et les précipitations et sont plus élevés au printemps et à l'automne. En été et en hiver, les niveaux d'eau sont plus bas en raison des conditions de sécheresse ou de gel.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

La route d'accès à la collectivité peut affecter la qualité et la quantité des eaux souterraines et des eaux de surface pendant la construction et l'utilisation à long terme (fonctionnement et entretien).

Eaux souterraines

- Utilisation à court terme de l'eau pour des activités de construction, comme l'installation d'empattements ou l'approvisionnement de camps temporaires ;
- Utilisation de l'eau pour les activités d'entretien et de réparation ;
- Défrichage de la végétation, construction de routes et d'autres installations ;
- Enlèvement de l'eau des fosses ou des carrières pour l'extraction de matériaux ;
- Interruption de l'écoulement des eaux souterraines dans les zones de tourbières lors de la construction de routes ;
- Déversements et fuites accidentels de carburants et de produits chimiques ;
- Déchets et eaux usées provenant des activités de construction ;
- Résidus de dynamitage provenant de la fragmentation de la roche ;
- Exposition des matériaux pouvant produire de l'acide ou la lixiviation de métaux pendant la construction ;
- Utilisation de produits chimiques pour le contrôle de la poussière et le déglaçage lors de l'entretien des routes.

Eau de surface

- Utilisation à court terme de l'eau pour des activités de construction, comme l'installation d'empattements ou l'approvisionnement de camps temporaires ;
- Déversements et fuites accidentels de carburants et de produits chimiques ;
- Déchets et eaux usées provenant des activités de construction ;
- Résidus de dynamitage provenant de la fragmentation de la roche ;
- Exposition des matériaux pouvant produire de l'acide ou la lixiviation de métaux pendant la construction ;
- Utilisation de produits chimiques pour le contrôle de la poussière et le déglaçage lors de l'entretien des routes ;
- Changements dans la qualité de l'eau en raison des résidus de lavage provenant des rebuts, des déchets et des lixiviats dans les sites de gestion et de stockage des déchets ;
- Changements dans la qualité de l'eau en raison des résidus de lessivage provenant des débris organiques lors de l'entretien de la végétation ;
- Changements dans la qualité de l'eau et des sédiments dans les plans d'eau avoisinants en raison de l'augmentation de l'érosion dans les zones perturbées et exposées, ce qui entraîne le transport et le dépôt de sédiments.

Eau de surface

Des mesures d'atténuation ont été proposées pour réduire ou éliminer ou surveiller chaque effet potentiel. Des activités de surveillance ont également été proposées. Ces mesures comprennent :

- Obtenir des permis pour l'utilisation et les rejets d'eau conformément aux règlements provinciaux ;
- Obtenir des permis pour les agrégats de gravière et de carrières en vertu de la *Loi sur les ressources en agrégats* ;
- Mettre en œuvre les pratiques exemplaires de gestion pour la conception, la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route ;
- Lorsque cela est possible, les eaux usées et les eaux de lavage seront traitées avant d'être rejetées dans l'environnement local, conformément aux règlements gouvernementaux ;
- Les franchissements de routes et de cours d'eau seront conçus de manière à éviter de restreindre les écoulements d'eau souterraine et à réduire au minimum les impacts sur les caractéristiques des canaux d'eau de surface ;
- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre un plan de contrôle de l'érosion et des sédiments, qui comprend l'installation, la gestion et la surveillance de mesures appropriées de contrôle de l'érosion et de la sédimentation pour les conditions des eaux de surface ;
- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre des plans environnementaux, y compris des plans de prévention des déversements, de gestion des déchets et de communication sur les explosions ;
- Le stockage et la manipulation des déchets solides, organiques et dangereux suivront des mesures de contrôle et des plans appropriés, et seront conformes aux lois en vigueur ;
- Restaurer les chantiers temporaires à leur état naturel après utilisation ;
- Maintenir les routes aux normes provinciales, y compris les lignes directrices en matière de contrôle de la poussière ;
- Mettre en place un programme de surveillance pour déterminer les éventuels changements de qualité et de quantité des eaux souterraines et de surface liés aux activités routières. Les programmes de surveillance de l'eau de surface peuvent comprendre la qualité de l'eau, les conditions de l'écoulement fluvial, les répercussions sur les espèces de poisson et l'habitat, la stabilité du canal et le régime d'écoulement des eaux. Les programmes de surveillance des eaux souterraines peuvent inclure l'évaluation des paramètres de qualité de l'eau (c.-à-d. pH, température, conductivité, dureté, matières dissoutes totales) ;
- Établir des programmes de surveillance pour les matériaux potentiellement générateurs d'acide ou de lixiviation de métaux et leurs effets sur la qualité et la quantité de l'eau, pour la qualité des eaux souterraines.

Effets résiduels

Grâce à l'utilisation adéquate de mesures d'atténuation, les effets potentiels de la construction et de l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité devraient être soit éliminés, soit réduits au minimum. Les effets restants (après l'application d'une mesure d'atténuation) sont appelés effets résiduels.

Les effets résiduels prévus en ce qui concerne les **eaux souterraines** sont les suivants :

- L'assèchement des carrières ou des sablières peut modifier les niveaux d'eau souterraine jusqu'à 721 mètres, dépassant potentiellement de 50 % la variation naturelle. Ces changements sont réversibles une fois que l'assèchement cesse ;
- La construction de routes dans les tourbières peut restreindre l'écoulement des eaux souterraines et modifier les niveaux, ce qui peut entraîner des effets à long terme, qui sont réversibles.
- Les déchets de construction et le rejet des eaux usées peuvent affecter la qualité des eaux souterraines, et causer des effets à moyen terme, qui sont réversibles une fois que la construction cesse.
- Les résidus de dynamitage peuvent affecter la qualité de l'eau souterraine et causer des effets à moyen terme, qui sont réversibles une fois que les travaux de dynamitage prennent fin.
- Les activités d'entretien des routes peuvent avoir une incidence sur la qualité des eaux souterraines à long terme, mais restent dans les normes de qualité de l'eau grâce à des mesures d'atténuation appropriées. Comme ces activités sont de courte durée et temporaires, tout effet potentiel sera inversé une fois que l'activité d'entretien sera terminée.

Les effets résiduels prévus pour **l'eau de surface** sont les suivants :

- Les prélèvements d'eau à court terme pendant la phase de construction peuvent entraîner des modifications de la quantité d'eau de surface, notamment une diminution de l'écoulement fluvial et/ou des niveaux d'eau des plans d'eau à proximité. Les emplacements spécifiques, les durées et les volumes de ces prélèvements d'eau à court terme seront déterminés lors de la phase de conception détaillée de la route d'accès à la collectivité.
- Le rejet d'eau pendant la construction peut affecter la qualité de l'eau et des sédiments ;
- La redirection de l'eau pendant la construction peut modifier la quantité et la qualité de l'eau et des sédiments ;
- Les changements permanents apportés au terrain par la construction et l'entretien peuvent affecter la quantité et la qualité de l'eau, ainsi que la qualité des sédiments ;
- Les débris organiques peuvent être entraînés dans les plans d'eau avoisinants pendant la construction en raison de l'augmentation de l'érosion, ce qui affecte la qualité de l'eau et des sédiments.

Effets cumulatifs

L'évaluation des effets cumulatifs a pris en compte les effets résiduels (effets restants après l'application d'une mesure d'atténuation) de la route d'accès à la collectivité et d'autres développements futurs, comme la route de raccordement du Nord, les améliorations des routes forestières Anaconda et Painter Lake, ainsi que les projets de large bande Rapid Lynx, sur les eaux souterraines et de surface.

Les effets des deux projets routiers (route de raccordement du Nord et amélioration des routes forestières Anaconda and Painter Lake) devraient être similaires à ceux de la route d'accès à la collectivité, car ils font partie du même corridor routier ; des effets légèrement plus élevés peuvent se produire là où ces routes se rencontrent. Les effets cumulatifs sur les eaux souterraines et de surface devraient rester gérables grâce à la coordination en place entre les projets routiers.

Des programmes de surveillance seront mis en place pour garantir l'exactitude de l'évaluation des effets et orienter les mesures d'atténuation. Les programmes de surveillance suivants doivent être mis en œuvre :

Surveillance de la construction :

- Mettre en place des stations pour surveiller les niveaux des eaux souterraines et leur qualité avant la construction afin de prendre note des conditions et de soutenir l'obtention des permis. Poursuivre la surveillance pour déterminer les éventuels impacts sur les eaux souterraines, avec la supervision du personnel environnemental qualifié ;
- Tester les sols et les substrats rocheux pour déterminer s'il y a un potentiel de drainage acide des roches avant la construction ;
- Effectuer des relevés des eaux de surface aux emplacements de franchissement de cours d'eau qui n'ont pas encore été évalués ou où des travaux sont prévus en dessous de la ligne des hautes eaux afin de satisfaire aux exigences supplémentaires en matière de permis ;
- Surveiller la prise et le rejet d'eau ainsi que la qualité de l'eau évacuée ;
- Inspecter toutes les mesures de gestion de l'érosion et des sédiments, les caractéristiques de stabilisation des berges et les installations temporaires de construction dans l'eau pour vous assurer de leur efficacité ;
- Surveiller les solides totaux en suspension ainsi que les inspections visuelles pour détecter la présence d'huile, et vérifier le débit de l'écoulement fluvial et le niveau d'eau à tous les franchissements de cours d'eau pour les travaux en eau vive afin de vérifier l'efficacité des procédures de construction et des mesures d'atténuation.



Surveillance à long terme (c.-à-d. opérations) :

- Les sites présentant des impacts observés doivent être surveillés jusqu'à ce que les conditions reviennent à l'état initial ou qu'un plan de remise en état soit mis en œuvre ;
- Inspecter toutes les nouvelles structures de franchissement de cours d'eau (ponceaux et ponts) ainsi que les caractéristiques de drainage en bordure de route pour s'assurer qu'elles fonctionnent correctement ;
- Surveiller la qualité de l'eau, la qualité des sédiments et les conditions d'écoulement fluvial dans des plans d'eau sensibles afin de détecter tout changement pouvant affecter l'habitat des poissons, les espèces en péril, la stabilité du cours d'eau, les régimes d'écoulement des eaux ou d'autres facteurs environnementaux.





Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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- ᓇᓇᑲ° ᐊᔨᓂᓴᑦ, ᖃᑲ° ᖃᖏᑕ ᐊᔪᓂᑭ ᑲᑭᕃᔨᑦ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᑭ<ᓂᑭx

ᐅᓴᑦ ᐅᐅ ᐊᖏᑭᓴ ᒥᖏᑎᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᑕ·ᑲ·ᓇ ᖃᖏᑕ ᐃᖏᑕᑐᖏᒥᑲ° ᓇ·ᐊ⁻ ·ᐊᔪᖏ 215 ᐱᓂᖏ 260 ᒥᑐᕋᖏ ᐃᖏᐱᑕᖏᑲᒥᑲ°x

ᐅᓴᑦ, ᑲ <·ᑲᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑎ ᐃᔪᑕ·ᐊᐣ ᑲᑎ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᑦ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦx ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᐃᔪᑕ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᐣ, ᑭ·∇ᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᑕ ᒪᓱ ·ᐊᐸᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐱᓱᑦ ᐃᖏᑕ·ᐊᐣx ᐊᑎ ᒥᓱᖏᒥᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑕᔨᑕᒥ·ᐊᐣ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ, ∇ ᐊᑎ ᑭᓂᑲ·ᐃᑕ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ, ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐃᖏᐸᖏᑲᒥᑲᑦ ∇ ᐅᑎᑦ·ᐊᑦ ∇ ᓇᔪᐯᑕ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦx ·ᐊᔪᖏ 122 ᐱᓂᖏ 384 ᒥᓗᒥᑐᕋᖏ (millimeters) ᐅᔪᐅᒪᑲᐣ ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᑕᑐ ᐊᖏᑭ·ᐃᐣx

ᑲ ᐃᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ

ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᓂᐱ ᖃᖏᑕ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ, ᑭ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᓂᖏᑕᑲ·ᐊ ∇ᑕ·ᑲᓄ·ᑫ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᖏ·ᑲ, ᑲ ᑭ ᑎᖏᐸᔨᑎᑭ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᖏ·ᑲ (ᐊᔪ⁻ ᐊᖐᑭᒪᐣ), ᖃᖏᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᐱᒪᑲᑦx ᐊᐱ ᐊᐱᔪᖐ ᑭ ·ᑲᐸᐃᑲᑕ° ∇ ᐃᔪᒥᓂᐃᑲᑕᑭ ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᖏᑕᑭ ᖃᖏᑕ ᑭᒥ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᓄ·ᑫ ᑕᐱᖐᑲᒪᓄᑭ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑭᒥ ᐃᔪᒥ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ, ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐃᖏᐸᖏᑲᒥᑲᑦ ∇ ᑭᒧ·ᐊᑦ, ∇ᑎ ᑎᑭᔨ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᔪᓂᑭ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦx ᖃᖏᑕ ᒪᓱ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᑭ ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦx ᐊᑎ′ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᑭ, ᑲ ᐃᖐᐸᔪᓇᑌᑦ ᓄ·ᑲᑐ ᐊᑎ′ ᖏᑫᑐ ᐱᓇ ∇ ᐃᖐᐸᔪᓇᑌᑭx ᑕᐱᖐᑲᒥ, ᐱᒪᑎᔪ·ᐃᑐ ᐊᖏᑐ ᐸ·ᑲᑕᖏᑭ, ᓇᒣᓵ ᖃᖏᑕ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᑫ ᐊᑎ ᓇᐃ·ᐊᑫᒪᑲ·ᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᐊᖏᑭ ᖃᖏᑕ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᒥᑎᑦ·ᐊᑦx

ᑲ ᐃᑎᐱᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ

∇ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᕈᑲᑌᑦ ᒪᔪᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᑫᑲ′ ᒥᔪ·∇ ∇ ᓚᓚ·ᐊᔪᓇᑌᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔪᒥ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᔨᓂᓂᖏᑕᑲᑌᑦ, ᓄ·ᑲᐣ ∇ ᐯᑲᑕᔨᑦ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦx ∇ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖏᓂᓂᖏᑕᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᑭᑦ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑎ ᐅᖏᓂᓂᖏᑕᑲᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪᒥ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᑲ ᑭ ᔪᖏᐸᑎᓂᖏᑌᑦ ·∇ᐱᓂᖏᐣ ᖃᖏᑕ ᒪᑎ ᐊᔪᖏᑦx ᐅᐅ ᑐᔭ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᒪᔪᓇᑭ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᐯᑲᑕᔨᑦ·ᐊᐣ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᔨᑦ·ᐊᑦx

ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᑦ ᐅᖏ ᐅᔪᐅᒪᑲᐣ ∇ ᑎᑭᔪᓂ′ ᔨᑕ ᖃᖏᑕ ∇ ᑭᒧ·ᐊᑦ ᖃᖏᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᑭ ∇ ᔪᔭᑦ ᖃᖏᑕ ᒪᑎ ∇ ᑐᑐ·ᑕᑭᑦx ∇ ᓂᐱ·ᐊᑦ ᖃᖏᑕ ∇ ᐱᐳᑦ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᐅᑭᓴx

ᐁ ᑭᓂᓱ·ᐃᓂᓱᑌᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ

ᐁ ᑭᓂᓱ·ᐃᓂᓱᑌᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐱᒪᑎᓬᒪᓱᑦ ᐁ·ᓱᓂᒪ ᐯᖅ·ᓱᕀᑦ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔨᐅᒪᓱᑦ ᓂᐱ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᓀ ᑲ ᐅᑕᓱᒥ ᐱᑭᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᓴ·ᐃᓂᑦᕀ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᑭᓂᓱ·ᐃᓂᓱᑌᑭ ᓂᐱᑦ ᐃᔨ ᒥᑭᑲᑌ·ᐊ ᐃᓂᓂ° ᒪᓱᓂ ᑲ ᑐᑕᑦ ᐊᑎᓂᓱᑦ ᐁ ᓄᑭᐸᓂᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᓀ ᐁ ᓄᑦᑫᐱᓂᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ ᔪᖏᑕᑎ·ᑲᐣᕀ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐃᔨᓬᑲᐣ ᐊᖅ·ᐃᓂᑦ ᐸᑎᒪ ᑕᑭᖏᑫᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᐁ ᐃᔨᓬᑲᐣ, ᑕᓴᓂᔪᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ

ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᖑᒪᖅᑭ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪ·ᐃᖅᑌᑦ

ᒣᖏᓬᐤ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓬᐃ·ᐁᒪᖅᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑕᖅᒥᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐃᖏᐱᑕᖅᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦ ᒣᖅᑲ᙮ ᐁ ᒣᖏᓬᖅᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑭᓄ·ᐁᖏ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ (ᑕᐱᖏᔪᓬ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓱᓬᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ)ₓ

ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ

- ᓬᑭᖏᓱᐤ ᐊᐸᑕᐣ ᓂᐱ ᒣᑲᓬᖅᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᐱᖏᔪᓬ ᐁ ᐅᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒪᑌ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᓴᖏᑕᐱᔪ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᓬᑭᖏᓱᐤ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣₓ
- ᑫ ᐃᓬᐸᑕᑦ ᓂᐱ ᒣᖅᑲ᙮ ᐁ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᖏᑕᐱᔪ ᐁ ᒥᔿᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᐣₓ
- ᐁ <ᖏ·ᑲᑕᐃᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ, ᓴᖏᑕ ᐁ ᒣᖅᑲᓬᖅᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ᔪᑕᑭᖃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ·ᐃᓬₓ
- ᐁ ᐃᑲᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ·ᐊᓬᑦ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ ᒧᓬᐃᑲᑌᑦₓ
- ᐁ ᐃᑲᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ·ᐊᓬᑦ ᒪᖏᑫᓂᑎᑲᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨᒋ·ᐊᑦ ᒣᑲᐣ ᐁ ᒣᖅᑲᓬᖅᓂ·ᐊᑦₓ
- ᐁ ᐱᒋ ᔪᑭᐸᓂᑭ ᓴᖏᑕᐱᔪ ᐅᒋᔪ·ᐊᑭ ᐱᒋᖃ ᓴᖏᑕ ᔪᑕᑭᖃ ᐱᒋᐳ·ᐃᓬₓ
- ·ᐁᐱᓂᑲᓬ ᓴᖏᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ·ᐃᘁᑲᑦᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐁ ᒣᖅᑲᓬᖅᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᑦₓ
- ᑲ ᐱ·ᐃᐸᓂᑦ ᐁ <ᑭᔪᐟ ᒥᔪ ᐊᔪᓂₓ
- ᐁ ᒪᒧᘁᑌᑭ ᑫ·ᑲᓬ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔨᐅᒪᓱᑦ ᐱᒋᐳ·ᐃᐣ ᒣᖅ· ᐁ ᒣᖅᑲᓬᖅᓂ·ᐊᑦ, ᓴᖏᑕ ᒪᑲ
- ᐱᒋᐳ·ᐃᐣ ᐊᐸᑕᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᔨᐱᑲᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᓴᖏᑕ ᒪᑦ·ᑲᒥ ᑎᑭᔪᑲᐣ ᒣᖅ· ᐁ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒣᖅᑲᓬᖅᓂ°ₓ

ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᖏᒥᑦ

- ᓇᑭᐳᓰ ᐊ<ᑕᑐ ᓂᐱ ᒐᑦᑲ⁻ ∇ ᒐᖏᓇᓴᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᐱᐩᔪ⁻ ∇ ᐅᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ٩ ᐅᑎ ᑭᒪᑌᑦ ٩·ᑲᐣ ᓴᖏᑕᐱᔪ ٩ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑭᐳᓰ٩ ٩ ᐊ<ᑕᑦ ᑕᔨ٩·ᐃᐣₓ
- ∇ ᐱᒋ ᔪᑭ<ᓂᑭ ᓴᖏᑕᐱᔪ ᐅᒋᔪ·ᐊᑭ ᐱᒋᓴ ᓴᖏᑕ ᔪᑕᑭᓴ ᐱᒋ>·ᐃᓇₓ
- ·∇ᐱᓂᑲᓇ ᓴᖏᑕ Lᑲ ᑲ ·ᐃᕳᖅᑲᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ∇ ᒐᖏᓇᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐅᒋ<ᓂᑦₓ
- ᑲ ᐱ·ᐃ<ᓂᑦ ∇ <ᑭᔪ′ ᒥᔨ ᐊᔪᓂₓ
- ∇ Lᒧᑦᑢᑌᑭ ٩·ᑲᓇ ٩ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔨᐅᒪᑲᑦ ᐱᒋ>·ᐃᐣ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᔪ ᐅᒋᔪ·ᐊᑭ ᒐᑦᑲ⁻ ∇ ᒐᖏᓇᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ,
- ᐱᒋ>·ᐃᐣ ᐊ<ᑕᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ∇ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᔨᐱᑲᑦ ٩·ᑲᐣ ᓴᖏᑕ Lᖏ·ᑲᒥ ᑎᑭᔪᑲᐣ ᒐᑦᑲ⁻ ∇ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒐᖏᓇᑲᓰ°ₓ
- ᐊᑕᑲᒥᐣ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑌᔪ·ᐊ<·∇ᑭ ·∇ᐱᓂᑲᓇ ᐅᒋ, ·∇ᐱᓂᑲᓇ ∇ ᔑ·<ᔨᔪ·ᐊᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓄᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑲᓇ·∇ᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ·∇ᐱᓂᑲᓇₓ
- ᐊᑕᑲᒥᐣ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑌᔪ·ᐊ<·∇ᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᔪᒪᑲᑭ ᐅᒋ, ᒐᑦᑲ⁻ ∇ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᓴᖏᑕ
- ᐊᑕᑲᒥᐣ ᓂᐱ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᔪᑲᐯᑭ ᐯᓭ⁻ ᓂᐱᐠ ∇ ᑭ ᒐᖏᑕ>ᑌᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ·ᐊᓇᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᑭ, ·∇ᒋ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᑭᑕ>ᑌᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᔪᑲᐯᑭₓ
- ᑭ ·ᐊ·∇ᓴᓂ💬° ٩ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐊᒍ·ᐃᓂᑲᑌᐠ ٩·ᑲᐣ
- ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᔪ ·∇ᐱᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᓴᖏᑕ ᐱᔪ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑐ ٩ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇Lᑲᑭₓ ٩ ᐃᔨ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ٩·ᑲᐣ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌ°ₓ ∇·ᐊᔪ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᐃᔨᒋ<ᓂᑭ:
- ᑭᒋ ᑕᔪᓂᑲᑌᐠ <ᑭᑎᓂᔪ·ᐃ Lᔪᓇᐃᑲᐣ ٩ ᐃᔨ ᐊ<ᑕᑦ ᓂᐱ ᓴᖏᑕ ·∇ᐱᓂᑲᑌᐠ ∇ ᓄᔪᓴᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐱᑭᑕᑭᑭ ᐃᑕᔭ·∇·ᐃᐣₓ
- ᑭᒋ ᑕᔪᓂᑲᑌᐠ <ᑭᑎᓂᔪ·ᐃ Lᔪᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᒥᑎᑭᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ·ᐊᓇᐃᑲᓂᑲᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ <ᔪᑲᓂᑦ ᑕᐱᐩᔪ⁻ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃ·ᑌᒪᑲᑦ ᑭᑎ ᒥᑎᑭᑭ ᐊ<ᑭᑕ·ᐃᓇ ᐃᑕᔭ·∇·ᐃᐣₓ
- Lᑦᐊ⁻ ∇ ᐃᔨ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ∇ ·ᐊ·∇ᓴᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᐅᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑭᓇᓴ ᑕᔭ·∇°ₓ
- ᑭᔑᑦᐱᐣ ᑭ ᐃᑭᑫ, ᑲ ·∇ᐱᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᓂᐱ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑲ ᑭᒋᑦᑕ<·ᐊᒋᑲᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᑕ ᐣᑐᔪᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ·<Lᔨ ᔪ·ᑫᐱᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ∇ ᓄᔪᓴᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭL° ᐃᑕᔪ·∇·ᐃᓇₓ
- ᒧᑦᑲᓇ·ᐊ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᓴᔪᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᑲ·ᐃᑦᑲ ᓂᐱ ᑭᒋ ᐅᔨᑎᒪᔪᑲᑭ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᑲᑦ, ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᔨᐱᔨᐩ ∇ ᒥᒥ·ᐊᑦ, ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇᔪᓂᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᐃᑕᔭ·∇·ᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑲᒥᐣ ᓂᐱ (ᑕᐱᐩᔪ⁻ pH ᑲ ᐃᑎᑲᑌᐠ, ᑲ ᐃᑭᐱᒥ ᑭᔪ·ᐊᑲᒥᐣ, ٩ ᑭ ᐅᑎ ᐅᔨᐅᒪᑲᑦ ᑲ ᑭᔨᑌᐠ, ᑲ ᐃᑭᐱᒥ Lᐩᑲ·ᐊᑲᒥᐣ, ᑲ ᑭ ᑎᑭ<<·∇ᑭ ᑲ ᒥᔪᑕ·ᐊᑭₓ
- ᐅᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᑭ٩·ᐃᓇ ٩ ᐅᑎ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ·ᐃᔪᑲᑲᒥᓂ·٩ ᓂᐱ ᐊᔪ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑭ·ᑲ ∇ ᐅᑎᑯ·ᐊᑭ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑎᐩᑲ٩Lᑲᑭ ᓂᐱᐠ ᐃᓂᔪ, ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᓴᖏᑕ (ᑕᐱᐩᔪ⁻ pH ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᑲ ᐃᑭᐱᒥ ᑭᔪ·ᐊᑲᒥᐣ, ٩ ᑭ ᐅᑎ ᐅᔨᐅᒪᑲᑦ ᑲ ᑭᔪᑌᐠ, ᑲ ᐃᑭᐱᒥ Lᐩᑲ·ᐊᑲᒥᐣ, ᑲ ᑭ ᑎᑭ<<·∇ᑭ ᑲ ᒥᔪᑕ·ᐊᑭₓ
- ᐅᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᑭ٩·ᐃᓇ ٩ ᐅᑎ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ·ᐃᔪᑲᑲᓂᓂ·٩ ᓂᐱ ᐊᔪ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑭ·ᑲ ∇ ᐅᑎᑯ·ᐊᑭ ᓴᖏᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑎᐩᑲ٩Lᑲᑭ ᓂᐱᐠ ᐃᓂᔪ, ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ

ᑲ ᐊ·ᓇᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑭ

·ᑲᔾᕿᑦ ∇ ᐊ<ᑕᑭ ᓇᒃᓂᖅ·Δ ᑐᑕᒧ·Δᓇ, ᖅ ᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃ ᒣᕿᓇᖅ·Δᐣ ᖃᕿᑕ ᑭᓄ·∇ᖏ ∇ ᐊ<ᑕᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᕿᓇ° ᐃᑌᓂᒥᑌᑭ° ᑭᒋ ᐊᑎ ᓇᒪᑕ·ᒃᑦ ᖃᕿᑕ ᐱᓂ ∇ᒃ ᓇᕿᐱ⁻ ᒥᕿᑕᐃ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑦᕼ ᑲ ᐃᖏᓂ<ᓂᑦ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓂᐃᓇ (ᑲ ᐃᖏ·ᒃ ᓇᒃᓂᖅ·Δᐣ ᐊ<ᑕᑦ) ᑲ ᐃᕿᓂ<ᓂᑦ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᐣ ᐃᑦᒥᑌᑭ°ᕼ

ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᑌᓂᒥᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᖏᓂ<ᓂᑦ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᐣ **ᓂᐱᑦ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ** ᖅ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑦ:

- ∇ <ᓂᑎᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ·ᐊᓇᑭ ᖃᕿᑕ ᐱᓂ ᐊᓂᓂ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ <ᑭᓂᑦ ᑕᑭ ᐊᑦ<ᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐃᕿᐱᒥ ᑭᖏᑲᓴᑦ ᐱᓂᖏ 721 ᒥᑐᖅ, ∇ <ᔨᑕ·ᐃ<ᓂᑦ 50% ᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᖏᖅᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᒃ)ᕼ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᐊᑦ<ᓂᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑭ·∇ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᒃᑦ ∇ >ᓂ <ᓂᑎᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ
- ∇ ᒣᕿᓇᒃᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒪᖅᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑭ >ᓂ ᒪᔨᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᖃᕿᑕ ᐱᑐᖅ ᑲᑕ ᐃᕿᐱᑕᑲᒥᐣ, ᑕᑭ ᐃᑭᐣ ᑭᓄ·∇ᖏ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑕᒥᖅᑲᖅᓚᒃᑦ ·<ᒪᔨ ᑭ·∇ ᐃᔨᓇᒃᑦᕼ
- ᒣᕿᓇᖅ·Δ ·∇ᐱᓂᒃᓇ ᖃᕿᑕ ∇ ᓂ·ᖅᐱᓂᖏᑌᑦ ᑲ ᒪᓇᑕᑦ ᓂᐱ ᑕᑭ ·ᐃᖅᑲᒪᒥᐣ, ᓇᖅ ᔮᓂ⁻ ᑕᑎ ᑭ·∇ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᒃᐣ ᑭᖏ·ᒃ ><ᑎᓂᓇᓂ·ᐊᖅᕼ
- ᑲ ᐱ·∇<ᓂᑭ ∇ <ᑭᓂᒃᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑭ ᓂᔨ·ᐊᓇᒋᑕᒪᒃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒪᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᓇᖅ ᔮᓂ⁻ ᑕᑎ ᑭ·∇ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᒃᐣ ᑭᖏ·ᒃ ᐸᑭᓂᒃᓂ·ᐊᖅᕼ, ᖅᑎᑕ
- ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒣᕿᓇ° ᑕᑭ ·ᐃᖅᑲᒪᒥᐣ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒪᒥᑦ, ᔮᓂᔪ·∇·ᐃᓂᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒪᒥᐣ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᓇᖅ ᔮᓂ⁻ ᑕᑎ ᑭ·∇ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᒃᐣ ᐸᑭᓂᒃᓂ·ᐊᖅᕼ

ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᑌᓂᒥᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃ"ᔨ<ᓂᑦ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᐣ **ᓂᐱᑦ ·ᐊᑭᑕᕿᑲᒥᑦ** ᖅ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑦ:

- ᓇᑭᕿᖅ° ∇ ᐅᑎᓂᒃᑌᑦ ᓂᐱ ᒣᒃ⁻ ∇ ᒣᕿᓇᒃᓂ·ᐊ
- ᑕᑭ ᐊᐱᔪᔨᓐ ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᕿᑲᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒃᑦ ∇ᒃ ∇ ᒥᑫ·ᐊᑦ ᔨᐱᐱᔪᔪ ᖅᑕ ᐱᔨ ᑲ ᐃᖏ<ᒃᒥᑦ ᐯᓗ⁻ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᓂᐱᑦᕼ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᐊᑦ<ᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ, ᖅᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᖏᑫᓂᑌᑌᑎᑌᑦ ᒣᒃ⁻ ∇ ·ᐊ·∇ᖅᓂᒋᓇᑌᑦ ᖏ ᐃᔨᓇᒃᑦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᕿᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑭᑭᑦ ᖏ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ
- ∇ ᔨ·ᖏᐱᓂᒃᑌᑦ ᓂᐱ ᒣᒃ⁻ ∇ ᒣᕿᓇᒃᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑭ ᓂᔨ·ᐊᒃᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᓂᐱ ᖅᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨᓇᒃᑦᕼ
- ∇ ᑲᖅᒣᐸᓂ·ᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ᒣᒃ⁻ ∇ ᒣᕿᓇᒃᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑭ ᓂᔨ·ᐊᒃᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᓂᐱ ᖅᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨᓇᒃᑦᕼ
- ᑲ ᓇᖅᐱᒋ ᐊᒋᓇ·ᒃᑦ ᐊᕿᑭ ∇ ᒣᕿᓇᒃᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᖅᑕ ᐱᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇ᒪᒃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᖅᐱᒪᑦ ᖅᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒃᑭᑦ, ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨᓇᒃᑦ ᖅᑕ ᐱᓂᖏᑌᑦᕼ
- ᐱᒪᐃᓂᒃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒥᔪᑦ ᓂᐱ ᑕᑭ ᐃᑕ>ᑌ·ᐊ ᒣᒃ⁻ ∇ ᐊ<ᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ∇ ᒣᑕ>ᑌᑭ ᐅᒋ, ∇ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇ᒪᒃᑭ ᒪᒃ ᓂᐱᑦ ᖅᑕ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨᓇᒃᑦᕼ

ᑲ LL·ᐃ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑭ

ᒪᒍ·ᐃ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇·ᐃᐣ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᖏᓂᑕᒍ·ᐃᓂᑦ ᑭ ᒪᒥᑐᓄᓂᒋᑌᑭ° ᖏ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑭ ᑲ ᐃᖏᔨᐊᓂᑦ ᐱ·ᐃᓂᒃᓇ (ᑲ ᐃᖏᔨ<ᓂᑭ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑭ ᑲ ᐃᖏ·ᒃ ᐊ<ᑕᑦ ᓇᒃᓂᖅ·Δᐣ) ᒣᖏᓇᑦ ᑲ ᐅᒥᒪᒃᑭ ᓄᑕᒃ ᐃᑎᖏ, ᑕᐱᖏᔨ⁻ ᑐ·ᐊᑐᖏᑐ ᑭᐟ ᓪᑐᐣ, ᐊᓇᒃᑕ ᓄᑕᒥ ∨ᐃᑐᐟᑐᖏ ᓐᑦ (Northern Road Link< Anaconda and Painter Lynx) ᓄᒥᒥ·∇ ᒣᕿᓇ° ·ᐊ·∇ᔪᑕ·ᐃᐣ ᓄᑕᒥ ᕿᐱᐟ ᓐᑦᑲ ᑊᕿᐟᑐᐟ ((Rapid Lynx Broadband) ᐊ<ᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐃᓇ, ᓂᐱᑦ ᐊᑕᒥᖓ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᓄᑕᒥ ·ᐊᑭᑕᕿᑲᒥᑦᕼ

ᖅ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑭ ᐅᐅ ᓂᓕ ᒣᕿᓇᖅ·Δᓇ ᐣ·ᐊᑐᖏᑐ ᑭᐟ ᓪᑐᐣ, ᐊᓇᒃᑕ ᓄᑕᒥ ∨ᐃᐣᑐᖏᑐ ᓐᑦ (Northern Road Link and Anaconda and Painter Lake ᒣᕿᓇ° ·ᐊ·∇ᔪᑕ·ᐃᐣ) ᐃᑌᓂᒃᑌᑭ° ∨ᓴ·ᒃᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᑦ ᑕᐱᖏᔨ⁻ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒧᖏᓇᑭ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭ ᖅ ᐃᑕᒍᒪᑦ ᒥᓴ·ᐊ⁻ ∇ᒃᓂᒪ ∨ᓴ·ᒃᐣ ᒣᕿᓇ°, ᔮᓂ⁻ ᒥᑕᒍ ᓇ·ᐊ⁻ ᑕᐃᑕᖏᑲᖅᓚᒃᓇ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒃ ᐃᔨ ᓂᑭᖏᑐᒪᒃᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒣᕿᓇ·ᐊᓇᒃ ᑲ ᒪᒍ·ᐃ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·∇ᒪᒃᑦ ᓂᐱᑦ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᖅᑕ ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᕿᑲᒥᑦ ᐃᑌᓂᒥᑌᑭ° ᒥᑭ ᑎᐱ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ∇ ᓇᓇᒃᑕ·∇ᓂᒥᑌᑌᑭ ᒃᑭᓇ° ᒣᕿᓇᖅ·Δᓇᓂ

ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑕ·Δ ᐊᑐᕿᖅ·Δᓇ ᒃᑕ ᐅᓇᓕ·ᐊᒥᑌᑌᑎᑌᑦ ᑭᒋ ᖅᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕ·ᐯᒪᒃᑦ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅᓚᐣ ᑕᑭᑕᒃᑭᐣ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑕ·Δ ᐊᑐᕿᖅ·Δᐣ ᐅᒋᓓ ᐅᐅ ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑕ·Δ ᐊᑐᕿᖅ·Δᓇ ᒃᑕ ᑐᒋᑌᑌᑎᑌᑦᕼ

ᖃ ᐃᔨ ᓇᓂᑦᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒣᕿᓂᖃ·ᐃᓗᐳ:

- ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᖃ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓂᑦᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐁ ᐃᕿᐱᑕᑲᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᖃᕿᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑲᒥᑦ ·ᐸᒪᔨ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑐᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ·ᑎᒪᑲᑦ ᓪᐃᓯᐣᕿᕽ ᑕᔨᖃ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓂᑦᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑭᕿᘁᓂᑦᑕᑎᑐᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ·ᐊᓇᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᑦ ᑲ ᑭᕿᘁᓂᑕᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᒪᓇᓂᓗᑦ ᐊᕿᑭᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓂᑦᑕᓂ′ᕽ
- ᑭᒋ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᐊᕿᑭ ᖃᕿᑕ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋ′ ᒪᑎᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋᑲ·ᐃᓄ·ᑫ ᑲ ·ᐃᓴᑲᒥᑦ ᑲᑎ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ
- ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᕿᘁᓂᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᓂᐱ ·ᐊᑭᑕᕿᒥᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᓴᑲᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐁᑲ ᐁᵘ·ᑲ ᑲ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᕿᘁᓂᒋᑲᑐᑭᑉ ᖃᑦ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ·ᐊᖃᓂᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᑭᒋ ᓄᑎᒋᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒐᐸᔪᵘ ᑲ ᐃᕿᔨ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑎᐱᑐᓂᑲᑐᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓴ·ᐁ·ᐃᓐᕽ
- ᓇᓇᑲᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐁ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑐᑦ ᖃᑦ ᔨ·ᕫᐱᓂᑲᑐᑦ ᐊᔨ⁻ ᑭᒋ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᐁᑕᑲᒥᓂ·ᕫ ᐊᓂᒪ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ·ᐁᐱᓂᑲᑐᑦᑦᕽ
- ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭᑉ ᒥᔨ·ᐁ ᒣᑦᑕᐸ·ᐃ ᖃᑦᑕ ᔨᐢᐯᐃ·ᐃ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᓂ·ᐃᓐ, ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒪᵘᑲ·ᐃ ᓇᔨᐯᕽᑦ, ᖃᑦᑕ ᓇᑭᑦᑲ° ᑲ ᑭ ᑎᒪᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᓂᐱᑦ ᑭᑎᓇᐅᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ·ᑲᕽᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑐᑎᔨᒪᓇᑭᑉ; ᖃᑦᑕ
- ᓇᓇᑲᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᑲ ᐊᔨᑎᑭ ᑲ ᒥᔨᑕ·ᐊᑭ ᐊᔨ⁻ ᐯᵘᑭᵘ ᐁ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᐱᒥ, ᖃᑦᑕ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑐᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑦᐱᒥ ᒥᑦ·ᐊᑭ ᔨᐱᔨᓂ ᖃᑦᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑦᐱᑕᑲᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐊᐣᑐ ᒥᔨᐁ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐊᓴᑲᔨᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐁ ᑲᐸᑦᑐᓂ·ᐃ ᑕᔨᑦᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑫᒋᓇᐅᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᖃᑦᐱᒋ ·ᑲᕽᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᔨᒪᑲᑦ ᒣᑦᑲᓇ·ᐃᐣ ᖃᑦᑕ ᓇᑲᓂᑫ·ᐃ ᑐᑎᑕᑦᐃᓇᓐᕽ



ᑭᓄ·ᐁᵘ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ (ᑕᐱᵘᔨᔪ ᐊᐸᑎᔨ·ᐃᓇ) ᓇᓇᑲᑕᓂ·ᐃᐣ:

- ᐊᑭᑭᕀ ᑲ ᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑐᑭᑉ ᐁ ᐅᑕᒥᵘᑲᕿᒪᑲᑭ ᐃᑌᓂᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᐱᓂᵘ ᑭᒋ ᑭ·ᐁ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᑲᑭ ᖃᑦᑕ ᐱᐃ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᕿᘁᓂᑲᑐᑦ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᑭ·ᐁᐃᓇᑕᑦᑦ ᐃᓪᓕᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᕿᑫᑦ, ᑫᐃ ᐃᓪᓕᑦ ᑲ ᐃᓴᓂᓯᓇᑕᑦᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑎᒪᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᕿᑫᑦ, ᑫᐃ ᐃᓪᓕᑦ ᑲ ᐃᓴᓂᓯᓇᑕᑦᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐃᓴᓂᓯᓇᑕᑦᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲ



ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᑭ ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑌᑦ?

ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑦ, ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᑦ ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᓯᓇᑌᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᑭ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕᒧ·ᐃᑦ / ᑫ ᐃᑎᒃᑲᑫᒪᑲᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃ·ᑌᒪᑲᑦx

ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᑦ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲ·ᑫᒋᒪ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᑕ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᑦ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑦᐱ ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᑫ·ᑲᑦ ᓄᑦᑕ ᐱᑯ ·ᐊᔪᒃ ·ᐃ ᐃ·ᑌ·ᐊᓄx

ᑲᑦᐱᕐᑐᕐ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐ·ᐃᑦ: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᑌᓚᒃᐅᑦ: 1-800-764-9114

ᐃᑦᑐᕐᓄᑎᑦ: eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊ·> & ᐊ·ᑭᑕᑲᖫᒥᐊ·>
<ᔭᑌ ᐃᔨᑭᖏᑐᐃ·ᓴ ᒪᒪ° ᑎ<ᒋᒧᐃ·ᓴ

ᐁᑭᐅᔨᐸᐃᖏᑌᒻ ᑲᒪᓀᔪ⁻ ᑭᔪᑫ 2025

ᐁᖏ· ᓇᓇᑲᒋᕈᐃᓇᓪ ᑲᑭᑐᑎᑲᑌᑭᓴ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔨᕈᐃ·ᓴ ᒥᑲᓇᕈᐃ·ᓴ ᐅᒋ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᒥᔨᓇᑎᓂᓴ ᐸᖫᐢᐃᑲᓂᓴ ᒥᒥᔪᑐᐊ·ᓴ ᒪᒪ° ᒥᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓴ.

ᐁᑲ· **ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊ·>** ᐅᐁ· ᑲᐃᒋᑲᑌᒻ ᓂ"ᐱ ᑲᒥᑭᑲᑌᒻ ᐅᒪ ᐊᓇᒪ"ᑭᒻ ᐊ"ᑭᖫᒻ. ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓇᒪᖫ"ᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐊ"ᐃᒻ ᐅᒋᒥᒥᓂᓀᒪᖫᓴ ᒪᖫᑌᐊ·ᖫᒥᔪᒻ ᒥᓇ ᑭᒋᐊᔪᓂᒻ ᐊᓇᒪ"ᑭᒻ ᖫᐊᔨᐊ·⁻. ᐁᑲ· ᒥᔨᓴ ᐊᐃ·ᔨᒻ, ᐊᒥᐅᐁ·ᓂ ᐊᓇᒪᖫ"ᒥᑭᐊ·> ᖫᒥᓂᖫ·ᑕᒧᐊ·⁻.

ᐁᑲ· ᓂ"ᐱ ᐊᓂ ᒪᐊ·ᑐᵘᖫᒪᓴ ᐊᓇᒪ"ᑭᒻ ᐅᒪ ᐅᑕ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᖫ"ᒥᒻ ᖫᐅᒋᕀᒪᖫᒻ, ᐁᑲ· ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓴ ᐊᓇᒪᖫ"ᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐁᐃᔨᓂᖫᑌᒻ. ᐁᑲ· ᒋᓂᔪᑐᑕᒪᓴ ᐊᓇᒪᖫ"ᒥᑭᐊ·> ᖫᐅᒋᔑᐸ·ᔨᖫᐃ·ᒻ ᐊ"ᑭᖫᒻ ᒥᓇ ᒪᖫᑌᐊ·ᖫᒥᔪᒻ ᒪᒪᑕ"ᐃ ᖫᐅᒋᑭᑫᑐᑕᓴ ᐅᐁ· ᖫᐃᒋᑲᑌᒻ.

ᐊ·ᑭᑕᖫᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐁ"ᐊ ᐅᒪᐊ·ᑐᓇᓴ ᓂ"ᐱᓂ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᖫ"ᒥᒻ ᑕᖫ·ᓂᓂᒻ ᐁᖫ· ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᖫᐅᒋᑕᖫ·ᑭᓪ ᑫᔪᓇᓴ, ᑐᖫᑐ ᐊᖫ ᐅᑕ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒪᒥᐊ·> ᖫᐃᒋᑲᑌᒻ ᑕᓭᑭᖫᖏ ᐁᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓭᐊ·ᖫᓂᐊ·ᒻ. ᐁᖫ· ᒥᔨᓇᑎᓂᓴ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᒥᐅ

ᖁᒃ·⁻ ᐃᔨᓴᐃ·ᓇᓗ

ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᓇᓇᒃᑭᑎᑫᐃ·ᓗ ᐁ"ᐊᑊ ᑭᒋᐊᓱᓂᑊ ᑕᓇᓇᒃᑭᔪᒃᓄᐊ·ᑊ ᐃᒪ ᓄᑫ ᔑᐊ·ᓄᑊ ᑲᐃᔨ ᒪᒋᑎᓄᓗᑭᒃᑐᑊ ᒥᒃᓇ ᑭᐃᔨᑕᒃ·ᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᐁᓂᐁᔪᒪᓇᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᓇ<"ᑭᓇᒃ·ᑊ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨᓂ"ᐱᐊ·ᑲᒥᑲ ᐁᒃ· ᑲᔪ ᐃᒪ ᐊ·<ᓄᑊ ᓄᑫ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᒥᒃᓇᑫᐃ·ᓗ ᓂ"ᓱᓗ ᑫძᓇᓗ ᑕᒃᓇᐊ·<ᑭᒃᑌᐊ·ᓄᓗ: ᑭᑕᒥᐊ·ᓄᑊ ᐊᕽ<ᓂ – ᒪძᑭ<ᑕᓗ, ᓂᔪᒥᐊ·ᓗ ᐅძᑭ, ᐅᒃ· ᑭᑕᒥᐊ·ᓄᑊ ᐊᕽ<ᓂ – ᒪᑌᐊ·ᐱᑊ ᐅᒃ· ᒪᒪ° 94 ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᑭᐊ·>ᓗ ᑕᓇᓇᒃᑭᑎᒃᑌᐊ·ᓄᓗ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᐅᒪ ᐃᐃᔨᓂ"ᐱᐊ·ᑊ ᑕᒃ·ᑭᓗ:

- ᓇᓇᒃ ᑫძᓇᓗ ᑐᒃᓗ ᒃᓂᔭᓇᑕᑭᓗ ᒃᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐱძ ᐊᐃ·ᓴᔨᔪᓂᑊ ᒃᑭᐃᔨᓄᔭᒃᐃ·ᓯᐊ·⁻;
- ᑫძᓇᓗ ᒥᓇ ᒃᐅᑭᓴᑭᓗ ᐁ·ᓂᒃ⁻ ᔪᒃ"ᐃᒃᓂᓗ ᒥᓇ ᓯᐱᓗ; ᐅᒃ·
- ᓇᓇᒃ ᐊᓯᓂᑊ, ᓄᒃ ᐅᒃ· ᐊ·<ᓄᓂᑊ ᐁ·ᓂᒃ⁻ ᒃᐅᑭᐊᓴᐊ·⁻ ᖁᒃ·⁻ ᒥᓯᐁ· ᒃᑭᒪᒃᒥᐊᑭᑭ<ᓗ

ᐅᒃ· ᐊ"ᑭᒃᑊ ᒃᑕᒃ·ᑊ ᒥᓯᐁ· ᑫᒃ′ ᓄᐱᒥᐊ·ᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐱძ ᐁᐃᑌ<ᒃ"ᒃᒥᒃᑊ, ᑐᒃᓗ ᑫᒃ′ 215 ᓄᐃ·⁻ 260 ᑎ<"ᐃᒃᓗ (ᒥᑌᐣᑎ). ᐅᒃ·, ᒃᔪᒃᔪᒃᒥᑊ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐊᒥᐅᒪ ᐁᐃᔨᐱᒥᑕᐊ·ᑊ. ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓯᐁ· ᒃᒃᓇᐊ·<ᒥᒃᑌᑊ, ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᐯᔨᒃ·ᓗ ᓇᑐ ᓂ"ᐱ ᒃᐃᒥᒃᑌᑊ, ᐅᒃ· ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᐃᔨᒥᐊ·ᓗ ᐅᒃ· ᐅᒪ ᐊ·<ᓄᑊ ᐊ"ᐃᑊ ᐃᔨᒥᐊ·ᓗ ᖁᒥᑫ ᐯᕽ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᓂ"ᐱ ᒃᓂᑭᓂᐁᔪᐊ·ᒥᑭᓗ ᐅᒃᑭᐃᔨᒃᑐᑊ ᐅᑭᒃᖁᒪᑊ.

ᐅᒃ· ᒃᔪᑊ ᐅᐁ· ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐊ"ᐃᑊ ᐅᑭᖁᒃᓗ ᒃᑭᒧᒪᐊ·ᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᒃᓂᑭᓂᐁᔪᐊ·⁻ ᑭᓗ ᐅᒃ· ᐊᐱᓗ ᒃᐃᓇᔨᒃᐃ·ᑊ ᔪᐱᓗ ᒥᓇ ᔨᐱᓂᓗ. ᐅᒃ· ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᑭᑎᓗᓗᐁᓗᑊ ᐊᐱᓗ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᐱᓗ ᐅᐃᐃᔨᒃᐃ·ᑊ ᐁᐱᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐅᒃ· ᐊᐱᓗ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᐱᓗ ᐅᑕᐊᔪᑊ. ᐅᒃ· ᑕᑊ, ᐊᐊ·ᔨᒣ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊ·> ᒥᓇᓇᒃᑭᑎᒃᑌ ᑐᒃᓗ ᒃᔪ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᔨᑕᒃᑭᑭᓗ ᐅᒃ· ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᒃᐅᑎ <ᐯᑎᑫᐊ·ᑊ.

ᐅᒃ· ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐊ"ᐃᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᒃᓗ ᒃᓂᔪᔪᓂ⁻ ძᓗ ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᒃᐃᓇᔨᒃᑐᑊ, ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᒪᐊ·⁻ <ᐯᑎᑫᐊ·ᓗ. ᐅᒃ· ᒃᓂᓇᓇᒃᑭᑎᒃᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᒥᑭᒃᑌ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᐁᒪᒃᒃᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᒃᑊ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·>, ᑕᐱᔪძ⁻ ᐅᒪ ᐅᑭᒪᒃᑊ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·>, ᑕᐱᔪძ⁻ ᐅᒪ ᐅᑭᒪᒃᑊ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·>. ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᐁᐃᔨᐱᒥᑕᐊ·ᑊ ᓄᐱᓗ ᐊᐱᓗ ᐁᑕ<ᔪᒥᐊ·ᑊ. ᐅᒃ· ᑕᑊ, ᐊᐊ·ᔨᒣ ᐅᐁ· ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊ·> ᑕᓇᓇᒃᑭᑎᒃᑌ ᑐᒃᓗ ᒃᔪ ძᑕᑭᔨᓗ ᑫძᓇᓗ ᐃᒪ ᒃᒥᑭᒃᑌᑭᓗ ᑐᒃᓗ ᓄᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᔨᑕᒃᑭᑭᓗ ᐅᒃ· ᐊᒥᐅᐁ· ᒃᐅᑭ <ᐯᑕᔨᒃᐃ·ᑊ.

ᐅᒃ· ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᖁᒥᑭᐊ·> ᐊ"ᐃᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᒃᓗ ᒃᓂᑭᓂᐁᔪᐊ·⁻ ᑭᓗ ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᒃᑭᒧᒪᐊ·ᑊ, ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᒪᐃᔨᓂ"ᐊᑊ ᒃᔪᑊ, ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ ᒃᐃᓇᔨᒃᑐᑊ.

ᒃᐃᔨᓇᒃ·ᑊ ᓂ"ᐱ

ᐅᒃ· ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊ·> ᒥᓇ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᒃᑲᒥᑭᐊ·> ᑕᓇᓇᒃᑭᑎᑌᐊ·ᓄᓗ ᑭᑌᐱᓗ ᑫძᓇᓗ ᐊᔨᐊ·ᑫ·ᓗ ᑐᒃᓗ ᐊᔪᓂᑊ ᒥᓇ ძᑕᑭᔨᓗ ᑫძᓇᓗ (ᖁᕐᑫᕐᐃ), ᒥᓇ ᐱძ ᒃᐃᓇᒃᑲᒥᑊ. ᐅᒃ· ᑫძᓇᓗ ᑭᐅᑕᐱᓂᒃᑌᐊ·ᓗ ᑫᓇᓇᒃᑭᑎᑫᐊ·ᒃᓂᐊ·ᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᑫᑕᐃ·ᒃᑲᒥᔪᓗ ᒥᐃᐅᑭᓗᑌᐃᒃᑌᑭᓗ ᑭᐅᑭᑫᑐᑕᒃᑌᑊ ᒃᐃᓇᒃᑲᒥᑊ ᓂ"ᐱᐃᒃ ᑐᒃᓗ ᒃᓄᑐᑎᔨᓗ ᒥᓇ ᐅᐅᑕᐃᓇᐃᔪ ᐅᑐᑭᓇᒃᑲᒥᑊ ᓂ"ᐱᐃᒃᑊ ᒃᒪᒪᑕᑭᑫᓗ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᐊᑎ′ ᐊᓂᔨ ᑭᓇᒃᓇᒃᑭᑎᒃᑌᑕᓂᓗ ᐅᒃ· ᐊᑎ′ ᒥᓇ ᖁᒃ·⁻ ᒃᐱᒥᑭᐊ·ᑭᓗ. ᐅᒃ· ᐅᐁ· ᖁᒃ·⁻ ᒃᐃ·ᓗ ᑭᒪᒪᑭᑫᐃ·ᓓᓗ ᑭᑕᒃ·ᑭᓗ. ᐅᒃ· ᒥᓇ, ᐊᐃ·ᔨᓂᑊ, ᑭᓄᖓᑊ ᐅᒃ· ᒪᑌძᔨᓗ ᖁᒃ·⁻ ᒃ·ᔨᑊ ᐃᔨᕽᐊ·ᓄᓗ ᐅᒪ ᒃᐃᔨᒥᑭᒃᑌᑭᓗ.

ᒃᐅᑦᐸᑌᑭᓗ ᑫძᓇᓗ (VOCs)

ᒃᐅᑦᐸᑌᑭᓗ ᑫძᓇᓗ (VOCs) ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊ·ᓗ ᑫძᓇᓗ ᒪᒃ>ᓗ ᒃᐅᑦᐯ·ᕽᑭᓗ ᐃᑌᐱᒥᑦᑊ ᒃᐸᑌᑭᓗ ᐃᒪ ᓂᐲᒃᑦᑊ ᒃᔪᒪ ᐁᐅᑦᐱᑌᒪᒃᑊ ᐃᑌᒃᐸᑌᑊ. ᑭᑌᐱᓗ VOCs ᐁᒥᑭᒃᑌᑭᓗ ᐃᒪᓄᑫ ᓂᐲᒃᑦᑊ ᐃᔨᑭᑫᑕᒃᑌ ᐃᑭᑦᓂᑎᑌ ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᐃᔪᑊ ᐁᑭᑐᑐᒪᐊ·⁻ ᑎᓄᒃᓗ ᒃᐱᑎᓂᐲᓂᒃᑌᑊ ᐊᐸᒃᒥᓂᒃᓗ ᒃᔪᒪ ᒃᐱᑎ>ᐊᑭᓗ ᐁᐱᓂᒃᓇᐃᓗ. ᑫᐃᔨᔪᑊ ᑭᐃᔪ° ᐁძᓄᓗ ᐃ"ᐃᐁ, ᒥᓂძᑊ ᒉᓇ ᐊᓂᓗ ᑕᓯᑎᐸ"ᐃᒃᓗ ᒃᒥᑯᓄᒪᒃᑊ ᒉᒪᓄᑫ ᑭᐅᑦᓪᒪᒃᑊ ᑫᐃᔨᓂᑭᑕᒃᑊ.

ᑲᔪᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᐁᑲᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᓇᐣᑕ ᑕᐊᐧᓇᒋᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᔑᑕᑲᐧᐠ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊᐧᐳ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᐧᑭᑕᑲᒥᑭᐊᐧᐳ ᒣᑲᐧᐨ ᐱᒥ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑭᓇᐧᑲᐡ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ (ᑐᑲᐣ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᐁᐧᑕᐦᐃᓂᑫᐃᐧᐣ).

ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊᐧᐳ

- ᐊᒋᓇᐃᐧᑦ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᓂᐦᐱ ᒣᑲᐧᐨ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᑐᑲᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᑌᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᒋᓇᐃᐧᑦ ᑲᔭᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑕᓇᐳᐃᐧᓇᐣ;
- ᓂᐦᐱ ᑲᔭᐸᐠ ᑲᐊᐧᐁᐧᑕᐦᐃᓂᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ;
- ᑲᑲᓯᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐦᑭ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᐁᑲᐧ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐅᐡᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ;
- ᓂᐦᐱ ᑲᐃᐧᑯᐁᐧᐸᐦᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐧᓂᐦᐱᔭᐠ ᑐᑲᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ;
- ᑲᐊᐧᓇᐁᐧᐸᐦᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑭᐊᐧᐳ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᓇᔑᑲᐃᐧᐠ ᒣᑲᐧᐨ ᑲᐱᒥ ᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ;
- ᑲᐱᒋ ᓯᑭᓴᑭᐣ ᐱᒋᐳᐊᐧᐳᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᓯᑭᓴᑭᐣ;
- ᒥᓇ ᑲᒪᒐᑲᒥᐠ ᓂᐦᐱ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒧᐊᐧᐳ ᑲᑕᑲᐧᐠ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔑᑕᓇᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᐧᐠ;
- ᐁᑲᐧ ᑲᐸᑭᓯᑲᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᓂᓯᓂᐠ ᑲᐸᑭᓴᐧᑲᓄᐊᐧᐨ;
- ᒥᓇ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᒧᑭᐁᐧᐸᐦᐃᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᓯᓂᐊᐧᐳ ᓇᐣᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐣ ᐱᐊᐧᐱᑯᐊᐧᐳᐣ ᒣᑲᐧᐨ ᑲᐱᒥ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᐧᐠ;
- ᒥᓇ ᓇᓇᑲ ᐱᒋᐳᐊᐧᐳᐣ ᑲᔭᐸᑕᑭᐣ ᐁᑲ ᓐᑲ ᒋᐸᐸᒧᐁᐧᐸᓯᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓂᑭᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒣᑲᐧᐨ ᑲᐊᐧᐁᐧᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᒪᑲᐧᒥᐊᐧᐠ ᒥᑲᓇ.

ᐊ·ᑭᑕᑲᒥᑭᐊ·>

- ᐊᒋᓇᐃ·ᑫ ᐊ<ᑕᑦ ᓂ"ᐱ ᒐᑦ·⁻ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᑐᑲᐣ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᑌᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᒋᓇᐃ·ᑫ ᑲᓴᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑕᓇ>ᐃ·ᓇᐣ;
- ᑲᐱᒋ ᓯᑭᓴᐣ ᐱᒋ>ᐊ·>ᐣ ᒥᓇ ძᑕᑭᓴᐣ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᑲᓯᑭᓴᑭᐣ;
- ᒥᓇ ᑲᒪᒐᒥᑦ ᓂ"ᐱ ᐁᑲ· ᒧᐊ·> ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᓇᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·ᑦ;
- ᐁᑲ· ᑲ<ᑭᓯᑲᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᓂᓯᓂ ᑲ<ᑭᓴ·ᑲᓄᐊ·⁻;
- ᒥᓇ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᑲᒧᑭᐁ·<"ᐃᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᓯᓂᐊ·> ᓇᐣᑕ ძᑕᑭᓴᐣ ᐱᐊ·ᐱძᐊ·>ᐣ ᒐᑦ·⁻ ᑲᐱᒥ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·ᑦ;
- ᒥᓇ ᓇᓇᑲ ᐱᒥ>ᐊ·>ᐣ ᑲᓴ<ᑕᑭᐣ ᐁᑲ ᓗᑲ ᑢ<<ᒧᐁ·<ᓯᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓂᑭᒥᑲᑌᑦ ᒐᑦ·⁻ ᑲᐊ·ᐁ·ᔨᑢᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᒪᑲ·ᒥᐊ·ᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ;
- ᒥᓇ ᑲᐅᑢᔨᑕᑲᒥᑦ ᓂ"ᐱ ᐅᔨᑦ ᐁ·ᐱᓂᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᔨᑲ·"ᐅᑌᑭᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᒧᐊ·> ᑲᐱᒥᐊᓄᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᔨᑢᑲᑌᑦ;
- ᒥᓇ ᑲᐅᑢᔨᑕᑲᒥᑦ ᓂ"ᐱ ᐅᔨᑦ ᓇᓇᑲ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᑲᔨᑲ·"ᐅᑌᑭᐣ ᐒᑦ·⁻ ᑲᔪ ᐊ"ᑭ ᑲᐱᒥ ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕ"ᐃᓂᑲᑌᑦ; ᐁᑲ·
- ᒥᓇ ᑲᐅᑢᔨᑕᑲᒥᑦ ᓂ"ᐱ ᐅᔨᑦ ᓇᓇᑲ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᔨᔨᑭᐣ ᓂ"ᐱᑲᑦ ᑐᑲᐣ ᑲᔪ ᓄᑲ ᑲᒥᑕ"ᐅᑌᑦ ᑕᐱᐩძ⁻ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᐃᑐᓄᐊ·ᑐᓂᐊ·ᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᐱძ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᓂ"ᐱᑲᑦ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᑲᔨᑲ·"ᐅᑌᑭᐣ.

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐊ<ᑕᓄᐣ ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᓇ / ᒋᓂᑲᑌᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑫძᓇᐣ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᒋᑫᐃ· ᑐᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᑕᑫ:

- ᒋᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᓇძᑕᒪᐃ·ᐣ ᑕᐱᐩძ⁻ ᓂ"ᐱ ᑲᔨ<ᑕᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐣᑌᐣᐃᔨ ᐅᑐᓇᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᒋᔨ<ᑕᓂᓂᑭᐣ;
- ᒋᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᓇძᑕᒪᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᐊᔨᓂᑲᑲᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᐊ"ᐃ ᒋᔨ<ᑕᑦ ᐊᔨᓂᒋᑫᐃ· ᐅᓇᔑᐁ·ᐃ·ᐣ;
- ᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑲᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᑲ·ᔨᑦ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᒪᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᑭᓇ·ᑲᑘ ᑲᐃ·ᔨ<ᑕᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ;
- ᐊ"ᐃᐣ ᑲᔪ, ᒪᑢ> ᒥᓇ ᒧᐊ·> ᑲ·ᔨᑦ ᒋ<ᒥᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᒪ·ᔪ <ᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊ"ᑭᑲᑦ, ᐁᑲ· ᐊ"ᐃᐣ ᒋᔨ<ᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᑕᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ;
- ᐊ"ᐃᐣ ᑲᔪ ᒥᑲᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᔨᑫᑲᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲ·ᔨᑦ ᒋᐃᔪᓇძᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒋᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑦ, ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·> ᑲᐃᓇᔪᑲᐃ·ᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᒪᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᐃᓇᔪᑲᐃ·ᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·>;
- ᒥᓇ ᒋᐅᔨᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᒪᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᒥᓇᐃ·ᐣ ᑕᐱᐩ<ᐁ·ᑦ ᓄᑲ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᒪᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᒪᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᐃᓇᔪᑲᐃ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ

ᑫᒍᓐ ᑲᐅᒥᒪᒥᒥᑫᒪᓱᑭᓐ

ᐁᑲ· ᑲ·ᔾᑊ ᐊ<ᒥᒥᖅᑐᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ, ᐊᒥᐁ· ᑫᐃᔨᔾᑊ ᐁᖅᓇᐱ ᒥᐢᑕᖏᐃ ᒧᐊ·ᓇᒥᑫᒪᖅᑊ ᒥᓇ ᖵᑭᓇ·ᖅᑫ ᐊ<ᑕᑊ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔨᑫᐃ· ᒥᖅᓇᑊ ᖵᐃ·ᐅᐢᒥᖅᑌᑊ. ᐁᖅ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᑫᒍᓐ ᖅᓇᐊ·ᒥᑫᒪᖅᑭᓐ (ᐃᐢᖅ· ᐊ<ᑕᑭᓐ ᐅᑕ ᐅᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ) ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐁᐃᔨᓂᖅᑌᑊ ᑫᒍᓐ ᖅᐅᒥᒪᒥᒥᑫᒪᖅᑭᓐ. ᐁᖅ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊ·ᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᑕᐃᔨᓇᖅ·ᓐ ᐅᒪ **ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·>ᖅ**ᑊ:

- ᐁᖅ· ᐅᑕᐱᓂᖅᑌᑊ ᐅᐁ· ᓂᐢᐱ ᖅᐃᔨᐊᔪᐊ·ᑌᑊ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᓇᓐᑕ Γᓂᔪᑊ ᐅᐁ· 721 ᒥᑌᵊᐣ ᒧᐊᐱᑕᖅᒥᑊ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·>, ᐁᖅ· Γᓇ 50% ᒧᐅᕼᒥᕼᒪᖅᑊ. ᐁᖅ· ᕼᔪᐢ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᐊᒧᕼᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᑕᑭᑭᐱᑎᓂᖅᑌᐊ·ᓄᓐ;
- ᐁᖅ· ᖅᔭ Γᖅᓇᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓐ ᓇᓐᑕ ᒧᐊ·ᓇᒧᖅᑌᑊ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·> ᐁᖅ· Γᓇ ᓇᓇᖅ ᒧᕼᐱᑕᖅᒥᑊ, ᐁᖅ· ᑭᓇ·ᖅᑫ ᒧᐊ·ᓇᒧᑫᖅᒪᖅᓐ;
- ᐁᖅ· ᒧᐊ·> ᔨᑭᓂᖅᑌᑊ ᐊᖏᑭᑊ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓐ ᒧᐊ·ᓇᒧᖅᑌᑊ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·>, ᐁᖅ· ᕼᔪᐢ ᑕᑭᑭᐱᑎᓂᖅᑌ ᐊᐱ ᐃᐢᖅ· Γᖅᓇᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ;
- ᐁᖅ· Γᓇ <ᑭᔨᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᒥᐢᑕᖏᐃ ᑕᓇᐊ·ᒧᖅᑌ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·>, ᕼᔪᐢ ᑕᑭᑭᐱᑎᓂᖅᑌ ᐃᐢᖅ· <ᑭᔨᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ; ᐁᖅ·
- Γᓇ Γᖅᓇᑫᐃ·ᓐ ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕᖏᐃᑫᐃ· ᑐᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᒥᐢᑕᖏᐃ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᒧᖅᑌᑊ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·>, ᐁᖅ· ᕼᔪᐢ ᖅᑊ ᐅᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐊ<ᑕᑭᓐ ᒪᐊ·ᐢ ᒋᐱᒥᕼ. ᐁᖅ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᐊᒋᓇᐃ·ᑎ ᐃᔨᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᖅᐃ·ᑐᒋᖅᑌᑭᓐ, ᑭᔭᐱᐢ ᖅᓇᐊ·ᒥᑫᒪᖅᑭᓐ ᑕᑭᑭᐱᑎᓂᖅᑌᐊ·ᓄᓐ ᐊᐱ ᐅᑕ ᐃᐢᖅ· Γᖅᓇᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ.

ᐁᖅ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᐊ·ᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᐅᒪ **ᐊ·ᑭᑕᖏᒥᐅᐊ·>ᖅ**ᑊ ᖅᐃᔨᕼᑭᓐ:

- ᐊᒋᓇᐃ·ᑎ ᑕᔭ<ᓐ ᓂᐢᐱ ᒐᖅ·ᐢ ᐱᒥ Γᖅᓇᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐁᖅ· ᕼᔪᐢ ᑕᐅᒧᒪᔭᑭᕼ ᓂᐢᐱ ᑐᖅᓐ ᐃᒪ ᖅᐃᔨᐱᒥᐊ·ᑊ Γᓇ ᖅᐃᔨᕼᖅᑊᐃᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᕼᑦ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐁ· ᓂᐢᐱ ᖅᔭ<ᑕᑊ ᐅᒪ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓂᑊ. ᐁᖅ· ᐊᓐᑎ ᒪᔭᑦᐁ· ᐃᔨᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᖅᐃ·ᑐᒋᖅᑌᑭᓐ, ᐁᖅ· ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓐ ᖅᐅᒧᐊᔪᕼᑊ ᓂᐢᐱ Γᓇ ᑫᒍᓐ ᐃᒪ ᖅᑕᖅ·ᑭᓐ;
- ᐁᖅ· Γᓇ ᒪᔭᑭᐊ·ᓂᖅᑌᑊ ᓂᐢᐱ ᐅᒪ Γᖅᓇᑫᐃ·ᓂᑊ ᓇᐱᓐ ᒥᐢᑕᖏᐃ ᑕᔨᔪᕼ Γᓇ ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕᖏᐃᓂᑫᐃ·ᓐ ᓇᐱᓐ ᐅᑭ ᐊ·ᓇᒥᖅᑌ ᓂᐢᐱ ·Γᓂ ᑫᒍᓐ ᖅᑕᖅ·ᑭᓐ; ᐁᖅ·
- Γᓇ ᑫᒍᓐ ᐊᖏᑭᖅᑊ ᖅᑕᖅ·ᑭᓐ ᓂᐢᐱᐃᖅᑊ ᐃᓇᔪᑌᐊ·ᓐ ᒪᖅ·ᐢ ᖅᒥᖅᓇᖅᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐁᖅ· ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓐ ᖅᐅᒥᐊᔪᕼᑊ ᓇᖅ Γᓇ ᔪᑕᑭᔭᓐ ᑫᒍᓐ.

ᓇᓇᖅ ᐊ·ᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ

ᐁᖅ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᑫᒍᓐ ᖅᐊ·ᓇᒥᑫᒪᖅᑭᓐ ᓇᓇᖅᒥᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᖅ·ᔾᑊ ᒥᖅᓇᐊ·<ᒥᖅᑌᑭᓐ (Γᓇ ᑫᒍᓐ ᖅᐃᐢᔪᕼᑭᓐ ᐊᐱ ᐅᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᖅᔾ<ᑕᑭᓐ) ᐅᒪ ᑕᔨᑫᐃ· Γᖅᓇᑫᐃ·ᓂᑊ ᐁᖅ· Γᓇ ᔪᑕᑭᔾᓐ ᐊᓂᓐ ᓂᖅᓐ ᒪᒥᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ, ᑐᖅᓐ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᐃ· Γᖅᓇᑫᐃ·ᓐ, ᐊᓇᖅ·ᓐᑕ, ᐯᔪᓐᐣ ᕼᖅᐃᐅᓐ ᖅᐃᔨᕼᖅᓐ ᐁᖅ· ᔪᑕᑭᔾᓐ ᐊᓂᓐ ᓂᖅᓐ ᒪᒥᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ, ᐁᖅ· ᐊᓇᖅ·ᓐᑕ, ᐯᔪᓐᐣ ᕼᖅᐃᐅᓐ ᖅᐃᔨᕼᖅᓐ ᐁᖅ· ᔪᑕᑭᔾᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᖅᐱᒥᐊ·ᑎᓂᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᖅᑊ ᐁᖅ· Γᓇ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᖏᒥᐅᐊ·>ᖅᑊ.

ᐁᖅ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᓐ ᓂᔨᓐ Γᖅᓇᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ (ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᐃ· Γᖅᓇ ᖅᕼᑭᔪᑊ Γᓇ ᐊᓇᖅ·ᓐᑕ ᐁᖅ· ᐯᔪᓐᐣ ᕼᖅᐃᐅᓐ ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ) ᐊᔪᓵᔨ ᑭᑫᓐᑕᖅ·ᓐ ᒪᔭᑦ ᒥᐢᑕᖏᐃ· Γᖅᓇ ᐅᔨᒥᖅᑌᑊ ᐅᕼᑦ ᐅᑕ ᒪᒪᔭᑦ ᐃᒪ ᓄᑫ ᖅᐃ·ᐃᔨᐱᒪᑕᒧᒪᖅᑐᐊ·ᓄᓐ; ᐁᖅ· ᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᔨᐊ·ᓇᕼ ᖅᐃᔨᓇᑭᑫᑕᑐᒪᖅᑭᓐ Γᖅᓇᓐ. ᐁᖅ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·> Γᓇ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᖏᒥᐅᐊ·> ᖅ·ᔾᑊ ᑕᑭ ᐃ·ᒥᒥᖅᑌᐊ·ᓄᓐ ᑕᐱᐢᔨᓂ ᐃᒪ ᓄᑫ ᓇᖏᑯ Γᖅᓇᑫᐃ·ᓇᓐ ᖅᐃᔨᑕᖅ·ᑭᓐ.

ᐁᖅ· ᑲᔅ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ· ᐱᒍᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲ·ᔨ ᑕᐅᓇᒋᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ ᑫᒋᓇ⁻ ᑲ·ᔨ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᒋᐊ<ᑕᑭᐣ. ᐁᖅ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ· ᐱᒍᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑕᔭᓄᑭᒋᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ:

ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ:

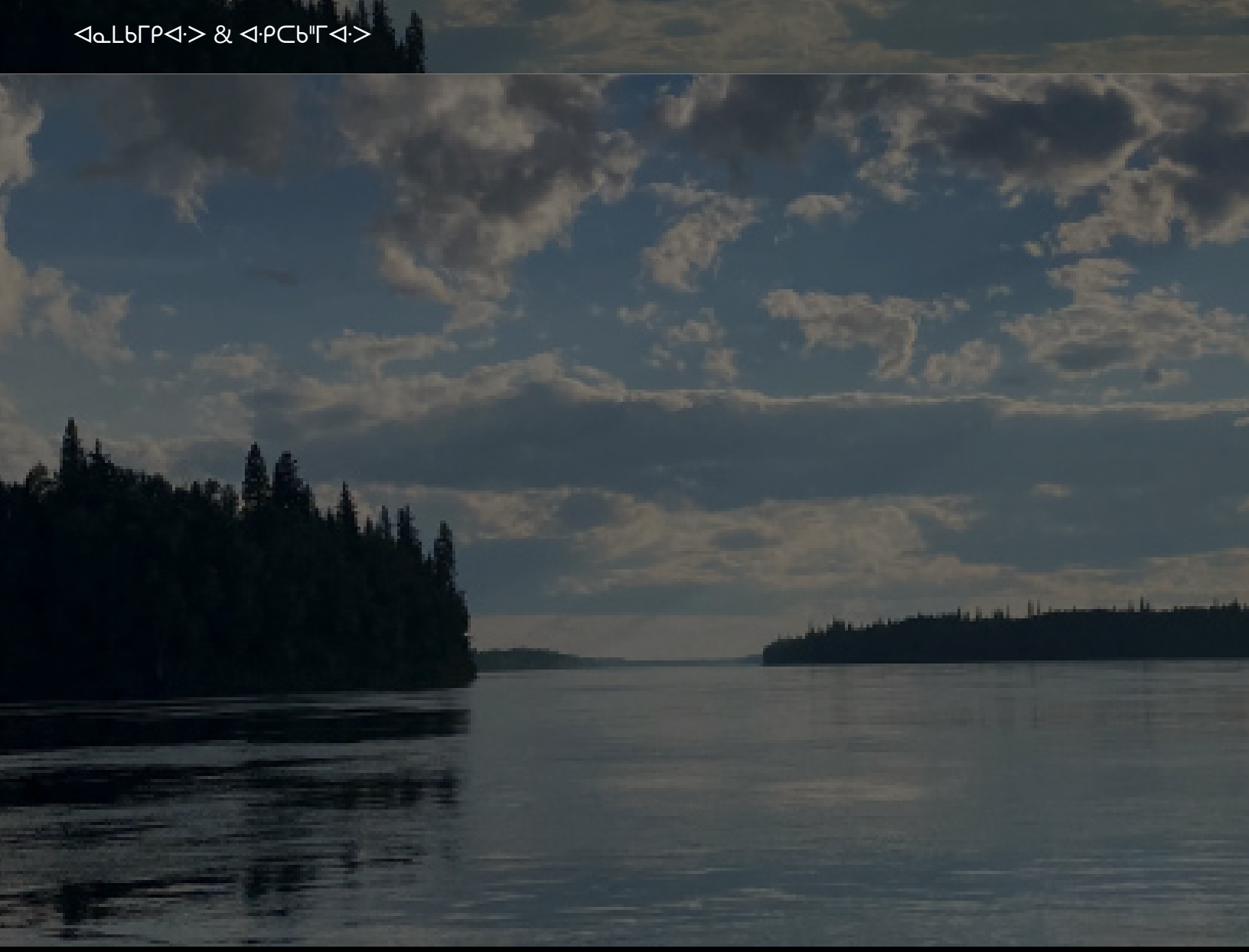
- ᐁᖅ· ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᑲᒥᔪᐣ ᒋᐅᓇᒋᑌᑭᐣ ᒋᑲᓇ·<ᒋᑌᑐ ᑲᔨᐱᑕᑲᒥ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·> ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐃᔑᓇᑲ·ᑐ ᑲᒪ· ᑲᔅ ᒋᐃ·ᒋᒋᑌᑐ ᓇᔪᑕᒪᐃ·ᓂ. ᒋᐱᒥᓇᑲᑲᒋᑌᑐᓂᐊ·ᑐ ᐊᓂᐣ ᐁᐃᔑᐊ·ᓇᔭᑫ·ᐣ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐅᐊ·>, ᒥᓇ ᐊᑭᑭᐃ· ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᑐ ᒋᐊ<ᑎᓯᐊ·⁻;
- ᐁᖅ· ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐ ᒪᑲᑌᐊ·ᑲᒥᔪᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑭᒋᐊᓯᓂᐟ ᑲᐅᒋ<<ᔑᑲᐃᐃ·ᐟ ᓂᑭᐱ ᐊᒪ·ᔨ ᒪᒋᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊ·ᐟ;
- ᐁᖅ· ᒋᓇᑕᐃ· ᑭᕐᕈᑌᑌᐟ ᐊ·ᑭᑕᑲᒥᐅᐊ·> ᐃᒪ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓯᐢᑲᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᓂᑭᐱᐊᑲ ᑌᐦᑭ ᐁᒪᔨᔪ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐᓄᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐱᓀ ᐃᒪ ᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑲᓇᑲᐃᐃ·ᑐᓇᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᕕᒪᔭᕈᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ;
- ᐁᖅ· ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐ ᓂᑭᐱᐊᑲ ᑲᐅᒋᒪᒋᔨᔪᑲᐃ·ᐟ ᐁᖅ· ᐊᓂᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᐃᐃ·ᐟ;
- ᐁᖅ· ᒥᓇ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐ ᑲᒣᒋᔭᐟ ᓴᑲ ᒥᓇ ᔪᑕᑭᔨᐣ ᕈᔪᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᓇᓴ° ᒋᐱᒥᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐ, ᐁᖅ· ᑲᔅ ᐊᑭᓇᐃ·ᐣ ᓂᑭᐱ ᑲᐱᒥᐊ<ᑕᐟ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᕈᔪᓇ⁻ ᑲ·ᔨ ᒋᐃᔑᔨᐟ ᕈᔪᐃ·ᐣ; ᐁᖅ·
- ᒥᓇ ᕈᓇ⁻ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐᓄᐣ ᕈᔪᓇᐣ ᑲᔪᑭᔨᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊ<ᑲᒥᓂᑲᐣ, ᐁᖅ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑲᔨ<ᒋᒋᐊ·ᐟ ᐁᖅ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᔨᐱᑕᑲᒥᐟ ᐅᒪ ᑲᑭᓇ ᐊᔪᐢᑲᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᔑᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᕈᔪᓇ⁻ ᑲ·ᔨᐟ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑐᐊᒥᓂᐣᐢᐃᑲᑌᑐᓄᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲ·ᔨᐟ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑐᐊ<ᑕᑭᐣ.



ᑭᓇ·ᑲᑎ ᑲᐃ·ᔦ<ᑕᐟ (ᑐᑲᐣ ᐱᒍᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ) ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ

- ᐁᖅ· ᒥᓇ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐᓄᐣ ᐃᒪ ᐊ·ᓇᔭᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᔑᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ <ᓂᒪ ᐱᑯ ᑎ>ᓂᑭᑲᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐃᖏᑲ· ᒥᓂᓂᑲᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐊᖏᐃ ᑲᔅ ᑲᓯᓂᑫᐃ· ᐊ·ᐁ·ᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᐊ<ᑕᐟ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐊᓄᑭᒋᑌᑐ;
- ᐁᖅ· ᒥᓇ ᑲ·ᔨᐟ ᒋᐱᒥᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑌᑐᓄᐣ ᐊᓯᐢᑲᐃ·ᓇᐣ (ᑐᑲᐣ ᐱᐊ·ᐱᑯᐣ ᓇᐣᐊ ᐊᓯᑲᓇᐟ) ᒥᓇ ᐃᒪ ᓇᓂᔭᖖᐃᐟ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᒋᐱᒪᔑᑲᐃ·ᒋᑌᑐᐟ ᓂᖖᐃ ᐊᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃ·⁻ ᑭᓄᔨᐟ, ᐊᐃ·ᔦᔑᔑᔪᐟ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᐱᔦᐟ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐅᒋ<ᐱᒋᐊ·ᐟ, ᐁᖅ· ᔨᑕᑭᔨᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᐊᖖᐃ.





ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᐣ?

ᑮᐡᐱᐣ ᐁᑭᒌᓐᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᐁᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑲᑕᔑᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᐅᐣᒋ ᓇᑲᒋᑑᐣ ᐃᐁᐧ ᑲᓇᑲᒌᐃᐧᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᐣ ᐃᒪᓐᑫ ᑲᓴᑭᓯᐣᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒥᓯᓴ ᐊᐦᑮᐃᐧᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ/ ᐃᓯᓴᐃᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐧᐣ

ᑫᑲᓄᓇᐧ ᐃᐧᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᑭᓇᐣᑐᒥᑯ ᐃᒪ ᒋᓂᔭᐣ ᐊᑳᐧᐊᐦᑮᐣᐠ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᒌᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑮᑕᒧᐊᐧᐧ ᐊᓇᐧᐱ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐧᑲᑫᐧᑌᔭᐣ ᑲᔪᒪ ᐃᐧᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐧᐣ.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

NIPI -ANAMAKAMIKI'APO & AKWITAKAHMIAPWO

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Eka nanakacicikeinwa kakitocikateki wo'e tasikei miikanakey oci maa ch misinatino sakahikani miinawaa ziibii eka ati akwitami eka anamakami takanwo. Eka maa ch kicine taka okenwiya mamaw cinanakacicikateki.

Eka **anamakamikia** po wo'e kaycikate nipi kamikikate omaa anamahki akika. Eka anamakahmikia po ahi ocimiciminikemaka makade kamiko miinawaa kiciasini anamahki kaayaa. eka mishi a'i ya, ami'oye ni anamakahmikia po kaminikatamoya.

Eka nipi ani maa to kamaka anamahki omaa ota a kitakahmi ka-ocisemaka, eka ami'e apii anamakahmikia po eishinikate. Eka cinisitotama anamakahmikia po ka-ocishapa shikai akika miinawaa makade kamiko maa mitahi ka-ocikike ta wo'e kaycikate.

A **Kitakamikia** po eha omaa tona nipini a kitakahmi taka nini eka ami'omaa ka-ocitaka ki kekoona, toka sakahikani miinawaa ziibii, na ta acinay ka-ocimoshakami akika meka kanikite kasika. Maa kicine taka wo'e a kitamamia po kaycikate tasokishika e-oci pimaatisia kaniya. Eka miinawaa maa wo'e kicine take toka kaminika tama, miinawaa kicine taka kaynapacitoya miinawaa piko nanaka kotakiya kekoon kaynapacitoyaki. Eka akitakahmia po o'i-citona misie kekoona kapimaatisimaakaki.

Ekonen iwe...

Anamakamik napakasin aweti asin anamakamik kaishiapich ashishkiikank miinawaa ka atekin okiciyehi

Ekonen iwe...

Kayshipimiciwak nipi ima okitakamik kayshi mawantosek kakimowak miinawaa koon miinawaa eniinashikawik imaneke nipiikank, tinokan siipii, sakahikan, kayema kicikaamii

Meka Ishisey na

Eka wo'e nanakacicikei eha kiciasini tananakaciyakanoya imaaa neke shaa no kayshi mamitine cikate miikana ciishitaka, miinawaa kayshi-enipeyamatina, miinawaa kayshinapahkinaka imaaa kayshinipia kamika eka kaye imaaa a pano neke. Eka wo'e mikanakey nihsi kekoona takanaa pacikade no kitacia no a pani – makokipata, nisacia okoki, eka kitacia no a pani – masa pi ekamamaw 94 a kitakahmikia po tananakacicikade no. Eka oke nia omaa kayshinipia taka ki:

- Nanaka kekoona toka kanishonataki kanitay kiki miinawaa piko a-e yashisha kakiishinekay siya;
- Kekona miinawaa ka-ociseki e ka-sakahikani miinawaa ziibii; eka
- Nanaka asini, neka eka a panoni eka kaociayaa meka misie kakimaaka miya kipa.

Eka akika kataka misie keka nopimia miinawaa piko e-ipakahkamika, toka keka 215 ney 260 tipahika (mite). Eka, kayakasakami a kitakahmikia po ami'oma e-ishipimicia. Eka misie kakanaa pacikate, a kitakahmikia po ami'oye peshika nato nipi kaicikate, eka kiy tino ishicia eka omaa a pano ahi ishicia cemi pey. Eka wo'e nipi kanikisi ko kasika nini ocisemaka.

Eka kaye wo'e a kitakahmikia po ahi ocisemaka kakimoya, miinawaa kanikisi ko eka apii kaynashikay ziibii miinawaa shipisha. Eka maa kicine taka wo'e kaya cikanaye cikate nipi. Eka, omaa nekekami mamaw 122 ney 384 me amite taka wo'e nipi tasiyahki.

Kayshinaka Nipi

Eka anamakamikia po miinawaa a kitakamikia po tananakacicite no kipi kekoona ayaa ke toka asini miinawaa kotakiya kekoona (me'ke'i), miinawaa piko kaynakami. Eka kekoona ki'otapinikade kenanakacicikeya kaniya, miinawaa nanatai kike cikey kamiko ciishinishahikateki ciocikike cikate kaynakami nipi toka kane tiya miinawaa o'te'iyo otonacikey niya ciapatanini kayshimiinawaa kami nipi kaminika te miinawaa ka ya cikanay cikateki nipika kekoona kapimaataki. eka oke niya ati ashay kinanakacicikatepani eka ati miinawaa meka kapimicia ki. Eka wo'e meka kay kicimaacicikey na citaka ki. Eka miinawaa, a-e shisha, kinoshe eka ma koshi meka ka ya ishiseya no omaa kaishimikikateki.

Nipi Kayshitaka

Eka omaa nipi kayshitaka maa tapasakami ishinaka kakinanakacicikate, eka miinawaa maa papecicia. Eka kakinanakacicikaniya kimikikate maa ecaka kami wo'e naamakahmikia po, tapi ko omaa ocisemaka a kitakami, eka miinawaa e-i'picia ney apii etapasicia. Eka ta, aa shime wo'e anamakamikia po tananakacicikate toka kaye kotakiya kekoona imaaa kamikikateki toka neka miinawaa a panoni. eka okeniya makade kamiko kay cipakitina nipi cishapa shikay nini apicii kotakiya kekoona kayshiseniki eka ami'oye ka-oci papetashikay.

Eka a kitakahmikia po ahi ocimaaka kanikisi ko eka miinawaa kakimoya, eka maa mo kaha kasika miinawaa kataka ki. Eka kanipi miinawaa kapipo maa caka kami osat eyaka tiki.

Kayepiko a Nacikei na eka miinawaa Onacikey na

Eka tashikey miikanakey na ta taa nacikemaka toka omaa kaishitaka anamakamikia po eka a kitakamikia po meka pimi anokinaniya miinawaa kinaka apata (toka pimocikey na miinawaa a’e tahinikey).

Anamakamikia po

- Acinay apata nipi meka anokinania toka kekoona ka-onaciteki miinawaa acinay kayapacicikateki tanapoy na;
- Nipi kayapa kaa e-tahinikaniya miinawaa kekoona ka-oshicikateki tocikey na;
- Kakasinikate aki, miinawaa kamikanakaniya eka kotakiya kekoona ka’o cikateki;
- Nipi kay ko’e pahikate a nipiya toka kekoona ka-otapinikateki;
- Kaa na’e pahikate anamakamikia po imaaa kaynashikay meka kapimi miikanakaniya;
- Kapici sikiseki picipo’a po miinawaa kotakiya
- Kekoona kasikiseki;
- Miinawaa kamacakami nipi eka mo’a po kataka imaaa kayshitananokinaniya;
- Eka kapakisikaniya toka anisini kapakisa kanoya;
- Miinawaa kekoona kamokie pahikateki toka asinia po na ta kotakiya pi’a pikoya po meka kapimi anokinaniya;
- Miinawaa nanaka picipoya po kayapataki eka neka cipapamoye pasi miinawaa kanikicikate meka kaa-e shicikate kamaka miya miikana.

A Kitakamikia-Po

- Acinay apata nipi meka anokinaniya toka kekoona ka-onaciteki miinawaa acinay kayapacicikateki tanapoi na;
- Kapici sikiseki picipoa po miinawaa kotakiya kekoona kasikiseki;
- Miinawaa kamacakami nipi eka moa po kataka imaa kayshitananokinaniya;
- Eka kapakisikaniya toka anisini kapakisa kanoya.

A Kitakamikia-Po

- Miinawaa kekoona kamokie pahikateki toka asinia po na ta kotakiya piya pikoya po meka kapimi anokinaniya;
- Miinawaa nanaka picipoa po kayapataki eka neka cipapamo’e pasi miinawaa kanikicikate meka kaa e-shicikate kamaka miya miikana;
- Miinawaa ka-ociyatakami nipi osat e-pinikey na kayaka hoteki, miinawaa moya po kapimianokate miinawaa kayacikate;
- Miinawaa ka-ociyatakami nipi osat nanaka kekoona kayaka hoteki meka kaye aki kapimi a’e tahinikate; eka
- Miinawaa ka-ociyatakami nipi osat nanaka kekoona kaishiseki nipika toka kaye neka kametahote tapi ko imaaa kakitashii tonaniya, miinawaa piko oke niya kekoona nipika kataka ki kapimocikateki miinawaa kayshiyacikateki.

Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan

- otinikatek nakotamainw tapishkoch nipi kayapatak ekaw onte’iyo otonacikeiwnan ciyapataninikin;
- ciotinikatek nakotamainw ciasinikakaniakw ahi ciyapatak asinikeiw onashiewinw;
- cianokikacikakaniakw kawyak onacikeiwnan kakionacikatekin, anokiinw ekaw kinawkash kaiwyapatak mikana;
- ahin kaye, macapo miinawaa moawpo kawyak cipamicikatek amawye pakitinikatek oma ahkikak, ekaw ahin ciyapacicikatekin okewnianw okimaainw otonacikeiwnan;
- ahin kaye mikanan miinawaa asoskaiwnan kawyak ciishinakocikatekin ekaw ciawnacikatek anamakamikiawpo kainashikaikw ekaw miinawaa ciaconikatek ekaw ciawnacikatekin kainashikaiwkin awkitakamikiawpon;
- Miinawaa ci-oshicikatek miinawaa ci-anokikacikatek kametapaekw neka miinawaa kawyak awewnacikeinw citakakw tokan kekoonan kayacikatekin, miinawaa kayshikanaawpacikatekin ekaw kawyak cinanakacicikatek kayacoawpaekw neka miinawaa kekoonan imaaa katakawkin awkitakamikiawpokak;
- Miinawaa ci-oshicikatek ekaw cianokikacikatek ahkiiw awewnacikeiwnan, tokan kaye kekoonan kasikisekin, miinawaa mo’awpo ekaw pakisikeiw iwtamakeiw awewnacikeiwnan;
- Kayshikanaawpacikatekin kekoonan, miinawaa picipoawpoiw kekoonan kakanaenwcikatekin ekaw kawyak cipiminishahikatekin awewnacikeiwnan miinawaa tipakonikeiwnan katakawkin;
- Cinapi awewshicikatekin kekoonan imaaa kaki tananokinaniakw akikak;
- Kawyak cipimi anokatekin miikanan ahi onte’iyo otonacikeinw ciyapatak, ekaw kawyak ciyanokatek eka neka ciewpasik;
- Eka ciyanokikacikate nanakacicikeiw pimocikeiwnan oma anamakamikiawpokak miinawaa awkitakamikiawpokak, osat mikanak kekonan katocikatekin. Ekaw awkitakamikiawpoiw nanakacicikeiw pimocikeiwnan cikanaawpacikatek kainakamik, kainashikaikw, miinawaa kaawnahikoawch kinoshek ekaw miinawaa kotakiyan kapimaatakin, miinawaa kaishinakakw. Ekaw anamakamikiawpo nanakacicikeiw pimocikeiwnan ahin cinanakacicikatekin kaishinakakw nipi (tokan nanta kakishoawkamik nanta katakakamik, kayapitakamik, miinawaa kekonan imaa katakawkin nipikak);
- Eka ci-oshicikatekin nanakacicikeiw pimocikeiwnan tapishkoch omaa nanaka kekoonan katakawkin nipikak, miinawaa kaishitakakw anamakamikiawpo;
- Kekonan ka-ocimaacicikemakakin.

Kekoonan Ka-ocimaacicikiimaakakin

Ekwa kwayak apacicikatiikin onacikiiinwan, amiew keishisek ekanapich mishtahi cianwacikemakak miinawaa kakinwakas apatak wo'ew tashikeiw mikanak kaywoshcikatek. ekwa okwenianw kekonan kanaacwikemakakin (ishkwa apatakin ota onacikeinwan) amiew eishinikatek kekonan kaocimaacicikemakakin.

Ekwa wo'ew anwacikeinwan taishinakwan oma anamakamikiapwokak:

- Ekwa otapinikatek wo'ew nipi kaishiasiatwek amiew nanta minikok wo'ew 721 mite's ciapitakamik anamakamikiapwo, ekwa miinawaa 50% ciosamisemakak. Ekwa sakoch okwenianw aciseinwan takikipitinikateanwon;
- Ekwa kaye mikanakaniakw amiew apin nanta cianwacikatek anamakamikiapwo ekwa miinawaa nanaka ciyapitakamik, ekwa kinwakas cianwacikekamakan;
- Ekwa mo'apwo sikinikatek ahkikak amiew apin cianwacikatek anamakamikiapwo, ekwa sakoch takikipitinikate apii ishkwa mikanakaniakw;
- Ekwa miinawaa pakisikaniakw mishtahi tanaacwikate anamakamikiapwo, sakoch takikipitinikate ishkwa pakisikaniakw; ekwa
- Miinawaa mikanakeinw awetwahikeiw tocikeinwan mishtahi taanwacikatek anamakamikiapwo, ekwa sakoch kwayak onacikeinwan apatakin maawch cipimise. Ekwa okwenianw acinaiws ishicikeinwan kaitwocikatekin, kiyapich kanaacwikemakakin takikipitinikateanwon apii ota ishkwaa mikanakaniakw.

Ekwa okwenianw anwacikeinwan omaa akwitakamikiapwokak kaishisekin:

- Acinaiws tayapan nipi mekwach pimi mikanakaniakw ekwa sakoch taocimaayakise nipi tokan imaa kaishipimiciakw miinawaa kaishisakahikaniakw osat ota wo'ew nipi kayapatak omaa anokiinwik. ekwa anti mayat wo'ew nipi keotinikatek nake naawch taicwikatek mekwach ota pimiawenwacikekatek wo'ew tashikeinw mikana kaiwishipimaatamok;
- Ekwa miinawaa mishtahi nipi apatak mekwach mikanakaniakw kecinach taanwase miinawaa kekonan imaa katakwakin;
- Ekwa miinawaa mayakicianwicikatek nipi omaa mikanakeinwik napich mishtahi tayacose wo'ew nipi, ekwa miinawaa kekonan imaaa katakwakin.
- Ekwa miinawaa kanepici nisonacicikatek aki wo'ew mikanakeinw oci miinawaa awetwahinikeinw napich oci anwacikate nipi mwini kekonan katakwakin.

Nanaka Anwacikeynwan

Ekwa okwenianw kekonan kaanwacikemakakin nanakacicikeinwan kwayak cikanaapwacikatekin (Miinawaa kekonan kaishkosekin apii onacikeinwan kayapatakin) omaa tashikeiw mikanakeinwik ekwa miinawaa kotakiyan anin nikan macicikeinwan, tokan ki'etwinoiw mikanakeinw, anakwanta, peynte sakahikan miikanan ekwa kotakiyan anokiinwan kapimiawetwahinikatekin omaa akikak ekwa miinawaa akwitakamikiapwokak.

Ekwa okwenianw nishin mikanakeinwan (kiytwinoiw miikana kasakisik miinawaa anakwanta ekwa peynte sakahikan awetwahinikeinwan) ashay kikentakwan mayat ciishisek tashikeiw mikana oshicikatek osat ota mamayat imaa neke kaiwishipimaatamocikaniakw; ekwa imaaa tayshianwase kayshinakishkotatomakakin miikanan. Ekwa wo'ew anamakamikiapwo miinawaa akwitakamikiapwo kwayak taki icwicikateanwon tapishkoch imaa neke nahsaw mikanakeinwan kaishitakwakin.

Ekwa kaye nanakacicikeiw pimocikeinwan kwayak taonacikateanwon kecinach kwayak nanakacicikeinwan miinawaa onacikeinwan ciapatakin. Ekwa okwenianw nanakacicikeiw pimocikeinwan tayanokikacikateanwon:

Miikanakeinw Nanakacicikeinw:



- Ekwa nanakacicikeikwamikon cionacikatekin cikanaapwacikatek kayapitakamik anamakamikiapwo miinawaa kakiishinakwak kamwaye anokinaniakw ekwa kaye ciicwicikatek nakotamainw. cipimiinawaanakacicikaniakw anin eishianwasekwen anamakamikiapwo, miinawaa ahkiiw anokinakanak ciapatisiawch;
- Ekwa cinanakacicikatek makateakwamikon miinawaa kiciasinik kaocipapashikaikw nipi amwaye macimikanakaniakw;
- Ekwa cinanataiw kikencikatek akwitakamikiapwo imaa kaociasoskaniakw nipikak tepew ota ekamashi okwenianw kananakacicikatekin miinawaa piko imaaa mayat kaywshitashiitwonaniakw kecinach citocikatekin nakotamaiw pakosencikeinwan;
- Ekwa cinanakacicikatek nipi ka-ocimaaciyashikaikw ekwa anin miinawaa kaynakamik;
- Ekwa miinawaa cinanakacicikatek kamecisek neka miinawaa kotakiyan kekonan, miinawaa nanew cipimiinawaanakacicikatek, ekwa kaye acinainw nipi kapimiapatak omaa miikanakeynwik kecinach kwayak ciishisek kekon; ekwa
- Miinawaa kecinach cinanakacicikatekin kekonan kasikisekin tokan apakaminikan, ekwa miinawaa anin kayapaciciakw ekwa miinawaa kayapitakamik oma kakina asoskainwan kaishitakwakin kecinach kwayak anokiiw totamoinwan cipiminisahikatekin miinawaa kwayak onacikeinwan ciapatakin.

Kinwakas Kay-ywapatak (Tokan Pimocikeinw) Nanakacicikeinw



- Ekwa miinawaa cinanakacicikatekin imaa anwaseinwan kaishitakwakin panimaa piko ciponikikaniakw ishkwa mininikaniakw ahi kaye kasinikeiw awenwacikeinw ciapatak miinawaa cianokikacikatek;
- Ekwa miinawaa kwayak cipimiinawaanakacicikatekin asoskainwan (Tokan piapwikon nana asokanak) miinawaa imaaa naniyahik miikana kaocipimaashikaicwikatek nipi kecinach kwayak cianokisekin; ekwa
- Cinanakacicikatek nipi, kekonan katakwakin, miinawaa kaishiciakw imaa nipikak kishpin kaye ocimaayakisekwen nipi apin cianwahikoawch kinoshek, a'iywashishak, miinawaa kaishipiyak, miinawaa ka-ocipapiciakw, ekwa kotakiyan kekonan katakwakin ahkikak.



Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.6 Acoustics (Noise and Vibration)

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ACOUSTICS (NOISE AND VIBRATION), AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GASES

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Issued February 2025

The studies carried out for the Community Access Road looked at environmental conditions that might impact the public, Indigenous communities, federal authorities and other interested parties. These conditions, or valued component include acoustics (noise and vibration), air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

Existing Conditions

Acoustics (Noise and Vibration)

Community noise levels, caused by activities such as road traffic, animals (e.g., dogs) and wind, were found to generally vary between 22 decibels and 38 decibels, indicating a quiet environment with occasional increases up to 55 decibels due to human activity, wind gusts and diesel generators. Remote noise levels, primarily caused by natural sounds such as wind in vegetation and wildlife, were lower than the Health Canada Noise Guidance for rural or remote areas.

Existing vibration levels are expected to be influenced by nature-based sources with little or no contribution from human-made vibrations.

Air Quality

Most air pollutants measured during field studies were below Ontario and Canadian air quality standards, except for particulates and Benzo(a)Pyrene, a harmful chemical in smoke, which is present due to wildfires and community wood burning.

Greenhouse Gas

The primary sources of greenhouse gas emissions are current community travel and land use. Due to the remote location of the Community Access Road, the environment has no significant sources of pollution aside from community transportation. Most existing greenhouse gas emissions originate from natural processes, such as vegetation, and from human activities such as local transportation, air travel and winter road traffic. Other sources, such as fuel use, are not expected to change significantly with the Community Access Road.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

Acoustics

Increase in Noise Levels

Construction activities will cause a temporary increase in noise levels, but these will be localized to the construction work areas. Noise levels will vary based on the type and number of noise sources (i.e., distance from the road or quarry), with higher noise levels closer to the construction sites; however, they are expected to stay within safe limits for humans at a maximum estimated noise level of 84 decibels at the edge of the construction work area. Once the Community Access Road is in use, noise from road traffic and maintenance will increase, though the increase will be intermittent and similar to or less than construction noise levels. To mitigate noise effects, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Work will be conducted during the day;
- Equipment will be well-maintained;
- Construction activities will be kept as far from sensitive receptors as possible;
- Vehicles will be turned off when not in use;
- Noise concerns will be addressed promptly; and
- Nearby Indigenous communities will be engaged early and often to coordinate the construction schedule, ensuring it does not interfere with traditional activities.



What is...

A sensitive receptor? A “sensitive receptor” can be people, animals, or a sensitive land use.

Increase in Vibration Levels due to Blasting

Blasting activities related to the construction and quarrying for the road will temporarily increase vibration levels. The amount of vibrations felt will depend on the size of the explosion and distance from the blast site. To mitigate the effects of increased vibration due to blasting, safety guidelines will be followed, with quarry blasts kept at least 190 metres and construction blasts 100 metres from sensitive receptors.

Increase in Vibration Level due to Construction and Long-term use

General construction activities will temporarily increase vibration levels near the Community Access Road, with the most significant effects occurring during pile driving, a process where large columns are hammered into the ground to create a stable foundation. Vibration levels will depend on the type and number of vibration sources and their distance from sensitive receptors. Vibrations from road traffic on the Community Access Road will meet human annoyance criteria (i.e. how much noise people can tolerate before they become annoyed) beyond 25 meters from the road's edge.

To mitigate vibration effects, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- A detailed Construction Vibration Workplan plan will be developed;
- Work will take place during the day;
- Equipment will be kept away from sensitive receptors;
- Vibration concerns will be addressed promptly;
- Blasting will follow strict safety guidelines; and
- Nearby Indigenous communities will be engaged early and often to coordinate the construction schedule, ensuring it does not interfere with traditional activities.

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas

Air Quality

This study assessed changes in the concentration of air contaminants. It also modelled greenhouse gas emissions that will be released from construction equipment, blasting and vehicles. Changes in how land use could affect carbon storage were also examined.

The study found that construction is not expected to have lasting negative effects on air quality, as any air quality issues arising from construction can be reversed. Higher levels of certain compounds in the air are expected near construction sites, but these levels will decrease with distance. Best Management Practices can help mitigate short-term impacts.

Since the Community Access Road will operate indefinitely, any remaining effects are considered permanent. Significant effects, like elevated levels of dust from vehicles on unpaved roads, are expected.

Greenhouse Gas

Construction and land use changes, including operations, are expected to result in a total of 1,969 kilotons of greenhouse gas emissions over 20 years. This total includes the loss of carbon stocks stored in plants, dead matter and soil. For example, converting peatlands and forests into roads reduces carbon stocks and releases greenhouse gases. A typical year of construction will result in the loss of 75 kilotons of carbon from these stocks in forests and wetlands, which is included in the 1,969-kiloton estimate.

The road may reduce greenhouse gases by replacing some air travel with road travel, however this was not fully measured due to limited data.

Residual Effects

Through the proper use of mitigation measures, the potential effects from the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road are expected to be effectively managed, minimized or mitigated.

The Community Access Road will cause an increase in noise and vibration levels during both the construction and long-term use of the road. Mitigation measures will reduce the impacts of noise and vibration during construction. Noise and vibration effects during long-term use of the Community Access Road and quarrying for maintenance activities are expected to be low.

At the time of writing, the Residual Effects Assessment for air quality was not available to summarize. This information can be found in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.

Cumulative Effects

The combined noise and vibration from Community Access Road in addition to other projects (e.g., Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Road Upgrades, Northern Road Link) could affect nearby areas, depending on the location, timing and overlap of heavy equipment use and road traffic. Effects will vary based on how close and active these sources are to sensitive receptors.

At the time of writing, the Cumulative Effects Assessment for air quality was not available to summarize. This information can be found in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.



Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ACOUSTIQUE (BRUIT ET VIBRATION), QUALITÉ DE L'AIR ET GAZ À EFFET DE SERRE

RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

Les études réalisées pour la route d'accès à la collectivité se sont penchées sur les conditions environnementales qui pourraient avoir un impact sur le public, les colletcivités autochtones, les autorités fédérales et les autres parties intéressées. Ces conditions, ou critères, comprennent l'acoustique (bruit et vibrations), la qualité de l'air et les émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

Conditions existantes

Acoustique (bruit et vibration)

On a constaté que les niveaux de bruit dans la collecticité, causés par des activités, comme la circulation routière, les animaux (p. ex. les chiens) et le vent, variaient généralement entre 22 décibels et 38 décibels, ce qui indique un environnement calme associé à des augmentations occasionnelles allant jusqu'à 55 décibels en raison de l'activité humaine, des rafales de vent et des génératrices au diesel. Les niveaux de bruit à distance, principalement causés par des sons naturels, comme le vent dans la végétation et la faune, étaient inférieurs aux Lignes directrices relatives au bruit de Santé Canada pour les zones rurales ou éloignées.

Les niveaux de vibration existants devraient être influencés par des sources naturelles avec peu ou pas de contribution aux vibrations d'origine humaine.

Qualité de l'air

La plupart des polluants atmosphériques mesurés lors des études sur le terrain étaient en dessous des normes de qualité de l'air de l'Ontario et du Canada, à l'exception des particules et du benzo(a)pyrène, produit chimique nocif retrouvé dans la fumée, qui est présent en raison des feux de forêt et du chauffage au bois dans la communauté.

Gaz à effet de serre

Les principales sources d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre sont les déplacements communautaires actuels et l'utilisation des terres. En raison de l'emplacement éloigné de la route d'accès à la collectivité, l'environnement ne présente aucune source significative de pollution à part le transport communautaire. La plupart des émissions de gaz à effet de serre existantes proviennent de processus naturels, comme végétation, et des activités humaines, comme le transport local, les voyages en avion et la circulation routière en hiver. D'autres sources, comme la consommation de carburant, ne devraient pas changer de manière significative avec la route d'accès communautaire.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

Acoustique

Augmentation des niveaux de bruit

Les activités de construction entraîneront une augmentation temporaire des niveaux de bruit, mais ceux-ci seront localisés dans le secteur de travaux de construction. Les niveaux de bruit varieront en fonction du type et du nombre de sources de bruit (c.-à-d. la distance par rapport à la route ou à la carrière), les niveaux de bruit étant plus élevés plus près des chantiers de construction ; toutefois, on s'attend à ce qu'ils restent dans des limites sécuritaires pour les humains, avec un niveau de bruit maximal estimé à 84 décibels au bord du secteur des travaux de construction. Une fois que la route d'accès communautaire sera utilisée, le bruit de la circulation routière et de l'entretien augmentera, bien que cette augmentation sera intermittente et similaire ou inférieure aux niveaux de bruit de la construction. Pour atténuer les effets du bruit, les mesures d'atténuation suivantes sont recommandées :

- Le travail sera effectué pendant la journée ;
- L'équipement sera bien entretenu ;
- Les activités de construction seront maintenues aussi loin que possible des récepteurs sensibles.
- Les véhicules seront éteints lorsqu'ils ne sont pas utilisés ;
- Les préoccupations concernant le bruit seront traitées rapidement ;
- Les communautés autochtones avoisinantes seront consultées tôt et souvent afin de coordonner l'horaire de construction, en veillant à ce qu'il n'interfère pas avec les activités traditionnelles.

Qu'est-ce que la…

Un récepteur sensible? Un « récepteur sensible » peut être des personnes, des animaux ou une utilisation sensible des terres.

Augmentation des niveaux de vibration en raison du dynamitage

Les activités de dynamitage liées à la construction et à l’exploitation de carrières pour la route augmenteront temporairement les niveaux de vibration. La quantité de vibrations ressenties dépendra de la taille de l’explosion et de la distance par rapport au site de l’explosion. Afin d’atténuer les effets des vibrations accrues liées au dynamitage, les lignes directrices de sécurité seront suivies, les explosions de carrière étant maintenues à au moins 190 mètres et des explosions de construction, à 100 mètres des récepteurs sensibles.

Augmentation du niveau de vibration lié à la construction et à l’utilisation à long terme

Les activités générales de construction augmenteront temporairement les niveaux de vibration près de la route d’accès communautaire, les effets les plus importants se produisant pendant le battage de pieux, un processus où de grands poteaux sont enfoncés dans le sol pour créer une fondation stable. Les niveaux de vibration dépendront du type et du nombre de sources de vibration et de leur distance par rapport aux récepteurs sensibles. Les vibrations du trafic routier sur la route d’accès communautaire dépasseront les critères d’irritation humaine (c.-à-d. le niveau de bruit que les gens peuvent tolérer avant de devenir agacés) au-delà de 25 mètres du bord de la route. Pour atténuer les effets des vibrations, les mesures d’atténuation suivantes sont recommandées :

- Un plan de travail détaillé sur les vibrations de construction sera élaboré ;
- Le travail aura lieu pendant la journée ;
- L’équipement sera tenu à l’écart des récepteurs sensibles ;
- Les préoccupations concernant les vibrations seront traitées rapidement ;
- Le dynamitage sera fait en respectant des directives strictes en matière de sécurité ;
- Les communautés autochtones avoisinantes seront consultées tôt et souvent afin de coordonner l’horaire de construction, en veillant à ce qu’il n’interfère pas avec les activités traditionnelles.

Qualité de l’air et gaz à effet de serre

Qualité de l’air

Cette étude a évalué les changements dans la concentration des contaminants atmosphériques. Il a également modélisé les émissions de gaz à effet de serre qui seront libérées par les équipements de construction, le dynamitage et les véhicules. Les changements dans l’utilisation des terres pourraient également affecter le stockage du carbone et ont été examinés.

L’étude a révélé que la construction ne devrait pas avoir d’effets négatifs durables sur la qualité de l’air, car tout problème de qualité de l’air découlant de la construction peut être inversé. Des niveaux plus élevés de certains composés dans l’air sont attendus près des chantiers de construction, mais ces niveaux diminueront avec la distance. Les meilleures pratiques de gestion peuvent aider à atténuer l’incidence à court terme.

Puisque la route d’accès communautaire fonctionnera indéfiniment, tous les effets résiduels sont considérés comme permanents. Des effets significatifs, comme des niveaux élevés de poussière provenant des véhicules sur les routes non pavées, sont prévus.

Gaz à effet de serre

La construction et les changements d’utilisation des terres, y compris les opérations, devraient entraîner un total de 1 969 kilotonnes d’émissions de gaz à effet de serre sur 20 ans. Cette somme comprend la perte de stocks de carbone emmagasinés dans les plantes, la matière morte et le sol. Par exemple, la conversion des tourbières et des forêts en routes réduit les stocks de carbone et libère des gaz à effet de serre. Une année typique de construction entraînera la perte de 75 kilotonnes de carbone provenant de ces stocks dans les forêts et les zones humides, ce qui est inclus dans l’estimation de 1 969 kilotonnes.

La route pourrait réduire les gaz à effet de serre en remplaçant certains déplacements en avion par des déplacements en voiture ; toutefois, ce fait n’a pas été entièrement mesuré en raison de données limitées.

Effets résiduels

Grâce à l’utilisation adéquate de mesures d’atténuation, les effets potentiels de la construction et de l’utilisation à long terme de la route d’accès communautaire devraient être gérés, réduits ou atténués de manière efficace.

La route d’accès communautaire entraînera une augmentation des niveaux de bruit et de vibrations pendant la construction et l’utilisation à long terme de la route. Les mesures d’atténuation réduiront les impacts du bruit et des vibrations pendant la construction. Les effets du bruit et des vibrations lors de l’utilisation à long terme de la route d’accès communautaire et de l’exploitation de la carrière pour les activités d’entretien devraient être faibles.

Au moment de la rédaction, l’évaluation des effets résiduels sur la qualité de l’air n’était pas disponible pour résumer. Ces renseignements peuvent se trouver à **l’annexe X** de la version préliminaire du rapport d’évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d’étude d’impact.

Effets cumulatifs

Le bruit et les vibrations combinés de la route d’accès communautaire, ainsi que d’autres projets (p. ex. les améliorations des routes Anaconda et Painter Lake Forestry, la route de raccordement du Nord), pourraient avoir un incidence sur les zones avoisinantes, en fonction de l’emplacement, du moment et du chevauchement de l’utilisation d’équipements lourds et de la circulation routière. Les effets varieront en fonction de la proximité et de l’activité de ces sources par rapport aux récepteurs sensibles.

Au moment de la rédaction, l’évaluation des effets cumulatifs sur la qualité de l’air n’était pas disponible en vue d’en faire un résumé. Ces renseignements peuvent se trouver à **l’annexe X** de la version préliminaire du rapport d’évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d’étude d’impact.



Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d’évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d’étude d’impact.

Coordonnées

N’hésitez pas à contacter l’équipe du Projet de route d’accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

Courriel: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Téléphone : 1-800-764-9114

Site Web : eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑲ ᐃᑎᑕ·ᑲᑊ (ᑲ ᐯᑕ·ᑲᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ ᑯᐠᑯᐠᑯᐸᓂᑊ), ᖾᖾ·ᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇ·ᑲᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐊ·ᑲᓄᑯᑌᑭ ᑲᔪx

ᐁ ᐸᔪᑌᑕ·ᑲᑊ ᑭᑎᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ

ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᑊ ᓂᑎᑭ 2025

ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑫᓂᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᕿ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑊ ᑭ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑎᑲᑌ° ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇ·ᑲᑊ, ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐊᑊ, ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐊᑊ ᐁ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᑊₓ ᐅᐅ ᕿ·ᑲᓇ, ᖾᑎᑕ ᐱᔪ ᑲ ᑭᑫᓂᑎᑲᑌᑭ ᐁ·ᑲᓂᐃ ᑲ ᐃᑎᑕ·ᑲᑭ (ᑲ ᓄᑕ·ᒪᑊ) ·ᖾᑎᑕ ᓄᑐ, ᑭ ᒥᑭᑲᑌ° ·ᐊᔪᑌ ᑕᑎᑕ·ᐃ⁻ 22 ᑌᔪᐯᔪᑎ (decibels) ᐁᔪ Lᑲ 38 ᑌᔪᐯᔪᑎ (decibels), ᐁ ᓄ·ᑲᑊ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑭᖏ·ᐁLᑲᑊ ᔕᔪ⁻ ᐊᑎᑲ° 55 ᑌᔪᐯᔪᑎ (decibels) ᑲᑕ ᐃᑎᐱᒋ ᑭᖏ·ᐁLᑲᐣ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᐁ ᐯᑕᔪᔪᒋᑊ, ᐁ ᔪᑭᓄ·ᐁᐸᓂᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ L·ᑲᐯᔪ·ᐃ ᐁᒣᐣ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᑊₓ ·ᐊᓇ° ᑲ ᓄᑕ·ᑲᑭ, ᖏᕐᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᑕᐱᑌᔪ⁻ ᓄᑎᐣ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑕᑲᓂᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ ᓄᒋᒥᑊ ᐊ·ᐃᔑᔪᔑᔪ·ᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᔪ·ᐃᐣ, ᒧᓇ ᔪᑭ ᑭᓴ·ᐁᒪᑲ·ᓇ ᑕᐱᑌᔪ⁻ ᑲ ᐃ·ᑌ᛫ ᒥᓂ ᐊᔑ·ᐃᐣ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓄᑕᔪᑕ·ᐃᐣ ᑭᑫᑭᑕ·ᐃᐣ <ᑐᑌ ᐃᑕ·ᐃᓂᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ ᐱᔪ ·ᐊᓇ ᓇ·ᐊ⁻ₓ

ᐊᓄ⁻ ᑲ ᐃᑎᐱᒋ ᔪᑌᔪᑌᑊ<ᓂᑊ ᐊᑎᑭ ᐃᑌᓂᑎᑲᑌ° ᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᑭᑭ ᐅᒥᑊ<ᓂᑊ, ᐊᑕ ᐊᐱᔑᑌ ᖾᑎᑕ ᐱᔪ ᐁᑲ ·ᐃᓇ ᐃᓂᓂᑊ ᑭᑭ ᐅᒥᑊ<ᓂᑊₓ

ᐊᓄ⁻ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇ·ᑲᑊ

ᑲ ᐯᑕ·ᑲᑊ (ᑲ ᓄᑕ·ᑲᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ ᑯᐠᑯᐠᑯᐸᓂᑊ)

ᑲ ᓄᑕ·ᑲᑊ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑎᑭᑊ, ᑕᐱᑌᔪ⁻ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᓇᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᒣᑲᓇᑊ, ᐊ·ᐃᔑᔪᔑᔪᓂᑊ (ᐊᑎ·Lᑊ) ·ᖾᑎᑕ ᓄᑎᐣ, ᑭ ᒥᑎᑭᑲᑌ° ·ᐊᔪᑌ ᑕᑎᑕ·ᐃ⁻ 22 ᑌᔪᐯᔪᑎ (decibels) ᐁᔪ Lᑲ 38 ᑌᔪᐯᔪᑎ (decibels), ᐁ ᓄ·ᑲᑊ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑭᒉ·ᐁLᑲᑊ ᔕᔪ⁻ ᐊᑎᑲ° 55 ᑌᔪᐯᔪᑎ (decibels) ᑲᑕ ᐃᑎᐱᒋ ᑭᒉ·ᐁLᑲᐣ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᐁ ᐯᑕᔪᔪᒋᑊ, ᐁ ᔪᑭᓄ·ᐁᐸᓂᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ L·ᑲᐯᔪ·ᐃ ᐁᒣᐣ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᑊₓ ·ᐊᓇ° ᑲ ᓄᑕ·ᑲᑭ, ᖏᕐᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᑕᐱᑌᔪ⁻ ᓄᑎᐣ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑕᑲᓂᑊ ᖾᑎᑕ ᓄᒋᒥᑊ ᐊ·ᐃᔑᔪᔑᔪ·ᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᔪ·ᐃᐣ, ᒧᓇ ᔪᑭ ᑭᓴ·ᐁᒪᑲ·ᓇ ᑕᐱᑌᔪ⁻ ᑲ ᐃ·ᑌ᛫ ᒥᓂ ᐊᔑ·ᐃᐣ ᑲᓇ

ᑲᑎ ᓄᓄᐧᐃᓂᑊ

ᑲᑎ ᓄᓄᐧᐃᓂᑊ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑊ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᑊ <ᑦᐱᓯᐧᐃᓂᑊ ᓄᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᓇ<ᑕᑊ ᐊᑎᑭx ᐁ ᓇᐧᐃᓇᑲᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑎᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᕫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑊ, ᒧᓇ ᕫᑲᐣ ᓯᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᕫ ᐱᑢᐳᑲᒪᑲᑊ, ᐱᓇ ᐁ <ᑦ<ᓂᓇᓂᐧᐊᑊ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᑊ ᐱᓇ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣx ᐅᓴᑦ ᐊᓄᐧ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑊ ᑲᑎᑭᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᑕᐱᐣᓯᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑎᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᕫ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑊ ᑲᑎᑭᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑎᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᕫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑊ, ᒪᒥᒪ ᕫᑲᐣ ᓯᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᕫ ᐱᑢᐳᑲᒪᑲᑊ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑎᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᕫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑊ, ᑲᑎᑭᑊ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᑊ ᐱᓇ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᑕᐧ

ᑲᑎᐢᐱᒋ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᒣᐧᑲ⁻ ᐁ <ᑭᔨᑲᓂᐧᐊᐦ

<ᑭᔨᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊ<ᑎᔨᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᓴᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ <ᑭᔨᐟ ᐊᔨᓂ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᑲᓂᐧᑲᐦ ᐅᒋ ᓇᑭᑲᐢ ᐃᓂᔪᐦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᑕ ᐅᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᐧᑲᐣ ᑕᓴᐢᐱᒉᐧᑲᐦ ᐊᓂᒪ <ᑭᔨᑫᐧᐊᐣ ᓴᐢᑕ ᑕᓴᐢᐱᔨᓇᐧᑲᐦ ᐊᓂᒪ <ᑭᔨᑫᐧᐃᐣₓ ᐁᑲ ᔨᑭ ᑭᒋ ᒧᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᐃᓂᔪᐦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ <ᑭᔨᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᒋ, ᑲᑕ ᓄᔨᓴᐃᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᑭᢆᑫᓂᐧᑲᐣ ᐅᒋ ᔨᑭᑕᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐦₓ ᐃᓂᔪᐦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᑕ ᐅᒋ ᑭᢆᑫᓂᐧᑲᐣ ᑕᓴᐢᐱᒉᐧᑲᐦ <ᑭᔨᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᓴᐢᑕ ᑕᓴᐢᐱᔨᓇᐧᑲᐦ ᐊᓂᒪ <ᑭᔨᑫᐧᐃᐣₓ ᑲ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᓱ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᑭ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒧᢆᑫᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᑲᑕ ᑕᓴᐢᐱᔨᓇᐧᑲᐦ ᑕᐣᒪᑎᐧᑲ ᑲ ᐅᑎᑕᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᐦ (ᑕᐱᐢᔪᓵᐦ ᑕᓴᓂᔪᐦ ᑲ ᔨᐯᓂᑕᑭᐦ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᓵ ᐧᐸᒪᔨ ᐧᐃᑌᓂᑕᑭᐦ) ᐧᐊᔪᑌ 25 ᒥᑐᑦᑎ ᒧᢆᑫᓇᐦ ᐅᒋₓ

ᐁᑲ ᔪᐢ ᑭᒋ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐅᐅ ᓇᑲᓂᑫᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐊᑎ ᒪᔨᓇᑌᑭ ᑲᑕ ᓄᔨᓴᐃᑲᑌᐧᐊᐦ:

- ᐧᑲᔭᐣᐦ ᑲᑕ ᒪᔨᓇᐃᑲᑌᐧᑲ ᑫ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐦ ᐁᑲ ᔪᐢ ᑭᒋ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᒣᐧᑲ⁻ ᐁ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᒧᢆᑫᓇ°;
- ᒣᐧᑲ ᑭᔨᐦ ᑲᑕ ᐊ<ᑎᔨᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ;
- ᐃᑲᑌ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔨ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐊ<ᒋᑕᐧᑕᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐅᑕᑲᒥ ᑭᓴᐧᐁᒪᑲᐦ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᐦₓ
- ᑐᔪᐦ ᑲᑕ ᓄᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᑲ ᒪᒥᑐᓴᓂᑕᒥᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᐁ ᔪᐢᔪᐢᔨᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐅᒋ;
- ᐁ <ᑭᔨᑲᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᑲᑕ ᓄᔨᓴᐃᑲᑌᐧᑲ ᑫᐧᑲᐅᐣᐦ ᑭᓴᐧᐁᒪᑲᐦ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᐦ; ᓴᐢᑕ
- ᑲ ᐯᓴᓇᔨᔨᒋᐦ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐦ ᐧᐃᐣᐦ ᐃᓇᐧᑫᐃ ᑲᑕ ᐊᔨᒋᐸᓂᐧᐊᑲᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᑭᒋ ᓂᐦᑲᓇ ᒪᒥᑐᑦᑎᑕᐧᑲᐦ ᑫ ᑐᑕᒋᑲᑌᐦ ᑭᒋ ᑫᒋᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᐁᑲ ᑕᒋᒪᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᐦₓ

ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇᐧᑲ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᐣ ᓴᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐧᑲᓇᔨᑌᐦ ᑲᐢ

ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇᐧᑲ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᐣ

ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓴᓂᒋᑲᑌᐦ ᐱᑐᔨᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐦ ᑲ ᐱᑢᐳᐧᐃᐣ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑭᔪᓇᑲᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊᐦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐧᑲᓇᔨᑌᐦ ᑲᐢ ᐃᔨᓇᐧᑲᐦₓ ᑭ ᑭᐢᑭᔪᓇᑲᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊᐦ ᑲᑕ ᐅᒪᐸᒋᑲᑌᐦ ᐁᑲ ᔪᐢ ᑭᒋ ᐃᔨᓇᐧᑲᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ

ᑲᑎ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᓂᐦ

ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐱᑐᐧᒪ ᐃᓇᐸᑕᐦ ᐊᑊᑭ, ᑕᐱᐧᑯᒣ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ, ᐃᑌᓂᖏᑲᑌᑫ 1,969 ᑭᓗᑕᑭᑎ (kilotons) ᑲᑎ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᓂᐦ ᑭᑉ ᐃᑎᐸᓂᐦ 20 ᐊᑊᑭᐧᐃᓇ ᓂᑲᐧᑫᐣx ᐊᔑᑕᑭᑌᑫ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᑭ ·ᐊᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐦ ᑲᕀᐱᐣ ᑲ ᐃᖏᑲᑌᐦ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑕᑲᓂᐦ, ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᐱᒪᑲᐦ ᕃᐧᑲᐦ, ᓴᑎᑕ ᐊᔑᑊᑭᐦx ᑕᐱᐧᑯᓂᐦ ᐊᑎ ᐊᐱᔑᔑᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᓂᐦ ᐃᑊᐸᓂᑫ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒪᑊᑯᐧᐃᐊᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᒥᑎᑯᓂᑲᐦ ᐊᑎ ᐊᐱᔑᔑᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᓂᐦ ᐃᑊᐸᓂᑫ ᒪᑊᑯᐧᐃᐊᐦ ᑲᑎ ᐊᐱᔑᔑᐣ 75 ᑭᓗᑕᑭᑎ (kilotons) ᐃᓂᐧᐃᐦ ·ᐊᓇᐧᐃᒪᒪᐣ ᑲᕀᐱᐣ ᑲ ᐃᖏᑲᑌᐦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐦ ᑕᐱᐧᑯᐧᐃᓂᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᒪᑊᑯᐧᐃᐦ, ᐊᔑᑕᑭᖏᑲᑌᑫ ᐊᐣᑕ 1,969 ᑭᓗᑕᑭᑎ (kilotons) x

ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫ ᑕᑭ ·ᐃᖏᐃᐧᐁᒪᒪᐣ ᑭᖏ ᐊᒍᐧᐃᐸᓂᐦ ᑲᑎ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᒥᓇᒪᑲᐦ ᐊᐸᑕᑫ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐱᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᓂᓀᐧᐨ ᒪᑲ ᒧᓇ ᑕᐧᐯ ·ᑲᖏᐃᐧᐁᒪᒪᐣ ᐁᑲ ᒪᐧᑊᑯᐧᐃᐊᐦ ᑲᑎ ᐱᐸᐃᑲᑌᐦx

ᑲ ᐊᐧᓇᑭ ᐃᑎᐧᑲᑫᒪᑲᑭ

·ᑲᔭᐣᐦ ᐁ ᓂᑭᓂᑲᑌᐦ ᑲ ᐅᑕᒥᐧᑲᑫᒪᑲᐦ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫᐧᐃᐣ=

ᓂᐦ ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐣ ᑭᖏ ᐊᐸᑕᐦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫᐧ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦ ᑲᑕ ·ᐃᖏᐃᐧᐁᒪᒪᐣ ᐁᑲ ᒥᑎᑕᐃ ᑭᖏ ᓇᐣᐸᖏ ᐃᑎᐧᑲᑫᒪᑲᐦx

ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫᐧ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐣᑭᐦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦ ᐊᐧᐊᓱᑌ ᑕᑎ ᑭᓴᐧᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑯᐧᑯᐸᓂᐧᑫ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐣ ᐊᐸᑕᑫ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫᐧᐃᐦ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐣ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᐦ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫᐧ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᖏ ᐅᑕᒥᐧᑲᑫᒪᑲᐦ ᓇᑕᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑯᐧᑯᐸᓂᐧᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐣ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᐦ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐧᑫᐧ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᖏ ᐸᑭᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᑲ ᐃᖏ ᐱᑎᑕᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᒪᓇ ᓯᑭ ᒥᑎᑯᓂᐦx

ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᑲ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐦ ᐅᒪ, ᑫ ᓇᑫᐱᕈ ᐃᑎᑲᑫᒪᑲᐦ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᓂᐦ ᒪᓇ ᐁᑲᐧᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᓇᐸᐣ ᑎᐸᕈᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᑫ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒪᒥᑌᑲᑌᐦx ᐅᒪ ·ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᑕ ᐊᒋᑕᑫᐃᐧᑲᑫᒪᑲᐣ **Appendix X** ᑭᖏ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᑌᐦ ᐊᑊᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ / ᐃᑎᑲᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑎᐸᕈᒧᐧᐃᓂᐦx

ᑲ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐃᑎᑲᑫᒪᑲᑭ

ᐁ ᒪᒧᐧᐃ ᓄᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑲᑯᐧᑯᐸᓂᑭ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐣᑭᐦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᕀ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ (ᑕᐱᐧᑯᒥ ᐊᓇᑲᐣᑕ (Anaconda) ᓴᑎᑕ ᐯᐃᐣᐟᑐᕁ ᓀᐦ (Painter Lake) ᓄᕈᒥᐧᐃ ᒣᑊᑲᓇᐣ ·ᐊᐧᐁᔑᑕᑕᐧᐃᐣ, ᐣᐧᐊᑐᕁᐣ ᑭᐟ ᓀᐣᐦ (Northern Road Link) ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓇᐃᐧᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᐯᔓᐨ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐦ, ᐃᑎᐱ ᐁ ᓄᕈᑕᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐅᕀᒥ ᐊᐸᑕᑭᑭ ᑲ ᒪᒥᓂᑭ ᐊᐸᑕᑕᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᐃᑎᑲᑫᒪᑲᐦ ᑲᑎ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐦ

ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᑲ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐦ ᐅᒪ, ᑫ ᒪᒧᐧᐃ ᐃᑎᑲᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᓴᓴᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᑭ ᒧᓇ ᐁᑲᐧᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᓇᐸᐣ ᑎᐸᕈᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᑫ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒪᒥᑌᑲᑌᐦx ᐅᒪ ·ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᑕ ᐊᒋᑕᑫᐃᐧᑲᑫᒪᑲᐣ **Appendix X** ᑭᖏ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᑌᐦ ᐊᑊᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ / ᐃᑎᑲᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑎᐸᕈᒧᐧᐃᓂᐦx



ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᑭ ·Δ ᑭᖅᑫᓂᑌᐣ?

ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ·Δ ᑭᖅᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒍᒋᑲᑌᑦ, ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯ·Δ ᑎᐸᒋᒍ·Δᐣ ᑲ ᐊᔨᑕᓯᓇᑌᑦ ᑭᖅᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐊᖅᑭ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕᒍ·Δᐣ / ᖃ ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖃᒪᐣ ᑲ Δᔨ ᐊᓂᒍᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑲ Δ·ᑌᒪᑲᑦx

ᖃ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᖅᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᑦ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲ·ᖃᑎᒪ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᖅᑲᓇᑦ ᖃ ᐃᑕᑕᒍᑦ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᖅᑭᑦ ᐱᐧᑯ ᐃᖅᐱ ·Δ ᑭᖅᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᖃ·ᑲᐣ ᓴᖅᑕ ᐱᐧᑯ ·ᐊᔪᑌ ·Δ Δ·ᑌ·ᐊᓵx

ᑲᕿᐱᖏᑐᕿ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐ·Δᐣ: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᑌᓕᑊᐅᐣ: 1-800-764-9114

Δᐣᑐᖏᕿᓵᑎᑦ: eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᐃᓂᓂᐊᖏᑦ – ᓄᓪᑕᔨᓕᒃᓴᓐᓄᓪ (ᑲᓄᑕᔨᑭᓪ ᐱᓐ ᑲᑐᑭᒪᒃᑭᓪ), ᑲᒥᓐᓪᓕᒃᑌᑦ ᐁᔪᓐᔪᑦ ᐱᓐ ᑲᐸᐢᑭᖅᑭᓪ

ᐸᔭᑌ ᐃᔪᑭᒫᐧᐃᓪ ᒪᒪᐤ ᑎᐸᓕᒪᐃᓪ

ᐁᑭᐅᔪᐊᖏᓪ

ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᓀᑲᓕᕐᓇᓐᓀᓪ ᑲᑭᑐᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᐅᓪᓕ ᑕᔪᕐᓇᐃᓪ ᒥᑲᓀ ᑲᑭᓀᓇᑭᓪᓀᐧᐊᓂ ᑲᑭᓀ ᑲᐃᔪᓀᑭᓪ ᓕᓀᑭᓚᐸᐧᐊᓂ- ᐃᓂᓂᐊᖏᑦ, ᐊᓂᔪᓀᐁ ᑕᔪᕐᓇᐃᓐᓀᓪ, ᑲᓀᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐᓀᓪ ᒥᑲᓀ ᔨᑕᑭᔾᑦ ᕐᐸᐸᒋᐊᖏᓂ-. ᐅᓄᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᐃᔪᔾᑭᓪ, ᑲᔭᒪ ᐁᑭᒋᓐᖏᓪᑕᔨᑭᓪ ᑲᔭ ᐃᐁ ᓄᓪᑕᔨᓕᒃᓴᓐᓄᓪ (ᑲᓄᑕᔨᑭᓪ ᒥᓀ ᑲᑐᑭᒪᒃᑭᓪ), ᑲᒥᓀᓪᓕᒃᑌᑦ ᐁᔪᓐᔪᑦ ᒥᓀ ᑲᐸᐢᑭᖅᑭᓪ.

ᓄᔨᑦ ᐁᔪᓀᔨᑭᓪ

ᓄᓪᑕᔨᓕᒃᓴᓐᓄᓪ (ᑲᓄᑕᔨᑭᓪ ᒥᓀ ᑲᑐᑭᒪᒃᑭᓪ)

ᑕᔪᕐᓇᐃᓂᑦ ᑲᓄᑕᔨᑭᓪ ᕆᔨᓀᓪ, ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᑐᓕᒪᐃᓪ ᑎᓄᒃᓪ ᑲᐱᒥᐱᔪᓀᓂᐊᓐᑦ, ᐊᐃᔭᔪᔪᓂᑦ (ᑎᓄᒃᓪ, ᐊᓂᒧᔪᑦ) ᒥᓀ ᑲᓄᑎᓪᑦ, ᑭᔪᒥᑭᒪᑌᐊᓪ ᐁᐊᐲᑕᑌᑭᓪ ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔨᑭᓪ 22 ᐊᔨᓀᑦ 38 ᑭᑭᓀᐊᒥᒥᑲᓪ ᑲᐲᔪᑕᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᑐ ᐊᓂᔪᓀᐁ ᐅᑐᑕᒧᐃᓀᓪ, ᑲᓇᑎᓪᑦ ᒥᓀ ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔨᑭᓪ ᑲᐱᒥᐱᑌᑭᓪ. ᓄᐱᒥᓪᑦ ᑲᐲᔪᑕᔨᑭᓪ, ᐁᐅᓪᑐᔪᔪᑭᓪ ᑲᐃᔪᓀᔨᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᓇᓪᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᑦ ᐃᐧᑭᓇᓪ ᑎᓄᒃᓪ ᑲᓇᑎᓪᑦ ᐃᒪ ᒥᓪᓂᐧᔨᓪ ᒥᓀ ᐊᐃᔭᔪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐁᑕᐸᔪᑦ ᐃᐁ ᑲᐃᓀᑕᑌᑭᓪ ᓀᐸᐢᑭᖅᑭᓪ ᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᓂᓪᑦᐊᓐᑦ ᑲᔭ ᑲᓇᑎᓪᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᓇᓪᑦ ᓀᐸᐢᑭᖅᑭᓪ ᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᓂᓪᑦᐊᓐᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᓇᓪᑦ ᐅᓪᑐ ᐅᓪᑐᑕᒧᐃᓀᓪ ᐃᐁ ᑲᐃᓀᑕᑌᑭᓪ.

ᓄᔨᑦ ᑲᓀᔨᑭᓪ ᑲᑕᑐᑲᒪᒃᑭᓪ ᐃᔪᑎᑲᑌ ᐃᒪ ᐁᑭᐅᑌᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᓇᓪᑦ ᒪᑲᓪ ᑲᔭ ᑲᑭᓀᓇᑭᓪᓀᐧᐊᓂ ᐁᑭᐅᑌᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᓇᓪᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓀᐁ ᐃᐁ ᐅᑐᑕᒧᐃᓀᓪ ᑲᑕᑐᑲᒪᒃᑭᓪ.

ᑲᒥᓐᓪᓕᒃᑌᑦ ᐁᔪᓐᔪᑦ

ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᒥᓐᓪᓕᒃᑌᑦ ᑲᐲᑕᑌᑭᓪ ᑲᐅᑭᓪᑦ ᑲᐱᒥᐱᔪᓀᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᑲᐲ ᓀᑲᑐᑕᑌᑭᓪ ᒫᒃᓪ ᑲᓇᓪᑕᔨᑐᐅᑐᑕᒧᐃᓀᓪ ᑭᑕᐸᔪᔭᐊᓪ ᐃᐁ ᐅᑐᑌᐳᐃᔨᓪ ᒥᓀ ᑲᐃᓀᑕᑌᑭᓪ ᐊᐃᔭᔪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐁᒃ ᐁᒥᓄᐅᑐᑕᒧᐃᓀᓪ ᑲᔭ ᑲᐃᑌᔪᑌᐊᑭᓪ, ᐁᑲᓪᑦ ᐃᐁ ᑲᐸᐢᑭᖅᑭᓪ ᑲᔭ ᑲᐃᓀᑕᑌᑭᓪ

ᑲᐸᑉᓂᑭᓪ

ᑲᐅᓪᒋᔭᑭᓪ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᖅ ᑲᐸᑉᓂᑭᓪ ᖃᑲ·ᐧ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᖅ ᑲᑐᑕᒧᐊᖅ·ᐧ ᑲᐸᐸᒋᔦᐊ·ᐧ ᒥᓇ ᖃᑲ·ᐧ ᐊᖏᑭᐹᐃᓇᓪ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓪ. ᐃᐁ· ᑲᐃᔨᐊᑌᖅ ᑭᐁᑎᓄᖅ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓪ ᒥᑲᓇ, ᐃᐁ· ᑲᐃᔨᓇᖅ ᐊᖏᓪ ᒪᑭᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᕈᐅᓪᒋᔭᑭᓪ ᕿᒪᒋᓇᔪᑭᓪ ᑲᒥᓇᓪᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐁᑕ ᑲᐸᐸᒋᒪᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅ·. ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᐸᑉᓂᑭᓪ ᐅᓪᒋᔭᑦᓪ ᐃᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᓪ, ᑎᓄᑲᓪ ᒥᓪᓂᔪᑦᓪ, ᒥᓇ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐸᐸᒉᓴᐦ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃ, ᑲᐱᒋᔭᒪᒃᑲᑦ ᑲᐱᒉᔭᓂᐊᖅ·. ᔪᑕᑭᔭᓪ ᑲᐅᓪᒋᔭᑌᑦ, ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᔨᓄᑲᓂᐱᒌᑌ, ᑲᐃᓪ ᐃᓅᓪᒋᑲᑌᓂᓪ ᒋᑭᒋ ᐊᓪᒋᑌᑦ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ.

ᑲᐃᓅᓪᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᕿᐃᔨᔭᑭᓪ ᒥᓇ ᕿᐃᔨ ᒪᒥᓄᒋᑲᑌᑦ

ᓄᓪᑕᔪᒋᑲᓇᓪ

ᑭᐢᐱᐃᔭᑦ ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔪᑭᓪ ᕿᐊᐱᑕᑌᑭᓪ

ᐅᔨᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑐᑕᒪᐃᓇᓪ ᓀᒋᓇ ᑕᐅᓪᑭᐢᐱᐃᔭᐊᖅ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᕿᓄᓪᑕᔪᑭᓪ, ᓂᔪᓪ ᐃᒪᓅᕿ ᐁᑕ ᑕᑕᔨᓄᓪᑕᔪᓄᓪ ᕿᑕᔨ ᐅᔨᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ. ᕿᐊᑕᑌᑦ ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔪᔪ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᑕᔪᑲᑌᑭᓪᒥᓇ ᑲᑕᔪᑭᓪ (ᑎᓄᑲᓪ, ᕿᐊᔪᓇᔪᔪ ᐃᒪ ᒥᓇᓪᑦ ᑲᓴᒪ ᑲᐃᒪᒪᓇᐢᐃᐃᓅᐊᔪᑦ), ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔪᑭᓪ ᑭᐢᐱᐃᔭᑦ ᐃᒪ ᕿᑕᓇᓄᖅᓇᓂᐊᓪᑦ ᐯᔨᓇᔪᑦ; ᓂᔪᒥ, ᐃᓅᓪᒋᑲᑌᑐᑲ ᐁᑕ ᑕᐯᔨᓇᔪᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐃᓂᓅᑲᓪ ᐁᐃᓅᓪᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑕᐊᐊᑕᑌᑦ ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔪᔪ 84 ᐃᒪᓅᕿ ᑲᑕᔨ ᐅᔨᒋᑲᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅ. ᐊᐊᓵ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᐁ· ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ, ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔪᔪ ᑲᐱᒋᔭᑭᓪ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐢᐱᐃᓇᖅ, ᐁᔨᓇᔪᑦ ᐁᑕ ᑕᐃᔨᐢᐱᐃᓇᖅ ᓄᓪᑕᔪᑭᓪ ᐃᒪ ᐁᑕ ᑲᑐᑐᑭᒪᑲᑭᓪ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑐᑐᑭᒪᑲᑭᓪ ᒥᓇ ᐅᔨᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᓇ.

ᑐᒥᓄᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᐁ· ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔪᑭᓪ, ᐅᓄᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᒥᓄᒋᑲᑌᑭᓪᒥᓇ ᑫᓄᓪᑕᔪᑭᓪ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑭᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭᓪ:

- ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓪ ᑕᑐᑲᑌ ᖃᑲ·ᐧ ᑭᔨᑲ\;
- ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᑲᔪ\ ᑕᓄᓇᐁᓪᒋᑲᑌᐊᑦᓪ;
- ᖃᑲ·ᐧ ᐅᔨᒋᑲᑌ\ ᐊᔭ ᑕᑕᔨᑐᒋᑲᑌᐊᑦᓪ ᐃᒪ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᓪᑕᐁᓪᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓪᑕᔪᔪᑎᐃᓇᓪ;
- ᐅᑕᐸᓇ\ ᑕᑭᐱᐱᑎᓇᐊᑦ\ ᐁᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᐢᐊᓄᓇᐊᑦ\·ᐧ;
- ᑲᓄᓪᑕᔪᑭᓪ ᑭᑌᐱᓪ ᐅᓪᒋ ᒥᔨᑲᑌᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᐃᐸᐧ ᑕᑲᓄᑌ; ᒥᓇ
- ᑲᐯᔨᓇᔪᑭᓪ ᐊᔨᓄᑲᓂᐱᒌᑌ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓪ ᐃᐸᐧ ᑕᐃᓪᑕᒪᒪᐊᑲᓄᓇᐊᑦᓪ\·ᐧ, ᒋᑭᑫᓪᒋᑲᑌ\ ᐁᑕ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᓄᑲᓂᐱᒌᑌ\·ᐧ, ᒋᑭᑫᓪᒋᑲᑌ\ ᐁᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓪ ᒥᓇ.

ᐁᔨᓇᔪᑦ ᐃᐁ· ...

ᐊᖏᐁ· "ᑲᐯᓪᒋᒥᔨᑲᐊᓄᓂᓪ" ᑕᐃᔨᓇ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᖅ·ᐧ, ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓵᔪᖅ·ᐧ, ᑲᔪᒪ ᑲᐯᓪᒋ ᒥᔨᑲᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᖏᓪ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᑕᑦ

ᑭᐩᐱᖏᖅ ᑲᑐᑐᑭᒪᓐᓄ ᕿᐱᒋᖏᖅ ᐅᓪᓕ ᐸᐩᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅ

ᑲᐸᕐᓄᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅ ᑐᓕᒃᑌᖅ ᐅᓪᓕ ᓄᐅᔨᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᒥᓐ ᓄᐅᓪᕈᓂᒃᑌᐳᓪ ᓴᐊᓐᔪᓪᓕ ᐅᓪᓕ ᐁᒃᓄ ᒪᓐᐅᔪᕐᓇᓪᓕ ᐃᐁᖅᑐᒃᑌᖅ ᑕᐅᔨᖏᖅ ᑭᑐᑐᑭᒪᓐᓄ ᕿᐱᒋᖏᖅ ᐃᐁᖅᑐᒃᑌᖅ ᒥᓐ ᑲᐸᕐᓄᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅ ᒥᓐ ᑲᐸᕐᓄᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅ. ᑭᒥᓂᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᐃᐁᖅᑐᒃᑌᖅ ᑲᑐᑐᑭᒪᓐᓄ ᕿᐱᒋᖏᖅ ᐃᐁᖅᑐᒃᑌᖅ, ᐊᓐᓄᒥᔪᐃᓇᓪ ᑕᓇᐸᐸᓪᕈᒃᑌᖅ, ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᓄᔦ ᒍᓇᐃᑫᐃᓪ ᐸᐩᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅ 190 ᑭᑕᔪᒥᔪᐟ ᒥᓐ ᒥᓄᓇ ᐸᐩᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅ 100 ᑭᑕᔪᒥᔪᐟ ᑎᐊᐱᔪᓇᓂ ᐁᓄ ᓄᓇᐃᔨᓇᓪᑕᐁᓪᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᑭᑭᑐᑐᑭᒪᓐᓄᐳᓪ.

ᑭᐩᐱᖏᖅ ᑲᑐᑐᑭᖏᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ- ᐅᔨᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᒥᓐ ᐱᒥ ᐊᐸᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᒥᓄᓇ

ᐅᔨᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ- ᒥᓄᓇ ᓇᒥᓇ ᑕᐃᓪᐱᐊᖅ ᑲᑐᑐᑭᒪᓐᓄᐳᓪ ᐃᒪ ᐯᓱᓪᓗ- ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓪᓗᐳᓪ ᒥᐅᓇᑕᓪᓗ, ᑲᑐᑐᑭᒪᓐᓄᐳᓪ ᐊᔪᓂ ᐸᑕᑭᕈᒃᑌᓇᓪ, ᑲᑐᑐᑭᒪᓐᓄᐳᓪ ᐊᔪᓂ ᐸᑕᑭᕈᒃᑌᓇᓪ ᑲᔪᓪᑕᐊᓕᕈᑭᒪᑭᑐᒃᑌᖅᑭᑐᓪᓗ ᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᐃᓕᓇᓪᓕ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᓂ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨᑭᒪᓐᓄᐳᓪ ᑭᐅᓪᓕ ᒪᓄᐃᓚᐸᐃᒪᓐᓄ ᒥᓄᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᑭᒪᓐᓄᐳᓪ ᑲᐃᔨᑭᒪᓐᓄᐳᓪ ᑲᔪᓪᑕᐊᓕᕈᑭᒪᑭᑐᒃᑌᖅᑭᑐᓪᓗ ᒥᐅᓇᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᒥᔪᐃᓇᓪ ᑕᓇᐸᐸᓪᕈᒃᑌᖅ, ᐊᓐᓄᒥᔪᐃᓇᓪ ᑕᓇᐸᐸᓪᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᑲᔪᓪᑕᐊᓕᕈᑭᒪᑭᑐᒃᑌᖅᑭᑐᓪᓗ ᒥᐅᓇᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᒥᔪᐃᓇᓪ ᑕᓇᐸᐸᓪᕈᒃᑌᖅ, ᐊᓐᓄᒥᔪᐃᓇᓪ ᑕᓇᐸᐸᓪᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᑲᔪᓪᑕᐊᓕᕈᑭᒪᑭᑐᒃᑌᖅᑭᑐᓪᓗ ᒥᐅᓇᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᒥᔪᐃᓇᓪ ᑕᓇᐸᐸᓪᕈᒃᑌᖅ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊ

ᑲᐸᑭᓂᐳᓪᓗᒃ

ᐅᔨᕈᑲᑌᑦ ᑭᓇ ᑲ ᐊᐸᕈᕈᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᖏᑭ ᑫᐃᔨᐊᓪᓕᕈᕆᑦ, ᑲᔪ ᐃᐁ· ᐱᒥᐃᕈᑲᑌᑦ, ᐃᓂᓪᕈᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᓂᔪᑦ 1,969 ᐳᕈᑕᔪᑎᐸᐋᑭᔪᕈᑲᓪ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᐸᑭᓂᐳᓪᓗᒃ ᕈᐸᐳᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᓪᕈ 20 ᑕᔪ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓪ. ᐅᐁ· LLᑉ ᑭᓪᕈᕆᑫᐃᓪ ᑲᐊᓂᕈᑲᑌᐳᓪᓗᒃ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓇᓪ ᐃᒪ ᑭᓪᓂᑭᔪᓪ, ᐁᑲ ᑲᐱᒪᑎᔪᓕᑲᑌᓪ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓇᓪ, ᑭᓇ ᓄᐊᓪᔪᓪ. ᑎᓄᑲᓪ, ᑲ ᐊᐸᕈᕈᑲᑌᐳᓪᓗᒃ ᒪᔪᑭᔪᓪ ᑭᓇ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᑌᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐅᓪᕈᐸᑭᓂᑲᑌ ᑲᐸᑭᓂᐳᓪᓗᒃ. ᐯᔨᔪ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓪ ᑲᐅᔨᕈᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐅᓪᕈᐊᓂᕈᑲᑌ 75 ᐳᕈᑎᐸᐋᑭᔪᕈᓪ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᐸᑭᓂᐳᓪᓗᒃ ᐃᒪ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᐢᑌᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒪᐱᒪᑲᓪ ᒪᔪᑭᔪᓪᓕᑲᑌᓪ ᑲᐸᑭᓂᐳᓪᓗᒃ ᐃᒪ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᓪ ᒪᔪᑭᔪᓪ, ᐁᒥ ᑲᑕᔨᒪᒪᑉ ᐳᕈᑲᑌᑦ 1,969 ᐳᕈᑎᐸᐱᑭᔪᕈᑲᓪ.

ᐃᐁ· ᒥᑲᓇ ᑫᕆᓪ ᑕᑕᐸᔨᓂᑫᒪᑲᓪ ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓪ ᑲᐸᑭᓂᐳᓪᓗᒃ ᐁᑲᕆᐱᒥᔪᓂᐊᓪᐢᑌᑦ ᕈᐊᐸᕈᕈᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐱᒥᔪᐊᓪᐢᑌᑦ, ᔨᓄᓲ ᑲᐃᓪ ᕈᑭᐅᓪᓕ ᒪᒪᓪᐢᑎᓂᐊᑭᑲᑌᓪᐢᑌᑦ ᐁᑲ ᐁᐧᒪᐃᓪᓕᑲᑌᓪ ᑲᐸᑭᓂᐳᓪᓗᒃ ᐁᑲᒪᐱᒥᔪᓂᐊᓪᐢᑌᑦ



ᐊᐊᔨᔦᒐᓴ ᓄ ᑭᐃᑭᕐᑐᓪᑕᒐᓪᓐ?

ᑭᐢᐱᓪ ᐁᑭᒋᓱᓪᑕᒪᓪ ᐊᐊᔨᔦᒐᓴ ᐁᐃᑭᕐᑐᓪᑕᒪᓪ ᐅᐁ ᑲᑕᔨᓪᒋᓴᑌᑦ, ᐅᓪᒋ ᓄᑲᑎᑦᓪᓐ ᐃᐁ ᑲᓄᑲᑎᐃᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᑲᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᓪᓐ ᐃᒪᓱᕐ ᑲᓂᑭᓪᓐ ᐊᓂᑲᑭᓪᓐ/ ᐃᓯᔪᐃᓪᓐ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᓪᓐ.

ᕿᑲᓄᓴᒃ ᐃᓪᑕᒪᕐᕿᐃᓴᓪᓐ

ᑭᓄᓪᑐᒋᑯ ᐃᒪ ᒋᔨᔪᓪ ᐊᑲᐊᖏᑭᓪᑦ ᑕᔨᕐᕿᐃᓂᓴᑦ ᒥᑲᓄ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑭᒧᐊᓱᒃ ᐊᓄᐃ ᐃᑲᕐᕿᑌᔪᓪᓐ ᑲᔪᒪ ᐃᐸᑭᑎᓄᒪᓪᓐ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᓪᓐ.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

NONTAKOCIKANAN (KANOTAKOKIN MIINAWAA KATOTOKIIMAAKAKIN), KAMINANCIKATEK ESHINAKOK MIINAWAA KAPASHKINEKIN

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW TIPACIMOWIN

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Iniweniwan nakacicikewinan kakitocikatekin onci tashiikewin miikana okinakacitonawa kakina kayshinakokin cinakishkamowach ininiwak, anishinaabe tashiikewinan, kanata okimaawi anokiiwinan miinawaa kotakiiyak kepapamisiwach. onoweniwan kaysisekin, kayema ekiciinentakokin kaye iwe nontakocikanan (kanotakokin miinawaa katotokiimaakakin), kaminancikatek eshinakok miinawaa kapashkinekin.

Nokom Eshinakokin

Nontakocikanan (Kanotakokin miinawaa Katotokiimaakakin)

Tashiikewinik kanotakokin kekonan, iniweniwan katocikatekin tinokan kapimipisonaniwak, awiiyashiishak (tinokan, animoshak) miinawaa kanotink, kishimikikatewan eapiitatekin kanontakokin 22 akonak 38 kikinawacicikan kapiisitakok onci anishinaabe ototamowinan, kanootink miinawaa kanontakokin kapimipitekin. nopimink kapiicitakokin, eonciisisekin kayshinakok akiiwin tinokan kanootink imaa miinshashkoon miinawaa awiiyashiishak, etapasak iwe kaynacikatek minoyawin kanata kanoontakok napapancikan imaa tawinink kayema nopimink.

Nokom kanakokin katotokiimaakakin ishimikikate imaa eoncisek akiikank mawach pankii kayema kawin eoncisek anishininiikank iniweniwan katotokiimaakakin.

Kaminancikatek Eshinakok

Iniweniwan kaminancikatekin kaoncimaacinakokin kakii nakacicikatekin mekwach kananantokikencikaniwak kitapasisewan iwe onteriiyo miinawaa kanata kaminancikatek kaynacikatekin napapancikanan, iniweniwan eta kapapamasikin mina kayshkotewakin, eka eminotocikemakak imaa kapashkinek kasakitek, eayamakak mekwach nopimik kasakitek miinawaa tashiikewinik kapotawaniwak.

Kapashkinekin

Ka-oncisekin iniweniwak kapashkinekin mekwach anishinaabek katotamowach kapapamiyawach miinawaa mekwach akiiwinan ka apacicikatekin. iwe kayshiatek kiiwetinok tashiikewin miikana, iwe kayshinakk aki kawin mikikatesinon cioncisekin kemacinakokin kaminancikatek imaa eta kapapamipisonaniwak. iniweniwan kapashkinekinoncisewan imaa akiikank, tinokan miinshashkon, miinawaa imaa kapapamiyach anishinaabe, kapimisemakak miinawaa piponimiikanank kapimiyaniwak. kotakiiyan kaoncisek, ka apacicikatek wasikanipimite, kawin inencikatesiin cikici ancisek apacicikatek tashiikewin miikana.

Kaynencikatek Keysisekin miinawaa Keyshi Mamiinocikatek

Noontakocikanan

Ciishpisek Ka-Noontakokin Ke-apitatekin

Oshicikatek totamowinan nacina taonciispise iniweniwan kenontakokin, shakoch imaaneke eta tatashinontakonon ketashi oshicikatek miikana. Kepiitatek kanontakok iniweniwan kaapacicikatekinmiinawaa katasiwakin (tinokan, kepiisinakok imaa miikanank kayema kayshimonahikaniwak), kanontakokin ciishpisek imaa ketananokiinaniwak peshinakok; shakoch, inencikate eka cipeshinakosiwach imaa ininiikank einencikatek ciapiitatek kanontakok 84 imaaneke katashi oshicikaniwak. Apii apacicikatek iwe tashiikewin miikana, kanoontakok kapimipisonaniwak miinawaa pamicikatek miikana taishpisek, eshkam eta taishpise notakok mekwach apacicikatek miikana kayema eka ciapiicitakok mekwach oshicikatek miikana.

Cimiinocikatek iwe kanontakokin, onoweniwan miinocikewinan ketocikatekin ishi ikitonaniwan:

- Anookiiwin tatocikate mekwach kiishikak;
- Ka apacicikatekin kwayak takanawencikatewan;
- Mekwach oshicikatek wasa tatashitocikatewan imaa eka kayshinantawentakok nontakocikewinan;
- Otapanak takipitinawak eka apacihakanewach;
- Kanontakokin kishpin onci mikoshkatecikatekin wiipach takanote; miinawaa
- Kapeshinakokin anishinaabe tashiikewinan wiipach tawiintamawakanewak miinawaa cipimiwiicikatek kani apiitanokiinaniwak, cikikencikatek eka cimikoshkacicikatek mekwach anishinaabek nantawencikewach.

Ekonen iwe...

Ahawe “kawencimiikoshkawakanech” taisise ininiwak, awiiyashiishak, kayema kawenci miikoshkacikatek ahki kainapatak.

Ciishpisek Katotokiimaakak Kepiicisek onci Pashkapikisikaniwak

Kapashkapikisikaniwak tocikatek onci kaoshicikatek miinawaa kaoncinikatekin newankon onci miikana nacina taisise citotokicikemakak.minikok cimiikwencikatek citotokisek taoncikikentakok kepiitacikatek pashkapikisikewin miinawaa kepiisinakok iwe pashkapikisikewin. Cimiinocikatek iwe katotokisek kapashkapikisikaniwak, ankwamisiwinan tanapapancikate, iniweniwan kaye monahikewin pashkapikisikan 190 kicitasomisit miinawaa miikana pashkapikisewin 100 kicitasomisit ciapisinakok eka kakayshinantawencikatek cikicitotokicikatekin.

Ciishpisek Katotokisek Mekwach oshicikatek miinawaa Pimi Apacicikatek Miikana

Oshicikatek mekwach miikana nacina taishpise katotokicikaniwak imaa peshoonch tashiikewin miikana, ciispisek katotokicikaniwak mekwach kotawacikatekin asinii patakicikanan. Katocikatek asinii patakicikanan kakontawakamikicikatekin cionci mashkawikapawimaakak miikana keyshiatek. katotokisek kepiicisekin iniweniwan kayshinakokin kaonci totokisek miinawaa kepisinakok imaa kayshikicinentakok eka cishitotokicikaniwak. katotokisek mekwa pimipisonaniwak imaa tashiikewin miikanank eka napich cimikoshkacicikemakak ininiikank kaynacikatek (tinokan, minikok awiiya kenontank apii ci-ani mikoshkatentank) awashime imaa 25 kicitasomisit kayshiatek miikana.

Cimiinocikatekin katotokisek, onoweniwan miinocikewinan ikitonaniwan:

- Ciwiincikemakak iwe kaoshicikatek kepisisekin totokimaakanan onacikewin cionatek;
- Anookiiwin mekwach tatocikate kiishikak;
- Apacicikanan kawin peshoonch taishi acikatesiin eka kayshinantawentakok totokicikewin;
- Katotokicikemakakin kamikoshkatentakokin wiipach tamiinocikate;
- Kapashkapikisikaniwak kaynatek tapimininshahikate napapancikewin; miinawaa
- Kapeshinakokin anishinaabe tashiikewinan wiipach tawiintamawakanewak miinawaa cipimiwiicikatek kani apiitanokiinaniwak, cikikencikatek eka cimikoshkacicikatek mekwach anishinaabek nantawencikewach.

Kaminancikatek Eshinakok miinawaa Kapashkinekin

Kaminancikatek Eshinakok

Owe nakacicikewin okinakacitonawa keyshi ancisek kaminancikatek keyshimaacinakokin. kaye okiinakacitonawa keyshinakok kapashkinekin mekwach pimi oshicikatek miikana apacicikanan, pashkapikisikaniwak miinawaa otapanak.

Ci-ancisekin ka apacicikatek aki cionci kikencikatek kapshkinekin cikii kiciwinikatekinekiinakacicikatek.

Owe nanakacicikewin kawin mikikatesiin mekwach oshicikatek miikana eka cimaansisek kaminancikatek kayshinakok, iniweniwan kaminancikatekin mekwach pimioshicikatek miikana takii minosicikate. taishpisewach kekonan imaa kaminancikatekin peshonch ketashianokiinaniwak, shakoch tatapasisewach ani nawinakok anokiiwin. kaminosekin kapimiwicikatek anokiiwin tawiicihiwese cimiinocikatekin kacakwakin mansisewinan.

Iwe tashiikewin miikana cikape apacicikatek, kiishpin kekon onciisisek kape tanakon. iniweniwan kakiciisisekin, ciompweshkamakin kaompisek newank imaa kayshinewankowank, inencikate ciisisek.

Kapashkinekin

Oshicikatek miinawaa ka-apacicikatek aki keyshiancisek, kaye iwe pimiwicikatek, inencikatek minikok 1,969 kicitasotipapiishkocikan iniweniwan kapashkinekin cipakitinikatek onci 20 taso akiiwin. Owe mamaw kincikewin kawanicikatekin akiiwinan imaa miinshashkon, eka kapimaatisiimaakakin akiiwinan, miinawaa newankon. tinokan, ka apacicikatekin mashkiikoon miinawaa nopimaakamik keyshiatek miikana oncipakitinikate kapashkinekin. Peshiko akiiwin kaoshicikatek miikana onciwanicikate 75 kicitipapiishkocikan iniweniwan kapashkinekin imaa nopimaakamk miinawaa mashkiikoonk, emi katashimaamaw kicikatekin 1,969 kicitipapishkocikan.

Iwe miikana kecin tatapasinikemakan iniweniwan kapashkinekin ekacipimisaniwank ciapacicikatek miikana pimiyawin, shakoch kawin cikiionci mamantokicinkatekin eka ewiincikemakak.

Kemamawsekin Isisewinan

Kwayak apacicikatekin mamiinocikewinan, keysisehiwemakakin oshicikatek miinawaa pimiapacicikatek iwe tashiikewin miikana inencikate kwayak cipimiwicikatekin, citapasinikatek kayema cimiinocikatekin.

Iwe tashiikewin miikana taisise cinontakok miinawaa citotokicikemakak mekwach oshicikatek miinawaapimi apacicikatek. mamiinocikewinan tatapasinikemakan iniweniwan kenontakokin miinawaa ketotokicikemakakin mekwach oshicikatek miikana. nontakocikewin miinawaa totokicikewin mekwach apacicikatek tashiikewin miikana miinawaa nenwankocikatek inencikate citapasinikatekin.

Mekwach owe ka-oshipiihikatek, iniweniwan kemamawsekin isisewinan kakiinakacicikatek onci kaminancikatek keyshinakokkawin onciayamakasinon cikiiwiincikatek. Owe wiintamakewin kayshimikan imaa Appendix X kakiishi oshipiihikatek misiwe nakacicikewin / isisewin ikitowin tipacimowin.

Ke-aninankisekin isisewinan mamawkanontakok miinawaa katotokisek onci tashiikewin miikana iniweniwan kaye kotakiiyan anokiiwinan (tinokan, anakwanta miinawaa shishoopiihikan sakahikan notakikwewin miikana, kiiwetin miikana inamocikan) taisise imaa kapeshinakokin, imaaneke keyshiacikatek, tipahikan miinawaa keyshi apacihakanewach kiciotapanak miinawaa kapimipisowach miikanank. isisewinan tamemeykisewan keapiisinakok miinawaa apacihakanewach kaoncinontakok imaa kayshinontakocikemakakin.

Mekwach owe ka-oshipiihikatek, iniweniwan keaninankisekin isisewinan kakiinakacicikatek onci kaminancikatek keyshinakokkawin onciayamakasinon cikiiwiincikatek. owe wiintamakewin kayshimikan imaa Appendix kakiishi oshipiihikatek misiwe nakacicikewin / isisewin ikitowin tipacimowin.

Ke-Aninankisekin Isisewinan

Mamawkanontakok miinawaa katotokisek onci tashiikewin miikana iniweniwan kaye kotakiiyan anokiiwinan (tinokan, anakwanta miinawaa shishoopiihikan sakahikan notakikwewin miikana, kiiwetin miikana inamocikan) taisise imaa kapeshinakokin, imaaneke keyshiacikatek, tipahikan miinawaa keyshi apacihakanewach kiciotapanak miinawaa kapimipisowach miikanank. isisewinan tamemeykisewan ke-apiisinakok miinawaa apacihakanewach ka-oncinontakok imaa kayshinontakocikemakakin.

Mekwach owe kaoshipiihikatek, iniweniwan keaninankisekin isisewinan kakiinakacicikatek onci kaminancikatek keyshinakokkawin onciayamakasinon cikiiwiincikatek. owe wiintamakewin kayshimikan imaa Appendix kakiishi oshipiihikatek misiwe nakacicikewin / isisewin ikitowin tipacimowin.



Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.7 Peatlands

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

PEATLANDS
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Issued February 2025

Peatlands are a type of wetland where dead plant material accumulates over thousands of years and forms peat. Water availability, climate, elevation and terrain are key to their development, with the depth of peat anywhere from 40 centimetres to three metres, or more. Peatlands include bogs, fens, organic marshes and organic swamps, which rely on slow-moving water to form peat by preventing plant material from decomposing. Peatlands are important ecosystems because they support a wide variety of plants and animals, while absorbing and storing carbon, also known as a carbon sink.

What is a carbon sink?

A carbon sink takes in and stores more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than it releases. This helps reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, which is good for the environment. Examples of carbon sinks include forests, oceans, and peatlands.

Existing Conditions

In the Local Study Area, there are 15 types of peatlands that make up 63% of this area, with fens and swamps being the most common. Generally, peatland ecosystems are more abundant in the northern portion of the Local Study Area, north of Dusey Lake. Similarly, fen and swamp communities are most common in the northern portion as well. Input from Marten Falls First Nation has also included information about the distribution of peatland environments. In particular, the Community has noted a large area of peatlands and felled trees within the lands between the southern channel of the Albany River to the Pahtegosing River.

What is...

Local Study Area: the area where direct effects of the road are likely to take place



Potential Effects and Mitigations

The construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road has the potential to affect peatlands in the Local Study Area. The potential effects include:

Direct peatland loss due to construction-related activities that would change the availability, distribution, composition and function of peatland ecosystems.

Changes to peatland ecosystems with:

- Changes to hydrology and groundwater;
- Introduction and spread of invasive plant species;
- Fragmentation of habitats and changes to the borders of habitats (edge effects);
- Increased public access;
- Release of sediment;
- Spills of fuel or other contaminants;
- Deposition of air contaminants; and
- Dust emissions.

Changes to peatland carbon storage flux (the rate at which carbon is being stored or released from the peatland ecosystem).

What is an ecosystem?

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms and their physical environment.

What is Hydrology?

Hydrology is the study of water, including how it moves around on Earth, where it is found, and how it interacts with the environment.

What is an Environmental Protection Plan

An Environmental Protection Plan will be developed, and will be implemented during construction to prevent, detect, control (i.e., remove), and monitor areas with invasive species.

Mitigation measures will be implemented to protect peatland ecosystems and restore affected areas. Some examples of mitigation measures that will be implemented, to minimize direct loss of peatland ecosystems include:

Only clear vegetation within 100 metres, or less where possible, of the right-of-way.

Decommission sand and gravel pits and restore temporary access roads following construction to help natural vegetation return.

Develop and implement an Environmental Protection Plan.

Prevent, detect, control and monitor areas with invasive species.

Have Environmental Monitors on-site during construction to confirm that mitigation measures are being followed correctly.

Develop and carry out a Vegetation Restoration Plan, with specific steps for restoring peatland ecosystems.

Residual Effects

Mitigation measures will minimize effects on peatland ecosystems, but some impacts are unavoidable. There will likely be some lasting (residual) effects on the availability and distribution of peatlands resulting from the loss of vegetation during construction. No additional clearing or disturbance of peatland ecosystems is expected during long-term use of the road.

With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, there should be minimal impacts to groundwater and peatland ecosystems. This depends on the mitigation measures being effective in keeping the water flow and levels the same as before construction. A monitoring program will be set up, and adaptive management measures will be implemented.

Even with measures to reduce dust emissions, dust from construction is expected to harm vegetation in peatland communities close to the footprint of the Community Access Road (within 100 meters). Dust produced from the long-term use of the road is also expected to effect the peatland ecosystem, but not to the same degree as during construction. As a result, the negative effects of dust on peatland ecosystems are expected for the lifecycle of the road.

The long-term use of the Community Access Road by the public might lead to invasive species being introduced. This may result in a residual effect on peatland ecosystems.

Cumulative Effects Assessment

The Cumulative Effects Assessment considers the combined effects with other projects occurring in the area, such as (but not limited to) the Northern Road Link, the Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades, and the Rapid Lynx Broadband projects.

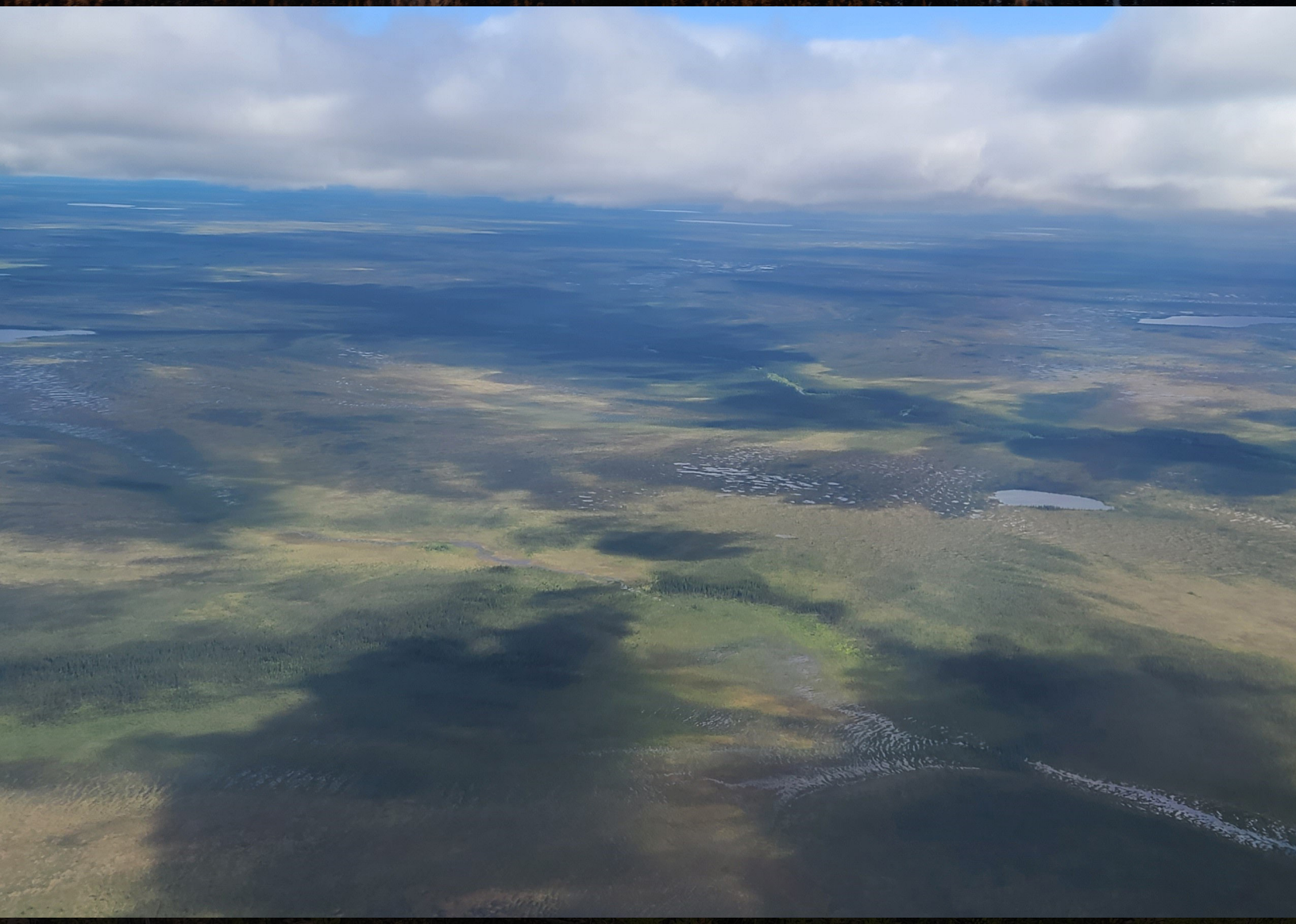
The combined projects in the area are anticipated to result in:

- Direct peatland loss;
- Changes to groundwater;
- Fragmentation of habitats and changes to the borders of habitats (edge effects); and
- Dust emissions.

Overall, the peatland ecosystems are expected to stay healthy and continue to function well.

Monitoring programs for the pre-construction, construction and long-term use of the road will check if the predicted effects are accurate and the mitigation measures effective. Adjustments to these plans will be made as needed.





Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

TOURBIÈRES
RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

Les tourbières sont un type de terres humides où la matière végétale morte s'accumule pendant des milliers d'années et forme de la tourbe. La disponibilité en eau, le climat, l'altitude et le terrain sont essentiels à leur développement, avec une profondeur de tourbe variant de 40 centimètres à trois mètres, voire plus. Les tourbières comprennent les bogues, les marais, les marécages organiques et les marais organiques, qui dépendent des eaux lentiques pour former de la tourbe en empêchant la décomposition de la matière végétale. Les tourbières sont des écosystèmes importants, car elles soutiennent une grande variété de plantes et d'animaux, tout en absorbant et en stockant le carbone, également appelés puits de carbone.

Qu'est-ce qu'un puits de carbone?

Un puits de carbone absorbe et stocke davantage de dioxyde de carbone de l'atmosphère qu'il n'en libère. Cela aide à réduire la quantité de dioxyde de carbone dans l'air, ce qui est bon pour l'environnement. Des exemples de puits de carbone incluent les forêts, les océans et les tourbières.

Conditions existantes

Dans la zone d'étude locale, il y a 15 types de tourbières qui représentent 63 % de cette zone, les marais et les marécages étant les plus courants. En général, les écosystèmes de tourbières sont plus abondants dans la partie septentrionale de la zone d'étude locale, au nord du lac Dusey. De même, les communautés de marais et de marécage sont également les plus communes dans la partie nord. Les contributions de la Première Nation de Marten Falls ont également inclus des renseignements sur la répartition des environnements de tourbière. En particulier, la collectivité a noté une grande zone de tourbières et d'arbres abattus sur les terres entre le chenal sud de la rivière Albany et la rivière Pahtegosing.

Qu'est-ce que la...

Zone d'étude locale : la zone où les effets directs de la route sont susceptibles de se produire



Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

La construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité ont le potentiel d'affecter les tourbières dans la zone d'étude locale. Les effets potentiels comprennent :

La perte directe de tourbières causée par des activités de construction qui modifieraient la disponibilité, la distribution, la composition et la fonction des écosystèmes de tourbières.

Les changements dans les écosystèmes de tourbières, notamment :

- Les modifications de l'hydrologie et des eaux souterraines;
- L'introduction et la propagation d'espèces végétales envahissantes;
- La fragmentation des habitats et les changements dans les frontières des habitats (effets de bordure);
- L'accès public accru;
- Le rejet de sédiments;
- Les déversements de carburants ou d'autres contaminants;
- La déposition de contaminants atmosphériques;
- Les émissions de poussière.

Les modifications du flux de stockage de carbone des tourbières (le taux auquel le carbone est stocké ou rejeté par l'écosystème de tourbières).

Qu'est-ce qu'un écosystème?

Un écosystème est une communauté d'organismes vivants et leur environnement physique.

Qu'est-ce que l'hydrologie?

L'hydrologie est l'étude de l'eau, y compris comment elle se déplace sur Terre, où elle se trouve et comment elle interagit avec l'environnement.

Qu'est-ce qu'un plan de protection de l'environnement?

Un plan de protection de l'environnement sera élaboré et sera mis en œuvre pendant la construction pour prévenir, détecter, contrôler (c.-à-d. éliminer) et surveiller les zones abritant des espèces envahissantes.

Des mesures d'atténuation seront mises en place afin de protéger les écosystèmes de tourbières et de restaurer les régions affectées. Quelques exemples de mesures d'atténuation qui seront mises en œuvre pour minimiser la perte directe des écosystèmes de tourbières comprennent :

Enlever la végétation seulement dans un rayon de 100 mètres, ou moins si possible, de l'emprise.

Désaffecter les carrières de sable et de gravier et restaurer les routes d'accès temporaires après la construction pour aider la végétation naturelle à revenir.

Élaborer et mettre en œuvre un plan de protection de l'environnement.

Prévenir, détecter, contrôler et surveiller les zones abritant des espèces envahissantes.	Avoir des contrôleurs environnementaux sur place pendant la construction pour confirmer que les mesures d'atténuation sont correctement suivies.	Élaborer et mettre en œuvre un plan de restauration de la végétation, avec des étapes spécifiques pour restaurer les écosystèmes de tourbières.

Effets résiduels

Les mesures d'atténuation minimiseront les effets sur les écosystèmes de tourbières, mais certains impacts sont inévitables. Il y aura probablement des effets durables (résiduels) sur la disponibilité et la distribution des tourbières résultant de la perte de végétation pendant la construction. Aucune déforestation ou perturbation supplémentaire des écosystèmes de tourbières n'est prévue pendant l'utilisation à long terme de la route.

Avec la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation recommandées, il devrait y avoir des impacts minimes sur les eaux souterraines et les écosystèmes de tourbières. Cela dépend de l'efficacité des mesures d'atténuation à maintenir le débit et les niveaux d'eau identiques à ceux d'avant la construction. Un programme de surveillance sera mis en place, et des mesures de gestion adaptative seront mises en œuvre.

Même avec des mesures pour réduire les émissions de poussière, la poussière provenant de la construction devrait nuire à la végétation dans les communautés de tourbières situées à proximité de l'emprise de la route d'accès à la collectivité (dans un rayon de 100 mètres). La poussière produite par l'utilisation à long terme de la route devrait également affecter l'écosystème de tourbières, mais pas dans la même mesure que pendant la construction. Par conséquent, les effets négatifs de la poussière sur les écosystèmes de tourbières sont attendus pendant le cycle de vie de la route.

L'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité par le public pourrait entraîner l'introduction d'espèces envahissantes. Cela peut entraîner un effet résiduel sur les écosystèmes de tourbières.

Évaluation des effets cumulatifs

L'évaluation des effets cumulatifs tient compte des effets combinés avec d'autres projets se déroulant dans la région, comme (mais sans s'y limiter) la route de raccordement du Nord, les réfections des chemins forestiers Anaconda et du lac Painter, ainsi que les projets de large bande de Rapid Lynx.

Les projets combinés dans la région devraient entraîner :

- Une perte directe de tourbières;
- Des modifications des eaux souterraines;
- Une fragmentation des habitats et des changements aux frontières des habitats (effets de bordure);
- Des émissions de poussière.

Dans l'ensemble, les écosystèmes de tourbières devraient rester sains et continuer à bien fonctionner.

Les programmes de surveillance pour la préconstruction, la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route vérifieront si les effets prévus sont exacts et si les mesures d'atténuation sont efficaces. Des ajustements à ces plans seront effectués au besoin.



Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐱᐠᑲᑫᐠᐅᒋᓂᓯᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᔨᑭᓂᐠᐯᐠᐃᐢᑲᒪᒧᐠᐃᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ

ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑭᑌᐠ ᑭᔨᐃᐠ 2025

ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐱᐠ ᐃᔨᐃᑕᐠᑫᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠ ᑲᐃ ᔨᐃᑕᐠᑲᑭ ᑫᓂᐱᒪᑲᑭ ᒪᐢᑯᔨᖅ ᑲᒪ ᒧᐠᐃᐸᓂᑭ ᐊᐟᐊᓯ ᑌ ᑭᒋ ᒥᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᐱᐳᓇ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐅᓯᒪ ᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᑲᓂᐱᐟᐠ ᐊᐟᐊᓯᑭ. ᓂᐱ ᑲᐃᑕᐠᑫ, ᑲᐃᔨᑭᐢᔨᖅᑲᐠ, ᑲᐃᐢᐸᑲᐃᔨᐃᑕᐠᑫᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᐠᑫ ᑲᐃᔨᐃᑕᐠᑫᐠ ᐅᑯ ᑕ ᑲᐅᒋᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᑎᓂᑕᐠᐃᑭᐠ, ᑲᐃᐢᐱᒪᐠ 40 ᒥᒋᑲᐢ ᐱᓂᐯ 3 ᑎᐸᐢᐠᑲᐃᑲᐢ, ᓂᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐠᐊᓯᑌ. ᑲᐃᔨ ᓂᐱᐠᐊᑭᑭᐠᐊᐠ ᐊᔨᒥᒪᑲᐠᓇ ᑲᐯᐱᑐᔨᓂᑲᑕᐠ ·ᐅᒥᐢᑎ ᑯᓇ ᒪᐢᑯᔨᖅ ᑯᓇ, ᑲᐢᑕᐠᐅᓂᑕᐠᑫ ᑲᐠᐅᐢᑲᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᑯᐯ ᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᓂᐱᐟᐠ ᒥᑎ ᐳᐅᒥᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒪᐢᑯᔨᖅ ᐅ ᑲᐸᑎ ᑎᓂᐠᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᒥᑎ ᐱᑭᐢᑲᑎᐠ. ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ ᑭᐢᑌ ᓂᑕᐠᑲᓇ ᑫᐠᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒪ ᑕᑭ ᑲᒪᒧᐠᐃᐸᑲᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᔆᑯᐨ ᓭᑐᓂᑫᒪᐠᑲᓇ ᒥᑫᐟ ᑲᓂᑕᐠᐊᑭᑭ ᒪᐢᑯᔨᖅ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑕ ᐊᐠ ᐃᔨᔆᔆᐠ, ᑐᐠᑲᐨ ᐅᐳᑕᒥᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐅᐠᐊᐠᐅ ᓇᐢᑕᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᖅᐠ, ᑲᐢᐱᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᓭᐠᐊᑌᐠ ᐅᐃᔨᑭᐢᑎᒥᑲᑌᐠ

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ᑫᐠᑲᐢ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲᖅᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᓭᐠᐊᑌᐠ

ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲᖅᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᓭᐠᐊᑌᐠ ᐅᑎᓂᒥᒪᑲᐢ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲᓇᐠᐅᑭᒥᒪᑲᐢ ᒥᓇ ᑲᖅᐢ ᑕᔭᐊᐠᓴᐠ ᓂᓀᐠᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᑭ ᐅᒋᒪᑲ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᐠᐅᐠᐊᓂᒥᒪᑲᑲᐠ. ᐅᒋᒪ ·ᐃᑭᑕᒪᑲᐠ ᒥᓇᓴ ᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᓂᒋᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᑲᐠ ᑲᖅᐢ ᔆᔭᐠᓴᐠ, ᑲᒥᐠᓇᓴᐠ ᑭᐠᐊᐠᑲᑎᐠ ᐊᐢᑭ. ᑲᐠᐊᐸᑎᓇᒪᑲᐠᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲᖅᐢ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᓭᐠᐊᑌᐠ ᐊᔨᑭ ᒥᐢᑎᒋᐠᑲᐠ, ᑭᑕᑲᔭ, ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ.

ᑲᐃᑕᐠᑲᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᐠᑲᑭ

ᐅᐢᑕ ᑲᐃᑕᐠᑲᐠ ᑲᓇᓇᑕᐠᐃᑭᐢᑫᑕᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐃᑕ ᐠᑲᐠᓄ 15 ᑲᐃᔨᓇᐠᑲᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠᑲᐅᒥᑕᐠᑲᑭ ᐅ ᑕ 63ᵍ ᐅᒪ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᒪᐢᑯᔨ ᓂᐢᑕᑲᑭᒥᓄᐢᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐢ ᒪᐠᐊᐨ ᑲᐃᑕᐠᑲᑭ. ᐅᓴᐢᐃ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ ᑲᐱᒪᑕᑭ ᑲᒪᒧᐠ ᐃᐢᑲᑎᐠᑲᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᒥᑎᐠᓇᓇᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᐠᑫᐠᑲᐠᐃᑭᐢᑫᑕᑲᑌᐠ,ᑭᐠᐊᑎᓄᐠ ᐊᐢᑕ ᑐᐢᓯ ᓴᑲᐃᓄᓂᐠ. ᑕᐱᐢᑯᐨ, ᒪ ᐠᑯᐠᓂᐢᑕ ᑲᑭᑕᓄᐢᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐢ ᒪᒧᐠᐃᐸᑲᐃᑭᐢᑫᑕᐠᐊᓇ ᒪᐠᐊᐠᐃᑕᐠᑲᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ ᐃᐢᑲᑎᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠᑲᐅᒥᑕᐠᑲᑭ ᐅ ᑕᐢᑲᐠᐊᐠᑲᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᐢ ᒪᒧᐠᐃᐸᑲᐃᑭᐢᑫᑕᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐢ ᒪᒧᐠᐃᐸᑲᐃᑭᐢᑫᑕᐠᐊᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ. ᑲᐠᐊᐸᑎᓇᒪᑲᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐢ ᒪᐠᐊᐠᐃᑕᐠᑲᐠᐊᐠᑭᐠᐊᐠᑲᐅᒥᑕᐠᑲᑭ ᐅ ᑕᐢᑲᐠᐊᐠᑲᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᐢ ᒪᒧᐠᐃᐸᑲᐃᑭᐢᑫᑕᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐢ ᒪᒧᐠᐃᐸᑲᐃᑭᐢᑫᑕᐠᐊᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᐟ

ᖃᑭ ᐅᑕᒥᖏᑲᒪᓕᑲᑭ ᓂᒃᑕ ᑲᓇᕆᐃᖃᒪᓕᑲᑭ

ᐊᓂᒥ ᐅᔨᒋᖃᐃᓱ ᓂᒃᑕ ᑭᓂᐯᒃᑲᒃᑕᓂᒃ ᑲᓴᑦᑕᒃ ᒪᒍᐃᑕᐯᔨᖃᐃᓱ ᑲᓴᑦᑕᒃ ᒣᖏᓇᓄ ᖃᑭ ᐅᑕᒥᐯᑲᖃᒪᓕᑲᑭ ᐊᓱᑕᑲᐃᔨ ᓂᐱᐊᓂᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᐢ ·ᒣᒋ ᑲᓇᓭᑦᐃᑭᖏᑕᑲᑭᓂᒃ ᐃᑌᖃ. ᖃᑭ ᐃᔨ ᐅᑕᒥᐯᑲᖃᒪᓕᑲᑭ ᐊᔨᒋ ᐃᑕᑲᐊᓄ:

·ᒣᒋ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᒃᑲᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᓂᑕᓭᐢᐁᒪᑲᒃ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅ ᒋ ᐅᔨᒋᖃᐃᓱᑦ-ᑲᐃᔨᑕᔨᓇᓱᓄ ᐃᒪᑲᑭ ᑲᑐᒋᑌᑕᑭᑲᑭ ᖃᖏ ᐊᑭᓂᑕᒪᑲᒃ ᑲᐃᑕᑲᒃ, ᑲᐃᔨᑦᑕᑭᑲᑕᓂᑲᑭ, ᑲᐅᔨᔨᑕᒪᑲᒃᑲᑭ ᓂᒃᑕ ᑲᐃᑐᖃᖏᒪᑲᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᐃᔨᐃᓂᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃᑲᐃᒪᑕᑭ ᑲᑲᑭᑦᑭᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐃ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᒃᑲᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃᑲᐃᒪᑕᑭ ᐃᒪᒪᒍᑦᐃᑲᒪᓕᑲᑭ ᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ.

ᑲᓴᑦᑕᓂᑭ ᐊᑦᑕ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᒃᑲᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᒪᒪᑭᑭ ᑲᒪᒍᑦᐃᑲᒪᓕᑲᑭ ᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᓂᐱᑌᓭᐢᐁᒪᑭᑭ:

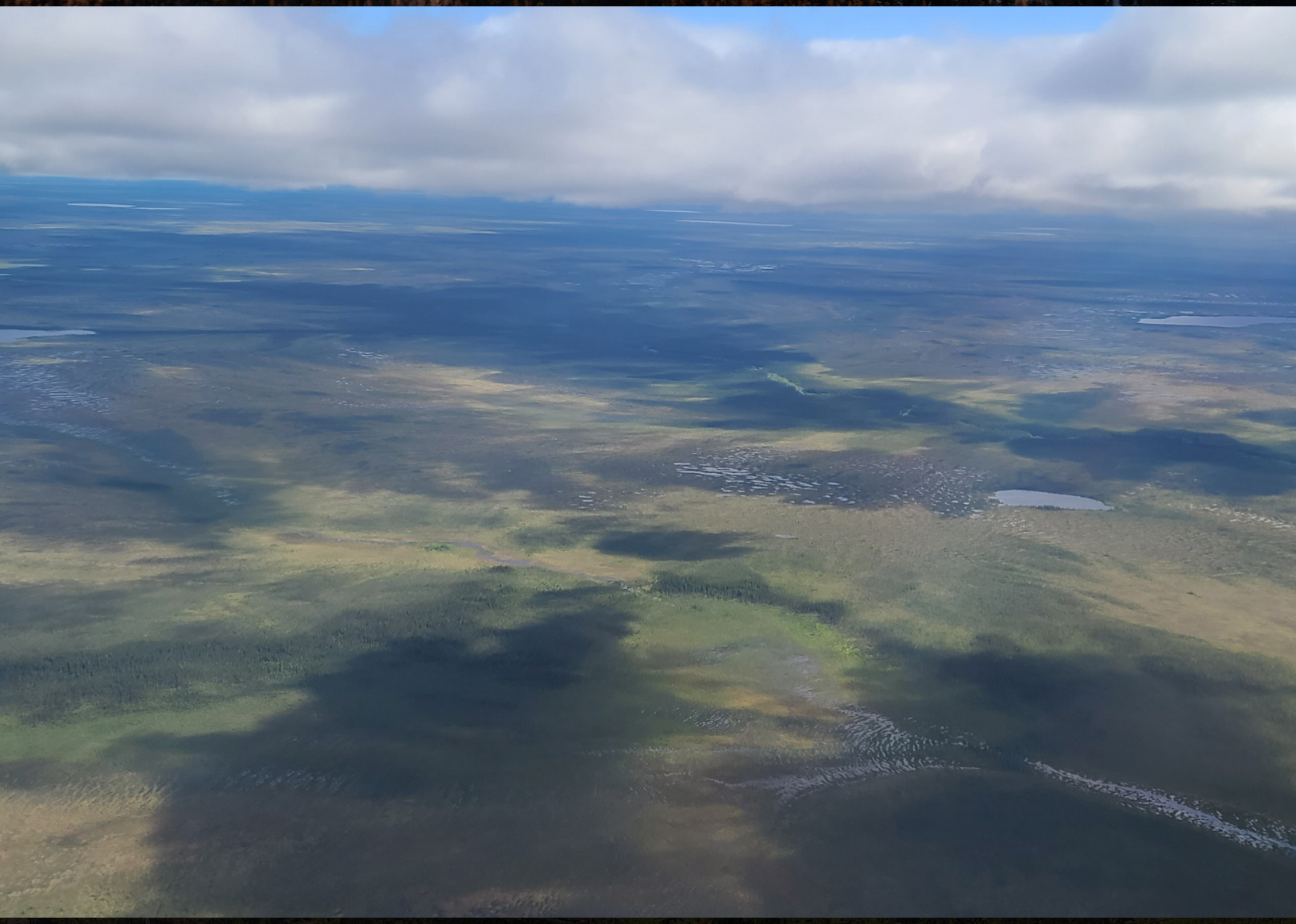
- ᑲᓴᑦᑕᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᐊ ᑲᐃᓴᑦᒪᓕᑲᒃ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᑦᑌᐃᑦ ᓂᒃᑕ ᒍᑦᑎᒍᒪᐊᑦᐊᓂᓵᒃ;
- ᑲᐯᑕᓂᐊᑭ ᓂᒃᑕ ᑲᒥᓭᑌᐸᓂᑭ ᑲᐸᑲᓂ ᓭᐊᑭ ᒪᓂᔭᓵᒃ;
- ᑲᐃᔨᐸᐱᔨᐱᑲᑌᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᐃᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᐊᐃᔨᑦᑕᑭᑲᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᔨᔨᒃ ᓂᒃᑕ ᑲᓴᑦᑕᓂᑭ ᑲᐃᑦᔨᑎᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᔨᐃᑕᑭᒃ (ᐁᑭᒥᐸᒃ ᑲᐃᑕᑦᑲᔨᒃ);
- ᑲᑎᓇᑭᐅᒪᓕᑲᒃ ᒥᓭᐁ ᐊᐁᓇ ᖃᑭᐃᑐᑌᓭ;
- ᑲᐸᑭᔭᐁᐃᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᐃᑕᒥᒃ ᑲᐸᔭᑌᐸᓂᑭ ᑲᐸᑲᓂ ᓭᐊᑭ ᒪᓂᔭᓵᒃ ᐊᓂᐃ ᔨᐃᑕᒥᒃ (ᐁᑭᒥᐸᒃ ᑲᐃᑕᑦᑲᔨᒃ ᐃᑎᓂᐱᑌᓭᐢᐁᒪᑭᑭ ᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ).

ᑲᓴᑦᑕᓂᑭ ᐊᑦᑕ ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᒃᑲᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᒪᒪᑭᑭ ᑲᒪᒍᑦᐃᑲᒪᓕᑲᑭ ᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᓂᐱᑌᓭᐢᐁᒪᑭᑭ ᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᑕᑲᐊᓄ:

ᑲᐃᔨᓂᐱᒃᑲᐊᑭᑦᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᓂᑕᓭᐢᐁᒪᑲᒃ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅ ᒋ ᐅᔨᒋᖃᐃᓱᑦ-ᑲᐃᔨᑕᔨᓇᓱᓄ ᐃᒪᑲᑭ ᑲᑐᒋᑌᑕᑭᑲᑭ ᖃᖏ ᐊᑭᓂᑕ

ᑲᐃᖏᓂᑲᑎ ᑲᐃᑕᖅᑲᓂᓕᓂᐊᑦ

ᓇᔭᐃᑫᐅᐃᒃ ᑲᑐᑲᑎ ᑲᑕᐸᑕᐃᑲᑌᐊ ᑲᐃᑕᖏᑲ ᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᐊᒃᑕ ᑲᐃᔨᓕᕆᔨᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐱᒪᑕᑭᒪᑲᑭ ᐊᖓᑦ , ᓯᓂᓵ ᒪᑲ ᐊᑎᐟ ᑲᐅᑕᒥᖅᑫ ᒪᑲᑭ ᒍᓇ ᑲᑭᓇᓂᑲᑎᓂᐊ. ᑲᑭᑭᒃ ᑎᖅᐸᓂᖏ ᑭᓇᐅᖅᑕᑲᑭ (ᑲᐃᖏᓂᑲᑎᑲᑎ) ᑲᑭᖅ ᐸᓂᑭ ᐊᒃᑕᒃ ᑲᐃᔨᐸᑭᑲᑎᓂᑲᑎᑲᑎ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲᐃᔨᓕᕆᔨᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐅᑭᐸᓂᖏ ᑲᑭᐅᓂᕐᐊᑭ ᒪᖏᔨᔭ ᒣᑲᓵ ᑲᐅᔨᑎᑲᓂᐊᖏ. ᒍᓇ ᐧᐊᑭᓵ ᑲᑭᑭᖅᑎᓂᑲᓂᐊᒃ ᓄᖅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑎᒥᖏᖅᑎᑕᓂᐊᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᓕᕆᔨᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐱᒪᑕᑭᒪᑲᑭ ᑲ ᒪᒍᐊᑲᑎᑭᒪᑲᑭ ᑲᐃᑕᖅᑲᓂᑲᑎᑲᑎ, ᑲᑭᑭᖅ ᑲᑭᓇᓂᑲᑎᑲᑎ ᑲᐃᑕᖅᑲᓂᑲᑎᑲᑎ ᑲᑭᖅ ᑲᑭᑭᖅᑎᓂᑲᓂᐊᒃ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲᐃᔨᓕᕆᔨᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐱᒪᑕᑭᒪᑲᑭ



ᑭᑕᐧᐁᓂᑌᐢ ᓇ ᒋᑭᐧᑫᓂᑕᒪᐢ ᒥᓇ?

ᐃᐢᐱ ᐧᐃᑕᐧᐁᑕᒪᓱ ᒋᑭᐧᑫᓂᑕᒪᐢ ᒥᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑲᓴᓂᒍᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᐁᑯᔨ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲᓴᐃᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᕐᐃᐢ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑕ ᑲᓴᔨᒋᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᐧᑲᐃᓴᓇᐃᑲᐢ ᑭᐧᐊᐧᑲᑎᐠ ᐊᐧᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃᑭᐧᑫᒋᕐᐃᐢ/ᑲᐅᑕᒋᐧᑲᕐᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᐃ ᐧᑕᐧᐊᐠ.

ᕐ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐧᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲᐧᕐᒋᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓱᒋᐠ ᐊᐢᑕ ᒣᐧᑲᓇᐠ ᕐ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᑭᑭᐢ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐧᐱᐃ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐧᑫᓂᑕᒪᓵ ᕐᐧᑲᐢ ᓇᐧᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐊᔪᵘ ᐧᐃ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐊᓵx

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
"OUR RIVER, OUR LIFE"

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊ·ᑲᒥᑯᐣ

ᐃᔨᑭᔨᐁ·Δ·ᐣ ᒪᓯᓇᑊᐃᑲᐣ ᑭᖏᓄᔨᔪᓄᐃ·ᐣ

ᑭᑲ·ᕆᒋᒋᑲᑌ ᓂᖏᑭᓄᔨᔪᓄᐃ 2025

ᐁᑲ· ᑲᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊ·ᑲᒥᑲᖏ᙮ ᐊᑊᐃ ᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᐃᒋᑲᑌ᙮ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᐃᔨᓇᑲᑦ᙮ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᑲᒥᐁᑲᑦ᙮ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᐃᔨᓇᑲᑦ᙮ ᐁᑲ· ᑲᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊ·ᑲᒥᑲᖏ

ᑲᔪᐱᓂ ᐊᐦᓇᒥᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᔪᓂᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ

ᐁᑲ· ᑲᐃᐦᑭᐟᒋᒥᑲᓇᑦᓂᐊᐦᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑭᓇᐦᑌ ᑲᐃᐦᔪᐸᑕᐣ ᒋᑲᓇᑫᐃᐦᐣ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐦᓂᐣ ᑲᐃᐦᓇᑕᒧᒋᑦᓂᐊᐦᐣ ᓂᒋᓇᑦᐦᐣ ᒋᐊᐦᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊᑦᑲᒥᓂᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔑᓇᓇᑦᒋᒥᑲᓇᑦᓂᐊᐦᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᐦᓂᐊᐦᐣ ᑲᐃᒋᑲᑌᐣ:

ᓇᐣᑕ ᐊᐱᐣ ᒋᓂᔕᓇᒋᒋᑲᑌᐣ ᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊᑦᑲᒥᓂᐣ ᐅᔪᐟ ᑭᖏᓂᐣᑭᓇᑦᐦᐣ ᒋᐊᐦᓇᒋᑲᑌᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔑᓇᓇᑦᒋᒥᑲᓇᑦᓂᐊᐦᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᐦᓂᐊᐦᐣ ᑲᐃᒋᑲᑌᐣ:

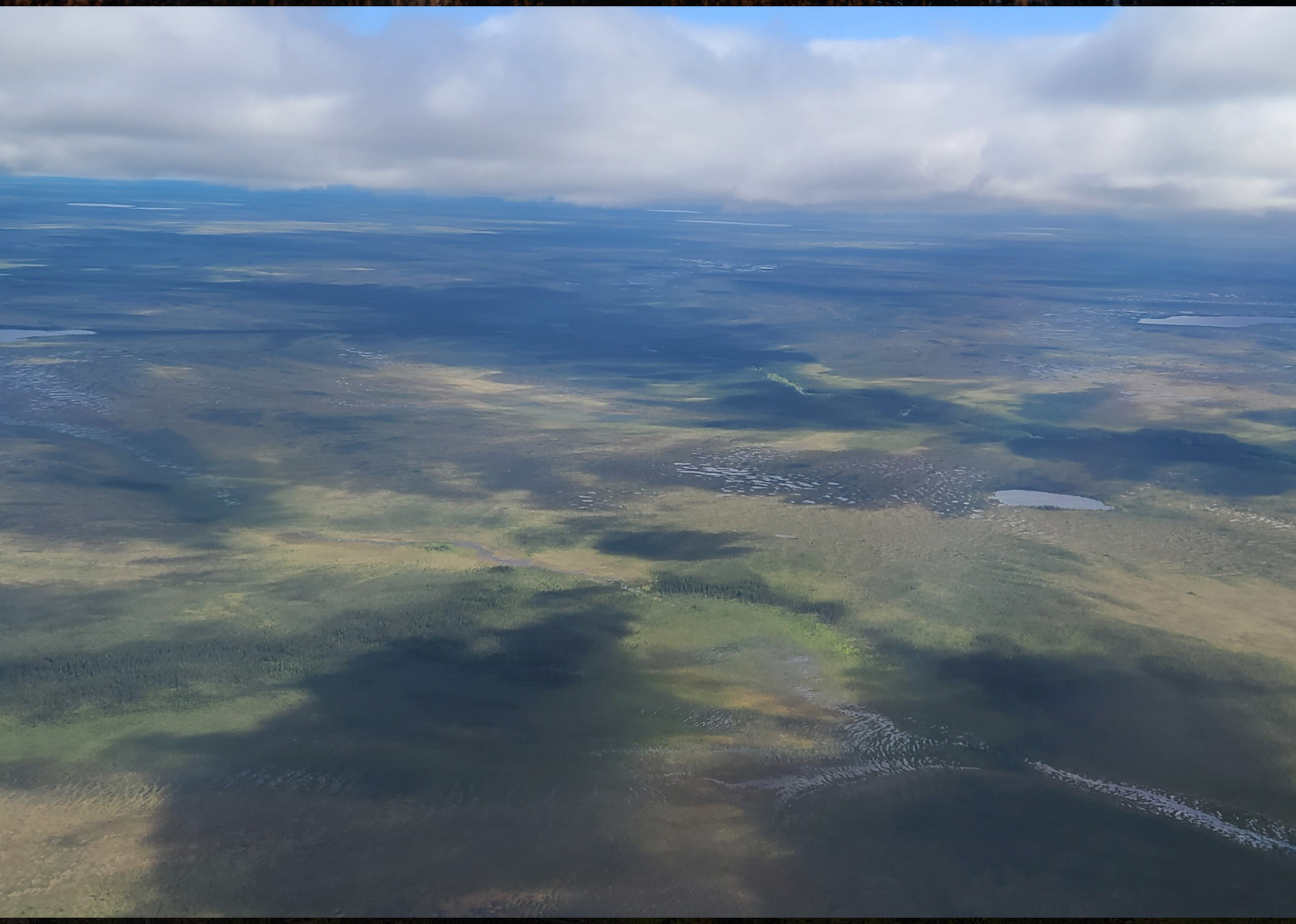
ᑲᒪᔨᑭᔨᐣ ᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊᑦᑲᒥᓂᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑲᐦ:

- o ᑲᒪᔨᑭᔪ ᑲᐅᒋᒪᑲᐦ ᓂᖏᐱ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒋᑲᐦ>;
- o ᐁᑲ· ᑲᒋᐢᑌᐱᔨᐣ ᑲᓂᔕᓇᒋᒋᕐᒪᑲᑭᐣ ᕐᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᖏᑲᐦ;
- o ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᐦᔨᔑᔕᔪ ᑲᑕᔑᕐᐊᐟ ᒥᓂᖏᐱ ᑲᐊᐦᓇᒋᑲᑌ ᐃᒪ ᖇᕐᐦᐣ (ᑲᐊᐦᓇᔨᔨᐣ ᕐᑯᓇᓂ);
- o ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᐦᔨᔑᔕᔪ ᑲᑕᔑᕐᐊᐟ ᒥᓂᖏᐱ ᑲᐊᐦᓇᒋᑲᑌ ᐃᒪ ᖇᕐᐦᐣ ᐊᒋᑌᐣ ᐃᒋᐱᐃᐦᓇᐣ;
- o ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᕐᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐸᑭᔨᔪᐣ;
- o ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᐦᓇ ᕐᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐊᔨᐣ;
- o ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐱᓂᐣ ᓇᐃᐦ ᐱᒥᑌᐣ ᓇᐣᑕ ᔨᑕᐱᔨᐣ ᐱᒋᐳᐃᐦᓇᐣ;
- ᐁᑲ·
- o ᑲᐱᒋᐳᐊᐦᔪᐱᐣ ᕐᑯᓇᐣ.

ᐁᑲ· ᐃᐦᑲ ᐊᔪᓂᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᑕᔨᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑌᐣ ᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊᑦᑲᒥᓂᐣ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐦᐱ ᓂᒋᑕᑲᑌᐣ ᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊᑦᑲᒥᓂᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᐦᔪᐸᑕᐣ ᒪᑲᑌᐤᐊᖏᑭᐊᑦᑲᒥᓂᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑲᐦ ᐊᐱ

ᖃᐅᓇᓐ ᑲᐊᓕᓇᒋᑲᑌᑉᓐ

ᐅᑲᐦ ᖃᐅᓇᓐ ᑲᐊᓕᓇᒋᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᐅᓇᒋᖃᐃᓕᓇᓐ ᒥᔪᓯᒻ ᐸᑭ ᒋᐊᓕᓇᒋᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᑲᒪᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑎᒃᓯᐊᓕᑭᓐ, ᕿᓯᒻ ᐊᑎᐟ ᑲᐃᓐᓂ ᐅᐁᐃ· ᑕᑭᐃᔨᓇᑲᓕᓴᓂᓐ. ᐅᑲᐦ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐱᓂ ᐊᑎᐟ ᖃᐃᔨᓪᓚᒪᑭᓐ (ᐊᓕᓇᒋᖃᐃᓐᓂ) ᒋᐊᓕᓇᒋᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᖃᐅᓇᓐ ᑲᑐᒋᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᐅᖃᓕᐊᓂ ᒪᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑎᒃᓯᐊᓕᓯᓐ ᐅᕿᑦ ᐊᐱᓐ ᖃᐅᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᓕᓇᐁᓕᐦᐢᐃᐃᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᐅᐁ· ᒥᑲᓇᖃᐃᓐᓂ ᐅᒋ. ᐅᑲᐦ ᑲᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᐊᓕᔨᒣ ᑕᐦᓴᑲᑕᐦᐢᐃᐃᑲᑌᑉᓐᓂᓕᓴᓂᓐ ᐃᒪ ᒪᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑎᒃᓯᐊᓕᓯᓐ ᑲᓇ ᒥᑲᓇᖃᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᑲᐦᐢᐃᐃᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᐅᖃᓕᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᐦᐢᐃᐃᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐊᐱᓐ ᖃᐅᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᓕᓇᐁᓕᐦᐢᐃᐃᑲᑌᑉᓐ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᒃᑭᓐ ᐅᒋ. ᐅᑲᐦ ᑲᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᐊᓕᔨᒣ ᐅᐁ· ᒥᒥᐱᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑎᒃᓯᐊᓕᓯᓐ ᐃᒪ ᒪᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑎᒃᓯᐊᓕᓯᓐ ᑲᓇ



ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᐣ?

ᑮᐡᐱᐣ ᐁᑭᒌᓂᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᐁᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᑲᑕᔑᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᐅᐣᒋ ᓇᑲᒋᐧᑑᐣ ᐃᐁᐧ ᑲᓇᑲᒌᐃᐧᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐧᐣ ᐃᒪᓂᑫ ᑲᓴᑭᓯᐣᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒥᓯᓴ ᐊᐦᑭᐃᐧᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ/ ᐃᓯᓴᐃᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐧᐣ

ᑫᑲᓄᓇᐧ ᐃᐧᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᑭᓇᐣᑐᒥᑯ ᐃᒪ ᒋᓂᔭᐣ ᐊᑳᐧᐊᐦᑭᐣᐠ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᒦᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑭᑕᒧᐊᐧᐧ ᐊᓇᐧᐃ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐧᑲᑫᐧᑌᔭᐣ ᑲᔪᒪ ᐃᐧᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐧᐣ.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

MASHKIIG AKIIN
PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Mashkiig akiing ayaamagan gaa-nibiiwang aki, mii imaa ezhi-ozhi'oomagak azhashki ginwesh daso-biboon, mashkiig aki e-ozhi'oomagak. Andawendaagwan nibi, gaye gaa-mino-izhiwebak gaye gaa-apiitakamigaak ji-ozhi'oomagak, ngojigo 40 cm 3 m ako. Owe mashkiig aki ayaamagan mashkiigong gaye gaa-izhi-nibiiwang aki, andawenjigaade nibi ji-bejijiwang imaa ji-ozhi'oomagak iwe azhashki gaawiin ji-wanaadazinog iwe azhashki. Gichi-inendaagwanoon mashkiig akiin aaniish naa niibiwa imaa ondaadiziwag aya'aawishag gaye gitigaanan, gaye e-izhishkaag gaa-naagwasinog carbon gaa-izhinikaadeg, e-ozhi'oomagak carbon sink.

Wegonen iwe Carbon Sink?

Carbon sink gaa-ijigaadeg mii imaa ezhaa-magak carbon dioxide gaa-ijigaadeg ishpim-ing gaa-ayaag gaa-waabanjigaadesinog, bangii dash eta bagidinigaade imaa onji. Onizhishin dash gaawiin aapiji e-ayaasinog carbon dioxide ishpiming. Mitigoog gaa-ayaawaad noopimiing gaye gichigami gaye mashkiig aki ayaamagan iwe carbon sink.

Ezhinaagwak Noongom

Omaa Besho Gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg, 15 dasinoon mashkiig akiin 63% minik omaa, mashkiigoon maawach e-ayaamagakin. Mii enenjigaadeg e-baatiinadak owe mashkiig aki giiwedinong Gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg, giiwedinong Dusey Zaaga'igan. Gaye mashkiigoon baatiinadanoon giiwedinong inake. Imaa Marten Falls Anishinaabeg gaa-izhidaawaad wiindamaagemagan aaniindi eyaagin ini mashkiig akiin. Memindage iwe Dazhiikewin ayaamagan niibiwa mashkiig aki gaye gaa-gii-gawi'ondwaa mitigoog imaa zhaawanaong gaa-izhijiwang Albany Ziibi imaa dash Pahtegosing Ziibi.

Ekonen iwe...

Ketashinakacicikaniwak: ketashi miikoshkikemakak iwe miikanan katashi oshicikatek



Ge-inishkaagemagakiban gaye Manaajichigaadeg

Ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaye aabajichigaadeg ginwesh gegoon da-inish-kaagemagan imaa Besho Gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg. Daabishkoo onowe:

Dibinawe odaapinigaadeg iwe mashkiig aki omegwa ozhichigadeg iwe miikana da-izhi-aanjise gaa-ayaag iwe mashkiig aki, gaawiin ji-ayaamagazinog, gaye ji-aabadak.

Daa-aanjise iwe mashkiig aki owe izhiseg:

- Aanjiseg iwe nibi gaye anaamakamig gaa-ayaag nibi;
- Ayaamagakin oshki-gitiaanan gaa-gii-ayaasinogin imaa mewinzha;
- Maajii-biigoshkaa iwe gaa-danakii-waad gaa-dazhiikewaad imaa mashkiig akiing gaye ani-aanjise iwe jiigi-mashkiig akiing (bakaan e-izhi-ayaag);
- Ani-baatiinowag awiyag gaa-biizhaawaad imaa;
- Ani-bagijise mitaawang mashkiigong;
- Ziigise waasigani-bimide imaa mashkiig akiing gaye godak gaa-wiinichigemagak;
- Gaa-baashkineyaag gaa-wiinadak izhaamagan ishpiming gaye
- Gaa-baashkineyaag izhaamagan ishpiming.

Aanjise iwe mashkiig aki carbon gaa-ganawenjigaadeg imaa azhashiing (apii gaa-gitaatabiibagak gemaa gaa-bwaatawiimagak im mashkiig akiing gaa-izhiseg).

Wegonen iwe miziwe gaa-gikendaagwak?

Miziwe gaa-gikendaagwak mii iwe gaa-izhi-oko-dazhiikewaad bemaadiziwaad gaye gaa-izhi-dazhiikewaad.

Wegonen iwe nibi gaa-ando-gikenjigaadeg?

Iwe nibi gaa-ando-gikenjigaadeg ganawaab-anjigaade aaniin ezhiiyaag nibi gii-babaami-ayaamagak miziwe akiing, aandi eyaag aye aan ezhiseg imaa gaa-izhi-bimaadiziying.

Wegonen Aki Ji-wanaajichigaadesinog.

Aki Ji-wanaajichigaadesinog da-ozhichigaade gaye da-aabajichigaade megwaa ozhichigaa-deg miikana ji-manaa-ayaamagak gitigaan ge-miiwishkaagemagak giishpin miziwe maa-jii-nitaawigig imaa.

Mii owe ge-izhichigewaad gaa-miikanaake-waad ji-manaa-maanzhidoodamowaad iwe mashkiig aki gaa-ayaamagak imaa, gaye ji-wawezhitoowaad wegonen gaa-biigoshkamowaad. Daabiskoo oonoweniwan da-izhichigewag ji-manaajitoowaad iwe aki.

- 100 m ako da-bashkozhigewag gaa-dazhi-miikanaakewaad, jiigiya'ii imaa miikanaang.
- Gaawiin daa-waanikesiiwang gaa-izhi-mitaawangaag gaye gaa-izhi-asiniinsikaag ji-aabajichigaadegin gaye miikanawan gaa-gii-ozhichigaadegin, ji-giiwe-nitaawigig gegoon gaa-nitaawigikiban imaa.
- Daa-ozhichigaade ji-biminizha'igaadeg aaniin ge-doodaming Aki Ji-wanaajichigaadesinog.
- Gego bagidinange bakaan akiing gaa-onjii-magakin gitigaanan ji-bimaadain omaa ozaam da-miiwishkaagemaganoon.
- Enishkaagemagak Gaa-naagajichigaadeg da-izhichigem ji-biminizha'igaadeg wenizhishing
- Izhichigek ji-nitaawigingin miinawaa gaa-gii-nitaawigingin imaa gitigaanan, memindage imaa mashkiig akiing.

Gaa-izhiseg Enishkaagemagak

Aanawi gagwe-manaajichigaadeg mashkiig aki megwaa miikanaakenaaniwang, giiyaabi da-aanjise gegoon. Bashkozhigaadegin gaa-nitaawigingin daabishkoo gitigaanan gaye mitigoog, da-maanzhise aki. Gaawiin dash wiin da-maanzhichigaadesinoon aki inenji-gaade giishpin ginwesh aabajichigaadeg iwe miikana.

Manaajichigaadeg dash iwe aki, gaawiin aapiji gegoon da-maanzhisesinoon nibi gaa-ayaag anaamakamig gaye mashkiig akiin.

Owe da-izhise giishpin naasaab apiichi-bimijiwang iwe nibi gaa-bimi-ayaamagak imaa mashkiig akiing gaye naasaab ji-apiichi-biig. Da-ozhichigaadeg gegoon ge-ganawaa-banjigemagak gaye da-ganawenjigaadewan ini.

Aanawi giishpin izhichigaadeg ji-mooshkine-yaabatesinog gaa-baashkineyaag, giiyaabi ozhichigaadeg miikana da-onjiimagan gaa-baashkineyaag da-maanzhisemagan dash gaa-nitaawigig imaa jiigiyaa'ii Dazhiikewin Miikana (100 m). Gaye baashkinedaawang-bizowaad odaabaanensag giizhichigaadeg iwe miikana da-onjiimagan gaa-baashkine-yaag, ji-maanzhisemagak mashkiig aki, gaawiin dash wiin daabishkoo megwaa ozhichigaadeg iwe miikana. Apane ayaag iwe miikana da-baashkineyaa mitaawang.

Ginwesh aabadak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-onji-dagoshinoog bakaan akiing gaa-onjiiwaad bemaadiziwaad daabishkoo manijooshag gemaa gitigaanan bakaan gaa-onjiimagakin. Da-maanzhise dash bangii.

Ge-oko-izhiseg Inishkaagewin

Iwe Ge-oko-izhiseg Inishkaagewin inenji-gaade godak gegoonan gaa-ozhichigaadegin imaa inake daabishkoo (gaawiin dash eta) Iwe Giiwedin Miikana, Gichi-ginebig gaye Painter Zaaga'igan Mitigokewin Miikana Wawezhichigewinan gaye Gaagizhiikaad Bizhiw Izhichigewinan.

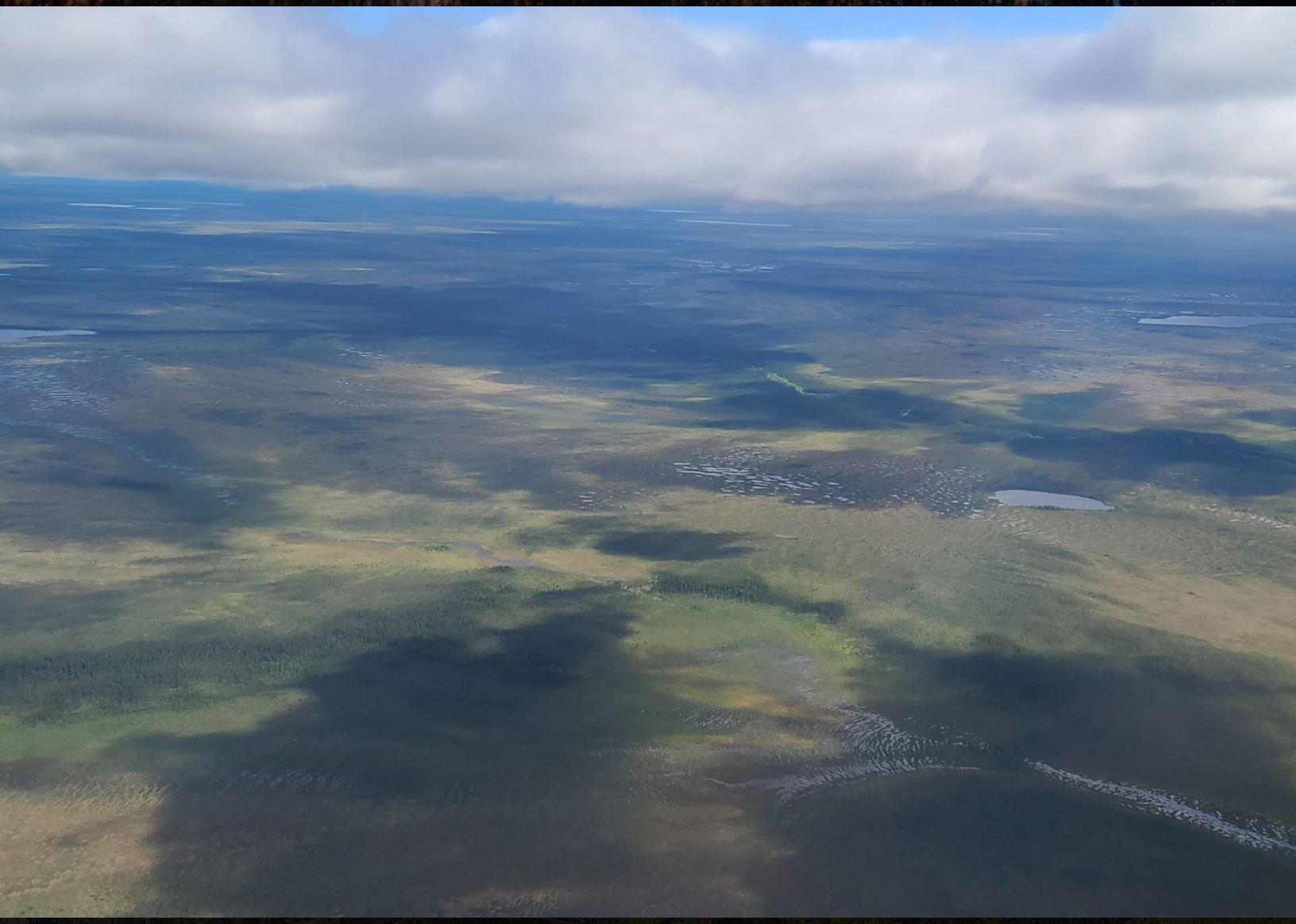
Ono maamaw izhichigewinan omaa owe inenjigaadewan ji-izhisegin:

- Ji-agwiimagak mashkiig aki azhashki;
- Ji-aanjiseg anaamakamig nibi;
- Ji-biigoshkaagin gaa-izhi-gabeshiwaad awensiwag gaye imaa jiigiya'ii gaa-izhi-gabeshiwaad (imaa gaa-ijigaadeg); gaye
- Gaa-baashkineyaag.

Mii dash maamaw, da-mino-ayaamaganoon ini mashkiig akiin gaye weweni ji-ayaagin.

Da-ganawaabanjigaadewan jibwaa-ozhichi-gaadeg miikana, megwaa gaye ozhichigaa-deg miikana gaye apii ginwesh aabadang iwe miikana ji-onwaadeg giishpin eminosegwen gaa-gii-inenjigaadeg, ji-manaajichigaadeg aki. Da-aanjichigaadewan ono giishpin inenjigaadeg.





Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin.

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.8 Physiography, Terrain, Soils and Vegetation



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

PHYSIOGRAPHY, TERRAIN, AND SOILS AND VEGETATION
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Issued February 2025

The various study areas and activities associated with the Community Access Road might affect the land's physical features (physiography) like terrain, soils and vegetation. Our studies examined both the direct effects of the Community Access Road. This is important because changes to the land and soil not only affect plant growth and vegetation, but also wildlife habitats over time. Understanding these impacts helps us evaluate other important areas like water, fish, plants and animals.

Existing Conditions

The Regional Study Area is located on the Canadian Shield, divided into two types of landscapes: the Severn Upland and the Hudson Bay Lowland. The upland area is characterized by low, rolling hills with lakes and rocks from glaciers, and is made up of coniferous forests, deciduous forests, mixed forests and young, sparsely treed areas. The lowland area is marked by wetlands and is flat, and swampy with bogs and shallow lakes. A riparian habitat is a transition between water and land, and can occur alongside rivers, lakes and streams. Riparian habitats can include both wetland and upland vegetation. Most of the Local Study Area is in the Severn Upland division; the northeast part is in the Hudson Bay Lowland division.

The bedrock in the area has two main types of rocks. The older rocks are volcanic and ancient (2.5 to 3.2 billion years old). The younger rocks are sedimentary, like shale and limestone, and are much younger (444 to 488 million years old).

What is...

Local Study Area: the area where direct effects of the road are likely to take place

What is...

Regional Study Area: the area where indirect effects are likely to occur



The terrain varies from flat to very steep and is made up of:



- 62% peatlands or muskeg (wetlands with thick, decayed plant material called peat);
- 27% moraine (made of till or debris which is a mix of clay, sand, gravel and boulders that were left behind by melting glaciers);
- 11 eskers (low hills made of sand and gravel left by glaciers);
- 3.5% clays and silts from ancient lakes;
- 4% open water;
- 1.5% sands and gravels from glaciers;
- 1% river deposits; and
- Less than 1% each of landslides, lake deposits, bedrock and disturbed areas.

The soils in the study area are mostly organic, covering over 65% of the land. The mineral soils range from coarse sands to very fine, heavy clay.

Traditional use plants include plants that have been historically used by Indigenous communities for food, materials, medicinal or spiritual purposes, and are still of particular interest to Indigenous communities within the region. These species are found throughout the region, but most of the plant harvesting occurs close to access routes like large waterbodies or watercourses. Three plant species that are listed as Species at Risk and / or Species of Conservation Concern may be found within the Local Study Area. They include Black Ash, Pitcher's Thistle and Northern Marsh Violet. Of these, only Black Ash was confirmed during field surveys, and was found in the southern limits of the Local Study Area.

Potential Effects and Mitigations

The Community Access Road may affect soil and vegetation in several ways during both the construction and long-term use (i.e. operations and maintenance) of the Community Access Road.

The following are potential effects from these activities:

Clearing lands to carry out construction activities can cause changes to the terrain, esker landforms and slope stability. It can also reduce upland, wetland and riparian ecosystems, including some in designated areas like Provincial Parks. It may also remove 5% of suitable habitat for Black Ash and 3% for Northern Marsh Violet.

Land clearing can also lead to vegetation biodiversity loss, increased soil erosion, spread of invasive species, changes in water temperature and changes to the ecosystem.

Building roads and other structures can change how water flows and where it goes, which can affect the health of plants and soil. Soil compaction is another important concern. Compacted soils have fewer spaces for water to move through, leading to increased runoff and reduced water infiltration (that can cause erosion). Compacted soils can also make it harder for plant roots to grow and access nutrients and water.

Building activities can introduce invasive plant species, which can change plant communities and wildlife habitats, especially along road edges.

Contamination caused by spills, leaks, dust and vehicle emissions related to the construction and operation of a road can affect soil and harm plant and animal life.

Building roads can alter water flow and groundwater levels, impacting soil and plant health, especially in wetlands and peatlands.

Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize soil and vegetation loss, protect sensitive ecosystems and restore affected areas. Efforts to reduce these effects include limiting the footprint of the construction area and related sites, where possible, and minimizing vegetation clearing and soil disturbance. A Soil Management Plan will be developed to avoid placing soil stockpiles near waterbodies or drainage features, and to manage soils in accordance with federal and provincial guidelines.

To protect native plants from harm, including the spread of invasive species, several preventative measures will be put in place. These include cleaning equipment, using native seeds, and minimizing soil disturbance during construction. Once the Community Access Road is operational, ongoing weed control with limited herbicide use and regular monitoring will be conducted. Plans will be developed and adjusted if needed, following applicable guidelines, to protect the environment and monitor air quality, dust and emissions.

Residual Effects

Once mitigation measures are put into place, there may be some residual effects (leftover effects after mitigations are applied) including:

Minor changes to the terrain and soils (such as changes to eskers, the amount of soil and the quality of soil from spills or leaks).

An estimated 45% of the eskers in the construction area will be permanently disturbed.

Minor changes to the amount and location of soil.

Changes to vegetation from direct vegetation loss, changes in hydrology and groundwater, and from the introduction and spread of invasive plant species.

Changes to vegetation from air contaminants and dust emissions.

Cumulative Effects

The Community Access Road will consider the combined environmental effects with other activities occurring in the area, such as the Northern Road Link, the Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades, and the Rapid Lynx Broadband projects.

The combined projects in the area are anticipated to result in:

- Direct vegetation loss
- Changes to groundwater
- Fragmentation and edge effects
- Dust emissions
- Esker disruption
- Changes to terrain quality
- Changes to terrain quantity and distribution
- Changes to soil quantity and distribution

Overall, while these effects are anticipated, with effective mitigation measures, the negative impacts will be low and not significant.

The Community Access Road will disturb 5 out of 16 eskers in the area. If other projects (Northern Road Link and Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades) use measures to limit sand and gravel extraction from eskers, the impact can be reduced. However, if eskers are used by other projects for road materials, there could still be changes. Overall, the Community Access Road will affect 31% of the eskers, so the combined impact is considered medium.

Monitoring programs will be carried out to make sure that erosion and sediment control measures have been successful, and stability of each waterbody crossing is maintained. These programs are carried during and after construction.

Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

PHYSIOGRAPHIE, TERRAIN, SOLS ET VÉGÉTATION

RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

Les différentes zones d'étude et les activités associées à la route d'accès à la collectivité pourraient avoir un impact sur les caractéristiques physiques du territoire (physiographie), comme le terrain, les sols et la végétation. Nos études ont examiné les effets directs de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Ceci est important parce que les changements apportés au territoire et au sol affectent non seulement la croissance des plantes et de la végétation, mais aussi les habitats fauniques au fil du temps. La compréhension de ces impacts nous aide à évaluer d'autres domaines importants tels que l'eau, les poissons, les plantes et les animaux.

Conditions existantes

La zone d'étude régionale est située sur le Bouclier canadien et est divisée en deux types de paysages : le bas-plateau de la Severn et les basses-terres de la baie d'Hudson. La région du bas-plateau est caractérisée par des collines basses et vallonnées et des lacs et des rochers provenant des glaciers, et est composée de forêts de conifères, de forêts caducifoliées, de forêts mixtes et de zones jeunes et peu boisées. La région des basses-terres est marquée par des milieux humides ; elle est plate, marécageuse et composée de tourbières et de lacs peu profonds. Un habitat riverain est une transition entre l'eau et le territoire, et peut se trouver le long des rivières, des lacs et des ruisseaux. Les habitats riverains peuvent inclure à la fois une végétation de milieu humide et de hautes-terres. La pluart de la zone d'étude locale se trouve dans la division du bas-plateau de la Severn ; la partie située au nord-est se trouve dans la division des basses-terres de la baie d'Hudson.

Le substrat rocheux de la région est composé de deux principaux types de roches. Les roches plus âgées sont volcaniques et anciennes (âgées de 2,5 à 3,2 milliards d'années). Les roches plus jeunes sont sédimentaires, comme le schiste et le calcaire, et sont beaucoup plus jeunes (444 à 488 millions d'années).



Voulez-vous en savoir

Zone d'étude locale : la zone où les effets directs de la route sont susceptibles de se produire

Voulez-vous en savoir

Zone d'étude régionale : la zone où les effets indirects sont susceptibles de se produire.

Le terrain varie de plat à très escarpé et est composé de ce qui suit :



- 62 % de tourbières ou de fondrières de mousse (terres humides comportant une épaisse couche de débris végétaux décomposés appelés tourbe) ;
- 27 % de moraine (composée de till ou de débris, qui sont un mélange d'argile, de sable, de gravier et de blocs laissés par la fonte des glaciers) ;
- 11 eskers (collines basses faites de sable et de gravier laissées par les glaciers) ;
- 3,5 % d'argiles et de limons provenant de lacs anciens ;
- 4 % d'eau libre ;
- 1,5 % de sable et de graviers provenant des glaciers ;
- 1 % de gisements de rivière ;
- Moins de 1 % de chacun des éléments suivants : glissements de terrain, dépôts lacustres, roches de fond et zones perturbées.

Les sols de la zone d'étude sont principalement organiques, couvrant plus de 65 % du territoire. Les sols minéraux vont de sables grossiers aux argiles très fines et lourdes.

Les plantes à usage traditionnel comprennent des plantes qui ont été historiquement utilisées par les communautés autochtones pour l'alimentation, les matériaux, à des fins médicinales ou spirituelles, et qui suscitent toujours un intérêt particulier pour les communautés autochtones de la région. Ces espèces se trouvent dans toute la région, mais la plupart de la récolte des plantes se fait près des voies d'accès, comme les grands plans d'eau ou les cours d'eau. Il est possible de trouver dans la zone d'étude locale trois espèces végétales qui sont répertoriées comme espèces en péril ou espèces dont la conservation est préoccupante. Elles comprennent le frêne noir, le chardon de Pitcher, et la violette rampante. De ceux-ci, seul le frêne noir a été confirmé lors des études sur le terrain, et a été trouvé dans les limites sud de la zone d'étude locale.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

La route d'accès à la collectivité peut affecter le sol et la végétation de plusieurs façons pendant la construction et l'utilisation à long terme (fonctionnement et entretien) de la route d'accès à la collectivité. Les effets potentiels de ces activités sont les suivants :

Le défrichage des terres pour réaliser des activités de construction peut entraîner des modifications au terrain, aux formes de relief des eskers et à la stabilité des pentes. Il peut également réduire les écosystèmes des hautes terres, des terres humides et riverains, y compris certains dans des zones désignées comme les parcs provinciaux. Il peut également éliminer 5 % de l'habitat propice pour le frêne noir et 3 % pour la violette rampante ; Le défrichage des terres pour réaliser des activités de construction peut entraîner des modifications au terrain, aux formes de relief des eskers et à la stabilité des pentes. Il peut également réduire les écosystèmes des hautes terres, des terres humides et riverains, y compris certains dans des zones désignées comme les parcs provinciaux. Il peut également éliminer 5 % de l'habitat propice pour le frêne noir et 3 % pour la violette rampante ;

Le défrichage peut également entraîner une perte de la biodiversité végétale, une augmentation de l'érosion du sol, la propagation d'espèces envahissantes et des changements de température de l'eau ainsi que des modifications de l'écosystème.

La construction de routes et d'autres structures peut modifier l'écoulement de l'eau et l'endroit où elle dirige, ce qui peut avoir un impact sur la santé des plantes et du sol. La compaction du sol est une autre préoccupation importante. Un sol compacté laisse moins d'espaces pour permettre la circulation de l'eau, ce qui entraîne une augmentation de l'écoulement de surface et une réduction de l'infiltration de l'eau (pouvant causer de l'érosion). La construction de routes et d'autres structures peut modifier l'écoulement de l'eau et l'endroit où elle dirige, ce qui peut avoir un impact sur la santé des plantes et du sol. La compaction du sol est une autre préoccupation importante. Un sol compacté laisse moins d'espaces pour permettre la circulation de l'eau, ce qui entraîne une augmentation de l'écoulement de surface et une réduction de l'infiltration de l'eau (pouvant causer de l'érosion).

Les sols compactés peuvent également rendre plus difficiles la croissance des racines des plantes et l'accès aux nutriments et à l'eau ;

Les activités de construction peuvent introduire des espèces végétales envahissantes, ce qui peut modifier les communautés végétales et les habitats fauniques, en particulier le long des bords des routes ;

La contamination causée par les déversements, les fuites, la poussière et les émissions des véhicules liées à la construction et à l'exploitation d'une route peut affecter le sol et nuire à la vie végétale et animale ;

Des mesures d'atténuation seront mises en place afin de minimiser la perte de sol et de végétation, de protéger les écosystèmes sensibles et de rétablir les zones affectées. Les efforts visant à réduire ces effets comprennent la limitation de l'empreinte de la zone de construction et des sites connexes, lorsque cela est possible, et la réduction du défrichage de la végétation et des perturbations du sol. Un plan de gestion des sols sera élaboré afin d'éviter de placer des empilements de sols près des plans d'eau ou des caractéristiques de drainage, et de gérer les sols conformément aux lignes directrices fédérales et provinciales.

Pour protéger les plantes indigènes contre les dommages, y compris la propagation des espèces envahissantes, plusieurs mesures préventives seront mises en place. Elles comprennent nettoyer l'équipement, utiliser des graines indigènes et réduire les perturbations du sol pendant la construction. Lorsque la route d'accès à la collectivité sera opérationnelle, un contrôle continu des mauvaises herbes au moyen d'un usage limité d'herbicides et une surveillance régulière sera effectué. Des plans seront élaborés et ajustés au besoin, conformément aux directives applicables, afin de protéger l'environnement et de surveiller la qualité de l'air, la poussière et les émissions.

Effets résiduels

Une fois que les mesures d'atténuation sont mises en place, il peut subsister des effets résiduels (effets qui restent après l'application des mesures d'atténuation), notamment :

- Des changements mineurs au terrain et aux sols (comme la modification des eskers, de la quantité et de la qualité du sol provenant de déversements ou de fuites) ;
- Environ 45 % des eskers dans la zone de construction seront perturbés de façon permanente ;
- Des changements mineurs à la quantité et à l'emplacement du sol ;
- Des changements au niveau de la végétation en raison de la perte directe de végétation, aux modifications de l'hydrologie et de la nappe phréatique, ainsi qu'au niveau de l'introduction et de la propagation d'espèces végétales envahissantes ;
- Des changements à la végétation en raison des contaminants atmosphériques et des émissions de poussière.

Effets cumulatifs

La route d'accès à la collectivité tiendra compte des effets environnementaux combinés avec d'autres activités se déroulant dans la région, comme la route de raccordement du Nord, les améliorations de la route d'accès forestier Anaconda et Painter Lake, ainsi que les projets de large bande Rapid Lynx.

Les projets combinés dans la région devraient entraîner :

- Une perte directe de végétation ;
- Des modifications des eaux souterraines ;
- Une fragmentation et un effet de bordure ;
- L'émission de poussière ;
- Une perturbation de l'esker ;
- Des changements à la quantité et à la répartition du terrain ;
- Des changements à la quantité et à la répartition du terrain ;
- Des changements à la quantité et à la répartition du sol.

Dans l'ensemble, bien que ces effets soient prévus, avec des mesures d'atténuation efficaces, les impacts négatifs seront faibles et non significatifs.

La route d'accès à la collectivité perturbera 5 des 16 eskers de la région. Si d'autres projets (amélioration de la route de raccordement du Nord et de la route d'accès forestier Anaconda et Painter Lake) utilisent des mesures pour limiter l'extraction de sable et de gravier des eskers, l'impact peut être réduit. Toutefois, si les eskers sont utilisés par d'autres projets pour les matériaux routiers, il pourrait encore y avoir des changements. Dans l'ensemble, la route d'accès à la collectivité affectera 31 % des eskers, donc l'impact combiné est considéré comme moyen.

Des programmes de surveillance seront mis en place pour s'assurer que les mesures de contrôle de l'érosion et des sédiments ont été efficaces, et que la stabilité de chaque traverse de cours d'eau est maintenue. Ces programmes sont mis en œuvre pendant et après la construction.

Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
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- ᒧᓇ ᓯᑭ ᐊᐧᐊᓯU1% ᑕᐧᑕᔪᐧ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓂᑕᑕᐃᒪᒪᑲᐧ ᐊᓂᑭᓴ ᔪᑲᐃᑲᓂᐧ ᐃᔨ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓯᑌᔨᐧ ᒪᑎᑎᑐ

ᒪᐣᑲᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᒪ ᐊᓂᑭᓴ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᑭᐣᑫᓂᑕᒪᐧ 65% ᐃᓂᓯᐧ ᐁᐧᐃᐣᐧᑎᑎᐧ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᒣᐧᑲᓱᐣ ᓄᑲᐧ ᓄᑎᑕ ᐊᐣᔨᑭᐧᐟx

ᑲᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᒪᐣᓯᑫᖏ ᐧᐁᐣᑲᐨ ᑲ ᑭ ᐯᑦ ᐃᑕᐸᑕᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑭᑕᑭᐧ ᐁᒥᑭᑭᐧ ᓄᑎᑕ ᐣᑐᓯᐧᐊᖏᑭᐧ ᓄᑎᑕ ᐁᐊᐸᑭᑕᑭᐧ ᐁ ᐊᔪᒥᑭᖏᐧ ᑭᔪᐱᐨ ᓄᑎᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐁᑐᑕᑭᐧ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧᐟx

ᐊᐧᐃᔨᔨᓯᓂᐧ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᐧ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᖏᑲᒥᐧ ᐁᔦ ᐅᐅ ᑲᓂᐸᐊᑭᐧ ᒥᓂᐸᐤᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕᒥᓇᐅᑭᐧ ᓂᐱᐧ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓂᣉᑐᓇᑭᔨᔦᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᐧᐃᔨᔨᓯᓂᐧ ᑲᓇᓄᓇᓂᑕᑭᔨᔦᑭᐧ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᒥᑭᑲᑌᐧ ᑲ ᑭᓇᒪᑕᐧᐊᐧᓇᐧ ᒪᔨᐧᐊᐧ ᑲ ᑕᔨᑭᐧ ᑭᐧᐊᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᐧ ᒣᔨ ᑲᑕᒥᓇᐧ ᐃᔨ ᑲ ᓇᑕᒥᓇᐧᐊᐧ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᓇᐧᐃᐧ

ᑫᐣᑎᓇᐨ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫᒪᐣᑫᒪᑲᑭ

ᒣᐣᑲᓇᐤ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐅᔨᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧ ᑲᑕ ᓄᔨᑕᒥᐧᑲᑫᒪᑲᐤ ᐊᓂᑭᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐊᐸᑎᔨᓇᐧᓂᐧᐊᑫ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᑫ ᒣᐣᑲᓇᐤ ᔨᑕᐧᑲᑭᐧ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫᒪᐣᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫᒪᐣᑫᒪᑲᑭ

ᐁᓄᑎᑲᓂᐊᕐᐊᖏ ᒥᑐᓂ ᒥᔪᑲᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᐊ ᑫᑲᓄ ᑲᑕᑎᐃᔨᔪᓂᖏ ᐁᔪᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐃᑫ ᐱᑐᔨᔪᓂᖏ

ᐱᑎᐳᑕᓂᐊᑐ ᓴᓐᑕ ᐊᓐᑭᓴ ᐁ ᐅᑎᔪᐊᖏ ᑫᑲᓄ ᑫᑲ ᑲᐱᐅᐳᓯᓂᑭ ᓴᓐᑕ ᐸᓐᑌᐤ ᑲᐳᐸᒪᓐᑕᖏ ᐁᔪᑕ ·ᐁᑎ ᒪᓐᑭᐃᑎᖏ ᐊᓐᐃᔨᔪᓂᖏ ᐊᓐᑭᓴ ᑫᑲᓄ ᑲᑕᑎᐃᔨᔪᓂᖏ ᐊᓐᑭᓴ

ᐁ ᐅᑫᑕᓂᐊᖏ ᒣᓴᓇᐤ ᐊᓐᓴᐤ ᑭᑲᓄᓯᒪᒪᑲᑭ ᑫᑲᓄ ᐊᓐᑭᓴ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓴᐤᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑫ ᐃᑕᑎᖏ

ᑕᔪᓴ ᑲᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᖏᑕᐤᐤ ᓴᓐᑕ ᑭᑎ ᑯᑎᑕᓂᐊᖏ ᐁᑲ ᓯᑭ ᑫᑲᓄ ᑲᑦ ᓂᔪᐊᐊᖏᑐᖅᓯᑲᒃᓴᖏ ᐊᓐᑭᓴ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓴᐤᑕ ᑲᑕᑎᐃᔨᔪᓂᖏ ᓇᓇᐤ ᑫᑲᓄ ᑲᑕᑎᐃᔨᔪᓂᖏ ᓇᓇᐤ ᐊᑯ ᐃᑭ ᐃᐸᑕᓂᓂᑭ

ᐁᐧᐃ ᒪᓇᑎᑕᓂᐊᖏ ᑫᑲᓄ ᐊᓐᑭᓴ ᐃᑕᑎᖏ ᐁᑭᑭᓂᑎᔪ ᐊᔪᓴᓂᐊᖏᑐᖅᓯᑲᒃᓴᖏ ᐃᓐᐱ ᐅᔨᑕ

ᑭᑎᓇᒃ ᑫ ᖾᓯᑕᒥᐸᓂᑭ ᑫ ᐃᑦᐸᓂᑭ

ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑲᐧᐃ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᕐ ᒪᒪᓪ ᑲᑕ ᓄᓕᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐊᓐᑭᓴ ᐃᑘᕐ ᑲ ᐃᕐ ᐅᒪᑲᕐ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᕐ ᕐ ᐅᓕ ᒥᔪᑲᓕᐸᓂᑭ ᕐ ᐃᕐ ᓄᓕᑎᑲᓂᐧᐊᕐ ᐁᔪᐅ ᐊᑐᑎᕐᓇᐧᐃᓇ ᕐ ᐃᑕᑲᑭ ᐊᑐᑦ ᖾᑦᑕ ᕐᑐᓕᕐᒪᑲᑭ:

ᑭᑎᓇᒃ ᒪᑫᔨᔪ ᑭᓕ ᓂᕐᐊᓇᑲᑭ	ᑕᔪᓕᐸᓂᐦ ᓂᐱᐟ	ᕐᐱᐳᑌᐸᓂᐟ
ᖾᑲᐦ ᒥᔪᑲᓕᑕᐧᐃᐣ	ᑲᑕ ᐊᓕᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᑎᑭ ᐃᑘᕐ ᕐᑐᑕᑲᑌᐟ	ᑲᑕ ᐊᓕᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᑎᑭ
ᐃᓂᔪᐟ ᕐᓄᑕᓂᐧᐊᐟ ᕐᐸᑭᑎᓂᖏᑌᐟ	ᑲᑕᔪᓕᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᑎᑭᐟ ᑲᓂᐧᐊᕐᓇᑲᓕᑕᕐᒪᒃᐟ	

ᒥᔪᐧᐁ ᕐᑲᓇ ᑲᑐᑲᑌᐟ ᒪᓂᑐᑕᕐᒪᑲᐣ ᐊᑕ ᐁᑲ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒧᓇ ᑕᐃᑭᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑘᓂᑲᑌᐟ

ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑲᐧᐃ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᐟ 5 ᑕᐧᑕᔪᐟ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔨ ᒥᔪᑲᓕᐸᓂᐦ ᐊᑕ 16 ᑕᐧᑕᔪᐟ ᑲᐧᐃ ᐃᑘ ᓄᓕᑎᑲᓂᐧᐊᐟ ᐃᑦᐱ ᑯᑕᑭᕐ ᐊᑐᑦᕐᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑲᐧᐁ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑲᐧᐃ ᑲᑕ ᐅᓇᐸᑎᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐃᓂᔨᐟ ᕐ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑕᐟ ᖾᑲᐦ ᖾᑦᑕ ᐃᓂᔨᐟ ᕐᐳᓂᒪᐃᑲᓂᐧᐊᐟ ᓂᔨᐦ ᐱᔪᑦᐱᐣ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑕᒪᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐟ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑘᓂᑲᑌᐧᐁ ᐃᓂᔨᐟ 31% ᐁᑲᓂ ᖾᑦᑕ ᐃᓂᔨᐟ ᕐ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᑕᐟ ᑯᑕᑭᕐ ᕐᑲᓇ ᐅᒪ ᐅᑎ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐟ

ᑲᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐧᑲᑦᐟ ᐅᒪ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᐁᑲ ᑭᑎ ᒣᑎᐸᓂᐦ ᐁᑲ ᕐ ᐅᑎ ᓂᔪᐧᐊᓇᑕᐟ ᒪᑲ ᐁᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐟ ᐧᑲᑦᐟ ᑭᑎ ᐃᔪᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᑕᐧᑲᓇᑕᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᐃᑘᐧᑲᓇᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᑲᑕ ᐅᔪᒪᓇᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᐃᑘᐧᑲᓇᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᑲᑕ ᐅᔪᒪᓇᐧᐃᓇᐟ

ᑭᐧᐱᐦ ᑭ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑌᐣ?

ᑭᐧᐱᐦ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᐅᒪ ᖾ ᐊᓂᒧᒪᑲᑌᐟ, ᖾᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᖾ ᐊᔨᑕᓯᓇᑌᐟ ᑭᐢᑭᓂᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᖏᐣ ᐊᐢᑭ ᖾᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ / ᑫ ᐃᑎᖏᑫᒪᖏᐣ ᖾ ᐃᔨ ᐊᓂᒧᒪᑲᑌᐟ ᖾ ᐃᐧᑌᒪᖏᐧᐃᓇ

ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒪᑲᑌᐟ

ᖾ ᑭ ᖾᐧᑫᒪᒪᐧᐊᐟ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐟ ᖾ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒪᐟ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐟ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᐣ ᐱᔨ ᐃᑦᐱ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᑫᖾᐣ ᕐᑲᓇ ᐱᔨ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᓇᐧᐃᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐧᖾᐧᐊᐸᑕᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᐊᐣᑕ ᖾᑲᐦ ᐱᔨ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᓇᐧᐃᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐧᖾᐧᐊᐸᑕᐧᐃᓇᐟ

ᐅᑦᐱᓇᐤ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᒪᓕᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐟ ᖾᑲᐦ ᑭᑎ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐟ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑘᓂᑲᑌᐧᐁ ᐃᓂᔨᐟ ᕐ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᕐ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒪᐟ ᐃᑘᐧᑲᓇᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᐃᑘᐧᑲᓇᐧᐃᓇᐟ ᐃᑘᐧᑲᓇᐧᐃᓇ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᐊᖏᑭ – ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᔭᓴ᙮, ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᔭᓇᑲ᙮᙮, ᒥᓇ ᒪᑲᑌᐊ·ᑲᒥᐟ ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᐟ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᐣ ᐸᔪᑌ ᐃᔨᔭᑮᓗ·ᐃᐣ ᒪᒪ° ᑎᐸᕆᒧᐃᐣ

ᐁᑮᐅᔨᐋᐟᐃᑲᑌᐟ ᑲᒪᔪᔨᐦ 2025

ᐁᑲ᙮ ᓇᓇᑲ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᑫᐣᕆᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑐᕆᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᔨᑕᑭᔪᐣ ᑫᔨᓇᐣ ᑐᕆᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᒥᒃᓇ ᑲᐅᕆᓇᑕᒧᐟ ᓇᐣᑕ ᕆᐊ·ᓇᕆᑲᑌᐟ, (ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᔪᐟ), ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᑲ᙮ᐟ, ᒪᑲᑌᐊ·ᑲᒥᐟ ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᐟ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᐣ. ᐁᑲ᙮ ᓂᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭᑫᐣᕆᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐊᖏᐃᐣ ᒪᒪ° ᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᕆᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᕆᑫᒪᑲᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᒥᒃᓇ ᑲᐅᕆᓇᑕᒧᐟ. ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐅᐁ᙮ ᑭᕆᓄᐣᑕᒃ᙮ᐣ ᕈᑐᕆᑲᑌᐟ ᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᕆᑲᑌᐟ ᐊᖏᑭ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑲᑌᐊ·ᑲᒥᐟ ᑲ᙮ᓂᐣ ᐁᑕ ᑫᔨᓇᐣ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᐣ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᕆᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑲᐃᕆᑲᑌᐟ. ᐁᑲ᙮ ᓂᔨᑐᕆᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᕆᐦᐃᔨᒥᐣ ᑲᐃᕆᑲᑌᐟ, ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐅᒪᐦᑲᑭᐣ ᐃᔨᓇᑲ᙮ᐟ ᑲᐃᕆᑲᑌᐟ ᑲᐃᕆᑲᑌᐟ, ᒪᐊ·ᒥ ᐱᔨ ᐁᒥᔨᐊᒥᐊ·ᐟ, ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐁᑭᕆᔨᔨᐊ·ᐟ, ᐁᑲ᙮ ᓇᓇᑲ ᐁᐃᔨᓇᑲ᙮ᐟ ᑲᓄᐊᒥᐊ·ᐟ, ᒪᐊ·ᒥ ᐱᔨ ᐁᒥᔨᑌᓇᑲ᙮ᐟ. ᐁᑲ᙮ ᓂᔨᑐᐊ·ᐣ ᐊᖏᐃ ᐃᔨᓇᑲ᙮ᐣ ᐁᓂᐱᐊ·ᑲᒥᑲᑲᐟ ᒥᓇ ᐁᓇᐸᑲᖏᑲᑲᐟ, ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐁᒪᐢᑲᑭᔨᐊ·ᐟ ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐁᑲ ᐁᑭᐢᑲᑭᔨᑭᐣ ᔪᑲᖏᐃᑲᓄᐣ. ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐅᐁ᙮ ᐃᔨᑐᑲᑲᐟ ᑲᓄᐊᐁᑲᒥᑲᑲᐟ ᑲᐃᕆᑲᑌᐟ ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᐃᔨᔭᐊ·ᐸᕆᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᔨᐱᐣ, ᔪᑲᖏᐃᑲᓄᐣ ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᐃᔨᔭᐊ·ᐸᕆᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᔨᐱᐣ, ᔪᑲᖏᐃᑲᓄᐣ ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐁᑭᕆᔨᔨᐊ·ᐟ, ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐁᑲ ᐁᑭᐢᑲᑭᔨᑭᐣ ᔪᑲᖏᐃᑲᓄᐣ. ᐁᑲ᙮ ᐅᐁ᙮ ᐃᔨᑐᑲᑲᐟ ᑲᓄᐊᐁᑲᒥᑲᑲᐟ

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊᖏᑭ ᐃᔨᓴᑲᑦ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᐁᓇᐸᑲᖏᒥᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐁᐅᑭᐃᑌᐸᒪᑎᓇᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᓂᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᐊ·ᓄᑦ:



- 62% ᓂᖏᐱᐊ·ᑌᑭ ᓇᑦᑕ ᒪᑌᑭᑲᖏᒥᑦ (ᒪᑌᑭᑲᖏᒥᑦᑯᐊ·ᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᔪᑦ ᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᑲᓇᑦ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᑦ);
- 27% ᓇᓇᑲ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ (ᑐᑲᑦ ᐊ·ᐸᓄᓂᖅᑦ, ᓴᑲᖏᑲ, ᐊᔪᓂᐃ· ᓴᑲᖏᑲ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᔪᓂᖅᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᒪᒪᐃ·ᓴᑭᑦ ᐅᔭᑦ ᐁ·ᐢᑲ⁻ ᑲᑭᑭᑲ·ᓂᑯᐸᓴᑦ ᑲᑭᑐᑕᑲᒪᑲᖅᑦ;
- 11 ᑲᐸᐱᑲ·ᖏᒥᑲᑭᑭᑦ (ᐊᖏᐃᑦ ᑲᔨᔨᑕᑌᑭᑦ ᓴᑲ ᒥᓇ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᐃ· ᓴᑲ);
- 3.5 ᐊ·ᐸᓄᓂᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐅᕈᒪᑲᑦ ᐁ·ᐢᑲ⁻ ᓴᑲᖏᐃᑲᓂᑦ ᑲᐅᕈᑕᑲ·ᑭᑦ;
- 4% ᑲᐃᔨᑕᐃ·ᐱᔨᑦ;
- 1.5% ᓴᖏᑲᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᔪᓂᐃ· ᓴᑲ ᒪᑲ·ᒥᑲᑦ ᑲᐅᕈᔨᑭᑦ
- ᑫᑊ 1% ᑲᑭᓂᔨᑲᒥᔪᑭᑦ ᑲᐅᕈᔨᑭᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᔨᑲᖏᐃᑲᓂᑦ, ᑭᕈᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐃᔨᐊ·ᓇᕈᑲᓂᐊ·ᑦ.

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲᑭᓇᓇᑭᕈᑲᑌᑦ, ᑫᕈᓇ⁻ ᒪᒪ° 65% ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᑦ ᑭᓇᓇᑭᕈᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᑦ. ᐊᖏᐃ ᑲᔪ ᓴᑲ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᑲ·ᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᐸᔨᑯᔪᓂ⁻ ᐊ·ᐸᓄᓂᑦ.

ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᑦ ᐁᖏᐊ ᐱᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᓇᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·⁻ ᑐᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᒥᒪᑭᐊ·⁻, ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·⁻, ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒪᖏᑭᖃᐊ·⁻ ᓇᑦᑕ ᑲᑭᑲᓇᑎᑐᐊ·⁻, ᐁᑲ· ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐅᑫᓂᐊ·ᑭ ᑭᔪᐱ⁻ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᓇᑦ ᑲᑭᒥᓇᑦᑕᒧᐊ·⁻ ᐅᐁ·ᑎ ᓄᑫᑲᒥᑦ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᓂᐊ·ᑭ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᑦ ᐁᖏ"ᐃᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᐊᐅᓇᑲ·ᑦ ᓴᖏᐃᑦ ᐃᓇᐁ· ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᓇᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᑭᑦ ᔨᐱᑦ. ᐁᑲ· ᑲᓂᓵᔨᓇᑲ·ᑭᑦ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᑦ ᒪᔨᓇᐃᒪᑲᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᑲᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐊᑲᑲ·ᑦ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃ· ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᓇᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᑭᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᑎᐊ·ᓂᑲᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᓂᐊ·ᑭ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᑦ ᐁᔨᓇᐃᒪᑲᑦ ᐊᔪᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᑭᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᓂᐊ·ᑭ, ᐁᖏᐃ ᐁᑕ ᑭᒥᑲᐊ·ᑲᓇ ᒪᑲᑌᐊ·ᑎᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᓄᑦ, ᐁᑲ· ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᒪᑲᐊ·ᑲᓇ⁻ ᓴᐊ·ᓇᑦ ᑲᑭᑕᓇᓇᑭᕈᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᑦ, ᐁᑲ· ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᑭᑦ ᑲᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᑦ.

ᑲᔪᐱᑯ ᐊ·ᓇᒥᑫᐃ·ᓇᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊ·ᓇᓴᐃ·ᓇᑦ

ᐁᑲ· ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᑦ ᑲᐅᒥᓂᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᔪᐱᑯ ᓴᑲ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᖏᑭ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᒥᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᒣᑲ·⁻ ᒪᒪ° ᐱᓇᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᑭᓇ·ᑲᑫ ᐊᐸᒥᑲᑌ (ᑐᑲᑦ, ᐱᒧᒥᑫᐃ· ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊ·ᐁ·ᑕᖏᐃᓂᑫᐃ·ᑦ) ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔨᑫᐃ·ᑦ ᑲᐅᒥᓂᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ.

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑐᒥᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑫᒥᓇ⁻ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᒥᑫᒪᑲᓄᑦ:

ᐊᖏᐃ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᐸᑫᑲ·ᑕᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᑦ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᒥᑌᑕᖏᐃ ᑕᐅᒥᒪᔨᑫᑐᑕᑲ·ᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑲ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐃᔪᓇᑲᑭᑲᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᒪ·ᔪ ᐊ·ᓇᒥᑲᑌᐊ·. ᐊᖏᐃᑦ ᑲᔪ ᑕᐃᔪᔪᐊ·ᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᑲᑭᑲᑦ, ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑦᑲᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑲ, ᐊᖏᐃᑦ ᑲᔪ ᐅᐅᑦᖃᐃᔨ ᑲᑭᐃᔪᓇᑲᑭᑲᑦ <ᖃᐠᑎ. ᐁᑲ· ᑲᔪ 5% ᒪᑲᑌᐊ·ᑎᑦ ᐁᑲ· 3% ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᐃ· ᐊᐱᑌ ᐊ·ᐱᑲ·ᓂᑦ ᑕᔨᔪᔨᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᐅᒪ ᒪᒥᑭᑫᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᐅᒥ;

ᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᐸᑎᑲ·ᑕᖏᐃᑲᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᒥᓇ ᒥᑌᑕᖏᐃ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᒥᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ, ᑐᑲᑦ ᒥᐊᑲᑎᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐃᔪᓇᑲᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᑦ;

ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᒥᑲᓇᓂᐊ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᔪᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᑦ ᐅᔪᒥᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᓂᖏᐱᐊ·, ᑫᒥᓇ⁻ ᑲᑎᑲᑲᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐃᔨᓴᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ, ᑐᑲᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐃᔪᓇᑲᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑎᑐᐊ·ᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᑦ

ᐁᑲ· ᑫᐞᓇᓂ ᐅᔪᔪᑲᑌᑭᓂ ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐊᐱᓂ ᐸᑲᓂ ᑫᐞᓇᓂ ᒪᓂᑕᐃ·ᑭᑭᓂ, ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐱᓂ ᓇᑕᑐᓂ ᑲᓴᒪᓴᑦᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑭᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᑲᓇ ᑲᐃᓴᓴᐃ·ᓇᓂ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᓂ ᑲᐃᐞᓴᓴᐃ·ᓇᓂ ᑲᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᓴᔪᔨᓴ ᑲᐱᐸᑐᐃ·ᓇᓂ ᐅᑕ ᑌᐯ° ᓇᓂᓴᖏᐃᑦ ᒥᑲᓇᑦ ᑲᐃᑌᑲᑌᑦ;

ᑲᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑲᐱᒋᐊ·ᑲᒥᑭᓂ ᑫᐞᓇᓂ ᑲᓯᑭᓴᓂ, ᑲᐅᒋᑲᐃ·ᑭᓂ, ᑲᒥᕆᑌᓴᐸᑌᑭᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᑦ ᑲᓴᐸᑎᓯᐊ·ᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑭᐃᐸᑕᑭᓂ ᒥᓇ ᒥᑲᓇᑦ ᐁᐊ·ᓇᑌᑲᑌᑦ ᒪᑲᑌᐊᐸᒥᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᔨᔪᔅᑦ; ᐁᑲ·

ᑲᐅᔪᔪᑲᑌᑭᓂ ᒥᑲᓇᑐ ᓇᓂᐸᑭᑦ ᐁᐊᐱᓂ, ᑲᑭᕕᐁᑭᓂ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲᓴᐸᑕᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᑲ·ᔪᑦ ᑎᑲᓇᐁ·ᑐᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᖏᑭ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔪᓇᑎᔪᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᑦ ᑫᐞᓇᓂ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᑎᐊᔪᔅᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᓇᓇᐊᑐᐃ·ᑐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐃᐱᓂᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᑲᐃᔪᑕᑲ·ᑦ, ᐱᵘᐱᑐ ᐃᔪᓇᑲ·ᑦ, <ᑭ ᑎᑲᕐ <ᵘᑲ·ᑕᖏᐃᑲᓂᐊᐊ·ᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐁᑲ ᓇᐱ⁻ ᑎᐊ·ᓇᑎᑌᑦ ᐊᖏᑭ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑲᑌᐊᐸᑕᑦ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᒪᑲᑌᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐊ· ᐊᐃᐁᓇᑎᑲᐃᑐᑦ ᑎᐅᔪᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᐁᑲ ᒥᵘᔨ⁻ ᑎᐊᐦᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᒪᑲᑌᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓂᖏᖏᐃᑦ ᑎᐅᔪᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᐁᑲ ᒥᵘᔨ⁻ ᑲᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᒪᑲᑌᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓂᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᑕᐱᵘᔨ⁻ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐞᑌᖏᐃᑲᓂᐊᐊ·ᓂᐊ· ᑎᓴᐸᑕᑦ ᐁᑲ ᒥᑲᓇᑦ ᐊᐃᐱᓂᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᑎᐅᔪᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᐃᐁᓇᑎᑲᐃᑐ

ᑲᐊᓄᖅᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᖅᓇᑎᕐᐃᐃᖅᓇᐣ

ᐁᑲ· ᑕᔨᕐᐃᖅᐣ ᑲᐅᑎᔭᓂᐊᖅ᙮ ᒥᑲᓇ᙮ ᐊᖏᐃ ᑕᒪᒪ° ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᒋᑲᑌ ᐊᖏᑭᖅ· ᐊᖅᓇᑎᕐᐃᖅᓇᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᓇᓇᑲ ᕐᑯᓇᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑐᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᖏᐃ ᑭᐅᖅᑎᓄᐃᖅ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᑦᓇᑲᑕᒧᐊᖅ᙮, ᒥᓇ ᐊᓇᖅᐣᑕ ᐁᑲ· ᐯᐣᑌᔭᖅᖏᐃᖅᐣ ᒪᓇᑎᕐᐃᖅᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᐃ· ᐊᖅᐁᑕᖏᐃᓂᕐᐃᖅᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᐳᐣᖏᐊᐟ ᐱᓪᓚ° ᒪᒪᑕᐃ· ᐱᐊᖅᐱᖅ ᐊᓄᖅᐃᓇᐣ.

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᐣ ᒪᒪ° ᐊᓄᖅᐃᓇᐣ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᑐᕈᕐᓗᓇᐣ:

- ᕈᐊᖅᓂᕈᑲᑌ ᕆᑌᑕᖏᐃ ᐊᖏᑭ;
- ᕈᔭᕈᖅ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒥᕈᐊᖅ ᓂᖏᐱ;
- ᕈᓚᕈᖅ ᓇᓂᔪᖏᐃ ᓂᖏᐱᑲᖅ;
- ᕕᑯᓇᐣ ᕈᐱᐊᖅᓯᕈᐣ;
- ᓚᑌᑭ ᑕᔨᕈᖅᓚᑲᐣ;
- ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᖏᑭ ᕈᓚᕈᖅᖏᖅ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᑕᖅ ᐃᓚ ᐊᖏᑭᖅ;
- ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐊᖏᑭ ᕈᓚᕈᖅᖏᖅ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᑕᖅ ᐃᓚ ᐊᖏᑭᖅ;
- ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᓚᑲᑌᐊᖅᑎᒥᖅ ᕈᓚᕈᖅᖏᖅ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᑕᖅ ᐃᓚ ᐊᖏᑭᖅ;

ᐁᑲ· ᒥᔪᐁ·, ᐁᑭᑫᐣᑕᒃᖅ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᕈᐊ·ᓇᕈᑫᓚᑲᑭᐣ, ᑭᑌᐱᐣ ᑲ·ᖏ ᐅᓇᕈᑲᓂᐊ·ᖏ, ᒪᐊ·⁻ <ᑭ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᕈᑲᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐁᑲ ᐅᔨᑦ ᒥᑌᑕᖏᐃ.

ᐁᑲ· ᑕᔨᕐᐃᖅᐣ ᑲᐅᑎᔭᓂᐊᖅᖏᖅ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑫᕈᓇ⁻ 5 ᒪᒪ° 16 ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᐊᖏᑭᖅ· ᐊ<ᕈᕈᑲᓇᐣ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᕈᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᑯᑕᑭᖅᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓇᐣ (ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᐃ· ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᑎᔭᑭᓂᖏᖅ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓇᖅᐣᑕ ᐯᐣᑌᔭᖅᖏᐃᖅᐣ ᒪᓇᑎᕐᐃᖅᐣ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐊᐁ·ᑕᖏᐃᓂᕐᐃᖅᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓇᖅᐣᑕ) ᐅᑐᓇᕈᑫᐃ·ᓂᐊ· ᐅᑕᐸᕈᑐᓇᐊ· ᕆᑌᑯ⁻ <ᑭ ᕈᐊᐸᕈᑐᑐᐊ·⁻ ᓄᑦᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐃᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᖅ ᑲᐅᑎᓇᒧᐊ·⁻, ᐁᖅ ᕆᑌᑕᖏᐃ ᐊᖅᓇᕈᑫᐃᖅᐣ ᕈᑕᒃ·ᖅ. ᐁᖅ·, ᑭᑌᐱᐣ <ᒃᓇᐃ·ᔭᖅ ᐊᐸᕈᑐᐊ·⁻ ᐅᐁ·ᓂ, ᑭᔭᐱ⁻ ᑕᐅᕈᔭᕈᖅᓚᒃᐣ ᐊᖏᑭ. ᐁᑲ· ᕆᔪᐁ·, ᑕᔨᕐᐃᖅᐣ ᑲᐅᑎᔭᓂᐊᖅᖏᖅ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒪᒪ° 31% ᑕᐊ·ᓇᕈᑫᓚᑲᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᖅ, ᐁᑲ· ᐃᔨᒥᑭᑌᑌ ᐁᑲ ᐅᔭᑦ ᒥᑌᑕᖏᐃ ᕈᐊ·ᓇᕈᑫᓚᑲᖅ.

ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᓇᓇᑲᕈᕈᑫᐃᐣ ᐱᒧᕈᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑕᔭᐸᕈᕈᑲᑌᐊ·ᓄᐣ ᑫᕈᓇ⁻ ᐁᑲ ᕈᐊᒋᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᑭ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᖅᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒪᐊ·⁻ ᒥᓄᔪ ᐅᐁ· ᑲᑕᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᐱᑯ ᑲᐅᑎᔭᓂᐊᖅᖏᖅ᙮ᕕᑯᓇᐣ ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐱᒧᕈᑫᐃᖅᓇᐣ ᐊᐸᑕᓄᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᒋᑲᑌᐊ·⁻ ᐊᓇᐣ ᐃᓇᑫᑌᑭᔭᖅᐣ ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᖏᖅ᙮ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐱᒧᕈᑫᐃᖅᓇᐣ ᐊᐸᑕᓄᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᖏᖅ᙮ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐱᒧᕈᑫᐃᖅᓇᐣ ᐊᐸᑕᓄᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᖏᖅ᙮

ᐊᐊ·ᔪᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᑭᑫᐣᑕᐣ?

ᑭᑌᐱᐣ ᐁᑭᑭᓂᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐊ·ᔪᒣ ᐁᐃᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁ· ᑲᑕᔪᐣᕈᑲᑌᖅ, ᐅᐣᕈ ᓇᑲᑭᑐᐣ ᐃᐁ· ᑲᓇᑲᑭᐃᑎᐸᕈᒧᒪᑲᖅ ᑎᐸᕈᒧᐃᐣ ᐃᒪᓂᑫ ᑲᓚᕈᑭᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᕈᑫᐃᐣ/ ᐃᔨᓚᐃᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐣ

ᑫᑲᓄᓇ⁻ ᐃᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᓇᐣ

ᑭᓇᐣᑐᑎᔪ ᐃᒪ ᕈᔪᓴᐣ ᐊᑲ·ᐊ"ᑭᐣᐳ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᐃᓂᔨ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑭᒧᐊ·⁻ ᐊᓇᐣ ᐱᔪ ᐃᓇᑫᑲᑌᑭᔭᖅᐣ ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᖏᖅ᙮

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

AKI KAISHISE, AKI KAISHINAKA, MIINAWAA MAKADE KAMI EKA AKIKA-KANITAI·KIKI

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW TIPACIMOWIN TIPACIMOWIN

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Eka nanaka nanatai-kike cike'i-na tocikatey miinawaa na kotakiya kekona tocikatey omaa tashikei ni miikana ka-ocinatamoo nata cia nacikate aki ka'ishitaka (aki ka'ishise), toka aki ka'ishinaka, makade·kami eka akika kanita'I kiki. eka ninanata' ikike cikei-na ahi mamawi kanaa pacikatea no kaa-nacikemakaki omaa tashike ni miikana ka'ocinatamoo. Eka o'e kicine-taka citocikate osat kaa-nacikate aki miinawaa makade kami ka·ni eta kekona kanita'i-kiki kaa-nacikateki ka'icikate. Eka nisitocikateki oke-ni'a ka'i cihikomi ka ya cikanae tama nipi, ginoshe, ma-koshi eka aayashishag.

Meka Ishise'i na

Eka ka'i tashinanakacicikani'a· akika kiciasi kaishipimapikese kane tiya shiyon kaicikate, eka nishotipaninikate: sepina a kitaci'a ni eka atisa pey nisacia ni. Eka a kitacia ishinaka epapika·matina miinawaa esakahikania miinawaa kici'asini emishinia, eka maa kaye enopimia, miinawa ekicishikopia, eka nanaka eishinaka kanopimi'a, maa piko emisitenaka. Eka nisaci'a ahi ishinaka enipi'a kamika miinawaa enapakahkamika, eka ema kakikoa eka eka eki kaya ki sakahikani. Eka· o'e 'icikate kainipekamika nahsaw nihpika miinawaa akika eka omaa ishi'a pacikate'a sipi, sakahikani eka sipisa kaishitaka ki. Eka miinawaa kiyat kaishinihpia kamika eka ahkika ishitaka·nog. Eka omaa maa ka'i ishinanakacicikania sepina kitacia ni; omaa ki'e-tino-a-pano ahi ka'ishitaka o'e atisa pey nisacia·no.

Eka kiciasi kaishipimapikeshi nisa yekinakosi. Maa kicie ka- asini kaayaa kakika okimokie pa ha (2.5 ne'i·¯ 3.2 piniya tasiyahki). Eka naa nokot asini, ami'e oke ni'a kananakai nakosia eka· nokot naa oke niyaa (444 ne'i·¯ 488 miniya tasiyahki oci'a).

Ekonen iwe...

Ketashinakacicikaniwak: ketashi miikoshkikemakak iwe miikanan katashi oshicikatek

Ekonen iwe...

Tetipahi nakacicikewin: inekehi ketashinakacicikaniwak tetipahi.



Eka o'e ahki ishinaka maa- enapakahkamika miinawaa eocii pamatina eka· oke·ni'a ayaa·no:

- 62% nihpi'a ki na-ta ma kika hkami (ma kika hkamiko'a, miinawaa kotakiya nita'i kicikanan kataka ki);
- 27% nanaka kekonan (tokan apanonika, nekahka, asinii· nekahka eka· asinikan kaishimamai sekin osat e ka-kakikika nikopane kakitocikamaka;
- 11 kapapika·hkamikaki (ahi kayashitatekin neka mina ahsinii neka);
- 3.5 a panoni omaa kaocimaka e ka-sakahikanin ka'ocitaka ki;
- 4% kaishitai piya;
- 1.5% nehkan mina asinii neka maka mikan kaocisekin;
- keka 1% kakinisakamikisikin kaocisekin, miinawaa sakahikanin, kiciasinika eka miinawaa eka kaishia nacikani'an.



Eka o'e aki kakinanakacicikate, kecina- mamaw 65% kekona kataka ki kinanakacicikate no. Ahi kaye neka kaishitaka eka miinawaa kapasakosi a panoni.

Eka miinawaa kekona kanita'I kiki eha pi'otan anishinaabe· tashike'i na kakiapacitoa toka kakimici'a, miinawaa kaki'apacitoa, mina kakima kikikake na ta kakikanacitoa, eka ami oke ni'a kiyapi anishinaabe tashike na kakicine tamo'a o'e ti nekekami. Eka· okeni'a kanitai kiki omaa misie nekekami taka no eka miinawaa oke ni'a kekona kanite kiki ahi otinikate no ka'ishipeshinaka sakahikani miinawaa ka'ishipimicia ki sipi. Eka kanisa yekinaka ki kanitai kiki masinahikate kaniciyaki eka ci'a nicikateki / miinawaa omaa naka no kamamitine cikateki ashay kakinanakacicikateka pa. Eka oke ni'a ka'inakano'a makade ti, kanisie yaki a pika ni, eka ki'e tino'i kayapite ki a pika ni. Eka· oke ni'a, eha eta kimikaa kano makade ti kakinanakacicikania, eka imaa kakishimikaa kano saa no kakitashinanakacicikania.

Kayepiko a nacike na miinawaa a Na-sii na

Eka tashike ka-ocisanay miikana kayepiko neka eka aki taa nacikate no meka mamaw pinanokinania eka kina ka apacicikate (toka, pimocike anokii miinawaa a'e tahinikei) o'w tashike ka-ocisanay miikana.

Eka okenay kekona tocikateki kecina taa nacikemakano:

ahi maa pa ka tahike maa mi tahi ta'ocimayake taka omaa akika miinawaa kakiishinaka kipa kama ye a nacikate. ahi kaye tayacose'ano kapapika hkamika, kanipia kamika eka ka-ishinaka aki, ahi kaye o'teniyo kakionatopani pan. Eka kaye 5% makade ti eka 3% ki'e tino'i apite a pika ni tayacose'a no omaa mashkiki ni oci.

Eka miinawaa kapa ka tahikani'a maa miinawaa mi tahi kekona taa nacikate no omaa aki, toka ci'acose neka. miinawaa cimi tese'a a'i yashisha, miinawaa cimayakakamise nipi eka misie piko kekona ciaciseki omaa akika.

Eka miinawaa mikanakani'a miinawaa kotakiyan kekona oshicikatekin nipika, kecina ka'ishici'a na ta kaye ka-inasikai tayacise'a·no, eka makade kami miinawaa ma koshi ka'i ka ya tanita'ikisino'a. Eka· makade kami kaye maa mamitine tamihie maka. Eka· o'e makade kami a nacikade kai na ta o'e nipi takiinashikai sino, na ta apii ci'osamicia miinawaa cimacakami (mi-na ci'acose aki). Eka ki pi o'e ishise ami'e apii eka tepew kekona cikinita'i kiki eka miinawaa eka apii cimina kami nipi.

Eka kekona oshicikateki ami'e apii paka na ta kekona cinitai·kiki, eka apii na ta ciyaciseki kanikii kiki imaa tashike'I na kataka ki miinawaa a'i yashisha kayapacito'a, omaa ota tepew naniyahi miikana ka-icikate.

Eka miinawaa kapicipo'a kamiki kekona kasikiseki, ka-ocikai ki, kami teyapateki miinawaa otapana kayapatisi'a omaa anokii ni ka-ishiapataki miinawaa mikana e'a·nacikate makade kami miinawaa a'i yashisha obimatiso'i ni'a.

Ka-oshicikateki miikanaa na ta apii ci-osami ki-kayaa miinawaa cipakicipi akika, apii ci'a nacikate makade kami miinawaa ma kishi, imaa ota tepew ka'ishinipia kamika miinawaa ka'ishima kiko'a.

Eka onacikei na ci'anokikacikateki eka ci'a nacikate makade kami miinawaa aki kayapata, miinawaa ka ya cikana'e cikate aki imaa ka-ishinaniciya miinawaa ka ya cinapi nitay kiki kekona. Eka o'e ci-aconikate a nacikei omaa anokii ni kaishitaka, ki pi ishinaka, paki cikake pa ka tahikani'a miinawaa eka napi- ci'a nacikate aki miinawaa makade kami. Eka o'e· makade kami okimay a'e nacike'i ci-oshicikate eka mi ko cipika cikate makade kami omaa naniyahi sakahikani miinawaa ka-ocipapashikai ni nipi, eka kaya makade ka-kimi cipimiikanaa pacikate tapi ko- kanata eka o-ten-iyo otanacikeini'a ciyapatanini.

Eka miinawaa ka ya kanitay kiki kekona cikanae cikateki, ahi kaye paka kekona kanitay kiki, eka kecina ka ya onacikey ci-onacikate. Eka o'e kaicikate ka ya cikasinikateki apacicikana, miinawaa ci-apataki nitay kicikana omaa mayat ka-ocimakaki, eka miinawaa cikici'a·nacikate makade kami meka pimi anokinania. Eka miikana kataka mi tahi apata, eka miinawaa picipoi ciyapata imaa kekona kayshinitay kiki eka kecina- sasakona cinanakacicikani'a. Eka a'e nacikei na taoshicikate no, cipiminisahikateki pakosecikei·na, mi ko ka ya cikana ecikate aki miinawaa cinanakacicikate kapakitanamo'a kani'a, eka kapi'a siki kekona miinawaa picipoa pasina.

Kekona Kaa-nacikateki

Eka apii pakose cikei na i-ka onacikateki, na ta apii ati kekona taa nacikate no (mina ka ya cikanaa pacikateki ika anokinakani'a) toka:

Paki ciacise aki eka makade kamiko (toka akika, miinawaa miniko kataka makade kami eka miinawaa miniko kataka makade kami imaa kakiishike napise picipo.

Eka kecina mamaw 45% aki tanepici anacikate imaa kayshitananokinania.

Miinawaa paki ciacise aki imaa ota makade kami kayshitaka.

Miinawaa aki ciacise osat mitahi kakia nae pahikate akika, miinawaa kaishinaka eka kaye anamakami nipi kataka eka paka ma koshi kanitai kiki omaa misie kakiishitananokinania.

Miinawaa ciacise aki osat picipoa pasina eka kekona kapia siki.

Kaanokateki a Nacikei na

Eka tashikei ka-ocisania miikana ahi tamamaw kanaa pacikate ahkii a nacikei na toka nanaka kekona imaa katocikateki, toka ahi kie tinoi miikana ka-ocisakatamo, miinawaa anaka ta eka pe tensakahika manatike i mikanai a e tahinikei eka apii pishow mamatai pia pi anokii na.

Eka oke nia mamaw anokii na o'e tatocikemakano:

Cia nicikate mi tahi aki.	Ciyacise ka-ishipimicia nipi.	Cimayakise naniyahi nipika.
Kekona cipia·siki.	Ma ki tayacisemaka.	Eka miinawaa aki cimayakise miinawaa kainapata imaa ahkika.
Eka miinawaa aki cimayakise Mina kainapata imaa akika.	Eka miinawaa makde kami cimayakise miinawaa kainapata imaa akika.	

Eka misie, ekike taka oke nia kekona cia nacikemakaki, ki pi ka ya onacikania, maa paki taa·nacikania miinawaa eka osat mi tahi.

Eka tashikei ka-ocisania miikana kecina 5 mamaw 16 kataka ki akii apacicikana taa nacikate no. eka kotakiya anokii na (kie tinoi miikana ka-ocisakisi eka anaka ta pe te sakahika manatike'i miikana a'e-tahinii) otonacikei nia otapacitonaa mi ko paki ciapacitoa nekani miinawaa imaa akika ka-otinamoa, eka mi tahi a nacikei citaka. eka, ki pi pakanai ya apacitoa o'e ni, kiyapi ta-ociyacisemaka aki. Eka misie, tashikei ka-ocisania miikana mamaw 31% taa nacikemaka omaa akika, eka ishimikikate eka osat mi tahi cia nacikemaka.

Eka miinawaa nanakacicikei pimocikei na tayapacicikade no kecina eka ciacose a ki miinawaa kotakiya kekona eka maa minose o'e katocikate, miinawaa piko ka-ociaso kania nipika ka ya epimia e-tahinikate. Eka oke nia pimocikei na apatano meka anokinania miinawaa kai ka anokinania.

Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.9 Ungulates

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

UNGULATES (ATIK / CARIBOU AND MOOZ / MOOSE)

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Issued February 2025

The study area associated with the Community Access Road contains habitat for ungulate species. Two ungulate species have been identified as valued components for the Community Access Road—they are moose / mooz and caribou / atik. Moose and caribou rely on specific habitats for movement, feeding, breeding and rearing young. The caribou Regional Study Area covers the range of four provincial caribou ranges (Missisa, Ozhiski, Nipigon and Pagwachuan ranges).

Existing Conditions

Information on ungulates was gathered through field surveys carried out between 2019 and 2023, by collecting Indigenous Knowledge and by using existing information from other studies. Through the caribou collaring program, 30 adult female caribou were collared in 2021 to research their habits including breeding, migration patterns and habitat use. The collar studies showed that caribou strongly prefer sparse forest and treed bog habitat during all seasons.

Atik / Woodland Caribou

Caribou, a species at risk, overlap three federal ranges (named ON5, ON7, and part of ON9) and four provincial ranges (Missisa, Ozhiski, Pagwachuan and Nipigon) within the Regional Study Area. The three federal ranges, and the Missisa, Ozhiski and Pagwachuan provincial ranges were found to have habitats to support healthy caribou populations. The Nipigon provincial range does not have enough undisturbed habitat to support a healthy population. Environment and Climate Change Canada indicates that for local populations in Ontario to thrive on their own, at least 65% of their habitat needs to remain undisturbed.

More than half of the study area has valuable caribou habitat. The best habitat is in the northern part of the study area, while the southern part has poorer habitat. Caribou may change their travel routes, showing they can adapt their migration and winter behaviours. They are using the best habitats available in the study areas.



Adult caribou survival in the area seems to support stable or growing populations. The number of young caribou in the study area, however, varies a lot making it unclear what the current population trends are for caribou in the area.

Mooz / Moose

The study area has habitats like forests and wetlands that moose need for food and cover. Wildfires have increased habitat availability. Moose move a lot and use different habitat patches. Good quality habitat is found in the south-central area, while poor habitat is in bogs and fens. Moose populations in Ontario have been declining since the early 2000s, especially in the north. Based on survey results and population monitoring conducted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, current moose numbers are below the desired levels. There are currently thought to be approximately 91,200 moose in the province. Threats include predators, hunting, disease, habitat loss and climate change. Management of non-Indigenous hunter harvest of moose is governed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources through the use of hunting tags. Overall, there is limited high-quality habitat and moose are using both good and poor habitats.



Potential Effects and Mitigations

Three things were looked at that might affect caribou and moose: how much habitat is available, where the habitat is located and their ability to survive and reproduce.

Activities during construction and the long-term use of the Community Access Road, like clearing vegetation, aggregate collection and ongoing use and maintenance of the road, may impact caribou and moose. The Community Access Road may alter terrain, soil and plant types, impacting habitat availability and survival. Sensory disturbances, like lights, smells, noise and human activity, can affect habitat use and movement. Roads and snowbanks may reduce habitat connectivity and affect distribution. Increased predator access and public hunting could raise predation risks. Vehicle collisions and equipment use may harm or kill ungulates. Dust emissions can change soil and vegetation quality. Changes to ground and surface water can also affect soils and vegetation, impacting caribou and moose habitat availability.

Mitigation measures have been suggested to reduce, eliminate or monitor the potential effects on caribou and moose. These measures include:

- The Community Access Road construction will use existing access roads where possible to reduce loss of habitat;

- Avoiding disruption to ideal caribou and moose habitat areas, where possible;
- Scheduling construction activities for important caribou and moose habitat areas at times when they are less vulnerable, when possible;
- Staying at least 30 metres away from lakes and rivers, and reducing the removal of vegetation surrounding waterbodies as much as possible;
- Keeping habitat areas for caribou and moose as connected as possible;
- Using construction methods that help native plants grow back;
- Using barriers and tools to not disturb recovered areas;
- Using wildlife policies, including avoiding sensitive timing windows, and wildlife awareness training for contractors and employees;
- Preparing and implementing an Environmental Protection Plan that includes measures to protect wildlife, such as measures to reduce vehicle collisions with wildlife, limit noise disturbance, and replant in areas where vegetation has been cleared; and.
- During long-term use of the road, signs will be put up where wildlife are often seen, and speed limits will be lowered in caribou habitat areas for non-commercial traffic. For commercial traffic, lower speed limits will be enforced on the whole road.

Residual Effects

Through the proper use of mitigation measures, the potential effects from the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road are expected to be effectively managed, minimized or mitigated.

Atik / Caribou

The Community Access Road will cause habitat loss and disturb caribou in the Missisa and Nipigon ranges. Most habitat loss will happen in the central and northern portions of the Local Study Area. Mitigation measures will reduce the impacts to caribou habitat, however, permanent loss of habitat is unavoidable in the Missisa and Nipogon caribou ranges. The effects of the Community Access Road may extend beyond the caribou Regional Study Area.

Roads and other barriers may reduce caribou movement and disconnect habitats, especially for caribou not used to roads. This can negatively impact their survival. The Community Access Road may also increase the risk of caribou deaths from predators using the new roadways, and from vehicle collisions and hunting. The risk is greatest during the long-term use (i.e. operations and maintenance) of the Community Access Road.



Mooz / Moose

The Community Access Road is expected to cause habitat loss and sensory disturbance to moose. Construction will remove winter moose habitat, mainly in the south-central part of the Local Study Area. Sensory disturbance which includes lighting, noise and human presence is expected to lower habitat quality for moose. The road may make moose movement more difficult and remove connection between habitat areas, however, moose in general travel long distances to find good habitat. Overall, the Community Access Road is expected to have a minimal negative impact.

The Community Access Road might slightly increase the risk of moose deaths from predators using new roads and from vehicle collisions and hunting, especially during the long-term use of the road. This increased risk is expected to have a minimal impact on the overall moose population.



Cumulative Effects Assessment

Atik / Caribou

The cumulative effects of habitat loss in the Nipigon range and linear barriers in the Missisa range are significant. Cumulative effects are, however, not expected to be significant for the Ozhiski and Pagwachuan ranges because these areas are not within the Community Access Road footprint.

Mooz / Moose

The Community Access Road's cumulative effects on the moose population in the Regional Study Area are not expected to be significant. While there might be some negative effects on moose habitat, the regional moose population should stay healthy.

Monitoring during the construction and long-term use of the road will be decided based on federal and provincial permitting requirements, and recommendations from Indigenous communities received from consultation activities during detailed design. The purpose of monitoring is to make sure the measures used to protect the ungulate populations are working and to update these measures if necessary.

Local Study Area: the area where direct effects of the road are likely to take place and includes a 10 km buffer on either side of the Community Access Road

Regional Study Area: the area where indirect effects are likely to occur. For caribou the proposed alternative routes intersect four caribou ranges: Missisa range, Nipigon range, Ozhiski range and Pagwachuan range.

Land: Ungulates



Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ONGULÉS (ATIK/CARIBOU ET MOOZ/ORIGNAL)

RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

La zone d'étude associée à la route d'accès à la collectivité contient de l'habitat des espèces d'ongulés. Deux espèces d'ongulés ont été identifiées comme des composantes valorisées de la route d'accès à la collectivité – il s'agit de l'orignal (mooz) et du caribou (atik). L'orignal et le caribou dépendent d'habitats spécifiques pour se déplacer, se nourrir, se reproduire et élever leurs jeunes. La zone d'étude régionale du caribou couvre l'aire de répartition de quatre aires de répartition provinciales de caribou (Missisa, Ozhiski, Nipigon et Pagwachuan).

Conditions existantes

Les renseignements sur les ongulés ont été collectés dans le cadre d'enquêtes sur le terrain menées entre 2019 et 2023, en recueillant des connaissances autochtones et en utilisant des renseignements existants provenant d'autres études. Grâce au programme de pose de colliers sur les caribous, 30 femelles adultes ont été équipées de colliers en 2021 afin d'étudier leurs habitudes, notamment la reproduction, les schémas de migration et l'utilisation de l'habitat. Les études avec les colliers ont montré que les caribous préfèrent fortement les habitats de forêt clairsemée et de tourbière arborée pendant toutes les saisons.

Atik/Caribou des bois

Le caribou, une espèce en péril, chevauche trois aires de répartition fédérales (nommées ON5, ON7 et une partie de ON9) et quatre aires de répartition provinciales (Missisa, Ozhiski, Pagwachuan et Nipigon) dans la zone d'étude régionale. Les trois aires de répartition fédérales, ainsi que les aires de répartition provinciales de Missisa, Ozhiski et Pagwachuan, ont été jugées propices à l'habitat des populations de caribous en santé. L'aire de répartition provinciale de Nipigon ne dispose pas d'assez d'habitats non perturbés pour soutenir la santé d'une population. Environnement et Changement climatique Canada indique que, pour que les populations locales en Ontario puissent prospérer par elles-mêmes, au moins 65 % de leur habitat doit rester intact.

Plus de la moitié de la zone d'étude possède un habitat précieux pour les caribous. Le meilleur habitat se trouve dans la partie nord de la zone d'étude, tandis que dans la partie sud, l'habitat est de



moindre qualité. Les caribous peuvent changer le trajet de leur déplacement, montrant ainsi qu'ils peuvent adapter leurs comportements de migration et d'hiver. Ils utilisent les meilleurs habitats disponibles dans les zones d'étude.

La survie des caribous adultes dans la région semble soutenir des populations stables ou en croissance. Toutefois, le nombre de jeunes caribous dans la zone d'étude varie beaucoup, ce qui rend incertaines les tendances actuelles de la population de caribous dans la région.

Mooz/Orignal

La zone d'étude comprend des habitats tels que des forêts et des zones humides dont les orignaux ont besoin pour se nourrir et se protéger. Les feux de forêt ont augmenté la disponibilité de l'habitat. Les orignaux se déplacent beaucoup et utilisent différentes parcelles d'habitat. On trouve un habitat de bonne qualité dans la région du centre-sud, tandis que les tourbières et les marais constituent un habitat de mauvaise qualité. Les populations d'orignaux en Ontario ont diminué depuis le début des années 2000, surtout dans le nord. Selon les résultats de l'enquête et du suivi de la population réalisés par le ministère des Richesses naturelles et des Forêts, le nombre actuel d'orignaux est inférieur au niveau souhaité. Les menaces comprennent les prédateurs, la chasse, les maladies, la perte d'habitat et les changements climatiques. Dans l'ensemble, l'habitat de haute qualité est limité et les orignaux utilisent à la fois des habitats bons et mauvais.



Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

Trois éléments ont été examinés qui pourraient affecter le caribou et l'orignal : la quantité d'habitats disponibles, l'emplacement de l'habitat et leur capacité à survivre et à se reproduire.

Les activités pendant la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité, comme le défrichage de la végétation, la collecte d'agrégats et l'utilisation continue et l'entretien de la route, peuvent avoir un impact sur les caribous et les orignaux. La route d'accès à la collectivité peut modifier le terrain, le sol et les types de plantes, ce qui peut avoir un impact sur la disponibilité et la survie de l'habitat. Les perturbations sensorielles, comme les lumières, les odeurs, le bruit et l'activité humaine, peuvent affecter l'utilisation de l'habitat et les déplacements. Les routes et les amas de neige peuvent réduire la connectivité des habitats et affecter la répartition. Un accès accru aux prédateurs et la chasse publique pourraient augmenter les risques de prédation. Les collisions de véhicules et l'équipement utilisé peuvent blesser ou tuer les ongulés. Les émissions de poussière peuvent altérer la qualité du sol et de la végétation. Les changements apportés aux eaux souterraines et de surface peuvent également affecter les sols et la végétation, ce qui a un impact sur la disponibilité de l'habitat pour les caribous et les orignaux.

Des mesures d'atténuation ont été suggérées afin de réduire, d'éliminer ou de surveiller les effets potentiels sur les caribous et les orignaux. Ces mesures comprennent :

- Utiliser les routes d'accès existantes lorsque cela est possible ;
- Éviter les perturbations dans les zones d'habitat idéales des caribous et des orignaux, dans la mesure du possible ;
- Planifier les activités de construction dans les zones importantes pour l'habitat des caribous et des orignaux à des moments où ils sont moins vulnérables, lorsque cela est possible ;
- Rester à au moins 30 mètres des lacs et des rivières, et réduire autant que possible l'enlèvement de la végétation entourant les plans d'eau ;
- Maintenir les zones d'habitat des caribous et des orignaux aussi connectées que possible ;
- Utiliser des méthodes de construction qui favorisent la repousse des plantes indigènes ;
- Utiliser des barrières et des outils pour ne pas perturber les zones récupérées ;
- Utiliser des politiques sur la faune, y compris éviter les périodes sensibles, et offrir une formation sur la sensibilisation à la faune aux entrepreneurs et aux employés ;
- Préparation et mise en œuvre d'un Plan de protection de l'environnement.

Effets résiduels

Grâce à l'utilisation adéquate de mesures d'atténuation, les effets potentiels de la construction et de l'utilisation à long terme de la route d'accès à la collectivité devraient être gérés, réduits ou atténués de manière efficace.

Atik/Caribou

La route d'accès à la collectivité causera la perte d'habitat et perturbera les caribous dans les régions de Missisa et de Nipigon. Une grande partie de la perte d'habitat se produira dans les parties centrales et septentrionales de la zone d'étude locale. Les mesures d'atténuation réduiront les impacts sur l'habitat des caribous ; toutefois, la perte permanente d'habitat est inévitable dans les aires de répartition des caribous de Missisa et de Nipogon. Les effets de la route d'accès à la collectivité peuvent s'étendre au-delà de la zone d'étude régionale des caribous.



Les routes et autres obstacles peuvent réduire les déplacements des caribous et couper les habitats, en particulier pour les caribous qui ne sont pas habitués aux routes. Cela peut avoir un impact négatif sur leur survie. La route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait également augmenter le risque de mortalité des caribous en raison de la présence de prédateurs utilisant les nouvelles chaussées, ainsi que des collisions avec des véhicules et de la chasse. Le risque est plus grand pendant l'utilisation à long terme (c'est-à-dire le fonctionnement et l'entretien) de la route d'accès à la collectivité.

Mooz/Orignal

La route d'accès à la collectivité devrait entraîner une perte d'habitat et des perturbations sensorielles pour les orignaux. La construction va détruire l'habitat hivernal des orignaux, principalement dans la partie sud-centrale de la zone d'étude locale. La perturbation sensorielle, qui comprend l'éclairage, le bruit et la présence humaine, devrait réduire la qualité de l'habitat de l'orignal. La route peut rendre les déplacements des orignaux plus difficiles et rompre les connexions entre les zones d'habitat ; toutefois, en règle générale, les orignaux parcourent de longues distances pour trouver un bon habitat. Dans l'ensemble, on s'attend à ce que la route d'accès à la collectivité ait un impact négatif minimal.



La route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait augmenter légèrement le risque de décès des orignaux en raison des prédateurs qui utilisent les nouvelles routes, des collisions avec des véhicules ainsi que de la chasse, surtout lors de l'utilisation à long terme de la route. Ce risque accru devrait avoir un impact minimal sur la population générale d'orignaux.

Évaluation des effets cumulatifs

Atik/Caribou

Les effets cumulatifs de la perte d'habitat dans l'aire de répartition de Nipigon et les obstacles linéaires dans la région de Missisa sont importants. Toutefois, on ne s'attend pas à ce que les effets cumulatifs soient importants pour les aires de répartition Ozhiski et Pagwachuan, car ces zones ne se trouvent pas dans l'emprise de la route d'accès à la collectivité.

Mooz/Orignal

Les effets cumulatifs de la route d'accès à la collectivité sur la population d'orignaux dans la zone d'étude régionale ne devraient pas être significatifs. Bien qu'il puisse y avoir des effets négatifs sur l'habitat des orignaux, la population régionale d'orignaux devrait rester en bonne santé.

La surveillance pendant la construction et l'utilisation à long terme de la route sera décidée en fonction des exigences des permis fédéraux et provinciaux, ainsi que des recommandations des communautés autochtones reçues lors des activités de consultation pendant la conception détaillée. Le but de la surveillance est de s'assurer que les mesures utilisées pour protéger les populations d'ongulés fonctionnent et de mettre à jour ces mesures au besoin.

Zone d'étude locale : la zone où les effets directs de la route sont susceptibles de se produire et comprend une zone tampon de 10 km de chaque côté de la route d'accès à la collectivité.

Zone d'étude régionale : la zone où les effets indirects sont susceptibles de se produire. Pour les caribous, les itinéraires de rechange proposés chevauchent quatre aires de répartition des caribous : Celles de Missisa, Nipigon, Ozhiski et Pagwachuan.

Territoire – Ongulés (Atik/Caribou et Mooz/Orignal)



Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑲ ᓂᑭᑕ·ᐃᑲᐩ·ᑫᑭᑦ (ᐊᑎᑦ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᒧᑏ)
ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᐣ ᐁ ᐸᔪᑌᑕ·ᑲᑦ

ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᑭᖓ ᐱᓯᑦ 2025

ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᓭᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᕿ ᐃᔨ ᒥᑕᒧᑦ ᒣᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᕿ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᑌᔨᕿᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ - ᐁ·ᑲᓂᑭ ᒧᑎ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐊᑎᑦ ᓯ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐊᑎᑦ ᒪᒥᔨᑐᑕ·ᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᒣᓂ° ᒣᑲᓇᓂ° ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᓇ·ᐃᒥᑦ, ᒥᑦᓂ·ᐃᑭᐊᒥᑦ ᓄᑎᑕ ᐅᐱᑭᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᔨᔨ·ᐊ·ᐊᓵ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒥ′ ᐊᑎᑦ, ᓄ·ᐊᔦᑦ ᐃᔨ ᐱᑭᑭᑎᐣ ᐱᑭᑕᑎᑭ ᐊᑎᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕ′ (ᒥᔪᓴ, ᐅᔪᑎᑭ, ᓂᐱᑯᐣ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ <·ᑲᔨ·ᐊᐣ)ᓵ

ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐱᒪᑎᔪ·ᐃᐣ

ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑭᑎᓂᒥᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᓂᑭᑕ·ᐃᑲᐩ·ᑫᑦ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊ·ᓇᑦ ᒣ·ᑲ⁻ 2019 ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ 2023, ᑲ ᒪ·ᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒧᑦ·ᐃᓇ ᖇᑎᑕ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓇ⁻ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒧᑦ·ᐃᐣ ᑲᔪᐩ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒧᑦ·ᐃᓂᑦ ᐁ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦᓵ ᒣᑲᓇ⁻ ᑲ ᑭ ᑭᑎᓇᓂ·ᐊᒋᐃᒋᑦ ᐊᑎᑲ ᑲ 30 ᓇᑐ ᐊᑎᑲᑦ ᐁ ᑭᔨᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᒋᑦ ᑭ >ᒋᖏᓇᒧᓇᑲᓂ·ᐊ·ᓇᑦ ᐸ·ᑲᑌᐅ·ᐃᓂᓂ° 2021 ᑲ ᐊᑎᑭ·ᐊᑦ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒥᒥᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑎᔪᒋᑦ, ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᐃᒋᑦ, ᐱᒪᐊᑭᑦ ᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓇᐸᒋᑕᒋᑦ ᐊᑎᑭᓂ°ᓵ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᑭᑎᓇᓂ·ᐊᒋᐃᒋᑦ, ᓇᔨᑕ·ᐊᑦ ᐊ·ᐊᔪᑌ ᒥ·ᖏᓂᑕᒧᑦ ᐁᑲ ᔪᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒥᑎᑕᑲᑌᑭ ᖏᑦᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒥᑎᑕᑲᑌᑭ ᒪᐢᑫᔪᑦ ᐱᔦ ᑫᔪ ᐃᑕᖃ°ᓵ

ᐊᑎᑦ / ᓇᒥᒥ·ᐃ ᐊᑎᑦ

ᐊᑎᑦ, ᐁ ᓇᓂᔦᖏᓂᑕᔪᐟ, ᑕᔨᓇ·ᐃ° ᐊᐣᑌ ᓂᑎᑐᔦᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑎᐯᓂᑕᑦ ᐊᑎᑭᓂ° (ON5, ON7, ᖏᑎᑕ ᐸᑎᑭ ON9 ᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᑦ) ᖏᑎᑕ ᖏᐅ ᐱᑎᑕᑎᑭᔭ ((ᒥᔪᓴ, ᐅᔪᑎᑭ, <·ᑲᔨ·ᐊᐣ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᓂᐱ·ᑲᐣ) ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒥᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᑎᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᓂᑎᑐᔦᑦ ᐊᑎᑭᔭ ᑭᒥ ᐅᒪᑭᒪ° ᑲ ᑎᐯᓂᑕᑦ, ᖏᑎᑕ ᒥᔪᓴ, ᐅᔪᑎᑭ, <·ᑲᔨ·ᐊᐣ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᑭ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᑦ ᐁ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᑦ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓄᑭᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᑎᑲ·ᑲᑦ ᐁᑲ ᔪᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐱᒪᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᑲ·ᑲᑦ ᐃᐣᐊᐢᐅᒥᐣᐟ ᐁᐣᐟ ᑲᓪᒥᐟ ᑫᐢ⁻ ᑲᓇᑕ (Environment and Climate Change Canada) ᑲ ᐃᑎᐟ ᐃ·ᑌ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᒥ ᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ, ᐃᑌᓂᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᑲᓇᑫ 65% ᐃᓂᔪᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒥ <ᒣᓂᑦᑕᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫᑦᓵ

ᐊ·ᐊᔪᑌ ᐊᐱᑕ° ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒥᑲᑌᑦ ᑎᐱ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᐣ ᑭᒥ ᑭ ᑕᔨᑫᐟ ᐊᑎᑦᓵ ᒪ·ᐊ⁻ ᑲ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᑦ ᐊᑎᔪ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᑭ·ᐁᑎᓇᑦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒥᑲᑌᑦ, ᓂᑦ·ᐊᓇᑦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᑎᒪᓇᑕᑦ·ᐊᑦ ᐃᔨᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐱᒪᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ, ᐃᑌᓂᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᑲᓇᑫ 65% ᐃᓂᔪᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒥ <ᒣᓂᑦᑕᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫᑦᓵ

ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒥᑲᑌᑦ ᑎᐱ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᐣ ᑭᒥ ᑭ ᑕᔨᑫᐟ ᐊᑎᑦᓵ ᒪ·ᐊ⁻ ᑲ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᑦ ᐊᑎᔪ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᑭ·ᐁᑎᓇᑦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑎᓂᒥᑲᑌᑦ, ᓂᑦ·ᐊᓇᑦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᑎᒪᓇᑕᑦ·ᐊᑦ ᐃᔨᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐱᒪᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ, ᐃᑌᓂᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᑲᓇᑫ 65% ᐃᓂᔪᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒥ <ᒣᓂᑦᑕᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫᑦᓵ



ᐃᔨᓇ·ᑲᐣ ᒥᑭ ᐱᒪᒋᐃᑎᓱᒋᐦ ᐊᑎ·ᑲᐦ ᐊᐣᑌ ᐊᐢᑭᐦ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒥᑲᑌᐦ ᐊᑕ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐊᑎ ᒥᐢᑎᑕ·ᑕ·∇ₓ ᑲ ᐃᑕᔨᒋᐦ ᐊᑎᑯᔨᔭᓴᐦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒥᑲᑌᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᒪᑲ·ᐊᔨᔨ·ᐊᐦ ∇·ᑲᓂ ∇ᑲ ·∇ᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒥᑲᑌᐦ ᑕᓂ ·ᒣᒋ ∇ᑕᓗ·ᐊ·ᑫ ᐊᓄ⁻ ᐊᑎ·ᑲᐦ ᐊᐣᑌ ᓇᓇᑲ° ᑲ ᐊᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫᒋᐦₓ

ᒧᑎ



ᐃᑕ·ᑲ·ᓇ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒥᑲᑌᐦ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑕᐱᐩᔪ⁻ ᓄᒋᒥᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑭᑕᐯᔭᐦ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒥᐢᑲᐦ ᒥᒥᓂ° ᓴᑎᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᑲᓱᐦₓ ᓄᒋᒥᐦ ∇ <ᓱᑌᐦ ᐊᑎ ᑭᑕ·ᐃ ᑕᔨᑫ° ᒧᑎₓ ᑕᔨᓴ ᐊᔭᔭᑕᐱ° ᒧᑎ ᓴᑎᑕ ᓇᓇᑲ° ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓂᐦ ᐊᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫ°ₓ ᔕ·ᐊᓄᐦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓇᔨᐣ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ, ᒧᓇ ᓱᑭ ᒥᓇᔨᐣ ·ᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒪᐢᑫᓱᐊᐦₓ ᐊᑎ ᓇᒪᑌ·ᐊᐦ ᒧᐦᐠ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᑲᐣ ᐅᐣᑌᐅᐣ ᐊᐢᑭᐦ ᐊᑫᐱᐣ ᑲᑎ ᐅᑭᑭ 2000 ᐊᑭᑭ·ᐃᐣ, ᐅᐦᑫ ᑭ·∇ᑎᓄᐦₓ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐦ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧ·ᐃᓂᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑕ′ ᑭᑎ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᔪᒪ°, ᐊᑎ ᒪᑲ·ᐊᔨᔨ·ᐊᐦ ᒧᐦᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᔨ·ᐊᐢᐸᐣ ᐃᑌᓂᑲᑌᐢ∇·ᑲᓂᐦₓ ᑲ ᓇᓂᐦᓴᓂᑕᒥᐃ·∇ᒪᑲᑭ ∇·ᑲᓂᐃ ᑲ <<ᒥᑲ·∇ᑎᐦ, ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅ·ᐃᐣ, ᐊᑯᔪ·ᐃᐣ, ∇ᑎ ᓇᒪᑕ·ᑲᐦ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᒥᒪᑲᐦ ᐃᑕᕀ°ₓ ᒥᔪ·∇ ᐱᑯ, ᐊᑎ ᓇᒪᑕ·ᑲᐣ ∇ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᐦ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᒪᑲ ᒧᐦᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ·ᐊᐦ ᑲ ᒥ·ᓇᔨᓂᓂᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑭᑎᒪᑭᓇ·ᑲᓂᐦₓ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓂᓂ°ₓ

ᑫ ᐃᑎᔪᑲᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᓴᑎᑕ ᐊᒍ·∇ᐃ·∇ᒪᑲᑭ

ᓂᑎᑐ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑭ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊ ᑫ ·ᐊᓇᐃᔨᐟ ᐊᑎᐦ ∇ᔨ ᒪᑲ ᒧᐦ: ᑕᓴᑎᐱᒐᐦ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ, ᑕᐣᑕ ∇ᔨᑕ·ᑲᐦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑫ ᑭ ᑲᔪᑕ·ᑫ ᑭᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᔨᐟ ᓴᑎᑕ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᐟₓ

ᒣᑲᓇᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑭᓄ·∇ᑌ ∇ ᐊᐸᑕᐦ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᑲᓇᐤ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑭᑭᐦ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦ, ᑕᐱᐩᔪ⁻ ∇ ᒪᓂᐱᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑕ′ ᑭᒋ ᐊᒥᑫᑯᒪᐤ, ᐊᑎ ᒪᑲ·ᐊᔨᔨ·ᐊᐦ ᒧᐦᐠ ᑫᐱᐣ ᐊᑎ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ·ᐊᐦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ∇ ᓄᒋᒋᑲᑌᑕ·ᐊᐦ ᒣᑲᓇᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᑕᔨᑫ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ·ᐊᐦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᐣ

- ᑭᒋ ᑲ·ᑫ ᑐᒋᑲᑕᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᓄ ᑕᔪᑫ′ ᐊᑎᑦ ᓄᑦᑕ ᒪᒃ ᒧᑎ ᐅᑲ ᓄᑭ ᑭᒋ ·ᐊᓀᐃᒋᑦ ᒣᑲ⁻ ᐁ ᓀᓂᓴᓄᓂᑕᑯᓄᒋᑦ, ᐃᑦᐱ ᓀᐃᐸᓂᑫ;
- ᑲᓀᑫ ·ᐊᔪᓗ 30 ᒥᑐᖅ (metres) ᑭᒋ ᐃᑦᐱᓄᓀ·ᑲᑦ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᐣ ᓄᑦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓄᐱ, ᓄᑦᑕ ᐅᑲ ᒥᑦᑕᐃ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑕᑦ ᑫᑲᐣ ᑲ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑦ ᓀᓂ ᓂᐱᑦ, ᐃᑦᐱ ᓀᐃᐸᓂᑫ;
- ᑭᒋ ᓀᓀᑲᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᓀ·ᐃ′ ᐊᑎᑦ ᓄᑦᑕ ᒧᑎ ᐃᑦᐱ ᓀᐃᐸᓂᑫ;
- ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᐁ ᒣᑳᓀᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ·ᐃᓀ ᑫ ·ᐃᒋᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᑭ ᑭᒋ ᑭ·ᐁ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑕᑲᓀ;
- ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᐁ ᒣᑳᓀᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ·ᐃᓀ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ·ᐊᓀᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑭ·ᐁ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᐱᓄᓀ·ᐃᓂ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ·ᐃᓀ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑭᑎᓂᒋᑦ ᐃᓀᑕ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑕᑲᓀ;
- ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ <·ᑲᑕᑎᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓂ·ᐃ ᐃᑕᓇ·ᐁ·ᐃᓀ ᑕᐱᔪᒨ⁻ ᒣᑲ⁻ ᐁ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑦ ᐱᒪᑎᓂ·ᐃᐣ ᓄᑦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᑭᑭᑭᓄᐸᒪᑦ ᓄᑎᒻ·ᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓂ·ᐃᓂᓂ° ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓂ·ᐃᓂᑫᑦ ᓄᑦᑕ ᐅᑕᐸᑎᓂ·ᐊᑦ; ᓄᑦᑕ ᒪᑲ
- ᑭᒋ ·ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑭᑲᑲᑦ ᓄᑦᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓂᑲᑲᑦ ᓄᑎᒪᑦᑲᑦ ᓀᓀᑲᑕᑕ·ᐃᐣ ·ᐊ·ᐁᓄᓂᑕᒧ·ᐃᐣₓ

ᑲ ᐊ·ᓀᑭ ᐃᑎᔪᑲᑫᒪᑲᑭ

·ᑲᔨᑦ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᑫ ᐅᑦ ᐊᒧ·ᐃᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᑫ ·ᐊᓀᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᑦ, ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫ ·ᐊᓂ ᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᒣᑦᑲᓀ·ᐃᓂᑦ ᐅᑦ ᓄᑦᑕ ᑭᓇ·ᐁᔪ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᑦᑲᓀ° ·ᑲᔨᑦ ᑭᒋ ᓀᓀᑲᑕᑕ·ᐊᐣₓ

ᐊᑎᑦ

ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᒣᑦᑲᓀ° ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᑫ ᐅᑦ ᐊᑎ ᓀᒪᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᐊᑎᑯ ᑕᔪᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓄᑦᑕ ·ᐊᓂᐃ′ ᐊᑎᑦ ᒥᓱᔭ ᓄᑦᑕ ᓂᐱ·ᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫₓ ᑲᑎ ᓀᒪᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᐊᑎᑯ ᑕᔪᑫ·ᐃᓀ ᐅᔨᑦ ᑌᑕ·ᐃ⁻ ᓄᑦᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑭ·ᐁᑎᓂ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᓀᒪᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᐊᑎᑯ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᓱ·ᐃᐣ ᒥᑦᑲᓀ·ᐃᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᑯ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᓂ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᓀᒪᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᐊᑎᑯ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᓱ·ᐃᐣ ᒥᑦᑲᓀ° ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓀᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᐸᔪ⁻ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᓀᒪᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᐊᑎᑯ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᓱᔭ ᐊᓂᒧ ᒣᑦᑲᓀ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓀᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᐸᔪ⁻ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᓀᒪᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᐊᑎᑯ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᓱᔭₓ

ᒣᑦᑲᓀ·ᐊ ᓄᑦᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑲ ᓀᑲᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓀᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑕᔪᓀ·ᐃ′ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᑎᑦ ᐁᑲ ᓀᑲᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᑫ ·ᐊᓀᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐅᑦ ᐱᒪᑎᓂ′ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᑌᑫₓ ᐁᑯᒪ ᑫ ·ᐊᓀᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᓀᑲᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᐱᓄᓀ·ᐃᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᑯ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᓱᔭₓ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᒣᑦᑲᓀ° (ᑕᐱᔪᒨ⁻ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓂᓀᓂ·ᐊᔪ ᓄᑦᑕ ᐱᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ) ᐊᓂᒧ ᒣᑦᑲᓀ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦₓ



ᒧᓐ

ᒣᐢᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᓐᑭᑎ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑎ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᐢ° ᑭᒋ ·ᐊᓇᐃᔪ′ ᒧᓐ ᐅᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓂᑎ ᖃᓐᑕ ᐅᐱᒪᑫ·ᐃᓄ ᑲᑕ ᓂᔨ·ᐊᓇᒋᒋᑫᒪᑲᓄ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫ′ ᒧᓐ ᒣᑲ ᐱᐅᓄ, ᐅᐸᔪ ᔭᓐ·ᐊᓄᑎ ᐃᑌᑫ ᖃᓐᑕ ᑌᑕ·ᐃ⁻ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᓐᑭᓂᒋᑲᐢ ᐊᓐᑭₓ ᑲ ·ᐊᓇᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᑭ ᒧᒋᑕ·ᐃᓂᑎ ᑕᐱᐢᔪ⁻ ·ᐊᓐᑌᓂᑫ·ᐃᓄ, ᐯᑕᔪᑕ·ᐃᓄ ᖃᓐᑕ ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓄ ᐁ ᑕᑌᓂᒥ′, ᐁ·ᐊᔪ ᐅᐅ ᑫ ·ᐊᓇᐃᔪ′ ᒧᓐ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᑫ′ₓ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᐢᑲᓇ° ᑕᑭ ·ᐊᓇᐃᔪ° ᒧᓐ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐸᐸᒪᑌ′ ᖃᓐᑕ ᐸᐸᑕᔨᑫ′ ᔪᔪ⁻ ᒪᑲ ·ᐊᓇ° ᐃᑐᑌ° ᐁ ᓇᑕ·ᐊᐸᑕᑎ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓄ ᑕᔨᑫ′ₓ ᐁ ᒪᒥᑐᓲᓂᒋᑲᐢ, ᒧᓇ ᔨᑭ ᓇᐣᐸ⁻ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑎᖃᑲᖅᒪᑲᓄ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᐢᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᓐᑭᑎ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑎₓ

ᐅᒪ ᒣᐢᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᓐᑭᑎ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑎ ᑕᑭ ᐃᑭᐣ ᒥᑫ′ ᒧᔪᑎ ᑭᐢ ᓂᐸᐃᔪᑎ ᑲ ᐸᒥᑲᔪᑎ ᐅᖅᑭ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᓂ° ᑫ ᐊᐸᑉᑕᓂᒋ ᓇᐣᑕ ᐱᐣᑕᐅᔪᑎ ᐅᑦᓂᐸᓂᔪ° ᓇᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐣᐅᔪ ᐅᑦᑎ ᐊᐣᑭᓂᑫᑎ ᐅᒪᐸᓂᑲᓄ ᐅᑦᑎ ᐊᐸᑉᑕᓂᒋᑲᐢ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᐢᑲᓇ° ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᓐᑭᑎ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑎₓ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓂᑦᓇᓂᑕᔪᔨᓄ·ᐃᐣ ᐃᑌᓂᑲᑌᑫ° ᐅᑲ ᔨᑭ ᐅᑭ ·ᐊᓇᐃᔪᑎ ᒧᓐ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑎₓ



ᑫᑎ ᐊᑭᑕ·ᐃ ᐃᑎᖅᑫᒪᓗᑎ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᐢ

ᐊᑎᑦ

ᑫᑎ ᐊᑭᑕ·ᐃ ᐃᑎᖅᑫᒪᓗᑎ ᑲᑎᔨ ·ᐊᓂᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒧᓐ ᐅᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓂᑎ ᓂᐱ·ᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ ᖃᓐᑕ ᑲᑎ ᓂᐱᑌ ᓇᑲᖅᑫᒪᓗᑭᑭ ᒥᔨᓴ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓇᓐᐱ⁻ ᑭᓐᑌᓂᑕ·ᑲ·ᓇₓ ᑫᑎ ᐊᑭᑕ·ᐃ ᐃᑎᖅᑫᒪᓗᑎ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᐢ° ᓂᔨ·ᐊᓂᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒥᔨᓴ ᐃᑎᖅᑫᒪᓗᑎ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᐢ° ᐊᑭᑕ·ᐃ ᐃᑎᖅᑫᒪᓗᑎ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᐢ° ᐅᐸᑭᑕ·ᐁᒪᑲᑎ ᑭᐢᑕᐃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᓐ



ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᑭ ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑌᐣ?

ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᓯᓇᑌᐠ ᑭᑦᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐊᑦᑭ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑕᒧ·ᐃᐣ / ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐃ·ᑌᒪᑲᐠx

ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲ·ᑫᒋᒪ·ᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦᑭᐠ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑦᐱ ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒪᓄ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᓄᑦᑕ ᐱᑯ ·ᐊᔪᐡ ·ᐃ ᐃ·ᑌ·ᐊᓄx

ᑲᑦᐱᕐᑐᕐ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐ·ᐃᐣ: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑲᐅᓯᑕᐊᓖ᙮ ᐊᐧᐃᔨᔪᓂᔪᖏᑦ (ᐊᑎᖏ/ ᒧᐣ)

ᐸᔨᑌ ᐃᔪᑭᖏᓐᐃᓗᑦ ᒪᒪ° ᑎᐸᓕᒧᐃᓗᑦ

ᐁᑭᐅᔪᐣᐸᐧᐃᓴᑌᖏ ᑲᒪᓂᔪ᙮ ᑭᔪ᙮ 2025

ᑲᑭᔪᓭᓴᑲᓕᑲᓂᐊᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐅᑦᑕᐧᑭᔪᑦᖏ ᐃᐯ ᑕᔪᖏᐃᓗᑦ ᒥᑲᓭ ᐅᑦᑕ ᑕᓂᔪᑦ ᑲᑕᔪᐃᑐᐊᓖ᙮ ᐃᑭᐯᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐅᓯᑕᐊᓖ᙮ ᐊᐧᐃᔨᔪᓂᔪᖏᖏᑦ. ᓂᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᐯᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐅᓯᑕᐊᓖ᙮ ᐊᐧᐃᔨᔪᓂᔪᖏᖏᑦ ᑭᐃᓭᐊᖏᑦ ᐯᑭᒋᓐᑕᓂᔪᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᑕᓭᓴᖏ"ᐊᑲᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᑦᑕ ᑕᔪᖏᐃᓗᑦ ᒥᑲᓭ - ᐃᑭᐯᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᒧᑎ/ ᐊ"ᑎᖏ᙮. ᒧᑎ ᒥᓭ ᐊ"ᑎᖏ᙮ ᐊᐯᓂᒧᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᐃᔪᓭᓂᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᔪᑦᐱᒪᔨᐊᖏᑦ, ᑲᑕᔪᐃᔪᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᒥᓭ ᑲᑕᔪᓂᑕᐃᑭ"ᐊᑲᓂᔪᐊᖏᑦ. ᐃᐯ ᐊ"ᑎᓷᐸ ᑌᑎᐸ"ᐃ ᓭᑦᑕᑭᐃᓗᑦ ᑭᓭᑦᑕᑭᑌ ᐃᓂᐧᑦᑕᓗᑦ (ᒥᔪᓴ, ᐅᔪᐣᑭ, ᓂᐱᔪᐣ ᒥᓭ ᐸᑲᓕᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᒪᒥᔨᔪᐊᖏᑦ).

ᓄᔪᑦ ᑲᐃᔪᓭᔪᑦ

ᐃᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᐣ ᐃᑭᐯᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᑦᑕ ᑲᐅᔪᐣᑕᐊᓖ᙮ ᐊᐧᐃᔨᔪᓂᔪᖏᑦ ᑭᒧᐣᑕᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᓭᑲᑭᑫᐃᓭᓭᑌ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑐᒪᑎᑫᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ ᓭᑲᑭᑫᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ ᑐᑦ 2019 ᒥᓭ 2023, ᐁᑭᒧᐣᓂᔪᑭᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᔪᓭᓗᐯ ᑫᑦᑕᒪᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ ᒥᓭ ᐁᑭᐊᐸᒋᒥᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᓄᔪᑦ ᐃᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ ᑲ ᐊᓴᑭᐣ ᑲᑭᑐᒪᑎᑫᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ ᓭᑲᑭᑫᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ, ᑲᑭᑐᒪᑎᑌ ᐊ"ᑎᔪᔪ ᑲᑭ ᑲᑫᑫᐧᐃᓭᑲᓂᔪᐊᖏᑦ, 30 ᑲᑭᒥ"ᐊᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᑎ ᐊ"ᑎᔪᔪ ᑭ ᑲᑫᑫᐧᐃᓭᑲᓂᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᒪᑦ᙮ 2021 ᒥᐅᐣᒥ ᓭᑲᒥ"ᐊᑲᓂᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᑐᑕᒧᐊᖏᑦ ᑎᓭᑲᐣ ᑲᑕᔪ ᓂᑕᐃᑭᐊᖏᑦ, ᑲᐃᓭᑌᓂᖏ ᐅᐱᒥᔨᐊᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᒥᓭ ᑲᑕᔪᐃᑐᐊᓖ᙮. ᑲᑫᑫᐧᐃᔨᔪᓂᔪᖏᑦ ᑭᔪᐊᑦᐸᐣᑲᑌ ᐊ"ᑎᔪᔪ ᐁᒥᑦᑕᒧᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓭᑲᑭᑫᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ ᒥᓭ ᑲᑕᔪᐃᑐᐊᓖ᙮. ᒥᑫᑫᐧᐃᔨᔪᓂᔪᖏᑦ ᑭᔪᐊᑦᐸᐣᑲᑌ ᐊ"ᑎᔪᔪ ᐁᒥᑦᑕᒧᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓭᑲᑭᑫᐃᓭᓭᓗᐣ ᑲᑕᔪᐃᑐᐊᓖ᙮ ᑲ



ᒧᑎ

ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᐃᒪᓗᑫ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᓐ ᒥᓇ ᒪᖏᑭᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᖅᑕᒧᐊᓗᓗ ᓄᓕᐅᑎᓐ. ᑲᓴᑭᑌᓐ ᐱᐊᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᐃᔨᒥᓇᔨᓐ ᐃᒪᓗᑫ ᓂᐊᓇᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᑕ ᓗᑫᖏᐃ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᔨᒪᑕᓇᔪᓐ ᑲᑕᔨᓴᐊᓐ ᐃᒪᓗᑫ ᒪᖏᑭᒍᑦ. ᓄᓕᔭᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᐊᓂᐊᒪᑦᓇᓂᐊᓐ ᐊᔪᓇᓐ 2000 ᐃᒪᓗᑫ ᒪᐊᓐ ᐁᑎᓗᑫ ᑭᖏᑦ. ᑲᑭᐳᒪᒪᓗᐅᓗᐊᓐ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓇᖏᖏᖅᑐᑦᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᑭᑐᑕᓄᓐᐃᔪᓐ ᐅᑐᐳᐃᔪᓐ ᐊᒥᔪᑭᒪᒪ, ᓄᔪᑦ ᑲᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᐃᓐ ᑲᐃᔨᓇᑐᑕᐅᑕᔪᐊᓐ ᑕᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ. ᑲᑭᐅᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᐅᒪᑭᑦᓇᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᐃᒪᓗᑫ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᐃᒪᓗᑫ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᒃᑭᕐᑲᓂᐊᓐ

- ᓕᐊᕐᓕᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᔪᓂᔪᐦ ᐅᓇᒋᕆᐃᓇᓇᓐᣭ, ᑲᔪ ᑲᑕᔨᔪᑭᐸᒋᔨᓕᒋᕆᐊᓐᓗᐠ, ᒥᓇ ᓕᑭᑭᓇᒪᐊᒃᓂᐊᓐᓗᐠ ᑲᑭᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᓕᐦ; ᒥᓇ
- ᓕᐅᓇᑎᑲᑌᐦ ᒥᓇ ᓕᐱᒥᐃᓕᑎᑲᑌᐦ ᒥᔪᓴ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐣ ᒪᓇᕆᕆᕆᐃᐣ ᐅᓇᒋᕆᐃᐣ.

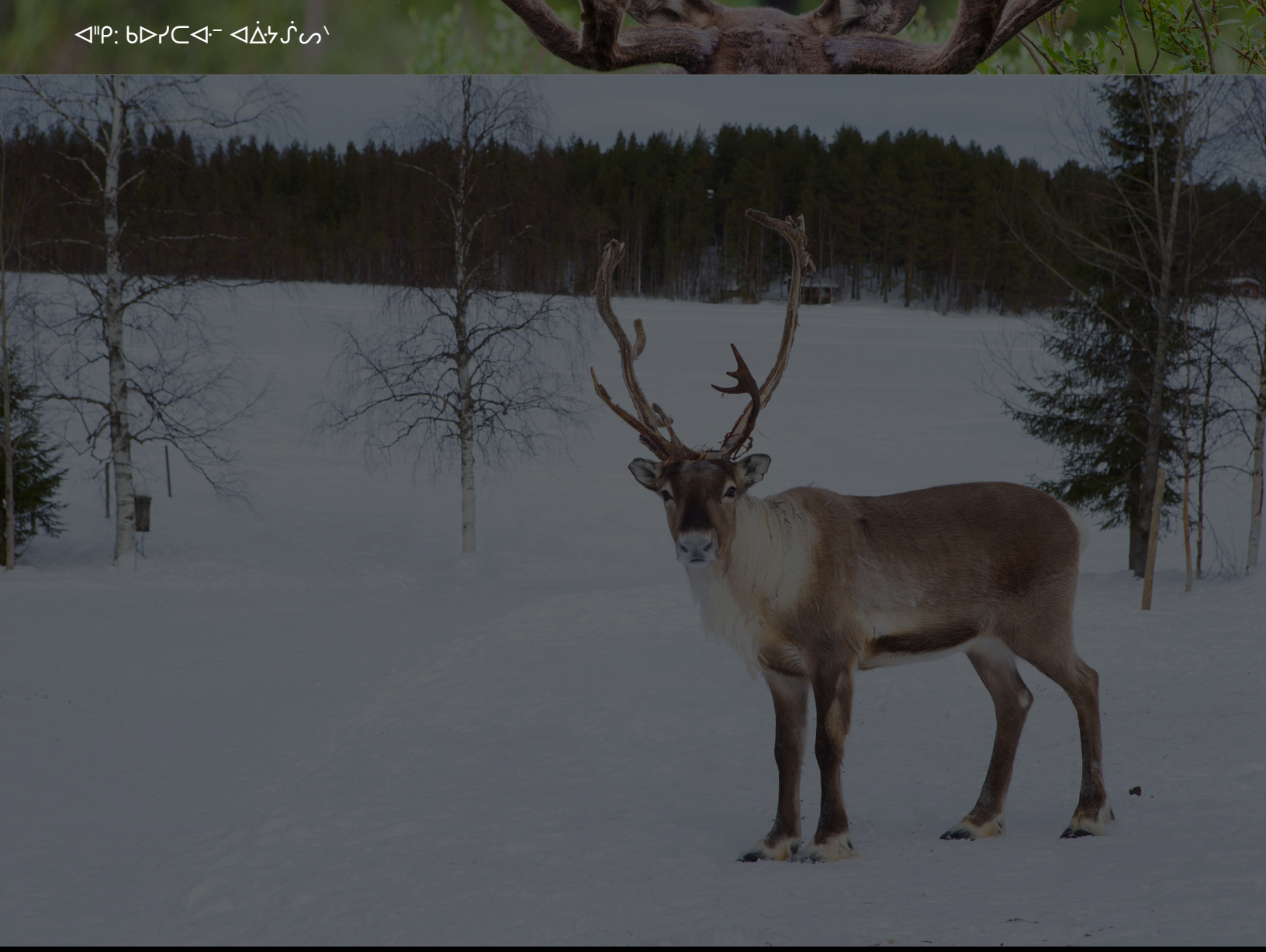
LLᐤ ᕆᓂᔪᓴᑭᐣ

ᑲᔪᐦ ᐊᐸᕐᓕᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᒥᓄᒋᕆᐃᓇᓇᐣ, ᕆᐃᔪᓴᖏᐃᐁᒪᑲᐦ ᐅᔨᕐᑎᑲᑌᐦ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒥ ᐊᐸᕐᓕᑎᑲᑌᐦ ᐃᐁ ᑕᔨᕆᕆᐃᐣ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐃᓀᐣᒋᑎᑲᑌᐦ ᑲᔪᐦ ᓕᐱᒥᐃᓕᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᒋᑕᐦᐧᐊᓐᓂᐊᓐᓗᐠ ᑲᔪᐦ ᐊᐱᑕᐦ ᑲᔪᐦ ᐅᓇᒋᕆᐃᐣ ᐊᐃᐁ ᑕᔨᕆᕆᐃᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᔪᐦ ᐅᓇᒋᕆᐃᐣ ᐃᒪ ᐊᐸᕐᓕᑎᑲᑌᐦ

ᑲᒪᒪᑉ ᐃᓯᓴᑭᑐ ᓇᑲᑭᑭᕐᕿᐃᓐᑐ

ᐊᖏᑎᑦ

ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᓐᑐ ᑲᒪᒍ ᐃᓯᓴᑭᑐ ᑲᑕᔨᐃᓐᑐᐊᓕᒻ ᐃᒪᓄᕕᑋ ᓂᐱᔪᑐ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒪᕐᕉᓕᑲᑭᑐ ᐃᒪᓄᕕᑋ ᒥᓯᓴ ᒪᐊᓕᒻ ᐃᖏᓐᓇᑐ. ᑲᒪᒪᑉ ᐃᓯᓴᑭᑐ , ᓂᔪᒻ, ᑲᐃᑐ ᐃᐁᑐᑭᑲᑉᓯᑐ ᑭᐊᓴᑭᑐ ᐃᒪᓄᕕᑋ ᐅᔨᓂᑭ ᐅᖏᓐᓇᑐ ᐱᑐᑎᐊᓕᒻ ᐁᑲ ᐁᐊᓴᒪᑲᑦ ᐃᒪᓄᕕᑋ ᑲᑕᔨᐃᓐᑐᐊᓕᒻ ᐃᒪᓄᕕᑋ ᑲᑕᔨᐃᓐᑐᐊᓕᒻ ᐃᐁᑐᑭᑲᑉᓯᑐ ᐃᒪᓄᕕᑋ ᑲᑕᔨᐃᓐᑐᐊᓕᒻ



ᐊᐊᓱᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᑭᖏᑐᑕᐣ?

ᑭᐢᐱᐣ ᐁᑭᑭᓱᖏᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐊᓱᒣ ᐁᐃᑭᖏᑐᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁ ᑲᑕᓱᐣᕈᑲᑌᑊ, ᐅᐣᕈ ᓇᑲᕈᑐᐣ ᐃᐁ ᑲᓇᑲᕈᐃᑎᐹᕈᒧᒪᒪᑲᑊ ᑎᐹᕈᒧᐃᓗᐣ ᐃᒪᓱᖏ ᑲᔭᑭᓯᐣᑊ ᐅᒪ ᒥᓯᔭ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓗᐣ ᓇᑲᕈᖏᐊᓗᐣ/ ᐃᓯᔭᐃᓗᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᓗᐣ

ᖃᓇᓂᒃᓴᓂᐊᓕᖅ

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒥᐅᑦ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

GAA-OSHKAAZHIIWAAD (ADIK GAYE MOOZ)

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Nanaando-gikenjigaade eyaawaad gaa-oshkazhiiwaad imaa Dazhiikewin Enamok Miikana. Niizhwewaan ayaawag imaa Dazhiikewin Enamok Miikana – mooz gaye adik. Moozoog gaye adikwag babaa-ayaawag emiijiwaad gegoon, e-aamiwaad gaye e-ganawenimaawaad egaashiinzhinid. Iwe Adik Nanaando-gikenjigewin omaa ayaa (Missisa, Ozhiski, Nipigon gaye Pagwachua).

Ezhinaagwak Noongom

Gii-nanaando-gikenjigaade imaa akiing 2019 biinish 2013 egagwe-jimindwaa Anishinaabeg gaye godak gikenjigewin. Gii-ganawaabamaa-wag adikwag, 30 noozhe-adikwag gii-ganawaabamaawag 2021 ji-gikenimindwaa gii-aamiwaad gaye aandi ezhaawaad gaye ezhichigewaad. Gii-naagwan e-zaagitoowaad gaawiin aapiji gaa-izhi-mitigokaasinog e-ayawaad gaye ezhi-mashkiigowang gabebiboon gaye gabeniibin.

Adikwag

Adikwag, inenimaawag ji-jaagiiwaad, nisinoon dash ezhi-ayaawaad (ON5, ON7 gaye bangii ON9) gaye niiwin akiin (Missisa, Ozhiski, Pagwachuan gaye Nipigon) gaa-izhi-nanaando-gikenjigeng. Nisinoon akiin gaye Missisa, Ozhiski gaye Pagwachuan akiin ayaawag adikwad ebaatiino-waad. Imaa Nipigon akiing gaawiin ozaam dazhiikigaade aki imaa ji-ayaawapan adikwag. Gegoon Enishkaamagak Akiing gaye Aanji-izhiwegak Gaanada Akiing ikidowag gaa-ayaawaad daa-mino-dazhiikewag adikwag giishpin 65% odakiimiwaa dazhiikigaadesinog ji-biaaji'idizowaad.

Awashime aabita nanaando-gikenjigewin adikwag ganawaaba-maawag. Maawach giiwedinong izhi-baatiinowag gaawiin dash aapiji imaa zhaawanong inake. Adikwag odaanjitoonaawaa gaa-babaa-izhaawaad, daabishkoo gii-biboong bakaan e-izhaawaad. Maawach wenizhishing izhaawag imaa gaa-izhi-nanaando-gikenjigaadeg aki.



Adikwag zhaabwiiwag gaa-izhi-baatiinowaad. Adikoonsag gaa-ganawaabamindwaa, bangii bakaan izhinaagwan ezhichigewaad, giiyaabi dash gaawiin gikenjigaadesinoon aaniin ge-izhi-dazhiikewaad adikwag imaa.

Mooz

Nanaando-gikenjigaade aki gaa-ayaawaad moozoog ji-wiisiniwaad gaye ji-giizhoozowaad gii-biboong. Gii-zakideg izhi-ozhi'oomagan gaa-izhi-mino-dazhiikewaad moozoog. Babaa-ayaawag moozoog bebakaan izhi-dazhiike-wag. Gaa-onizhishing aki imaa zhaawanong inake, gaawiin dash aapiji imaa gaa-izhi-mashkiigowang. Ani-agaasiinowag moozoog Ontario apii 2000 gii-maajii-izhiseg memindage giiwedinong. Gaa-gii-izhi-nanaando-gikenji-gaadeg odaanaang gaye ezhi-baatiinowaad igi, imaa Aabajichiganan gaye Mitigokewin Ogimaawiwin, gaawiin aapiji ayaasiiwag moozoog gaa-izhi-andawenjigaadeg. Gaa-miigaanigowaad ayaawag, andawenjigewin, aakoziwin, gaa-angwiimagak gaa-miijiwaad gaye gaa-aanjiseg izhiwebak. Ani-agaasiinad gaa-izhi-dazhiikewaad gaye gaa-miijiwaad.



Ge-izhisewaad Ge-maazhisegiban.

Nisin gii-ganawaabanjigaadewan adikwag gaye moozoog ge-izhisewaapan aandi ge-izhi-dazhiikewaad, gaye aaniindi gaye ge-izhi-bimaaji'idizowaad.

Ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Ayaag Miikana gaye aabadak, daabishkoo bashko-ga'igenaaniwang, maawadoonigaadeg gegoon gaye aabadak iwe miikana gaye ganawenji-gaadeg, da-maanzhisewag adikwag gaye moozoog. Iwe Miikana daa-aanjisemagan gaa-izhinaagwak aki, azhashki gaye gitigaanan, ji-onji-aanjisemagak gaa-izhi-bimaadiziwaad igi. Gaye waasikwanenjiganan gaa-noondaagwak gegoon gaa-maanzhimaagwak, gaye awiyag gii-ayaawaad imaa, da-onji-aanjise gakina bimaadiziwin. Miikanawan gaye gii-bikoshing goon, bakaan da-inendaagwan bimaadiziwin. Nawach da-baatiinowag ge-nisaawaad moozoo' gaye adikwa'. Maagizhaa gaye da-bichibizowag. Gii-baashkinedaawangibizo-waad odaabaanag, da-onji-bakaanendaa-gwan ji-ayaawaad adikwag gaye moozoog.

Ikidowag aaniin ge-izhichigeng ji-maanaaji-indwaa igi ge-angwiiwaapan, igi adikwag gaye moozoog. Owe daa-izhichigenaani-wan:

- Daa-aabajichigaadewan miikanawan gaa-ayaagin aazha;
- Gego wanashkwe'aaken adikwag gaye moozoog gaa-dazhiikewaad;

- Ozhitoon miikanawan apii ayaasig-waa moozoog gaye adikwag imaa.
- Ngojigo 30 m gego izhaaken zaag-a'iganiing gaye ziibiin, gaye gego bashkoga'igeken jiigibiig;
- Ayaan ge-izhi-aabajitoowaad aki moozoog gaye adikwag;
- Aabajitoon aki ge-izhi-giiwe-nitaa-wigigin gitigaanan;
- Aabajitoon gegoonan ge-onji-mnaa-jitooyin gaa-ayaag imaa;
- Gikino'amaw anokiiwininiwag ji-manaaji'aawaad aya'aawisha' gaye godak gegoon ge-onizhishing;
- Ozhitoon gaye aabajitoon Enishkaagemagak Izhichigewin.

Ge-inishkaagemagaak

Ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana izhichigenaaniwang dash ji-manaajichig-aadeg aki, gaawiin aapiji da-maanzhichi-gaadesinoon gegoon.

Adik

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-wanishkwechige-magan imaa Missisa gaye Nipigon inake. Naawiya'ii gaye giiwedinong inake imaa gaa-izhi-naagadawaabanjigaadeg da-izhi-odaa-pinigaade gaa-danakiiwaad adikwg. Da-nepi-ji-odaapinigaade gaa-danakiiwaad adikwag imaa Missisa gaye Nipiigon akiing. Awashime dash gaye da-inishkaagemagan iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, gaawiin eta imaa.

Mikanawan gaye godak daa-izhi-maanzhidoo-dawaawag adikwag gaawiin aaniish ogiken-daziinaawaa. Da-maanzhise. Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-onji-nibowag adikwag nisaagani-wiwaad, aabajichigaadegin ini miikanawan, daa-bitaakoshkawaawag gaye. Ginwesh aa-bajichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana da-onji-maanzhisemagan.



Mooz

Iwe Dazhiike Miikana da-onji-maanzhidooda-waawag gaye moozoog ewanashkwechigaa-denig gaa-izhi-ayaawaad. Ozhichigaadeg miikana, memindage imaa zhaawanong naawiya'ii inake imaa Gaa-izhi-waabanjigaa-deg. Ombiigizinaaniwang da-onji-wanashkwe-chigemagan gaawiin dash aapiji moozoog da-wii-ayaasiiwag imaa. Ayaamagak gaye imaa iwe miikana, gaawiin da-wii-ayaasiiwag imaa moozoog. Dazhiikewin Miikana da-maanzhi-chigemagan.

Dazhiikewin Miikana da-maanzhichigemagan ayaamagak imaa, biizhaawaad gaa-ando-moozwewaad, bimibizowaad, memindage ginwesh ayaa iwe miikana. Bangi da-onji-agaasiinowag moozoog owe izhiseg.



Maamaw ge-inishkaagemagak

Adik

Maamaw ge-inishkaagemagak imaa Nipigon gaye imaa Missisa da-naagwan. Maamaw ge-inishkaagemagak dash gaawiin aapiji da-naagwasinoon imaa Ozhiski gaye Pagwachuan ozaam aaniish ono gaawiin ozhibii'igaadesinoonan imaa Dazhiikew Miikana.

Ketashinakacicikaniwak: ketashi miikoshkikemakak iwe miikanan katashi oshicikatek miinawaa wakahi 10 km tetipahi imaneke tashikewin miikanank

Tetipahi nakacicikewin: inekehi ketashinakacicikaniwak tetipahi. ikiweniwak ahtikok onci kainencikatek keishipimiyawach ishinakishkatiimakanon kaishi niiwakin ahtik pimiyawinan: misisa pimiyawin, nipikon pimiyawin, oshishki pimiyawin miinawaa pakwaciwan pimiyawin.

Mooz

Dazhiikewin Miikana maamaw ge-inishkaage-magak imaa mooz obimaadiziwining Gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg gaawiin da-gikendaago-sinoon. Aanawi bangii da-maanzhidoodawaa-wag bangii dash eta.

Ganawaabanjigaadeg megwaa ozhichigaadeg miikana gaye ginwesh aabajichigaadeg iwe miikana, biminizha'igaadegin inaakonigewinan Gaanada aki gaye akiikaaning, gaye bizinda-windwaa gaa-gii-ikidowaad Anishinaabeg gii-gagwejimindwaa, da-izhise. Mii enwaadeg iwe ganawaabanjigewin ji-mino-doodawindwaa igi moozoog gaye adikwag megwaa ozhichigaa-deg miikana.

Aki: gaa-oshkaazhiiwaad (Adik gaye Mooz)



Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin.

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.10 Visual Environment and Land and Resource Use

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT AND LAND AND RESOURCE USE

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Issued February 2025

The Community Access Road could lead to changes in the way land is used and experienced by those living or working near the road. The study of Land and Resource Use, along with the Visual Environment, offers a perspective on how the road may impact the region's landscape, as well as its cultural, recreational and economic significance.

These areas of study are closely interconnected because land use—whether for traditional practices, recreation or resource development—shapes the visual character of the environment. For instance, increased accessibility due to the road may present new opportunities for tourism and resource extraction, but it could also alter the undisturbed wilderness valued by local communities and visitors. Visual changes, like new infrastructure or changes to natural landscapes, can influence how people use the land and engage in cultural or recreational activities.

Existing Conditions

Land and Resource Use

Parks and protected areas within the study area include provincial parks, conservation reserves, and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest. The Local Study Area overlaps with three provincial parks: Ogoki River, Albany River and Little Current River Provincial Parks. These parks offer limited recreation activities due to their remote locations. There are no national parks, municipal parks, non-government organization nature reserves or Crown game preserves in the area.

Recreation and tourism in the area are provincially regulated for their natural, cultural and recreational values. Key activities include hunting and fishing, managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources through wildlife management units and fisheries management zones. There are nine remote tourism outfitter operations identified in the Local Study Area that offer fly-in / fly-out hunting and fishing expeditions.

Trapping is a traditional activity in the area, with most traplines held and used by Indigenous communities. Seven traplines intersect the Community Access Road. While trapping has declined due to lower fur prices and higher costs, it remains an important cultural practice.

Extractive resources, including mining and aggregate processes, are regulated provincially by the Mining Act and Aggregate Resources Act. There are active mining operations and exploration activities in the Regional Study Area, including Wabassi Resources, with the Greenstone Gold Mine being a notable project in the Local Study Area.

Visual Environment

Any changes to the visual environment may affect the appeal of the region for recreational activities, and disturbances to natural conditions could negatively impact tourism operators.

Traditional land uses—trapping, hunting, fishing and gathering—are significant cultural and spiritual activities. Sensitive locations include places of habitat and traditional pathways, identified through Indigenous Knowledge and Consultation Programs.

The Ogoki River Provincial Park and Albany River Provincial Park are particularly sensitive to visual effects, as these areas are regulated for their natural, cultural and recreational values. Visual disturbances in these parks and protected areas could affect their integrity and the experiences of visitors who value their pristine conditions.

Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures

The construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road have the potential to affect the land and resource use and visual environment in the area. The below highlights the potential effects and mitigation measures that may be put in place to lessen possible negative effects of the Community Access Road.

Land and Resource Use

Topic	Potential Effects	Mitigation Measures
Land Use Compatibility	• The Construction Disturbance Area overlaps with 1,257.1 ha of Designated Protected Area under Marten Falls First Nation's Community Based Land Use Plan.	• Involve Marten Falls First Nation in land and resource use planning activities to manage new development resulting from the Project; and • Ongoing engagement with Aroland First Nation regarding the southern part of the road will help identify any further measures needed.

Topic	Potential Effects	Mitigation Measures
Parks and Protected Areas	• The Construction Disturbance Area crosses through Albany River Provincial Park, affecting 5.7 ha of park land; and • Potential to effect noise levels, air quality and wilderness experience.	• Limit clearing and use of land within parks as much as possible, and locate temporary work areas outside of parks; • Limit development of side trails and roads; and • Marten Falls First Nation to discuss access control measures with Ontario Parks.
Recreation, Tourism and Outfitters	• Improved access to remote lands and water resources, creating new recreation opportunities; and • Potential to effect noise levels, air quality, and animal habitat, reducing the attraction of tourism to the area.	• Properly design and install water crossing structures to accommodate flow, drainage and fish passage; • Minimize vegetation clearing, and reclaim disturbed areas following construction; • Provide notice of construction to remote outfitters one year in advance; • Community Access Road Team to meet with the Ministry of Natural Resources to discuss hunting restrictions and signage to educate those who may interact with recreation users while on the road; and • Ongoing engagement with impacted outfitters and camp owners.

Topic	Potential Effects	Mitigation Measures
Trapping	• The Construction Disturbance Area overlaps with seven trapline tenures and will potentially disrupt furbearing species' habitat and trapping activities.	• Notify trapline tenure holders about construction timelines, and access through the Construction Disturbance Area, when safe.
Extractive Resource Industry	• Improved access to mineral resource areas.	• Ongoing engagement with mineral and land claim holders to help minimize impacts to any mineral deposits.
Forestry Industry	• The Community Access Road has the potential to increase access to lands with merchantable timber stands.	• Compensate for commercial forest trees felled within the Ogoki Forest Management area for the Community Access Road based on the value of the timber.
Energy and Linear Infrastructure	• Potential for increased opportunity to develop new energy facilities along the road route.	• No specific mitigations are recommended at this time.

Visual Environment

Topic	Potential Effects	Mitigation Measures
Parks and Protected Areas	• The introduction of the Community Access Road, and associated infrastructure, could alter their visual character.	• Design bridges to blend with the natural landscape as much as possible; and • Maintain vegetation around bridge abutments and piers, and preserve existing vegetation along the riverbanks.

Topic	Potential Effects	Mitigation Measures
Recreation, Tourism and Outfitters	• May alter the tourism appeal by increasing accessibility, which could decrease the remote appeal of the parks; • Potential to effect noise levels, air quality and animal habitat, reducing the attraction of tourism to the area; • Natural areas will be altered by the introduction of the road including bridges over the Ogoki, Albany and other larger rivers; and • Tourism and recreation outfitters' sites may also observe new views towards aggregate sites.	• Maintain tree cover and add additional screenings around sensitive areas and receptors (i.e., hunt camp, tourism outfitter location); • Keep temporary work areas, like staging zones, outside of park boundaries to avoid changing the landscape; • Reduce and monitor the creation of new trails or roads that might extend into the parks and affect the landscape; and • Limit construction activities to the designated right-of-way.
Cultural Heritage Resources	• The construction activities and associated infrastructure could disturb these culturally significant landscapes.	• Avoid construction near highly sensitive cultural sites, maintaining tree cover and adding screenings to protect these areas; and • Collaborate with local governing agencies and Indigenous communities to identify and protect significant cultural heritage sites.
Permanent Settlements	• Permanent settlements, including buildings currently occupied or used by individuals and communities, may experience changes to the visual environment.	• Maintain tree cover and add visual screenings around the road and associated infrastructure.

Residual Effects

Through the proper use of mitigation measures, the potential effects on Land and Resource Use and Visual Environment from the construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road are expected to be effectively managed, minimized or mitigated.

Land and Resource

The Community Access Road will cause changes to the Albany River Provincial Park through a minor removal of 5.7 ha of park land, noise from construction and reduction of the remote character due to visibility of construction. The construction of the road will also limit the remote character of the area for visitors to the remote outfitting camps and operation may cause some traffic noise at nearby camp sites, effecting the experience of remoteness.

Visual Environment

Adverse residual effects on the visual environment are not anticipated as a result of the construction or long-term use of the Community Access Road.

Cumulative Effects

Land and Resource

The Cumulative Effects Assessment for Land and Resource Use identified potential effects on trapping in three areas resulting from the Community Access Road and other activities in the area, like the Northern Road Link and forestry activities in the Ogoki Forest Management Plan. For a map including the three trapping areas, see Figure 5-2 of the Draft Land and Resource Use Technical Support Document: Existing Conditions & Effects Assessment. Potential effects include loss of habitat for furbearing species, improved access to land for trapping and other disturbances during construction and long-term use of the Community Access Road. The total area affected is small compared to the size of the trapping areas, and the combined effects are considered low to moderate in magnitude.

Visual Environment

At the time of preparing this document, the Cumulative Effects Assessment for Visual Environment was not available to summarize. This information may be found in the appendix of the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.



Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑲᓄ·ᑲᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐅᑎ ᐱᒪᒋᐅ·ᑲᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᐁ ᐸᔪᑌᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᑭᐢᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᒋᓀᐃᑲᐣ

ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᒋᓀᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᓂᐢᑭ ᐱᒋᐟᶜ 2025

ᒣᐢᑲᓇ° ᑲ·Δ ᐅᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒪᐢᒋ⁻ Δᑐᐢ ᑲᑕ Δᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑲᓇᑦ ᐊᢐᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐅᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᒋᒋᑦ ᓀᓂ ᕿ Δᑎ Δᑕᑲᓂᓂᑦ ᒣᐢᑲᓇ° ᑲ ᑭ Δᑎ ᓀᓀᑕ·Δ ᑭᕿᓂᖏᑌᑌᑦ ᓴᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑭ Δᑎ ·ᐊᐸᒋᖏᑌᑦ ᑲ Δᑎ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐊᢐᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐱᒪᒋᐅ·ᐊᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᐢᑕ ᑲ Δᑕᐢᑲᒥᑲᑦ ᑲ Δᑎ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ Δᑕᐢᑲᓴᓀ·Δᓂᑦ ᑲ ᐅᑎ ᒥ·ᓴᓂᒧᓀᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ Δᑎ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐁᓀΔᐸᓂᑦ

ᒥᑐᓂ ·ᖁᔭᐢᑦ ᑭᓀᑕ·Δ ᑭᕿᓂᖏᑌᑌᑫ ᑕ·ᑕᔪᑦ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ Δᑎ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑐ ᑫ·ᑲᓂ° ᑲ Δᑎ ᐅᑎᓀᑭᑦ ᐁᐱᒪᒋᐅᑦ ᓀᓀᖁ ᑭ ᑲ Δᑎ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑦ ᐅᑎᓀᑭᑌᑌᑦ ᓀᓀᑕ ᑲ ᑭ Δᑎ ᓀᓀᑕ·Δ ᑭᕿᓂᖏᑌᑌᑦ ᐊᢐᑭᑦ Δᑌᕽᵪ ᒪᒋᑲ ᐊᑐᑌ ᑲ·Δ Δᑎ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓀ⁻ ᑲ Δᑎᓀ·ᑲᑦ Δᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌ° ᐊᒋᕽᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭ·ᐁᓂᐸᓂ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐅᑎ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ Δᑎᓀ·ᑲᑦ ᐅᑎᓀᑭᑦ ᑭᒋᓂ° ᑭ ᑲ Δᑎ ᓀᓀᑕ·Δ ᑭᕿᓂᖏᑌᑌᑦ ᑲᑕ ᑲ ᑭ Δᑎ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᓀᑭᑌᑌᑦ ᐁᐱᒪᒋᐅᑦ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·Δᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ Δᑎᓀᑭ

ᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑉᕿ

ᑕᑐᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒪᑐᔨᓪᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ·ᐃᓪᕿᑉᓇᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᖏᑲᒥᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐅᔪᐃᑲᓂᐊᓂᐊᑦ ᐁ ᐊᓪᑎᔨᓇᓂᐊᑦ

ᐃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᓇᓪᕿᑎᑕᑎᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐣᑕᑎᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐯᓄᑕᑐᕐᓴᑎᑦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᓇᓇᐦᐤ ᑲ ᐃᖏᔨ ᑐᑕᑭᑦ ᖏᑲᑲᓇᐦᑲ ᐅᒪᔨᑎᑎᑦ ᐁᒪᔨᖏᑎᑦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐦᑎᐁᐃᑐᑕᑭᑦ ᐁᑲ ᓴᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑲᑕᐁᓂᑕᑭᑦ ᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑭᐃᓂᐊᓂᓂᑦ ᒋᓪᐃᑲᒥᐦᑲ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᐦᑲᓂᑭ ᐊᓪᑕᐣ ᖏᑦ ᐊᐦᒥᐃᑦ ᐊᐦᑕᐣ ᖏᑦ ᐊᐦᒥᐃᑦ

ᐊᐦᑭᑦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᐱᑕᐯᔨᓭᐱᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑭᓪᐃᑲᑌᑭᑭᓴ

·ᐊ⁻ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐁᓂᑲᑌᔨᑦ ᑕᔨᓴ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑕᓂᐊᐦᓇ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒪᐦᐊᑎᐃᑐᑎᑦ ᐯᒪᔨᖏᑕᑭᑦ ᐅᑎᑕᑎᓴᓄᔨᐃᓂᐊᐦᐊ ᑭᑌᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᐅ ᐊᑎᑭᓴ ᒧᓇ ᓇᑕᐦᐁᓂᑕᐦᑲ ᑭᑦ ᒥᔨᑎᑎᑕᓂᐊᐦᑲ ᐊᑐᑕ ᐁᑎᐱᑎ ᑭᑌᓂᑕᑭᑦ

ᖏ ᐃᔨ ᒥᔪᖏᑎᐸᓂᑦ ᐁᓇᓇᖏᑕᐦᐁᓂᖏᑌᑦ ᐁᑎᐸᐸᖏᑌᑦ

ᒣᑎᓇᐤ ᖏ ᐃᔨ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐊᑦ ᖏ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐦᐃᓂᐊᐦᑎᑭᑦ ᑕᔨᓴ ᖏ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᖖᑕ ᒥᔪᖏᑎᐸᓂᐤ ᐊᑭᑦ ᐃᑌᖏ ᓇᓇᖖᐤ ᐃᔨ ᖖᑕ ᐃᔨ ᒥᔪᖏᑎᐸᓂᐤ ᐅᑕ ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᐅᒪ ᒣᑎᓇᐤ ᖏ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐊᑦ

ᐊᑎᑭᐟ ᓴᑎᑕ ᖖ ᐅᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᐅᐧᐁᓂᐊᑦ

ᖖ ᐊᓂᒧᒪᖖᑌᑦ	ᖏᑎᓇᒃ ᖏ ᐃᑭᑦ	ᐁᖖᓇᐧᐊᐸᒪᖖᑌᑦ ᐁᖖ ᓭᑭ ᑭᒪ ᓂᔨᐧᐊᓇᒪᒪᖖᓂᐊᑦ
ᐊᑎᑭᐟ ᖖ ᐃᓇᐸᑕᑦ	• ᖏ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐸᑎᓭᓇᓂᐊᑦ ᒥᑎᑕᐃ ᐊᖖᓂᐸᓂᐤ ᐅᒪ ᐃᓂᓭ᙮ 1,257.1 ᖖ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᐅᓇᐸᒪᖖᑌᑦ ᑭᒪ ᒪᓇᒪᑕᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᖖᖏᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᖖ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᑕᑕᑭᑦ ᐁ ᐅᓇᑎᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᑎᑭᓂᐤ ᖏ ᐊᑎ ᐊᐸᒪᑕᒪᑦ	• ᐊᖖᑭᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᖖ ᐃᔨ ᐊᔨᒪᒪᑦ • ᖖ ᐅᓇᑎᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᑕᑎᑭᐊᐤ ᐅᑌᑭ ᑫᖖᓇ ᖖᑕᒪᒪᖖᓂᑭᑭ ᐅᑕᑎᑭᐊᑦ • ᑭᔭᐱ⁻ ᖖ ᐊᓂᒧᑕᑭᑦ ᐁᖅᓪ᙮ᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᖖᔭᒥᐃᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒪ ᒣᑎᓇᓂᐤ ᖏ ᑭ ᐅᒪ ·ᐊᖖᐃᒪᐃᑕᒪᑦ
ᐊᑎᑭᔭ ᖖ ᐃᔨ ᑭᐸᐃᖖᑌᑭ ᖖᒪᓇᒪᑕᓂᐊᑭᑭ	• ᐊᐸᑎᓭᐃᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᔪᐃᑫᒪᖖᓇ ᐱᑕᐁᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᔪᓂᐊᐃᑕᒧᑫ ᒣᑎᓇᐤ • ᖏᑎᓇᒃᑫ ᐃᔨ ᖖᓇᑭᑕᓂᐊᑦ ᓂᓂᐃᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᔨ ᓂᑦ ᐸᖖᑕᑎᑭᑦ	• ᐁᖖ ᓭᑭ ᑭᒪ ᐸᵘᖖᐃᖖᓂᐊᑦ ᖖ ᐃᔨ ᑭᐸᐃᖖᑌᑭ ᐊᑎᑭᔭ • ᐁᖖ ᓭᑭ ᑭᒪ ᒥᑎᑎᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓭᐃᓇ ᓂᑦ ᒣᑎᖖᓇᔨᔪ • ᐊᖖᑭᐃᓂᐊᓂᐊᑦ ᑭᐊᓂᒧᑕᖖᑦ ᐅᐅ ᖖ ᐃᔨ ᑭᐸᐃᖖᑌᑭ ᐊᑎᑭᔭ

ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐟ	ᑫᐢᑎᓇᐧ ᑫ ᐃᑭᐟ	ᐁᑲᓇᑦᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐟ ᐁᑲ ᓱᑭ ᑭᒋ ᓂᔑᑦᐊᓇᒋᒋᑲᓂᑦᐊᐟ
ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᒣᑕᑦᐊᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᓂᐢᑕ ᒪᐣᑌᑦᐊᐟ ᐅᒋ	• ᑭᒋ ᓇᑭᑕᓂᑦᐊᑭ ᑭᒋ ᒪᓇᒋᒋᑲᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᐸᑦᑲᑕᐢᑭᐟ ᓂᐱᔾ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᓇᓂᑦᐊᐟ • ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑲᓇᑭᑕᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑲ ᑫᐢᐱᓇᐧ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᒥᑯᐡᑲᒋᐸᓂᐟ ᐊᑦᑭᑦᐃ ᓂᓂᑦᐃᐣ ᓂᐣᑕ ᐊᑦᐃᔭᔑᔕᐟ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᒋᐟ ᒪᐣᑌᑦᐊᐟ ᑲᐸᐸᒧᑌᒋᐟ	• ᓂᐱᔾ ᑦᑲᔭᐢᐟ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓇᑦᑲᓂᑲᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᐟ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐸᐢᐱᒋᑦᐊᐟ • ᓇᐃ ᑭᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐟ ᐁᐸᐡᑦᑲᑕᐃᑲᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᑫᑦᑲᓇ ᑲᓂᑕᑦᐃᑭᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᑦᐊᐟ • ᑭᒋ ᑦᐃᑕᒪᑲᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᐅᑕᐸᑎᓯᑦᐊᐟ ᐅᒋ • ᒣᐢᑲᓇᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᐟ ᑭᒋ ᓇᑭᐡᑲᑦᐊᒋᐟ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᑦᐊ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒋ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᑦᐊᑲᓂᑦᐊᓂᓂᑭ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᓂᒋ ᐁᑲ ᐸᑦᑲᐣᑕᐤ ᑭᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᓂᐟ • ᑭᒋ ᑕᔑᓂᐸᓂᐟ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᑦᐃᐣ ᒪᐣᑌᑦᐊᐟ ᐅᒋ ᑲᐸᐸᒧᑌᒋᐟ
ᑦᐊᓂᐃᑫᑦᐃᐣ	• ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᑦᑲᓂᐸᓂᐟ ᑦᐊᓂᐃᑫᑦᐊᐢᑭᐟ ᑫᐅᔕᐅᒋᐟ ᐊᑦᐃᔭᔑᔕᐟ ᑲᑦᐊᓂᐊᒪᒋᐟ	• ᑭᒋ ᑦᐃᑕᒪᒋᐟ ᐅᑦᐊᓂᐃᑫᓯᑦᐊᐟ ᐁᑦᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᑦᐊᓂᓂᐟ
ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑲᓇᓂᔭᓂᑦᑲᑲᓂᑦᐊᑭ	• ᑭᒋ ᓇᑭᐸᓂᐟ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑕᑦᐊᐸᒥᒋᐟ ᓇᓂᑯᓇᓯᓂᔭᐟ	• ᑭᒋ ᑕᔑᓂᐸᓂᐟ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑦᐃᓇ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐊᐢᑭᔭ ᐅᒋ ᑲᑦᐃ ᐃᔑ ᒧᓇᐃᑲᓂᑦᐊᐟ
ᓄᑕᑎᑦᑫᑦᐃᓇ	• ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᑲᑦᐃ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑫ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑕᐟ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐁ ᐃᑐᑕᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᐢᑲᐟ	• ᑭᒋ ᑭᑦᐁ ᓂᑕᑦᐃᑭᐃᒋᐟ ᒥᐢᑎᑦᑲᐟ ᐅᐣᑌ ᐊᑦᑲᑭᐟ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᒋ ᒪᓇᒋᑕᓂᑦᐊᐟ ᑦᐊᐢᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᑦᐊᐢᑭᔾ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᐟ ᐅᒪ ᒣᐣᑲᓇᐤ ᐅᒋ ᑲᑭᐢᑌᓂᑕᑦᑲᐟ
ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᑦᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᑦᐃᐣ	• ᑫᐢᑎᓇᐧ ᑫ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᑫ ᑭ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᑦᐊᑭ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐅᑌᑕᓂᑦᐊᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᑦᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑦᐃᓇ	• ᒧᓇ ᓱᑭ ᐊᒥᒧᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐅᒪ ᐊᓄᐧ

ᑲᓂᑲᑭ ᐊᓐᑭᑦ ᑫᑲᓇ

ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᑎᑲᑌᑦ	ᑫᓐᑎᓇᒃ ᑫ ᐃᑭᑦ	ᐁᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᑭᑲᑌᑦ ᐁᑲ ᓯᑭ ᑭᓪ ᓂᔪ·ᐊᓇᑭᑭᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ
ᐊᓐᑭᕽ ᑲᒪᓇᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ	• ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᒣᓐᑲᓇᐤ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᓐᑭᑦ ᓱᓐᑕ ᐅᔪᑕᓂ·ᐊᑫ ᑫ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᑦ	• ᑭᑦ ᐅᔪᐃᑭᑦ ᐊᓴ·ᑲᓇᑦ ·ᑲᕽᓐᑦ ᑭᑦ ᐃᑫᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᐊᑐᓐᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓐᑲᒥᑲᑦ • ᑭᑦ ᓄᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᑫᑲᓇ ᑲᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᑭ ᐊᓐᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᑕ·ᐁᓂᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᐱᓂᔨ ᓇᓂᔪᐱᑦ ᐃᔪ
ᒪᐣᑌ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᐸᐸᒧᑌ·ᐊᑦ	• ᑕᑭᑭᐣ ᐱᑕᒪ ᑭᑦ ᑭᐱᑭᐃᑭᑦ ᑲᐸᐸᒧᑌᑭᑦ ᒪᓇ ᐊᓐᑭᕽ ᑲ ᐃᑐᑌᑭᑦ ᒪᓇ ᐃᔪ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑭᕽ • ᑭᓐᑎᓇᒃ ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᑲᓇᑭᑕᒪᑲᑭ ᐊᐸᑭᑕ·ᐃᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᔪᑫ ᐊᑊᑭ·ᐃ ᓂᓂ·ᐃᐣ ᐊ·ᐃᕽᔪᔨᔭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐃᑕᑭᑦ ᒪᐣᑌ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᑭ ᑫᐃᔪ ᐃᐣᑐᑦ • ᐸ·ᑲᑕᓐᑭᑦ ᑲᑕ ᐅᔪ·ᐃᔨᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᓄᑭᑭᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᐣᑌ ᐱᑕᐯᑯᔪᐱᑦ ᓱᐣᑕ ᐊ·ᑲᑭᑦ ᑲ ᒪᐣᑌ ᒪᓕᔭᑲᑦ ᔪᐱᕽ • ᒪᐣᑌ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᐸᐸᒧᑌᑭᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐊᐃᐣᑕᑭᑭᑦ ᐁᐸᐸᒥᐞᑲᑭᑦ ᑲ·ᐊᐸᑕᑭᑦ ᐁ ᐃᔪ ᓄᑭᑭᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ	• ᑭᑦ ᐃᓇᑲᑭᐃᑭᑦ ᒥᐣᑎ·ᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᓇᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭ ᐅᑦ ᐃᓇᑲᑕ·ᐁᓂᑲᑌᑦ ·ᐊᐣᑲ ᑲ ᐃᔪᓇ·ᑲᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐃᓇᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒪᐣᑌ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᑦ • ᓇᑭᐣᑲᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐊᐸᑎᔪᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᑦ ᐅᕽᒥ ᐱᑐᑫ ᑭᑦ ᐃᔪ ᑐᑎᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐅᑦᐃ·ᐊᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᓄᑭᑭᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ • ᓇᑫ ᑕᕽᔪ·ᐃᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᑭᑦ ᐁᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᓇᒪᓇᑲᐤ ᒣᓐᑲᓇ·ᐊ ᑫ ᐃᑕᐅᑕᒧᑐᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᓐᑭᕽ • ᑭᑦ ᐁᑲ ᓄᑭᑭᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᐊᐸᑎᔪᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ
ᐃᑕᓐᑲᓴᓂ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᐸᑎᔪ·ᐃ ᐊᑐᓐᑫ·ᐃᓇ	• ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᐊᐸᑎᔪᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓱᓐᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᒥᑯᑲᒥᐸᓂᑭ ᐃᑕᓐᑲᓴᓂ·ᐃ ᑐᑕᒧ·ᐃᓇ	• ᑲᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᓂᓇᒣᒥᓂᒥᓇᑲᑲᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᓇᑕ·ᐁᓂᑕ·ᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᑕ·ᐁᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᒪᓇᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ • ᑲᑕ ᓇᑭᐊᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦᓇ·ᓇᑦ ᕿᓇᓇᑲᑎᓕᒥᑦ ᑭᑦ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃ ᐊᐸᒥᐊᑲᓇᑦ ᓱᓐᑕ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᒪᓇᒥᑕ·ᐃᐟ
ᓇᐣᐱᒥ ᑎᐸᐃᕽ·ᐃᓇ	• ᓇᐣᐱᒥ ᑫ ᐃᔪ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᕿᓇᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᐊᓇᓐ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᑕᑭ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑫ ᑭ ᐊᐸᒥᑕᒥᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑕᔪᕽᑐᑕᑭᑦ	• ᑲᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ᒥᐣᑎ·ᑲᑦ ᑲᑕ ᐊ·ᑲᓂᐊᑲᓂ·ᐊᑦᓇ·ᓇᑦ ᓱᐣᑕ ᐁᓇᑲᑕ·ᐊᐸᒥᑲᑌᐤ

ᑫᐃᔪ ᐃᖏᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᖅ ᑫᒥᔪᖏᑎᔨᓂᑦ

ᐦᑦᕿᑦ ᐅᕆᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᒪᓇ ᑫᑲᐣ ᑲᑕ ᓂᔪᓵᐊᓇᓇᑎᑭᒪᒃᑲᐣ ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᖃᑎᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐦᐊᔨᑎᑌᑦ ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔪᓇᑲᑦ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂᖅᑌᑭ ᑲ ᐅᔪᓇᑲᓇᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᓂᐊᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᑫ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᑕᒋᑦ ᐅᒣᓂᐣ ᒣᖃᓇᓂᐣ ᑲ·ᐃ ᐅᔪᑕᓂᐊ



ᑭᔭᐱᐪ ᑭ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒍᐣ?

ᑭᔭᐱᐪ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᒍᐠ, ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᓯᓇᒍᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ / ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᒍᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐧᒍᒪᑲᐠx

ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᒍᐠ

ᑲ ᑭ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓇ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐊᔪᐡ ᐧᐃ ᐃᐧᒍᐧᐊᓇx

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
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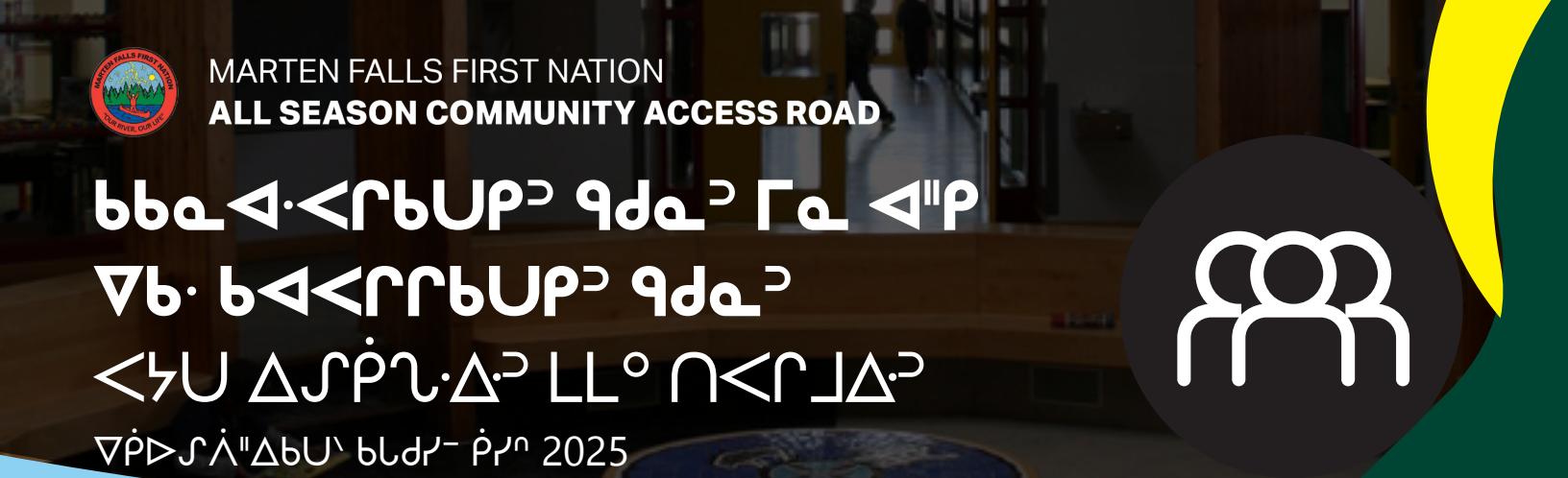
ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᑭ ᐁᑲᐧ ᑲᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ ᐸᔪᑌ ᐃᔑᑭᖏᐧᐃᐣ ᒪᒪᐤ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐣ

ᐁᑭᐅᔑᐦᐄᐧᐃᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᒪᔪ ᐅᑭ 2025



ᐁᑲᐧ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐣ ᑫᒋᓇᐧ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ ᑕᒪᔾᑭᔾᐊᐧᓄᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᐧᑭ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᐊᐃᔾᔪᐧ ᓂᑲᐯᐃᐧᐃᐣ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒋᑭᐧ ᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ, ᒥᓂᑕᐃᐧᓂᑲᑌ ᐊᓂᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐣ ᑫᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᑦ ᐅᒪ ᓄᑫᒥᐧ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᐃᔑᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᐸᐸᒥᔪᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐁᑲᐧ ᓇᓂᔪᑫᐃᐧ ᒪᒋᑎᑕᒪᓂᐧᓇᐣ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑫᑊᐟ ᐯᔑᑲᐧᐣ ᐃᓇᓂᑫᒪᑲᓇᑲᐣ ᐅᐯᐧ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐧᑭ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐧᑭ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ— ᑐᑲᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᐃᔑᒋᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐧᐢᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᓇᒋᑕ ᑲᔪ ᓇᓂᔪᑫᐃᐧ ᒪᒋᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ—ᐁᑲᐧ ᐊᒥᐅᐯᐧ ᑲᐧᐢ

ᑲᐅᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ ᐊᐧᑭᐸᑲᐧ. ᐊᑎᑲ ᑐᑲᐣ, ᐸᐢᐱᐣ ᑕᔑᓄ ᐊᐸᑕᐧ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐅᐢᐸ ᐅᒋᑕᒪᓯᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑲᐅᑕᑲᐧᓇᐣ ᑐᑲᐣ ᐲᐧᐱᐃᐧᐃᑫᐃᐧᐣ, ᓴᐞᐟ ᐊᐧᐱᐣ ᑕᐊᐧᓇᑲᑌ ᐊᐃᐧᔑᔑᓂᐧ ᑲᑕᔑᑫᐊᐧᐟ ᑕᐱᐢᑫᐃᐧᐟ ᐅᑫᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑭᐃᐧᑌ ᑲᓴᑭᑐᐊᐧᒋᐣ: ᐅᑯᑭ ᓯᐱ, ᐊᐦᐸᓂ ᓯᐱ ᐁᑲᐧ ᑲᐊᑲᓯᑕᐊᐧᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᓯᐱ ᐅᐊᐧᐁᐧ ᐅᐢᐸᐃᐧᐟ ᑲᐅᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᑭᐱᐃᐧᐃᐣ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᑲᐃᐣ ᓇᐱᐟ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ ᐃᒪ ᒥᑎᐅᑕᑲᐧᐣ ᑕᐱᐢᐃᐧᐣ ᐅᓇ ᐅᑭᐃᐧᑌ ᑲᓴᑭᑐᐊᐧᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᐢᐸᐃᐧᐟ ᐅᐊᐧᐁᐧ ᐅᐢᐸᐃᐧᐟ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ. ᐁᑲᐧ ᑲᐃᐣ ᓇᐱᐟ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑭᑭᑐᐊᐧᒋᐧᐃᐣ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐃᐧᑌ ᐃᒪᐧᐃᐣ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᑐᑲᐣ ᐅᐢᐸ ᒪᑭᑭᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᓇᐱᐟ ᐊᐧᑭᐸᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᑭᐸᑲᐧᐣ ᐃᒪᐧᐃᐣ ᑫᐞᓇᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᓇᐊᐧᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᐢᐸᐃᐧᐟ ᐃᒪᐧᐃᐣ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᑫᒋᐯ· ᑲᑲᓇᐊᓱᕆᑕᑲᑌᑭᓐᓄᑐ ᑫᑯᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᑦ

ᐯᑲ· ᑭᐢᐱᓐᓄᑐ ᐊᓇᒋᑕᑲᑌᐊᓐᑫᓐᓄᑐ ᑫᑯᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᑦ ᑐᑐᒋᑕᑲᑌᑭᓐᓄᑐ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᒥᔨᓇᑎᑭᓐᓄᑐ ᑫᑯᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᑲᑐᒋᑕᑲᑌᑭᓐᓄᑐ ᑫᒋᓇᓐ ᒥᐢᑕᖏᐃᐱ ᑕᐊᓐᓇᒋᑕᑲᑌᐊᓐᓂᓐᓄᑐ ᑲᐢᑫᓐᐱᒋᑫᐃᓐᑲᒥᑯᑦ.

ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐊᓐᖏᑦ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓐᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᑐᑲᑐ—ᐊᓐᓂᖏᐃᑫᐃᓐᓄᑐ, ᓇᑕᐁᓐᓄᒋᑫᐃᓐᓄᑐ, ᑲᐢᑫᓐᐱᒋᑫᐃᓐᓄᑐ ᒥᓇ ᒪᐊᓐᑐᐢᑲᐃᓐᓄᑐ—ᐊᒥᐁᓐ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓐᓄᑐ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᓐ ᒥᓇ ᐊᒍᐃᐃᓐ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓐᓇᓐᓄᑐ. ᐯᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᐯᑲ ᑲᐃᔨᐸᑯᓴᑕᑲᑦ ᑫᑯᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᑭᑐᒋᑕᑲᑌᑭᓐᓄᑐ ᑐᑲᑐ ᐊᐃᓴᔨᔪᓴᑦ ᑲᑕᔨᓴᑦ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᓐ ᑫᑯᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᑲᑕᑲᑐᓐᓄᑐ, ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᓐ ᑫᑯᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᓴᓐᓄᑐ ᑫᑯᓇᓐᓄᑐ. ᐯᑲ· ᐊᒥᐁᓐ ᑫᐃᔨᓴᑦ ᑭᐢᐱᓐᓄᑐ ᐊᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᑕᑲᑌᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᑎᑭᓐᓄᑐ ᐊᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᑕᑲᑌᐊᓐᓇᓐᓄᑐ ᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᑕᑲᑌᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᑕᑲᑌᐊᓐᓂᓐᓄᑐ ᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᑕᑲᑌᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᑕᑲᑌᐊᓐᓇ

ᐊᓂᒧᑎᕐᐃᓐᓄ	ᑲᔪ ᐱᑯ ᐊᓐᓇᑎᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ	ᑭᐊᔪᓂᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᐊᓐᓇᑎᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ
ᑲᑭᑭᓇᓐᑎᑎᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᒥᓇ ᖃᖅᓇᐯᓐᓄᑎᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᐊᖏᑭᓐ	• ᐁᖅᓐ ᐅᐁᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᓄ ᑕᐊᓐᓇᑎᕐᒪᖅᓄ ᖃᐅᑎᐊᓱᖅᓂᓂᐊᓐᓵ ᐊᕿᐸᓂ ᓱᐱᓵ ᐅᓄᑌᙱᐃᓴ ᑲᑭ ᑭᑭᓇᑎᑐᑕᓄᑦ, ᐁᖅᓐ LL° 5.7 ha ᑕᐊᓐᓇᑎᖅᑌ ᐊᖏᑭ; ᐁᖅᓐ • ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐱᑯ ᖃᓱᑭᑕᖅᓄᓄ ᕿᑯᓇᓄ, ᒥᓇ ᖃᐃᔨᔭᓵ ᐸᑭᑕᓇᒧᐃᓐᓄ ᐁᖅᓐ ᓄᐱᒥᑦ ᖃᑕᔨᑎᑭᓂᐊᓐᓵ.	• ᐁᖅᓐ ᒥᓇ ᑎᐱᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᑎᐸᑌᖅᑕᖅᓂᐊᓐᓵ ᒥᓇ ᖃᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᐅᐁᓐ ᐊᖏᑭ ᖃᖅᓇᐯᓐᓄᑎᖅᑌᑦ, ᐁᖅᓐ • ᐁᖅᓐ ᒥᓇ ᑎᐱᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᒥᖅᓇᕕᖅᓐ ᐁᖅᓐ ᒥᖅᓇᐯᓐᓄ; ᐁᖅᓐ • ᒪᵌᑎᓐ ᐸᐧᵌᑎ ᑕᔨᕕᐃᓐᓄ ᑭᐊᓂᒧᑕᒪᐊᓐᓴ ᐅᑐᓂᐊᓐᓵ ᐅᓐᓇᑭᕕᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᑐᑌᙱᐃᓴ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐅᐃᓐ ᐅᓐᓇᑎᕐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᑐᑌᙱᐃᓴ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐅᐃᓐ.
ᒪᒣᑕᐁᐧᐃᓐᓴ, ᑲᐧᐢᕐᐱᑎᕐᐃᓐᓴ ᐁᖅᓐ ᓇᑕᐁᐧᓴᑎᕐᐃᓐᓴ	• ᑲᐧᔭᑊ ᑎᑕᖅᑭᓐ ᕐᐅᑎᔨᓂᓂᐊᓐᓵ ᓄᐱᒥᑊ ᒥᓇ ᓂᖏᐱᖅᑊ, ᒥᓇ ᑎᐅᔨᑎᑕᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᖏᑭ ᒪᒣᑕᐁᐧᐃᓐᓴ ᐅᑐᑕᒪᓗᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓴ; ᐁᖅᓐ • ᑎᐊᔪᓂᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᕐᐃᓇᓐ ᖃᓱᑭᑕᖅᑭᓐ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᓕᔨᔨᓂᔨᑊ ᖃᑕᔨᑎᑭᓂᐊᓐᓵ ᒥᓇ ᑎᐊᔪᓂᖅᑌᑦ ᑲᑭᑭᓇᓐᑎᑎᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᒪ ᓴᑭᖅᒥᑊ.	• ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᑊ ᑎᐃᔨᓇᖅᑭᓐ ᐅᕕᐃᓐᓇᓐᓵ ᒥᖅᓇᐯᓐᓄᑎᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᐊᓱᑎᖅᐃᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᒥᖅᓇᐯᓐᓄᑎᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᑲᑭᑭᓇᓐᑎᑎᖅᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᑐᑌᙱᐃᓴ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᖅᑊ ᐊᐱ ᐃᖅᖅᑲᓐᓄᑎᖅᑌᑭᓐ

ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑫᐃᓐᐣ	ᑲᔪ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐦᓇᒋᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ	ᒋᐊᒧᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐦᓇᒋᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ
ᐊᐦᓂᐦᐃᑫᐃᓐᐣ	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᐦᑕᔨᒋᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᐦᓂᐊᐠ ᑫᒋᓇᒃ ᒪᒪᐤ ᓂᔭᐠᓯᓄᐣ ᐊᐦᓂᐦᐃᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᑕᑲᐦᓄᐣ ᐁᑲᐦ ᑫᒋᓇᒃ ᑕᐊᐦᓇᒋᑲᑌᓂ ᐊᐃᐦᔨᔨᓴᐠ ᑲᑕᔨᑫᐊᐦᒃ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᐦᔨᐠ ᑲᑕᔨᐊᐦᓂᐦᐃᑫᐊᐦᒃ.	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᒥᓇ ᒪᐃᐦᑕᒪᐊᐦᑲᓄᐊᐦᒃ ᐅᐊᐦᓂᐦᐃᑫᐃᐤ ᐊᓂᐣ ᒥᓇᐠ ᑲᑕᔨᑫᐊᐦᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ, ᐸᓂᒪ ᐅᑕ ᐊᔪᑲᒥᔪᐤ.
ᑫᐦᓇᐣ ᑲᔪᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᐠ ᒪᒥᒥᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐤ ᒥᐃᓇᑕᒧᒋᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ ᑲᐃᐦᑕᔨ ᒧᓇᐦᐠ ᓴᓂᐦᓂᐊᐦᐠ ᐊᔪᑕᔨᐠ ᐁᑲᐦ ᑲᐃᐦᔨᐠ ᑲᑕᔨᐊᐦᓂᐦᐃᑫᐊᐦᐠ.	• ᒥᓇ ᒥᐱᒥ ᐊᔪᒥᔪᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᐦᐠ ᑲᑭ ᑭᑭᓇᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ ᐊᔨᓂᐠ ᑲᑕᓄᓂᒧᐊᐦᐠ ᐁᑲᐦ ᒥᓇ ᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᵘᑕᐧᐃ ᒥᐊᐦᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ.
ᒪᓇᑎᑫᐃᐦᐣ ᒪᒥᒥᑫᐃᐦᐣ	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᑕᔨᑫᐃᐦᐣ ᐅᒥᑲᓇᒧᐊᐦᐠ ᑕᐃᔨᔪᓂ ᑭᔪᐱᐠ ᐃᓇᑕᒧᒋᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᒥᐅᔨᑐᐊᐦᐠ ᒥᐃᓇᑕᒧᐱ ᔨᑯᐱ ᑲᑭᓇᑲᑌᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᒪᐃᔨᒥᔨᓂᐊᐦᐠ.	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᒥᓇ ᒥᐃᐦᒥᐧᐃᔪᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ ᑲᒪᓇᑎᑫᐊᐦᐠ ᐅᑭᓇᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᓇᑎᑫᐊᐦᐠ ᐅᑭ ᑭᑭᓇᐃᐦᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑭᓇᑎᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᐅᐱᒪᐃᐦᐠ ᐅᐊᐦᐠ ᐅᐃᐦᐠ ᐅᑕ ᑕᔨᑫᐃᐦᐣ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐃᐦᐃᒪᑕᒧᐱ ᒥᓇ ᐅᵘᑲᑕᑲᐊᐦᑎᔨᐱ ᑲᐃᐦᔨᒥᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ.
ᐃᵘᔨᑌᐃᐦᔪᐧ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒪᐱᑫᒧᐱ ᒪᒥᒥᑫᐃᐦᐣ	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᑲᔪ ᑭᔪᐱᐠ ᑕᐃᔨᔪᓂ ᒥᓇᑭᑐᑕᐊᐦᐠ ᐅᑭᑕᒪᔨᐃᐦᐣ ᑐᑲᐠ ᐅᵘᑭ ᐃᵘᔨᑌᐃᐦᔪᐠᐱ ᑲᐅᑭᒥᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᐦᔨᐃᒪᑕᒧᐱ.	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᑲᐦᔨᐠ ᐊᔨᑫᐃᐦᐣ ᐅᐊᔨᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ ᐅᐁᐦ ᒣᑲᐦ ᒥᵘᔨᐠᑕᑲᐊᐦᑎᔨᐱ.

ᑭᒋᐁᐦ ᐊᐧᑭ ᑲᐊᐦᐸᒋᑲᑌᑌᐠ

ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑫᐃᐦᐣ	ᑲᔪ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐦᓇᒋᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ	ᒋᐊᒧᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐦᓇᒋᑫᐃᐦᓇᐣ
ᐊᐧᑭᐣ ᑲᑲᓇᐁᐦᐣᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᓄᑫᒪᐠ	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑕᔨᑫᐃᐦᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐦᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᐱᑯ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᐦᒪᑕᒧᑌᑭᐣ, ᑫᒋᓇᒃ ᑕᐅᒋᒪᔭᑭᐊᐦᓂᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ.	• ᐁᑲᐦ ᑲᐦᔨᐠ ᒋᐅᔨᑲᑲᓇᐁᐦᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓇᑲᓇᑎᑯᐠ ᐃᒪ ᐊᐧᑭᐱᐠ ᒥᵘᑯᒃ ᑲᐦᔨᐠ ᒋᐃᔨᐊᐦᑲᐠ; ᐁᑲᐦ • ᒥᓇ ᑲᐦᔨᐠ ᒋᐱᒥᑲᓇᐁᐦᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐧᑭᐱᐠ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐃᔨᐊᐦᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ ᐊᓇᑲᓇᑎᑯᐠ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᐦᔨᐠ ᒋᑲᓇᐁᐦᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᒪ ᐊᐧᑭᐱᐠ ᑲᐃᐦᔨᑕᑲᐦᔨᐠ ᓇᓄᐤ ᔪᐱᑲᐠ.

ᐊᓂᒍᒋᑫᐃᓱᐅ	ᑲᔪ ᐱᓀ ᐊᓇᓀᒋᑫᐃᓇᐅ	ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑭᐅ ᐊᓇᒋᑫᐃᓇᐅ
ᒣᑕᐯᓇᐃᓐᓄ, ᑲᔪᑫᐃᐱᒋᑫᐃᓐᓄ ᒥᓇ ᓇᑕᐯᓐᓄᒋᑫᐃᓐᓄ	• ᓇᓄᑕ ᑲᔪ ᑲᔪᑫᐃᐱᒋᑫᐃᓐᓄ ᑲᐊᓇᒋᑲᑌᑌᑦ, ᐯᑲᓕ ᐊᐱᓄ ᓇᓄᑕ ᒋᐅᒋᐊᔪᔪᐠ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓐᓄ ᓄᐱᒥᐠ ᑲᑲᓇᐯᓐᓄᒋᑲᑌᑭᐅᓄ ᐊᖏᑭᓄ;	• ᐯᑲᓕ ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐠ ᑲᑲᔪᓄᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐊᐃᔨᓄᐱᐊᐊᐊᓐᐠ ᐯᑲᓕ ᒋᐊᓇᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᑫᐃᓇᓄ (ᑐᑲᓄ, ᑲᐯᔨᐃᓇᓄ, ᑲᑌᑫᐃᐱᒋᑫᐃᓇᑲᒥᐃᓄ); ᐯᑲᓕ
	• ᓇᓄᑕ ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐱᐃᐃ ᒋᐅᔪᒥᐃᒋᑕᑲᓕᐠ, ᒥᓇ ᒋᐊᓇᓇᖓᑲᓄᓄᐠᐠ ᐊᐃᓇᔨᔨᔭᐠ ᑲᑕᔨᑫᐊᓐᓄ, ᐯᑲᓕ ᒋᐊᔪᔪᐠ ᑲᑲᔪᓄᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐅᒪ ᓄᑫᑲᒥᐠ;	• ᒥᓇ ᐊᒋᓇᐃᓀᐣ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᓇᓄᓇᓄᐊᓇᐠ, ᑐᑲᓄ ᐃᒪ ᐊᖖᑭᐃᓐᓄ ᐯᑭᓇᑫᐃᓇᓄᐠ ᐅᐣᑭ ᐅᔪᑦ ᒋᐊᒋᓇᔨᑌᑭᐃᓇᐠ ᐅᐯᓀ ᐅᔪᑦ ᒋᐊᒋᓇᔨᑌᑭᐃᓇᐠ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ.
	• ᑲᔪᑫᐃᐱᒋᑫᐃᓐᓄ ᒥᓇ ᓇᑕᐯᓐᓄᒋᑫᐃᓐᓇᓄᐠ ᑫᐃᓇᐊᐠ ᑫᔨᓇᓄᐠ ᐅᑲᐊᐠᐸᓇᐊᐠ ᒋᐅᒋᔪᑎᓴᓄᑭᓄᐠ ᐃᒪ ᓄᑫᑲᒥᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᑲᑦᑭᓄᐠ.	• ᒥᓇ ᑎᐱᒥᓄᔨᐠ ᑫᔨᓇᓄᐠ ᒋᑐᒋᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐅᒪᑭ ᑭᒋᓄᑭᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑭᑲᓇᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐃᔨᔪᐠ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᐃᒪ ᑭᒋᓄᑭᐠ ᐯᒪᐱ ᑲᑕᔨᑫᐅᓄᐠ ᐅᐯᓀ ᑭᒋᓄᑭᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᒋᒪᔪᑭᓇᑲᑦᐠ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᐃᔨᔪᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐯᒪᐱ.
		• ᒥᓇ ᑎᐱᒥᓄᔨᐠ ᑫᔨᓇᓄᐠ ᒋᑐᒋᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐅᒪᐠ ᑭᒋᓄᑭᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑭᑲᓇᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐃᔨᔪᐠ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᐃᒪ ᑭᒋᓄᑭᐠ ᐯᒪᐱ.
ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓇᐠ ᑫᔨᓇᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᑕᑲᑦᑭᐠ	• ᐯᑲᓕ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧ ᑐᒋᑫᐃᓇᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑭᒋᒪᒋᑫᐃᓇᐠ ᓇᐠᑕ ᑲᔪ ᑕᐃᔨᔪ ᒋᐊᓇᒋᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓐᓄ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᐯᑦᓴᐠ ᑲᑲᓂᐃᓐᑐᐊᓐᓄ.	• ᐯᑲᓕ ᐯᑲ ᒥᓇ ᒋᑕᓇᓄᑭᓇᓄᐊᓇᐠ ᐯᑦᓴᐠ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᑫᐊᓐᓄ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐠ ᒋᑲᓇᐯᓐᓄᒋᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐃᐃᓇᐠ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᒋᐊᓇᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐯᑦᓴᐠ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑲᑲᓂᐃᓐᑐᐊᓐᓄ ᐯᑦᓴᐠ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑲᑲᓂᐃᓐᑐᐊᓐᓄ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᐃᔨᔪᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐯᒪᐱ.
	• ᒥᐱᐧᐣ ᑕᓇᐳᐃᓐᓇᓄᐠ ᑐᑲᓄ ᑲᔪ ᐊᑲᑫᐃᐱᐃᓇᐠ ᓇᐠᑕ ᑲᔪ ᐊᐃᔨᓄᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑕᒋᑫᐃᓇᐠ ᑲᔪᐠᐸᐊᐠᑕᑭᐠ ᓇᐠᑕ ᑲᔪ ᐊᐃᔨᓄᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑕᒋᑫᐃᓇᐠ ᑲᔪᐠᐸᐊᐠᑕᑭᐠ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᐃᔨᔪᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐯᒪᐱ.	• ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑫᔨᓇᐠ ᒋᐊᒋᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᒥᓇ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᐃᔨᔪᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐯᒪᐱ.
ᒥᐱᐧᐣ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᓇᐠ	• ᒥᐱᐧᐣ ᑕᓇᐳᐃᓇᐠ, ᑐᑲᓄ ᑲᔪ ᐊᐃᔨᑲᐱᐃᓇᐠ ᒣᑲᐧᐣ ᑲᐱᐊᒋᑕᑭᐠ ᓇᐠᑕ ᑲᔪ ᐊᐃᔨᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᑕᒋᑫᐃᓇᐠ ᑲᔨᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐣ, ᑫᐃᓇᐊᐠ ᐅᑲᓂᔨᑕᐃᓇᓇᓇᐊᐠ ᑫᔨᓇᐠ ᒋᐊᔪᓂᑲᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᐯᑦᓴᐠ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑲᑲᓂᐃᓐᑐᐊᓐᓄ.	• ᒋᑲᓇᐯᓐᓄᒋᑲᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᑲᐃᔨᔪᐠᐸᐊᐠᑕᑭᐠ ᑫᔨᓇᐠ ᒋᐊᒋᑲᑌᑌᑭᐅᓄᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪᐠ ᐅᑫᓂᐊᓐᓄ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐃᐧ ᑲᑲᓂᐃᓐᑐᐊᓐᓄ ᐊᖖᑭᓄ ᐃᔨᔪᐠ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐯᒪᐱ.

ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᖏᑯᐣ ᑲᑭᐃᖏᑲᑎᓇᓚᓂᐊᓵᐊ·ᑊ

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑫ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᐊᒍᓂᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᔪᐸᑕᑭᐣ, ᑭᖏᐱᐣ ᐊᐱᐣ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᑊ ᐅᐁ· ᒋᓇᑫᐃᐣ·ᐣ ᐅᒋ ᒋᓇ ᑭᓇ·ᑲᖏ ᑲᐃ·ᔪᐸᑕᑊ ᒋᑲᓇ <ᑯᔪᐣᑕᑲ·ᐣ ᑲ·ᔪᑊ ᒋᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᒋᐊᒍᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᒋᓇ ᒋᐊᓚᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᐃᖏᑯᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᒋᐃ·ᑐᓇᓂᐊᓵᐊ·ᑊ.

ᐊᖏᑭ ᒋᓇ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᑲᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᒋᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᑫᒋᓇ⁻ ᑕᒪᔪᑭᔦᐊ·ᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊᕽᐸᓂ ᓯᐱᑊ ᑲᑭ ᑭᑭᓇ·ᒋᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᒋᓇ ᑲᑲᓇᐁ·ᐣᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᐊᖏᑭ ᒋᓇ ᐅᐁ· ᒋᓂᓯ 5.7 ha ᐊᖏᑭ ᑲᐃ·ᔪᐸᑕᑊ, ᐁᑲ· ᒋᓇ ᑲᓯᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᐊᓚᑭᐃ· ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᓇᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒋᓇ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᐧᐃᐅᐁ·<ᐧᐃᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᒋᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᓂᑊ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᒋᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᐣ ᑲᔪ ᓇᐱ⁻ ᐊᐱᐣ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᑊ ᐅᒪ ᖷᑫᑲᒋ ᑕᑭᐱᔦᐊᓯ·ᑊ ᑐᑲᐣ ᑲᔦᐁ·ᐣᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᔪᑦ ᒋᐢᑕ"ᐃ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᒋᓚᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ, ᐊᐧᐃ ᑲᔪ ᑕᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌ ᐅᐁ· ᓚᐱᒋᐃ· ᐱᒪᑎᔦᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᓇ ᑐᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ.

ᑭᒋᐁ· ᐊᐧᐃ ᑲᐊ·ᐸᒋᑲᑌᑊ

ᐁᑲ· ᔨᑕᑭᔪᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᐃᖖᐣᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᒋᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᐁ· ᐅᑕ ᒋᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᑭᓇ·ᑲᖏ ᑲᐃ·ᔪᐸᑕᑊ ᐊᐱᐣ ᐊᐃ·ᑐᒋᑐᑲᑌᑊ ᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐁ· ᑕᔦᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᑲᓇᑲᑌᑊ ᐃᐱᐣ ᐊᐃ·ᐱᒪᑕᒧᑊ.

ᐁᑲ· ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ

ᐊᖏᑭ ᒋᓇ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᑲᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ

ᐁᑲ· ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᐧᐃ·ᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᐊᖏᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌ ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᐊᐧᐃ·ᐁᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᑲᓇᐊᐧ·ᐸᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᐊᐱᐣ ᐊᐧᐃ·ᓂᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐊᐧᐃ·ᐁᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᕽᐣ ᐅᐁ· ᒋᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᓇ ᔨᑕᑭᔪᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᒪ ᖷᑫᑲᒋ ᓇᐱ⁻ ᐊᐱᐣ ᓇᑫᑲᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ· ᐊᐧᐃ·ᐁᓇᒋᑫᐃ·ᓂᑊ. ᐁᑲ· ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᒪᔪᓇᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐊᐧᐃ·ᓂᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ: ᒣᑲ·⁻ ᑲᐃᔪᕽᑫᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᒋᓇ ᐃᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᒋᓇ ᑲᔪᐱᓀ ᐊᐃ·ᔪᔪᓂᔨ ᒋᐊ·ᓂᑐᐊ·⁻ ᑲᑕᔪᑫᐊ·⁻, ᒋᓇ ᒋᑲᓇᐣ ᒋᐃᓇᑕᒪᑭᐣ ᐃᒪ ᐊᐧᐃ·ᓂᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᐃᔪᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᐁᑲ· ᒋᓇ ᖷᑫᑲᒋ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᐊ·ᓇᒋᑫᒪᒪᑭᐣ ᒣᑲ·⁻ ᑲᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᓵᐊ·ᑊ. ᐁᑲ· ᒪᒪ° ᑫᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᓇᐱ⁻ ᐊᑲᓂᐣ ᐊᖏᑭ ᐊᐱᒋᐃ·ᐣ ᐊᐧᐃ·ᓂᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᔦᐃᑦᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᐁᑲ· ᐊᒥᐁ· ᐁᐃᔪᑭᑫᐣᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᐁᑲ ᐃ·ᓂᖷ ᐅᕽᐸ ᒥᑢᑕ"ᐃ ᒋᐊ·ᓇᒋᑲᓂᐊᓵᐊ·ᑊ ᒣᑲ·⁻ ᒥᒥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐊᓵᐊ·ᑊ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐯ ᐱᒥᐊᐸᑕᑊ ᒥᑲᓇᑲᓇᐣ.

ᑲᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᐊᖏᑭ

ᐁᑲ· ᒣᑲ·⁻ ᐅᐁ· ᒪᔪᓇᖏᐃᑲᐣ ᑲᑲ·ᕽᒋᒋᑲᑌᑊ, ᑲᐃ·ᐣ ᒪᔨᐃ·ᐣ ᖷᑕᑊ ᐊᖏᑭ ᒥᓇ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᑲᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᒪᔪᓇᖏᐃᑲᐣ ᑭᑭᐅᑭᑭᔨᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣᐸᐣ. ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐁ· ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐃᖏᑲ·ᔪ⁻ ᐸᑭᑭᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᑲᐊ·ᐸᑕᓇᐊ· ᐅᐁ· ᐊᐧᐃᑭᐃ· ᐊᐱᐣ ᐊᐧᐃ·ᓂᖏᐃᑫᐃ·ᐣ /ᐊ·ᓇᒋᑫᐃ· ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐣ



ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᓇ ᑭᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᐣ?

ᑮᐡᐱᐣ ᐁᑭᒌᓇᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᐁᐃᐧᑭᑫᐣᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᐁ ᑲᑕᔑᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᐅᐣᒋ ᓇᑲᒋᑑᐣ ᐃᐁ ᑲᓇᑲᒌᐃᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᐣ ᐃᒪᓇᑫ ᑲᓴᑭᓯᐣᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒥᓯᓴ ᐊᐦᑮᐃᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃᐣ/ ᐃᓯᓴᐃᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐣ.

ᑫᑲᓄᓇᐧ ᐃᐣᑕᒪᑫᐃᓇᐣ

ᑭᓇᐣᑐᒥᑯ ᐃᒪ ᒋᓂᔭᐣ ᐊᑳᐧᐊᐦᑮᐣᐠ ᑕᔑᑫᐃᓂᐠ ᒦᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑮᑕᒧᐊᐧ ᐊᓇᐱ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑲᑫᐧᑌᔭᐣ ᑲᔪᒪ ᐃᐧᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐣ.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

KAKANAAPWACIKATEKIN KEKONAN MIINWAA AKI EKWA KAAPACICIKATEKIN KEKONAN

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW TIPACIMOWIN

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Ekwa Tashikeynw mikanakeynw kecinach kekonan tamayakiseanwon tokan aki kaynapacicikatek okweniakw a-iywak naniyahik kakapeshiawch mikanak ekwa miinawaa cikich mikanak katananokiawch. ekwa oew kapimiinawaanakacicikatek aki miinawaa kekonan katakwakin kaapacicikatekin, miinawaa kakanaapwacikatekin kekonan, nisitainwikate anin mikanakeynw ketocikemakak oma nekekamik, miinawaa anishinapeyw ishicikeynwan katocikatekin, miinawaa papamiyainwan ekwa shoniyakeyw macihtamasoinwan. ekwa okwenianw nanakacicikeynwan kekat peshikwan inanokimakanon oew oci aki kaapacicikatek—tokan anishinapeyw ishicikeynwan, miinawaa kwashkwepicikeynw nanta kaye shoniyakeyw macicikeynw—ekwa amioew kwayak kaocinanakacicikatekin kekonan ahkikak. atika tokan, kishpin tashine apatak mikana oshki ocitamasoinwan kaocitakwanon tokan kwashkwepicikeynw miinawaa monaikeyw piapwikokeynw, sakoch apin taanwacikate a-iywashishak katashikeawch tapishkoch okwenianw tashikeynwan miinawaa okiitwek kasakitoacwin. Ekwa okwenianw kekonan kakanaapwacikatekin, tokan oshki macicikeynwan nanta kaacisek pikwatahkik, taociicwihiesweni anin kaishikanaapwatamoawch anishinapek ahkini miinawaa anishinapeyw kekonan ekwa kotakiyan ishicikeynwan katotamo'awch imaa otahkimoakw.

Mekwach Katakwakin Kekonan

Aki Miinawaa kekonan Katakwakin Kaapacicikatekin

Ekwa omaa nanakacicikeynw tashitocikate miinawaa imaa aki katashikanaenwcikatek miinawaa katashikikinwacicikatek ekwa kaye onte iyo kaocipimikanaapwatakin, ekwa kotakiyan nanakacicikeynwan katashitocikatekin. Ekwa omaa tashinanakacicikaniakw okwenianw nihsin onteniyo okikinwacicikeynwan ayanianw: okoki ziibii, anpani sipi ekwa kaakasiciakw sipi oawew

onteniyo kaocipimikanaenwtakin. Ekwa kaynw napich kekonan ima cikitocikatekin osat kicinopimik kaishitakwakin. kaynw kanata, miinawaa kokitayan okimaiw pimocikeynwan nanta kaye okimaiw otonanakacicikeynwiniman cipimiinawaanakacicikenich omaa nekekamik.

Ekwa nanaka ishicikeynwan miinawaa kwashkwepicikeynw katocikatekin omaa nekekamik eha okanaapwatan onteniyo okimainw miinawaa otanacikeynwan apacicikatenianw. Ekwa omaa maawch kekonan katocikatekin tokan nataenwcikeynw miinawaa kwashkwepicikeynw ekwa okweniakw kaocipimikanaapwatamoawch onteniyo amikokimak oma aiywashishan ekwa kinashen kaocipimiinawaanakaciyaawch. ekwa mamaw sakasinon okwenianw kwashkwepicikeykwamikon kakiapwacikatekin omaa nanakacicikeynwik ekwa pimiseynwik ocishanianw kanataenwcikaniakw miinawaa kakwashkwepicikaniakw.

Ekwa anwihikeynw ishikanaapwacikate anishinapeyw ishicikeynw omaa nekekamik, ekwa okwenianw kakina kekat anwihikeynwan ehak otipentanaaw miinawaa otapacitonaaw anishinapeyw tashikeynwan. ekwa niswaso anwihikeynwan mikanakeynw mayat taishipimatamonini. ekwa ashay kainw napich cianwihikaniakw osat paki kainakisiawch ahtayak miinawaa kekonan kaishpakitekin, sakoch kiyapich anwihikeynw kicinencikate.

Ka-otapinikatekin kekonan akikak, tokan monahiewiw piapwikokeynw, miinawaa kotakiyan kekonan kakipishkiepwahikatekin, ekwa ahin apacicikateanw monahishoniyaaswinikeynw onakonikeynw ekwa kakipishkiepwahikatekin kekonan onakonikeynw. ekwa omaa katashinanakacicikaniakw mekwach monahishoniyaaswinikeynwan tocikateanwon ahi kaye apwasi anokiinw, omaa neke kininston monahiosaaswinikeynwik kayshitakwak ekwa amioew maawch ekanaapwacikatek omaa nanakacicikeynwik.

Keciew Kanaapwacikatekin Kekonan Akikak

Ekwa kishpin anwacikateawkwen kekonan omaa ahkikak tokan nanaka kekonan katocikatekin, miinawaa kamishinatikin kekonan katocikatekin kecinach mishtahi taanwacikateanwon kashkwepicikeykwamikon.

Anishinaabekik tocikeynwan tokan—anwihikeynw, nataenwcikeynw, kwashkwepicikeynw miinawaa maatwoshkainw—amiew okwenianw anishinapeyw miinawaa acokoiw tocikeynwan. ekwa miinawaa eka kaishipakosentakwak kekonan citocikatekin tokan aiywashishak katashikeawch miinawaa anishinaabew kekonan katakwakin kainw taanwacikatesinoanw, ashay akiiw nanakacicikeyw masinahikanik kimasinahikatepanin.

Ekwa okoki pisit onteniyo okikinwacicikeynw miinawaa anpani sipi onteniyo okikinwacicikeynw kainw nanta takitocikatesinoanw, tapineka ahin kanaenwcikateanw ahkiw kekonan, anishinapeyw kekonan miinawaa kotakiyan kekonan. ekwa amiew keyshisek kishpin apin anwacikatenik wo'ew oteniyo okikinwacicikeynwan napich okaanwahikoaw okweniakw aiywak kapikiitwamoawch ahkini maawch kaminwashininik.

Kaye Piko Anwacikeynwan miinawaa Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan

Ekwa kaymwikanakaniakw miinawaa kinakwash kaiwapacicikatek wo'ew tashikeyw miikana kaye piko taanwacikate aki miinawaa ketakiyan kekonan katakwakin oma nekekamik. Ekwa capashis masinahikateanwon kaye piko anwacikeynwan miinawaa ciaconikatekin anwacikeynwan ekwa amiew okwenianw maawch keanokatekin eka napich ci-anwacikemakak omaa kicimikanakeynwik.

Aki miinawaa Kekonan Katakwakin Ki-Apacicikatekin

Animocikeynw	Kaye Piko Anwacikeynwan	Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan
Aki Kaapatak Kanaapwacikeynw	• Ekwa omaa kaywishimikanakaniakw wo'ew mamaw apitahkamika 1,257.1 ha kakionacikatek kwayak cikanaenwcikatek ashay kakimasinahikatekipan Martin pwans tashikeynw akiiw awenwacikeynwik.	• Kecinach Martin pwans tashikeynw keycwihiewch omaa ahkiiw miinawaa kekonan katakwakin kaapacicikaten awenwacikeyw tocikeynwan mishkoch kwayak oshkimacicikeynwan cikanaapwacikateki; ekwa • Cipimiitwanokimakano'awch enonant tashikeynw tapishkoch imaa shaanwok kaywishipimatamok miikana miinawaa piko kotakiyan kekonan cikanaapwacikatekin ekwa cipimianokatekin.

Animocikeynw	Kaye Piko Anwacikeynwan	Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan
Kakikinwacicikatekin miinawaa Kakana'enwcikatekin akin	• Ekwa wo'ew anokiinw taanwacikemakan ka-ociasoskaniakw anpani sipik onteniyo kaki kikinwacitopan, ekwa mamaw 5.7 ha taanwacikate aki; ekwa • Miinawaa kayepiko kasokitakwanon kekonan, miinawaa kaishisek pakitanamoynw ekwa nopimik katashikaniakw.	• Ekwa miinawaa tipiminikok cipashkwatahikaniakw miinawaa kaapatak wo'ew aki kakanaenwcikatek, ekwa miinawaa pinama cinanataapwacikatek pakan citananokinaniakw; • Ekwa miinawaa tipiminikok miikanakesan ekwa miikanan citakwakin; ekwa • Martin pwans tashikeynw cianimotamaawch otonacikeynwan okwenianw onteniyo ahkiiw opimociken.
Mametaewinw, Kwashkwepicikeynw miinawaa Nata'enwcikeynw	• Kwayak citakwakin ke-ocishaniakw nopimik miinawaa nihpikak, miinawaa cioshicikatekin oshki mametaewiw ocitamasoinwan; ekwa • Ci-aconikatekin kekonan kasokitakwakin, miinawaa aiywashishak katashikeawch, miinawaa ciaconikatek kwashkwepicikeynw omaa nekikamik.	• Miinawaa kwayak ciishinakwakin okwenianw asoskainwan mishkoch kwayak cishapwashikaikw nipi miinawaa kaocipapatakeawch kinoshek; • Miinawaa tipiminikok cipashkwatahikaniakw, miinawaa kwayak cioshicikatekin kakianwacikatekin kekonan omaa akikak apii ishkwa anokinaniakw; • Miinawaa iyakana peshikoyahki ciitwamaakwanoawch wo'ew mikanakeynw ehak anataenwcikek; • Ekwa tashikeynw omikanakek anokinakanak ciapwamaawch amikokiman wo'ew oci nataenwcikeynw miinawaa masinahikanan kaakotekin ciocikikentamoawch aiywak oma neke katashiitwoawch mikanak; ekwa • Miinawaa cipimiayamiyakanoawch onataenwcikek miinawaa katipentamoawch tanapoinwan

Animocikeynw	Kaye Piko Anwacikeynwan	Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan
Anwihikeynw	• Ekwa omaa kaytwashimikanakaniakw kecinach mamaw niswasonon anwihikeynwan takwanon ekwa kecinach taanwacikateni aiywashishak katashikeawch miinawaa a-iywak katashianwihike'awch.	• Ekwa miinawaa ciitwamaakwanoawch o-anwihikek anin minikok kepimi miikanakaniakw miinawaa kaocishaniakw omaa katananokinaniakw, panima ota ayakwamisek.
Kekonan Kayatekin Akikak Macicikeynwan	• Ekwa miinawaa kwayak ciinatamocikaniakw kaitwashi monahi shoniyaaswinikenaniakw.	• Miinawaa cipimi ayamiyakanoawch okweniakw kaki kikinwacitoawch asinin katanenimaawch eka miinawaa osat mishtahi cianwacikatekin.
Manatikweynw Macicikeynw	• Ekwa tashikeynw omikanamoakw taishiseni kiyapich inatamocikeynwan cioshitoawch ciinatamok imaa shikopik kaishimishiniawch.	• Ekwa miinawaa ciicwihiyakanoawch kamanatikweawch omaa kayshipitikesenik okoki manatikweynw okimainwik wo'ew ota tashikeynw miikana kaiwishipimatamok miinawaa oshkatakaatwikok kaishimikaakwanoawch.
Ishkoteyywap Kayshipimapikemok Macicikeynw	• Ekwa kaye kiyapich taishiseni cinakitoawch ocitamasoinw tokan oshki ishkoteyywapin ka-oshicikatekin imaa kaywishipimatamok.	• Ekwa kwanin kekonan aconikeynwan wo'ew mekwach cipakosentakwakin.

Kiciew Aki Kaapwacikatek

Animocikeynw	Kaye Piko Anwacikeynwan	Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan
Akin Kakanaenwcikatekin Omaa Nekekamik	• Ekwa kamacianimocikatek tashikeynw mikanakeynw, miinawaa piko kekonan kaimwacicikatekin, kecinach taocimayakiseanwon kekonan.	• Ekwa miinawaa kwayak cioshiyakanoawch ashokanatikok imaa akikak mishkoch kwayak ciishinakwak; ekwa • Miinawaa kwayak cipimikanaenwcikatek ahki imaa kakiishiasakanoawch ashokanatikok, miinawaa kwayak cikanaenwcikatek imaa aki kaishitakwak nanew sipikak.

Animocikeynw	Kaye Piko Anwacikeynwan	Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan
Metaewinw, Kwashkwepicikeynw miinawaa Nata'enwcikeynw	• nanta kaye kwashkwepicikeynw kaanwacikate, ekwa apin nanta ciociacosek okwenianw nopimik kakanaenwcikatekin akin; • nanta miinawaa kayepiko ciosamisokitakwak, miinawaa cianwahakanoawch a'iywashishak katashikeawch, ekwa ciacosek kwashkwepicikeynw oma nekekamik; • ekwa miinawaa cianwacikatekin kekonan omaa ahkikak tokan kaimwikanakaniakw miinawaa asoskainwan kaiwacikatekin omaa okoki, anpani ekwa kotakiyan maawch kamakitikweyakin pisin; • ekwakwashkwepicikeynw miinawaa nataenwcikeynwan keynwaaw kekonan okaapwanaaw ciociyatisenikin imaa nekekamik kayshitakwakin.	• Ekwa miinawaa kwayak cikanaenwcikatek kaishinopimiakw ekwa cianwacikatekin kekonan (tokan, kapeshiinwan, kwashkwepicikeykwamikon); ekwa • Miinawaa acinaiws kaishitananokinaniakw, tokan ima ahkiiw kikinwacicikeynwik eka osat ciacinakocikatek wo'ew aki. • Ekwa miinawaa ciaconikatekin ekwa cinanakacicikatekin oshki mikanakesan miinawaa mikanan apin kainatamocikaniakw ima ahkin katashikanaenwcikatekin ekwa kishpin wo'ew ishisek apin cimayakisemakak aki. • Miinawaa tipiminikok kekonan citocikatekin omaa kicinikik miikana kayshipimatamok.

Animocikeynw	Kaye Piko Anwacikeynwan	Ci-Aconikatekin Anwacikeynwan
Anishinaabew Tocikeynwan Kekonan Kayshitakwakin	• Ekwa anokiiw tocikeynwan miinawaa kicimacicikeynwan nanta kaye taishise cianwacikatekin okwenianw anishinapek ewshkach kakitashiitwoawch.	• Ekwa eka miinawaa citananokinaniakw ewshkach anishinaabek kakitashikeawch, miinawaa kwayak cikanaenwcikatek kaishinopimiakw ekwa cinakacicikatekin kanaenwcikeynwan ahkikak; ekwa • Cipimiitwanokimakanoawch okimaiw pimocikeynwan miinawaa anishinapeyw tashikeynwan cinisitainwikatekin miinawaa cikanaenwcikatekin ewshkach anishinapek kakitashikeawch.
Nepich Onacikeynwan	• Nepich tanapoinwan, tokan kaye akwahikanan mekwach kapimiapatakin nanta kaye aiywak miinawaa tashikeynwan kayapacitoawch, keynwaaw okanisitainwanaaw kekonan cimayakisenikin omaa ahkikak.	• Cikanaenwcikatek kayshinopimiakw kekonan ciacikatekin miikanak tokan kakianokiakwaniakw omaa miikanakeynwik.

Kekonenan Kayshkosekin Kakiishkwamikanakaniakw

Ekwa okwenianw aconikeynwan onacikeynwan kayapatakin, kishpin apin kaanwacikatekin kekonan akikak wo'ew mikanakeynw oci miinawaa kinwakash kayywapatak miikana pakosentakwan kwayak citocikatekin, ciaconikatekin miinawaa cianokatekin kekonan kakiishkosekin omaa kakitashiitwonaniakw.

Aki miinawaa Kekonan Katakwakin Kaapacicikatekin

Ekwa wo'ew mikanakeynw kecinach tamayakiseanw kekonan omaa anpani sipik kaki kikinwacicikatek miinawaa kakanaenwcikatek ahki miinawaa wo'ew minikok 5.7 ha ahki kaiywapatak, ekwa miinawaa kasokitakwakin anokiiw apacicikanan. Ekwa miinawaa kekonan kaanwahiepwahikatekin omaa mikanakeynwik. ekwa wo'ew mikanakeynw kainw kaye napich apin aiywak oma nekekamik takipishasiakw tokan kwashkwepicikeykwamikon miinawaa nataenwcikeykwamikon kaishitakwakin osat mishtahi kekonan cinotakwakin, ahi kaye taanwacikate oew nopimiiw pimatisoinw miinawaa tocikeynw.

Kiciew Aki Kaapwacikatek

Ekwa kotakiyan kekonan kaynw ciinencikatek cianwacikatekin wo'ew ota miikanakeynw ekwa kinwakash kaiywapatak wo'ew tashikeynw miikana kaypwimatamok.

Ekwa Kekonan Kaapacicikatekin Kaanwacikatekin

Aki miinawaa Kekonan Katakwakin Kaapacicikatekin

Ekwa kekonan kaapacicikatekin anwacikeynw nanakacicikeynw ahi apacicikate ahkiiw awenwacikeynw cikanaapwacikatek apin anwihikeynwan anwacikatekin osat wo'ew mikanakeynw miinawaa kotakiyan kekonan kaitwocikatekin omaa nekekamik, tokan kietwinoiw miikanakeynw kaiwocisakatamok miinawaa manatokweynw omaa okoki manatokweynw okimaiw awenwacikeynwik. Ekwa ahkiiw masinahikanik nakwanon inapin 5-2 wo'ew kaoshicikatek aki miinawaa kekonan katakwakin icwihiewiw masinahikan: Mekwach kaishiseken kekonan miinawaa nanakacicikeynwan. Ekwa miinawaa kayepiko aiywashishak cianwitoawch katashikeawch, miinawaa miikanan ciinatamokin imaa anwihikeynwan kaishitakwakin ekwa miinawaa kotakiyan kekonan kaanwacikemakakin mekwach kamikanakaniakw. Ekwa mamaw keanwacikatek napich akasin aki apiciinw anwihikeynwan kayapicakin, ekwa amiew eyshikikencikatek eka inwiko osat mishtahi cianwacikaniakw mekwach mikanakaniakw miinawaa kape pimiapatak miikana.

Kakanaapwacikatek Aki

Ekwa mekwach wo'ew masinahikan kakwayacicikatek, kaynw mashiinw kotak aki miinawaa kekonan katakwakin kaapacicikatekin masinahikan cikiocikishicikatekipan. Ekwa wo'ew itwamakeynw oma ishkwayach pakikinikanik kaapwatanaaw wo'ew akiiw nanakacicikeynw / anwacikeyw itwamakeynw tipacimoinw



Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/ isisein ikitowin.

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

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A2.4.11 Wildlife and Birds

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

WILDLIFE AND BIRDS
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Issued February 2025

The Community Access Road has the potential to impact wildlife species and important migratory and non-migratory birds, including species at risk that have been evaluated. Changes to wildlife, and bird populations and distributions can affect the resources that Indigenous communities and other communities depend on.

The wildlife and bird assessments included the following species:

- Bats (little brown myotis / gaa'osaawisich obikwaanaachiis and northern myotis / gaaginogitawagech obikwaanaachiis;
- Furbearers (wolverine / wishkobish, wiingwa'waake, American marten / wabizheshih, wabashtan, and beaver / amik);
- Amphibians and reptiles / ginebigo ya'haag omakakiiwiiya'haag;
- Pollinating insects / manichooshaga;
- Red-eyed vireo / Misko-binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch;
- Ovenbird / binechiinch ganitanigamoch;
- Dark-eyed junco / binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch;
- Osprey / saagwadamo;
- Boreal owl / Aegolius funereus;
- Wilson's snipe / nibiikaang gaa'ayaach binechiinch;
- Mallard / Anas platyrhynchos;
- Palm warbler / binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch;
- Common yellowthroat / binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch;
- Northern waterthrush / nibiikaang gaa'ayaach binechiinch; and
- Sora / Gaagweshkoshiich binechiinch;

Species at Risk:

- Bald eagle / mikisi;
- Bank swallow / gaa'osaaw bebeshi aakiganech binechiinchechench;
- Barn swallow / aanawachwebamaach manichooshan binechiinch;
- Black tern / gichisaga'iiganing gaadaashiyayaach binechiinch;
- Canada warbler / gaamakatew bebeshisich binechiinch;
- Chimney swift / gondaaganaabikoong gaadashiiyayaach binechiinch;
- Common nighthawk / dibiki binechii;
- Eastern whip-poor-will / gaamajaachimoch binechinch;
- Eastern wood-pewee / gaagigiweshkitwech binechiinch;
- Evening grosbeak Olive-sided flycatcher / Gaagweshkoshiich binechiinch;
- Lesser yellowlegs / gaa'osaaw gaatech binechiinch;
- Peregrine falcon / gaagishiiyaashich migiziiw binechiinch;
- Rusty blackbird / makadew binechiinch;
- Short-eared owl / gaayaagaachitawaagech kookookohoo; and
- Yellow rail / egaawiikaa gaanagosich binechiinch.







Existing Conditions

Wildlife field studies (completed between 2019 and 2023), bird field studies (completed between 2018 and 2022), Indigenous Knowledge and publicly available data sources helped inform the assessments.

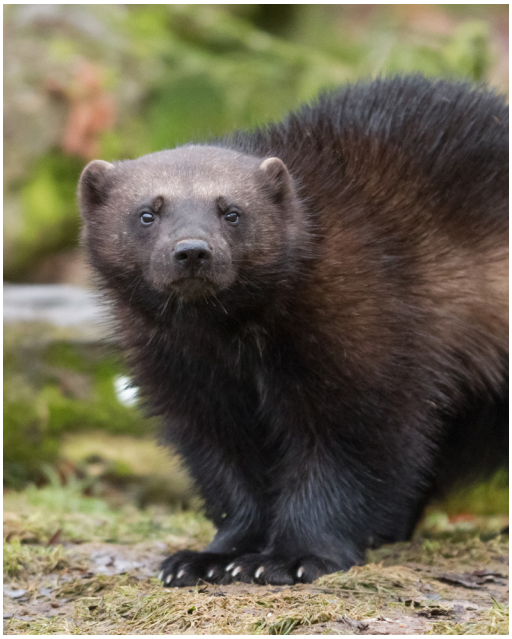
The following information was collected on the wildlife and bird species studied below:

Bats (little brown myotis / gaa'osaawisich obikwaanaachiis and northern myotis / gaaginogitawagech obikwaanaachiis)



- Suitable places for female bats to raise their young are rare and spread out unevenly in the Local Study Area;
- The lack of suitable resting / sleeping habitats limits how many bats can live in the Local Study Area;
- Most resting / sleeping habitats are in the south of the Local Study Area and along the Albany and Ogoki rivers;
- There are no abandoned mines or natural places for bats to hibernate in the Regional Study Area and Local Study Area, which limits bat hibernation habitat availability in the winter;
- Little brown myotis bats were found at more survey stations than Northern myotis bats, in the Local Study Area; and
- Overall, there are low levels of bat activity in the Local Study Area, but more activity was found near large rivers.

Wolverines / wishkobish, wiingwa'waake



- Over a two-year period, wolverines were found at 39 of 54 unique survey stations. In 2022 they were found at 28 stations, and in 2023 they were found at 30 stations;
- 17 different wolverines were identified: four females, two males and 11 whose sex was not determined. Given the difficulty to obtain clear photos and hair samples, there are likely more than the 17 wolverines that have been identified;
- In 2022, there were about 1.21 wolverines per 1,000 km², and 0.60 in 2023;
- The study estimated that 43 wolverines have home ranges that overlap with the Local Study Area in 2022, and 21 in 2023; and
- Wolverine habitats are plentiful and spread out in the Local Study Area.

American Marten / wabizheshih, wabashtan



- Suitable habitats for American martens are widespread and plentiful, throughout the study areas; and
- The population of American martens depends on the availability of prey and suitable habitats, both of which are present in the study areas. habitats for species like Walleye.

Beaver / amik



- Beaver habitats are common and spread out in the Local Study Area;
- There are more beaver lodges, dams and signs of beavers in the southern part of the Local Study Area, and fewer around the Marten Falls First Nation area; and
- Suitable habitats for beavers, where they can build lodges and find food, cover 56,025 hectares, which is about 37.64% of the Local Study Area.

Reptiles and Amphibians / ginebigo ya'haag omakakiiwiiya'haag



- The Regional Study Area has six types of frogs and toads: spring peeper, boreal chorus frog, wood frog, northern leopard frog, mink frog and American toad. All were found in the Local Study Area during field surveys;
- The only reptile species observed during field surveys was the eastern garter snake; and
- There are suitable habitats for amphibians to breed, like bogs, fens, marshes, and swamps, and these habitats cover 72.44% of the Local Study Area.

Pollinating Insects / manichooshaga

- There are three types of bumble bees, and two types of lady beetles considered species at risk that might be found in the Local Study Area and Regional Study Area. These include, Ashton cuckoo bumble bee, Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee, yellow-banded bumble bee, nine-spotted lady beetle and transverse lady beetle.



Non Species At Risk Birds

- Moderate and highly ideal nesting areas range from about 20% to 85% of the Regional Study Area;
- Supportive habitats were common and widespread within the Local Study Area, with the exception of osprey habitat;
- Red-eyed vireo, ovenbird, dark-eyed junco, boreal owl, Wilson's snipe, mallard, palm warbler, common yellowthroat and northern waterthrush were commonly found during surveys, however, sora and osprey were not; and
- Given the current conditions, it was assumed non species at risk birds likely have stable populations in the Regional Study Area.



Species at Risk Birds

- Ideal nesting areas in the Regional Study Area was different for each species at risk bird, ranging between low abundance (<0.1%) to high abundance (60%);
- The species commonly found during the studies included common nighthawk, bald eagle, olive-sided flycatcher and rusty blackbird; the rest of the species at risk birds were rarely detected; and
- Given the current conditions, it was assumed that species at risk birds are likely to support stable populations in the Regional Study Area based on current habitat conditions.



Potential Effects and Mitigations

A study was done to see how the Community Access Road might affect wildlife and their habitats. The study looked at three things: how much habitat is available, where the habitat is and how well wildlife can survive and reproduce. The Community Access Road is expected to cause habitat loss, disturbances and dust, with a potential increase in vehicle collisions.

Wildlife Species	Potential Effects
All Birds and Wildlife	• Chemical spills can harm soil, ecosystems and bird health. • Blasting may injure or kill birds. • Wildlife attractants can increase bird mortality and affect predator-prey relationships. • Vehicle collisions may injure or kill birds and wildlife. • Construction activities may destroy nests, eggs and birds. • Increased public access can lead to hunting and affect survival. • Groundwater changes can alter soils and vegetation, impacting habitats. • Surface water quality changes can harm habitats. • Surface water quantity alterations can affect soils and vegetation, impacting habitats. • Erosion and sedimentation can change water, soil, and vegetation quality, impacting habitats. • Dust emissions can alter soil and vegetation quality, impacting habitats. • Air emissions can change soil and vegetation quality, impacting bird habitats. • Invasive plants can change plant communities, impacting bird habitats. • Habitat loss and the direct removal of soil and vegetation impacts habitats and survival. • Sensory disturbance such as lights, noise and human activity can alter habitats and behavior.

Wildlife Species	Potential Effects
Furbearers	• The Community Access Road can increase predator access and decrease survival and reproduction. • An increase in public access can affect survival and reproduction because of trapping.
Ovenbird, Palm Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, Common Nighthawk, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Short-eared Owl, Rusty Blackbird	• The Community Access Road can increase edge habitat and lead to more bird nests being preyed upon.

Mitigation measures have been suggested to reduce, eliminate, or monitor the potential effects on birds and wildlife. These measures include:

- Developing an invasive species monitoring program;
- Environmental approval conditions, permits or authorizations issued for the Community Access Road, including those issued from Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, will be followed during construction;
- Preparing an Environmental Monitoring Program and Environmental Protection Plan with mitigation measures for dust and air emissions;
- Limiting access of construction workers to the construction work zone and related sites;
- Banning firearms;
- Blocking temporary access routes and trails that are no longer required;
- Avoiding important areas for species at risk, where possible;
- Working in the fall and winter, whenever possible, to avoid bird nesting periods;
- Implement policies to protect wildlife, ensuring to train contractors and employees; and
- Checking for wildlife before removing vegetation.

Despite the implementation of these mitigation measures, the Community Access Road may still have an impact on wildlife and bird populations. The loss of suitable habitat within the Local and Regional Study Areas is expected to be minimal, however, sensory disturbances such as noise and lights are expected to be more disruptive. Once construction is complete, the distribution of habitat is not expected to be significantly affected. Overall, wildlife and bird populations and distribution are projected to remain stable and healthy upon the completion of the Community Access Road.

Residual Effects

The Project may cause habitat loss, disturbances, dust, and vehicle collisions, affecting wildlife such as little brown and northern bats, wolverines, American martens, beavers, reptiles, amphibians, and pollinating insects. Despite these impacts, the changes in habitat availability and populations of little brown and northern bats, wolverines, American martens, beavers, reptiles, amphibians, and pollinating insects are predicted to stay within their ability to adapt and survive. Overall, the impact on these species is expected to be small.

Similarly, bird populations may be affected despite mitigation measures. While the loss of suitable habitat in the area is expected to be small, noise and lights could be disruptive. After construction is complete, the habitat distribution (i.e., how habitats are spread out) is not expected to be significantly affected. Overall, bird populations and behaviors are anticipated to remain stable and healthy.

Cumulative Effects

The Cumulative Effects Assessment considered the residual effects (left over effects after a mitigation measure is applied) of the Community Access Road and other future developments, such as the Northern Road Link, Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades and Rapid Lynx Broadband projects, on wildlife and bird habitats through habitat loss, noise, dust, and changes at the edges of habitats. These effects are expected to be minimal. Due to the abundance of available habitat, birds can relocate their nesting areas away from the Community Access Road and other developments. The study indicates that wildlife and bird habitats and populations will be able to adapt to these changes, maintaining their health and effectiveness in the area.

Monitoring programs will be conducted throughout the various phases of the Community Access Road based on provincial and federal permits and through discussions with Indigenous communities and regulators. The purpose of these programs is to ensure that the measures put in place to protect wildlife and bird populations are effective, allowing measures to be updated if necessary. Additionally, a Terrestrial Biodiversity Offset Plan is being developed for the Community Access Road, which will create additional migratory bird habitat. If needed, adjustments will be made to improve outcomes

Want to learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about this topic, please review the technical report available in the appendix of the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Contact Info

You are welcome to contact the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at any time with questions or comments.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

FAUNE ET OISEAUX
RÉSUMÉ EN LANGAGE SIMPLE

Publié en février 2025

La route d'accès à la collectivité peut avoir un impact sur les espèces de faune et sur les oiseaux migrateurs et non migrateurs importants, y compris les espèces en péril qui ont été évaluées. Les changements au niveau des populations et des répartitions de la faune et des oiseaux peuvent avoir une incidence sur les ressources dont dépendent les collectivités autochtones et d'autres collectivités.

Les évaluations de la faune et des oiseaux comprenaient les espèces suivantes :

- Chauves-souris (vespertilion brun/gaa'osaawisich obikwaanaachiis, et vespertilion nordique/ gaaginogitawagech obikwaanaachiis ;
- Animaux à fourrure (carcajou/wishkobish, wiingwa'waake, martre d'Amérique/wabizheshih, wabashtan, et castor/amik) ;
- Amphibiens et reptiles/ginebigo ya'haag omakakiiwiiya'haag ;
- Insectes pollinisateurs/manichooshaga ;
- Viréo aux yeux rouges/Misko-binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch ;
- Paruline couronnée/binechiinch ganitanigamoch ;
- Junco ardoisé/binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch ;
- Balbusard pêcheur/saagwadamo ;
- Nictale boréale/Aegolius funereus ;
- Bécassine de Wilson/nibiikaang gaa'ayaach binechiinch ;
- Canard colvert/Anas platyrhynchos ;
- Paruline à couronne rousse/binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch ;
- Paruline masquée/binechiinch gaanitaanigamoch ;
- Paruline des ruisseaux/nibiikaang gaa'ayaach binechiinch ;
- Marouette de Caroline/Gaagweshkoshiich binechiinch ;

Espèces en péril :

- Pygargue à tête blanche/mikisi ;
- Hirondelle de rivage/gaa'osaaw bebeshi aakiganech binechiinchechench ;
- Hirondelle rustique/aanawachwebamaach manichooshan binechiinch ;
- Sterne noire/gichisaga'iiganing gaadaashiyayaach binechiinch
- Paruline du Canada/gaamakatew bebeshisich binechiinch ;
- Martinet ramoneur/gondaaganaabikoong gaadashiiyayaach binechiinch ;
- Engoulevent d'Amérique/dibiki binechii ;
- Engoulevent bois-pourri/gaamajaachimoch binechinch ;
- Pioui de l'Est/gaagigiweshkitwech binechiinch ;
- Gros bec errant Moucherolle à côtés olive/Gaagweshkoshiich binechiinch ;
- Petit chevalier/gaa'osaaw gaatech binechiinch ;
- Faucon pèlerin/gaagishiiyaashich migiziiw binechiinch ;
- Quiscale rouilleux/makadew binechiinch ;
- Hibou des marais/gaayaagaachitawaagech kookookohoo ;
- Râle jaune/egaawiikaa gaanagosich binechiinch







Conditions existantes

Les études sur le terrain sur la faune (effectuées entre 2019 et 2023), les études sur le terrain sur les oiseaux (effectuées entre 2018 et 2022), les connaissances autochtones et les sources de données accessibles au public ont contribué à éclairer les évaluations.

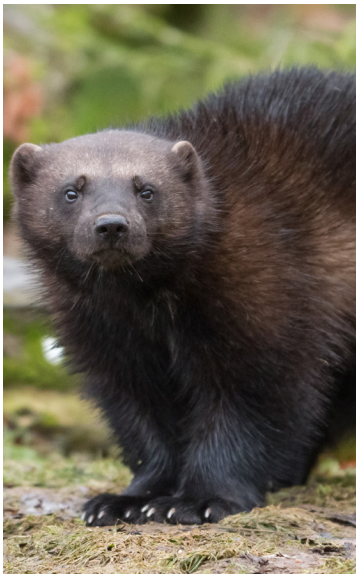
Les renseignements suivants ont été recueillis sur les espèces de faune et d'oiseaux étudiées ci-dessous :

Chauves-souris (vespertilion brun/gaa'osaawisich obikwaanaachiis et verspertilion nordique/ gaaginogitawagech obikwaanaachiis)



- Les endroits appropriés où les chauves-souris femelles peuvent élever leurs jeunes sont rares et répartis de manière inégale dans la zone d'étude locale.
- Le manque d'habitats pour le repos/le sommeil approprié limite le nombre de chauves-souris pouvant vivre dans la zone d'étude locale.
- La plupart des habitats pour le repos/le sommeil se trouvent dans le sud de la zone d'étude locale et le long des rivières Albany et Ogoki.
- Il n'y a pas de mines abandonnées ni de lieux naturels où les chauves-souris peuvent hiberner dans la zone d'étude régionale et dans la zone d'étude locale, ce qui limite la disponibilité de l'habitat d'hibernation pour les chauves-souris en hiver.
- Dans la zone d'étude locale, les vespertilions bruns ont été trouvés à un plus grand nombre de stations d'études que les verspertilions nordiques.
- Dans l'ensemble, il y a de faibles niveaux d'activité des chauves-souris dans la zone d'étude locale, mais une activité plus importante a été observée près des grands cours d'eau.

Carcajous/wishkobish, wiingwa'waake



- Sur une période de deux ans, des carcajous ont été trouvés à 39 des 54 stations d'enquête uniques. En 2022, ils ont été trouvés dans 28 stations, et en 2023, ils ont été trouvés dans 30 stations ;
- 17 carcajous différents ont été identifiés : quatre femelles, deux mâles et 11 dont le sexe n'a pas été déterminé. Étant donné la difficulté d'obtenir des photos claires et des échantillons de poils, il est probable qu'il y ait plus de 17 carcajous qui ont été identifiés ;
- En 2022, il y avait environ 1,21 carcajous par 1 000 km², et 0,60 en 2023 ;
- L'étude a estimé que 43 carcajous ont des aires de répartition qui se chevauchent avec la zone d'étude locale en 2022, et 21 en 2023 ;
- Les habitats des carcajous sont nombreux et répartis dans la zone d'étude locale.

Martre d’Amérique/wabizheshih, wabashtan



- Les habitats appropriés pour les martres d’Amérique sont répandus et abondants dans les zones d’étude ;
- La population des martres d’Amérique dépend de la disponibilité de proies et d’habitats adaptés, tous deux présents dans les zones d’étude.

Castor/amik



- Les habitats des castors sont courants et répartis dans la zone d’étude locale ;
- Il y a davantage de huttes de castor, de barrages et de signes de castors dans la partie sud de la zone d’étude locale, et moins autour de la région de la Première Nation de Marten Falls ;
- Les habitats appropriés pour les castors, où ils peuvent construire des huttes et trouver de la nourriture, couvrent 56 025 hectares, ce qui représente environ 37,64 % de la zone d’étude locale.

Reptiles et amphibiens/ginebigo ya’haag omakakiiwiiya’haag



- La zone d’étude régionale compte six types de grenouilles et de crapauds : rainette crucifère, rainette faux criquet du nord, grenouille des bois, grenouille léopard, grenouille du Nord et crapaud d’Amérique. Tous ont été trouvés dans la zone d’étude locale lors des études sur le terrain ;
- La seule espèce de reptile observée lors des enquêtes sur le terrain était la couleuvre rayée ;
- Il y a des habitats propices à la reproduction des amphibiens, tel que les tourbières, les marais et les marécages, et ces habitats couvrent 72,44 % de la zone d’étude locale.

Insectes pollinisateurs/ manichooshaga



- Trois types de bourdons et deux types de coccinelles sont considérés comme des espèces en péril, et pourraient être trouvées dans la zone d'étude locale et la zone d'étude régionale. Ces espèces comprennent le bourdon d'Ashton, le bourdon de Suckley, le bourdon à bandes jaunes, la coccinelle à neuf points et la coccinelle à bandes transversales.

Oiseaux non en voie de disparition



- Les zones de nidification modérées et très idéales représentent environ 20 % à 85 % de la zone d'étude régionale.
- Les habitats favorables étaient courants et répandus dans la zone d'étude locale, à l'exception de l'habitat du balbuzard pêcheur.
- Le viréo aux yeux rouges, la paruline couronnée, le junco ardoisé, la nyctale boréale, la bécassine de Wilson, le canard colvert, la paruline à couronne rousse, la paruline masquée et la paruline des ruisseaux étaient couramment observés lors des relevés, cependant, la marouette de Caroline et le balbuzard pêcheur ne l'étaient pas.
- Étant donné les conditions actuelles, on a présumé que les oiseaux non en péril ont probablement des populations stables dans la zone d'étude régionale.

Espèces d'oiseaux en péril



- Les zones de nidification idéales dans la zone d'étude régionale étaient différentes pour chaque espèce d'oiseau en péril, allant d'une faible abondance (<0,1 %) à une forte abondance (60 %) ;
- Les espèces couramment observées lors des études comprenaient l'engoulevent d'Amérique, le pygargue à tête blanche, le moucherolle à côtés olive et le quiscale rouilleux ; les autres espèces d'oiseaux à risque étaient rarement détectées ;
- Étant donné les conditions actuelles, on suppose que les oiseaux en péril sont susceptibles de soutenir les populations stables dans la zone d'étude régionale en fonction des conditions actuelles de l'habitat.

Effets potentiels et mesures d'atténuation

Une étude a été effectuée pour voir comment la route d'accès à la collectivité pourrait affecter la faune et leurs habitats. L'étude a examiné trois éléments : la quantité d'habitats disponibles, l'emplacement de l'habitat et la capacité de la faune à survivre et à se reproduire. La route d'accès à la collectivité devrait causer une perte d'habitat, des perturbations et de la poussière, avec une augmentation potentielle des collisions de véhicules.

Espèces sauvages	Effets potentiels
Tous les oiseaux et toute la faune	• Les déversements de produits chimiques peuvent nuire au sol, aux écosystèmes et à la santé des oiseaux. • Les explosions peuvent blesser ou tuer des oiseaux. • Les attractifs pour la faune peuvent augmenter la mortalité des oiseaux et affecter les relations prédateur-proie. • Les collisions de véhicules peuvent blesser ou tuer des oiseaux et la faune. • Les activités de construction peuvent détruire les nids, les œufs et les oiseaux. • Un accès public accru peut entraîner la chasse et affecter la survie. • Les changements des eaux souterraines peuvent altérer les sols et la végétation, ce qui a un impact sur les habitats. • Les changements de qualité de l'eau de surface peuvent nuire aux habitats. • Les altérations de la quantité d'eau de surface peuvent affecter les sols et la végétation, ce qui a un impact sur les habitats. • L'érosion et la sédimentation peuvent altérer la qualité de l'eau, du sol et de la végétation, ce qui a un impact sur les habitats. • Les émissions de poussière peuvent altérer la qualité du sol et de la végétation, ce qui a un impact sur les habitats. • Les émissions atmosphériques peuvent altérer la qualité du sol et de la végétation, ce qui a un impact sur les habitats des oiseaux.

Tous les oiseaux et toute la faune	• Les plantes envahissantes peuvent modifier les communautés végétales, ce qui a un impact sur les habitats des oiseaux. • La perte d'habitat et l'enlèvement direct du sol et de la végétation ont un impact sur les habitats et la survie. • Les perturbations sensorielles telles que les lumières, le bruit et l'activité humaine peuvent altérer les habitats et le comportement.

Espèces sauvages	Effets potentiels
Animaux à fourrure	• La route d'accès à la collectivité peut augmenter l'accès des prédateurs et réduire la survie et la reproduction. • Une augmentation de l'accès du public peut avoir un impact sur la survie et la reproduction en raison du piégeage.
Paruline couronnée, paruline à couronne rousse, paruline des ruisseaux, engoulevent d'Amérique, engoulevent bois-pourri, hibou des marais, quiscale rouilleux	• La route d'accès à la collectivité peut augmenter l'habitat de lisière et entraîner une augmentation de la prédation des nids d'oiseaux.

Des mesures d'atténuation ont été suggérées afin de réduire, d'éliminer ou de surveiller les effets potentiels sur les oiseaux et la faune. Ces mesures comprennent :

- Développer un programme de surveillance des espèces envahissantes ;
- Les conditions d'approbation environnementale, les permis ou les autorisations délivrés pour la route d'accès de la collectivité, y compris ceux délivrés par Environnement et Changement climatique Canada, le ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs de l'Ontario et le ministère des Ressources naturelles de l'Ontario, feront l'objet d'un suivi pendant la construction ;
- Préparer un programme de surveillance environnementale et un plan de protection de l'environnement contenant des mesures d'atténuation pour la poussière et les émissions atmosphériques ;
- Limiter l'accès des travailleurs de la construction à la zone de travail et aux sites connexes ;
- Interdire les armes à feu ;
- Bloquer les voies d'accès temporaires et les sentiers qui ne sont plus nécessaires ;
- Éviter les zones importantes pour les espèces en péril, dans la mesure du possible ;

- Travailler à l'automne et en hiver, lorsque c'est possible, pour éviter les périodes de nidification des oiseaux ;
- Mettre en place des politiques visant à protéger la faune, en veillant à former les entrepreneurs et les employés ;
- Vérifier la présence de faune avant de retirer la végétation.

Malgré la mise en place de ces mesures d'atténuation, la route d'accès dans la collectivité peut encore avoir un impact sur la faune et les populations d'oiseaux. La perte d'habitats adéquats dans les zones d'étude locales et régionales devrait être minimale ; toutefois, on s'attend à ce que les perturbations sensorielles, comme le bruit et les lumières, soient plus perturbatrices. Une fois la construction terminée, on ne s'attend pas à ce que la répartition de l'habitat soit affectée de manière significative. Dans l'ensemble, les populations et la répartition de la faune et des oiseaux devraient rester stables et en bonne santé une fois la route d'accès à la collectivité terminée.

Effets résiduels

Le projet peut causer la perte d'habitats, des perturbations, de la poussière et des collisions avec des véhicules, affectant la faune, comme les verspertilions bruns et verspertilions nordiques, les carcajous, les martres d'Amérique, les castors, les reptiles, les amphibiens et les insectes pollinisateurs. Malgré ces impacts, les changements dans la disponibilité des habitats et les populations de verspertilions bruns et nordiques, de carcajous, de martres d'Amérique, de castors, de reptiles, d'amphibiens et d'insectes pollinisateurs devraient rester à l'intérieur de leur capacité à s'adapter et à survivre. Dans l'ensemble, on s'attend à ce que l'impact sur ces espèces soit faible.

De même, les populations d'oiseaux peuvent être affectées malgré les mesures d'atténuation. Bien que la perte d'habitats appropriés dans la région devrait être minime, le bruit et les lumières pourraient être perturbateurs. Après la fin de la construction, on ne s'attend pas à ce que la distribution des habitats (c'est-à-dire comment les habitats sont répartis) soit affectée de façon significative. Dans l'ensemble, on prévoit que les populations d'oiseaux et leurs comportements resteront stables et en bonne santé.

Effets cumulatifs

L'évaluation des effets cumulatifs a pris en compte les effets résiduels (effets restants après l'application d'une mesure d'atténuation) de la route d'accès à la collectivité et d'autres développements futurs, comme la route de raccordement du Nord, les améliorations des routes forestières Anaconda et Painter Lake, ainsi que les projets de large bande Rapid Lynx, sur les habitats de la faune et des oiseaux par la perte d'habitats, le bruit, la poussière et les changements aux abords des habitats. Ces effets devraient être minimes. En raison de l'abondance des habitats disponibles, les oiseaux peuvent relocaliser leurs aires de nidification loin de la route d'accès à la collectivité et d'autres développements. L'étude indique que les habitats et les populations de la faune et des oiseaux seront en mesure de s'adapter à ces changements, contribuant au maintien de leur santé et de leur efficacité dans la région.

Des programmes de surveillance seront menés au cours des différentes phases de la route d'accès à la collectivité, conformément aux permis provinciaux et fédéraux, ainsi qu'aux discussions avec les communautés autochtones et les organismes de réglementation. Le but de ces programmes est de s'assurer que les mesures mises en place pour protéger la faune et les populations d'oiseaux sont efficaces, et qu'elles permettent leur mise à jour au besoin. De plus, un plan de mesures compensatoires de conservation de la biodiversité terrestre est en cours d'élaboration pour la route d'accès à la collectivité, ce qui créera un habitat supplémentaire pour les oiseaux migrateurs. Au besoin, des ajustements seront apportés pour améliorer les résultats.



Voulez-vous en savoir plus?

Si vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur ce sujet, veuillez consulter le rapport technique disponible en annexe de la version préliminaire du rapport d'évaluation environnementale ou du rapport d'étude d'impact.

Coordonnées

N'hésitez pas à contacter l'équipe du Projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls à tout moment si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires.

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- ᒪᑲᑌᐧᐃ ᐱᓇᔪᐡ
- ᐁᑲ ᑲᐅᑕᐧᐊᑫᐟ ᐅᐅᒥᓱᐤ







ᖃ ᐃᑭᓴ ᐊᓄᒻ

ᖃ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᓐᐃ ᑭᓂᑫᓂᖃᔨᔪᑭ ᐸᓱᒋ ᐊᓐᐃᔨᔪᔪᓴ ᐅᒋ 2019 ᓴᓂᑕ 2023 ᐃᓂᓂᓐᐊ ᖃᑫᑕᓐᐁᓂᑕᒧᓐᐊᓗ ᑭᐊᐸᑕᓗ

ᒥᓯᓐᐁ ᑫᓱᓇ ᖃ ᑭ ᒪᓱᐊᑐᓂᖃᑌᑭ ᐅᑕ ᐊᑎ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᓐᐊ



ᐅᐱᓱᖃᒧᔪᓴ ᑭᓱᐁᑎᓄᓴ ᖃ ᐃᑕᒋᓴ

- ᓄᖏ ᐅᐱᓱᖃᒧᔪᓴ ᐅᑯᔨᔨᓱᐊᐊ ᑭᓇᓇᑕᓐᐃ ᑭᓂᑫᓂᒪᖃᓂᓱᐊᓇᓴ
- ᒧᓇ ᓯᑭ ᐃᑕᓱᖃᓂᓂᑉ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᑫ ᐅᑯᔨᔨᒋᓴ ᐁᓱᖃᓂ ᖃ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓂᑦᓴ ᖃ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᓐᐃ ᑭᓂᑫᓂᒥᒋᓴ
- ᐅᔭᒥ ᔪᓱᐊᓄᓴ ᐃᑕᓱᓴ ᐊᐢᑌ ᐱᑕᐯᑯᓯᐱᓴ ᓴᓂᑕ ᐊᓱᖃᓴ
- ᒧᓇ ᐃᑕᓱᖃᓇ ᖃᔪᑌ ᖃ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᒧᓇᐃᖃᓂᓐᐊ ᐁᓱᖃᓂ ᐱᑯ ᖃ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᑭᑫᓂᒥᖃᑌᓴ ᐅᒪ ᖃ ᑭ ᑐᑎᖃᑌᓴ ᐁᐱᐳᓂᓂᓴ ᓇᐃᓱᐊᓴ
- ᖃ ᐅᔭᓵᑯᓴ ᒥᓂᖃᐊᖃᓂᓱᐊᓇᓴ ᐅᑯ ᐅᐱᓱᖃᒧᔪᓴ ᑭᓇᓇᖃᓵ ᑭᓂᑫᓂᒪᖃᓂᓱᐊᓇᓴ ᖃ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᓱᐊᓴ ᖃ ᐃᔨ ᓐᔨᑯᔨᑭ



ᑭᓱᖃᐊᑫᓱᐊᓴ

- ᓂᓪ ᐱᐳᑉ ᐊᓂᐱᑉ 39 ᓴᓂᑕ 54 ᑕᑐ ᐁᑭᒥᓂᖃᓴ 2022 ᓱᐊᔪᑌ 28 ᑕᑐᔪᓴ 2023 ᓱᐊᔪᑌ 30 ᑕᑐ
- 17 ᑕᑐ ᐁᐱᑐᔨᓇᔨᒧᓴ ᑭᖃᐊᑫᓱᐊᓴ ᓂᓪᓴᐊᓂᐊᓴ 11 ᑕᑐ ᒪᓯᓇᐱᑌᑭᔨᓇᓴ ᐅᑕ 17 ᑕᑐ ᑭᒥᓂᖃᖃᓂᓱᐊᓇᓴ
- 2022 ᓱᐊᔪᑌ ᑕᑐ ᖃᓇᑫ 1.21 ᑭᖃᐊᑫᓱᐊᓴ ᑕᑐ ᖃᓇᑫ 1,000 ᓴᓂᑕ 0.60 ᐊᓂᒪ 2023
- ᖃᓇᔨ ᒪᓇ ᐅᑕᓂ 43 ᑕᑐ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᒥᓂᑭᖃᑌᑉ ᐁ ᑭ ᐃᑕᒋᓴ ᒥᓯᑌ ᐅᑌ 2022 ᓴᓂᑕ 21 ᓴᓂᑕ 2023
- ᑭᖃᐊᑫᓱᐊᓴ ᑭ ᑭᒋ ᒥᑐᑎᓱᐊᓴ ᖃ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᑭᓂᑫᓂᒥᖃᑌᓴ

ᐊᐱᐟᑕᐣ



ᐅᑯ ᐧᐊᐱᐟᑕᓭᐧ ᑭᓭᐃᐧᐊᐧ ᑲ ᑭᔨ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ ᐅᑌ ᒥᓯᑌ

- ᑲᑕᔨᒋᐧ ᐧᐊᐱᐟᑕᓭᐧᑭᕆᐱᒃ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐃᐣᑯᒋᐧ ᐊᓄᒃ ᒣᑲᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐟᐱᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᓭᓭᑕᐧᐃᒥᒋᐧ

ᐊᒥᐟᑲᐧ



- ᐊᒥᐟᑲᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑕᐧᐊᐧ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᑭᐟᓀᓂᒥᒋᐧ
- ᒥᒣᑎᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐧᐃᐟᑎᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᓭᒍᐧᐊᐣ ᐃᑌᓀ ᐅᐣᑌ ᐊᐧᑲᑭᐧᐃᓯᐱᐧᐧ ᐁᑯᑌ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨ ᓭᓭᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐟᓀᓂᒥᒋᐧ
- ᓭᐃᐧᐊᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ ᐧᐊᐸᑭᑲᑌᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐅᑕᒋᑭᒋᐧ ᓗᐟᑕ ᓭᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐧᐃᐟᑎᑲᓯᒋᐧ 56,025 ᐃᐟᑯ ᐊᐟᑭᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᐃᑲᐣ ᓗᐟᑕ ᐧᐊᓴᐩ 37.64% ᑕᑐᓴᐧ

ᐊᓂᑭᔨᐧ ᓭᓭᑲᐤ



- ᑭᓭᓭᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐟᓀᒪᓭᓂᐧᐊᐧᓭᐧ ᐅᑯ ᓗᐣᑕ ᑲᑕᐧᑕᓱᑭᓭᑯᒋᐧ ᐊᓂᑭᔨᐧ ᑭ ᓭᓭᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐟᓀᓂᑭᑲᑌᐧ ᑕᑲᔨᒋᐧ ᑕᑐ ᐯᔨᓭᑯᒋᐧ
- ᑲᑭᐧᐊᐸᒥᒋᐧ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐱᐟ ᐱᑯ ᑐᐧᐃ ᑲᒪᒪᑕᐧᐃ ᓭᑯᒋᐧ ᑕᐱᐩᑯᐟᓗᐧ ᑭᓗᐱᐧᑲᐧ
- ᒧᓭ ᑯᑭ ᒥᐣᑎᐧᐊᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ ᐅᑯ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐸᓱᓂᐯᔨᓂᐧ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᐧᐊᐧ ᐧᐊᐸᑭᐩ 72.44% ᒪᓭ ᐅᑕᓂ

LᐣJᔅᓴ

- ᓂᓂᑐϟᑭᓇᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᒧᐧᐊᐧ ᑲᓂᔪᔪᒋᐧ ᑲᓇᑐᑭᔪᒋᐧ ᑐᐧᐊᐧ ᐅᑕ ᑐᐧᐊᐧ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ ᓇᓇᑲ° ᐃᔪᓇᔪᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᐅᔪ ᐊᒧᐧᐊᐧ ᓇᓇᑲ° ᐃᑕᐧᐊᐧ Lᐣᔪᔅᓴᐧ



ᑕᔪᓐᓄ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᔅᓴᐧ

- ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᐃᒋᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔪ ᐅᔪᔪᔪᒋᐧ ᑲᓇᑫ 20% ᐁᔪ Lᑲ 85% ᐃᓂᔪᐧ
- ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᑭᒋᐃᒋᐧ ᑭᒋ Lᓇᒋᐃᒋᐧ Lᐧᐊᐨ ᐊᓂᑭ ᕆᐧᑲᑕᒧᐧᐊᐧ
- ᓇᓇᑲᐧ ᑐᐧᐊᐧ ᐱᓗᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᐅᑕ ᑲᑭᑫ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ ᓗᑀᑕ ᓇᒧᐧᐊᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑀᐸᓂᒋᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᐧ ᔪᔪᐸᐧ ᔪᑀᑕ ᑲᑲᓇᑌᐧᐃᔪᑫᒋᐧ ᐅᕆᐸᒥᔪᓂᓴᐧ ᐅᒥᓂᑲᐧ
- ᓇᓇᑲ° ᑲ ᐃᑎᒋᐧ ᑐᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᔅᓴᐧ ᐱᓗᔪᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᐅᑌ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐧ



ᑲᑎ ᓇLUᒋᐧ ᐱᓗᔪᐧᐊᐧ

- ᑲ ᐃᔪ ·ᐊᒋᑀᑐᓂᒋᐧ ᐅᔪ ᐱᓗᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᑲᓇᑫ ᐅL ᑕᔪᑎᐧᑫᓚᐧ (0.1%) Lᐧᐊᐨ ᐃᐧᐱᐧᒋᐧ (60%)
- ᐅᔪ ᑲ ᑭ ᒥᑀᒋᐧ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑀᑫᓂᒋᑲᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᐃᔪ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒥᑭᔪᐧᐊᐧ ᓇᓇᑲ° ᑐᐧᐊᐧ ᑲᓂᐸᐊᒋᐧ ᐱᓗᔪᔪᔪᓴ
- ᑭᓄᐧᑲᓇ ᐊᓄᐨ ᒥᕆᐧᐁ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔪ ᓇᓇᑲᐧᐃ ᑭᑀᑫᓂᒋᑲᑭ ᐅᔪ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᔅᓴᐧ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑀᑭᓄᐧᐊᐣᒪᔪᐧᐊᐧᐸᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧ ᒥᔪᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ



ᑫ ᐃᔨ ᒥᔪᖏᒋᐸᓂᑦ ᐁᓭᓭᖏᑕᐅᓂᐁᓂᒋᖏᑐᑌᑦ ᐁᑎᐸᐸᒋᖏᑐᑌᑦ

ᑫᐅᓭ ᖃᒪᓂᖏᖃᖏᑭ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᑌᖃᓵ ᐅᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᖏᑌᑦ ᑫ ᒥᔪᖏᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᐅᓂᐊᑫᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᑌᖃ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᒣᑦᖏᓭ° ᑲ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᑎᐱ ᐊᑎ ᓄᒋᒋᖏᓂᐊᖃ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐊᖃ ᒣᑦᖏᓭ° ᐊᐅᑭᑦ ᐃᑌᖃᓵ ᐊᓂᑭᐅᐃ ᒪᔪᓭᐃᖏᑐ ᑭᐅᔨᑕᓂᐊᑐ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑭᓂᑭᓄᐊᒥᔪᓭᐃᖏᑌᑭ ᐊᓂᑭᑦ 5-2 ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᑕᒪᓭᐃᖏᑌᑦ ᑲ ᑭ ᑭᓂᑭᓄᐊᒥᔪᓭᐃᖏᑌᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᒥᔪᖏᒋᐸᓂᑭᓵ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐅᓴᔪᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᐊᓂᐊᒪᒋᑦ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᖏᑌᑭ ᒪᖏ ᓭᖃ ᑭᒋ ᑭᒥᐸᓂᑦ ᐁᖏ ᑭᒋ ᐅᔪᐃᖏᑌᑦ ᐃᑎᐱ ᐊᐸᑎᒪᓭᓂᐊᖃ ᐅᔨᑕᓂᐊᖃ ᐅᒪ ᒣᑦᖏᓭ° ᑕᔨᓄ ᑫᐱᒪᑕᒧᑦ ᑭᖏᓭᓂᐊᖃ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔪᐃᖏᓂᐊᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐅᔪᐃᖏᓂᐊᑦ ᔪᓂᒻ ᒥᑐᓂ ᖏᒪᒋᑐᒧᑌᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋᓵ

ᐸᐸᒋ ᐊᐃᔨᔨᔪᑦ	ᑫᑎᓓᒻ ᑫ ᐃᑭᑦ
ᓓᓭᖅ° ᐱᓄᔨᔪᑦ ᐸᐸᒋ	• ᓓᓭᖅ° ᑫᖏᓭ ᑫᐱᒋ ᓯᑭᐸᓂᑭ ᖏᑕ ᒪᓂᐸᓂ° ᐊᑎᑭᑦ ᐃᔨ ᓄᑎᑕ ᐊᐃᔨᔨᔪᑦ • ᐁᐸᑭᓯᖏᓂᐊᑦ ᓂᐸᐃᔪᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᔨᔨᔪᑦ • ᐊᐃᒋᐸ ᐊᐃᔨᔨᔪᑦ ᓓᑎᒻ ᐃᓄᒋᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖏᓭᓓ • ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔪ ᓂᐊᐃᔪᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᔨᔨᔪᑦ • ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐃᑐ ᖏᑕ ᓂᔨᓂᐊᓓᒋᔪᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᔨᔨᔪᑦ • ᖏᑕ ᐃᖏᓯᐊᑦ ᖏᓓᑕᒥᓓᐅᒋᑦ • ᐊᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᐱᕐ ᖏ ᐃᑕᐃᖏᑦ ᖏᑕ ᐅᒋᒥᓂᐊᒪᖏᓓ ᖏᓂᑕᐃᑭᑭ ᑫᐃᓄᓓ • ᐊᐃᑭᒻ ᖏ ᐃᑕᐃᖏᑦ ᓂᐱᔭ ᖏᑕ ᑭᐊᔪᐃᐃᐅᒪᖏᑐ • ᐊᐃᑭᒻ ᖏ ᐃᑕᐃᖏᑦ ᓂᐱᔭ ᖏᑕ ᑭᐊᔪᐃᐃᐅᒪᖏᑐ • ᖏᑕ ᒣᑎᑕᐅᑌᑭ ᖏᑕ ᑭᐱᑐᔨᐱᓂᓪᓚ ᓂᐱᔭ ᔪᓓ ᑕᓗᐊᐸᒋᐸᓂᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐱᒪᑎᔪᒪᖏᑭ ᖏᓂᑕᒪᐃᑭᑭ ᑫᐃᓄᓓ • ᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐱᐳᑌᐸᓂᑦ ᖏᐸᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᑭᑦ • ᖏᑕ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᓴᓴᐃᑐ ᐃᑌᐱᒥᑦ ᓴᑎᑕ ᐊᑎᑭᓵ ᖏᓂᑕᐃᑭᒋᖏᖏᓂᐊᑦ ᖏᑕ ᑭ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᑭᑭ • ᓓᓭᖅ° ᑕᐃᑭᐃᓓ ᖏᓂᑕᐃᑭᑭ ᒪᑌᔪᔨᖅ • ᑕᑎ ᓓᒪᑕᐃᖏᓓ ᓓᓭᒪᖏᑦ ᒪᑌᔪᔨᖅ ᔪᓓ ᑕᑭ ᓂᑕᐃᑭᓵ • ᐊᓂᐃ ᖁᕐᑐ ᖏᐃᑎᑌᐸᓂᑭ ᐃᑎᑌᓂᒪᖏᓓ ᑕᐅᔨᐃᕐᒪᖏᖏᓓ

ᐸᓱᒋ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᓵ	ᑫᓐᑎᓭᒃ ᑫ ᐃᑭᓵ
ᐊᔪᐧᐊᓭᓵ	• ᒣᓐᑲᓭᐤ ᑲᑕ ᐅᓂᐃᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᑕᑎᓭᑲᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᔪᓵ ᐃᑌᑫ • ᑕᐱ ᓭᑭᐸᓂᐤ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓭᓵ ᑫᑎ ᑐᑕᑭᓵ ᑫᐧᑲᓭ ᐁᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᑭᓵ
ᔨᐸᔪᒪᔪᐤ ᑐᓭᓭᑲᓵ ᐱᓂᓯᐧᐊᓵ ᑲᔪᐱᔪᔪᔪᑭᓵ ᓂᐣᑕ ᑲᒥᔪᑭᑎᑭᓵ	• ᒣᓐᑲᓭᐤ ᑲ ᐅᔪᑕᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᑫ ᐊᑎ ᐅᑭ ·ᐊᐸᒥᑭᓵ ᓭᓭᑲᐤ ᐱᓂᓯᐧᐊᓵ

ᐁᑲ ᑲᐧᐃ ᒪᑭᑕᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᑭᔪᑭᑲᑌᓭ ᑭᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐊᒧᐧᐃᐸᓂᑭ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐅᐅ ᐱᓂᔪᔪᓵ ᓂᐣᑕ ᐃᑌᑫ

- ᑭᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓵ ᓭᓭᑲᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᓵ ᐅᑭ
- ᐊᓐᑭᓵ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓭ ᑲᐸᑭᑕᓄᐧᐊᒥᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᑐᑭᑲᑌᓵ ᒣᓐᑲᓭᐤ ᑲ ·ᐃ ᐅᔪᑕᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᑭᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᓵ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑌᑭᓵ
- ᑫᐧᑲᓭ ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᐱᒪᑭᐅᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᒣᐧᑲ⁻ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓭᓂᐧᐊᓵ
- ᑭᑭ ᐅᓭᓇᑌᓵ ᓭᓭᑲᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᓐᑭᓵ ᐅᑭ ᑭᑭ ᑭᒪᓭᑕᑕᓂᐧᐊᓵ
- ᐁᑲ ᐅᕀᒥ ᑭᑭ ᑐᑭᑌᑲᑌᓵ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓭᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᓂᐣᑕ ᐅᑕᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᓵ ᐅᑭ
- ᐁᑲ ᑭᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐸᓇᓯᑲᓭ
- ᑭᑭ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑌᓵ ᒣᐧᑲ⁻ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒥᐸᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᓭᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᑌ ᐅᒪ ᑭᑭ ᑐᑭᑲᑌᓵ
- ᑭᑭ ᔨᐸᐃᑲᑌᓵ ᐁᐧᐊᓵ ᐃᔨᑭᑲᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐃᑕᑭ′ ᑲᓭᓓᓂᐧᑎᑭᓵ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᓵ ᐁᑲ
- ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓭᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᐁᑕᐧᑲᑭᓵ ᐁᑲ ᑭᑭ ᒥᑯᐧᑲᑭᐃᑭᓵ ᐱᓂᓯᐧᐊᓵ ᐁᐧᐊᐧᐃᑭᓵ
- ᑭᑭ ᐅᔪᑕᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᐅᑲᓴᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ ᑭᑭ ᓄᓯᓂᐃᑲᑌᓵ
- ᑭᑭ ᐅᔪᑕᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᐅᓭᓴᐧᐁᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᐸᒥᐱᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᐅᑭ
- ᑭᑭ ᓭᓭᑲᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᐸᓱᒋ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᓵ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᓂᐣᑕ ᑲᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᑫᓱᓵ

ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᱚᑯ ᑲ ᐃᑭᓵ ᑫᓱᓵ ᐊᑕ ᐁᒪᓭᒥᑲᑲᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᐅᒪ ᐅᑕ ᐊᐧᐃᐸᓂᐧᐊᓵ ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᑭ ᓭᓭᑕᐧᐃᓴ ᑭᐣᑫᓂᒥᒥᐧ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᓵ ᐱᓕᓯᐊᐧᐊᓵ ᓂᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᑕᔨᓭᐧᐃᒥᓵ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒥᓵ ᒣᐧᑲ⁻ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑫ ᑲᑕ ᐅᓂᐅᑯᐧᐊᓵ ᐁᑯ ᒪᓭ ᐃᐣᐱ ᑭᔨᑕᓂᐧᐊᑫ ᐅᒪ ᒣᓐᑲᓭᐤ ᒪᔪᑯᐧ⁻ ᐱᑐᔪ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑭᐣ ᐃᑌᓂᑎᑲᑌᐤ

ᑲᐃᐟᑯᐧᐸᓂᔪ ᑫᒥᑯᐧᑲᒋᐟᑫᒪᑲᔪ

ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᑕ ᐅᓂᐃᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᓀᓀᑲᔪ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᑭᐧᑲᐊᑫᐧᐊᔪ ᓇᐣᑕ ᐅᐱᐧᑲᓀᐃᔪᓂ

ᐧᐊᐱᐣᑕᓀᔪ ᐊᒥᐣᑲᔪ ᓀᓀᑲᐤ ᓂᐱᔪᓂ ᔪᐣᔑᓂᔪ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐱᑯ ᑲᑕᐧᑕᔦᑭᓀᔪᓂᒋᔪ ᐅᑯ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᓄᓂᒪᐣᒥᔪ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐱᑯ ᑲᓄᑕᑫᒋᔪ ᐸᐧᑲᒋ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ

ᐱᓇᔪᓂᔪ ᓇᐣᑕ ᑕᐧᑕᔦᔪ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓀᓄᑕᐧᑲᑑᓂᐧᐊᓂᐧᔪ ᑲᑕ ᐅᓂᐊᑑᐧᐊᔪ ᐅᑑ ᐸᐧᑲᒋ ᒣᑕᒥᔪ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᐊᐧᐁᔪᓂᔪ ᒥᓯᐧᐁᔪ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᑲᐧᐁᔪᓂᔪ ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᓄᓄᒪᐣᒥᔪ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᑲ ᑲᐱᔪᓂᔪ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ ᐸᐧᑲᒋ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ

ᑫᐣᑎᓀᒃ ᑫ ᓇᓯᑕᒥᐸᓂᑭ ᑫ ᐃᐣᐸᓂᑭ

ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᓀ ᑲᑐᑲᑌᐧ ᒪᓂᑐᑕᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᐊᑕ ᐁᑲ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒧᒪᒥ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᐊᐧᐁᔪᓂᔪ ᑲᐧᐁᔪᓂᔪ ᑲᑕ ᐁᑲ ᐸᐧᑲᒋ ᒣᒥᒥ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᐊᐧᐁᔪᓂᔪ ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ ᐅᒪ ᐃᑕᒋᔪ ᐊᐧᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ ᑲ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓵ & ᐱᓄᔨᓂᓵ

ᐸᓴᑌ ᐃᔨᑭᖏᑐᐃᓐᑐ ᒪᒪᐤ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᓐᑐ

ᐁᑭᑦᓂᔨᐊᓐᑐ ᒋᑲᓇ ᐃᓄᐣᒋᑲᑌ ᑎᒪᐣᓯᖏᐃᐁᒪᑲᓵ ᐃᒪᓄᕐᓇ ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓵ ᐅᐣᒋ ᒋᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᓄᐣᑕᑯᓯᐊᓐᓵ ᑲᐱᒋᓴᐊᓐᓵ ᒋᓇ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐱᒋᓴᐊᓐᓵ ᐱᓄᓇᓂᓵ, ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓵ ᑲᔪ ᑲᓂᒪᑭᓄᐊᓐᓵ ᑲᑭᓇᑭᖏᐊᓄᐊᓐᓵ. ᑎᐊᐣᒋᔪᐊᓐᓵ ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓵ, ᒋᓇ ᐱᓄᔨᓂᓵ ᑲᑕᓯᓄᐊᓐᓵ ᒋᓇ ᑎᑭᑌᐱᔪᐊᓐᓵ ᑫᓂᑕᓯᓄᐊᓐᓵ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᖏᐊᐊᓐᓵ ᐃᑭᐁᐤᓂᐊᓵ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯ ᑕᔨᑫᐃᓇᓐᐣ ᒋᓇ ᔨᑕᑭᔪᐣ ᑕᔨᑫᐃᓇᓐᐣ ᑲᐅᐣᒋ ᐊᐯᓂᒧᐊᓐᓵ.

ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓵ ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓵ ᒋᓇ ᐱᓄᔨᓂᓵ ᑲᓇᑭᐊᑎᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᔨᐁᓂᐊᓵ ᑲᐃᓇᑭᐊᓐᓵ ᐅᒣ:

- ᐅᐱᑲᓇᑭᔪᓵ (ᑲᐅᔪᐃᓂᓵ ᐅᐱᑲᓇᑭᑎ ᒋᓇ ᑲᑭᓄᑭᑕᐊᑫᓵ ᐅᐱᑲᓇᑭᑎ);
- ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓵ (ᐃᓐᑲᓚᐊᑫ/ᐊᓵᐱᖏᓂᓵ/ᐊᒥᐠ);
- ᑭᓄᐱᔨᓚᐊ/ᐅᒪᑲᑭᓚᐊ;
- ᒪᓂᔪᓂᑲᐠ;
- ᒥᑎᐱᓄᓂᓵ ᑲᓂᑕᓂᑲᒧᓵ;
- ᓴᐱᑲᐣᐠ ᑲ ᐊᔪᓵ ᐱᓄᑎᐣᓵ;
- ᔨᔨᑊ;
- ᐱᓄᑎᐣᓵ ᑲᓂᑕᓂᑲᒧᓵ;
- ᐱᓄᑎᐣᓵ ᑲᓂᑕᓂᑲᒧᓵ;
- ᓂᐱᑲᐣᐠ ᑲ ᐊᔪᓵ ᐱᓄᑎᐣᓵ; ᒋᓇ
- ᑲᐁᐩᔨᓵ ᐱᓄᑎᐣᓵ.

ᑲᓂᒐᑭᓇᐊᐧᐨ:

- ᒥᑭᓯ;
- ᑲᐅᓴᐃᓯᐨ ᐱᓇᔅᒡ;
- ᑲᓇᐊᐧᒋᐁᐧᐸᒪᐨ ᒪᓂᒍᓂᐣ ᐱᓇᒌᐨ;
- ᑭᒋᓴᑲᐦᐃᑲᓂᐣᐠ ᑳᔭᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᑲᒪᑲᑌᐤ ᐯᐯᔅᓯᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᐅᑯᐣᑕᑲᓇᐱᑯᐠ ᑲᑕᔅᔭᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᑎᐱᑭ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᑲᒪᒐᒋᒧᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᑲᑫᑭᑭᐁᐧᒡᑲᑌᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᑲᑫᐧᑯᔅᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᑲᑫᐅᓴᐃᑲᑌᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᑲᑮᔅᔭᔅᐨ ᒥᑭᓯ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ;
- ᒪᑲᑌᐤ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ; ᒦᓇ
- ᑳᐊᑲᒋᑕᐊᐧᑫᐨ ᑯᑯᑯᐦᐅ ᒦᓇ ᐁᑲᐃᑲ ᑲᓇᑯᓯᐨ ᐱᓇᒌᐣᐨ.





ᓄᑐᐟ ᖃᐃᔨᓇძᑭᑐ

ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓵᑦ ᓄᐱᒥᑐᑦ ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓇᓐᑐ (ᑭᑮᔨᒋᖏᑌᐊᓐᑐ ᖁᖅ– 2019 ᒥᓇ 2023), ᐱᓕᔨᓂᐅᑦ ᓄᐱᒥᑐᑦ ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓇᓐᑐ (ᑭᑮᔨᒋᖏᑌᐊᓐᑐ ᖁᖅ– 2018 ᒥᓇ 2022), ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯ ᑫᑐᑕᒪᐃᓐᑐ ᒥᓇ ᒥᔨᐅ ᖃ ᐊᓴᑭᑐ ᐋᖏᑭᐃᖅᑫᐃᓇᓐᑐ ᑭᐃᓕᖅᑐᐃᐅᒪᓇᓐᑐ ᐅᒪ ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓇᓐᑐ.

ᐅᓇᐁᓂᐊᓐᑐ ᑎᐸᒧᒪᐃᓇᓐᑐ ᖃᑭᒧᑐᓂᖏᑌᑭᑐ ᐅᑐᒋ ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓵᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐱᓕᔨᓂᓵᑦ ᖃᑭᓕᖅᑐᖅᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᓇᐁᓂᐊᓐᑐ:

ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓴᖕ (ᖃᐅᓴᐃᓂᓕᓐ ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓂᑎ ᒥᓇ ᖃᑭᓇᑭᑕᐊᒪᏪᐁᓐ ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓂᑎ)

- ᖃᐃᔨᒥᓀᔨᑭᑐ ᓇᖓ ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓴᖕ ᕿᑕᔨᐅᑦᐱᑭᐊᐧᔪᐊᓐ ᐁᖃ ᑌᐯ· ᐁᐊᕼᑭᑐ ᒥᓇ ᐯᐸᖃᑐ ᐁᐃᔨᐊᑌᑭᑐ ᐃᒪ ᖃᑭᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ;
- ᐁᓇᑐᑌᓴᓂᓵ ᖃᐃᔨᓂᓵ ᒥᐃᔨᐊᑌᔨᓵ/ᕿᑕᔨᓂᓵᑦ ᐃᔨᐊᑌᐊᓐᑐ ᐃᒪ ᓂᐊᓇᓇᓵ ᖃᑭᕿᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐃᒪ ᓇᖅᵒ ᐊᕮᐸᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐊᑯᑭ ᔪᐱᐧᑐ;
- ᖃᐃᑐ ᐊᕼᐊᔪᓇᑐ ᖃᐃᑌᖖ ᐊᐸᒋᖏᑌᑭᑐ ᖃᑭᔨ ᒪᓇᐧᐊᔪᓀᐊᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᖃᑕᔨᐊᕼᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓴᖕ ᑭᑭᑕᐊᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐊᖁᐧᐃ ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓇᓐᑐᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐃᒪ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ, ᐁᓇᑐᑌᓴ ᑭᑕᔨᓂᐸᐊᓐᑦ ᖁᖅ– ᐁᐱᐳᑐᑦ;
- ᖃᐅᓴᐃᓂᔪᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓴᖕ ᑭᒥᖃᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐊᐊᔨᑐ ᐃᒪ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐊᐱᒋ ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᖃᒪᐢᑭᑕᐊᑫᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᐱᖃᑭᓴᖕ, ᐃᒪᓇᑫ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ;
- ᖃᐅᓴᐃᓂᔪᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓴᖕ ᑭᒥᖃᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐊᐊᔨᑐᒣ ᐃᒪ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐊᐱᒋ ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᖃᒪᐢᑭᑕᐊᑫᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᐱᖃᑭᓴᖕ, ᐃᒪᓇᑫ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ; ᒥᓇ
- ᒥᔨᐅ, ᑕᐸᔨᓴ ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᐱᐧᓇᑭᓴᖕ ᒧᓇᔪᔨᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᒪ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ, ᓂᔪᓐ ᐊᐊᔨᑐᒣ ᐃᒪ ᑭᔨᒥᖃᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐁᑕᔨ ᐊᕼᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᒪ ᖃᐃᔨ ᑭᐯ ᔪᐲᐊᐊᑭᑭᑐ.



ᐃᓐᖃᓗᐊᑫ

- ᐊᐊᔨᑐᒣ ᓂᓚᐱᐅᓐᑐ, ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᓐᖃᓗᐊᑫᐊᓐᑦ ᑭᒥᖃᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᒪ 39 ᐊᑮᑕᔪᑭᑐ 54 ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓇᓐᑐ. ᖁᖅ– 2022 ᑭᒥᖃᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᒪ 28 ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓇᓐᑐ, ᒥᓇ ᖁᖅ– 2023 ᑭᒥᖃᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᒪ 30 ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓂᓵᑦ;
- 17 ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᓐᖃᓗᐊᑫᐊᓐᑦ ᑭᓂᔪᑕᐁᐃᓇᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ: ᓂᐃᓐᑐ ᓄᖓᑦ, ᓅᔨᓐᑐ ᓇᐯᐊᑦ ᒥᓇ 11 ᐁᖅ ᐁᓐᒋᑭᑫᓂᒪᖁᓂᐊᓐᒼ. ᐁᖅ ᖁᔭᐊᑦ ᐁᓐᒋᑭᑦᒪᔪᓇᑭᔭᖁᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᒥᓇ ᖁᐃᔨᐱᐯᓐ, ᐊᐊᔨᑐᒣ ᐃᔪᔭᑐᐊᑦ 17 ᐃᓐᖃᓗᐊᑫᐊᓐᑦ ᐁᑭᓇᖏᒋᐊᖁᓂᐊᓐᒼ;
- ᖁᖅ– 2022, ᑭᑕᔨᐊᓐᑦ 1.21 ᐃᓐᖃᓗᐊᑫᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᐯᐧ 1,000 ᖁᖁᑭᑎᐸᓗᐃᖁᓂᓵ, ᒥᓇ 0.60 ᖁᖅ– 2023;
- ᐃᐯᐧ ᓇᖏᒋᑫᐃᓐᑐ ᑭᓇᑭᐳᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ 43 ᐃᓐᖃᓗᐊᑫᐊᓐᑦ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᐊᕼᐊᓐᑦ ᐁᔨ ᐊᑭᓕᐃᔪᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᐃᒪ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ ᖁᖅ– 2022, ᒥᓇ 21 ᖁᖅ– 2023; ᒥᓇ
- ᐃᓐᖃᓗᐊᑫ ᖃᑕᔨᐃᑐᐊᓐᑦ ᒥᔪᓂ ᒥᓇ ᒥᔨᐯ ᐃᔨᐊᑌᓂ ᐃᒪᓇᑫ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓇᖏᒋᖃᓂᐊᓐᑦ.



ᐋᐧᐱᖏᔪᓂ

- ᑲᒥᓇᔨᔪᑭᐣ ᕿᑕᔨᔪᐊᔪᓴ⁻ ᐊᐯᐧ ᐋᐧᐱᖏᔪᓂ ᒥᔾᐯᐧ ᐊᑌᓂ ᒋᔨᓰᓇᓄᐣ, ᒥᔾᐯᐧ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑲᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ; ᒋᓇ
- ᑲᑕᔾᓄᐊᓵ⁻ ᐃᑭᐯᓂᓂᐊᓵᑦ ᐋᐧᐱᖏᔪᓂᐊᓵᑦ ᐅᐣᑭ ᐊᐯᓂᒪᒪᑲᐣ ᐃᓂᐯᓂᓂᐊᓵᐣ ᑲᒋᒥᐊᓵ⁻ ᒋᓇ ᑎᒥᓇᔨᓂᓂ ᑲᑕᔨᔪᐊᔪᐊᓵ⁻, ᐯᐊᔪᓂ ᐃᒪᓄᑫ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑲᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ.



ᐊᒥᑦ

- ᐊᒥᑦ ᑲᑕᔨᔪᐊᔪᐣ ᒥᔨᓇᓄᐣ ᐃᒪᓄᑫ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑲᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ;
- ᒥᔨᓇᓄᐣ ᐃᓂᐯᓂᐊᓵᐣ ᐊᒥᑯᐃᓴᔪᐣ, ᑭᐸᑊᐃᑲᓇᐣ ᒋᓇ ᐯᓇᑯᑭᐣ ᑲᑕᔨᐃᑐᐣ ᐃᒪ ᔪᐊᓵᓄᐣᑦ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑲᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ, ᒋᓇ ᐯᐊᐊᔨᓇᑭᐣ ᐃᒪᓄᑫ ᐯᔪᔾᐣ⁻ ᐊᑯᑭᐣᑦ; ᒋᓇ
- ᑲᒥᓇᔨᔪᑭᐣ ᑲᑕᔨᔪᐊᔪᐣ⁻ ᐊᒥᑦ , ᑫᑕᔨᐅᔨᑐ⁻ ᐅᐃᓗ ᒋᓇ ᑫᑕᔨᒥᑲᐣᑦ ᐅᒋᒥᑦ, ᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᓂ 56,025 ᑲᑲᑭᑎᐸᑊᐊᑲᓇᐣ, ᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᐯᐃᓯᖁᑦ 37.64% ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑲᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ.



ᑭᓀᐱᑯ ᔦᑊᐊᑦ/ᐅᒪᑲᑭᐃᔦᑊᐊᑦ

- ᐃᒪᓀᑫ ᐊᑲᑊᐃ ᓇᑲᒥᒋᑫᐃᓂᑦ ᑯᑕᓯ ᑲᐃᓇᑲᓀᓯᐊᓵ⁻ ᐅᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᐊᔪᐊᑦ: ᓯᑲᓐ, ᖁᑲᑎᑦ, ᒥᑎᑯᑲᐣᑦ, ᑭᐯᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑲᑐᑯ, ᔑᓐᒋᑫᔪ ᒋᓇ ᑭᒥᒪᑲᑭ. ᑲᑭᓇ ᑭᒥᑲᐊᑲᓀᐊᓵᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑲᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ ᖁᑲ⁻ ᓄᐱᒥᑦ ᑲᑭᓇᑲᒥᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ;
- ᐊᑊᐊᐯᐧ ᐯᑕ ᑭᓀᐱᑯᔪᑊᐊᑦ ᑲᑭᒥᑲᐊᑲᓀᐣ⁻ ᐊᑊᐊᐯᐧ ᑲᐅᔦᐃᓯᔨ⁻ ᑭᓀᐱᑦ ᖁᑲᑎᑦ ᖁᑲᑎᑦ⁻, ᑎᓄᑲᐣ ᑲᐃᔪ ᒥᔑᑌᑯᐊᑦ, ᑲᐃᔪ ᒪᐣᑭᑯᐊᑦ, ᑲᐃᔪᓄᐱᐊᐊᑲᒥᑲᑦ, ᒋᓇ ᑲᐃᔪᓄᐱᐊᑦ, ᒋᓇ ᐅᓄᐯᓂᐊᓵᐣ ᑲᑕᔾᐃᑐᐊᓵ⁻ ᒥᓂᑯᑦ 72.44% ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓇᑲᒥᑲᓂᐊᓵᑦ.



ᒪᓂᒍᓂᖅ

- ᓂᓯᐊᐦ ᑲᐃᔨᓀᑯᓯᐊᐦᐧ ᐊᒍᒧ, ᒥᓀ ᓄᔨᔭ ᑲᒪᒪᑲᐃᖅᓇᐊᐦᐧ ᒪᓂᒍᓂᔪᐦ ᑲᓂᑭᓇᐊᐦᐧ ᐃᒥᑲᐊᐊᐦᐧ ᐅᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔨᓀᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᒥᓀ ᐊᖏᖏᐧᐃᐧᐃᓂᐦᐧ. ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᐦᐧ, ᑲᒪᖅᑌᓯᐧᐦ ᑭᑎᐊᒧ, ᑲᐸᐸᒥ ᐊᐦᐱᑯᓂᐧᐦ ᐊᒧ, ᑲᐅᓴᓯᐧᐦ ᒪᓂᒍᓂᖅ ᒪᓂᒍᐦ ᒥᓀ ᑲᐸᐸᒥᓴᐧᐦ ᒪᓂᒍᐦ.



ᖃᖄᓂᑭᑲᐊᐧᐦ ᐱᓇᔨᔪᓂᔪᐦ

- ᐊᐱᑕ ᐊᑯᓇᐦᐧ ᐃᐧᐩᐱᒥᐦᐧ ᖃᒥᓭᔨᑭᐣ ᑫᑕᔨ ᐊᐦᓴᓂᐧᐦ ᐱᓇᔨᐧᐩ ᐊᓱᐊᐣ ᒥᓂᐦ 20% ᐊᑯᓇᐦᐧ 85% ᐃᒪ ᐊᐦᖬᐧᐃ ᑲᑭᔨᓀᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊᐦᐧ;
- ᑫᑕᔨᐊᓱᐊᐧᐦ ᒥᓀ ᑫᐃᔨᑕᔨᔨᐃᑐᐊᐧᐦ ᑭᒥᑭᖃᑌᐊᐦᑫᐣ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᑕᔨ ᓇᖃᑎᒪᖃᐅᐊᐦᐧ, ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᐁᑕ ᐄᖃᑕᒧ ᐱᓇᔨᐧᐩ;
- ᒥᐞᑯᐱᓇᔨᐧᐩ ᖃᓂᑕᓂᖃᒪᐧ, ᐱᓇᒋᐧᐦ ᖃᓂᑕᓂᖃᒪᐧ, ᐱᓇᒋᐧᐦ ᖃᓂᑕᓂᖃᒪᐧ, ᑯᑯᖬᐅ, ᓂᐲᖃᐧ, ᐱᓇᒋᐧᐦ ᖃᓂᑕᓂᖃᒪᐧ, ᐱᓇᒋᐧᐦ ᖃᓂᑕᓂᖃᒪᐧ, ᓂᐲᖃᐧ ᖃᐧᐦ ᐱᓇᒋᐧᐦ; ᔨᑯᐧ ᐊᖬᐊᐁ ᖃᐁᐞᑯᔨᐧᐦ ᐱᓇᒋᐧᐦ ᒥᓀ ᐄᖃᑕᒧ ᖃᐃᐧᐩ ᒋᐅᐧᐦ ᒥᑕᐊᖃᓇᐊᐦᐧ; ᒥᓀ
- ᐃᐁ ᓄᑯᐟ ᖃᐃᔨᓀᑯᐦᐧ, ᒥᔨᓄᐊᐦᐧ ᐃᒪ ᐱᓇᔨᔪᓂᔪᐦ ᐊᖬᖬᖬᐧᐃ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓀᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊᐦᐧ.



ᖃᓂᒪᑭᓇᐊᐧᐦ ᐱᓇᔨᔪᓂᔪᐦ

- ᖃᑕᔨ ᐊᐦᐄᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᐃᒪᓇᐁ ᐊᖬᖬᖬᐧᐃ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓀᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᑎᑎᐟᑭᓀᑯᓄᐣ ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᖃᓂᒪᑭᓇᐊᐦᐧ ᐱᓇᔨᔪᓂᔪᐦ, ᒥᓂᐦ ᓀᐣᔨᔦᐊᐦᐧ (<0.1%) ᐊᑯᓇᐦᐧ ᐃᐧᐩᐱᒥᔦᐧᐃ (60%);
- ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᖃᑭᒥᖃᐊᖃᓇᐊᐦᐧ ᖃᑭᑕᔨᓀᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᐅᑯᐁᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᑎᐱᑭ ᐱᓇᔨᐧᐩ, ᒥᑭᔭ, ᖃᑫᐧᐩᑯᔨᐧᐦ ᐱᓇᔨᐧᐩ ᒥᓀ ᒪᖃᑌ ᐱᓇᔨᐧᐩ; ᑯᑕᑭᔦᐧ ᖃᐃᐧᐩ ᑌᐁᐦ ᐊᔦᔨᐊᐦᐧ; ᒥᓀ
- ᓄᑯᐟ ᖃᐃᔨᓀᑯᐦᐧ, ᐃᑭᐁᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᖃᓂᒪᑭᓇᐊᐦᐧ ᐱᓇᔨᐧᐩ ᑕᒥᓄᔦᐊᐦᐧ ᐃᒪᓇᐁ ᖃᑭᑕᔨ ᓀᖃᑎᒪᑲᓂᐊᐦᐧ ᐃᒪ ᒧᖅᐦ ᖃᑕᔨᐊᐦᐧ.



ᑲᐃᓐᓯᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᖃᐃᓱᔾᔪ ᑎᓇ ᑎᓄᓯᖃᐃᓇᓐ

ᓇᑲᓯᖃᐃᓐᓪ ᑭᑐᓯᑲᑌ ᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᔪᖃᐃᓐᓪ ᑎᑲᓇ ᖃᐃᓐᓴᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓯ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᓇ ᔨᑕᑭᔾᔭ ᐃᒪ ᑲ ᐊᔭᐊᓘ. ᐃᐁ ᓇᑲᓯᖃᐃᓐᓪ ᐅᑭᓇᑲᑐᓇᐊ ᓂᓱᓪ ᖃᐃᓘᑦ: ᐊᓂᓕ ᒥᓂᔨ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐁᐊᔭᐊᓘ, ᐊᓪᑎᓄᖃ ᐁᓪᑕᔪᐊᔭᐊᓘ ᑎᓇ ᑭᑭᐱᒪᑭᖏᐊᓘ ᑎᓇ ᑭᑭᓂᑕᐃᑭᐊᓘ. ᐃᐁ ᑕᔪᖃᐃᓐᓪ ᑎᑲᓇ ᐃᔪᒥᑭᑲᑌᖃᐃᓇᑕᖃᖏᓚᑲᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑕᔪᐊᔭᐊᓘ, ᑕᐊᓇᓛᐊᓄᓂᐊᓘ ᑎᓇ ᑕᓪᐸᐅᓄᑕᐊᓐᑭᖏᑦ, ᒥᓇ ᑎᒥᔪᓗ ᑐᓂᓯᓪᓚᐃᓐᑭᖏᑦ ᐅᑕᓪᓄᑦ ᑕᓇᐊᑯᑭᐊᓘ.

ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ	ᖃᐃᓄᓐᓇᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᓱᓴᐃᓇᓪ
ᖃᑭᓇ ᐱᓄᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᓇ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ	• ᓱᑭᓂᖃᑌᑭᓪ ᐱᑦᓪᐊᓐᓪ ᕆᓂᔪᐊᓇᑕᑎᖏᓚᑲᑲᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑲᑦ, ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓇᓪ ᑎᓇ ᐱᓄᑎᑲᑦ ᐅᒥᓄᓴᐃᓪ. • ᕿᑫᑲᐱᑭᓂᑲᓂᐊᑦ ᑭᒪᑭᖏᐊᓄᓐ ᑲᓴᒪ ᕆᓂᓴᑲᓂᓐ ᐱᓄᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᐊᔭᐊᓘ. • ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ ᕆᓂᐊᓐ ᕆᓂᓴᐊᓐ ᐱᓄᔪᓂᓪ ᑎᓇ ᕆᐊᓇᓴᑦ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑌ ᐃᓕᐃᑎᐃᓪ. • ᓴᑲᑯᐱᑲᓂᐊᓐ ᐅᑕᕿᓂᓀᐅᓂᓐ ᑲᑲᓴᓂᓐ ᐱᓄᔪᓂᓪ ᑎᓇ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᓪ. • ᖃᓚᒪᔪᓂᓐᓪ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᓀᑭᑦ ᕆᓂᓴᐊᓐ ᐱᓄᔪᓂᓪ ᑎᓇ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᓪ. • ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᕆᐅᓪᕆᑦ ᒪᒪᑲᒥᑦ ᑲᑦᓴᓴᓂᓪ, ᐊᐊᓪ ᑎᓇ ᐱᓄᔪᓂᑦ. • ᕆᑕᒪᔪᓂᐊᓐ ᓇᓪᑕᐁᓪᕆᑭᑦ ᕆᓂᓴᐊᓐ ᐱᓄᔪᓂᓪ ᑎᓇ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᓪ. • ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᕆᐅᓪᕆᒪᑦ ᑲᐅᓪᕆᑦ. • ᐅᑭᕆᓂᐲᓪ ᕆᒣᐸᑭᓇᒃ ᕆᐅᓪᕆᑦ ᓂᔪᐊᓇᑎᓯᐊᓘ. • ᐅᑭᕆᓂᐱ ᐊᓂ ᐃᓐᑲᑌᑦ ᒪᒪᑲᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑭ ᕆᐅᓪᕆᑦ ᓂᔪᐊᓇᑎᓯᐊᓘ. • ᕆᓂᓴᕆᐊᑭᓪ ᑎᓇ ᕆᐱᒪᕆᐊᓘ ᐅᑭᑕᑲᒥᑦ ᕆᐊᓪᕆᓇᒃ ᓂᐱ, ᐊᔪᓐᑭ ᑎᓇ ᑎᓂᓐᒃᔪᓪ. • ᐅᑦᐯᓴᓯᑦ ᑲᐸᓐᑭᑕᑲᓂᓐᑭᖏᑦ ᕆᓂᔪᐊᓇᑕᑎᖏᓚᑲᑲᑦ ᑲᐅᓪᕆᑦ ᐃᓯᓂᐊᓘ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᓇ ᐱᐅᓂᐊᓘ. • ᑲᐸᔪᑭᑭᓪ ᑎᓇ ᕆᐱᒪᕆᐊᓘ ᐅᑭᑕᑲᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᑭᑦᓪ ᑲᐅᓪᕆᑦ ᐃᓯᓂᐊᓘ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᓇ ᐱᐅᓂᓐᓪ. • ᑲᓇᑕᐊᑭᓪ ᑎᓇ ᑲᐊᓘᐸᓪᕆᑲᑭᑭᓪ ᑎᓇ ᐃᓂᓂᓪ ᓪᑲᐊᓴᓯᓂᑦ, ᓇᑕᐊᓴᔪᓂᓪ ᑎᓇ ᐃᓂᓂᓪ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ	ᑲᐃᓇᑐᒃᑭᑲᑌᓐ ᐃᓱᔾᐃᐃᓇᑦ
ᑲᒥᔾᕕᓱᐊ⁻ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ	• ᐃᕗ ᑕᔪᕐᖏᐃᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑕᐅᑐᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᓄᔪ ᑲᓇᑦᑕᕗᑐᕐᑭᐊ⁻ ᑭᐅᑐᒃ ᓂᔾᑲᓇᐊ⁻ ᑲᑭᓇ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ. • ᐃᐢᐱᐘᓐ ᐃᒪ ᑭᓂᐊ⁻ ᐊᐃᓴᓐ ᒥᑲᓇᑦ ᑕᓂᐊᐊᑭᓄᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᐅᑐᒃ ᐊᖅᓂᐢᐃᐊᕐᐃᑦ.
ᐱᓇᔪ⁻ ᑲᓂᑕᓂᖅᒧ⁻, ᐱᓇᑐᑭ⁻ ᑲᓂᑕᓂᖅᒧ⁻, ᓂᐲᑲᑦᐘ ᑲᔾ⁻ ᐱᓇᔪ⁻, ᑎᐱᑭ ᐱᓇᔪ⁻, ᑲᒪᒪᑭᒧ⁻ ᐱᓇᔪ⁻, ᑲᒪᔨᑕᐊᖏ⁻ ᔨᔨᐢᐅ", ᒪᑲᑌ° ᐱᓇᔪ⁻	• ᐃᕗ ᑕᔪᕐᖏᐃᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑕᐃᐢᐱᐘᓐ ᑌᑌᐱᓂᑲᑌᐢᑐ ᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᓐ ᐊᓴᐘᓇᑦ ᑭᓂᔪᐊᓇᑕᑌᑲᑌᐢᑐ.

ᒥᓇᑎᐃᓇᑦ ᖃᑐᑌᑲᑌᐢᑐ ᑭᐅᓴᑌᑲᑌᐊᓐ ᑌᑕᐸᔨᓂᑲᑌᓂ, ᑎᓇᑲᓂᑲᑌ, ᑲᔪᒪ ᑎᐱᒥᓇᑲᑕᑌᑲᑌᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᐃᓴᑦᑕᑲᑌᐢᑐ ᖃᐃᔨᓴᑦ ᐅᑐᒃ ᐱᓇᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᒥᓇᒃ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ. ᐅᓇᐅᓂᐊᓐ ᖃᑐᑌᑲᑌᐢᑐ:

- ᑭᐅᓇᑌᑲᑌᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᓂᔨᐊᓇᑕᑕᖃᒪᑲᑌᐢᑐᐢᐢ ᑎᓇᑲᑕᑌᑲᑌᐢᑐ;
- ᒥᔨᐅ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᑐ ᑲᓂᐳᓂᑲᑌᓂ, ᒪᐢᔨᓇᖏᐃᑲᓂᐢᑐ ᑲᔪᒪ ᓂᐳᓂᖃᐃᑐᑲᑌᓂ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᓂ ᐅᐢᑭ ᑕᔪᖃᐃᑐᑦ ᒥᓇᒃ, ᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᔪ ᑲᐅᐢᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐢᑐ ᐃᒪ ᒥᔨᐅ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓇᑦ ᒥᓇᒃ ᑲᐅᐢᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᓂ ᐃᒪ ᒥᔨᐅ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᓇᑦ, ᐊᖏ,ᐃᑯᑭᒪ, ᑕᐱᒥᓂᓂᖏᐃᑲᑌᐊᓐ ᒪᑲ⁻ ᒥᑲᓇᖃᓂᓂᐊᓐ';
- ᑭᐅᓇᑌᑲᑌ ᒥᔨᐅ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᑐ ᓇᑲᑭᕐᖃᐃᑐ ᒥᓇ ᒥᔨᐅ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᑐ ᒪᓇᑭᕐᖃᐃᑐ ᐅᐢᑭᕐᖃᐃᑐ ᑕᑯ ᑲᔪ ᒥᓄᑭᐅᓇᑦ ᑫᑐᑌᑲᑌ ᐅᐢᑭ ᑲᐸᐢᑭᓄᑕᐊᐢᑭᑭᑲᑭᐢᑐ;
- ᐅᑲ <ᑲᐢ ᑭᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᐅᔪᑐᐊᓐ ᒥᑲᓇ ᐃᒪ ᐅᑕ ᑭᔪᐊᓴᐊᓐ ᑲᐃᔪᒥᑲᓇᓇᓇᓂᐊᓐ';
- ᐅᑲ ᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐢᑐ <ᖏᔨᑲᓇᐢᑐ;
- ᑭᑭᐸᐧᐃᑲᑌᐢᑐ ᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᓐ ᒥᑲᓇᐢᑐ ᑲᓂ ᐃᐢᑲᐧ ᐊᐸᑕᑌᑲᑌᐢᑐ;
- ᐅᑲ ᑭᓂᓂᐊᓐ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔪ ᐊᔾᐊᓐ ᐃᑭᐅᓂᐊᓐ ᑲᓂ ᒪᑭᐧᐊᑲᓴᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ, ᑲᐃᔪᔨᔪᓐ';
- ᑭᐊᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᓐ ᒪᑲ⁻ ᑕᑲᑭᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐱᐳᐧᐊᑲᓴᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ, ᑲᐃᔪᔨᔪᓐ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑭᓂ';
- ᑭᐅᓇᑌᑲᑌᑭᐢᑐ ᐃᓇᑭᑭᐃᓇᑦ ᐅᐢᑭ ᑭᐊᓇᐧᐊᑲᓴᐊᓐ ᒥᓇ ᑕᒪᓇᐧᐊᑲᓴᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ, ᑭᑭᑭᓄᒪᐊᑲᓴᐊᓐ ᑲᓂᓂᑲᓂᐧᑲᒧᐊᓐ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᓇᑲᓇᓇᓐ'; ᒥᓇ
- ᑭᓇᑲᐧᐊᑲᓴᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᐅᑲ ᑕᔪᐢᑭᑭᑲᑭᐢᑐ ᒥᐢᑲᓂᐧᐊᑲᓴᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᐅᐢᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᑭᑲᑭᐢᑐ.

ᐃᕗ ᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᑲᑌᐢᑐ ᐅᓄᕗᓂᐊᓐ ᓇᑲᐧᑭᑫᐃᓇᓇᓐ ᒥᓄᑭᑫᐃᓇᑦ, ᐃᕗ ᑕᔪᕐᖏᐃᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑕᓇᑭᐧᑭᑫᒪᑲᑦ ᐃᒪᓂᑫ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᒥᓇ ᐱᓂᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᐅᑐᒃ. ᐊᐢᓂᑲᑌᐢᑐ ᑲᑕᑕᔪᐊᔾᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑕᑕᔪᐊᔾᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪᓐ ᐃᐢᐱᐘᓐ ᐅᑐᒃ ᒥᑕᐢᐱᐘᓐ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔪᔨᔪᓐ ᐊᐃᓴᔪᓂᔪ

ᑭᓂ ᐱᒥᓴᑭᑦ ᐃᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᑦ

ᐅᐁ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᒋᐊᓐᓇ"ᐊᑲᓕᐊ-ᐊᐃᓴᔨᓂᓕᑦ, ᒋᐊᓐᓇ"ᐊᑲᓕᐊ-, ᒋᓕᐊᓐᑯᐊᑦ, ᐅᓇ ᒋᓴᑲᑯᖏᑲᐊ-ᐅᑕᐸᓕᓐᓴᑦ, ᐃᑭᐁᐧᓂᐊᑦ ᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᐱᑲᓀᐸᓴᑦ, ᐃᓐᑲ"ᐊᑫᑦ, ᐊᐱᑎᔪᑦ, ᐊᐱᒋᔨᓂᐊᑦ, ᐊᒥᑯ, ᑭᓕᐱᑯᔭ"ᐊᑦ, ᐅᒪᑲᑭᐃᑲ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

AYA'AAWISHAG & BINESHIIZHAG

PAYATE ISHIKIISHWEWIN MAMAW TIPACIMOWIN

Ekii'oshipiihikatek kacakosich kiisis 2025

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana daa-maanzhi-chigemagan ji-wanashkwe'aagani'indwaa aya'aawishag gaye gaa-maamaajaawaad zhiishiibag gaye gaa-maajaasigwaa bineshiinzhag, aaninda gaa-ani-angwiino-waad. Giishpin oew izhiseg, da-aanjise gaa-izhi-andooshibewaad Anishinaabeg gaye gii-andawenjigewaad, giishpin ani-angwiinowaad ogowe.

Gaa-gii-nanaando-gikenimindwaa aya'aa-wishag gaye bineshiinzhag:

- Apakwaanaajiig / giiwedino-apakwaanaa-jiig;
- Gaa-obiiwayiwad aya'aawishag (gwiing-wawaage / waabizheshi gaye amik;
- Jiigibiig gaa-dazhiikewaad daabishkoo omagakiig gaye ginebigoog;
- Waabigoniin gaa-noojitoowaad daabishkoo aamoog;
- Gaa-miskojaabid bineshiinzh;
- Bineshiinzh gaa-nagamod;
- Gaa-makadewijaabid bineshiinzh;
- Zaagwadamoo;
- Noopimiing gookooko'oo;
- Wilson bineshiinzh;
- Ininishib;
- Bineshiinzh gaa-nitaa-nagamod;
- Gaa-ozaawigwandashkwed bineshiinzh;
- Nibiikaang gaa'ayaach binechiinch;
- Gaagweshkoshiich binechiinch.

Ge-angwiiwaawapan:

- Migizi;
- Gaa-ozaawi-bepeshaakiganed bineshiinzh;
- Awakaanigamig bineshiinzh;
- Gichi-zaaga’iganiing gaa-ayaad bineshiinzh;
- Gaa-makade-bepeshizid bineshiinzh;
- Gondaaganaabikong gaa-dazhi-ayaad bineshiinzh;
- Dibiki-bineshiinzh;
- Gaa-maanaajimod bineshiinzh;
- Gaa-gigiweshkited bineshiinzh;
- Gaa-ozaawigaaded bineshiinzh;
- Gaa-ozaawigaaded bineshiinzh;
- Gaa-gizhiiyaashid bineshiinzh;
- Makade-bineshiinzh;
- Gaa-dakootawaged gookooko’oo;
- Egaa gaawiikaa gaa-naagozid bineshiinzh;







Ezhiseg noongom

Gaa-gii-nanaando-gikenimindwaa ezhisewaad aya’aawishag (2019 biinish 2023), bineshiinzhag gii-nanaando-giken-imaawag 2018 biinish 2022), Anishinaabe Gikendaasowin gaye gaa-waabanjigaa-degiban gikendaasowin gii-wiiji’iwemagan.

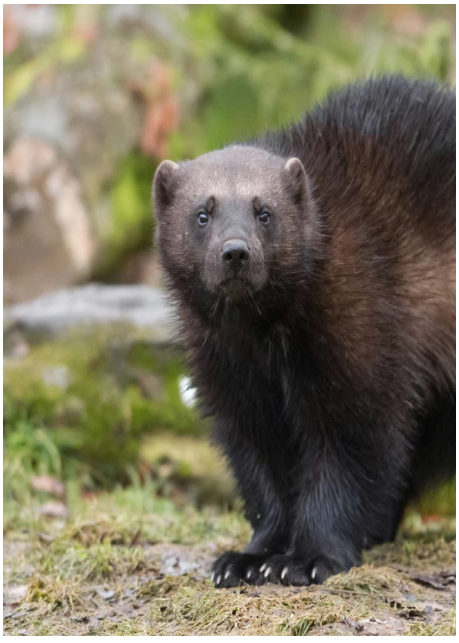
Owe gikendaasowin gii-maawadoonigaa-de ji-gikenimindwaa aya’aawishag gaye bineshiinzhag, omaa waabandan:

Apakwaanaajiig / gaye giiwedino-apakwaanaajii



- Waawaasa ayaani gaa-izhi-dazhewaad noozhe-apakwaanaajiig gaawiin bepesho gaa-gii-izhi-waabanjigaadeg gii-nanaando gikenjigaadeg iwe;
- Gaawiin ayaasinog aapiji ge-izhi-anwebi-waad gaye ge-daningwaamiwaad izhi-maanzhise aaniin minik apakwaanaajiig ge-bimaadiziwaad imaa besho inake;
- Zhaawanong imaa gaa-gii-izhi-ganawaa-biwaad gaye imaa Albany Ziibiing gaye Ogoki Ziibiing izhi-anweshinoog gaye-izhi-nibaawag igi apakwaanaajiig;
- Gaawiin ayaasinoonan gaa-nagajigaade-gin gete-asiniikewinan ge-izhi-gabeshi-waapan apakwaanaajiig imaa gaa-gii-izhi-waabanjigaadeg, gii-biboong gaye gaawiin biboonishisiiwag imaa;
- Igi gaa-ozaawiziwaad apakwaanaajiig nawach gii-baatiinowag imaa apiich wiin igi giiwedino-apakwaanaajiig, gaa-gii-izhi-inaabiwaad; gaye
- Gaawiin aapiji gii-ayaasiiwag apakwaa-naajiig imaa besho inake, nawach dash gii-baatiinowag gaa-izhi-mangitigwe-yaagin ziibiin.

Gwiingwawaageg



- Niizho-biboon ezhiseg, 39 gwiingawaa-geg gii-waabamaawag imaa 54 gii-dasingin gaa-gii-waabanjigaadeg, 2022 gi-izhiseg, 28 gii-izhi-waabamaawag gaye dash 2023 30 gii-izhi-waabamaawag.
- 17 gwiingwawaageg gii-waabamaawag: niiwin noozheg niizhin naabeg gaye 11 gaawiin gikenjiganiwisiiwag awenen dinookaan. Awashime nawach niibiwa 17 gwiingwawaageg ayaadogwenag, gaawiin ayaasinoonan mazinaakizonan;
- 2022 gii-izhiseg ngojigo 1.21 gwiingwa-waageg endaso 1,000 km2 gii-ayaawag gaye 0.60 imaa 2023 gii-izhiseg;
- Ngojigo 43 gii-dashiwag gwiingwawaageg e-ayaawaad imaa besho gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg 2022 gii-izhiseg, gaye 21 apii 2023 gii-izhiseg; gaye
- Gaa-izhi-daawaad gwiingwawaageg aatiinadanoon imaa besho gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg.

Waabizheshi



- Baatiinadan ge-izhidaawaad waabizheshiwag imaa, gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg aki; gaye
- Gikenjigaadeg aaniin minik aya’aawish-ensag ge-amwaawaad igi waabizheshiwag gaye ge-dazhiikewaad mii ge-izhi-gikenjigaadeg aaniin endashiwaad waabizheshiwag.

Amik



- Baatiinadanoon gaa-izhi-dazhewaad amikwag imaa besho gaa-izhi-waabanjigaadeg aki;
- Nawach baatiinadanoon amik waazhan gaye giba’iganan gaye gaa-namechige-waad amikwag zhawanong inake imaa, nawach dash bangii imaa ishkoniganing; gaye
- Ngojigo 56,025 hectares minik izhi-gabe-shiwag amikwag gaa-izhi-ozhitoowaad waazhan gaye ge-miijiwaad, ngojigo 37.64% imaa gaa-izhi-waabanjigaadeg.

Ginebigoog gaye omagakiig



- Ngodwaaswewaanagiziwag omagakiig; ziigwani peeper, bakaan miinawaa dinookaan omagakii, mitigo-omagakii, giiwedino-omagakii, zhaangweshii-omagakii gaye gichi-mookomaani-omagakii. Gakina gii-mikawaawag imaa gaa-izhi-waabanjigeng;
- Awe bezhig dinookaan ginebik eta gii-waabamaa imaa; gaye
- Baatiinadan mashkiig ge-izhidaawaad omagakiin gaye ngojigo 72.44% akiing ayaamaganoon imaa.

Aamoog

- Niswewaanagiziwag aamoog, gaye ikwe-manijooshag ge-angwiiwaapan imaa gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg aki besho. Ogo Ashton aamoo, Sucklely's aamoo, gichi-aamoo gaa-bepeshizid, gaa-zhaangaso-baapaatewizid ikwe-manijoosh gaye miinawaa godak dinookaan manijoosh.



Ge-angwiiwaapan Bineshiinzhag

- Ngojigo 20% biinish 85% imaa gaa-izhi-waabanjigaadeg daa-gabeshiwag bineshiinzhag;
- Imaa gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaadeg ayaamagan ge-izhi-gabeshiwaad osprey eta gaawiin';
- Gaa-miskojaabid, ovenbird, gaa-makade-wijaabi, gookooko'oo, Wilson snipe, ininishib, palm warbler, gaa-ozaawi-gwandashkwed gaye giiwedinoshib gii-waabamaawag, gaawiin eta sora gaye osprey; gaye
- Igi godak bineshiinzhag ge-angwiiwaa-pan odayaanaawaa ge-izhi-dazhiikewaad imaa gaa-izhi-ganawaabanjigaaeg.



Bineshiinzhag ge-angwiiwaapan

- Bebakaan gii-izhi-gabeshiwag igi bine-shiinzag gaa-gii-waabamindwaa, gaa-daswewaanagiziwaad, aaninda bangii eta (0.1%) aaninda dash niibiwa (60%);
- Ogo maawach gii-mikawaawag ogo nighthawk, migizi, awe dinookaan fly-catcher gaye jachakanoo; godak dinoo-kaanag ge-angwiiwaapan gaawiin aapiji gii-waabamaasiiwag; gaye
- Noongom gaa-izhiseg, mii enenjigaadeg igi bineshiinzhag ge-angwiiwaapan ogashkitoonaawaa ji-bimaaji'idizowaad imaa Gaa-izhi-ganawaabamindwaa Imaa Inake, noongom gaa-izhinaagochigewaad.



Ge-inishkaagemagakiban gaye ji-manaajichigaadeg

Gii-nanaando-gikenjigaade aan ge-inish-kaagemagak iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana imaa gaa-ayaawaad aya’aawishag gaye gaa-izhi-bimaadiziwaad.Nisin gegoonan gii-ganawaabanjigaadewan: aaniin minik aki eyaamagak ge-izhi-gabeshiwaad, aaniindi eyaag iwe aki, gaye aaniin ge-izhi-bimaaji’idizowaad igi. Dazhiikewin Miikana inenjigaade ji-maanzhichigema-gak gaye ji-bichibizo’iwed odaabaan.

Aya’aawishag	Ge-inishkaawaapan
Gakina Bineshiinzhag gaye Aya’aawishag	• Ziigiseg waasiganibimide azhashki da-maanzhise, gaye gakina bemaadiziima-gak imaa gaye bineshiinzhag. • Da-nisaawag bineshiinzhag baashkidewi-sigeng. • Aya’aawishag biizhaawaad imaa o-da-nisaawaa’ bineshiinzha’. • Da-bichibizowag bineshiinzhag gaye aya’aawishag. • Da-wanashkwechigaadewan wazasonan gaye waawanoon ozhichigaadeg miikana. • Dagoshinowaad awiyag, da-andawenjige-wag, da-nisaawag dash aya’aawishag. • Anaamakamig nibi aanjiseg da-aanjise azhashki gaye gitigaanan. • Nibi gaa-ayaag ogidakamig aanjiseg da-onji-maanzhichigemagan bimaadiziwin. • Nibi ogidakamig gaa-ayaag aanjiseg da-aanjise azhashki gaye gitigaanan. • Giishpin metaa’ang aki jiigibiig, da-aanjise nibi, azhashki gaye gitigaanan. • Gaabaashkinedaawangiseg daa-aanjise azhaashki gaye gitigaanan, jimaanzhiseg. • Ishpiming gaa-izhisemagak gaa-wiinadak daa-onji-aanjise azhashki gaye gitigaanan, bineshiinzh ji-maanzhised. • Bakaan gaa-onjiigin gitigaanan daa-onji-aanjise omaa gaa-ayaag gitigaan, binesh-iinzhag gaa-izhi-dazhiikewaad. • Wanitoowaad gaa-izhi-dazhiikewaad da-onji-maanzhisewag omaa gaa-ayaawaad. • Gaa-waasikwaneg, gaa-ombiigiziimaak gaye awiyag gaa-izhi-ayaawaad da-onji-aanjisemagak aya’aawishi bimaadiziwin.

Aya'aawishag	Ge-inishkaawaapan
Gaa-obiiwayiwaad aya'aawishag	• Dazhiikewin Miikanaaang da-izhaawag nawach gaa-mindidowaad aya'aawishag ji-nisaawaad gaa-agaashiinzhinid, nawach ji-agaasiinowaad igi. • Nawach ani-baatiinong, wanii'igewaad dash awiyag da-onji-agaasiinowag aya'aawishensag.
Ovenbird, bineshiinzh gaa-nagamod, giiwedino-bineshiinzh, dibiki-bineshiinzh, waabanong bineshiinzh, gookooko'oo, jachakanoo	• Dazhiikewin Miikanaang jiigiya'ii da-onji-nisaawag bineshiinzhensag wazasoning gaa-ayaawaad.

Ikidonaaniwan ji-gagwe-gibitinigaadeg gii-maanzhidoodawindwaa bineshiinzhag gaye aya'aawishag imaa noopimiing. Owe daa-izhichigem:

- Daa-izhichigaade ji-ayaasigwaa ini gitig-aanan bakaan gaa-onjiigin;
- Megwaa ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana, ji-biminizha'igaadegin inaakoni-gewinan Gaa-inishkaagemagak, bagidi-nigewinan, godak inaakonigewinan Gaanada Akiing Inishkaagewin, Ontario Inishkaagewin Ogimaawiwin gaye Parks gaye Ontario Aki Aabajichigewin, gaye Ontario Gaa-inishkaageng Ganawenjige-win gaye Ontario Ogimaawiwin Aabajichi-gewin da-biminizha'igaade;
- Ozichigaadeg Inishkaagewin Izhichigewin gaye Inishkaagewin Ganawenjigewin ji-manaa'izhiseg iwe gii-baashkinedaawing-iseg mitaawang gaye ishpiming gaa-izhiseg gegoon;
- Gaawiin aapiji jianokiing imaa gaa-dazhi-ozhichigaadeg miikana gaye godak;
- Ji-ayaasinogin baashkiziganan;
- Ji-aabajichigaadesinogin miikanawan noongom gaa-aabajichigaadesingin;
- Ji-izhaanaaniwanzinog eyaawaad ge-angwiiwaapan aya'aawishag;
- Gaawiin gii-ziigwang gaye gii-niibing ji-anokiinaaniwanzinog edazhewaad igi;
- Ji-gikino'amawindwaa gaa-anokiiwaad ji-manaaji'aawaad ini ge-angwiiwaapan;
- Jibwaa-bakwadakiibijigewaad, ji-inaabi-waad gaawiin ji-ayaawaad imaa igi;

Aanawi manaa-maanzhidodawindwaa igi ge-angwiiwapan, Dazhiikewin Miikana giiyaabi da-maanzhichigemagan. Gaawiin aapiji da-gagwe-aabajichigaadesinoon aki gaa-dazhiikewaad aya'aawishag gaye bineshiinzhag, giiyaabi dash da-ombiigi-zinaaniwan, da-waasikwane da-wanash-kwe'iwemagak iwe gii-izhiseg. Ishkwaa-ozhichigaadeg miikana, gaawiin aapiji da-wanashkwesesinoon gegoon. Giiyaabi da-mino-ayaawag aya'aawishag gaye bineshiinzhag apii giizhichigaadeg Dazhiikewin Miikana.

Ishkwaawaach Ge-inishkaageng

Iwe izhichigewining oda-onji-wanitoonaa-waa ezhi-dazhewaad aya'aawishensag daabishkoo apakwaanaajiig, gwiingwa-waageg, waabizheshiwag, amikwag, ginebigoog, omagakiig, gaye aamoog; giiyaabi dash da-zhaabwiiwag igi aya'aa-wishensag apakwaanaajiig, gwiingwaw-aageg, waabizheshiwag, amikwag, gine-bigoog, omagakiig, gaye aamoog; gaawiin aapiji da-maanzhidoodawaasii-wag igi.

Amii gaye bineshiinzhag ge-izhi-maanzh-idoodawindwaa aanawi manaaji'indwaa. Gaawiin aapiji oda-ayaasiinaawaa ge-izhi-wazasonikewaad, ji-wanashkwe'ind-waa. Ishkwaa-giizhichigaadeg miikana, gaawiin aapiji da-gichi-aanjisesinoon (gaa-izhi-dazhewaad bineshiinzhag). Mii go go geyaabi ge-izhi-babimaadiziwaad gakina igi bineshiinzhag gaa-gii-dazhimin-dwaa omaa.

Maamaw Ge-inishkaageng

Maamaw ge-inishkaageng iwe gaa-ijigaa-deg (giiyaabi gaa-izhisesg gii-ishkwaa-aanjichigaadeg gegoon) ozhichigaadeg iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana gaye godak izhichigewinan ani-akiiwang ge-dazhiiki-gaadegin, daabishkoo Giiwedin Miikana, Aanaconda gaye Painter Zaaga'igan Mitigokewin Miikana Wawezhichigaade-gin gaye Rapid Bizhiw Izhichigewinan, imaa aya'aawishag gaye bineshiinzhag ji-maanzhidoodawindwaa wanashkwe'ind-waa gaye gii-ombiigizing, gii-baashkine-daawangiseg, gii-aanjiseg aki. Gaawiin aapiji da-gichi-izhisesinoon. Giiiyaabi o-da-ayaanaawaa gedanakiiwaad binesh-iinzhag gaawiin imaa Dazhiikewin Miikana gaa-ayaag gaye godak izhichi-gewinan. Da-mino-ayaawag aya'aawish-ag gaye bineshiinzhag aanawi owe aansjiseg.

Iwe Dazhiikewin Miikana dazhiikigaadeg da-naagadawaabanjigaade giiyaabi ezhiseg gegoon ji-waabanjigaadegin inaakonigewinan akiikaaning gaye Gaa-nada Akiing gaa-ayaagin gaye ji-gaganoonindwaa Anishinaabeg. Ji-mino-doodawindwaa aya'aawishag gaye bineshiinzhag inwaadewan ono inaako-nigewinan, ji-aanjichigaadeg gegoon giishpin inendaagwak. Gaye Aki Oshki-izhichigewin da-ozhichigaadeg Dazhiikewin Miikana izhiseg, ji-izhi-dazhewaad bineshiinzhag gaa-mamaa-jaawaad zhaawanong. Da-aanjichigaade giishpin inendaagwak.

Awashime na kiwiikikentan?

Kiishpin ekiciinentaman awashime ewiikikentaman owe katashincikatek, onci nakacitoon iwe kanakaciiwitipacimomakak tipacimowin imaneke kasakisink oma misise ahkiiwin nakacicikewin/isisein ikitowin.

Kekanonach Wiintamakewinan

Kinantomiko ima cishayan akwaaahkiink tashiikewinik miikana kapimanokiitamowach anapii piko wiikakweteyan kayema wiipakitinaman ikitowin.

Piiwapikonk: eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Kitowinik: 1-800-764-9114

Piiwapik: eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

A3. Public Information Centre (PIC)

A3.1 PIC #3 Documents – June 2022

A3.1.1 Notice
A3.1.2 Advertisement
A3.1.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.1.4 Feedback Form
A3.1.5 Display Boards
A3.1.6 Fact Sheet
A3.1.7 Maps
A3.1.8 Discussion Guides
A3.1.9 Field Programs
A3.1.10 Indigenous Knowledge Program
A3.1.11 Community Coordinator Program
A3.1.12 Follow Up
A3.1.13 Summary Report

A3.2 PIC #4 Documents – November-December 2022

A3.2.1 Notice
A3.2.2 Advertisement
A3.2.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.2.4 Feedback Form
A3.2.5 Display Boards
A3.2.6 Maps
A3.2.7 Discussion Guides
A3.2.8 Frequently Asked Questions
A3.2.9 Field Programs
A3.2.10 Follow Up
A3.2.11 Summary Report

A3.3 PIC #5 Documents – October 2023

A3.3.1 Notice
A3.3.2 Advertisement
A3.3.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.3.4 Feedback Form
A3.3.5 Display Boards
A3.3.6 Maps
A3.3.7 Frequently Asked Questions
A3.3.8 Field Programs
A3.3.9 Existing Conditions Reports
A3.3.10 Summary Report

A3.4 PIC #6 Documents – May 2025

A3.4.1 Notice
A3.4.2 Advertisement
A3.4.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.4.4 Feedback Form
A3.4.5 Display Boards and Materials
A3.4.6 Fact Sheets
A3.4.7 Maps
A3.4.8 Summary

A3.1 PIC #3 Documents – June 2022

A3.1.1 Notice
A3.1.2 Advertisement
A3.1.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.1.4 Feedback Form
A3.1.5 Display Boards
A3.1.6 Fact Sheet
A3.1.7 Maps
A3.1.8 Discussion Guides
A3.1.9 Field Programs
A3.1.10 Indigenous Knowledge Program
A3.1.11 Community Coordinator Program
A3.1.12 Follow Up
A3.1.13 Summary Report

A3.1.1 Notice

Subject: Join us at the Public Information Centre #3 for the Community Access Road
Sent: 2022-06-13, 4:26:22 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc:
Attachments: MFFN Community Access Road Public Information Centre 3 Notice.pdf

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Good afternoon,

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team is hosting the third Public Information Centre for the Project on June 27th and June 29th. The notice for the Public Information Centre is attached with Ojibway, Oji-Cree, Cree and French versions on our website.

Join us to learn more about where we are at in the Community Access Road Project, what's happened since the last Public Information Centre and what's coming up. This is an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road.

When and Where (Public Information Centre):

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.*

Please reach out if you have any questions. We look forward to meeting with you!

Meegwetch,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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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

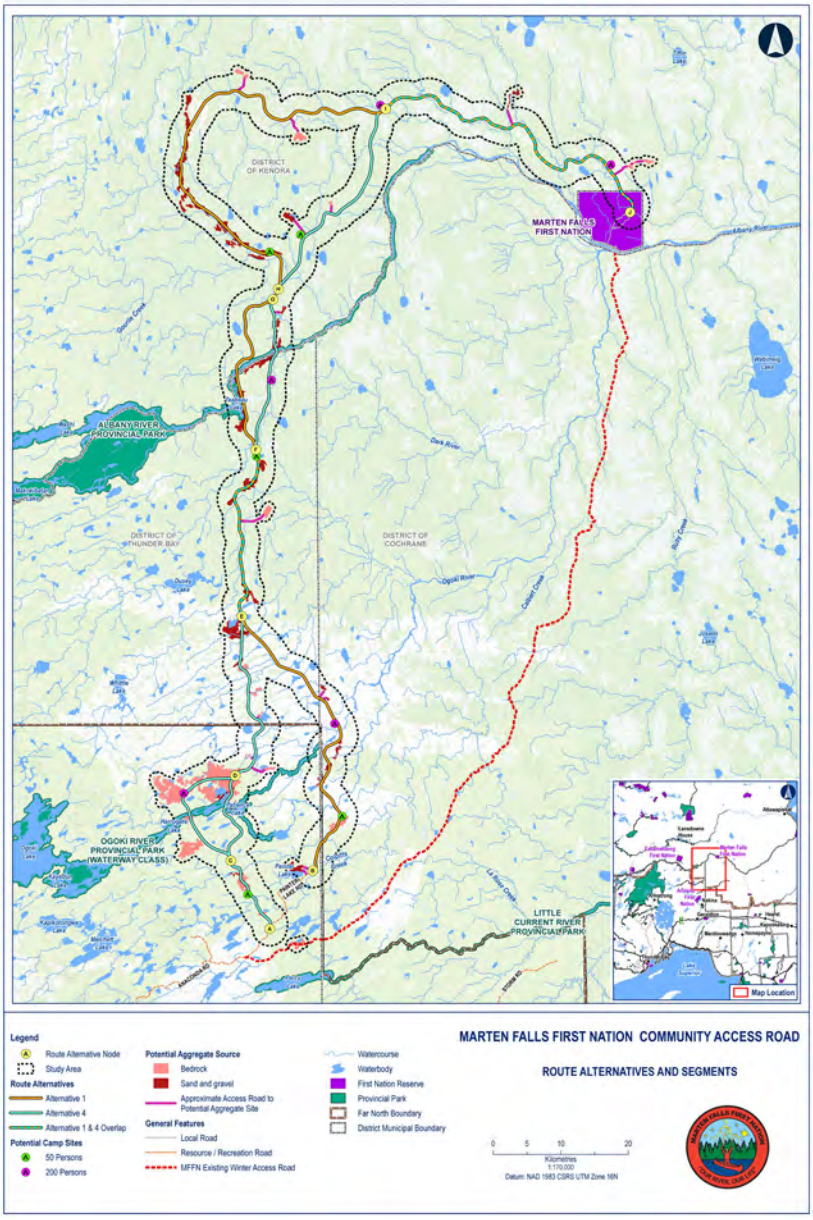
Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Introduction

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team will be hosting the first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement (IS) phase of the Project. Join us to learn more about the EA / Impact Assessment (IA) processes and the progress made to-date. Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

About the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.

MFFN has a winter access road but it is not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult. All season road access connecting MFFN to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community. The EA / IA will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.



What is the Process

MFFN is preparing an Individual EA / IS for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments, and MFFN published a Notice of Commencement of the EA October 29, 2021. The ToR serves as a framework for the preparation and review of the EA for the proposed Project, and the Project is now in the EA phase of the provincial process. The federal Government published a Notice of Commencement of the IA on February 24, 2020 and the Project is now in the Impact Statement phase. This is the first Public Information Centre held after ToR approval to support the EA processes; both EA and IA.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

About the Public Information Centre

Join us to learn about and provide feedback on:

- The Community Access Road's history and updates since the ToR and latest virtual meetings;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The EA / IA Indigenous Knowledge Program and Community Coordinator Program;
- The EA processes, study areas and schedules, including Project phases and milestones;
- Approach to consultation and engagement;
- How we're assessing impacts and comparing route alternatives; and
- Preliminary results of field studies, and information on upcoming field studies.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets, including information on the Indigenous Knowledge and Community Coordinator Programs, and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

Contact

For information on the EA / IA process and progress related to this Project, please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1[redacted] or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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* – 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, June 29, 2022

Geraldton Community Centre

200 Wardrope Avenue

Geraldton, Ontario

4:00* – 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.

Light refreshments will be served.

Thank you for your participation.

Personal information submitted (e.g., name, address and phone number) is collected, maintained and disclosed under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act and the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act for transparency and consultation purposes. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remain confidential.

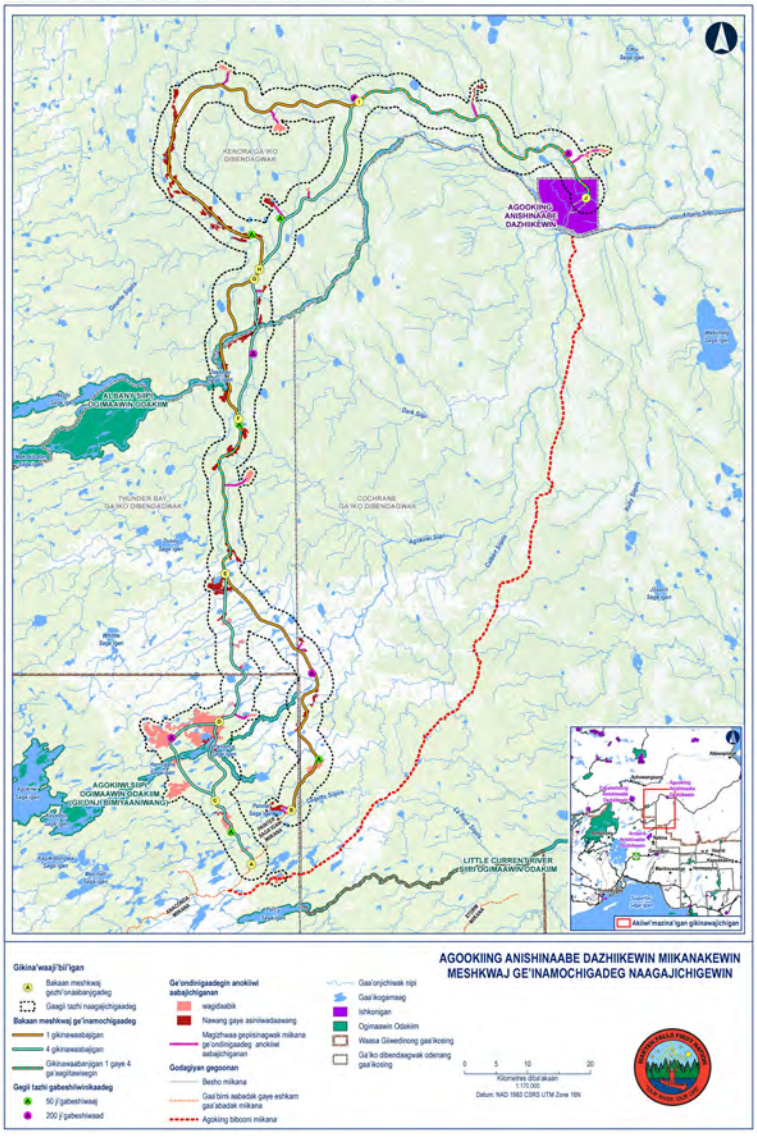
MOONZHAG GA'INA'MOONG MIIKANA AGOOKIING ANISHINAABE DAZHIIKEWINING

Bi'dagwiin gaa'wii tazhinjigaadeg Agookiing Anishinaabe Dazhiikewin Miikanaakewi Inamochigewin Anokiiwin #3 Niswaa Enimaadanokaadeg: Akiiwi Naanagajichigewin gaye Ge'doojigemagak Anokiiwin

Agookiing Anishinaabe Dazhiikewin (MFFN) miikanaakewi inamochigewi anokiiwin gaa'anokaadamowaad oga ozhisi'doonawaa nitam ma'wandoo'bi'iwewin bigo wenenag ji'gikendamo'indwaa Ontario ogima gaa'wii pagi'dinang akiiwi naanagajichigewin (EA) gaye federal ogima ge'dooji'gemagak anokiiwin ge'dazhindeg (IS) gaa'ani bimi anokekaadegin. Bi'dagwiin gegiin ji'bi andawi gikendaman gaawii wawiindamaaganiwang gii'pimi anokaadegin ando'gikenjigewinan (IA) o'owe megwaa. Gaye gichiinendagwan dawishkamaagwin ji'biwiindaman gaa'inedaman gaye gaagichiinendaman o'omaa ineke gaa'anokaadeg miikanaakewin.

Gaa'anokaadeg

Giiwedinong Ontario noopiming dagwan Agookiing Anishinaabe Dazhiikewin (MFFN), ineke Albany gaye Ogoki ziibiiwan, goji bigo 170 km diba'akan giiwedinong waabanong izhi Nakina, Ontario.



Bibooni miikanaang inamon Agooking zhaagooch gaawin nepich ji'gii abadak gaye zanagan ji'onji bimiwijigaadegin gegoonan gaye ji'onji bimi'yaaniwang. Andawendaagwan idash ji'onishing miikana nepich ji'onji bimiyawaagewaad gaye ji'anikemochigaadeg gichi odaabani miikanang i'imaa Agokiing gaye ji'onji wii'dookaagowaad o'dazhiikewiniwaang. O'owe EA/IA inwaade ji'onji nisidawinigaadegin aaniin ge'doojigemagakin gaye gezhi'wiidookigemagakin gaa'wii inamochigaadeg dazhiikewining.

Aaniin eni'apiitanokaadeg

Agookiing Anishinaabe Dazhiikewin ogwayanjitoon baabikish akiiwi nanaagajichigewini (EA/IS) gaa'wii inamochigaadeg dazhiikewining. Megwaa apii October 8, 2021, wa'a akii'wigimaa gaa'niigaaniziikandang, akiiwi ganawenjigewin (MECP) o'gii'odaapinaan ji'aabadak anokiiwi ganawabanjigewin (ToR) gaa'gii mamiino'bii'igaadegin gaye MFFN oga'bagidinaan o'mazina'igan gezhi maadanokaadeg EA megwaa October 29, 2021. O'owe ToR inaabadan ji'biminizha'igaadeg ge'niizhi gwahyanji'chigaadeg anokiiwin gaye geniizhi giiwe naagadawaabanjigaadeg EA ge'niinanokaadeg anokiiwin, o'owe dash anokiiwin aazha i'imaa EA apiitanokaade Ontario ogimaa gaa'izhi babaamizid. Aawe federal ogimaa ogii pagidinaan wiindamagewini ji'madanokaadeg IA megwaa February 24, 2020 megwaa noongom anokaade aniin ge'doojigemagak anokiiwin dibaajimowin. Mii'owe nitam ge'waa'wiinjigaadeg bigo wenenag ji'wiindamawindwaa apii gaagii ishkwaa odaapinigaadegiban ToR ge'onji dago aabadakin akiiwi naagaji'chigewi anokiiwinan dago gaye ini EA gaye IA.

MOONZHAG GA'INA'MOONG MIIKANA AGOOKIING ANISHINAABE DAZHIIKEWINING

Gaa'wiipagidinigaadegin wiindamaagewinan

Ginandomigoo jibi'andogikendaman gaye jibiwiindaman gegoon wii'ikidoyan:

- Weshkaj gaagii'piizhinaagwak dazhiikewining omiikanaam gaye aaniin noongom ezhinaagwanig omiikanaam akonaag gii'onatenig ToR gaye noongomiike mazinaatesijiganing gaagii onji maa'waaji'idiwaad;
- Anishinaabeg gaye ogimaawi ashodamagewinan gaye gaa'gichiinendaagwakin;
- EA/IA Anishinaabe gikendamaawi anokiiwin gaye dazhiikewining anokiiwin;
- Akiiwi naagajichigewin gaani apiitanokaadegin, gaadazhi naagajichigaaniwang gaye geniizhi anokiinaaniwang, dago anokiiwin geniinanokaadegin gaye gaani giizhanokaadegin;
- Wenen geganoonind aandi gaawiitazhi maawaji'iwenaniwang;
- Aaniin etoodamaang gawii'naagajichigaadeg gedoojigemagak anokiiwin gaye bakaan meskwaj onaabanjigewin; gaye
- Nitam gaagiizhinaagwakin naagadwabanjigewinan, gaye wiindamaagewinan ge'an naagajichigaadegin.

Gaa'wawiindamaagewaad da'ayaawag ji'waawiindamaagewaad, oga'ayaanaawaa akiiwi mazina'iganan, gaagiizhi naandawi gigenjigaaniwang, dago Anishinaabe gikendamaawinan wiindamaagewinan gaye dazhiikewining anokiiwinan, gaye wenenag odikidowiniwaa mooshkine'bi'iganan. Anokiiwining gaawiiji'iwewaad da'ayawag ji'nakwetoowaad gagwedwewinan gaye oga'odaapinanaawaa ikidowinan.

Giishpin izhiseg jigii'izhaasiwan, gagiiwaabandaan wiindamagewinan maamakaadaapikong (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Ge'dazhi maawaji'idinaniwang ayaamagan ji'giipiindigewaad ga'ditibisenig desabiwini ga'abajitoowaad, bigiigidon giishpin andawendaman godag bakaan gegii onjiwendak ji'giipiindigeyan mawaji'iwewining.

Geganoonind

Wiikikendaman EA/IA aaniin eni'apiitanokaadeg o'owe anokiiwin, inaabin o'omaa mamakaadabikong https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Giishpin gii'piizhaasiwan maawaji'iwewining, gemaa gegoon ewii wiindamaageyan gemaa wii'kagwedweyan gegoon onji anokiiwin, bizaan igo gagii kanonaa anokiiwining ga'babamizid bigo apii o'oma [redacted] gemaa info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Aanapii gaye Aandi?

Oshkigiizhigaag, June 27, 2022
Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre
Room: Regency A
555 Arthur Street West
Thunder Bay, Ontario
5:00* – 8:00 p.m. onaakoshing

*Anishinaabe dazhiikewining gaa'onjiiwaad gi'nandomigoom 5:00 onaagoshing miinawaa igi bigo wenenag andomaawag 6:00 onaagoshing.

Aabitawiseg, June 29, 2022
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
4:00* – 7:00 p.m. onaagoshing

*Anishinaabe dazhiikewining gaa'onjiiwaad gi'nandomigoom 4:00 onaagoshing miinawaa igi bigo wenenag andomaawag 5:00 onaagoshing.

Bangii miichim da'ashangenenaaniwan.

Miigwech gaabiwiiji'iweyan.

Dibinawe dibaajimigoowinan gaabagidinigaadegin (daabishkoo wiizowinan, gaa'izhidaaj gaye ogiigidowi agindaason) odaapinigaadewan, ganawenjigaadewan, gaye bagidinigaadewan gaa'inaakonigej akiiwi nanaandawi gikenjigewi onaakonigewin gaye odenaang gaa'bagidinigaadeg wiindamaagewin gaye gaaganawendaagwak dibaajimigoowin onaakonigan jiinaabadakin ji'bayatenaagochigaaniwang gaye waawiindamaadiwining ineke. Gi'dibaajimigoowin gaa'bagidinaman da'izhi achigaadewan ji'wabanjigaadegin giishpin eta ikidoyan egaa jiwabanda'iwenaaniwang gi'dibinawe dibaajimigoowinan.

ᑲᐯᐣᐃ ᑲᐃᓇᑕᒧᑦ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒥᑲᓇ ᐊdᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ

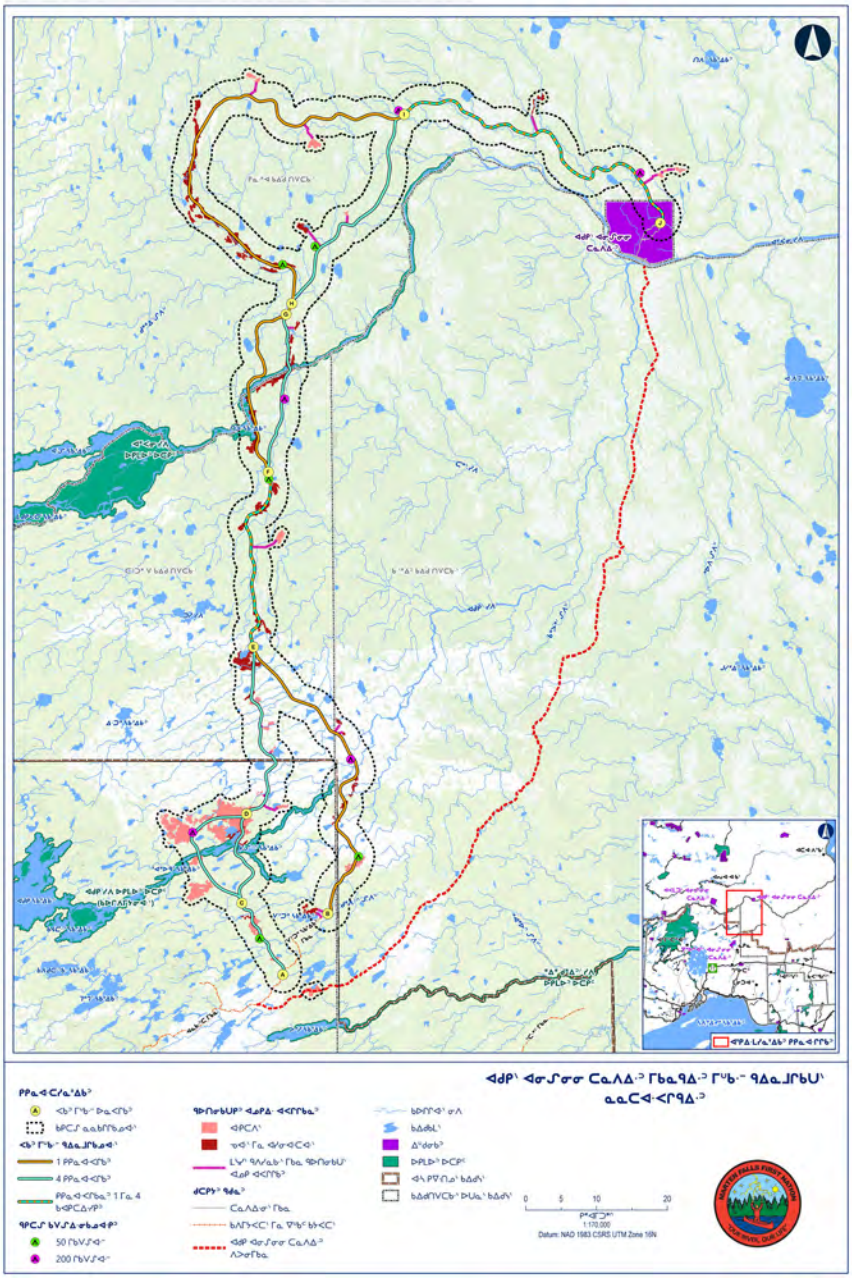
ᐱᐃ·ᒋᐃ·ᔑᓇᑦ ᑲᐃ·ᓴᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐊdᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ9ᐃ· ᐃᓇᒧᒋ9ᐃ· ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ #3 ᓂᐣᓴ· ᑲᓂᒪᑕᓄᑌᑦ: ᐊᐣᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋ9ᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ 9ᐃᐸᓂᐣᐃᐯ·ᒪᒃᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ 9ᑎᐸᑐᑌᑦ

ᐊdᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᐣ (MFFN) ᒥᑲᓇ9ᐃ· ᐃᓇᒧᒋ9ᐃ· ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᑲᐱᒧᑐᐊ·ᐧ ᐅᑲᐅᓇᐃᐊ· ᓂᑕᶜ ᒪᐊ·ᒋᐣᐃᐯ·ᐃ·ᐣ ᐱdᐟ ᐯ·ᓇᓇᑦ ᒋᐃ·ᑕᒪᐃ·ᑕ· ᐅᐣᑌᵌᐃᐟ ᐅᑭᒪᐅᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᐃ·ᑕᒪ9ᐧ ᐊᐣᑭᐃ· (EA) ᒥᓇ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐅᐣ 9ᐃᐸᓂᐣᐃᐯ·ᒪᒃᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ 9ᑎᐸᑐᑌᑦ (IS) ᐱᒥᐊᓴᓂdᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓂᑦ. ᐱᐃ·ᒋᐃ·ᔑᓇᑦ ᑕᑫ ᒋᐱᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᑭ9ᑕᒪᐣ ᑲᐃ· ᐊ·ᐃ·ᑕᒪᓇᑲᐊ·ᑭᐣ ᑲᓂᔑᓂᐱᐊᐃᑌᐣ ᓇᑕᑕᐃ·ᑭ9ᒋ9ᐃ·ᐣ (IA) ᐅᐯ· ᒪᑲ·ᐧ. ᒥᓇ ᑭᒋᓄᑕᑲ·ᐣ ᑕᐃ·ᓇᒪdᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᐱᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᑭᑎᑭᑐᐃ·ᐣ, ᑭᑎᓄᑕᒧᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᓄᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐃᓄᑫ ᑲᐊᓄᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ9ᐃ·ᐣ.**

ᑲᐊᓄᑲᑌᑦ

ᑭᐯ·ᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᐣᑌᵌᐃᓵ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᑦ ᐃᔑᑕᑲ·ᐣ ᐊdᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᐣ (MFFN), ᐃᒪ ᐃᓄᑫ ᐊᵎᐸᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐊdᑭ ᓴᐱᐣ, ᓇᐣᑕ ᐱdᐟ 170 ᑭᵎᐊᒥᑐᵎᑎ ᑭᐯ·ᑎᓄᑦ ᐊ·ᐸᓄᑦ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑭᓇ, ᐅᐣᑌᵌᐃᓵ.

ᐱᐳᓂᒥᑲᓇ ᐃᓇᑕᒧᐣ ᐊdᑭᑦ ᓂdᒋ ᑲᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᑭᑲᐯᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᒪᐣ ᐃᒪ ᒋᑭᐅᒋᐱᐃᒪᑭᑲᑌᐣ ᐊᐸᒋᒥᑲᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐅᒋᐱᐃᒥᓵᐊᐸᑐᐊ·ᑫᐊ·ᒋ ᐃᒪ. ᓇᑕᐯ·ᑕᑲ·ᐣ ᑕᑫ ᒋᒥᓇ·ᔑᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐯᒪ ᐱᐅᒋᐱᐃᒥᐊᐸᑐᐊ·ᑫᐊ·ᒋ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐅᒋᐊᓂdᑕᒪᐱᑲᑌᓂᑦ ᑭᒋᐅᑕᐸᓂᒥᑲᓇ ᐃᒪ ᐊdᑭᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐅᒋᒥᓄᐊᐣ· ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᐯᔑᐊ·ᒋ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ. ᐅᐯ· ᑕᑫ EA / IA ᑕᐃᓇ·ᑌ ᒋᐅᒋ ᓂᔑᑕᐃ·ᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑭᐃᐅᐃ·ᑕᒪᐯᐊᐃᒪᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑭᐃᐅᐃ·ᑕᒪᐯᐊᐃᒪᑭᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᐅᔑᒋᑌᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ9ᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᓇᔑᐃ·ᑌᑦ ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ.



ᐊᓂᐣ ᐁᓂᓴᐱᑕᓄᑌᑦ

ᐊdᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᑲᓴᑭᑕᐣ ᐸᐱᑭᑫ ᐊᑭᐣ ᑲᐃᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋ9ᐃ·ᓂ (EA / IS) ᑲᐃ·ᓴᓂᓇᒧᒋᑌᑦ ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ. ᒪᑲ·ᒣ ᐊᐱ ᐅᐱᒪᐊᒧᐃ·ᐱᑭ 8, 2021, ᐊᐁ· ᐊᑭᐸᐃ·ᑭᒪ ᑲᐱᒥᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᒣ, ᐊᑭᐸᐃ·ᑲᓇᐁ·ᒋ9ᐃ·ᐣ (MECP) ᐅᑭᔑᐳᓇᓇᐸᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ· ᑭᑭᓇᐊ·ᑕᑕᒪ9ᐃ·ᓂ (ToR) ᑲᑭᒪᒥᓇᑭᓇᐃᑲᑌᐸᐣ, ᐁᑲ· ᐊdᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᑭᐸᑎᓇᐣ ᒪᑭᓇᐃᑲᑌᐣ ᑭᒪᑕᓄᑌᑦ EA ᒪᑲ·ᒣ ᐅᐱᒪᐊᒧᐃ·ᐱᑭ 29, 2021. ᐅᐯ· ToR ᐃᔑᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᒋ9ᒪᑲᐣ ᒋᐱᒥᓂᔑᐃᐣᑲᑌᑦ ᑫᓂᔑᑲ·ᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑫᓂᔑᑭᐯ· ᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᒋᑌᑦ EA ᑲᐃ·ᓴᓂᓇᓄᑌᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ, ᐁᑲ· ᐅᐯ· ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᐊᔑ ᐃᒪ EA ᐊᓂᔑᐱᐱᑕᓄᑌᑦ ᐅᐣᑌᵌᐃᓵ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᐣ ᑲᐃᔑᐸᐸᒥᓵ. ᐊᐯ· ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐅᐣ ᐅᑭᐸᑎᓇᐣ ᐃ·ᑕᒪ9ᐃ·ᓂ ᒋᑕᒪᓄᑌᑦ IA ᒪᑲ·ᒣ ᐊᐱ ᑭᑐᐱᒧᐟᑭ 24, 2020 ᐁᑲ· ᓄdᑭ ᒪᑲ·ᒣ ᐊᔑ ᐃᒪ ᐊᓂᐣ 9ᐃᐸᓂᐣᐃᐯ·ᒪᒃᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᑭᑭᔑᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᐃ·ᐣ ᑭᐸᑭᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᔑᑕᑲ·ᐣ. ᒥᐣᐅᐯ· ᓂᑕᑭ ᒋᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᐱᐃ ᐊᐯ·ᓇᓇᑦ ᒋᐃ·ᑕᒪᐃ·ᑕ· ᐊᐱ ᑲᑭᐃᖃᑲ· ᓂᐳᓂᑲᑌᑦ ToR 9ᐅᒋᐊᔑᒋᐸᑕᑭᐣ ᐊᐣᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋ9ᐃ· ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᐊᔑ ᒥᓇ ᐃᓄᓂᓂᐊᐣ· EA ᒥᓇ IA.

ᑲᐯᐣᐃ ᑲᐃᓇᑕᒧᑦ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒥᑲᓇ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᐦ

ᑲᐃᐧᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐃᐧᑕᒪ٩ᐃᐧᓇᐣ

ᐱᔨᓄ ᒥᐱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭ٩ᑕᒪᐣ ᒥᓇ ᒥᐱᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᑭᑎᖏᑕᒧᐃᐧᓰᐣ:

- ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐦ ٩ ᑭ ᐅᑎ ᑲᒋᑎᓇᑭᐦ ᐁᑎᐸᑐᒋᑲᑌᓂᓂᐦ ᒣᑫᑲᓇᐤ ᐁᐧᓴᑲ٠ᑲᑲᑲᑌᓂᐦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᐣ ᓄᑯᑦ ᐁᔪᓴᑲᑲᓂᐦ ᐅᒥᑲᓇᑦ ᐊᑯᓇ ᑲᑭᐅᑲᑌᑌᐦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑕᑕᒪ٩ᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᓄᑯᒥ٩ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᓯᒋ٩ᐃᐧᓂᐦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᒪᒪᐊᐅᑎᐦᐃᑎᓇᓄᐊᐦᐠ;
- ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐊᐦ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐧ ᐊᓭᑕᒪ٩ᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᓭᑲᐣ;
- EA / IA ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭ٩ᑕᒪᐃᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᐦ ᑲᐅᑎᐦᐱᒪᑌᐦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ;
- ᐊᐪᑭᐃᐧ ᓇᓇᑲᑎ٩ᐃᐧᐣ ᑲᓂᔨᐱᑕᓄᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᐊᔪᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ ᑭᑎᖏᑕᒧᐃᐧᓰᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᓭᑲᐣ;
- ᑭᐪᓄᓂᐣ ᐊᐣᑎ ᑲᐃᐧᑕᔪ ᒪᐊᐧᐦᑭᐪᓄᓂᐦ, ᑲᑕᔪᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭ٩ᑕᒪᐣ ᑲᑕᔪᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭ٩ᑲᑌᓇᓄᐊᐦ ᒥᓇ ٩ᓂᔪᐦᓄᑭᓇᓄᐊᐦᐠ, ᐊᔪᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ ٩ᓂᔪᐱᒪᓄᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᓭᑲᐣ;
- ٩ᑲᓄᓂᐣ ᐊᐣᑎ ᑲᐃᐧᑕᔪ ᒪᐊᐧᐦᑭᐃᐧᐁᐣᐊᐦᐠ;
- ᐊᓂᐣ ᐁᑐᑕᒪᐦ ᑲᐃᐧᑕᐃᐧᑲᑌᑌᐦ ٩ᑐᑎᒪᑲᐦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ <ᑲᐣ ᒥᐣᑲᐣ ᑎᔪᐅᓇ<ᑎᑌᐦ; ᒥᓇ
- ᓂᑕᑦ ᑲᑭᔪᓇᑲᐃᐧᑭᐣ ᓇᓇᑕᐊᐦ<ᑎ٩ᐃᐧᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᑕᒪ٩ᐃᐧᓇᐣ ٩ᓂᓇᓇᑲᑎᑎᑌᑭᐣ.

ᐃᐧᑕᒪ٩ᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᐊᓄᑲᑕᒧᐊᐦᐠ ᑕᐊᔨᐊᐦ ᒥᐊᐦᐃᐧᑕᒪ٩ᐃᐧᓇᐣ, ᐅᑲᐊᔨᓇᓇ"ᐃᑲᓇᐣ, ᑲᑭᔪ ᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭ٩ᑎᑲᓄᐊᐦᐠ, ᐊᔪᐣ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭ٩ᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᐦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᐧᔨᐦ ᐅᑎᑭᑐᐃᐧᓂᐊᐦ ᒧᐪᑭᓄᐣᐃᐧᑲᓇᐣ. ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓂᐦ ᑲᐃᐧᒥᑕᐧᐊᐦᐠ ᑕᐊᔨᐊᐦᐠ ᒥᓇᐦᑭ٩ᑐᐊᐦᐠ ᑲᑌᐦᐃᐧᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐃᑭᑐᐃᐧᓇᐣ.

ᑭᐪᐱᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑭᔪᔨᐣ ᒥᐱᓂᔨᐣ, ᑲᑭᐊᐦᐸᑕᓇᐣ ᐃᐧᑕᒪ٩ᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᒪᒪᑕᐊᐦᐃᐧᓂᐦ (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). ᑲᐃᐧᑕᔑᒪᐊᐦᒥᐃᐧᑎᐃᓂᓇᓄᐊᐦᐠ ᐊᔨᒪᑲᐣ ᒥᐱᐃᓂᐊᐦᐠ ᑲᑎᑎᐱᐊᓂᐦ ᑌᑎᑎᐱᔨᓂᐦ ᑐᐱᐪᐣᐃᐧᑲᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᓭᑲᐣ ᐊᔪᐣ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭ٩ᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐁᑲᐊᐦᐃᐧᓂᐦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᐧᔨᐦ ᐅᑎᑭᑐᐃᐧᓂᐊᐦ ᒪᔪᑭᐦᐅᐱᐃᐧᑲᓇᐣ. ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓂᐦ ᑲᐃᐧᑕᒪᐃᐧᐊᐦᐠ ᒥᓇᐦᑭ٩ᑐᐊᐦᐠ ᑲᑌᐦᐃᐧᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᓭᑲᐣ ᐊᔪᐣ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭ٩ᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐁᑲᐊᐦᐃᐧᓂᐦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᐧᔨᐦ

ᐧᐃᒋᐃᓇᔭ ᐊᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒋ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤ ᑫ ᑲᑭᑫᑕᒧᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᓱᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐧᐸᑎᓱᐧᐃᑲᒥᔭᐠ #3 ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐢᓯ ᐊᑎᑭᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐟᓄᑎᑕ ᑫᐃᑎᑌᑲᑫᒪᑲᐠ

ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᐧᑲᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓱᑲᑕᑭᐠ ᐅᒣᓄᐤ ᐊᑐᑫᐧᐃᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᓂᐤ ᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓱᐧᐃᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓱᐧᐃᐃᓂᓂᐤᓯ ᐅᐢ ᒋᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃ ᐊᑐᑫᐧᐃᑲᑫᓇᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐊᑐᑫᐧᐃᐃᓂᓂᐤᓯ ᐯᑎ ᐧᐃᑎᐧᐃᓇᓇᐠ ᐅᒋ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᒣᐠ ᑕᑐ ᐁᑎᑫᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒪᓄᒋᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐧᐃᑕᒪᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᒪᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓱᐧᐃᐃᓂᓂᐤᓯ ᐯᑎ ᐧᐃᑎᐧᐃᓇᓇᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓱᐧᐃᐃᓂᓂᐤᓯ

ᐁᑕᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᑐᑫᐧᐃᐃᓇᐠ

ᐊᐧᑲᑭᓴ ᐧᐊᓇᐤ ᐃᑲᑌ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᓄᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓇᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐅᑕᑭᑎᐢᓯᐊᑕᐯᐢᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ 170 ᐊᑭᑭᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᐃᑲᓄᓴᐤ ᑕᑭᑕᐧᐃ ᓇᑲᐁᐊᓇᐠ ᓄᑭ ᐧᐃᐸᐧᐊᐸᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓇᑭᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᐤ

ᐊᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐣᑌ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊ ᐊᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᐧᒪᐢ ᐁᑲ ᔑᔨᐧ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐧᐁᑕᐧᒪ ᐁᐱᒪᐅᑕᐧᐃᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑭᒥᓗᑕᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᐅᐅ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭᐸᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᑕᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭᐸᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᐧᒪᐢ ᐁᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐁᐱᒪᐅᑕᐧᐃᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑭᒥᓗᑕᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭᐠ ᐅᐅ

ᐊᑉᑲᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑕᔑᓄ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑉᑲᓂᓂᐠ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᓂᐤ

ᑭᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᒥᓱᐧᐁ ᐊᑉᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᐊᐃᐢᑫᐧᐃᑲᒥᐠ

ᐯᒋ ᐃᐣᑌ ᑭᒋ ᑭᢣᑫᓂᑕᒪᐣ ᑲᐣᑕᒪᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐣ ᓄᢣᑦ ᑭᓇ ᑭᑕᔾᒧᐧᐃᐃᓇᓵ

- ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑲᒋᑎᓇᑭᐠ ᐁᑎᐸᐣᑲᑌᓂᐠ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᓂᐤ ᐊᢣᐱᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑭᢣᑫᓂᑕᒪᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑭᔭᑲᐣᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑕᐣᑲᑌᐠ᙮
- ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᑭᒋ ᓇᢣᑎᑐᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᑌᐸᑫᓂᑕᑯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓄᢣᑦ ᓇᓇᑫᓂᒧᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮
- ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᢣᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢ ᓇᑲᑕᑕᐠ ᐊᢣᑭᓂᐤ ᐊᑕᢣᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᐟᐸᓂᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮
- ᐊᢣᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᐢ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᑐᑲᑌᑘ ᐃᢣᐱ ᐁᓓᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮
- ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᐢ ᓓᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᢣᐱ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒒᑕᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᐟᐸᓂᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮
- ᐅᐣᑲᐧ ᑲᑎᢣᐸᓂᐠ ᓄᢣᑦ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᐢ ᒥᢣᑭᑎᐠ ᐁᓓᑕᓂᐧᐁᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᓄᢣᑦ ᐊᢣᑭᑕᑎᐠ ᑕᑌ ᐁᑎ ᐃᑭᐧᐠ᙮

ᑲᑕ ᐃᑕᑲᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᐊᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᑎᐠ ᑫ ᐧᐃᐊᑕᒪᑫᑎᐠ ᓄᢣᑦ ᐊᢣᑭᐧᐃᐣ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐢ ᓇᑲᑕᑕᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢ ᓇᑲᑕᑕᐠ ᑲᐣᑭᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᢣᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓄᢣᑦ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐊᢣᑕᑲᐧᐁᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᐢ ᑫᐧᐃᓇᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᓄᢣᑦ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐃᓇ ᑫ ᐃᐢ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐃᓇ ᑫᐧᐃᓇᓵ ᑫ ᐃᐧᑌᔭᐠ᙮ ᐯᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐊᢣᑕᑲᐧᐁᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢ ᐧᐃᐊᑕᒪᑫᑎᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐃᐢ ᐧᐃᐊᑕᒪᑫᑎᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ

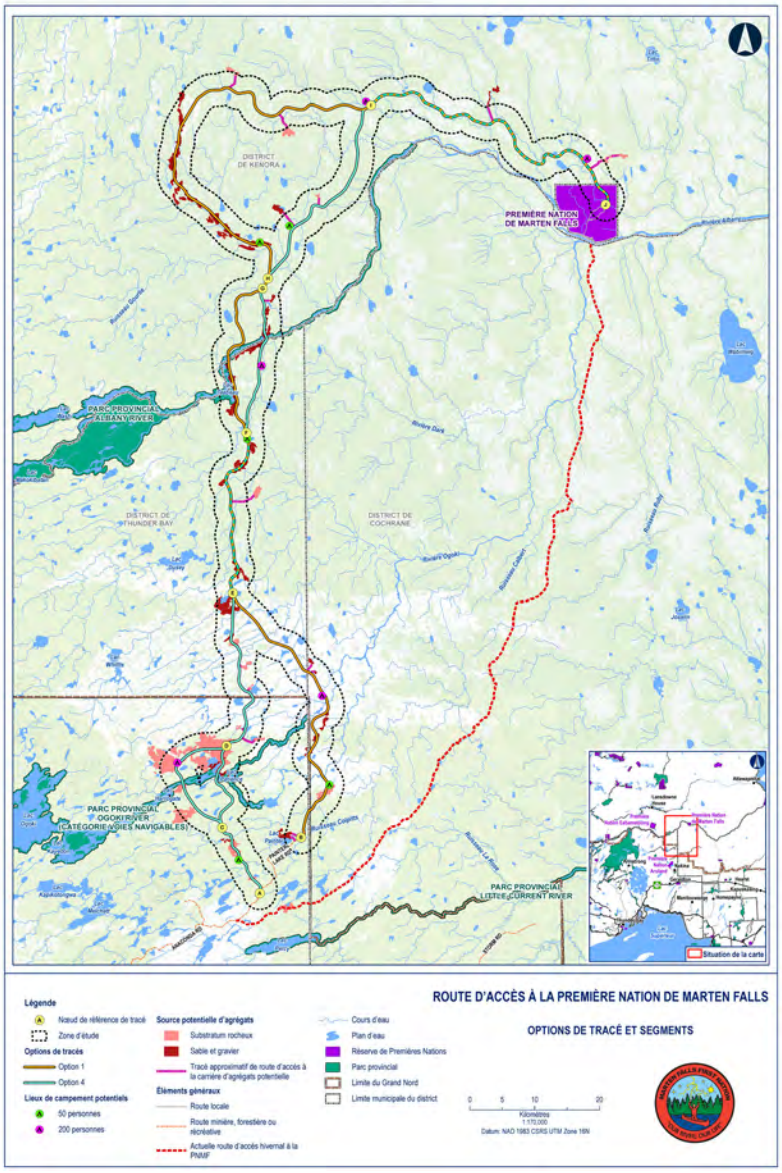
Soyez des nôtres au Centre d'information #3 sur le projet de route d'accès toutes saisons à la Première Nation de Marten Falls : Introduction à la évaluation environnementale / étude d'impact environnemental

L'équipe du projet de route d'accès à la Première Nation de Marten Falls (PNMF) organise le premier Centre d'information de la phase d'évaluation environnementale (EE) provinciale et d'étude d'impact environnemental (EIE) fédérale du projet. Soyez des nôtres pour en apprendre davantage sur les processus d'EE et d'évaluation d'impact (EI) et les progrès réalisés jusqu'à maintenant. Il s'agit également d'une importante occasion de faire connaître vos commentaires, vos idées et vos valeurs en ce qui concerne le projet de route d'accès toutes saisons.

À propos du projet

La Première Nation de Marten Falls (PNMF) est une communauté autochtone éloignée du Nord de l'Ontario, dont le territoire se situe au confluent des rivières Albany et Ogoki, environ 170 km au nord-est de Nakina (Ontario).

La PNMF est accessible par une route d'hiver dont la fiabilité déficiente rend le transport des biens et des personnes difficile. La construction d'une route toutes saisons reliant la PNMF au réseau routier de la province améliorerait la qualité de vie des habitants de la communauté. L'EE et l'EI évalueront les incidences et les avantages potentiels du projet de route d'accès.



Le processus

La PNMF a entamé une EE/EIE individuelle relativement au projet de route d'accès. Le 8 octobre 2021, le ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs (MEPNP) a approuvé le cadre de référence avec modifications, et la PNMF a publié un avis de lancement de l'EE le 29 octobre 2021. Le cadre de référence sert à la préparation et à l'examen de l'EE du projet proposé. Le projet en est actuellement à la phase d'EE du processus provincial. À l'échelon fédéral, le gouvernement a publié un avis de lancement de l'EI le 24 février 2020 et le projet en est à la phase d'étude d'impact environnemental. Le Centre d'information, le premier à avoir lieu après l'approbation du cadre de référence, a pour but d'appuyer les deux processus environnementaux, soit l'EE et l'EI.

ROUTE D'ACCÈS TOUTES SAISONS À LA
PREMIÈRE NATION DE MARTEN FALLS

Au sujet du Centre d'information

Soyez des nôtres pour vous renseigner sur ce qui suit et nous donner vos commentaires :

- L'historique du projet de route d'accès et les progrès réalisés depuis l'approbation du cadre de référence et la dernière réunion virtuelle;
- Les droits et les intérêts des Autochtones ou issus de traités;
- Le programme des connaissances autochtones et le programme de coordination communautaire de l'EE/EI;
- Les processus d'évaluation environnementale, les zones d'étude et les calendriers, y compris les phases et étapes du projet;
- L'approche de la consultation et de la participation;
- Notre façon d'évaluer les incidences et de comparer les options de tracés;
- Les résultats préliminaires des études de terrain et les études de terrain à venir.

Des panneaux d'information sur le projet seront affichés, de même que des cartes, des fiches de renseignements, notamment sur les programmes des connaissances autochtones et de coordination communautaire, et des formulaires de commentaires. Des membres de l'équipe du projet seront présents pour répondre aux questions et recevoir les commentaires.

S'il vous est impossible de vous rendre sur les lieux, consultez l'information sur notre site Web (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Les Centres d'information sont accessibles en fauteuil roulant; communiquez avec nous si vous avez besoin d'autres accommodements d'accessibilité.

Nous contacter

Pour vous renseigner sur le processus d'EE/EI et sur l'avancement de ce projet, veuillez consulter le site https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Si vous êtes dans l'impossibilité de participer à cet événement, ou si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires au sujet du projet, vous pouvez communiquer avec l'équipe du projet, au 1[redacted] ou à info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca, en tout temps durant le processus.

Où et quand?

Lundi 27 juin 2022
Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre
Salle : Regency A
555 Arthur Street West
Thunder Bay, Ontario
De 17 h* à 20 h

Mercredi 29 juin 2022
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
De 16 h* à 19 h

*Les membres de la communauté autochtone sont invités à se joindre à la première heure de chaque réunion et le public est invité à se joindre à partir de l'heure suivante.

Des rafraîchissements seront servis.

Merci de votre participation.

Les renseignements personnels fournis (nom, adresse et numéro de téléphone) sont recueillis, conservés et divulgués selon les dispositions de la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales et de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information municipale et la protection de la vie privée pour des raisons de transparence et de consultation. Les renseignements personnels soumis feront partie des dossiers accessibles au grand public, à moins que l'on demande expressément qu'ils restent confidentiels.

A3.1.2 Advertisement

Superior-Greenstone District School Board Enhances School Communications

MARATHON, Ontario – Superior-Greenstone District School Board continues to find ways to enhance connections and communication between its schools and parents or guardians with a series of new initiatives.

During the course of the last several weeks, parents/guardians were provided with the opportunity to create accounts in the new PowerSchool Portal, a tool designed to help share up to date information with families regarding their child's education. By creating an account, parents/guardians gain online access to mid-term and final report card marks, live attendance data as well as providing them with ability to complete forms online.

Stacey Wallwin, Technology Enabled Learning and Technology Lead, said, "the School Board continues to use its online platform Edsby as their main communication tool for parents/guardians, students and staff. However, as we all know, there is not one ideal digital tool that meets all our needs. Many of us have different communication apps like Facebook and Instagram to connect with others, and many have multiple streaming apps for entertainment. Education is no different. By welcoming parents/guardians into the PowerSchool Portal, we have provided our families with great access to the information that matters, right at their fingertips".

The launch of the PowerSchool Portal is also helping to support an important change that the Ministry of Education implemented across the Province. All students who began secondary school in the 2020-2021 school year are now required to earn two (2) online learning credits in order to graduate. Wallwin stated that "students who take an e-learning course have the flexibility to schedule their learning around other timetable offerings, while having a greater number of courses to choose from. Students will be taught by an Ontario Teacher and connect with peers in the safe, online, provincial e-learning platform. As our world becomes increasingly digital, the important skills acquired while taking an e-learning course will transfer beyond Superior-Greenstone District School Board into our students' post-secondary education and work lives". Parents/guardians are free to have their child opt-out of this learning opportunity without any impact on the student's graduation requirement. Parents/guardians can now login to their PowerSchool Portal account and select "forms". If a child is currently in grade 9 or 10, and parents/guardians wish to opt-out of the mandatory e-learning, they can simply complete the online form.

Parents with students currently enrolled in one of the Superior-Greenstone District School Board high schools will now be contacted through automated attendance calls and texts to make parents/guardians aware of student absences. Charles Bishop, Superintendent of Education, states that "attendance auto calls are another mechanism for schools to be able to communicate with parents/guardians. But because these calls report student absences, they become a great opportunity for schools and parents/guardians to work together to support those students who may face challenges that hinder their ability to attend school on a regular basis. Regular school attendance is a major contributing factor to student success, and truancy is higher in schools in the North than the rest of the province. The more schools and parents/guardians can work together to support students to consistently attend school, the better it will be for the student's success."

All of these new tools are designed to align with the School Board's Multi-Year Strategic Plan. Director of Education Nicole Morden Cormier noted that "Superior-Greenstone District School Board strives to enhance our communication and transparency with our families and we look forward to the conversations and increased connections that will occur as a result of the latest technology enhancements."

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Introduction

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team will be hosting the first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement (IS) phase of the Project. Join us to learn more about the EA / Impact Assessment (IA) processes and the progress made to-date. Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

About the Project

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 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.

MFFN has a winter access road but it is not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult. All season road access connecting MFFN to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community. The EA / IA will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.

What is the Process

MFFN is preparing an Individual EA / IS for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments, and MFFN published a Notice of Commencement of the EA October 29, 2021.

The ToR serves as a framework for the preparation and review of the EA for the proposed Project, and the Project is now in the EA phase of the provincial process. The federal Government published a Notice of Commencement of the IA on February 24, 2020 and the Project is now in the Impact Statement phase. This is the first Public Information Centre held after ToR approval to support the EA processes; both EA and IA.

About the Public Information Centre

Join us to learn about and provide feedback on:

- The Community Access Road's history and updates since the ToR and latest virtual meetings;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The EA / IA Indigenous Knowledge Program and Community Coordinator Program;
- The EA processes, study areas and schedules, including Project phases and milestones;
- Approach to consultation and engagement;
- How we're assessing impacts and comparing route alternatives; and
- Preliminary results of field studies, and information on upcoming field studies.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets, including information on the Indigenous Knowledge and Community Coordinator Programs, and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments. If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

Contact

For information on the EA / IA process and progress related to this Project, please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca



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* – 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, June 29, 2022
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue, Geraldton, Ontario
4:00* – 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.

Light refreshments will be served.

Thank you for your participation

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Cooling housing market

THUNDER BAY
By TB Source Staff

Rising interest rates are having an impact on the local housing market, levelling off prices and the number of offers for home sales, according to the Thunder Bay Real Estate Board.

The trends come as the Bank of Canada increases its key interest rate. The central bank has ratcheted up the rate from 0.25 per cent to 1.5 per cent so far this year in an effort to tame inflation, which reached a 31-year high of 6.8 per cent in April.

The rate hike could see monthly payments jump by as much as 45 per cent in 2025/26 for variable rate mortgages taken out during the lowest-interest period in 2020/21, the Bank of Canada projected in a financial system review released last week.

The impact for fixed-rate mortgages was estimated at 30 per cent. The projection assumed mortgages would renew at between 4.4 and 4.5 per cent in 2025/26.

Local realtors started seeing impacts to the local housing market in March, when the central bank hiked rates, said Karen Hill, president of the Thunder Bay Real Estate Board.

The fact that the market was so strong before then means the cool-down is so far simply bringing prices and demand closer where they were before COVID-19, she said.

"We are actually noticing a little bit of a difference," she said. "We're not seeing as many competing offers, because people are very conscious about what it's going to look like at the new interest rates."

"The good news is the market has been strong for so long recently, that we're going to get more towards how it was pre-pandemic."

The average sale price of a single-detached home in the city of Thunder Bay now stands at around $340,000, up from around $320,000 at the same time last year, with price increases seen during the pandemic beginning to slow.

"It's still classified as a seller's market – it [only] takes the average house 11 days to sell," said Hill. "We anticipate that just to level off a little bit."

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ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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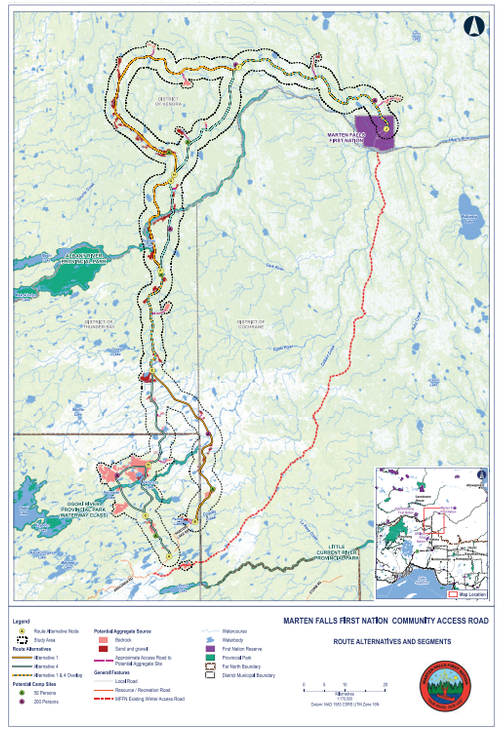

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Forest site of mass grave exhumation

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BUCHA, Ukraine — The lush green beauty of a pine forest with singing birds contrasted with the violent deaths of newly discovered victims of Russia's war in Ukraine, as workers exhumed bodies from another mass grave near the town of Bucha on Kyiv's outskirts.

The hands of several victims were tied behind their backs. The gruesome work of digging up the remains coincided with the Ukrainian police chief's report that authorities have opened criminal investigations into the killings of more than 12,000 people since Russia invaded Ukraine on Feb. 24.

Workers wearing white hazmat suits and masks used shovels to exhume bodies from the soil of the forest, marking each section with small yellow numbered signs on the ground. The bodies, covered in cloth and dirt, attracted flies.

"Shots to the knees tell us that people were tortured," Andriy Nebytov, head of the Kyiv regional police, said at the scene. "The hands tied behind the back with tape say that people had been held (hostage) for a long time and (enemy forces) tried to get any information from them."

Since the withdrawal of Russian troops from the region at the end of March, authorities say they have uncovered the bodies of 1,316 people, many in mass graves in the forest and elsewhere.

The horrors of Bucha shocked the world after Russian troops left. The mass grave that reporters saw Monday was just behind a trench dug out for a military vehicle. The bodies of seven civilians were retrieved. Two of the bodies were found with their hands tied and gunshot wounds to the knees and head, Nebytov said.

National police chief Igor Klimenko told the Interfax-Ukraine news agency on Monday that criminal investigations into the deaths of more than 12,000 Ukrainians included some found in mass graves. He said the mass killings also were done by snipers firing from tanks and armored personnel carriers. Bodies were found lying on streets and homes, as well as in mass graves.

He didn't specify how many of the more than 12,000 were civilians and how many were military.

Complete information about the number of bodies in mass graves or elsewhere isn't known, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy told the American Jewish Committee on Sunday. He cited the case of two children who died with their parents in the basement of an apartment building in Mariupol in a Russian bombing. Zelenskyy, who is Jewish and lost relatives in the Holocaust, asked:



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ukrainian tanks move in Donetsk region in eastern Ukraine in late May.

"Why is this happening in 2022? This is not the 1940s. How could mass killings, torture, burned cities, and filtration camps set up by the Russian military in the occupied territories resembling Nazi concentration camps come true?"

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky said Ukrainian forces had driven the Russians out of more than 1,000 settlements since the war began, and he vowed Monday they would liberate all occupied territory, including Crimea, which Russia annexed in 2014.

In his nightly video address, he said the battle over the Donbas "will surely go down in military history as one of the most brutal battles in and for Europe."

"The price of this battle for us is very high," he said. "It's just terrible."

The total war front in the country, he said, is now 2,500 kilometers long 1,550 miles.

Amnesty International, in a report Monday, accused Russia of indiscriminate use of banned cluster munitions in strikes on Kharkiv, killing and wounding hundreds of civilians.

Kharkiv, Ukraine's second-largest city, has been subject to intensive shelling since Russia began attacking Ukraine.

"The repeated use of widely banned cluster munitions is shocking, and a further indication of utter disregard for civilian lives," said Donatella Rovera, Amnesty International's senior crisis response adviser. "The Russian forces responsible for these horrific attacks must be held accountable for their actions, and victims and their families must receive full reparations."

The report cited doctors in Kharkiv hospitals who showed researchers distinctive fragments they had removed from patients' bodies, as well as survivors and witnesses of the attacks.

Luhansk governor Serhiy Haidai told The Associated Press that fierce street fighting continued Monday in Sievierodonetsk, one of two large cities in the Donbas region still to be fully captured by Russian troops.

During the day, Haidai updated his estimate of how much of the city Russians control from 70 per cent to 80 per cent. Ukrainian forces are fighting the enemy "block by block, street by street, house by house with a varying degree of success," he told The AP.

More than 10,000 people remain in the city. Haidai said efforts to evacuate them have been halted because Russian troops destroyed two of the three bridges connecting Sievierodonetsk and Lysychansk, the second city in Luhansk not yet overrun by Moscow. The remaining bridge is old, decrepit and unsafe, the governor said.

Lysychansk remains under Ukrainian control, but is regularly shelled by the Russian forces. On Sunday, Haidai said, the shelling killed three civilians in the city, including a 6-year-old boy.

Eduard Basurin, an official of the Russia-backed separatists in Donetsk, claimed Monday that Sievierodonetsk has been blocked off and Ukrainian fighters have no choice but to surrender. Haidai dismissed that as "a lie."

"There is no threat of our troops being encircled in the Luhansk region," he said.

Russia-backed separatists in the Donetsk region said Monday that the Ukrainian forces shelled a market in the city of Donetsk, killing three civilians and injuring 18 more. It was the fiercest shelling by Ukrainian forces since 2015, according to the Russian news agency RIA Novosti.

The head of the Russian-backed government in Donetsk, Denis Pushilin, also cited heavy shelling, and said on his Telegram channel that more forces — especially Russians — were being called in to help.

The Russian military said Monday it destroyed "a large number of weapons and military equipment" that Ukrainian forces had received from the U.S. and Europe.

Defense Ministry spokesman Igor Konashenkov said "high-precision air-launched missiles" hit the supplies near the Udachna railway station in the Donetsk region in eastern Ukraine. Konashenkov also said "a temporary deployment point for foreign mercenaries" and a Ukrainian radar station of the Buk-M1 anti-aircraft missile system were destroyed in the neighboring Luhansk region.

Two batteries of multiple-launch rocket systems were destroyed in the Luhansk and Kharkiv regions, Konashenkov said.

There was no immediate confirmation of the Russian claim from Ukraine.

The Dutch government said it will host a ministerial conference next month on accountability in Ukraine aimed at strengthening and coordinating war crimes investigations.

Foreign Minister Wopke Hoekstra said Monday that the international community already has taken swift action to investigate alleged atrocities in Ukraine but there is "an urgent need to further coordinate existing efforts on this front."

The July 14 meeting in The Hague will be hosted by the Dutch government, International Criminal Court Prosecutor Karim Khan and European Commissioner for Justice Didier Reynders.

Khan already has launched an investigation and deployed his largest ever team of prosecutors to Ukraine to gather evidence, including to Bucha, near the capital of Kyiv, where bodies littered the streets after Russian forces retreated early in the war.

South Korea claims North completed prep for new nuclear test

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — South Korea's top diplomat said Monday that North Korea has completed preparations for a new nuclear test and that only a political decision by the country's top leadership can prevent it from going forward.

After talks with Secretary of State Antony Blinken in Washington, South Korean Foreign Minister Park Jin said the North would pay a price if it goes ahead, as feared, with what would be its seventh nuclear test in the coming days.

"North Korea has completed preparations for another nuclear test and I think only a political decision has to be made," Park said. Prior to Monday, U.S. and South Korean officials had said only that the North was nearing completion of such preparations.

"If North Korea ventures into another nuclear test, I think it will only strengthen our deterrence and also international sanctions," Park said. "North Korea should change its mind and make the right decision."

Apart from sanctions, Park did not say what that price the North would pay or outline how the deterrence policy would change, but Blinken said the United States and treaty allies South Korea and Japan could adjust their military postures in response.

"We're preparing for all contingencies this in very close coordination with others and we are prepared to make both short and longer-term adjustments to our military posture," Blinken said. He added that in addition, "the pressure will be sustained, it will continue and, as appropriate, it will be increased."

Both Park and Blinken men stressed the door to negotiations without any preconditions remains open for North Korea. But Blinken, repeating comments from numerous U.S. officials in recent days, lamented that North Korea continues to ignore overtures for dialogue.

On Sunday, North Korea test-fired what appeared to be artillery shells toward the sea, according to South Korea's military, days after North Korean leader Kim Jong Un called for greater defense capability to cope with outside threats.

The North's artillery tests draw less outside attention than its missile launches, of which it has conducted more so far this year than in any previous year. But its forward-deployed long-range artillery guns are a serious security threat to South Korea's populous metropolitan region, which is only 40-50 kilometres from the border with North Korea.

The suspected artillery launches were the latest in a spate of weapons tests by North Korea this year in what foreign experts call an attempt to pressure its rivals Washington and Seoul to relax international sanctions against Pyongyang and make other concessions.

In March, North Korea test-launched an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of reaching the mainland U.S. in breach of a 2018 moratorium on big missile tests.

A possible new nuclear test by North Korea would be the seventh of its kind. Some experts say North Korea will likely use the test to build warheads to be mounted on tactical nuclear weapons aimed at hitting targets in South Korea.

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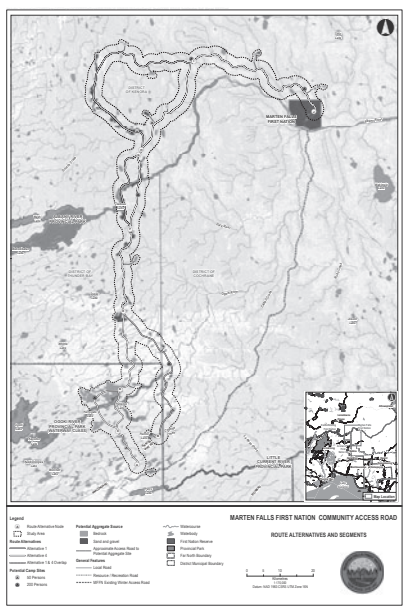

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Arts and Entertainment

Brian Michon sells painting to company in Geraldton

Rick Garrick
Wawatay News

Fort Willam artist Brian Michon continues to have success with his artwork after recently selling his Spirit Dancer painting to a construction company in Geraldton.

"It's a three-part piece that is now hanging in their boardroom," Michon says. "It was just picked up about two weeks ago. The piece is representative of the dancers at the powwows — it's more like a figurative work but more abstraction in the background, so I wanted to bring the two styles together."

Michon says he made the painting panels to be hung side-by-side, but each of the individual panels could also be hung separately.

"Each painting would be able to stand on its own," Michon says.

Michon says he started doing paintings of powwow dancers about five years ago after deciding that he wanted to explore more of his own style, noting he had previously been doing mainly portrait work and some landscapes.

"I go to the powwows here and I take pictures and I'll reach out to some of the dancers and I'll ask them if they mind if I use their image in some of my paintings," Michon says. "Most of them are very responsive to the idea."

Michon says he began drawing at a very young age in public school and art was his favourite subject in high school. He later studied and graduated with an Advertising Art-Graphic Design diploma from Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology, a Bachelor of Arts in Fine Arts Studies from Algoma University and a Digital Media Design diploma from the International Academy of Design in Toronto.

"I ended up in the sign industry for 13 years in Brampton — I worked as a graphic artist in a sign shop," Michon says. "I loved working there but in the back of my mind I always knew I wanted to start painting full-time. During that time I was painting on my own and I would take the odd commission here and there for portraits."

Michon says one of his portraits was selected in 2009 for a special mention award from the Kingston Prize, which is a fine art portrait painting and drawing competition across Canada.

"I've been concentrating more on painting larger pieces," Michon says. "Sometimes it's not easy to transport those around, but from a distance people will notice them, and it's probably what attracts them to my table. It's something I enjoy doing, painting and displaying my work and meeting people, so I enjoy going to those craft shows."

Michon says he moved back to Geraldton in 2013 to help his parents in their senior years, and has since been doing more artwork after his mother passed on in 2019.

"It was my way of dealing with my grief, I was putting myself more into my art," Michon says. "I've painted my mom a few times as well, so that's a way I've dealt with losing her."

Michon says he usually gets most of his art supplies from Painted Turtle or Michaels in Thunder Bay.

"For this (Thunder Bay Public Library Stories of Anishinaabe Resilience) mural I ended up painting that on 1/4 inch plywood, four pieces of four by four, and put those together to make one eight-foot square painting," Michon says. "So most of the material I buy locally in Thunder Bay and even in Geraldton there's a store called Stedmans where I'm able to buy paint as well."



Rick Garrick/Wawatay News

Fort Willam artist Brian Michon poses next to one of his portrait paintings at a craft show before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Michon says he also recently did a portrait of the late Elder Dave Courchene for Biigtigong Nishnaabeg.

"They were commemorating the work he's done and the (Turtle) Lodge he had built," Michon says.

Michon says he has been getting good sales of prints of his artwork that he prints using a high-quality printer he bought a few years ago.

"The majority of my sales will be those prints," Michon says. "The printer I got, it's all pigment-based ink which has great properties. You can archive these prints for a very long time."

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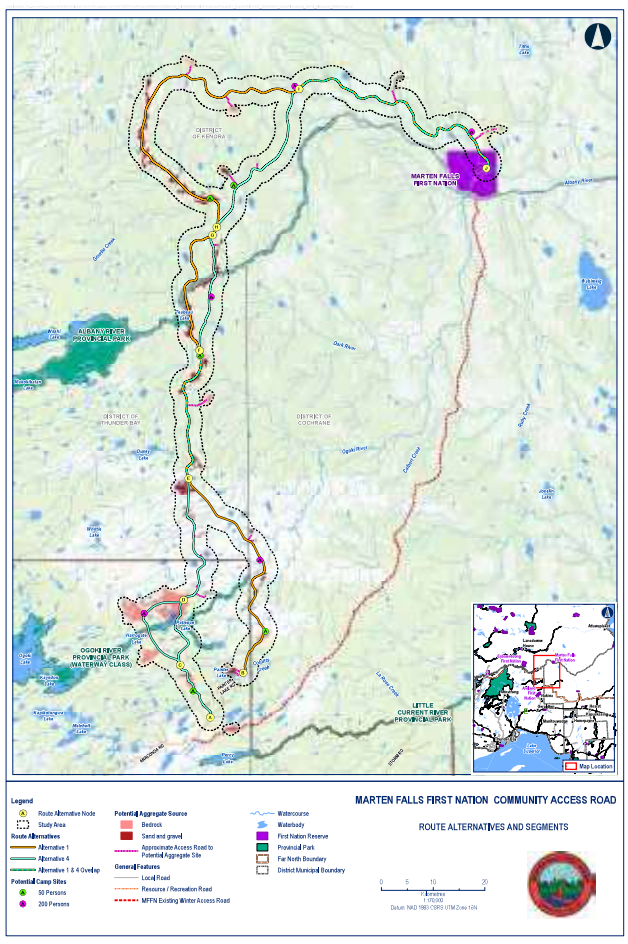

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Notices

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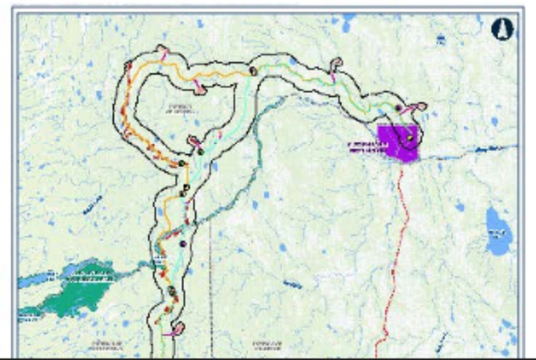

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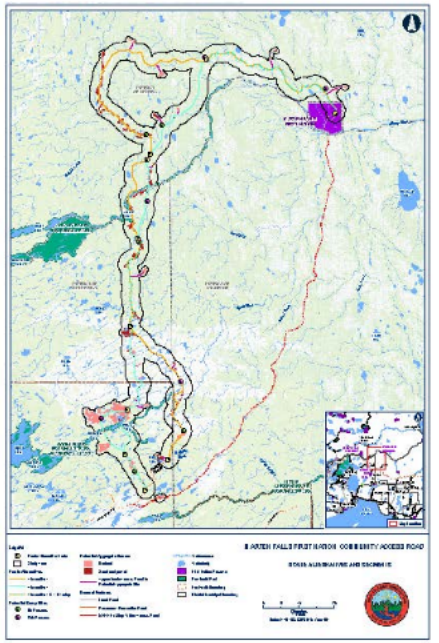

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Join us to learn about and provide feedback on:

When and Where?

Monday, June 27, 2022

Not secure | anishinabeknews.ca/announcements/

Government published a Notice of Commencement of the IA on February 24, 2020 and the Project is now in the Impact Statement phase. This is the first Public Information Centre held after ToR approval to support the EA processes; both EA and IA.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

About the Public Information Centre

Join us to learn about and provide feedback on:

- The Community Access Road's history and updates since the ToR and latest virtual meetings;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The EA / IA Indigenous Knowledge Program and Community Coordinator Program;
- The EA processes, study areas and schedules, including Project phases and milestones;
- Approach to consultation and engagement;
- How we're assessing impacts and comparing route alternatives; and
- Preliminary results of field studies, and information on upcoming field studies.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets, including information on the Indigenous Knowledge and Community Coordinator Programs, and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

Contact

For information on the EA / IA process and progress related to this Project, please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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* – 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, June 29, 2022
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
4:00* – 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.

Light refreshments will be served.

Thank you for your participation.

Personal information submitted (e.g., name, address and phone number) is collected, maintained and disclosed under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act and the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act for transparency and consultation purposes. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remain confidential.

SCWW BINGO
12:45 p.m.

SCWW WALKING AT HOME
12:45 p.m.

SCWW TRAVEL
3:00 p.m.

Regular Meeting of Council
6:30 p.m.

EPC Quilting & Crafts
10:00 a.m.

SCWW RECIPE SWAP - telephone
11:30 a.m.

EPC Carpet Bowling
1:30 p.m.

Longlac T-Ball (2019-2017)
6:00 p.m.

Geraldton T-Ball (2019-2017)
6:00 p.m.

SCWW GET GROWING
11:30 a.m.

EPC Euchre
1:00 p.m.

EPC Art Group
3:00 p.m.

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre
4:00 p.m.

Longlac

SCWW BINGO
11:00 a.m.

EPC Carpet Bowling
1:30 p.m.



CALENDAR

Dates & Times
June 29, 2022
4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Add to Calendar

Location:
200 Wardrope Avenue, Geraldton, Ontario
(Thunderbird Friendship Centre)

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

EVENT DETAILS:

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team will be hosting the first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement (IS) phase of the Project. Join us to learn more about the processes and progress made to-date. Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season road.

*The first hour is reserved for Indigenous community members. The public is invited to join after.



CONTACT

800-764-9114
Email
Website

ATTACHMENTS

Public Information Centre #3 Notice

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Like

Visit Website

Share:



Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation All-Season Community Access Road - Public Information Centre #3: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Introduction

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team will be hosting the first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement (IS) phase of the Project. Join us to learn more about the EA / Impact Assessment (IA) processes and the progress made to-date. Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

About the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.

Contact MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Your Name

Your Email Address

Your Phone Number (optional)

What are you looking for?

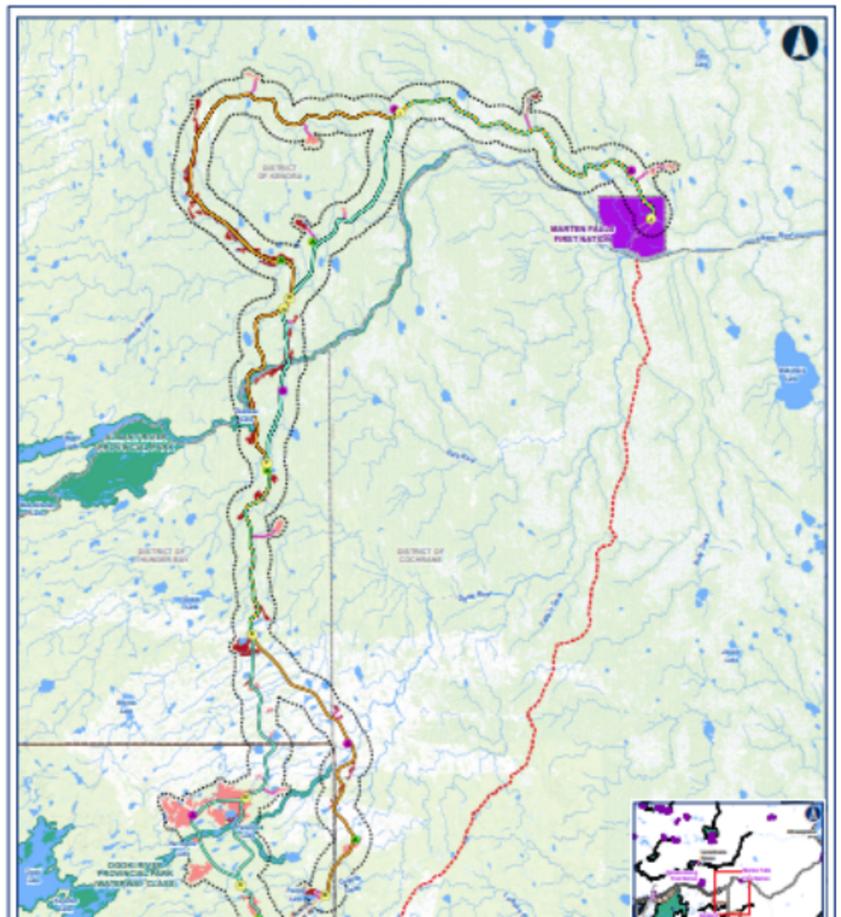
Send Message

Visit Website

What is the Process

MFFN is preparing an Individual EA/ IS for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments, and MFFN published a Notice of Commencement of the EA October 29, 2021. The

ToR serves as a framework for the preparation and review of the EA for the proposed Project, and the Project is now in the EA phase of the provincial process. The federal Government published a Notice of Commencement of the IA on February 24, 2020 and the Project is now in the Impact Statement phase. This is the first Public Information Centre held after ToR approval to support the EA processes; both EA and IA.



Wrong or Missing Info?

https://www.nwonewswatch.com

Marten Falls Public Information Centre #3! – Read Now

NWOnewswatch.com

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10.9 °C

LEADERS IN
ALIMAK
RAISE
MINING

NORTHERN ONTARIO NEWS

- Open house focuses on environmental infrastructure project baseline studies
- Good morning, Northwestern Ontario!
- Dryden OPP respond to 296 calls last week
- A CN freight train derailed west of Thunder Bay
- Public input or community input: who should have a say in nuclear waste management?
- Why we celebrate National Indigenous Peoples Day
- Severe thunderstorm watch in effect for parts of the region
- Corruption, collusion, and infighting among Assembly of First Nation Chiefs
- Wellington Street rebuilding project may be delayed
- Tikinagan Child and Family Service celebrates super awesome children
- NWHU to hold vaccine clinics in the region on Wednesday

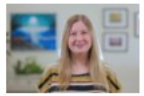
MORE NORTHERN ONTARIO NEWS >

LATEST STORY



Retirement wishes extended to Red Lake fire chief

SPOTLIGHT



When bedtime is stressful: Strategies to help your child sleep



Why cannabis might make your eyes red



Camouflaging and delayed diagnosis in Autism

MORE SPOTLIGHT >



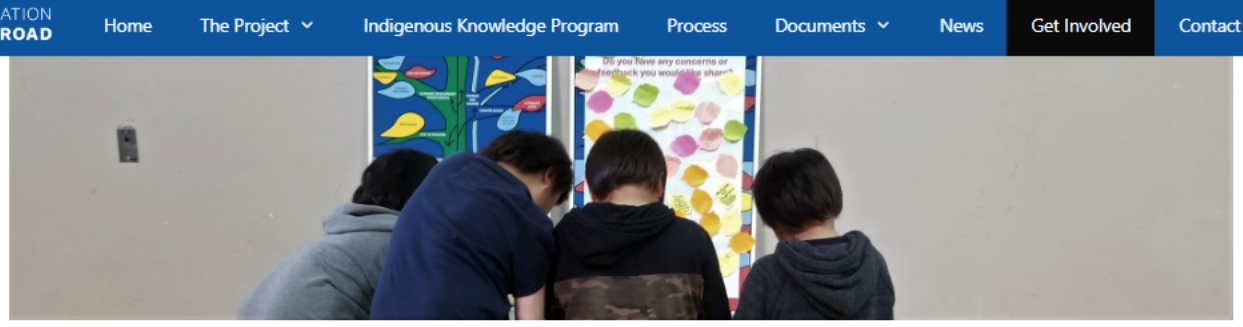


SUPERIOR NORTH NEWS

YOUR VOTE MATTERS

THUNDER BAY NEWS

9:03 AM
6/22/2022



GET INVOLVED

Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase

Public Information Centre #3 (PIC #3): Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team held the first PIC during the provincial Environmental Assessment / federal Impact Statement phase of the Project on Monday, June 27, 2022 in Thunder Bay and Wednesday, June 29, 2022 in Geraldton. This PIC provided an opportunity to share comments, ideas and values related to the proposed Community Access Road.

Where and When:

Thunder Bay: 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.

*Indigenous community members were invited to join at 5:00 p.m. and the public was invited to join starting at 6:00 p.m.

Geraldton: Wednesday, June 29, 2022

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

*Indigenous community members were invited to join at 4:00 p.m. and the public was invited to join starting at 5:00 p.m.

View the PIC #3 Materials Online and Share Your Feedback

snnewswatch - Search | Superior North News - SNNewsW | dsg-2022-06-09-pic-notice-engl
https://www.vmcdn.ca/files/nwonewswatch/files/pdf/aecome-canada-ltd/dsg-2022-06-09-pic-notice-english-60593122-(2).pdf
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1 of 2 Page view Read aloud Add text Draw Highlight Erase
Open in PDF-XChange Editor

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

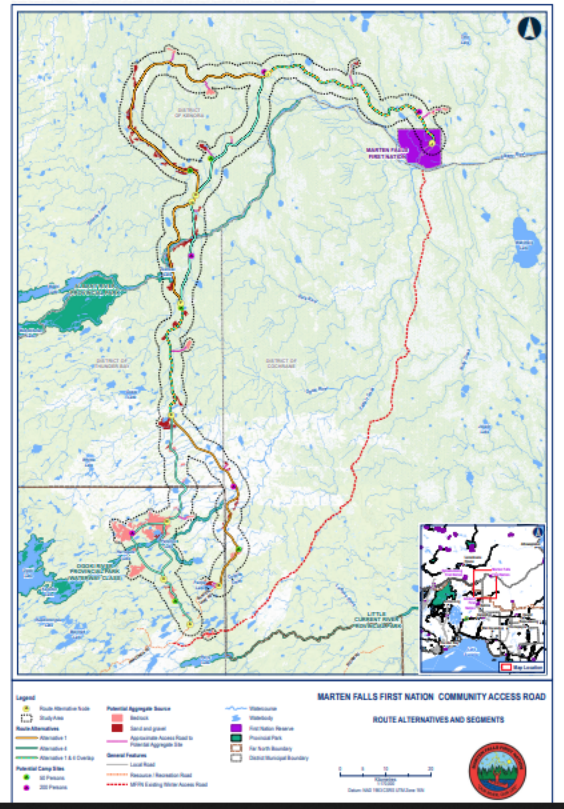
Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Introduction

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team will be hosting the first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement (IS) phase of the Project. Join us to learn more about the EA / Impact Assessment (IA) processes and the progress made to-date. Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

About the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.

MFFN has a winter access road but it is not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult. All season road access connecting MFFN to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community. The EA / IA will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.



What is the Process

MFFN is preparing an Individual EA / IS for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments, and MFFN published a Notice of Commencement of the EA October 29, 2021. The ToR serves as a framework for the preparation and review of the EA

9:02 AM
6/22/2022



Marten Falls First Nation

All Season Community Access Road



Notices and Announcements

Cold Lake First Nations Elections - Chief
Band Election

Marten Falls First Nation
All Season Community Access Road

Employment & Training Support
"We aspire to attain our highest potential"



https://windspeaker.com/notices/12123

AECOM - DSG-2022-06-09-PIC Notice-English-60593122 (2).pdf (5.01 MB)

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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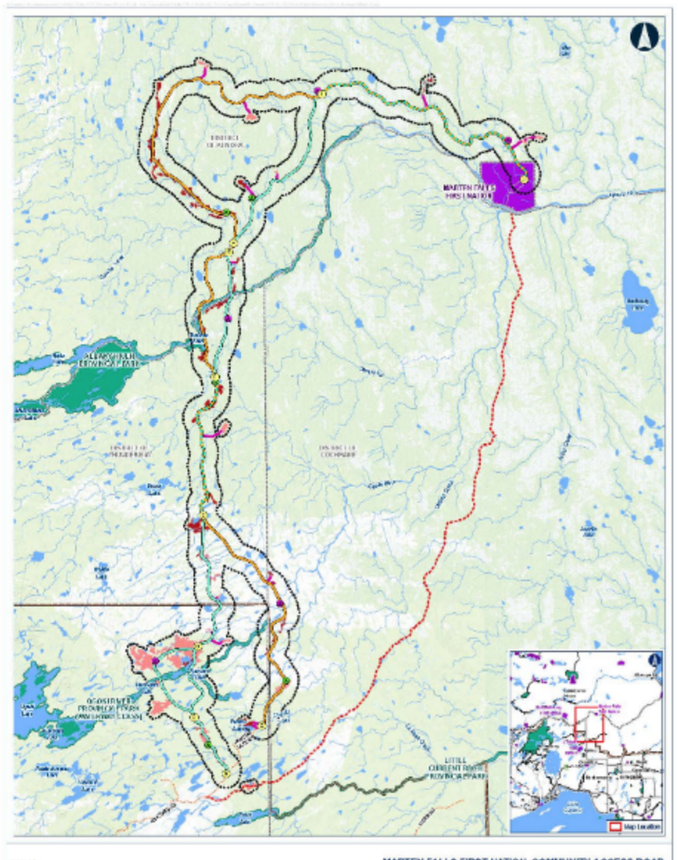



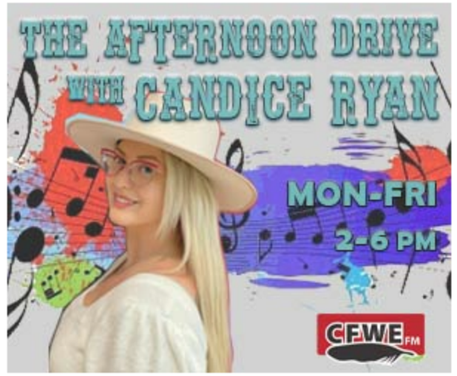





ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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National News

NFB streams films for free in celebration of National Indigenous History Month

Letterkenny spinoff Shoresy gets gritty with hockey in a northern town

Cannes Film Festival initially bars Dene director from red carpet event for wearing moccasins

Ford promises to continue strong relationship with First Nations if returned as Ontario premier

Beaverhouse First Nation achieves historic recognition

First private investment in fund to provide capital to Indigenous entrepreneurs expected to inspire others



"We all need to work together to contribute to economic reconciliation, and by investing into Indigenous investment vehicles, we put reconciliation to action." — Shannin Metatawabin, CEO, National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association

Follow us

Notices and Announcements

COLD LAKE FIRST NATION
AND ELECTION · Chie

Cold Lake First Nations Elections - Chief
Band Election

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation
All Season Community Access Road

Métis Nation of Ontario

Employment & Training Support
"We aspire to attain our highest potential"



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SUPERIOR NORTH NEWS

- Ontario clean water agency gives notice of hydrant flushing
- Good morning, Superior North!
- Ukrainian Missionary, Ed Dickson, visits Manitouwadge Church
- Two Indiana fishermen are missing somewhere in the Hornepayne area
- Lakehead University Achievement Program vital to North Shore region students
- Summer Reach Ahead program to give students a taste of high school
- Corruption, collusion, and infighting among Assembly of First Nation Chiefs
- TBDHU holding a second vaccine clinic in Marathon this week
- Greenstone OPP respond to 134 calls last week
- Still plenty of nomination spots left in this years municipal election
- Interested candidates for the 2022 Municipal election still have time to register
- Heat warning continues for parts of the region

MORE SUPERIOR NORTH NEWS >

LATEST STORY



Nipigon OPP responded to 140 calls last week

SPOTLIGHT



When bedtime is stressful: Strategies to help your child sleep



Resilience is driving this Terrace Bay family-owned automotive business to success



Camouflaging and delayed diagnosis in Autism

MORE SPOTLIGHT >



9:01 AM
6/22/2022

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1 of 2 Page view Read aloud Add text Draw Highlight Erase
Open in PDF-XChange Editor

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Introduction

The Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project Team will be hosting the first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement (IS) phase of the Project. Join us to learn more about the EA / Impact Assessment (IA) processes and the progress made to-date. Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

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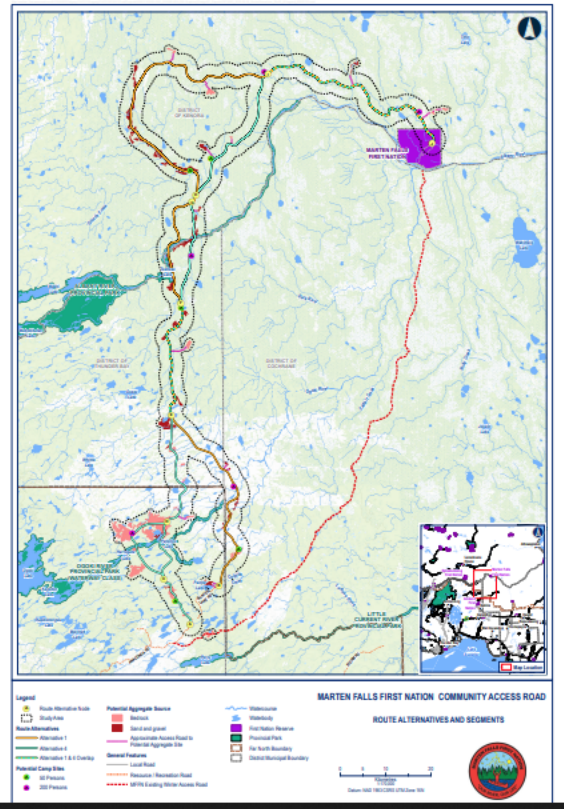

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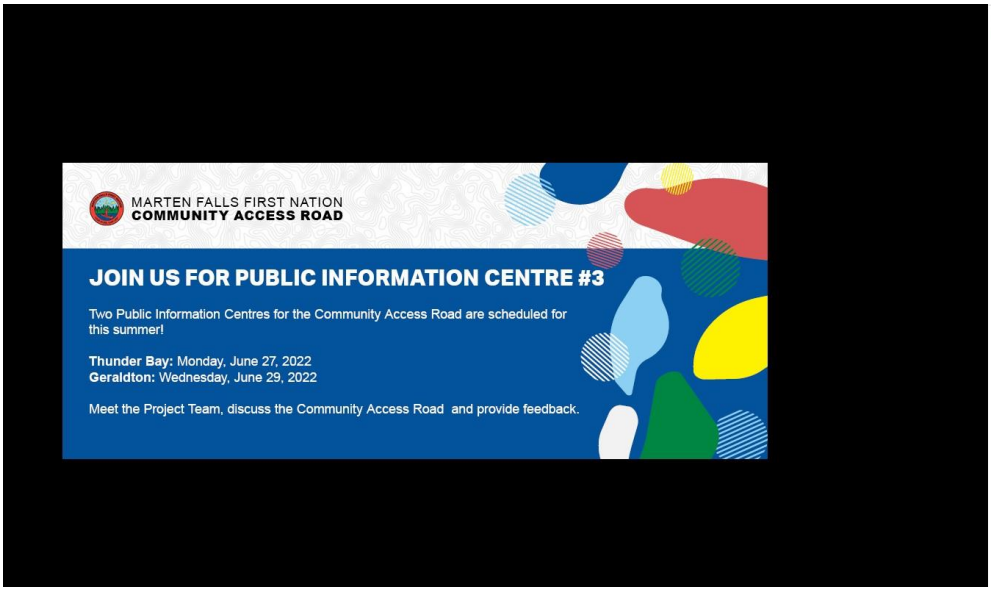
9:02 AM
6/22/2022

A3.1.3 Social Media Promotion

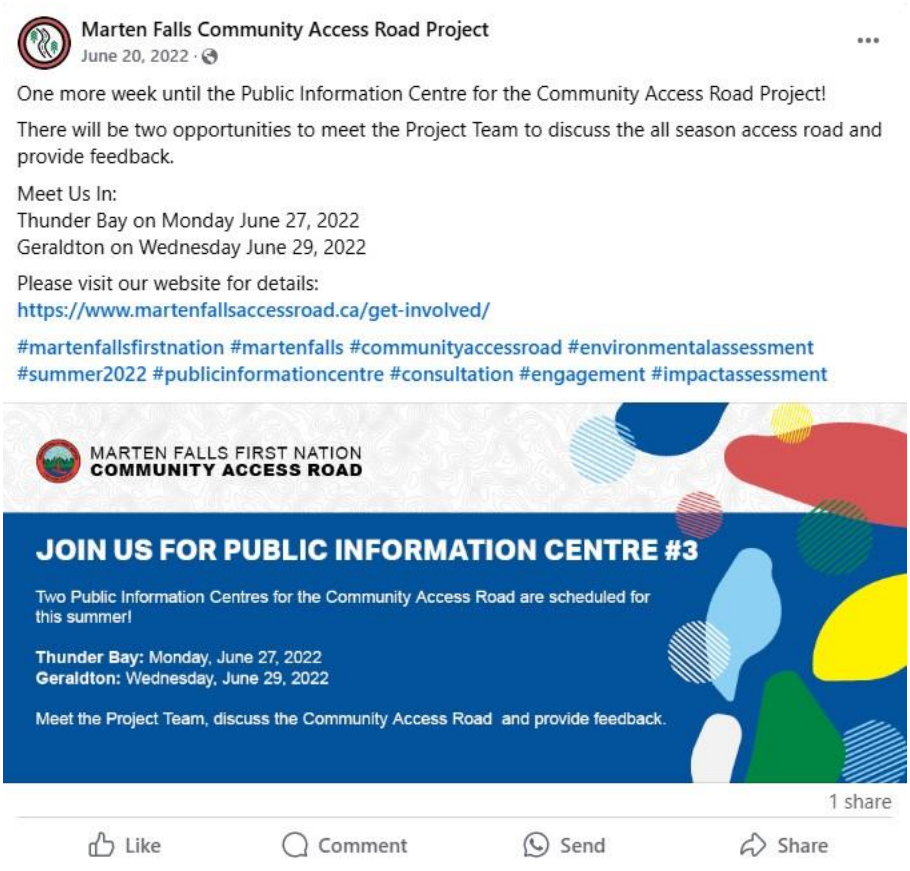
Facebook

2022-06-13





2022-06-20



2022-06-27

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 27, 2022 ·

Join us in Thunder Bay today!

Public Information Centre # 3 for the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase of the Community Access Road is taking place today.

Meet us in:
Thunder Bay on Monday June 27, 2022
Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre
5:00 p.m.* – 8:00 p.m.

*Indigenous community members are invited to join at 5:00 p.m. and the public is invited to join starting at 6:00 p.m.

We look forward to meeting you!

Please visit our website for details:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/



Like Comment Send Share

2022-06-29

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 29, 2022 ·

Join us in Geraldton today!

A Public Information Centre for the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase of the Community Access Road is taking place today.

Meet us in:

Geraldton on Wednesday June 29, 2022
Geraldton Community Centre
4:00 p.m.* – 7:00 p.m

*Indigenous community members are invited to join at 4:00 p.m. and the public is invited to join starting at 5:00 p.m.

We look forward to meeting you!

Please visit our website for details:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/

The Municipality of Greenstone



Like Comment Send Share

2022-07-06



2022-07-11



2022-07-15


Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
July 15, 2022 ·
Thank you again for participating in the Public Information Centre #3 (PIC # 3) in Thunder Bay and Geraldton!
You can view all PIC # 3 materials, including presentation boards, maps and fact sheets on our website: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic3/
The deadline to provide feedback has been extended to July 22, 2022. Please take a look at the materials and let us know what you think!
MARTENFALLSACCESSROAD.CA
PIC 3 Directory - Marten Falls First Nation
The first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment / federal Impact Statement phase (PIC #3) of the Marten Falls First Nation
Like
Comment
Send
Share

2022-07-20


Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
July 20, 2022 ·
The deadline to provide feedback on Public Information Centre #3 (PIC # 3) has been extended to July 22, 2022 and we would like to hear from you!
You can view all meeting materials, including presentation boards, maps and fact sheets on our website and provide comments or questions on the feedback form here:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic3/
MARTENFALLSACCESSROAD.CA
PIC 3 Directory - Marten Falls First Nation
The first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment / federal Impact Statement phase (PIC #3) of the Marten Falls First Nation
Avril Fisken and 2 others
Like
Comment
Send
Share

A3.1.4 Feedback Form

Feedback Form

GET INVOLVED

We want to hear your ideas, suggestions and opinions! Thank you for attending and participating in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction Public Information Centre (PIC #3) for the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road. Please complete this Feedback Form so your valued input may be considered and documented.

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____

Telephone _____

FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS

How would you prefer to receive information about this study in the future?

- ☐ Email (please provide email above)
- ☐ I do not wish to receive further information
- ☐ Regular Mail

Are there better ways to let you know about future meetings? _____

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE MEETING?

Please check all that apply.

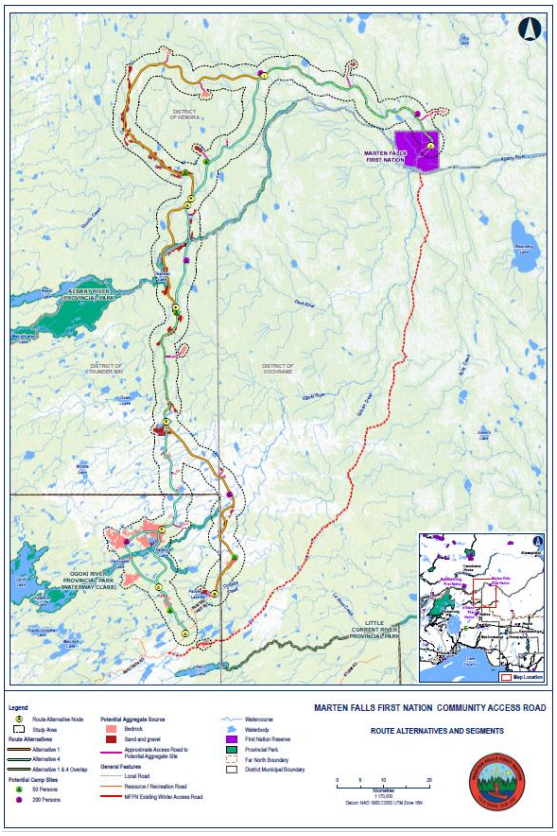
- ☐ Newspaper Advertisement
- ☐ Received the Notice via Email
- ☐ Project website
- ☐ Other, please specify:
- ☐ MFFN CAR Facebook Page

What parts of this Public Information Centre were of the most interest to you? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Viewing the information displays
- ☐ Having the opportunity to meet and talk directly with the Project Team
- ☐ Providing feedback regarding the proposed Community Access Road
- ☐ Other, please specify: _____

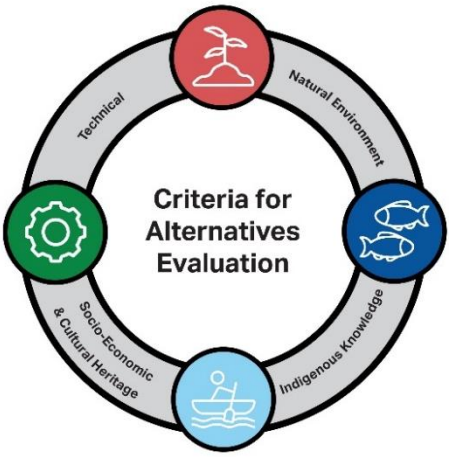
TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

What do you think about the two route alternatives being evaluated through the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment (EA / IA) process? Do you have any concerns of feedback you would like to share?



What do you think about the new areas identified to source aggregate and related infrastructure?

Are there other criteria you suggest we consider for the alternative route evaluation?



What do you think is most important to understand when planning the Marten Falls Community Access Road?

Field studies have been conducted since 2019 and will continue through 2022, do you have any feedback on the methods and early observations shared? Or general comments related to the field study maps shared?

Do you have information to share about social and health, land and resource use and / or economics in the Study Area?

Does your community have Indigenous Knowledge / Indigenous Land and Resource Use and / or Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) that you would like to share? If so, leave your contact information below and we will book a meeting:

Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights within the Project area (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) that we should consider?

How would you like to be informed and consulted with during the EA / IA process? What topics are of most interest to you?

What do you think about our consultation and engagement plan and approach?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

What other questions or thoughts do you have about the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road? Is there additional information you would like to receive?

We appreciate the time you have taken to learn more about our plans and contribute your input!

Please submit this form at the Welcome Table before you leave.

For additional information, please visit the Project website at: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca or contact the Project Team directly via telephone at [redacted] or email at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

** Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.*

A3.1.5 Display Boards

Welcome! Boozhoo!

Marten Falls First Nation
All Season Community Access Road

Public Information Centre: Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction (PIC #3)

Thunder Bay: June 27, 2022

Geraldton: June 29, 2022



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Planning for an All Season Community Access Road to Marten Falls First Nation is progressing well.

Thanks for joining us today to learn about:

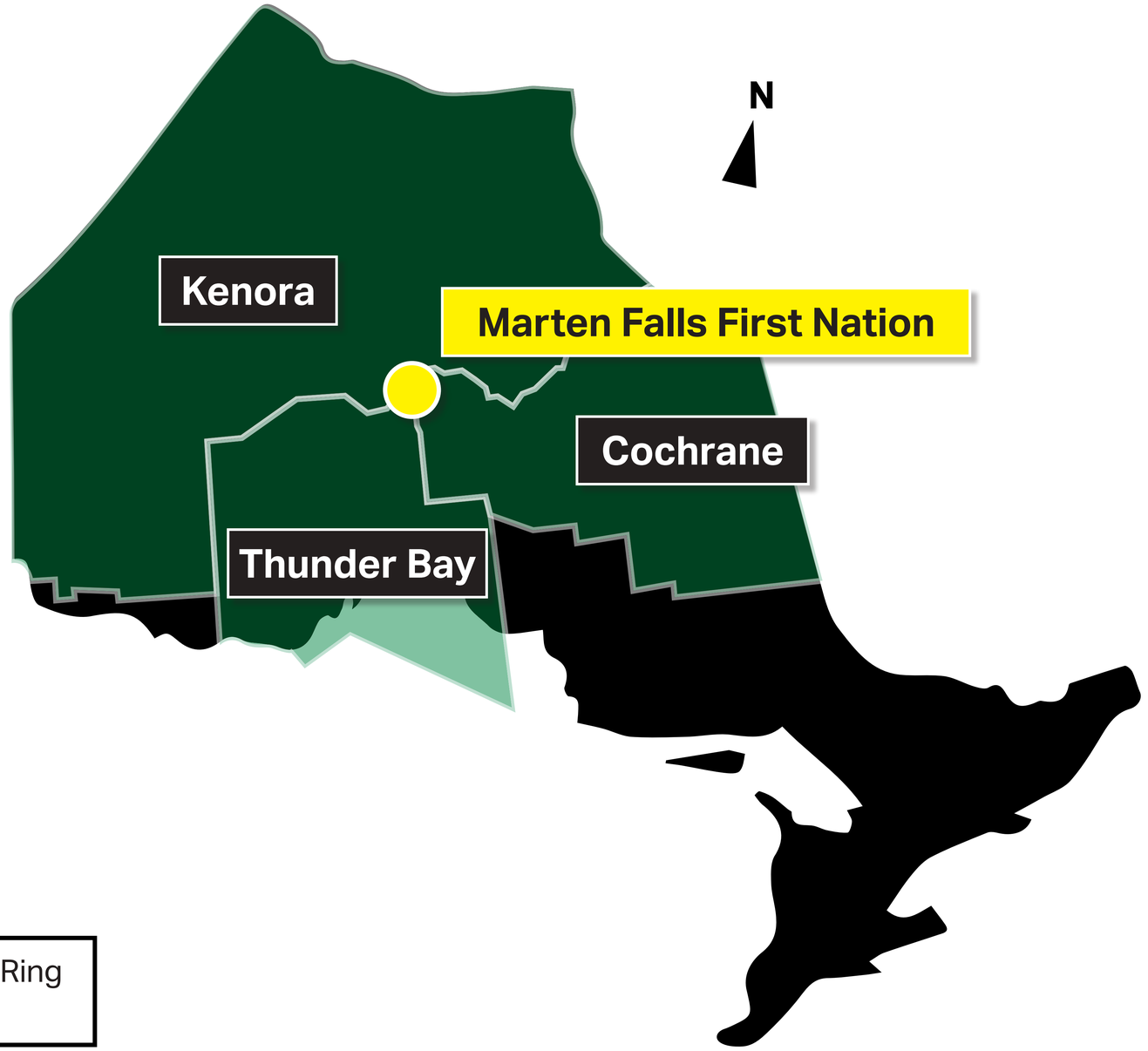
- The Community Access Road history and updates since the Terms of Reference
- The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment (EA / IA) process
- Study areas, including specific updates made to reflect potential sources of aggregate material
- Preliminary results of field studies, and information on upcoming field studies
- Indigenous Knowledge and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests
- How Indigenous communities have been involved to-date and plans for future consultation and engagement, including the Community Coordinator Program
- Feedback we've heard to-date and how it is being considered
- Ongoing and future consultation and engagement opportunities
- Next steps



Have your say. Share your comments, ideas and values with the Project Team.

Introduction to the Community Access Road Project

Marten Falls First Nation has a winter access road but it is not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult. All season road access connecting Marten Falls First Nation to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community.



Components of the Community Access Road

- 190 km to 230 km of 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.

The Community Access Road Project does not include a road to the Ring of Fire. It is a separate project to the Northern Road Link Project.

About Marten Falls First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community led by an elected Chief and Council.

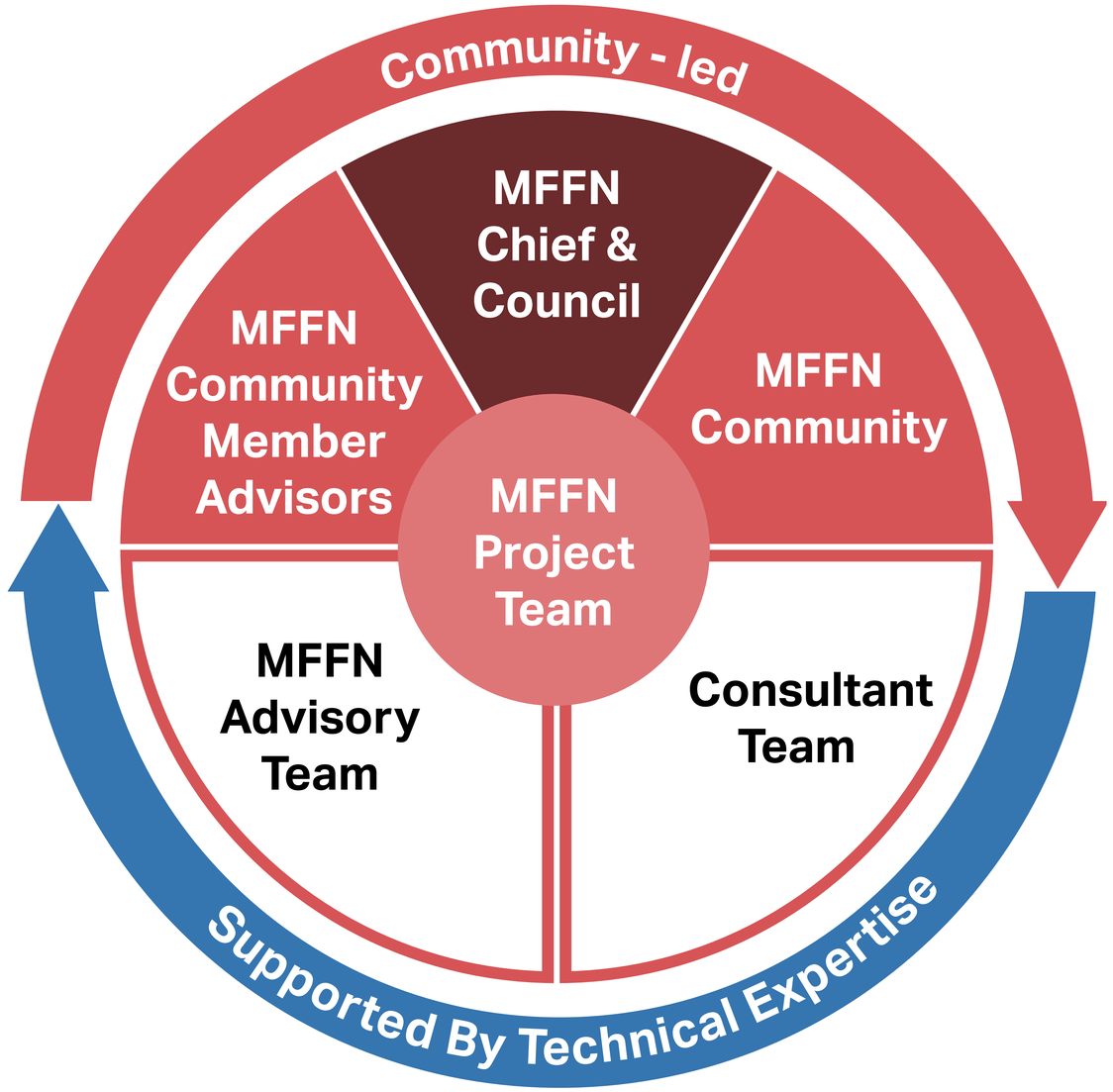
Marten Falls First Nation is located in the Far North of Ontario, at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario, and 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

Marten Falls First Nation has a registered population of 814, with approximately 352 members living in-community.

What is Community-Led?

Planning for the Community Access Road is community-led. This means that the Marten Falls First Nation community membership helps to develop solutions and advance decisions about the Community Access Road.

Marten Falls First Nation—as the Proponent or owner of the Project—has formed a Project Team that includes community members and acts with guidance, direction and input from the Chief and Council, Community Member Advisors and membership.



Why is the Community Access Road Needed?

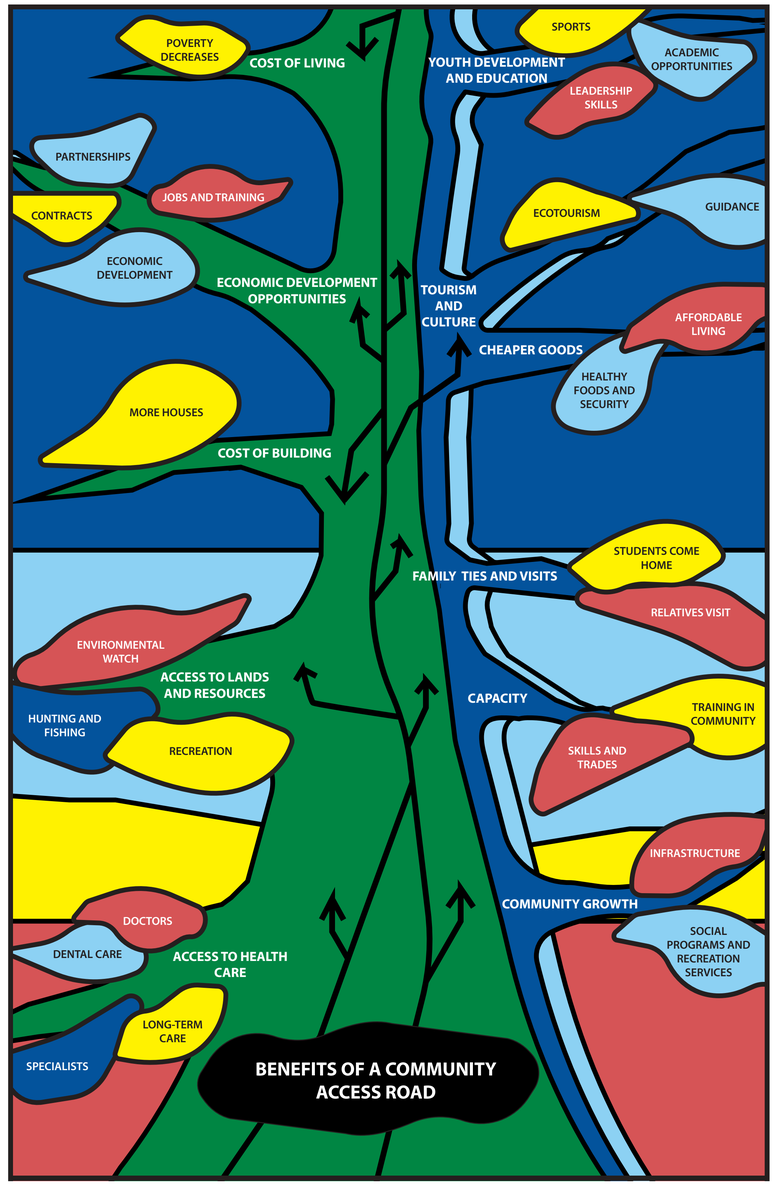
Better access would allow increased opportunities for:

- Social interaction with other communities;
- Access to emergency, health and social services;
- Training and jobs during planning and construction;
- Local economic development; and
- Increased ability for families to be together in the community.

A Community Access Road would reduce reliance on winter roads which have become increasingly unreliable due to climate change, and would also reduce transportation costs for goods and services; meaning more affordable food, fuel and other vital supplies and services.

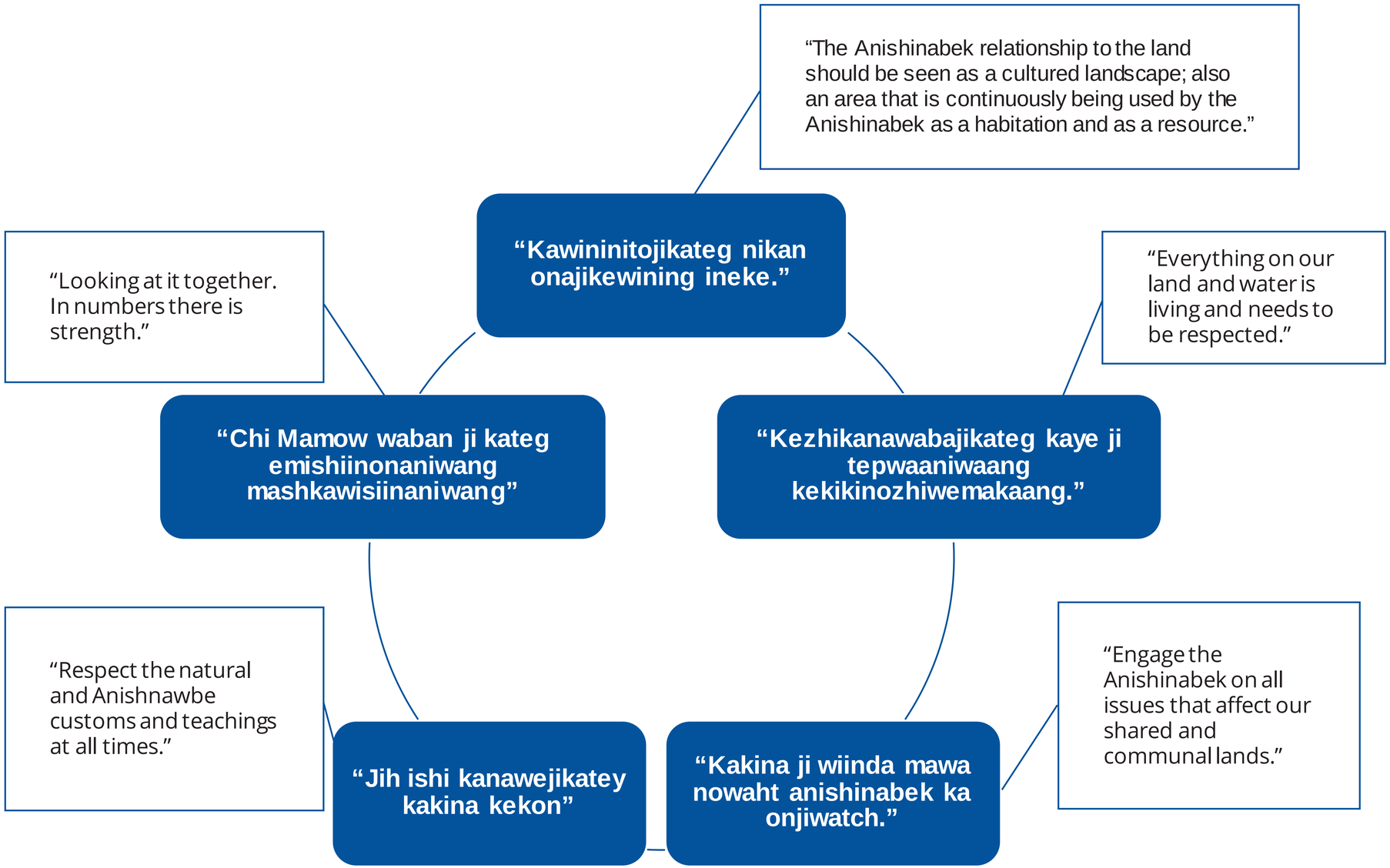
?

Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?



Guiding Principles throughout the EA / IA

To honour the traditional lands in which this community access road will be developed and to respect the traditional teachings, the following Guiding Principles (developed for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Based Land Use Plan for Project Planning and Engagement) will be adopted throughout the Project.



Putting Guiding Principles into Action

The Guiding Principles will be put into action by:

- Providing an opportunity for early and ongoing communication and dialogue.
- Working with neighbouring Indigenous communities to confirm existence of, align with and respect protocols and policies for Anishinabek Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge and / or leading collection of Indigenous Knowledge.
- Customizing Consultation Plans.
- Delivering Project-related information in a timely and culturally sensitive manner, using plain language, translations (i.e., Oji-Cree and other traditional languages as needed) and visual aids to enable understanding.
- Facilitating multiple and ongoing opportunities for dialogue and conversations, and encouraging participation of relevant subgroups self-identified by those being engaged or consulted with (e.g., women, youth, elders).
- Taking cultural practices, events and activities into consideration when planning and scheduling events.
- Facilitating an understanding of both the Indigenous Knowledge and western science and engineering principles.
- Providing interested persons and potentially affected Indigenous communities ongoing opportunities to share their concerns, questions and opinions on potential effects of the Community Access Road, their knowledge of the local environment, input on the effects assessment and its conclusions, the development of impact management measure follow-up and management strategies.
- Demonstrating and validating how feedback was considered and / or incorporated into decision making, including providing direction as to where feedback is included in the EA / IS.

Hearing from Marten Falls First Nation Community Members

"A road to Marten Falls would be great because people could afford to go back there and not have to decide between paying bills or seeing family." – Mya Baxter

"We've been waiting over 20 years for a road to Marten Falls. In the last year alone, we had many challenges like early snow and the river freezing causing delays to bring materials into the community. If the winter road didn't freeze in time, over 20 truckloads of materials would have needed to be flown in or the community would have to wait until next year. This has been a long time coming! If we work together, we will get this road done!" – Lawrence Baxter

Where Will the Proposed Community Access Road be Built?

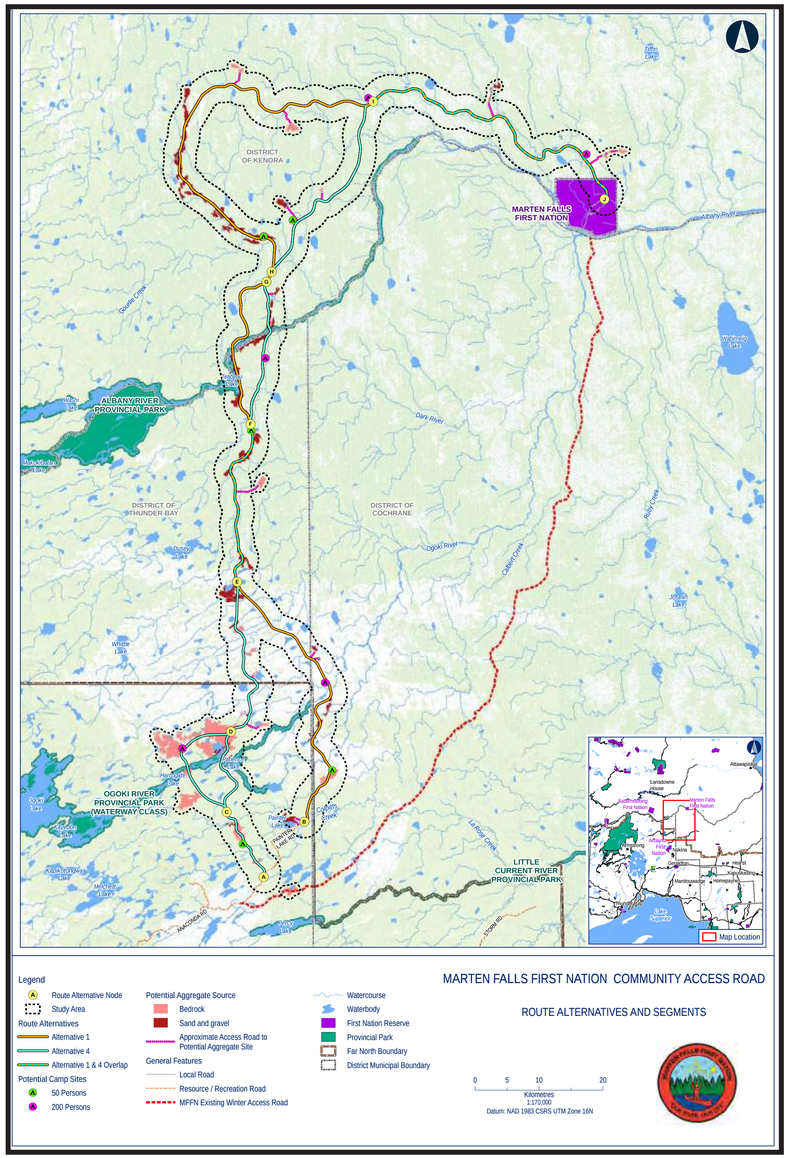
There are 2 general route alternatives that have been identified which will be assessed and evaluated through the EA / IA process.

What's New?

We have new information and we're updating the Local & Regional Study Areas to include areas where we can potentially source materials and build infrastructure, including:

- Potential aggregate areas (e.g., gravel to build the road)
- Access roads to aggregate sites
- Temporary construction camps

With the exception of some aggregate sites that will remain in place for road maintenance purposes when the road is built, the majority of these are temporary and only needed during construction.



Alternative 1 is shown in orange; Alternative 4 in green. Where alternatives intersect, the colours combine.

?

What do you think about the alternative routes?

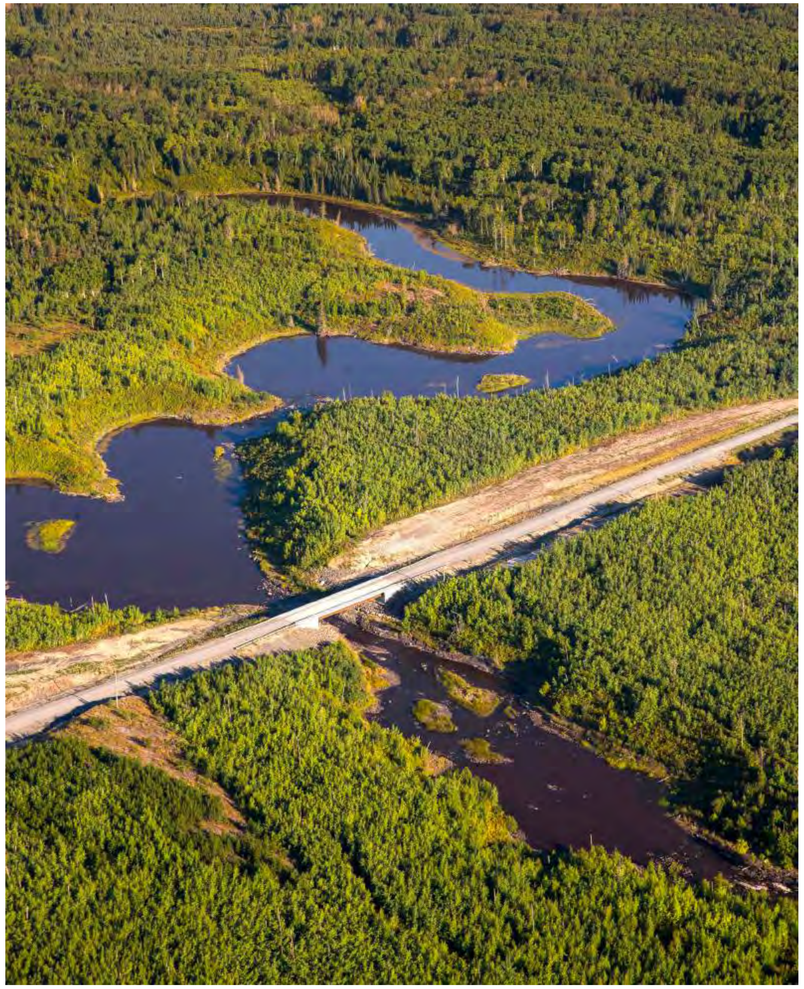
What do you think about the new areas identified to source aggregate and related infrastructure?

What Could the Road or Bridges Look Like?

Sample photos of all season roads and bridges in Northern Manitoba with corridor dimensions that are the same as what is proposed for the Community Access Road Project.







What Makes the Community Access Road different than other projects?

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road

- Marten Falls First Nation is the proponent.
- The purpose is to provide Marten Falls First Nation all-season access to their community; if approved the road would be designed and built as an all-season multi-use gravel road that would allow for industrial use.
- The proposed community access is a 190 km to 230 km two-lane gravel road.
- Regardless of decisions related to the Ring of Fire, the Northern Road Link or the Webequie Supply Road, the Community Access Road can be constructed independently and does not rely on the other road projects or activities.

Webequie Supply Road

- Webequie First Nation is the proponent.
- The purpose of the Supply Road is to provide year-round movement of supplies, materials and people to mineral exploration activities and future mining developments from Webequie First Nation's airport.
- The proposed road is 107 km.

Northern Road Link

- Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation are co-proponents.
- The purpose of the Northern Road Link is to enable economic activity by facilitating the transport of goods, services and resources. The proposed multi-use road is between the proposed Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road and the proposed Webequie Supply Road.
- The proposed road is approximately 117 km to 164 km.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

EA / IA Process & Design

Construction

Operation & Maintenance

Step 1:
Define the Community Access Road

Step 2:
Identify alternative routes (i.e., #1, #2, #3, #4)

Step 3:
Evaluate alternative routes #1 and #4, temporary infrastructure and aggregate sources against a set of criteria and indicators

Step 4:
Select the preferred route

Step 5:
Submit the combined provincial EA Report and the federal Impact Statement

Federal and provincial decisions made to approve or not. If approved, Project moves forward

Marten Falls First Nation made a community decision to move forward with #1 and #4

WE ARE HERE

What is the Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Assessment (IA) Process? The first step in planning the proposed Community Access Road is to complete a provincial (Ontario) EA and federal IA. Since this is combined, it's referred to as the EA / IA Process.

What is an Impact Statement (IS)? A detailed technical document prepared by Marten Falls First Nation to meet federal requirements. The provincial version is called the EA Report. The provincial EA Report and the federal IS will be combined as one report.

Previous Milestones

ToR Approved with Amendments

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

The provincial government announced funding would be available to do 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)

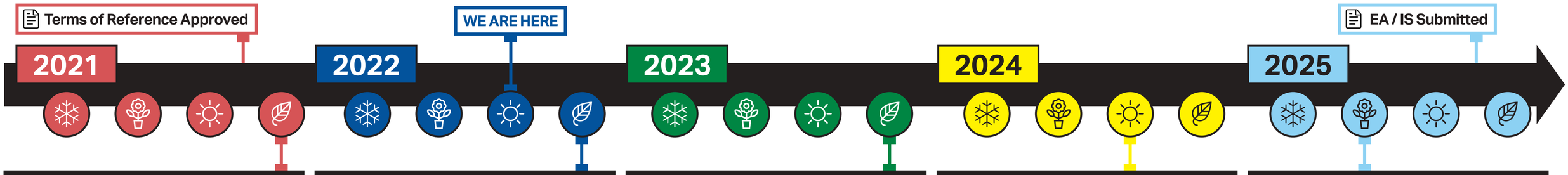
- Engagement with Indigenous communities & collection of Indigenous Knowledge
- Field and other scientific studies

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls Community Access Road EA / IA Process Milestones Timeline*

Notice of Commencement of Provincial Terms of Reference: March 2019 → Federal Notice of Impact Assessment Commencement: February 2020 → Provincial Terms of Reference approved with amendments: October 2021 → **We are now in a coordinated EA / IA process**



Introduction of Assessment Phase of EA / IA

What is the Proposed Project?
- Where?
- Why?

Effects Assessment Methodology

What is the Environment like today?
- Establish current conditions for water, air, land, social, cultural and economic conditions
- Undertake Indigenous Knowledge and scientific studies
- How will we assess the impact of the Community Access Road on the environment?

Evaluate the Alternatives
- "Net effects" – consider both the positive and negative effects of the access road
- Reduce or avoid negative effects with mitigation
- Enhance (add to) positive effects

Identification of Preferred Alternatives

Final route and rationale of the Community Access Road
- Positive effects must outweigh negative effects overall

Review of Draft EA / IS

Full assessment of preferred route
- Includes cumulative effects assessment and sustainability assessment

Review of Final EA / IS

Updated assessment reflecting comments received
- Includes new field data

Legend

= winter | = spring | = summer | = fall | = Project Milestone Initiated

*Timeline is tentative and subject to change

Proposed Alternative Route Evaluation Criteria for the EA / IA Process

Using a set of criteria and indicators, 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 benefit to the community. Alternatives #1 and #4 will be evaluated against the following (which are listed in no particular order):

Natural Environment

- Air quality;
- Noise;
- Peatlands;
- Physiography, Geology, Terrain and Soils;
- Surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, ponds, creeks) and groundwater;
- Significant ecological features and protected sites;
- Vegetation communities, including wetlands and muskeg;
- Wildlife and fish; and
- Species at Risk.

Socio-economic and Cultural Heritage

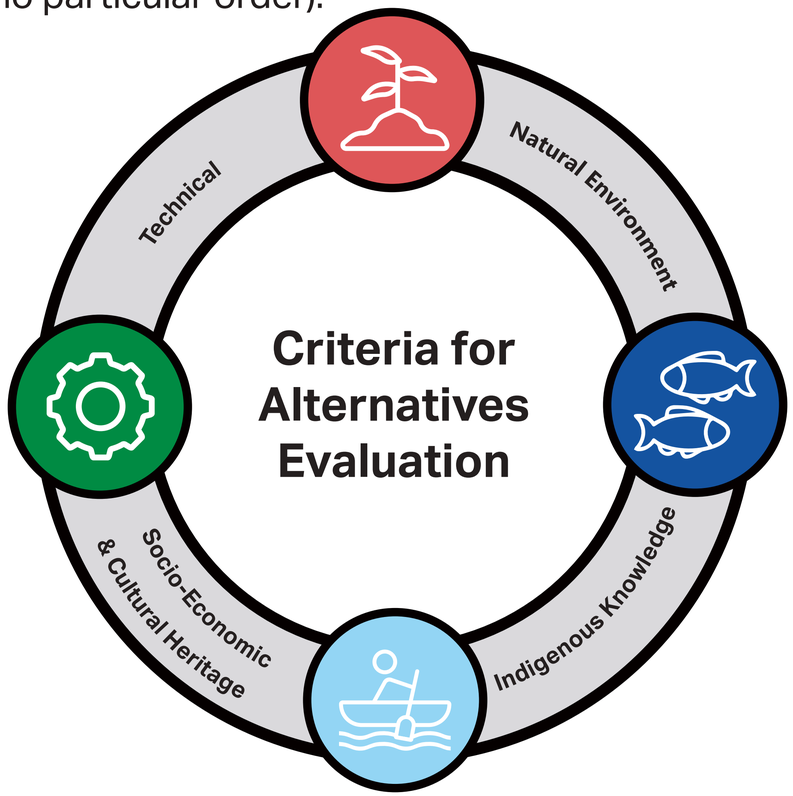
- Archaeological sites;
- Community well-being;
- Community services and infrastructure;
- Changes to land use and access for industrial / commercial business activity; and
- Human Health.

Technical

- Route length;
- Aggregate availability;
- Construction implementation;
- Capital cost;
- Safety; and
- Maintenance cost.

Indigenous Knowledge

- Traditional use of land and resources, including Indigenous and Treaty Rights;
- Cultural and spiritual sites;
- Indigenous landscapes; and
- Reserve land.

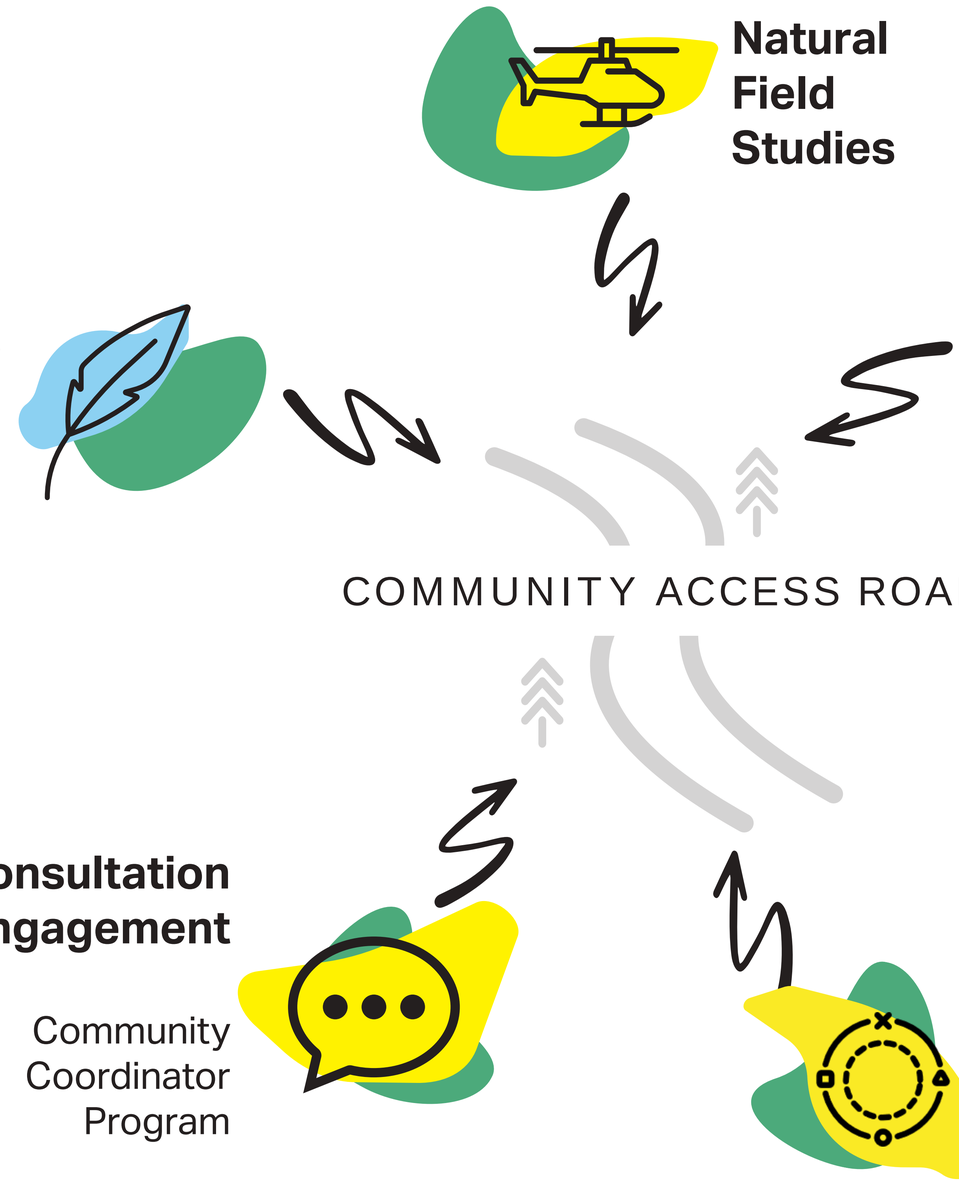


? Are there other criteria you suggest we consider?

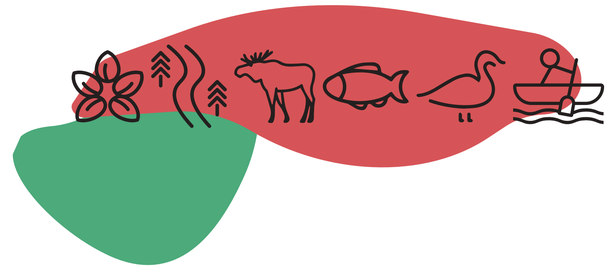
The criteria represents important features and are used to predict whether the proposed Community Access Road may result in effects on the environment or people through its construction and operation.

A Holistic Approach to the EA / IA Process

Indigenous Knowledge Program, Indigenous Land and Resource Use and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests



Natural Field Studies



Other Valued Components (i.e., things we are studying. Examples include archaeological and cultural heritage, climate adaptation and resiliency).

Social and Health, Land and Resource Use and Economics

Cumulative Effects Assessment

Consultation & Engagement

Community Coordinator Program

?

Tell us what you think is most important to understand when planning the Marten Falls Community Access Road!

Natural Science Field Studies

Field studies have been conducted since 2019 and will continue through 2022 and beyond to help us better understand the existing conditions of the environment and potential effects of the Community Access Road.

This information can help to inform how to best avoid or reduce potential effects during construction and operation on animals and the land.

Conducted from 2019 to 2021

- Air Quality Monitoring (installation and monitoring)
- Bat Acoustic Recording Unit (ARU)
- Caribou Collaring
- Caribou Tracking and Investigations
- Remote Camera (installation and check)
- Surface Water (fall)
- Fish and Fish Habitat (fall)
- Vegetation Surveys
- Aerial Winter Ungulate Survey
- Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys
- Wolverine Denning Survey
- Bird ARU (deployment)

Upcoming in 2022

- Air Quality Monitoring (monitoring)
- Caribou Tracking and Investigations
- Breeding Bird Aerial Survey (spring)
- Aerial Waterfowl Migration Survey (spring and fall)
- Remote Camera (check)
- Surface Water (spring)
- Fish and Fish Habitat (spring)
- Bird ARU (summer and fall)
- Physiography and Terrain Surveys
- Vegetation Surveys
- Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (installation and monitoring)

2023 and Beyond

- Bird ARU (retrieval)
- Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys
- Remote Camera (check and retrieval)
- Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (monitoring)
- Caribou Tracking and Investigations
- Fur Bearer Winter Tracking Survey

?

Visit our website (martenfallsaccessroad.ca/multimedia) to watch videos about what we're studying and share your feedback through Discussion Guides.

Field Studies - Methods and Early Observations

The Project area crosses multiple watersheds and over 100 waterbodies. These typically drain towards James Bay. Surface water readings and fish and fish habitat assessments are ongoing in the Project area.

Winter snow tracking and motion sensitive camera monitoring are ongoing for furbearers and ungulates, and hair snag surveys are ongoing for wolverine. Thirty wildlife remote cameras were installed in 2021 on active game trails and natural features such as creek banks or habitat edges. The remote cameras have captured various species including wolverine, Canada lynx, gray wolf and pine marten. We have seen caribou in group sizes up to ten animals, including calves, in the Local Study Area during the winter aerial ungulate survey.

Bird indicator data will be collected using a combination of methods including point count surveys, autonomous recording units (ARUs), marsh bird call playback surveys, species-specific surveys, and aerial surveys.

Environmental Monitors from Marten Falls First Nation have been of great assistance to the field teams, providing invaluable knowledge and support.

More data will become available in 2023.

? Visit our website (martenfallsaccessroad.ca/multimedia) to watch videos about what we're studying and share your feedback through Discussion Guides.









? Visit the map area and provide feedback in the Discussion Guides!

Looking at Social and Health, Land and Resource Use and Economics

Social and Health

- The construction and operation of the Community Access Road could result in social and health effects for some community members.
- Marten Falls First Nation, Aroland First Nation and Greenstone are communities of focus for this assessment.
- Adverse effects could result from things like increased traffic in the area, changes in the population of communities, change in supply / reliance on country foods, increased potential for outsiders to come into communities and increased access to drugs / alcohol.
- The road could also result in positive benefits including potential for better access to health services, education and better connections with friends and family.
- To assess these effects, we will be talking to providers of services (e.g., health care) in the affected communities and to community members to receive their perspectives.
- To meet Gender Based Analysis (GBA+) requirements, we are also interested in speaking to all identity sub-groups that may be present in a community.

Land and Resource Use

- The development of the road could change how the land is being used or could be used in the future.
- This assessment is focused on **non-traditional** use of land including: forestry, mining, use of Parks, recreation activities and energy development.
- Existing land use plans such as Marten Falls Community Based Land Use Plan will be considered.
- The road will remove some of the existing land base and change land access.
- To assess these effects, we are conducting interviews with various land users including: Ontario government agencies, forestry companies, mining companies and various organizations.

Economics

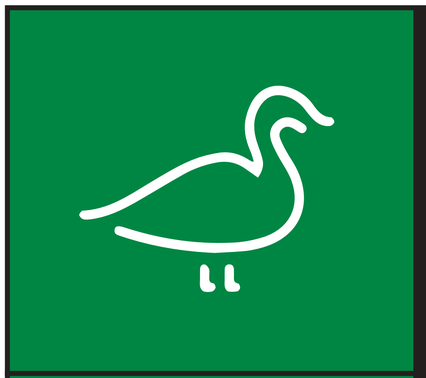
- The development of the road could result in both positive and negative economic effects.
- During the construction period, there will be new job opportunities and contracts for local companies.
- Job training opportunities will be examined / recommended to increase local community member participation in the Project.
- Once the road is operational, it is expected that there will be new business opportunities in the area, including in Marten Falls.
- Potential adverse effects to existing economic activities such as remote tourism outfitters and trapping will also be examined.
- We are conducting interviews with various interests including community Economic Development Officers and Remote Tourism Outfitters.

? Do you have information to share about social and health, land and resource use and / or economics in the study area?

Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land & Resource Use



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



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

Importance of Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use

To honour and respect Indigenous Knowledge, a Sharing Agreement is being developed with each community who chooses to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge Program. The agreement(s) outlines how confidential and sensitive information will inform the assessment processes and how it will be protected. Funding has also been made available to participating communities. To create a holistic assessment process, Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use is needed to:

- Provide an understanding of Aboriginal Rights and Interests related to the Project and to identify potential impacts to Rights.
- Better understand the existing environmental conditions.
- Inform field programs.
- Help to identify and 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 program.

An Integrated Approach

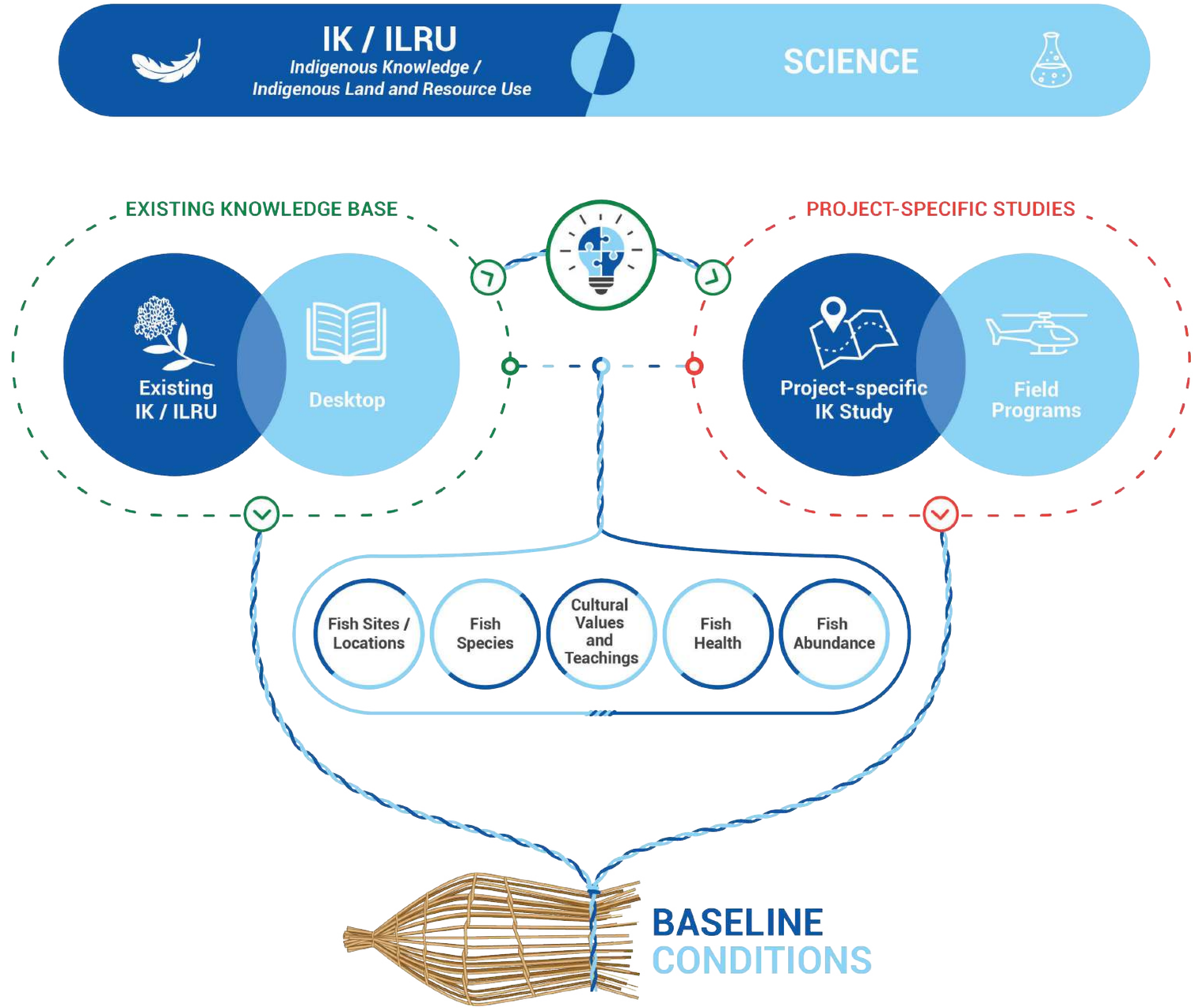
The information generated will be used in tandem with scientific approaches, and both knowledge systems will be used in forming the foundation for baseline conditions, predicting potential Project effects, and determining appropriate mitigation and monitoring methods.

?

Does your community have Indigenous Knowledge / Indigenous Land and Resource Use that you would like to share?

Reach out to book a meeting:

Andrea Nokleby
anokleby@dillon.ca



Understanding Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

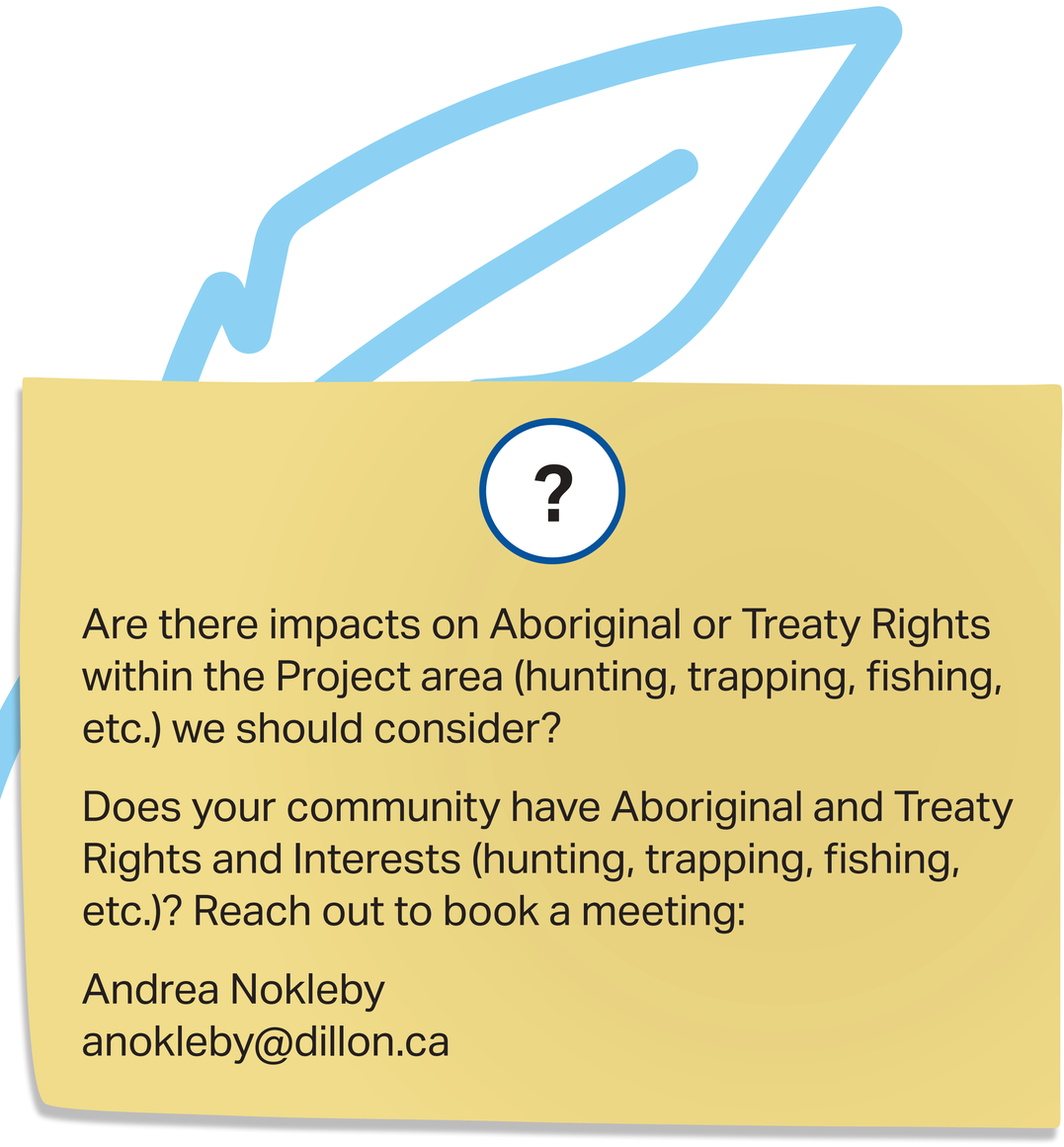
We are striving to work with identified Indigenous Communities to better understand Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests as they relate to the Project area.

Aboriginal Rights are collective rights which flow from Indigenous Peoples' continued use and occupation of certain areas. They are inherent rights which Indigenous peoples have practiced and enjoyed since before European contact.

Treaty Rights are rights set out in a treaty agreement between a First Nation and the Crown. These Rights are recognized and affirmed by Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

The Constitution does not define Indigenous Rights under Section 35, but they can include:

- Aboriginal title - ownership rights to land
- Rights to occupy and use lands and resources, such as for hunting and fishing
- Cultural and social rights



?

Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights within the Project area (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) we should consider?

Does your community have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.)? Reach out to book a meeting:

Andrea Nokleby
anokleby@dillon.ca

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Summary of Consultation and Engagement Completed To-Date

Communications

6500+
COMMUNICATIONS LOGGED

1 PROJECT FACEBOOK PAGE; POSTING ON MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION PRIVATE PAGE

1 PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE (OJI-CREE AND ENGLISH)

370+
MAILING LIST CONTACTS

14
FIELD NOTICES

10
E-BLASTS

General Engagement

356
VIDEO VIEWS

2 PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRES

8 DISCUSSION GUIDES
INCLUDING SURVEYS, COVERING 17+ FIELD PROGRAMS

7 VIDEOS ON VALUED COMPONENTS; 11 COMING SOON

3+
CONFERENCES ATTENDED

Indigenous-Specific Engagement

95+ LETTERS EXCHANGED
WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, TRIBAL COUNCILS AND PROVINCIAL TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS

3
LETTERS SENT TO TRAPLINE HOLDERS

MORE THAN 18 IN-PERSON MEETINGS
WITH MORE THAN TEN COMMUNITIES INCLUDING MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

20+ VIRTUAL MEETINGS
WITH MORE THAN NINE COMMUNITIES

1 YOUTH ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM
DELIVERED TO MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

13 INVITATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMUNITY COORDINATOR PROGRAM

?

How would you like to be informed and consulted with during the EA / IA process?

What topics are of most interest to you?

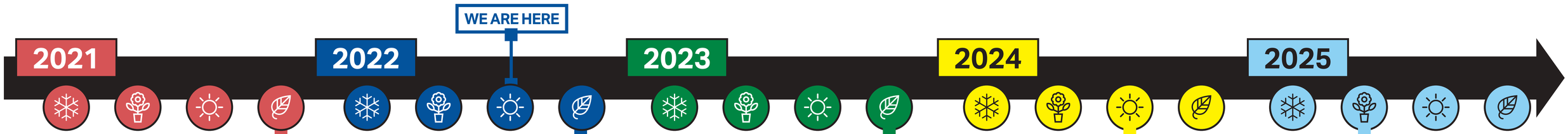
Are you on our mailing list? Would you like to be?

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Consultation and Engagement for the EA / IA Process

The following highlights key topics we are requesting input for the EA / IA process:



2021 — Introduction of Assessment Phase of EA / IA

- Level of interest in the Community Access Road
- How people would like to be kept informed
- Interest in creating community-specific Engagement Plans

2022 — Effects Assessment Methods

- Consultation and engagement approach
- Planned baseline field studies
- Existing conditions and results of baseline field studies completed
- EA / IA processes
- Local and regional study areas, Project phases, criteria and indicators, Project-environment interactions and net effects characteristics

2023 — Identification of Preferred Alternatives

- Identified potential effects, including impacts of Project on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights
- Proposed impact management measures
- Predicted net effects
- Results of the comparative analysis of advantages and disadvantages
- Preferred alternative selected
- Preliminary road design, to the extent available
- Cumulative effects assessment methods

2024 — Review of Draft EA / IS

- Draft EA / IS
- Proposed impact management measures and follow-up program measures, including monitoring measures and adaptive management plan(s)
- Cumulative effects assessment results
- EA / IS conclusions

2025 — Review of Final EA / IS

- Final EA / IS

Legend

= winter = spring = summer = fall = Project Milestone Initiated

?

What do you think about our consultation and engagement plan and approach?

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

What have we heard?

High level feedback themes we've heard:

Consultation and Engagement

- Request for ongoing consultation and engagement
- Consultation fatigue with other projects going on in the area and requests from different government agencies and proponents

General / Alternative Routes

- Questions and concerns about who would be permitted to use the road and potential to develop along the new road.
- The source of the aggregate required to build and maintain the road

Socio-Economic

- Hope to maximize economic development opportunities for local employment and social opportunities
- Assess the increased hunting and fishing pressure as a result of the road
- Concerns expressed by some remote tourism outfitters that road will increase access and impact their operations

Environmental Effects

- Cumulative or long-term effects
- Effects to wildlife
- Effects to caribou migration
- Effects to peatlands
- Effects on streams, rivers and lakes
- Effects on fisheries
- Effects on moose

Field Studies

- Consideration of water courses and wildlife
- Would like to have findings of field studies shared
- Involvement / review of water related information
- Interest in caribou field study results when they become available

Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land and Resource Use

- How can Indigenous Knowledge and western science be combined?
- Need to engage community Knowledge Keepers

Challenges Communities are Facing During COVID-19

- Emergencies and community crises, due to the pandemic or other ongoing issues
- Inability to bring communities together for in-person events and meetings
- Not enough staff / capacity to help proponents

?

Tell us what you think about the Community Access Road.

Six Month Look-Ahead

- Continue with Natural Field Studies
- Continue with Socio-Economic Studies
- Distributing Engagement Questionnaire to Indigenous communities
- Promotion of Community Coordinator Program to specific Indigenous communities
- Planning meetings with Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons (virtual and / or in-person)
- Engaging communities to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge Program
- Seeking feedback on valued component Discussion Guides
- Issue community-specific Progress Milestone Report to Indigenous communities
- Move into Effects Assessment Methodology
- Public Information Centre late fall / early winter



Thank you for joining us! Meegwetch!

Stay Involved

- Your feedback is important. Fill out the survey by July 13, 2022. A paper copy is available at the welcome table or you can fill it out on our website **https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/**
- Join us at the next Public Information Centre in Fall 2022
- Schedule a meeting with us; reach out any time and we can discuss your feedback and answer any questions
- Join our mailing list. Leave your email or address at the welcome table
- Email us at **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
- Call us at **1-800-764-9114**
- Visit our website **www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
- Follow us on Facebook: **https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/**

Thank you for coming!



Share your feedback!

What do you think about the alternative routes?

Tell us what you think is most important to understand when planning the Community Access Road?

Does your community have Indigenous Knowledge / Indigenous Land and Resource Use and / or Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.)? If so, sign-up to book a meeting with us.

How would you like to be consulted with during the EA / IA Process?

What do you think about the new areas identified to source aggregate and related infrastructure?

Tell us what you think about our Field Studies in the Discussion Guides.

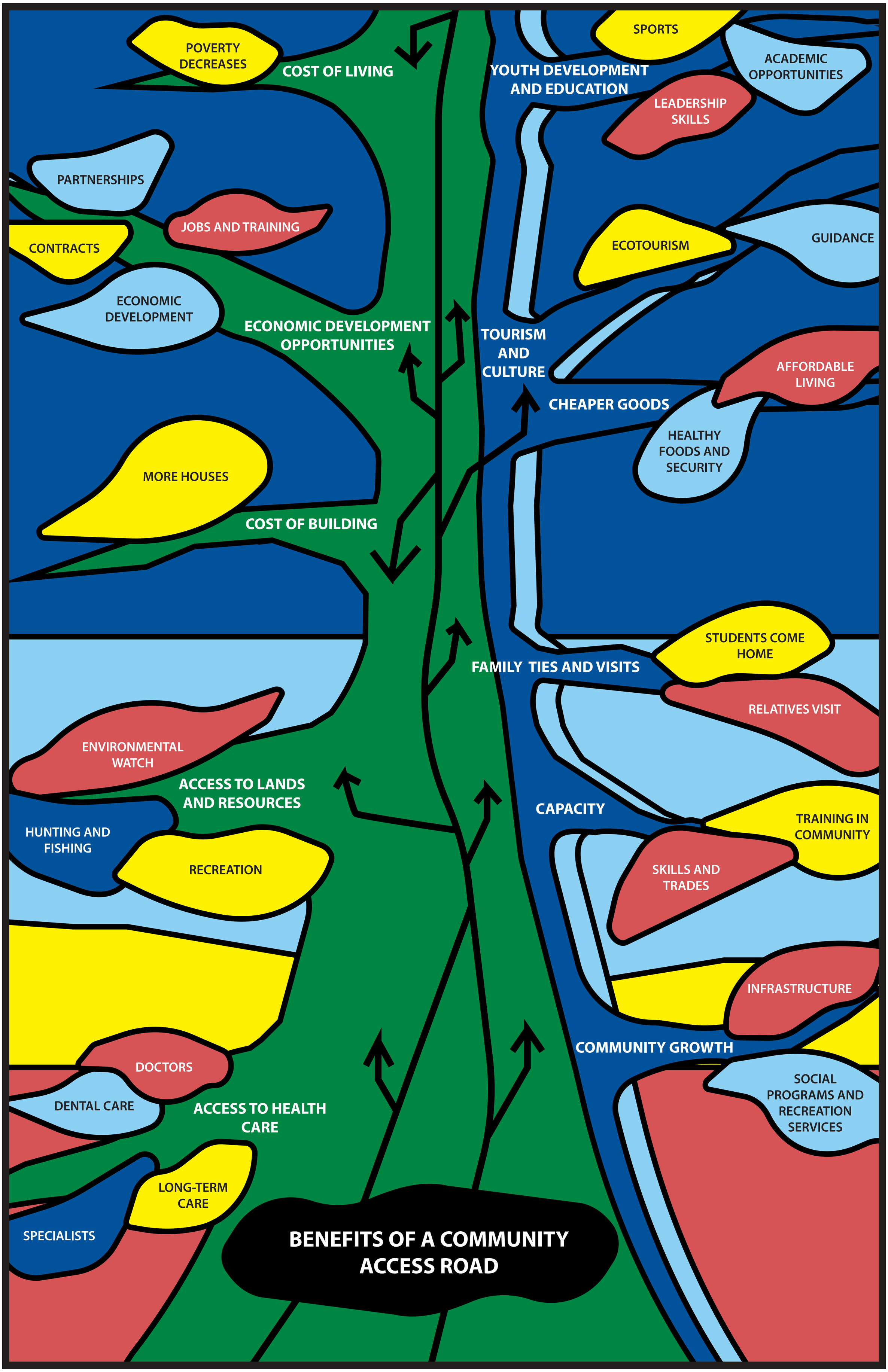
What do you think about our consultation and engagement plan and approach?

Are there other alternative route evaluation criteria for the EA / IA process you suggest we consider?

Do you have information to share about social and health, land and resource use and / or economics in the study area?

Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights within the Project area (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) we should consider?

What topics are of most interest to you?


POVERTY DECREASES
COST OF LIVING
PARTNERSHIPS
JOBS AND TRAINING
CONTRACTS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES
MORE HOUSES
COST OF BUILDING
ENVIRONMENTAL WATCH
ACCESS TO LANDS AND RESOURCES
HUNTING AND FISHING
RECREATION
DOCTORS
DENTAL CARE
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE
LONG-TERM CARE
SPECIALISTS
SPORTS
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION
ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITIES
LEADERSHIP SKILLS
ECOTOURISM
GUIDANCE
TOURISM AND CULTURE
AFFORDABLE LIVING
CHEAPER GOODS
HEALTHY FOODS AND SECURITY
STUDENTS COME HOME
FAMILY TIES AND VISITS
RELATIVES VISIT
CAPACITY
TRAINING IN COMMUNITY
SKILLS AND TRADES
INFRASTRUCTURE
COMMUNITY GROWTH
SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND RECREATION SERVICES
BENEFITS OF A COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?

A3.1.6 Fact Sheet

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction
Public Information Centre, June 2022

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers. MFFN has a winter access road, but its condition varies making transportation of goods and people to and from the community unreliable; ultimately affecting the community's well-being. A multipurpose all-season road access connecting MFFN to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community and builds on decades of previous planning work. The Community Access Road does not include a road to the Ring of Fire; it is a separate project to the Northern Road Link Project.

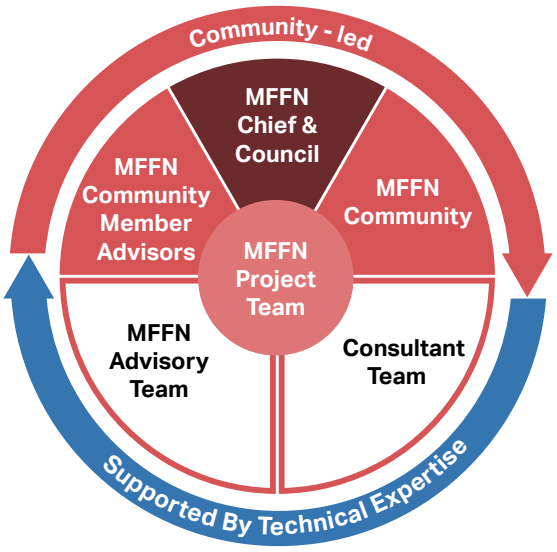
Visioning Together

Planning for the Community Access Road is community-led; meaning MFFN community membership helps to develop solutions and advance decisions about the Community Access Road. MFFN—as the Proponent or owner of the Project—has formed a Project Team that includes community members and acts with guidance, direction and input from the Chief and Council, Community Member Advisors and community membership.

Imagining Community Access

The proposed Community Access Road is currently at the early stages of planning, and is intended to support both community needs and current and future industry. The access road is anticipated to include the following features:

- Between 190 km to 230 km of 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.



A Community Access Road would reduce reliance on winter roads, and the cost of transporting goods and services to the community; meaning more affordable fuel, food and other vital supplies and services.

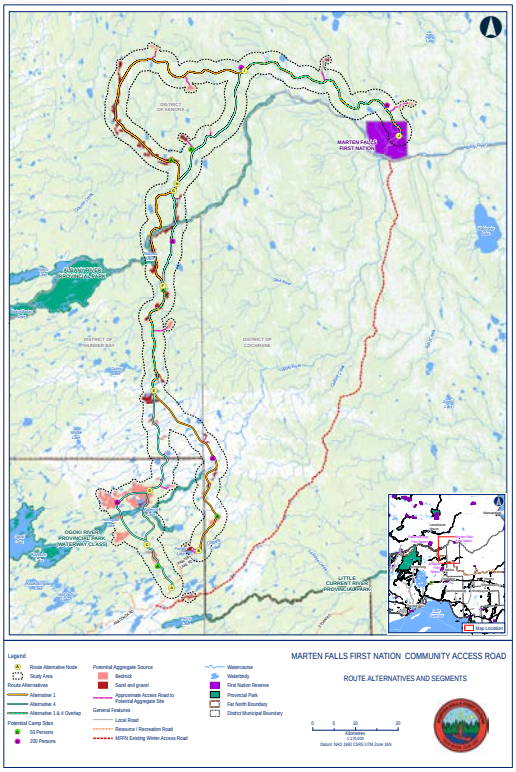
About the Process

A first step in planning the proposed Community Access Road is to complete a provincial (Ontario) Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA). The Terms of Reference for the provincial EA was approved with amendments, and we are now in Phase #1 of the coordinated EA / IA process.

The EA / IA process will determine the preferred route and identify how the proposed Community Access Road may affect the social, cultural, economic, built and natural environments. To identify the route the road will follow and to understand how best to avoid and / or minimize Project effects, data is collected, studies are conducted and people are consulted with. Your input is important!

Where Will the Proposed Community Access Road be Built?

Two general route alternatives (1 and 4) have been identified and will be assessed and evaluated through the EA / IA process. Both potential routes start at the end of Painter Lake Road and run north before turning eastward towards the MFFN community; roughly following the west / north side of the Albany River. An assessment and evaluation will be completed in the EA / IA process to compare the alternatives against a set of criteria specific to the Community Access Road. The criteria includes natural environment, socio-economic and cultural heritage, technical and Indigenous Knowledge considerations. The criteria represents important features and are used to predict whether the proposed Community Access Road may result in effects on the environment or people through its construction and operation.



Importance of Indigenous Knowledge and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

- A critical component of the EA / IA process is the integration of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) into planning and design. The collection and use of IK is sensitive and will be guided by the Indigenous communities who participate. We are also striving to work with identified Indigenous communities to better understand Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests as they relate to the development of the Community Access Road.
- If your community has IK, or information pertaining to Indigenous Land and Resource Use or Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and / or Interests that you would like to share, please contact us. We'd be happy to meet with you to discuss.

Field Studies

- Field studies have been conducted since 2019 and will continue through 2022 and beyond to help us better understand the existing conditions of the environment and potential effects of the Community Access Road. This information can help inform how best to avoid or reduce potential effects during construction and operation on animals and the land.

Get Involved

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team welcomes your feedback. Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. We want to hear what you have to say.

- Tel: 1-800-764-9114
- Email: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Web: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Facebook: www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

ᐊᑲᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐧ ᒣᑲᓇᓂᐤ ᑲ ᑭᑫ ᑫᐱᒪᑕᒧᓂᐧ ᑫᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐧ

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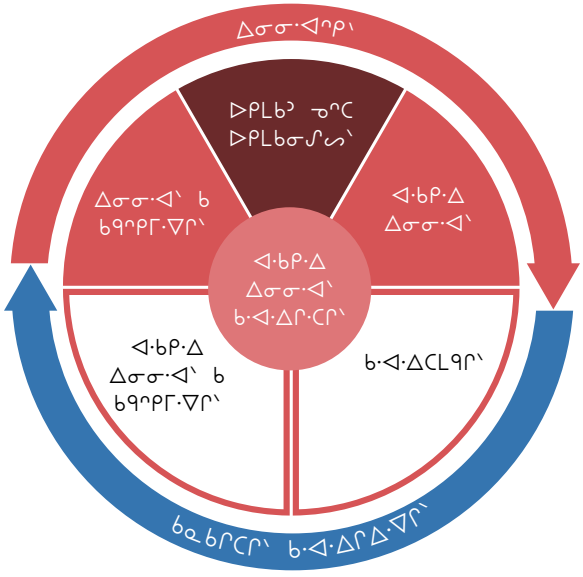

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ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᒧᐧᐃᔭ

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AGOOKIING ANISHINAABE DAZHIIKEWIN MIIKANAAKEWI INAMOCHIGEWIN ANOKIIWIN

Akiiwi Naanagajichigewin gaye Ge'doojigemagak Anokiiwin #1 Nitam Gaawii maadanokaadegin Wiindamagewinan, June 2022

Giiwedinong Ontario noopiming dagwan Agookiing Anishinaabe Dazhiikewin (MFFN), inake Albany gaye Ogoki ziibiiwan. Bibooni miikanaang inamon Agooking, zhaagooch gaawin nepich ji'gii abadak gaye zanagan ji'onji bimiwijigaadegin gegoonan gaye ji'onji bimi'yaaniwang, e'onji maazhise'igowaaj o'bimaadiziwinaang. Andawendaagwan idash ji'onishing miikana nepich ji'onji bimiyawaagewaad gaye ji'anikemochigaadeg gichi odaabani miikanang i'imaa Agokiing gaye ji'onji wii'dookaagowaad o'dazhiikewiniwaang gaye aazha baatiino baboon gaa'giipi onendamowaapan anokiiwini. O'owe inamochigewin gaawin wiin ji'onji dagonigaadeg jii'namochigaadeg Wigwasigamaang biiwaabikokaan gaa'wiizhi ozhichigaadeg, bakaan wiin o'owe anokiiwin giiwedinong miikanaakewin izhinikaade.

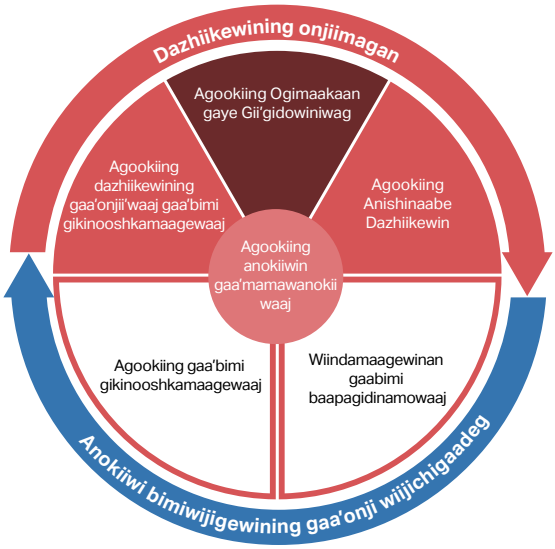
Maamawi Izhinamowin

Dazhiikewining onjiimagan o'owe onachigewin, wiinawaa Agookiing gaa'onji dibendaagoziwaaj da'wawiijitwaawag ji'onatowaaj gaye ji'onendamowaaj ge'zhi'onachigaadeg miikanaakewin gaa'wii inamochigaadeg dazhiikewining. Agookiing Anishinaabe Dazhiikewining gii'onji onendaagwan o'owe maajitaawin, ogii'onasaawaan ge'baminamowaaj anokiiwini gaa'giitagonindwaa Agookiing gaa'onjiiwaaj jii'inwaazowaaj ji'onji gikinooshkamaagewaaj gaye ji'bimi waawiindamaawawaaj Agookiing ogimaakaanan gaye giigidowininiwag, Agookiing dazhiikewining gaa'onjiiwaaj gaa'bimi gikinooshkamaagewaaj gaye Agookiing gaa'onji dibendaagoziwaaj.

E'wawenabanjigaadeg inamochigewin dazhiikewining

Megwaa bimi wawenaabanjigaade dazhiikewining gaa'wiinamochigaadeg gaye inwaade ji'wiiji'igowaad gaa'daawaad dazhiikewining megwaa gaye niigaan geni'yaagin anokiiwinan. Gii'onaabanjigaade geniizhi maadanokaadeg:

- Go'jibigo 190 km akonaag 230 km ji'apiisinaagwak asiniiwi miikana gaye da'niinzhwabaanedamon;
- Moona'iganan, ge'ondaawangwenaniwang gaye asiniig ge'ondinindwaa;
- Da'azhoganokaadewan gaazhi'ziiibwang gaye siibiisan; gaye
- Da'ozhichigaadewan ajina anokii miikanaan, gedananookiiwaad gaye anokii gabeshiwinan.



Dazhiikewin Miikanaakewi Inamochigewin gaawin apan meshkwaj da'aabadasinoon bibooni miikana, gaye ga'inagindegin gaabimdaabaadegin gegoonan, da'onji wiiji'iwemagan ji'wendagindeg waasigan bimide, miijiman gaye godagiyan gichi aabajichiganan gaye wii'ji'iwewinan.

Gaa'ani bimanokaadeg

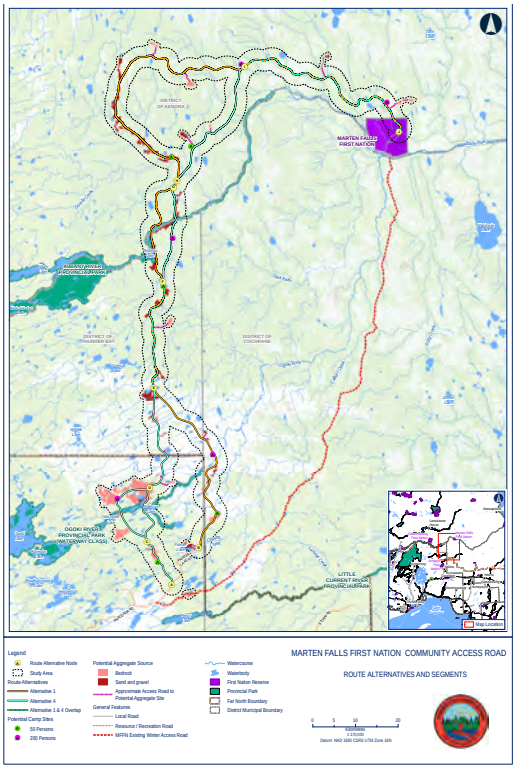
Nitam ge'niizhi maajichigaadeg miikanaakewin gaa'wii'inamochigaadeg dazhiikewining binamaa dagiizhanokaadewan (Ontario) Akiiwi Naanagajichigewin (EA) gaye Canada ogimaawin Ge'doojigemagak Anokiiwin (IA). O'owe anokiiwi gikinawabanjigewin ge'aabadak Ontario naanando'gikenjigewin gii'odaapinigaade gaa'gii mamiino'bii'igaadegin, azha dash nindooditaamin #1 anokiiwin ji'maajichigaadegin EA / IA.

Ontario ogimaawin akiiwi naanando'gikenjigewin oga na'naando gikendaan gezhi onizhishinig ge'inamochigaadeg gaye ji'gikinwabanjigaadeg aaniin gaa'wii inamochigaadeg dazhiikewining ge'dojigemagak bimaadiziwining, Anishinaabe

bimaadiziwining, zhooniyaawi ondaaji'owining, gaagii'ozhichigaadegin gegoonan gaye gaa'a'izhinaagwak akiikaang. Ji'gikinawabanjigaadeg ge'inamochigaadeg gaye ji'gagwe nisidawinigaadeg andi egaa ge'izhi bima'mochigaadeg gemaa gaye nawaj egaa ge'gii onji maazhi doojigemagak gegoon, gegoonan jimaawandoonigaadegin, nanaandogikenjigaadegin gaye wenenag ji'maawaji'aganiwiwaaj. Gichiinendaagwan gidikidowin!

Andi inake ge'inamochigaadeg gaa'wii inamochigaadeg dazhiikewining?

Niizhwayeg inake (1 gaye 4) gikinawabanjigewinan gii'onabanjigaadewan gaye gii'naagadawabanjigaadewan i'imaa EA/IA anokiiwining. Gaa'gii giki'nawaabanjigaadegin ge'gii inamochikaadeg Painter saaga'igan miikanaang giiwedinong inake jibwaa gaa'onji bakemong izhi'waabanong onjishkaw Aagokii dazhiikewining; gaa'inamong nengaa'bii'anong, giiwedinon inake Albany siipiing. EA/IA nanaagajichigewi anokiiwinan da'onji dibabanjigaadewan gagii wawenaabanjigaadegin ge'niizhi miikanaakaaniwang. Ono dash da'onji nagadawabanjigaadewan miziwe aki gaa'izhinaagwak, ondaaji'onan gaye Anishinaabe gikinawaajichigewinan gaye Anishinaabe gikendamaawinan ji'nanaagadawendagwakin. Gichiinendaagwan ono gaye aabajichigaadewan ge'onji gikenjigaadeg gaa'wii miikanakaaniwang ji'onji maanzhi'se'iwemagak akiikaang gemaa Anishinaabeg ji'maanzhi'se'ogowaaj anokiiwining.



Gaagichiinendagwakin Anishinaabe gikendamaawinan gaye Anishinaabe Odoogimaawi Ashodamagoowinan gaye Gaagichiinendaagwakin

- Gichiinendaagwan EA/IA ji'dago aabadak Anishinaabe gikendamaawinan (IK) i'imaa onachigewining gaye onaabanjigewining. Ga'mawandoonigaadegin gaye ga'abadakin IK gichiinabadan gaye oga'gikinowinigonaawaa Anishinaabe dazhiikewinan gaa'dagwiimagakin. Ninga'biminizha'amin ji'bimi wiidanokiimayaang awashime ji'nisidawendamaang Anishinaabe Odoogimaawi Ashodamagoowinan gaye Gaagichiinendaagwakin megwaa ani'bimanokaadeg dazhiikewi inamochigewin.
- Giishpin gidazhiikewin ayawaaj IK gemaa wiindamaagewinan ayaagin, dabishko Anishinaabe odakiim gaye gaa'ondaaji'och gemaa Anishinaabe Odoogimaawi Ashodamagoowinan gaye godagiyan Gaagichiinendaagwakin wiipi'dibaadodaman, bigiigidon. N'ga'gichiinendaamin ji'nagishgaagoyan ji'bidimaajimoyan.

Babaami nanaagajichigewinan

- Gii'pii babaami nanaagajichigaaniwan nitam 2019 biinish o'owe megwaa 2022 gaye wedi niigaan ji'wiiji'chigemagak aaniin ezhinaagwak miziwe agwajiing gaye ge'doojigemagak miikanaakewi anokiiwin. O'owe wiindamaagewin da'wiiji'iwemagan ge'doojigaadeg gegoonan ge'onji maanzhise'igowaaj awiyaazhiishag gaye akiikaang megwaa anokiiwin doojigaadeg.

Gegiin babaamizin

Agookiing Anishinaabe Dazhiikewin Miikanaakewi Inamochigewin Anokiiwin Gaa'mamawanokiiwaaj gi'bagosenimigoog ji'biwiindaman aaniin enendaman. Bi'giigidon bigo'apii gegoon wiikagwedweyan gemaa gegoon wii'ikidoyan, gemaa wii'onatooyan ji'nagishkaagoyan. Gi'wiipizindaagoo aaniin ge'ikidoyan.

- Gii'gidowin: 1-800-764-9114
- Biiwabik ozhi'bii'amaagewining: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Mamakaadabik: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Wiingwaan mazina'igan: www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

ᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑲᐃᓀᑕᒧᑦ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒥᑲᓀ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓀᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ

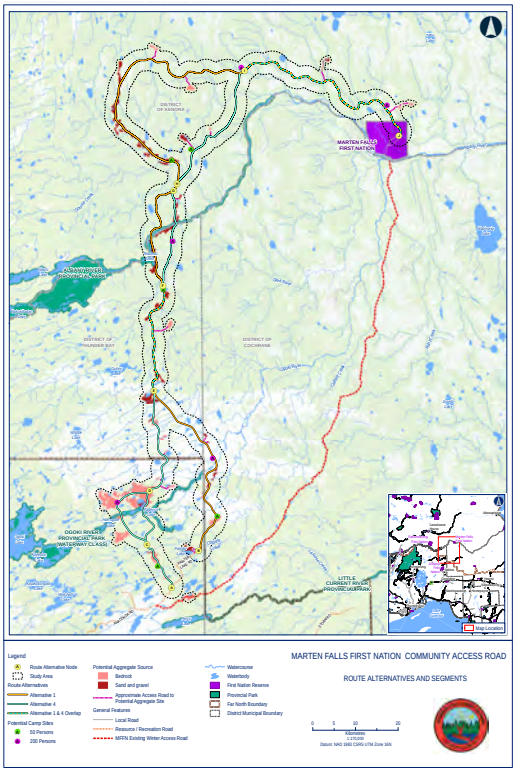
ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᓀᓀᑲᒋᒋᑫᐃ·ᓵ ᒥᓀ ᖃᐃᐸᓂᖏᐃᐯ·ᒪᑲᑦ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᓵ ᖃᑎᐸᑐᑌᑦ #1 ᓂᑕᑦ ᑲᓂᒪᑕᓄᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᐃ·ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᐃ·ᑕᒪᖃᐃ·ᓀᓵ, ᕿᑭᐸᑲᐃ·ᐱᓯᑦ 2022

ᑭᐯ·ᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᵓᑌᵌᐃᓯ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᑦ ᐃᔑᑕᑲ·ᵓ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓀᐱᐃ·ᵓ (MFFN), ᐃᒪ ᐃᓄᖁᕐ ᐊᵌᐸᓂ ᒥᓀ ᐊᑯᑭ ᓯᐱᵓ.

ᐱᐳᓂᒥᑲᓀ ᐃᓀᑕᒧᑉ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ, ᔕᑯ⁻ ᑲᐃ·ᵓ ᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑭᑭᓴᐸᑕᑦ ᐅᓀ ᑭᑭᐅᑭᐱᒧᑦᑲᑌᑭᑌᑭᑉᵓ ᐊᐸᒋᒥᑲᓀᵓ ᐅᓀ ᑭᑭᐅᑭ ᐱᒋᓴᐊ·⁻ ᐊᐃ·ᓴᑦ, ᒥᑐᓂ ᐅᑐᑎᐱᐊᑦᑭᐊᖏᐃᑯᐊ· ᐃᒪ ᑕᓀᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᑲᑲᐯᔪᐊ·⁻. ᓀᑕᐯ·ᑕᑲ·ᵓ ᑕᵘ ᒋᒥᓀ·ᔑᑦ ᒥᑲᓀ ᑲᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑭᐅᑭᐱᒧᑦᑲᑌᑭᑌᑭ·⁻ ᖃᓀ ᑭᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓀᐱᐃ·ᓂᑦ ᒥᓀ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ ᖃᓀ ᒋᐅᒋᒥᓄᓴᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᐯᔪᐊ·⁻ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑭᐅᑭᐱᒧᑦᑲᑌᑭᑌᑭᑉᵓ ᑭᑭᐅᑭᐱᒧᑦᑲᑌᑭᑌᑭᑉᵓ ᐅᐯ·ᓂ ᐅᒪ ᒋᐅᒋᒪᑕᓄᑲᑌᑭ·ᐸᵓ ᐅᐯ·ᑎᓄᑦ ᒥᑲᓀ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ ᖃᓀ ᒋᐅᒋᒥᓄᓴᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑭᐅᑭᐱᒧᑦᑲᑌᑭᑌᑭ·⁻ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᖃᓀ ᒋᐅᒋᒥᓄᓴᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑭᐅᑭᐱᒧᑦᑲᑌᑭᑌᑭᑉᵓ ᐅᐯ·ᓂ ᐅᒪ ᒋᐅᒋᒪᑕᓄᑲᑌᑭ·ᐸᵓ ᐅᐯ·ᓂ ᐅᒪ ᒋᐅᒋᒥᓄᓴᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑭᐅᑭᐱᒧᑦᑲᑌᑭᑌᑭᑉᵓ ᐅᐯ·ᑎᓄᑦ ᒥᑲᓀ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ ᖃᓀ

ᐊᐢᑎ ᐃᓄᕿ ᑫᐃᓇᒧᑎᒃᑌᑦ ᑲᐃᐧᐃᒧᑎᒃᑌᑦ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᖏᑦ?

ᓂᖏᐧᑦ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᐧᐸᑎᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ (1 ᒥᓇ 4) ᑭᐅᓇᐸᑎᒃᑌᐊᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑭᓇᓇᑲᐊᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐊᐧᐣ ᐃᒪ EA / IA ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓂᖏᑦ. ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭ ᑭᑭᓇᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐣ ᑫᑭᐃᓇᒧᑎᑲᓄᐊᐧᑦ ᐯᐣᑐᵐ ᕆᑲᐦᐃᑲᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᑦ ᑭᐯᐧᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕿ ᒪᐧᔨ ᑲᐅᑭᐸᑫᑕᒧᑦ ᐃᔑᐊᐧᐸᓄᑦ ᐅᐣᐸᐧᑲ ᐊᑯᑦ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᑲᐱᐧᐊᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑭᐯᐧᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕿ ᐊᐦᐧᐣᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᐧᑎᑲᑦ. ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭ ᑭᑭᓇᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᐸᐸᑎᒃᑌᐣ ᑲᑭᐯᐧᐊᐧᑎᒃᑌᐣ ᐅᐣᐸᐧᑲ ᑕᵘ ᑎᐅᑎᓇᐊᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐣ ᐊᐧᑲᐦᐱᐃ ᐊᐦᑭᐧᑦ ᑲᐃᔑᓇᑲᐧᑦ, ᐅᐣᐸᐧᑲ ᑎᐅᑎᓄᐊᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᕿ ᐊᐦᐧᐣᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐯᐧᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕿ ᐊᐦᐧᐣᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᑲᐧᐣ. ᑭᒥᓄᑕᑲᐧᐣ ᐅᓄᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐊᐧᐣ ᑫᐅᑭ ᑭᑫᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᑭᵘᐱᐣ ᑲᐃᒥᑲᓇᑲᓄᐊᐧᑦ ᑎᑎᐅᑭ ᒪᑎᔦᐧᐃᐱᐃᐧᐅᐣᐧᑦ ᐊᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐃᐧᓂᖏᑦ.



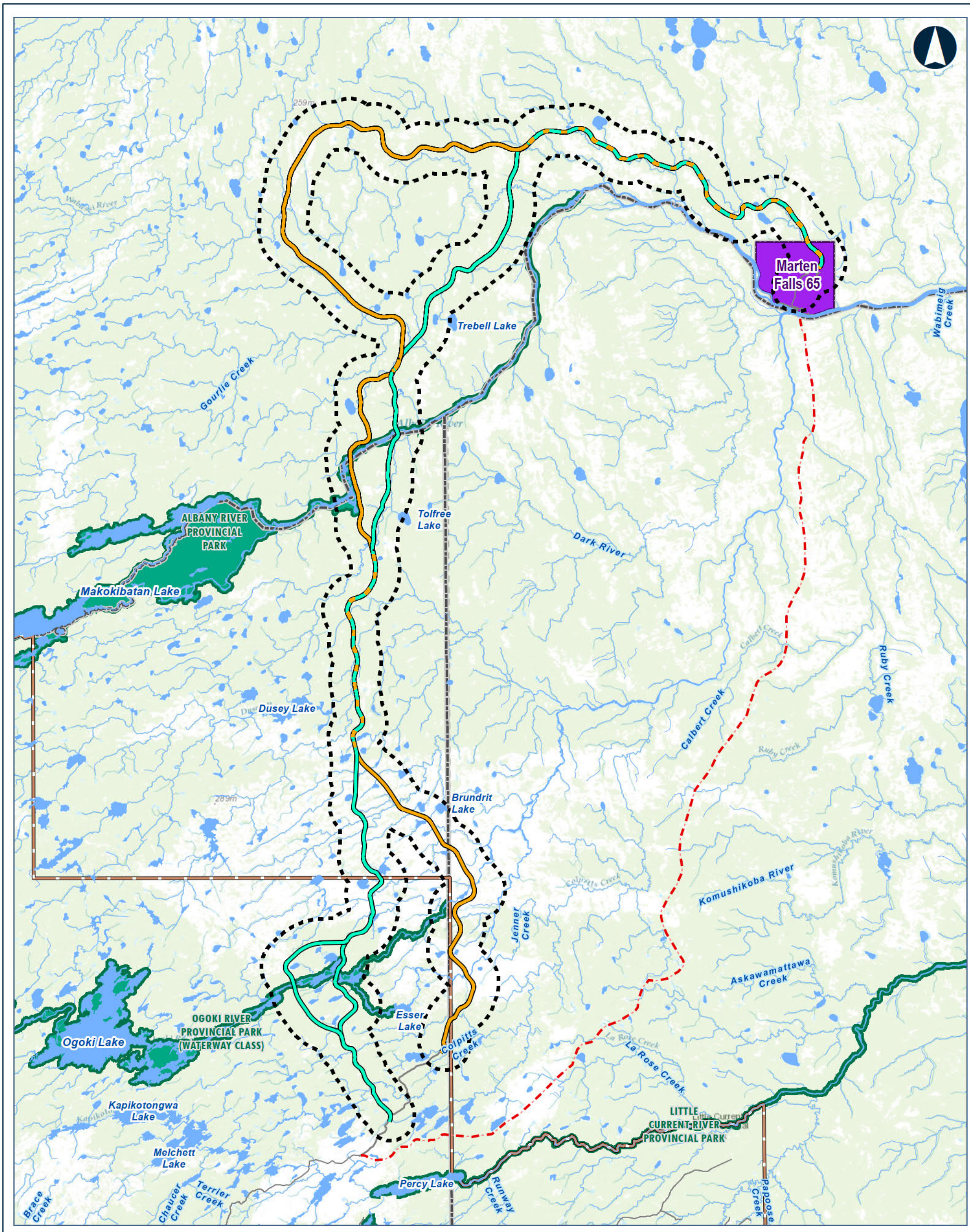
ᑲᑭᒥᓄᑕᑲᐧᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂ ᐅᑐᑭᒪᐃᐧ ᐊᓚᑕᒪᑯᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒥᓄᑕᑲᐧᑭᐣ

- ᒥᑐᓂ ᑲᑭᒥᓄᑕᑲᐧᑭᐣ EA / IA ᑲᑭ ᒪᒪᐃᐧᓂᖏᑲᑭᐣ ᑭᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒥᑐᒪᑲᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ (IK) ᐅᓇᑭᐃᐧᓂᐧᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑫᔑᓇᑯᖏᑲᑭᐣ. ᑲᒪᐊᐧᑐᓂᖏᑲᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓴᐧᑕᓂᐧᑦ ᑭᑭᓇᐧᐸᑕᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑲᐱᒥᓂᔕᐣᓇᐊᐧᓇᐊᐧ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑭᐧᐊᐧᐣ. ᓂᑲᐱᒥᓂᔕᐣᐊᒥᐣ ᑭᐱᒥᐃᐧᑕᐊᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣ ᑭᓂᔑᑕᐯᐧᓂᒪᒪᑭᑕᐧ ᐊᐊᐧᔑᒣᐊᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑐᑭᒪᐃᐧᓇᑲᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑕᑭᐧᐊᐧᐣ. ᑭᑕᓂᑲᐧᐣ ᐅᓄᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐊᐧᐣ ᑫᐅᑭ ᑭᑫᑎᑲᑌᑦ ᑭᵘᐱᐣ ᑲᐃᒥᑲᓇᑲᓄᐊᐧᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐃᐧᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᑭᓇᐧᐸᑎᒃᑌᐣ

A3.1.7 Maps

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice
Bat Acoustic Survey Stations





Legend

Routes
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads
- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Winter Roads

- Wildlife Local Study Area (LSA) - 3km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

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

May, 2021	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
Rev:00	

Figure

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Map location: D:\AECOM_Projects\60593122_MartenFalls\Design\01_Reports\VegetationStudyPlan\PublicViewing\MXD_LAS_StudyArea_Bats_20210510.mxd
Date Saved: 5/10/2021 12:31:00 PM User Name: carmichaelr

ALTERNATIVE 1

LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALTERNATIVE 4

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Esser Lake

Ogoki Lake

Makokibatan Lake

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

Percy Lake

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Creek

Dark River

Ruby Creek

Calbert Creek

Komushikoba River

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Askawamattawa Creek

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

Brace Creek

Terrier Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Wunnummin Lake

Winisk Lake

Webequie

Neskantaga

Windsor Lake

Missisa Lake

Lansdowne House

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

English River 66

Aroland First Nation

Armstrong

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Manitouwadge

11

Map Location

Legend

Routes

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads

- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Local Study Area (LSA) - 10 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Spring Field Programs
Local Study Area

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

Sep, 2021	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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Map location: L:\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_RemoteCameraLocations_20210930.mxd
Date Saved: 9/30/2021 3:56:38 PM User Name: paige.crossman

ALTERNATIVE 1

BIRD LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 3 KM

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALTERNATIVE 4

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dark River

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Ruby Creek

Calbert Creek

Komushikoba River

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

Askawamattawa Creek

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Ogoki Lake

Esser Lake

La Rose Creek

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Percy Lake

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

Brace Creek

Terrier Creek



Legend

Routes

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads

- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Fall Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Fall Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys

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

Jul, 2021	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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Map location: L:\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_FallAerialWaterfowlMigrationSurveys_20210619.mxd
Date Saved: 7/19/2021 1:19:38 PM User Name: paige.crossman

ALTERNATIVE 1

FISH & FISH HABITAT AND SURFACE WATER LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 2.5 KM

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALTERNATIVE 4

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Wabimeig Creek

Gourlie Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dark River

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Ruby Creek

Calbert Creek

Komushikoba River

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

Askawamattawa Creek

La Rose Creek

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Ogoki Lake

Esser Lake

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Percy Lake

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

Brace Creek

Terrier Creek

Webequie

Neskantaga

Lansdowne House

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

English River 66

Aroland First Nation

Armstrong

Nakina

Geraldton

Manitouwadge

11

Map Location

Legend

Routes

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads

- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Fish & Fish Habitat and Surface Water Local Study Area (LSA) - 2.5 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

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Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase,

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice
Fish & Fish Habitat and Surface Water

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

Jun, 2021	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
Rev:00	

Figure 1

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Map location: P:\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_Fish_SurfaceWater_20210512.mxd
Date Saved: 6/30/2021 10:05:08 AM User Name: paige.crossman

ALTERNATIVE 1

VEGETATION, PEATLANDS, PHYSIOGRAPHY, TERRAIN AND SOILS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 3 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dark River

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

Calbert Creek

Ruby Creek

Komushikoba River

Askawamattawa Creek

La Rose Creek

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Ogoki Lake

Esser Lake

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

Terrier Creek

Brace Creek

Percy Lake

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Webequie
Neskantaga
Lansdowne House
Fort Hope 64
Marten Falls 65
English River 66
Aroland First Nation
Armstrong
Nakina
Geraldton
Manitouwadge
11
Map Location

Legend

Routes
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads
- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Vegetation, Peatlands, Physiography, Terrain and Soils Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

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Aerial photography provided by:
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice - Vegetation, Peatlands, Physiography, Terrain and Soils

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

Jun, 2021	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Date Saved: 6/30/2021 10:06:22 AM User Name: paige.crossman

ALTERNATIVE 1

VEGETATION, PEATLANDS, PHYSIOGRAPHY, TERRAIN AND SOILS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 3 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dark River

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

Calbert Creek

Ruby Creek

Komushikoba River

Askawamattawa Creek

La Rose Creek

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Ogoki Lake

Esser Lake

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

Terrier Creek

Brace Creek

Percy Lake

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Webequie
Neskantaga
Lansdowne House
Fort Hope 64
Marten Falls 65
English River 66
Aroland First Nation
Armstrong
Nakina
Geraldton
Manitouwadge
11
Map Location

Legend

Routes
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads
- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Vegetation, Peatlands, Physiography, Terrain and Soils Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- 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.
Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase,

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice - Vegetation, Peatlands, Physiography, Terrain and Soils

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

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Date Saved: 6/30/2021 10:06:22 AM User Name: paige.crossman

ALTERNATIVE 1

WOLVERINE STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALTERNATIVE 4

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dark River

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Ruby Creek

Calbert Creek

Komushikoba River

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

Askawamattawa Creek

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Ogoki Lake

Esser Lake

La Rose Creek

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Percy Lake

Terrier Creek

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

Brace Creek

259m

289m

Wunnummin Lake

Winisk Lake

Webequie

Neskantaga

Windsor Lake

Missisa Lake

Lansdowne House

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

English River 66

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

11

Geraldton

Manitouwadge

Map Location

Legend

Routes

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads

- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Wolverine Local Study Area (LSA) - 10 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Wolverine Local Study Area

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2021	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Map location: L:\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_Wolverine_20211004.mxd
Date Saved: 10/4/2021 9:49:14 AM User Name: paige.crossman

ALTERNATIVE 1

BIRDS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 3 KM

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

Ogoki Lake

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Albany River

Wabimeig Lake

Gourlie Creek

Dark River

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

Rubs Creek

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

ANACONDA RD

Percy Lake

STORM RD

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Homepayne

Manitouwadge

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Birds Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:
None

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Birds Field Programs

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

Nov, 2021 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

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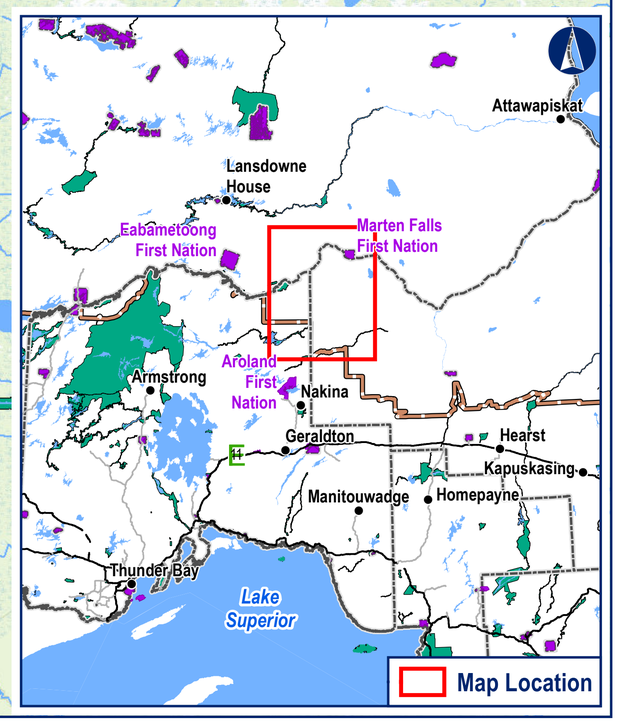
Tiffin Lake
DISTRICT OF KENORA
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
Albany River
Gourlie Creek
Teabeau Lake
Wabimeig Lake
Washi Lake
ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Dark River
Makokibatan Lake
DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE
Dusey Lake
Ogoki River
Calbert Creek
Ruby Creek
Joselin Lake
Whittle Lake
Patience Lake
Harrogate Lake
OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)
Ogoki Lake
Kayedon Lake
Painter Lake
PAINTER LAKE RD
Colpitts Creek
La Rose Creek
LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Kapikotongwa Lake
Melchett Lake
ANACONDA RD
Percy Lake
STORM RD



Legend

- Route Alternative Node (A)
- Study Area

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 & 4 Overlap

Potential Camp Sites

- 50 Persons
- 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES AND SEGMENTS

0 5 10 20
Kilometres
1:170,000
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION "OUR RIVER, OUR LIFE"

Map location: E:\AECOM_Projects\60593122_MartinFalls\Design\01_Reports\PIC\MXD_2022-05-25_RouteAlternatives_28x42_AltLegend_60593122.mxd

Kitchenuhmaykoosib

Aaki 84

Wapekeka Reserve 2

Kasabonika Lake

Wapekeka Reserve 1

Wawakapewin

Kingfisher 3A & Lake 1

Wunnumin 1

Webequie

Kingfisher 2A

Wunnumin 2

Neskantaga

Attawapiskat 91

Attawapiskat 91A

Fort Albany 67

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

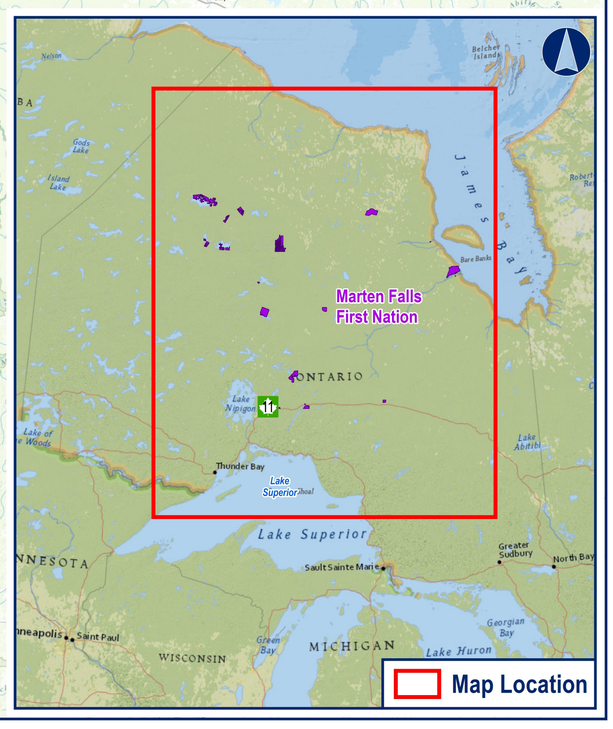
Aroland First Nations

Long Lake 58

Lake Nipigon Reserve

Ginoogaming First Nation

Constance Lake 92



Legend

First Nation Reserve

Route

Alternative 1

Alternative 4

Alternative 1 & 4 Overlap

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

LOCATION OF NEIGHBORING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

0 50 100 200

Kilometres

1:1,100,000

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION "OUR RIVER, OUR LIFE"

Albany River
Marten Falls First Nation
Eabamet Lake
Caviar Lake
Teabeau Lake
Washi Lake
ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Makokibatan Lake
Wabimeig Lake
Dusey Lake
Ogoki River
Quantz Lake
Whitefish Lake
Tyler Lake
Burness Lake
Rhuda Lake
Whittle Lake
North Channel
Komushikoba River
Wayner Lake
Patience Lake
Harrogate Lake
Esser Lake
Little Current River
Ogoki River
OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)
Ogoki Lake
Kayedon Lake
Painter Lake
Kapikotongwa Lake
Melchett Lake
Painters Lake Road
LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Jungfrau Lake
Percy Lake
SEDGMAN LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK (NATURE RESERVE CLASS)
Anaconda Road
Ara Lake
Abamasagi Lake
Meta Lake
O'Sullivan Lake
Aroland First Nation
Samuelson Lake
Marshall Lake
Hanover Lake
Esnagami Lake
MUNICIPALITY OF GREENSTONE
Lower Twin Lake
Jemar Lake
Kenogami River
HWY 643
Nakina
NAKINA MORAINE PROVINCIAL PARK (NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CLASS)
Onaman Lake
Chipman Lake
HWY 584

Manitoba
Quebec
Ontario
U.S.A
Project Location
Map Location

Legend

- Andomoozwe Outfitters
- Boreal Forest Outfitters
- Dusey River Adventures
- Hearst Air Service
- Leuenberger Air Service
- O'Sullivan's Rainbow
- Nakina Outpost Camps (a.k.a 7 Lakes Wilderness Camps)
- Nakina North Outfitters
- Twin Lakes Outfitters

Project Development Area
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 & 4 Overlap

General Features
- Highway
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse

- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Notes:
Locations are indicated at center of operator identified lake

Data Source:
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Tourism Outfitter Locations

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

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Map location: G:\cad\GIS\188898_Marten_Falls\GIS\MXDs\Working\Engagement\Other\TourismOutfitters_Zoom.mxd
Date Saved: 2022-06-09 2:14:53 PM User Name: 34lm

A3.1.8 Discussion Guides



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Remote Camera Installation

Discussion Guide

May 2021

Remote Camera Installation

Discussion Guide | May 2021



The Remote Camera Installation Field Program—to document the presence of wildlife in the study area—is continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview of the upcoming Remote Camera Installation Field Program and to receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insights will be helpful when planning the upcoming program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Remote Camera Installation | Discussion Guide | May 2021

What's Happening?

An important part of the EA and IA is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on different wildlife. To better understand this, MFFN is installing remote, motion sensor wildlife cameras on active game trails throughout the Local Study Area. These cameras will collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou, moose, wolves and other wildlife. This is a continuation of work that started in 2019 when similar cameras were installed. Cameras will be installed within each of the various habitat types (e.g., forest, marsh, swamp) found in the study area. We are looking for recommendations on areas within the Local Study Area that we should consider installing cameras (e.g., on game trails or in areas that see an abundance of wildlife.)

The study area includes the areas within 10km of the proposed route options and is shown in a figure below.



Remote Camera Installation | Discussion Guide | May 2021

When?

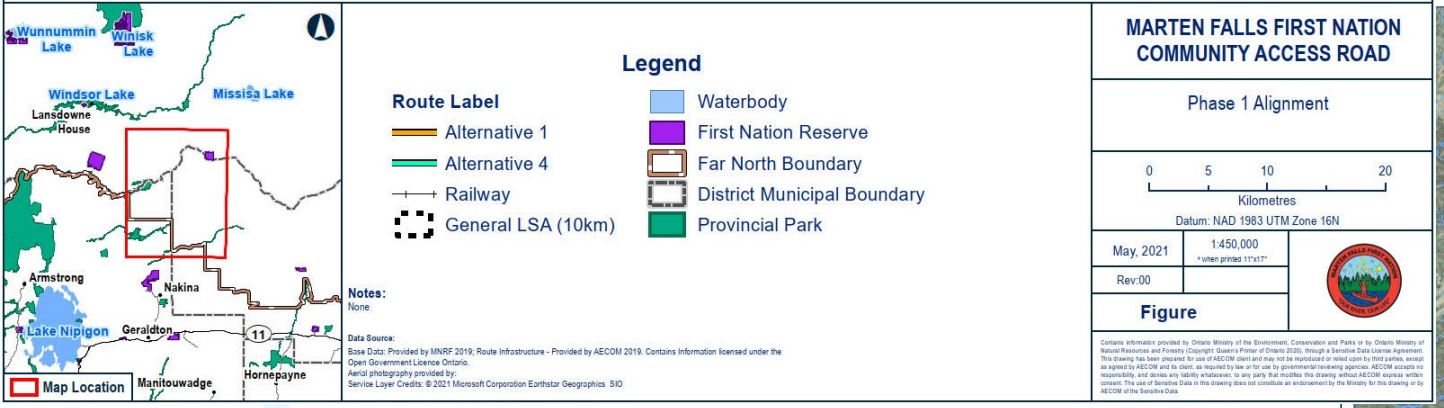
Cameras are expected to be set up in June. Once set up, they will stay in place for two years. Maintenance visits will take place every six months to check the cameras. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

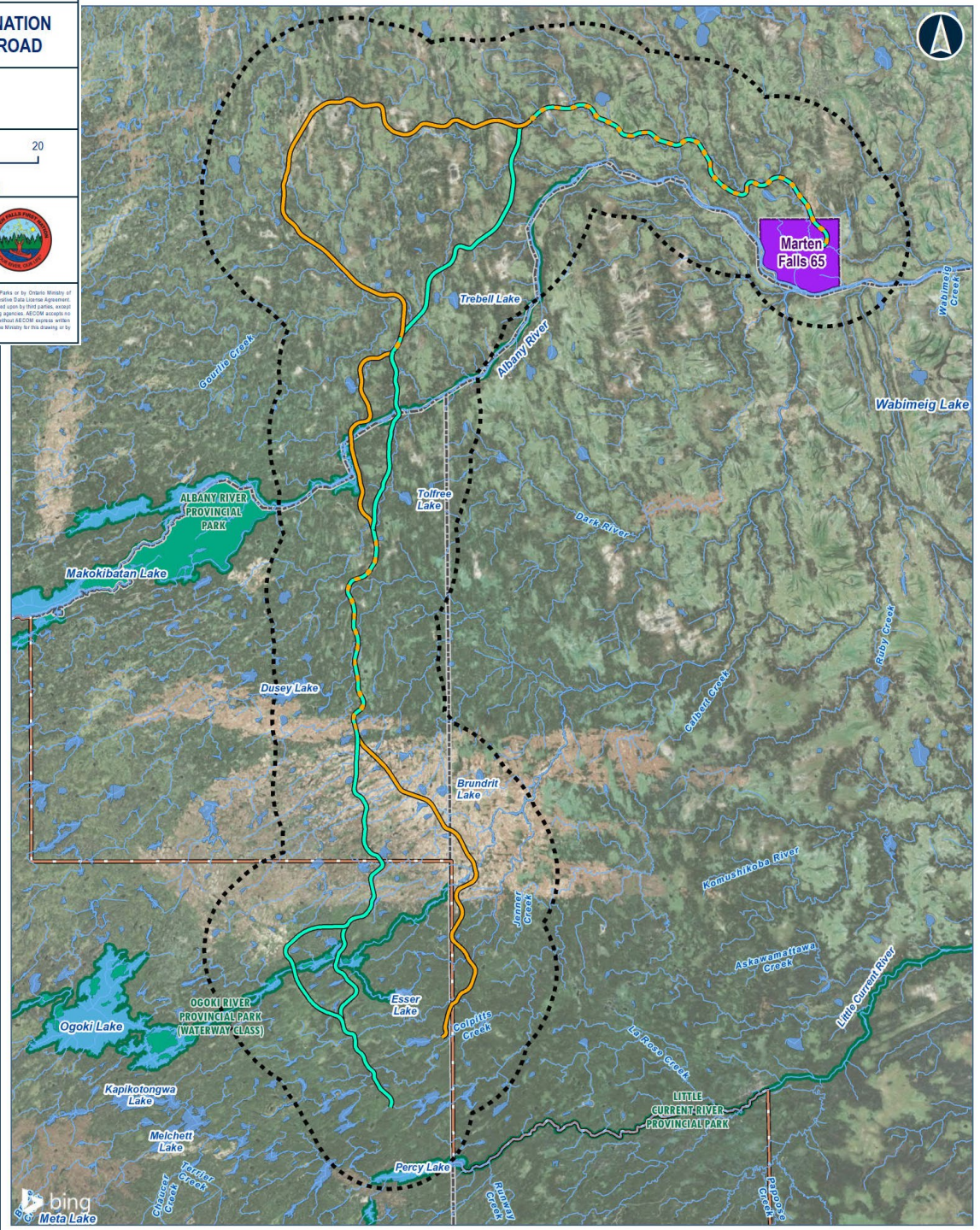
We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and any insights shared will be considered before the program starts in June. If you have any insights on the following questions, we want to hear from you.









Based on your knowledge of wildlife distribution and movement in the region:

- Are there any game trails you think we should avoid setting up cameras on (including timing)? This could be because of concerns about cultural, spiritual and / or sacred sites.
- Are there any game trails or features (e.g., salt licks, travel routes, wolf dens, winter use areas, calving grounds) that would be ideal locations to set-up a camera?
- Are there any areas that should be avoided by the field team and / or their helicopter (including timing)? This could be because of increased activity or the presence of field staff might affect wildlife.

If you have any insights, please contact us by May 28, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/camera-program-guide-2021/.



If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

Contact the Project Team at any time with questions or comments

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM

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



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys

Discussion Guide

August 2021

Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys

Discussion Guide | August 2021



The Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys—to document and understand the seasonal distribution, abundance and density between years for waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors in the study area—is starting for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview to this upcoming Field Program and receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Stopover / Staging Areas: places where migrating birds will stop to rest, drink and eat.

Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys
Discussion Guide | August 2021

What's Happening?

The Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys will collect information on waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors in the study area. Waterfowl and shorebirds include geese (nikah), ducks (shesheeb) and swans (waabihssi). Raptors in the study area will include osprey (saagwadamo) and the boreal owl. The purpose of the surveys is to better understand the seasonal distribution (excluding raptors), abundance and density between years for waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors. Potential stopover / staging areas for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds will be examined by circling areas of suitable open water habitats and counting the number of individual waterfowl and shorebirds. Aerial surveys will target raptors when moving among wetlands and lakes.



Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys
Discussion Guide | August 2021

What's Happening?

This survey will continue in 2022 with Spring Aerial Surveys to verify the breeding status of raptor nests (i.e., stick nests), including those identified in Spring 2018 aerial surveys conducted by Zoetica. This information will be used to understand where birds currently stopover in the study area as a first step in predicting how the Community Access Road might affect birds, their migration and their habitats.



Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys
Discussion Guide | August 2021

When?

The field program is anticipated to take place in two parts in September. Exact dates will be provided in a field notice once confirmed.

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter during the field program. No equipment will be left in the field or Marten Falls First Nation community for this program.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you.

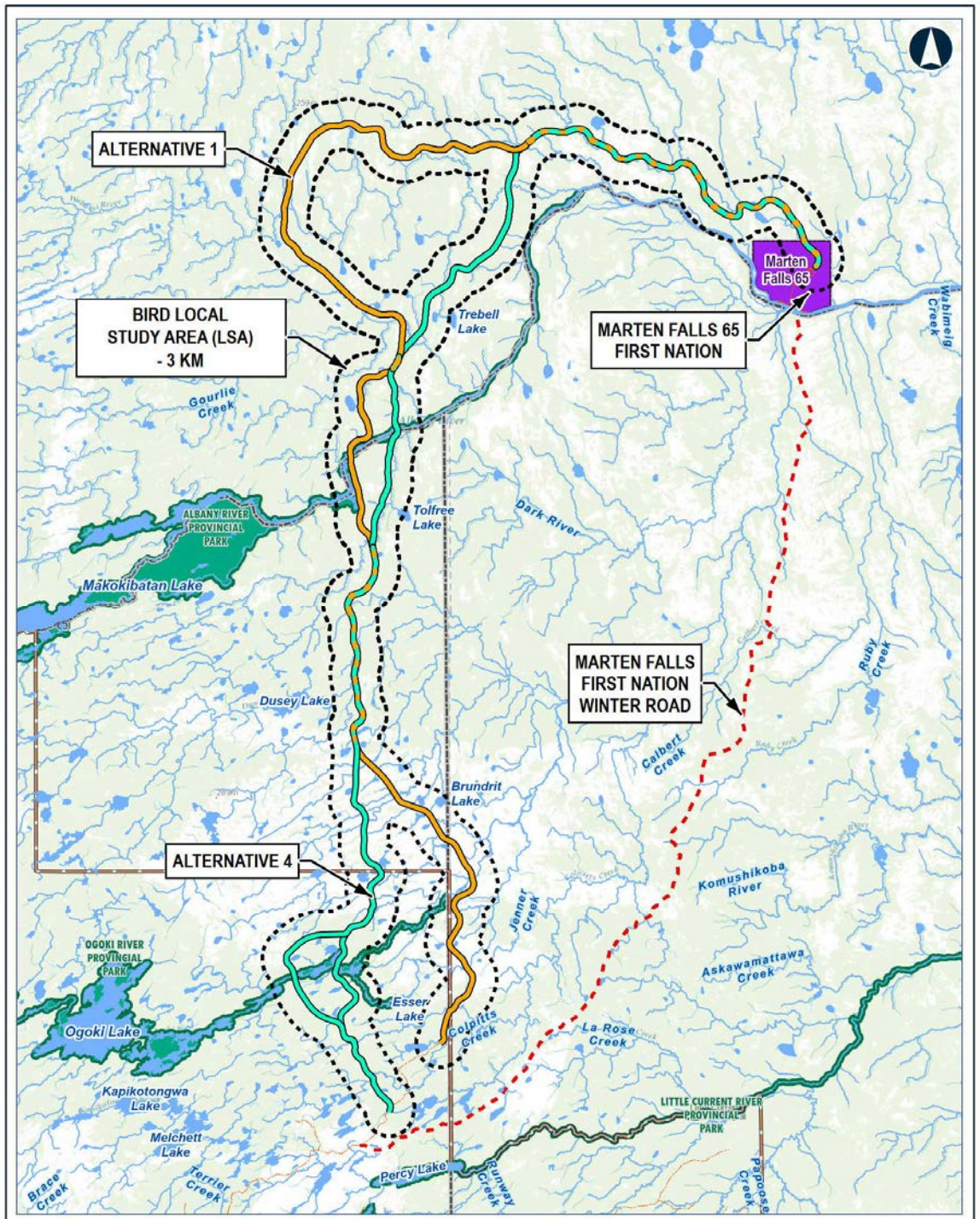


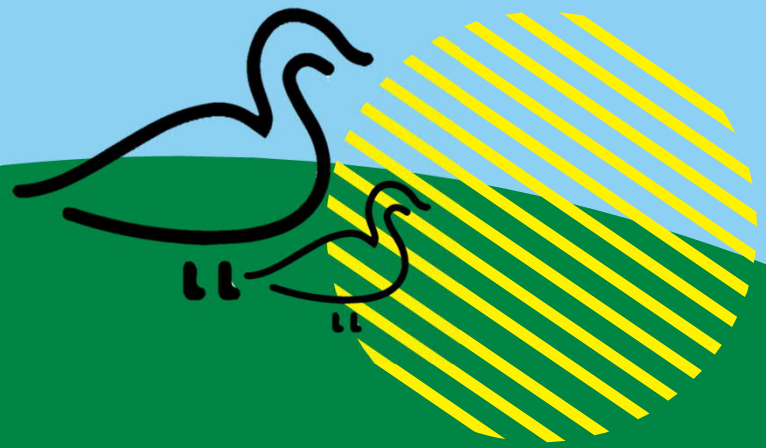


We Need Your Input!

- Are there any areas in the study area that are known waterfowl staging / harvesting locations?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are cultural / spiritual / sacred sites.

If you have any insights, please contact us by September 13, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/waterfowl-discussion-guide-2021/.





If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM

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www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Bird Field Program

Discussion Guide

March 2022

Bird Field Program

Discussion Guide | March 2022

This Discussion Guide provides an overview to upcoming Bird Field Programs. **We welcome and encourage your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. Your insights and knowledge will help shape and enrich our field studies.**

The Bird Field Programs in 2022 include Autonomous Recording Unit, Aerial, Marsh Bird Call Playback and Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys will take place this year for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed and information will be provided regularly by email in our monthly Project Updates.

Interested in this topic? Click to schedule a meeting with us today, especially if you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area

Next Page: We Need Your Input



We Need Your Input!

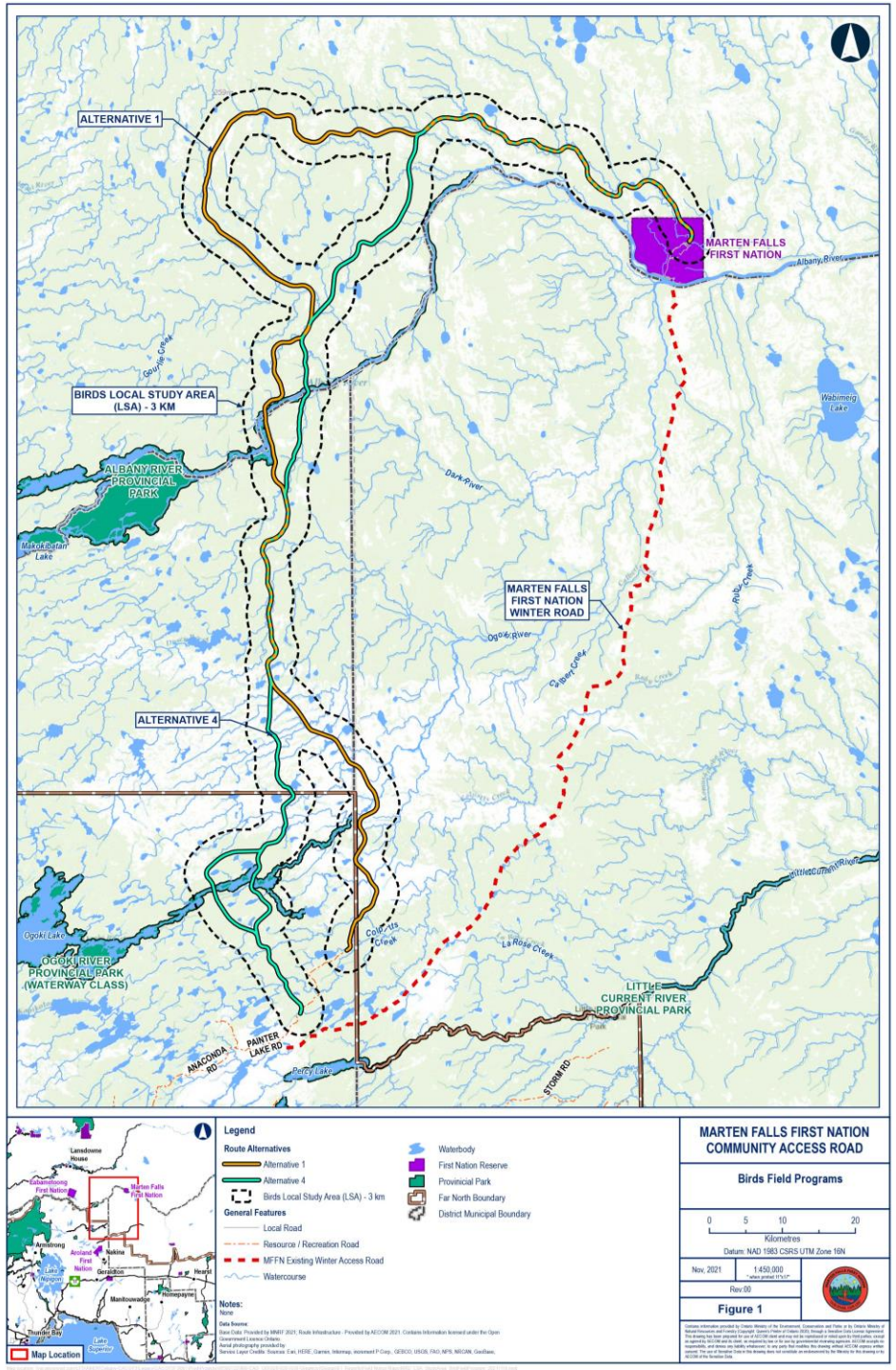
Your input is an important part of shaping our bird field program and will be considered as we plan our field program. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you:

- Do you know of any stopover or nesting sites for waterfowl and raptors (*binesi*)? Other information or interest in birds that you can provide is also appreciated.
- Are there known locations of stick nests for eagles (*binsei*) or ospreys (*saagwadamo*)?
- Are there any areas in the study area that are known waterfowl staging / harvesting locations?
- Are there any known staging areas if a spring harvest occurs?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are cultural / spiritual / sacred sites.
- What are your Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Share your thoughts through this Survey!

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected. **Read on to learn about the upcoming field program.**

Next Page: What's Happening





What bird groups are we studying?
Birds are a diverse category of species and can include: waterbirds such as ducks (shesheeb), geese (nikah), herons, and sandpipers; raptors (binesi) such as owls (gookooko'oo), hawks (gekek) and eagles (mikisi); upland game birds like grouse; and songbirds like jays (kwiikwiishih), warblers and sparrows. Species at Risk birds, those that are listed as endangered or special concern, in the study area include birds such as the Olive-Sided Flycatcher and Common Nighthawk (bekshkew).

What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

The bird field programs are important to understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on birds in the area. We previously conducted bird studies in 2018 and 2019. There are four programs that will support our understanding of where birds currently are in the study area:

1. Autonomous Recording Unit Surveys
2. Aerial Surveys
3. Marsh Bird Call Playback Surveys
4. Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys

Next Page: Autonomous recording unit surveys



1

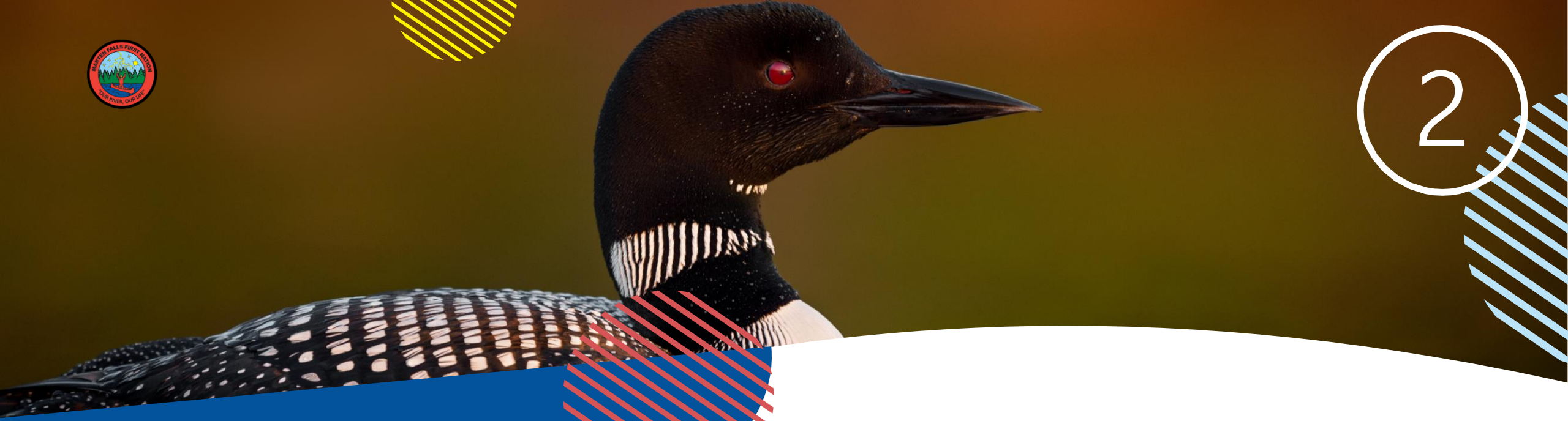
What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Autonomous recording unit surveys, will be used to record bird-songs. This study will complement other bird field programs conducted during the breeding season, migration (spring and fall) and winter. The Autonomous Recording Units will help provide more frequent data collection and will be valuable in finding rare bird species and bird *Species at Risk*, such as the Common Nighthawk (*beshkew*), Eastern Whip-poor Will (*biigokokew'owesi*), Short-eared Owl and the Yellow Rail.

Autonomous Recording Units will be installed in early spring (2022) throughout the study area, including some locations where breeding bird count surveys will be conducted, to record spring migration. The Autonomous Recording Units will be left in place for the rest of 2022 to record through fall migration and early winter.

Next Page: Aerial Surveys



What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Aerial surveys will be conducted to understand the waterbirds, shorebirds and raptors (*binsei*) in the Local Study Area. These surveys will be used to estimate the location of birds between spring and fall (excluding raptors (*binsei*)), the range of ages of the birds (i.e., young or adult) and the percentage of each of these age ranges for these birds types.

Helicopters will be used to identify and count birds in areas where birds gather and in other open habitats. There are two types of aerial surveys, one focusing on the breeding birds in spring 2022 and the second is a waterfowl survey in spring and fall 2022.

Next Page: Marsh Bird Call Playback Surveys



What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Marsh bird call playback surveys will help to determine the presence, location, age ranges and percentages of each age range of breeding marsh birds. A recording of bird calls will be played for 30 seconds, followed by 30 seconds of silence where an experienced bird specialist will listen for calls from species of interest. This approach will help us to detect marsh bird species that are elusive or rare.

Surveys will be conducted twice during the bird breeding season between late May and early July 2022.

Next Page: Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys



What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Breeding bird point count surveys will primarily target songbirds, upland game birds, raptors (*binesi*) and waterbirds due to the abundance of forest, bog, fen and other wetland habitats in the Local Study Area. The objective of these surveys is to determine the presence, location, age ranges and percentages of each range of breeding birds. Specialists with experience in identifying Northern Ontario birds by sight and sound will listen and count birds at a number of stations throughout the Local Study Area in spring and early summer of 2022. Breeding bird point count surveys were also previously conducted in 2018 and 2019.

During all-natural environment studies, wildlife and **bird habitat data** will be collected to help predict the Project effects on bird species and their habitats. Habitat such as marshes and wetlands will be documented with photographs and will be reviewed by qualified individuals to classify the habitat.

Next Page: When?



When?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

The programs will take place starting Spring 2022. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

- **Bird Autonomous Recording Unit surveys:** four trips starting in March 2022 and ending early winter 2022
- **Aerial surveys:** spring and fall 2022
- **Marsh call playback and breeding bird point count surveys** will occur together: May 2022 until July 2022

Next Page: Contact Us!

If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

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

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Spring Field Programs

Discussion Guide | March 2022

Spring Field Programs

Discussion Guide | March 2022



This Discussion Guide provides an overview to these upcoming Field Programs. We welcome your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. **Your insights and knowledge will help shape and enrich our field studies.**

Spring Field Programs will begin for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

A Field Notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed and information will be provided regularly by email in our monthly Project Updates.

Interested in this topic? Click to schedule a meeting with us today, especially if you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area

Next Page: We Need Your Input

We Need Your Input!

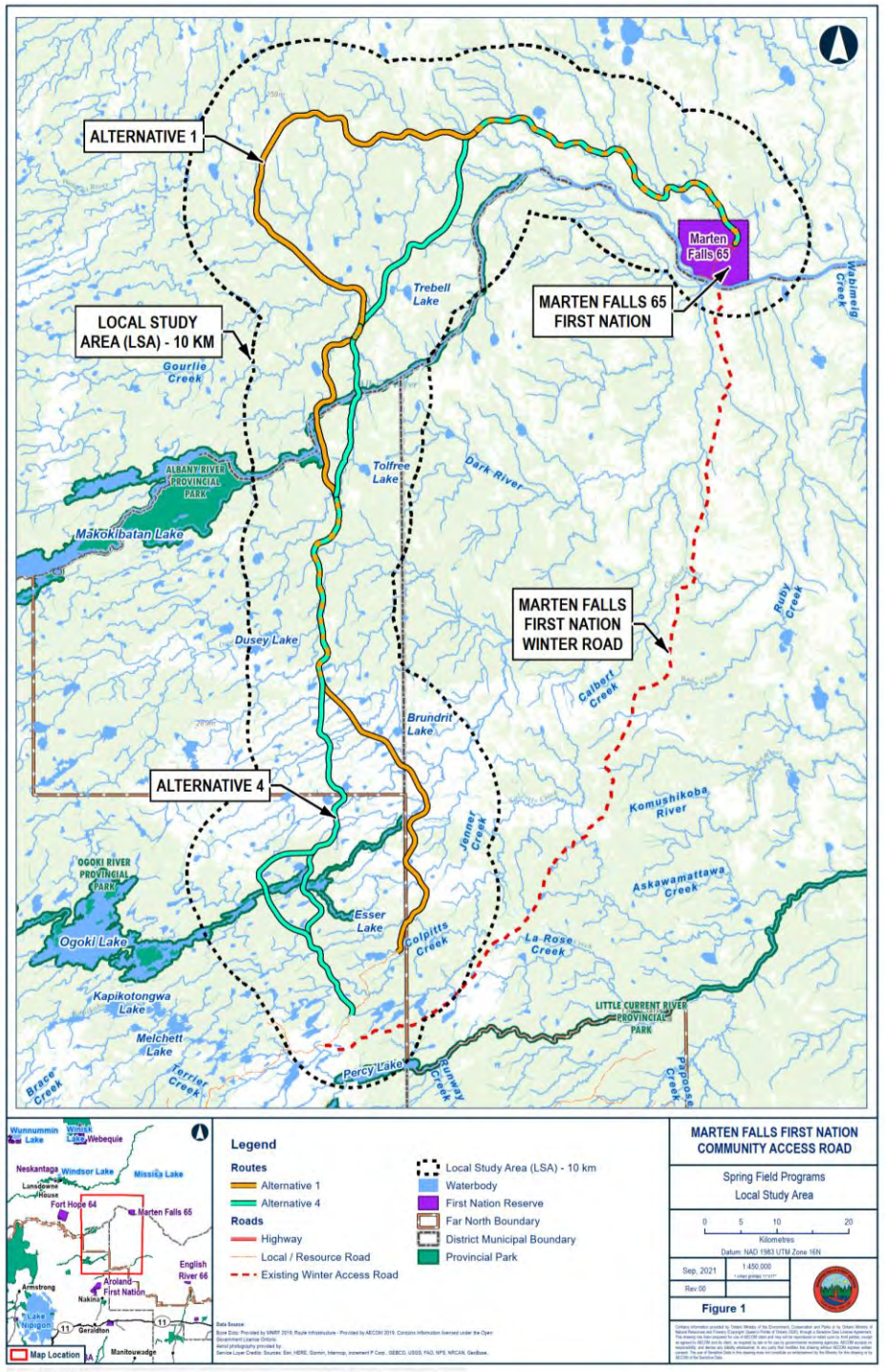
Your input is an important part of shaping our Spring Field Programs and will be considered before the field programs start. Check out the next few pages to learn about the programs and where we are looking for your feedback.

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected. Read on to learn about the upcoming field program.

Share your thoughts through these Surveys!



Next Page: Groundwater and Geochemistry





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What's Happening?

Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program

The purpose of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program is to understand the current groundwater quantity and quality in the study area. A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and a Field Notice was distributed in October 2021—both documents include a map and more information about the program, which is now anticipated to start as early as March 2022.

Prior to initiating the groundwater program, a separate Wolverine Denning Survey will be conducted. The purpose of this survey is to observe wolverine tracks from the air to understand the presence of wolverine dens near proposed groundwater monitoring wells. This program is expected to occur in March 2022. A Field Notice distributed on February 14, 2022, includes more details. Once the denning surveys are complete, the groundwater program itself will begin. The first component is to clear a small area for the helicopter and equipment to land so that the wells can be installed.

Groundwater monitoring wells will be set up in the study area and sampled for two years. The wells will extend into the ground far enough to reach the groundwater; the depth of each well will vary by location. Above ground, the wells are relatively small, about 10 centimetres across and 75 centimetres tall. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed.

We need your input!

- What do you think about the proposed sampling locations? Do they overlap or intersect with your trapline or hunting areas?
- Are there any groundwater sources in the area (such as springs or wells) that are used for drinking water or are important for cultural or spiritual practices?
- Are there any locations in the study area that should be avoided for clearing helicopter landing pads and drill pads, and installing monitoring wells? This could be because the areas are cultural, spiritual or sacred sites.
- Are there any specific timing considerations (related to hunting seasons / community events) we should be aware of when installing the monitoring wells?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Surface Water



What's Happening?

Surface Water Field Program

The Surface Water Field Program started in September 2019 and consisted of collecting information on stream crossings and fish habitat. In Fall 2021, water and sediment samples were collected from crossings in the study area and we conducted aerial assessments of the crossings. Two Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with surface water surveys. A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and a Field Notice was distributed in August 2021—both documents include a map and more information about the program, which is now happening again, starting in June.

We need your input!

- Are there any important water crossings or fishing sites in the study area that we should sample?
- Are there any locations in the study area that we should avoid during our sampling (e.g., areas of cultural significance, important fishing locations and gear used)? Information on the gear used for fishing will potentially be used to inform population surveys during our baseline field work should survey sites be located downstream of fishing activities.
- Do you know of any locations where Lake Sturgeon (*Nameh*), Brook Trout, Northern Pike (*Nahwabe*), Walleye (*Okaas*), Lake Whitefish (*Atikameg*) or burbot spawn or overwinter?
- Do you know what time of year fish are spawning / reproducing in any rivers in the study area?
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Physiography



3

What's Happening?

Physiography Field Program

The Physiography Field Program will collect information on geologic features and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels. This information is important to better understand the current conditions and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it, including plants that grow in the forest (e.g., Jack Pine (*Okikatik*)) and wetlands (e.g., various willows (*Wiisihkobihmagoon*)). A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and includes a map and more detailed information about the program which is happening again and is anticipated to start in June 2022.

We need your input!

- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are used for gathering traditional use plants and / or are cultural, spiritual or sacred sites.
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices. This information would be helpful to inform reporting, mapping and / or site selection for terrain and soils field work.
- Are there any areas that should be avoided for mild ground disturbance (hand auger) (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gathering areas)?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Vegetation



What's Happening?

Vegetation Field Programs

In September 2019 and 2021, the Vegetation Field Programs included ground and visual surveys. Two Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with this study—read about their experiences in our October 2021 E-Blast. Field crews will continue to visit locations across the study area to document which types of plants are present such as fungi, lichens, species at risk and traditional use plants. A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and includes a map and more detailed information about the program, which is happening again and is anticipated to start in June 2022.

We need your input!

- Are there any plants in the study area that are culturally significant or used for traditional purpose that the field team should look out for in the surveys?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are used for gathering traditional use plants or are cultural, spiritual or sacred sites.
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices. This information would be helpful to inform reporting, mapping and / or site selection for vegetation field work.
- Are there any areas that should be avoided for mild ground disturbance, like those caused by use of a hand auger (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gathering areas)?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Ungulate Remote Camera



What's Happening?

Ungulate Remote Camera Program

The Ungulate Remote Camera Program began in June 2019 when remote, motion sensor wildlife cameras were placed on active game trails through the Local Study Area. Cameras were retrieved later that year. New cameras were deployed in June 2021 and will stay in place for two years with maintenance visits occurring every six months. These cameras will collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou, moose, wolves and other wildlife. Three Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with this program.

A Discussion Guide was distributed in May 2021 and includes a map and more detailed information about the program. The next maintenance visit is planned to start in May 2022.

We need your input!

- Based on your knowledge of wildlife distribution and movement in the region:
  - Are there any areas, like game trails or features such as salt licks, travel routes, wolf dens, winter use areas or calving grounds that you know see a lot of wildlife activity?
  - Are there any areas that should be avoided by the field team and / or their helicopter, including timing? This could be because of increased activity or the presence of field staff might affect wildlife.
  - Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Wolverine Hair Snag



What's Happening?

Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys

In February 2022, 54 non-invasive hair snag traps were placed in the study area (they do not injure the animal). A Field Notice and Discussion Guide were distributed in December 2021—both documents include a map and more information about the program. Wolverine (*wishkobish*) are a Species of Special Concern and considered a Threatened Species. Remote cameras will be positioned to monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine (*wishkobish*) will be collected and submitted for DNA and hormone analysis. Hair snag traps will stay in place until May 2022. Field crews will return to the hair snag traps monthly until May to replenish bait and collect hair samples. Next winter, the program will resume from January to May.

Two Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with this program.

We need your input!

- Has your trapline or hunting area(s) been overlapped by these surveys?
- Have there been any recent wolverine (*wishkobish*) sightings?
- Are there any specific timing considerations we should be aware of when conducting the surveys?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Contact Us

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Contact Information

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

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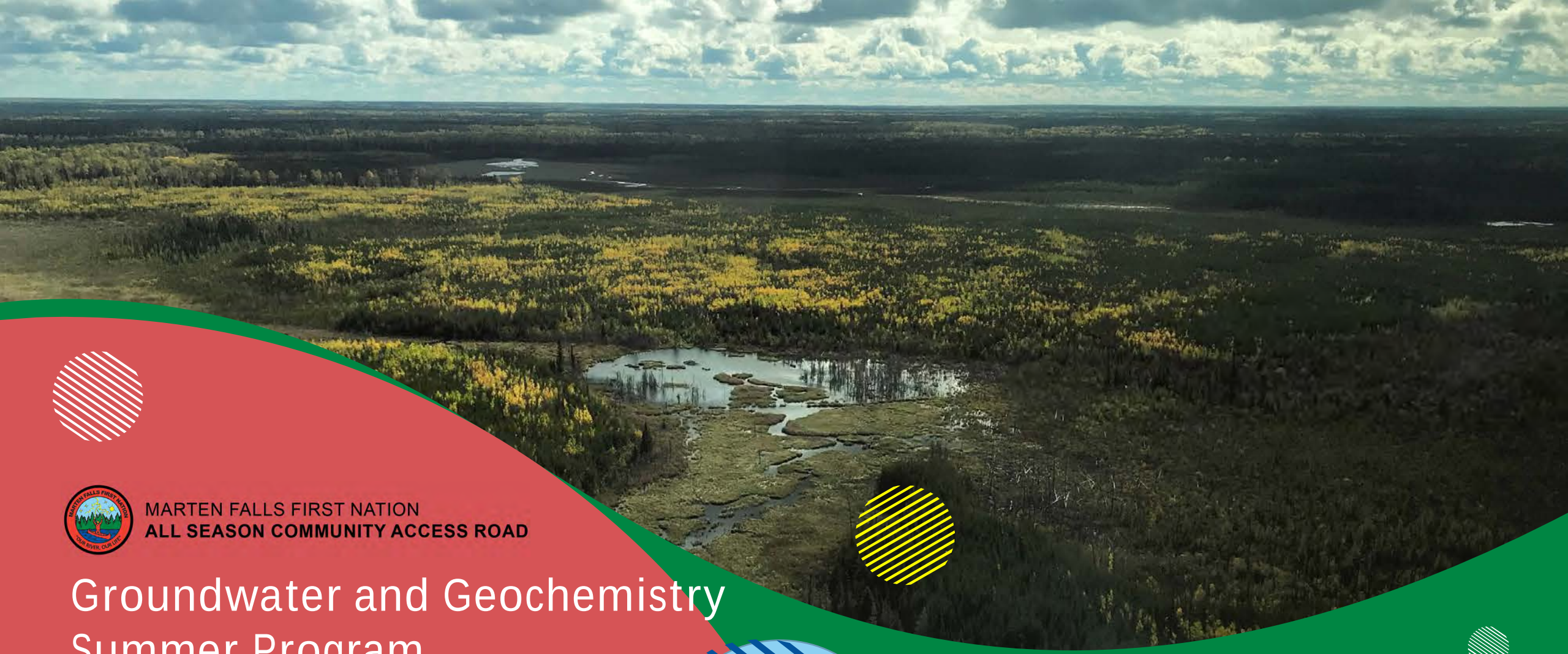


MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program

Discussion Guide

July 2021

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Impact Assessment

Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program

Discussion Guide | July 2021



The Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program will soon begin for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program and to receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**

A field study notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

An important part of this field program is understanding potential effects the proposed Community Access Road may have on groundwater in the area. The purpose of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program is to understand the current groundwater quantity in the study area—to answer the question how much is there—and to determine the quality of the groundwater—or more specifically to understand its chemical make-up. At the same time, we will also be sampling soil and areas of potential aggregate sources (where construction materials could be found) to identify minerals or chemicals that could affect water quality if disturbed or used during construction.

What is groundwater?
Groundwater is any water that is found below the Earth's surface. Groundwater is held below the ground under rock layers known as aquifers. Groundwater can come in contact with the surface through springs and wells.

What is geochemistry?
Geochemistry is the study of the chemicals held in rocks and minerals.



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

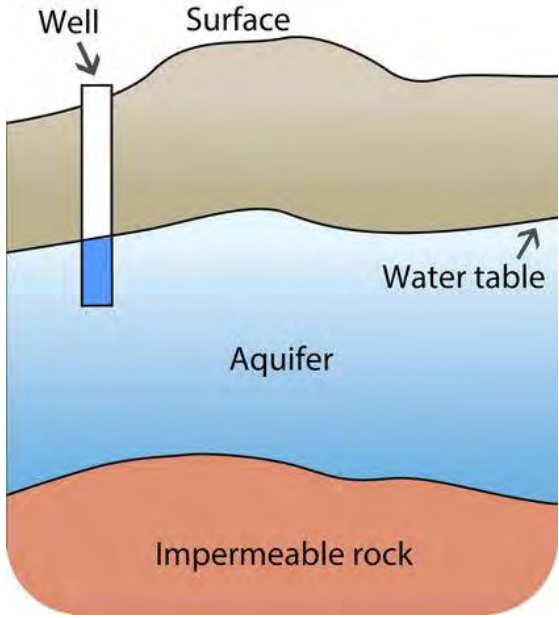
Monitoring wells will be set up in the study area (one kilometre on either side of both route alternatives) and sampled three times per year—in the spring, summer and fall—for two years. When sampling, field technicians will measure groundwater levels and flow rate, complete in-field tests for basic chemistry and collect samples to send for laboratory analysis. The information collected on groundwater levels, quality and seasonable fluctuations will be used to develop an understanding of existing conditions. Field crews will make every effort to avoid sensitive habitats and areas when selecting the location of the groundwater wells. The wells will extend into the ground far enough to reach the groundwater; the depth of each well will vary by location. Above ground, the wells are relatively small in size, about 10 centimetres across and 75 centimetres tall. When the wells are no longer required, they will be decommissioned – this means they will be filled in and sealed.



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

There are three stages for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program that will take place in 2021: 1) Groundwater well drilling and installation (August to October); 2) groundwater well monitoring, testing and sampling (following installation) (October); and 3) a community well survey and sampling in Marten Falls First Nation to identify and assess wells and springs used as drinking water sources (timing to be determined). Dates are estimates and detailed information about the future programs will be shared through field notices at a later date.



Source: https://www.ck12.org/earth-science/groundwater-aquifers/lesson/Groundwater-Aquifers-MS-ES/



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

When?

The field program will take place starting in Summer 2021. For approximately the first three weeks of the program, the field crew will identify well locations and clear brush and trees to allow helicopter and drill rig access to those locations. Once tree clearing is complete, the monitoring wells will be installed; this is anticipated to take roughly 30 days to complete. Field technicians will then monitor, test and sample each monitoring well over a period of approximately two to three weeks. At a later date, consultation and engagement activities will focus on identifying current and historical drinking water sources within the regional study area. Water well surveys will occur at the locations where drinking water sources were identified.



Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the field program begins. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we would like to hear from you:

- Are there any groundwater sources in the area (such as springs or wells) that are used for drinking water or are important for cultural or spiritual practices?
- Are there any locations in the study area that should be avoided for clearing helicopter landing pads and drill pads, and installing monitoring wells (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gatherings areas)?
- Are there any specific timing considerations from August to October we should be aware of when installing the monitoring wells?

If you have any input, please contact us by **July 26, 2021.**



Contact Information

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

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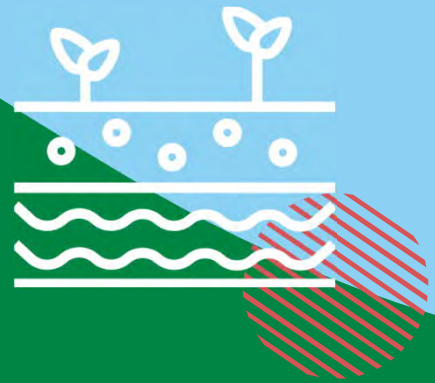

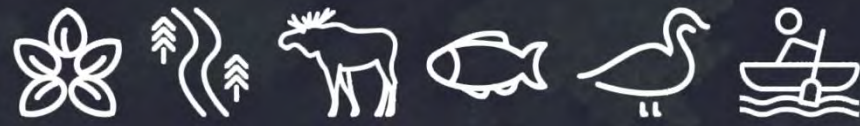



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Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program

Discussion Guide

July 2021

Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program

Discussion Guide | July 2021



The Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program—to document and understand surface water, fish and fish habitat in the study area—is continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview to this upcoming Field Program and receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

This program will help us understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on surface water, fish and fish habitat. The program will collect information over multiple years, on surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay), fish habitat and fish communities, and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams). This work will be taking place at approximately 50 to 60 water crossings along both of the route alternatives.

This summer's program builds on previous field studies that took place in 2019 and 2020. Field work done in 2019 and 2020, information gathered through desktop analysis, data collected from other projects in the area, Indigenous Knowledge, and the current field program will each inform our assessment of potential effects the Community Access Road may have.



Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

When?

The work will be starting mid-August 2021 and will take approximately 12 days.

In 2022, there will be an additional spring program.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the program starts. Your input will also help us to avoid interrupting or impacting any fishing activities that may be taking place in the area by community members. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you.



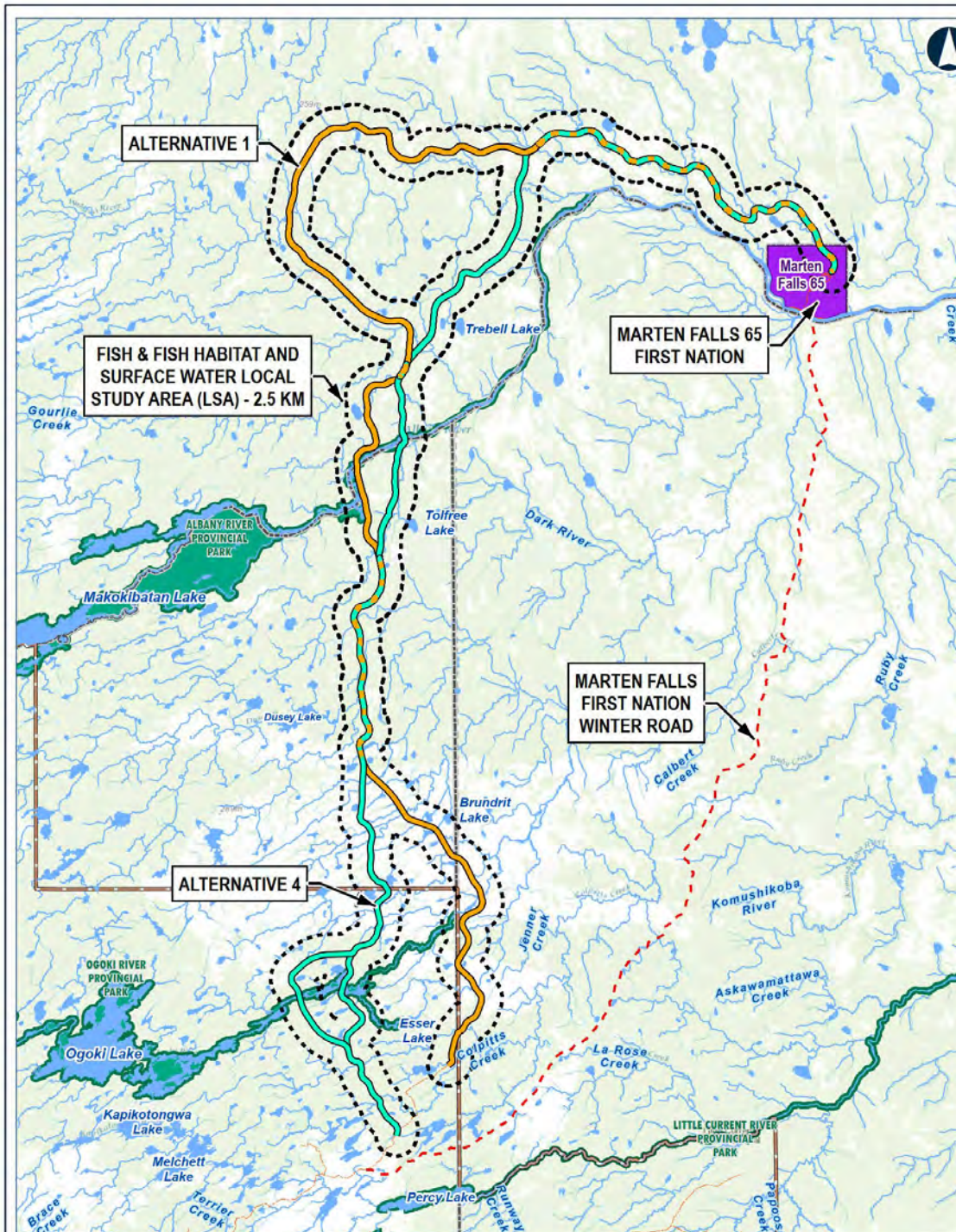


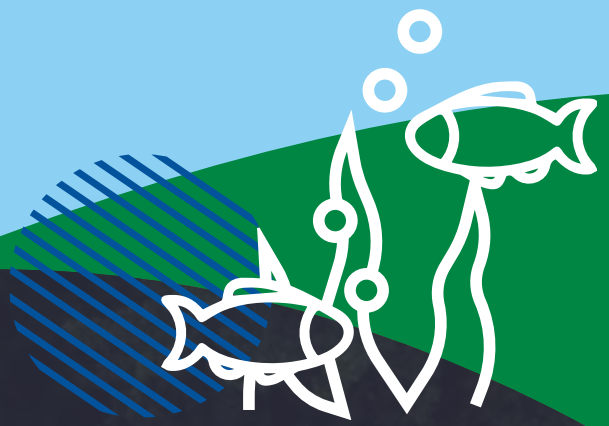
We Need Your Input!

- Are there any important water crossings in the study area that we should sample?
- Are there any important fishing sites in the study area that we should sample?
- Are there any locations in the study area that we should avoid during our sampling (e.g., areas of cultural significance, important fishing locations and gear used)? Information on the gear used for fishing will potentially be used to inform population surveys during out baseline field work should survey sites be located downstream of fishing activities.
- Do you know of any locations where Lake Sturgeon (Nameh), Brook Trout, Northern Pike (Nahwabe), Walleye (Okaas), Lake Whitefish (Atikameg), or Burbot spawn or overwinter?
- Do you know what time of year fish are spawning / reproducing in any rivers in the study area?
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources, or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices.

If you have any insights, please contact us by July 31, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/surface-water-fish-and-fish-habitat-summer-field-program-discussion-guide-2021/







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Contact Information

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Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program

Discussion Guide

July 2021

Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program

Discussion Guide | July 2021

The Vegetation, Physiography and Peatlands Field Program—to document and understand vegetation, physiography, terrain, soils and peatlands in the study area—is continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview of this Field Program and receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**



Vegetation means plant life (trees, shrubs, grasses, mosses) found in an area.

Physiography is the study of the physical features of the land including terrain and soils.

Peatlands (muskeg or mashkiig) are a type of wetland with peat soil and mosses, grasses and shrubs or stunted trees.



Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

The field program will collect information on plants, geologic features, and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels. This information is important to better understand the current conditions and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it, including plants that grow in the forest (e.g., Jack Pine (Okikatik)) or wetlands (e.g., various willows (Wiisihkobihmagoon)).

This is a continuation of field studies that took place in June 2019.



Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

This field program includes both visual plots and ground plots:

- Visual plots: field staff walking on the ground or looking from the helicopter. There will be between 150 and 180 visual surveys.
- Ground plots: field staff will use a hand auger in the ground for information. This will inform the overall terrain mapping of the Project area and will include information on: how deep the bedrock is, topography (land surface features), slope, drainage and geological processes such as permafrost, seepage and high water tables. There will be between 50 and 60 ground plots.



Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

When?

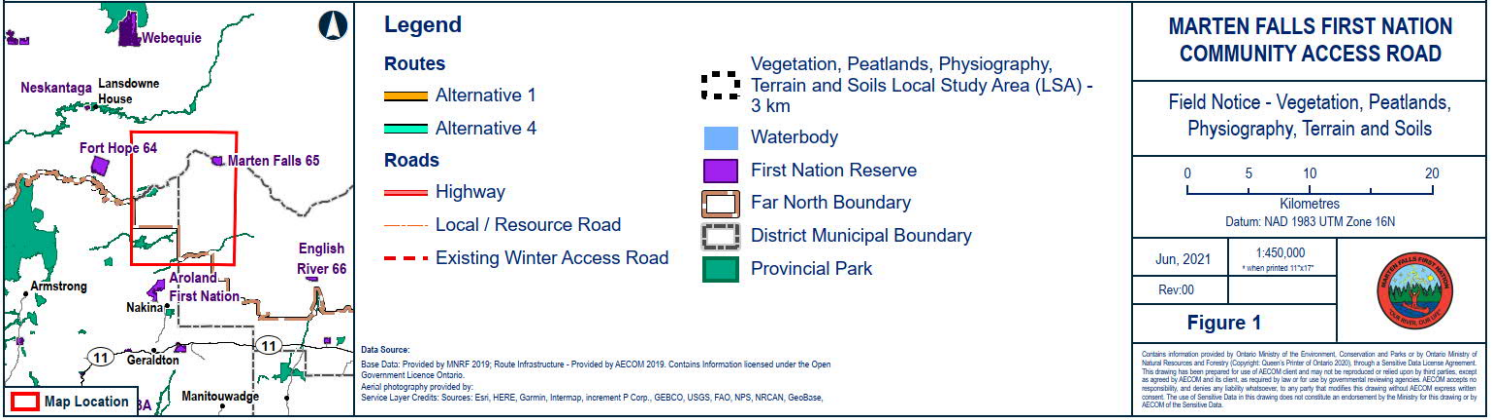
The field program will be approximately 16 days between mid August and end of September 2021. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed. Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter during the field program. The helicopter will only land in natural clearings or airports.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the field program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you.



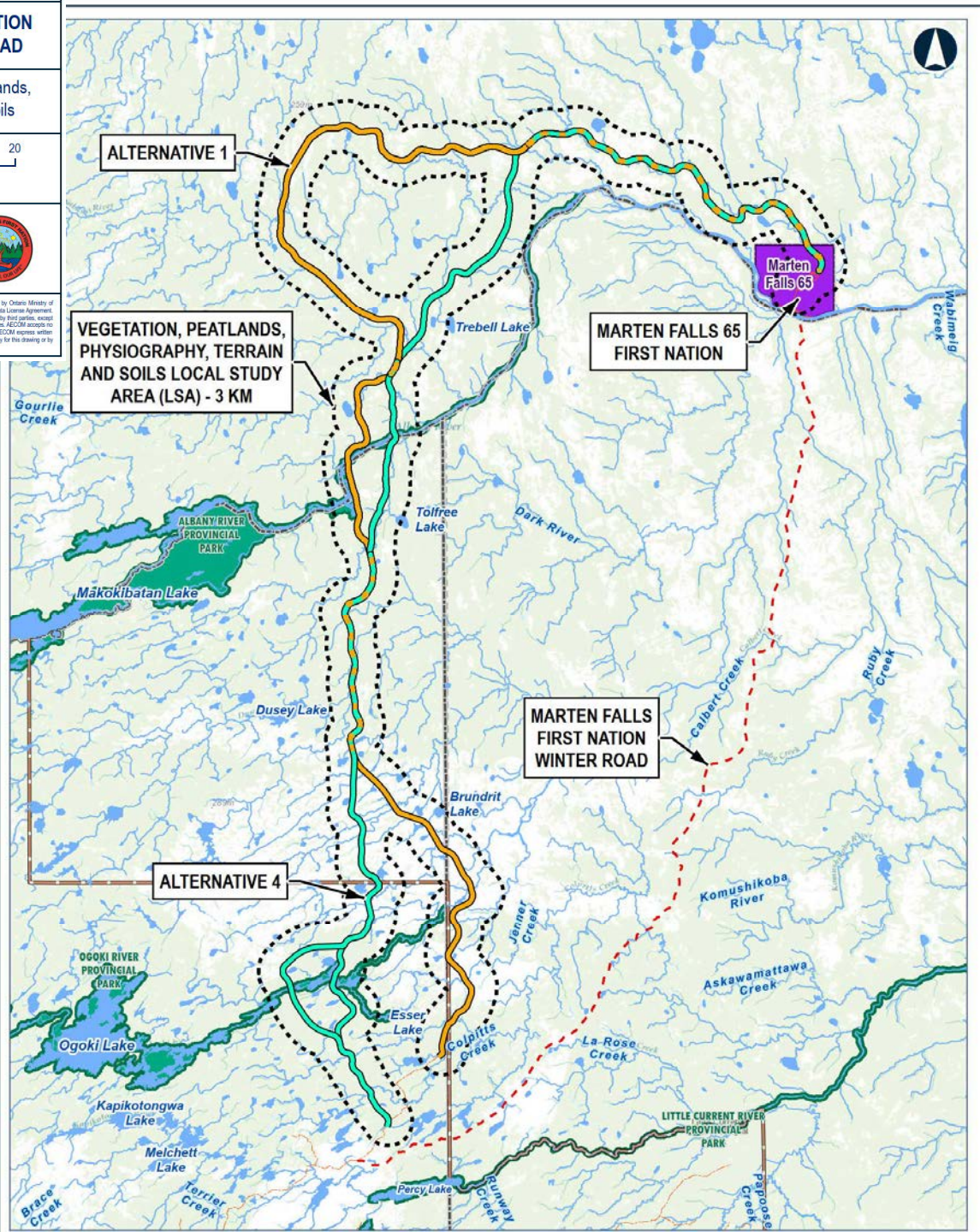




- Are there any plants in the study area that are culturally significant or used for traditional purposes that the field team should look out for in the visual surveys?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are used for gathering traditional use plants or are cultural / spiritual / sacred sites.
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources, or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices. This information would be helpful to inform reporting, mapping and / or site selection for terrain and soils field work.
- Are there any areas that should be avoided for mild ground disturbance (hand auger) (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gathering areas)?

If you have any insights, please contact us by July 31, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/vegetation-physiography-and-peatlands-field-program-discussion-guide-2021/





If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

Contact the Project Team at any time with questions or comments

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Marten Falls First Nation

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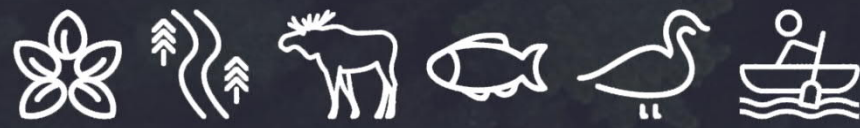




MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Program

Discussion Guide

December 2021

Winter Field Program

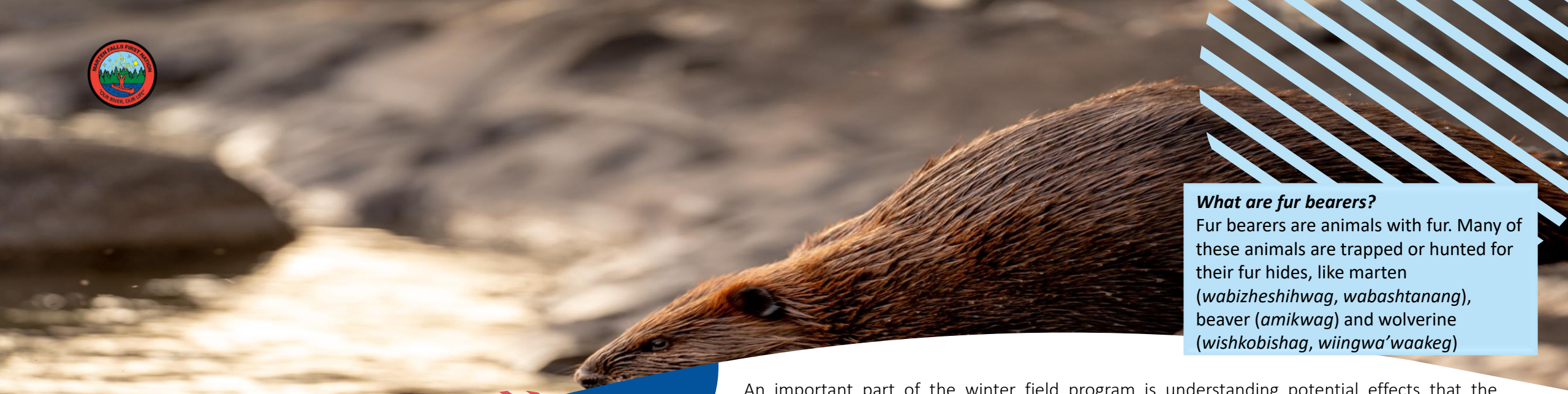
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The Wolverine (*wishkobish*) Hair Snag, Winter Aerial and Furbearer Ground Track Surveys will take place this winter for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

This Discussion Guide provides an overview to these upcoming Field Programs. We welcome your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. **Your insights will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.





What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

What are fur bearers?
Fur bearers are animals with fur. Many of these animals are trapped or hunted for their fur hides, like marten (*wabizheshihwag*, *wabashtanang*), beaver (*amikwag*) and wolverine (*wishkobishag*, *wiingwa'waakeg*)

An important part of the winter field program is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on animals, including fur bearers, in the area. This is the first study we are doing specifically for fur bearers. There are three survey programs that will support our understanding of where animals currently are in the study area:

1. Wolverine (*wishkobish)* Hair Snag
2. Furbearer Ground Track
3. Winter Ungulate Winter Aerial

For the **wolverine hair snag survey program**, 54 non-invasive (does not injure animal) hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Wolverine (*wishkobish*) are a Species of Special Concern as identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, and a Threatened species under the Ontario Endangered Species Act. Remote cameras will be positioned to monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine (*wishkobish*) has visited the hair snag trap. Hair snag samples left by wolverine (*wishkobish*) will be collected and submitted for DNA and hormone analysis.



What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

Winter furbearer ground track surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the Local Study Area, will be walked to document the number of animal track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Data will be used to determine distribution, abundance and density of furbearers and other mammals in the Local Study Area. Surveys will be completed within 3-10 days of optimal snow conditions.

Winter ungulate aerial surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine (*wishkobish*) and caribou (*atik*), and to determine caribou (*atik*) calf survival in the wolverine (*wishkobish*) / ungulates (caribou and moose) study area within a 35-kilometre corridor of the proposed routes. A series of straight paths spaced every two (2) to 10 kilometres throughout the area will be flown by a fixed wing aircraft. The following day, a helicopter crew will target search areas that were observed by the fixed wing crew (for example, where they saw caribou herds or other signs of wildlife). The winter aerial surveys will take place over 15 days with optimal snow conditions.



When?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The programs will take place starting Winter 2022. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

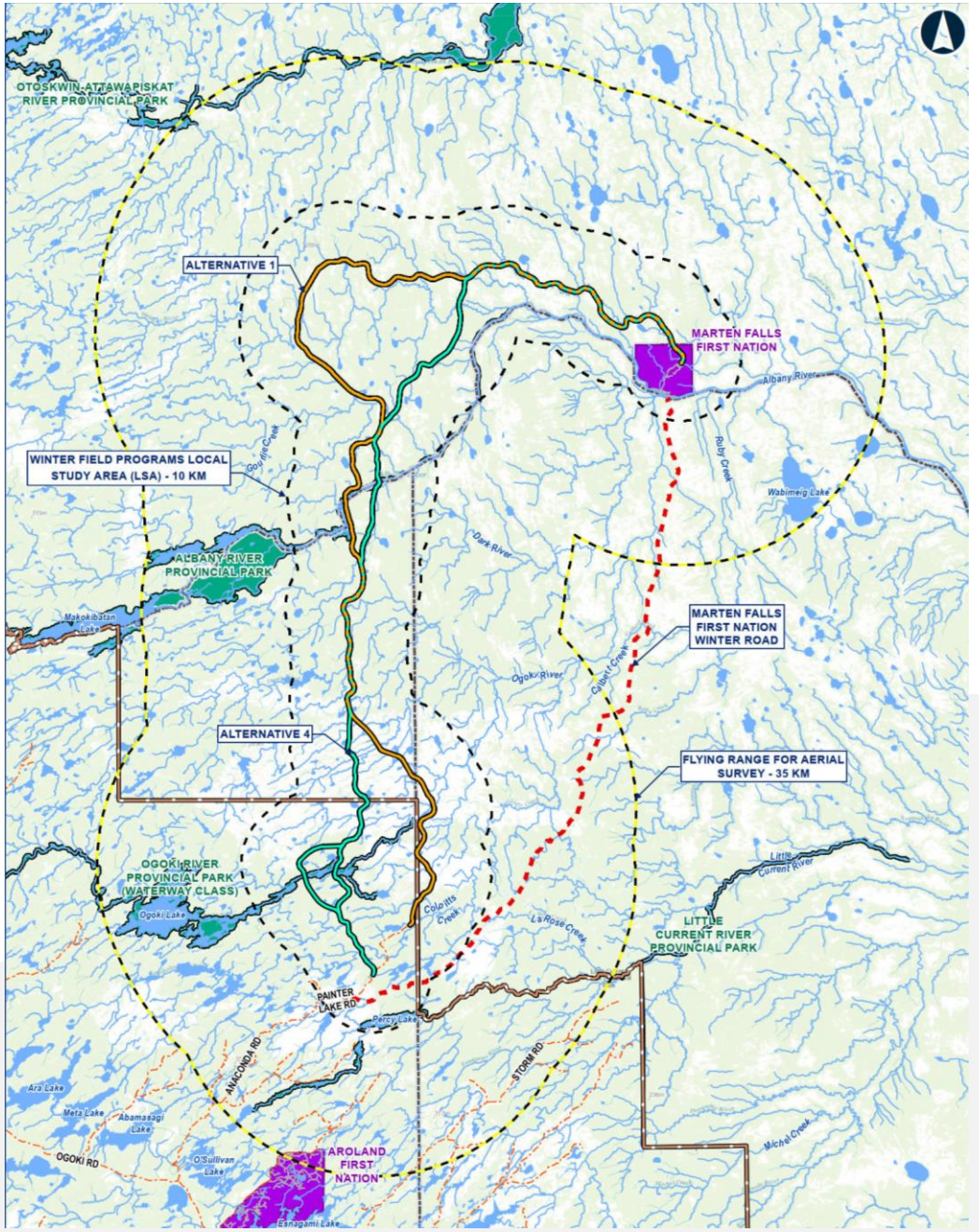
- **Wolverine hair snag traps** will be deployed in February and will stay in place until May. Field crews will return to the hair snag traps monthly to replenish bait and collect hair samples.
- For the **winter furbearer ground track surveys**, crews will conduct two rounds of surveys for five days each between January and March.
- The **winter ungulate aerial surveys** will be one trip lasting 15 days between February and March.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping our winter field program and will be considered before the field program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you:

- Has your trapline been overlapped by these surveys?
- Have there been any recent wolverine (*wishkobish*) sightings?
- Are you an Indigenous trapper that can supply bait for wolverine (*wishkobish*) hair snag traps?
- Are there any specific timing considerations during January through March we should be aware of when conducting the surveys?

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected.



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Contact Information

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

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A3.1.9 Field Programs

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Early Spring Field Programs

Issued: March 2022

What's Happening and When?

Field studies are continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following early spring field programs will occur between March and May 2022, with exact dates provided once confirmed:

1. **Groundwater and Geochemistry** (End of March - December): Field crews will clear brush and trees to allow helicopter and drill rig access at monitoring well site locations. Once tree clearing is complete, the monitoring wells will be installed. Field technicians will then monitor, test and sample each monitoring well. Monitoring is anticipated to begin in June. Some of the sites will be cleared and have wells installed in the fall due to caribou and wolverine found nearby. Watch our video about groundwater and geochemistry.
2. **Wolverine Hair Snag Program** (April 5 - 11; April 28 - May 4; May 26 - June 3): Hair snag traps were placed in the study area in February 2022 to provide information about wolverine (*wishkobishag*) demographics (male / female). Crews are returning monthly to re-bait the hair snag traps. Learn more about wolverines in our video.
3. **Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program** (April 9-15; May - July): Field crews will move Autonomous Recording Units deployed in March 2022 to new locations throughout the study area.
4. **Ungulate Remote Camera Check** (April 10-13; October): Field crews will return to remote cameras deployed in June 2021 to inspect cameras and replace batteries and memory cards. Learn more about ungulates in our video.
5. **Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys** (April - October): Transects, or straight lines, will be flown in spring (and again in the fall) to observe waterfowl (such as ducks; *shesheeb*) and shorebird stopover and staging locations, and to observe raptors nesting locations.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Image: Red-breasted Nuthatch

What's Happening? (continued)

6. **Breeding Bird Point Counts, Marsh Playback Surveys, Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording Unit Program** (2 trips; May - July): Skilled observers will use three survey methods to identify birds, including marsh birds, breeding birds and the Eastern Whip-poor-will (a Species at Risk), by sight and sound. Species at Risk birds are those that are listed as endangered or special concern. Species at Risk birds in the study area include Olive-Sided Flycatcher and Common Nighthawk (*bekshkew*).
7. **Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys** (2 trips; May - July): Similar to Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys, these aerial surveys will focus on waterfowl and raptor nesting in the breeding season.

**Please note dates are subject to change; we will provide updates as required*

See the next pages for maps.

We are looking for your input on these programs!

We have two new Discussion Guides providing an overview of upcoming field programs. Your insights and knowledge will help shape and enrich our field studies. If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you.

01

Bird Field Programs Discussion Guide: Learn about our plans for four different bird programs this spring and share your feedback.

02

Spring Field Programs Discussion Guide: Learn about our plans for different spring programs coming up and share your feedback.

Contact Information

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

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Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
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www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ALTERNATIVE 1

LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 3 KM

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALTERNATIVE 4

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Albany River

Gourlie Creek

Teabeau Lake

Makokibatan Lake

Dusey Lake

Dark River

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Patience Lake

Harrogate Lake

Kayedon Lake

Ogoki Lake

Painter Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

Percy Lake

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

Data Source:
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Early Spring Field Programs

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Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Mar, 2022 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

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Figure 1

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ALTERNATIVE 1

UNGULATES LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Albany River

Gourlie Creek

Teabeau Lake

Makokibatan Lake

Dusey Lake

Dark River

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Patience Lake

Harrogate Lake

Kayedon Lake

Ogoki Lake

Painter Lake

Percy Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Geraldton

Hearst

Lake Nipigon

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Ungulates Local Study Area (LSA) - 10 km

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Remote Camera Locations Ungulate Local Study Area

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Kilometres

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

Wolverine Den Surveys in Support of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

Issued: February 2022

What's Happening?

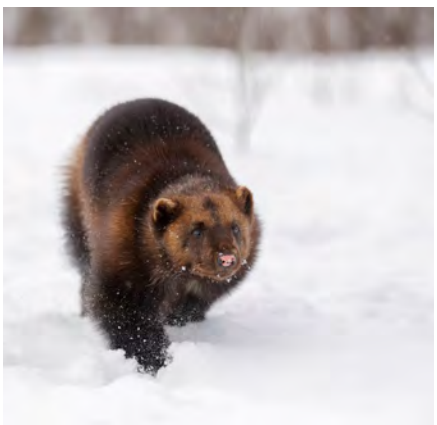
To support the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program, wolverine den surveys are likely starting in advance of tree clearing activities (for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program) for the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed Community Access Road. The wolverine den surveys will only take place if the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program takes place this spring.

The purpose of this field program is to confirm the presence / absence of active wolverine dens within 4 km of groundwater monitoring well locations, which are located along both route alternatives. If confirmed, mitigation measures will be employed to avoid disturbance to denning wolverines. Field crews will fly parallel transects, or straight lines, within a 4 km radius around each groundwater monitoring well location and observe for wolverine tracks. If conditions are favourable, the field crew will land to verify observed tracks.

When?

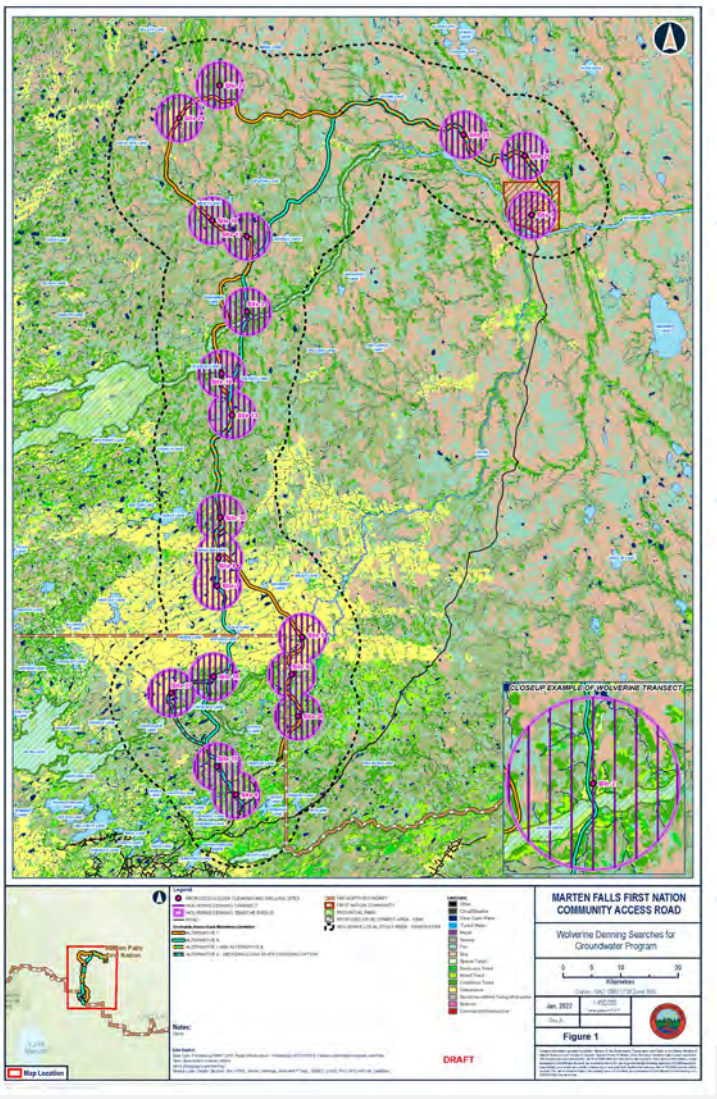
- Wolverine den surveys are expected to start February 2022, but exact dates aren't confirmed yet. Surveys could begin as early as this week (week of February 14, 2022). We will provide updates once dates are confirmed.
- The field crews will be conducting the surveys by helicopter, so you may see helicopters in the area.

If wolverine den surveys are not required due to the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program timing, an update will be provided.

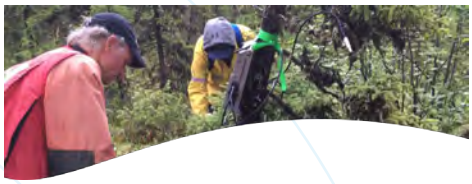


MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD





See the next page for a larger sized map.



Contact Information

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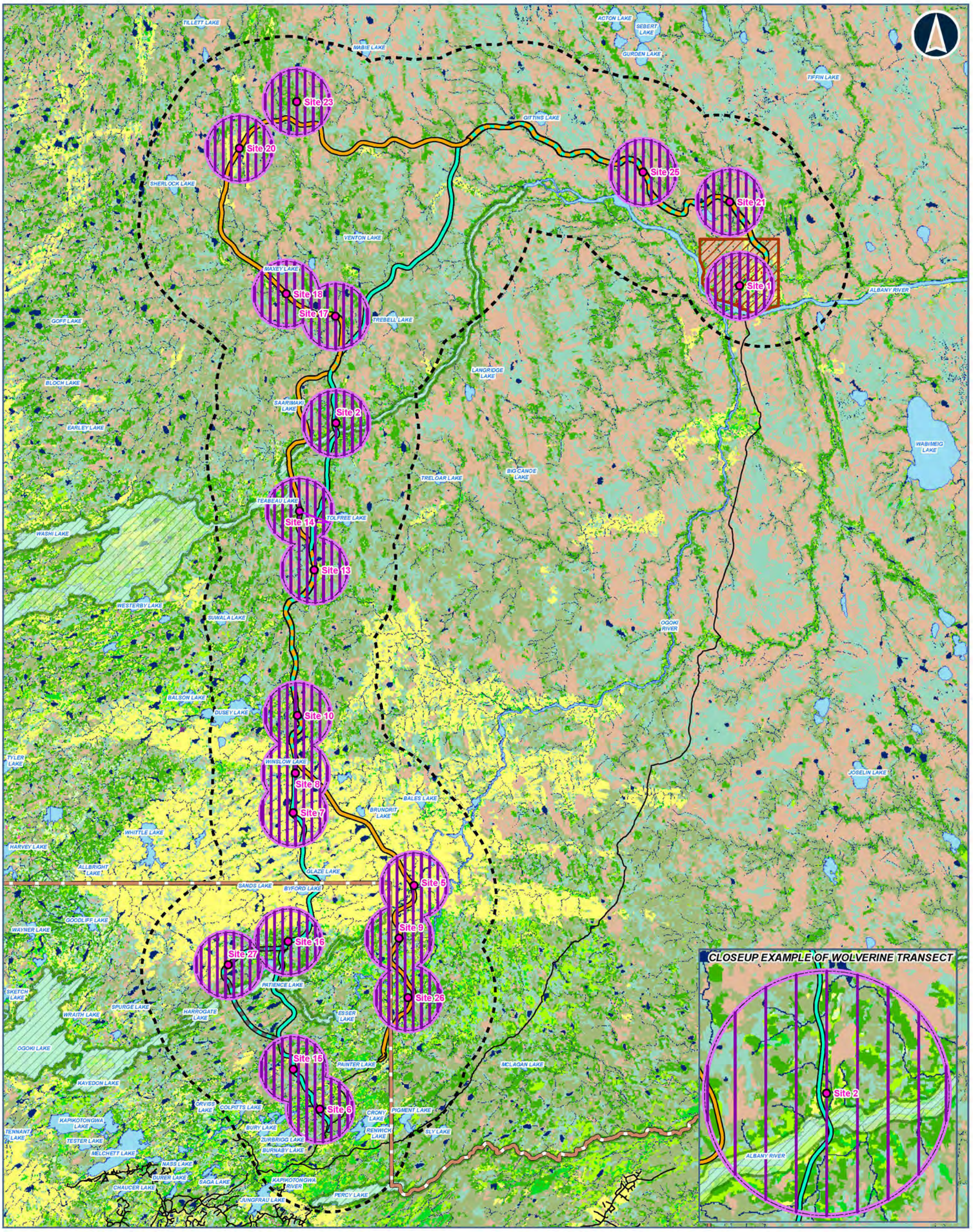



Legend

- PROPOSED GOLDER CLEARING AND DRILLING SITES
- WOLVERINE DENNING TRANSECT
- WOLVERINE DENNING SEARCHE RADIUS
- ROAD

Community Access Road Alternatives Centerline

- ALTERNATIVE 1
- ALTERNATIVE 4
- ALTERNATIVE 1 AND ALTERNATIVE 4
- ALTERNATIVE 4 - WESTERN OGOKI RIVER CROSSING OPTION

- FAR NORTH BOUNDARY
- FIRST NATION COMMUNITY
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA - 100M
- WOLVERINE LOCAL STUDY AREA - 10KM BUFFER

Land Cover

- Other
- Cloud/Shadow
- Clear Open Water
- Turbid Water
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Fen
- Bog
- Sparse Treed
- Deciduous Treed
- Mixed Treed
- Coniferous Treed
- Disturbance
- Sand/Gravel/Mine Tailings/Extraction
- Bedrock
- Community/Infrastructure

Notes:
None

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Wolverine Denning Searches for Groundwater Program

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

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Terrain and Soils Field Investigation

Issued: May 2022

What's Happening?

Terrain and soil field investigations in the study area are beginning for the federal Impact Assessment and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation proposed All Season Community Access Road. The Early Spring 2022 Discussion Guide asked questions for your input on this program as part of the overall Physiography Program. You can find the Guide here.

The purpose of this field program is to better understand the current conditions of the terrain and soil and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it. The data collected will identify the type of soil and help determine how the soil will be conserved for reclamation.

The terrain and soils field investigation has two components:

1. **Field Plot Sampling:** Soils will be sampled at specific locations identified through terrain and soil mapping. Some locations will be assessed visually while others will be on-the-ground, which involves digging small soil pits. The soil pits will help to confirm aspects like soil type, texture, depth to bedrock, soil parent material, topography, drainage and presence / absence of permafrost, landsliding and seepage.

2. **Soil Quality Sampling:** Data will be collected from proposed pit, quarry areas and areas along the proposed Community Access Road and alternatives within the Local Study Area. These locations will focus on landforms of interest such as landform type, surface expression, slope position, slope class and areas undergoing terrain investigations, including areas near water courses. Soil samples will be submitted to a lab for analysis to determine things like salt content, metal content, nutrient content and pH levels.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



When ?

Terrain and soil field investigations are expected to begin at the end of May. We will provide an update once dates are confirmed or if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions.

Field crews will be travelling by helicopter and conducting studies on the ground, so you may see helicopters in the area.

Contact Information

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

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facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

ALTERNATIVE 1

LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 3 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Albany River

Gourlie Creek

Teabeau Lake

Makokibatan Lake

Dusey Lake

Dark River

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Patience Lake

Harrogate Lake

Kayedon Lake

Ogoki Lake

Painter Lake

Percy Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

Little Current Provincial Park

Komushkowad River

259m

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Geraldton

Hearst

Lake Nipigon

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km

General Features
- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Vegetation and Terrain Study Area

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat

Issued: May 2022

What's Happening?

Field studies are continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The purpose of the Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Program is to understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on surface water, fish (including Lake Sturgeon (*Nameh*), Brook Trout, Northern Pike (*Nahwabe*), Walleye (*Okaas*), Lake Whitefish (*Atikameg*)) and fish habitat. To better understand this, information is being collected over multiple years—this includes surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay), fish habitat and fish communities, and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams). This work will be taking place at water crossings along both of the route alternatives. This is a continuation of work completed in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

When?

The Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Program is expected to begin mid to late June. We will provide an update once dates are confirmed or if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions.

The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Where?

See the next page for a map

ALTERNATIVE 1

FISH & FISH HABITAT AND SURFACE WATER LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 2.5 KM

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALTERNATIVE 4

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Wabimeig Creek

Gourlie Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dark River

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

Komushikoba River

Ruby Creek

Calbert Creek

Askawamattawa Creek

La Rose Creek

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Ogoki Lake

Esser Lake

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

Percy Lake

Terrier Creek

Brace Creek

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Webequie

Neskantaga

Lansdowne House

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

English River 66

Aroland First Nation

Armstrong

Nakina

Geraldton

Manitouwadge

11

Map Location

Legend

Routes

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads

- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Fish & Fish Habitat and Surface Water Local Study Area (LSA) - 2.5 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- 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.
Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase,

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice
Fish & Fish Habitat and Surface Water

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N

Jun, 2021	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
Rev:00	

Figure 1

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Map location: P:\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_Fish_SurfaceWater_20210512.mxd
Date Saved: 6/30/2021 10:05:08 AM User Name: paige.crossman

A3.1.10 Indigenous Knowledge Program

Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline and Update

January 20, 2022

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

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

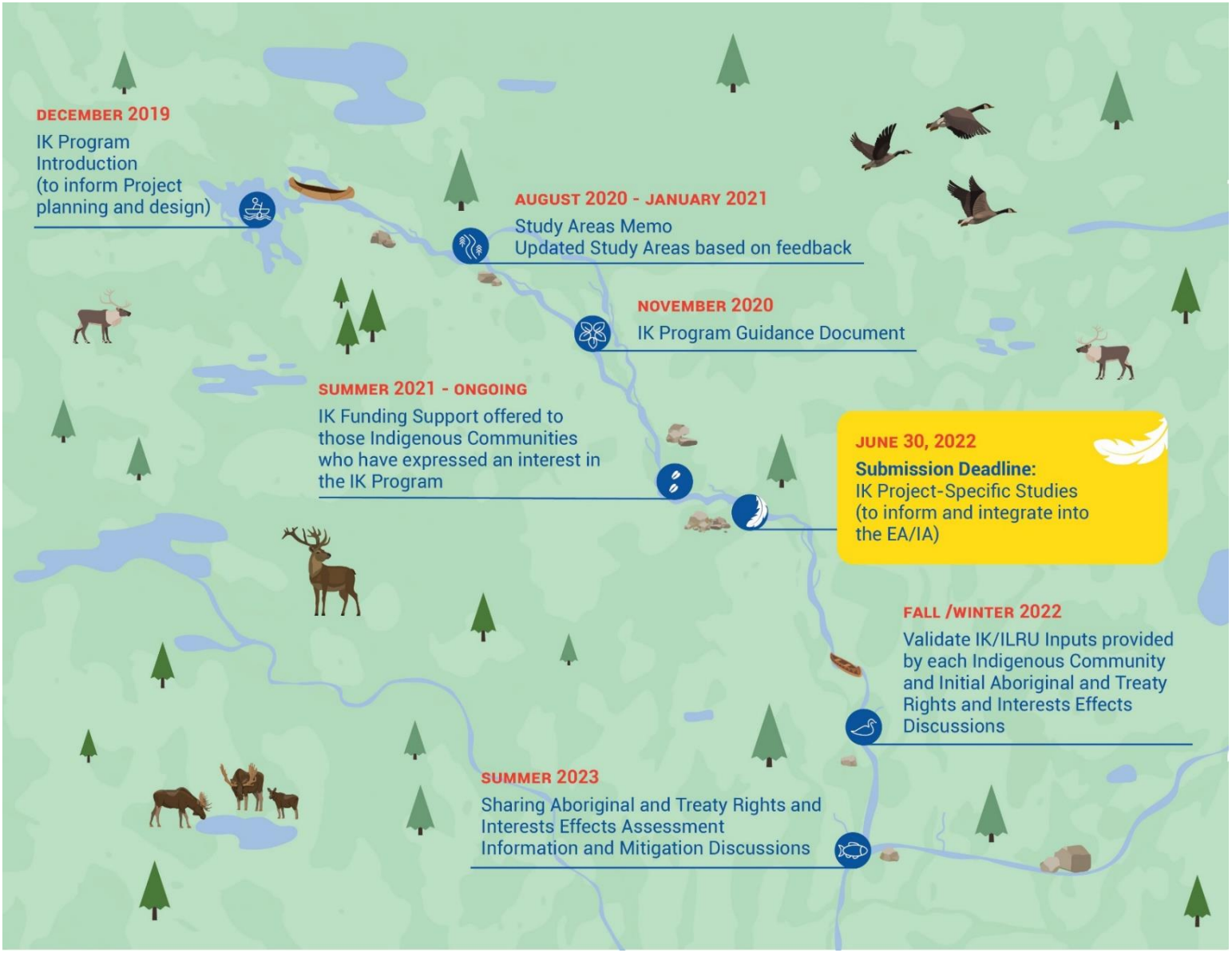
The Indigenous Knowledge Program is a critical component of the information base upon which the assessments will be conducted. The information generated through the Indigenous Knowledge Program will be used in tandem with scientific approaches, and both knowledge systems will be used in forming the foundation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

Figure 1: Indigenous Knowledge Timeline (attached) illustrates the key steps in the Indigenous Knowledge Program and their anticipated completion dates. As noted above, the Project Team began communicating with Indigenous Communities in December 2019, and Project funding support for those communities who have expressed an interest in participating in the Indigenous Program began in the summer of 2021 and is on-going. To more holistically integrate Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use into the assessment processes we have targeted a June 30, 2022 deadline for the completion of Project-Specific Indigenous Knowledge/Indigenous Land and Resource Use Studies.

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use is invaluable in that it helps us to better understand and appreciate the environment with respect to the identity, culture, and heritage of Indigenous Communities. If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Project that you would like to share or if you would like to learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at [redacted] or [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at [redacted].

We hope you and your community are safe and well.

Figure 1: Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline



ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑉ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᑭ ᑫᑲᓇ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᐠ ᐅᑭᕃᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓂᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᑐᕃᑫᐧᐃᑉ

ᑫᑲᑉ ᐅᒪ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᑭᕃᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃ ᐊᑐᕃᑫᐧᐃᑉ?

ᐅᒪ ᐊᑐᕃᑫᐧᐃᑉ ᒪᐧᐊᑐᓂᖏᑌᐧᐊ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᕃᑫᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᑫᖏᓇ ᐅᒪ ᐅᑭ ᐊᑐᕃᑫᐧᐃᑉ ᒣᕃᓇᐤ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑕᐱᐧᑯᒻ ᑭᑭ ᐃᑎᑕᖏᑭ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑌᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐊᐧᐸᑎᓯᖏᑕᑭᐠ ᒣᕃᓇᓂᐤᓯᐧᐃᓂᐤ ᐅᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑌᐠ ᐊᕃᐠ ᐃᑌᕃ ᖴᕃᑫᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᕃᐠ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂᖏᑌᑭᐠ ᐃᑕᕃᖏᓯᐧᐃᓂᐤ ᑲ ᑭᑌᓂᑕᖏᑭ ᐧᐊᕃᖏ ᐊᐠᑕ ᕃᐃᑫᐧᐃᑉ ᐃᑌᕃ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂᖏᑌᑭᐠ ᐊᑐᕃᑫᐧᐃᑉ ᐊᑐᕃᑫᓂᐧᐊᐠᐤ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᖏᐠ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂᖏᑌᑭᐠ ᐊᕃᐠ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂᖏᑌᑭᐠ ᐃᑕᕃᖏᓯᐧᐃᓂᐤ ᐊᕃᐠ ᐃᑌᕃ ᑲ ᑭᑌᓂᑕᖏᑭ ᐧᐊᕃᖏ ᐃᑌᕃ ᑲ ᑭᑌᓂᑕᖏᑭ ᐃᑕᕃᖏᓯᐧᐃᓂᐤ ᐊᖏ

ᑕᐣᑌ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑲ ᑭᒪ·ᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒥᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃᓇ?

ᐅᒪ ᐊᑐᐢᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᓂ·ᔕᓴᑭᓇ·ᑲ·ᓇ ·ᐃᑕᒪᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ:

- ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ ᑲᑭᒪ·ᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᓇᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐅᑕᓇᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌ·ᑲᐸᐣ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃ·ᑌ·ᐊᐢᐸᐣ ᑲ·ᐊ·ᐁᓇᐢᑕ·ᐊᐢᐸᐣ ᐅᑕᐢᑭ·ᐊ·ᐊx
- ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐊᑐᐢᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑭᐠ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᒪᑲ ᑲᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑭᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑲᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᓇᐢᑕ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐊᑫᒋᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ·ᐊᐢᑲ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂ·ᐊᓂᓂᐠx



ᐊ·ᑲᑭ·ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑲ·ᐃᒋᐊᐸᑎᓯᒪᒋᐠ ᐅᐅ ᒪᐣᑌ·ᐊ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕ·ᐊᐠ ᑫ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᑕᐃ·ᐁᒪᑲᓂᓂᐠ ᐅᑕ ᒥᓯ·ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᓂ·ᐊ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᐠx ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠx ᑫ·ᐃᒋᐃᑯᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭ·ᐃᒋ·ᑕᒋᐠ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐢᑭᔭ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐁᒪ·ᐊᑐᓇᑭᐠ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ

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ᑕᐣᑌ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᒪᓇᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ?

ᐊ·ᑲᑭ·ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑲᑕᑭᐠ ᓇᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᐠ ᑲ ᑭᓇᐢᑯᒧᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᒪᑎᓇᒪᑐᓇᓂ·ᐊᓂᓂᑭ ᐅᐅ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪ·ᐊᑐᓇᑭᐠx ᑭ·ᐃᑕ·ᒪᐠ ᐁᑲ ᐸ·ᑲᐣᑕᐤ ᑭᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᓂᑭ ·ᐁᓴ ᐊᑎᐟ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐁᓇᑕ·ᐁᓂᑕ·ᑲᐠ ·ᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑲᓇ·ᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑭᐸᔭᑌᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑲ ·ᑲᐤᑕᐤ ᑭᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠx ·ᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᐱᑯ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭx

ᑕᐣᑌ ᒪᑲ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᓇᐸᑕᐠ ᐅᒪ ·ᐃᑕᒪᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᑫ ᐃᑭᐠ ᓂᓯᑕᒣᓂᒋᑲᑌᑫ ᑫ ᑐᑕᑯᓇᓂ·ᐊᐠ?

ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪ·ᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑕᐃᓇᐸᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊ·ᓇ:

- ᑭᒋ ᑭ·ᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᓂᓯᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐃᑭᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ·ᐊᐢᑲ;
- ᐸᔭᑌ·ᐃᑕᒪᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐊᑲᓂ·ᐊᑭ;
- ᑭᐢᑭᓄᑕᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓂᓯᑕ·ᐃᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑎᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑫ·ᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐊᑲᓂ·ᐊᑭ;
- ·ᐃᒋᐃᑐ·ᐃᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᒥᓄᐡᑲᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐊᒍ·ᐃᑕᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᓂᓯᑕᒣᓂᑕᒧ·ᐃᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭᒥᓄᐸᓂᐠ ᑫᒥᓄᑐᑕᑯᓇᓂ·ᐊᐠ;
- ᑭᒋ ·ᐃᒋ·ᑕᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᐁᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ ᐊᑐᐢᑫ·ᐃᓇx

ᑕᐣᑌ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᑎᓇᒪᐠ ᐅᐅ ·ᐃᑕᒪᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧ·ᐃ ᐊᑐᐢᑫ·ᐃᓇ?

ᐅᑕ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐱᐠ ᐊ·ᑲᑭ·ᐃ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᐊᑐᐢᑫ·ᐃᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᑌᐤ http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐅᑕ ᐃᔑ ᐊᔭᒥ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔭᒥᐊᐟ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᐣ **1-800-764-9114** ᓂᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐅᑕ **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**.

Indigenous Knowledge Program Fact Sheet

What is the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program?

The Program aims to collect Indigenous Knowledge (IK) relevant to the MFFN Community Access Road Project. This includes information on Indigenous land and resource use and important cultural values in and around the Project area. The information shared with the MFFN Project Team will be used in the assessment processes for the Project. The key objectives of the IK Program are to:

- Identify areas where Indigenous land uses (hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering), important resources (e.g., moose, water, etc.), and/or important values (e.g., sharing of your culture) could be impacted by the proposed Project (the road);
- Understand community views about the potential positive or negative impacts of the Project on land and resource use and important values;
- Work with communities to avoid or mitigate (reduce) the potential negative impacts of the Project; and
- Work with communities to maximize the potential positive impacts.





How will information be collected and shared?

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

- Existing and relevant IK and land and resource use information previously collected by communities (e.g., for community-based land use planning) can be shared; and/or
- A Project-specific Study can be completed to collect relevant IK and information on Indigenous land and resource use in and around the Project area.

The MFFN Project Team has developed an IK Program Guidance Document that contains tools and resources to support communities in collecting and sharing this important information. It has been designed to meet the requirements of the assessment processes. The document was shared with communities in early November 2020.



How will the information we share be protected?

The MFFN Project Team will work with communities to develop IK Sharing Agreements before any sensitive information is shared. The Agreement will outline how confidential or sensitive information will be stored, protected, accessed, and used in the assessment processes.

How will the information be used in the impact assessment process?

The information collected will be used to:

- Support our understanding of existing environmental conditions in and around the Project area;
- Identify the impacts of the Project on lands, resources, and people;
- Guide how impacts on lands, resources, and people will be assessed;
- Help identify ways to avoid or reduce any negative impacts and improve any benefits; and
- Help identify monitoring programs.

Where can we get more information on the IK Program?

Please see the MFFN Community Access Road Project website at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/ or contact the Project Team directly at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**.

·Δᵒ⊂Lϙ Lᓯᓇ⊿bᵒ - ᐊᓂᔑᓇV Pϙᵒ⊂L ᐊᓄP·Δᵒ

·∇ժᓄᵒ ᐅᐅ·∇ (IK) ᐊᓂᔑᓇV Pϙᵒ⊂L ᐊᓄP·Δᵒ?

PΔ·ᓇՐbU ՐL·ᐊᒋՐbUPᵒ ᐊᓂᔑᓇV Pϙᵒ⊂L·Δᓇᵒ (IK) Րᔑᐊ<⊂Pᵒ ᐊժP ᐊᓂᔑᓇV ⊂ᔑϙ·Δᓂᵇ ᑲ·ΔΔᓇ⊣ՐbUᓂᵇ ᐅ⊂ᔑϙ·Δᓂ·ᐊ. ⊂PPᓂbU·ᐊᵒ ᑲ·ᐊ·Δᵒ∪Pᵒ ᐊᓂᔑᓇVᵇ bPΛᓇ<ᒋᑐ·ᐊᵇ ᐊPᓂ bϟ bPΛ bPᒋᓇ<ᒋᑐ·ᐊᑊ ᐊPᓂ ∪Ո< ϙᓂᔑΛL⊿bUᵇ ᒥbᓇϙ·Δᵒ. ᐅ⊿·∇ ·Δᵒ⊂Lϙ·Δᓇᵒ ⊂Δᔑᐊ<⊂⊿ᵒ ᐊ⊿P·Δᓂᵇ ᒣᑲ ᐊᓂΛᒥ ᓇᓇbᒋᒋbUᵇ ᐊ⊿P·Δᵒ. ᒥ⊂ᵐ ∇ᑐᒋbUᵇ ᐅᐅ·∇ ᐊ⊿P·Δᵒ:

- ᓇᓇ·⊂<ᒋbU·ᐊᵒ bPΛᓇ<ᒋᑐ·ᐊᑊ ᐊPᓂ (ᓇᓇᵒ⊂·∇ᒋϙ·ᐊᑊ, ·ᐊᓂΔϙ·ᐊᑊ, Pժϙ·ᐊᑊ, L·ᐊᒋᒋϙ·ᐊᑊ), ϙժᓇᵒ bPᐅᵒՈᓇ⊣·ᐊᑊ, bP⊂ᔑᒍᓯϙ·ᐊᑊ, ᓂΛᓂ, bϟ ժ⊂Pᔭᵒ) bϟ bP Pᒋᐊ<ᒋᑐ·ᐊᑊ (ᑭ·ΔᵒᒋbUᵇ P⊂ᓂᔑᓇV·Δᵒ) ᐊᓂᵒ ϘᑐCժᔭᵒ L⊂⊿bUᵇ ᒥbᓇϙ·Δ ᐊ⊿P·Δᵒ;
- ᒋPϙᵒᒋbUPᵒ ⊂ᔑϙ·Δᓂᵇ b⊂·ᐊᑊ bΔᓄᵒ⊂⊣·ᐊᑊ ϘΔᔑLᔑᔪΔժ·ᐊᑊ bϟ ᒥ⊿ᔪΔժ·ᐊᑊ ᐅ⊂Pᒥ·ᐊᵇ bPΛᐅᵒ⊂Ոᓯ·ᐊᑊ;
- ⊂·Δ⊂⊿PL·ᐊᵇ ⊂ᔑϙ·Δᓇᵒ b⊂·ᐊᑊ ᑭᓇb⊿bUᵇ ϘL ᑭᓂᓯb⊿bUᵇ Lᔑᔪᐊ·Δᵒ ᒋᔑᔪᓯ·b ᐊ⊿P·Δᓂᵇ; bϟ
- ⊂·Δ⊂⊿PL·ᐊᵇ ⊂ᔑϙ·Δᓇᵒ b⊂·ᐊᑊ ᒋᐅᵒᒋᔪᵇ ᓂΛ·ᐊ ᒥ⊿ᔪ·Δᵒ.





ᐊᓂᵒ ᐅᐅ·∇ ·Δᵒ⊂Lϙ·Δᵒ ϘᔑL·ᐊᒋՐbUᵇ bϟ <<PՈᓂbUᵇ?

ᓂ·ᑐᵇ ⊂Δᓇ⊿bUᵇ Lϟ ᒋᓇ<⊂ᵇ ·Δᵒ⊂Lϙ L·ᐊᵒᑐᓂϘ·Δᵒ bϟ <<PՈᓂbUᵇ:

- ⊂P<PՈᓂbU·ᐊᵒ bϟPᵒ bϟ ϘP⊲<⊂Pᵒ ᐊᓂᔑᓇV Pϙᵒ⊂L ·Δᵒ⊂Lϙ·Δᓇᵒ bPL·ᐊᒋՐbUP<ᓂᵒ ⊂ᔑϙ·Δᓂᵇ (⊂Λᵐժ bPΔᔑᐊ<⊂P<ᵒ ⊂ᔑϙ·Δᓂᵇ ᐊP ϘΔᓇ<⊂ᵇ ᐅᓇᒋϙ·Δᵒ; ϘL bϟ
- bP PPᓇ·ᐊ<ᒋbUᵇ Ϙᐊ⊿bUᵇ ᓇᓇᑐPϘᒋϙ·Δᵒ ⊂Pᐅᒋ Pᔕ⊿bU ᒥL·ᐊᒋՐbUᵇ Ϙᐊ<⊂ᵇ ᐊᓂᔑᓇV Pϙᵒ⊂L·Δᵒ bϟ bᐅᵒᒋΛLᒋᐅ·ᐊϘ·ᐊᑊ ᐅ⊂Pᒥ·ᐊ Vᓴ bΔ·ᔑ ΛL⊿bUᵇ ᒥbᓇϙ·Δᵒ.

ᐊdᑭ ᑕᔑᕃ·Δσᐣ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓬ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᑐ·ᐊᒡ ᐊσᔑᓇᐯ ᑭᕃᑕᒪ·Δ ᑭᑭᓄΔᕃ Lᓯᓇ̇Δᑲσ ᐅᔑΛΔᑲᑌ·ᐊᓬ ᐊᐸᑎᑕᑲᓬ ᑎ·Δᑐᑭᕃᒪᑲᑭᓬ ᑕᔑᕃ·Δᓇᓬ ᑎᒪ·ᐊᑎᑐ·ᐊᒡ ᑲᔦ ᑎᐸᑭᑎᓇᒧ·ᐊᒡ ᑲᑭᑎᓄᑕ·ᑲᑭᓬ ·Δᓬᑕᒪᕃᑕᓬ. ᑭΔᓇᑎᑌᑌ ᑎ·Δᑐᑭᕃᒪᑲᓬ ᑲΔᔑᐊᓬᑕ·∇ᑕ·ᑲᓬ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᕃᕃ·Δσᐣ. ᐅᐅ·∇ Lᓯᓇ̇Δᑲᓬ ᑭᐊᔦᑭᓄ ᐸᑭᑎσᑲᑌᐸᓬ ᑕᔑᕃ·Δᓇᓬ ᑲᓄᑲᑭᑎᕃᕃ·Δσᐣ 2020.



ᐊσᓬ ᕃΔᔑᑲᓇ·∇ᑕᑲᑌᐣ ·Δᓬᑕᒪᕃ·Δᓬ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᑕᒪᐣ?

ᐊdᑭ ᑕᔑᕃ·Δσᐣ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓬ ·Δᑕᓄᑭᒥ·∇·ᐊᐣ ᑕᔑᕃ·Δᓇᓬ ᑭᐅᓇᑕᑲᑌᐣ ᐊσᔑᓇᐯᐣ ᑭᕃᑕᒪ·Δᓬ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᑕᑲᑌᑭᓬ ᓇdᒥᑎ·Δᓇᓬ ᑎ·< ᐊσ<ᑭᑎσᑲᑌᑭᓬ. ᐅᐅ·∇ ᓇdᒥᑎ·Δᓬ ᑕ·Δᓬᒥᕃᒪᓬ ᐊσᓬ ᑲᐊᔦ·ᑲᒥᑲᓇᑕᑲᑌᑭᓬ ᑎᐸᒥᒧ·Δᓇᓬ ᕃᔑ ᑲᓇ·∇ᓬᑕ·ᑲᑭᓬ, ᕃᑐᑕᑲᑌᑊ ᒥᓇᓇᑕᒥᑕᑲᑌᐣ ᑲᔦ ᕃΔᓇᐸᒥᑕᑲᑌᑭᓬ ᓇᓇᑐᑭᓬᒥᕃ·Δσᐣ.

ᐊσᓬ ᕃΔᓇᐸᑕᐣ ·Δᓬᑕᒪᕃ·Δᓬ ᕃᑐᒥᕃᒪᑲᐣ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓬ ᓇᓇᑐᑭᓬᒥᕃ·Δσᐣ?

ᐅᓄ·∇ ·Δᓬᑕᒪᕃ·Δᓇᓬ ᕃL·ᐊᒥᒥᑲᑌᑭᓬ ᑕΛᓇᐸᒥᒥᑲᑌ·ᐊᓬ:

- ᑕ·Δᒥᒥᕃᒪᑲᓬ ᑲΔᔑσᓯᑕ·∇ᑕᒪᐣ ᑲΔᔑᓇ·ᑲᐣ ᐊᑭ ᑌᑎᐸΔ ᑲ·ΔᔑᔑΛᒪᓄᑲᑌᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᕃ·Δᓬ;
- ᑕᓇᓇᑐᑭᓬᒥᑲᑌ·ᐊᓬ ᕃᑐᒥᕃᒪᑲᐣ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓬ ᐊᑭᑲᐣ, ᐊᑭᐣ ᑲᕃᑭᓬ ᑲᔦ ᐊσᔑᓇᐯᐣ;
- ᑕᑭᑭᓇ·ᐊᒥᒥᕃᒪᑲᓬ ᕃᔑᐱᒥ ᓇᓇᓬᑐᑐᑭᑲᑌᐣ ᕃᑐᒥᕃᒪᑲᐣ ᐊᑭᑲᐣ, ᐊᑭᐣ ᑲᕃᑭᓬ ᑲᔦ ᐊσᔑᓇᐯᐣ;
- ᑕᓇᓇᓬᑐᑐᑭᑲᑌ ᒥᓇᑲσᑲᑌᐣ ᕃL ᒥσᔑσᑲᑌᐣ Lᔑᐟᑌᓬ ᑲᔦ ᒥ·Δᑐᑭᑲᑌᑭᓬ ᕃᒥᓄᐟᐊ·∇Lᑲᑭᓬ; ᑲᔦ
- ᑕᐊ·ᑐᑭᕃᒪᑲᓬ ᒥᓇᓇᑲᑕ·ᐊᐸᒥᕃᒪᑲᑭᓬ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓇᓬ.

ᐊᓬᑎ ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ ᕃᑭᐅᓬᒥ ᑭᕃᑕᒪᐸᓬ ᐅᐅ·∇ IK ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓬ?

Δᓇᐱᓬ ᐊdᑭ ᑕᔑᕃ·Δσᐣ ᒥᑲᓇᕃ·Δ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓬ LLᑲᑕᐱdᐣ ᐅᐅL http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/ ᕃL ᑲᓄσᐣ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓬ ᑲᐸᒥᓇᑔ·ᐊᒡ ᐅᐅL [redacted] ᕃL ᐅᐅL **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**.

ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧ ᐯᐸᐣ - ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ

ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ (IK) ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ?

ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ ᐃᓇᐧᑌ ᒋᒪᐊᐧᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧᓇᐣ (IK) ᒋᔑᐊᐸᑕᑭᐣ ᐊᑯᑭ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᓂᐠ ᑲᐃᐧᔭᓄᑲᑌᓂᐠ ᒥᑲᓇᓂ ᐅᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᐊᐧᐠ. ᑕᐊᔑᑎᓂᑲᑌᐊᐧᐣ ᑲᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐊᐧᐠ ᑲᑭᐱᓇᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᐦᑭᓂ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐱᔑᑲᑭᑕᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᐦᑭᓂ ᐃᒪ ᐊᐧᑲᐦᐃ ᑲᐃᐧᔑᐱᒪᓄᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᐣ. ᐅᓇᐧᓂᐊᐧᐣ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᐅᑲᐃᔑᐊᐸᒋᑐᓇᐊᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᐊᐱ ᐊᓂᐱᒥ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ. ᐊᒥ ᐁᓇᓄᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ:





- ᓇᓇᑐᓂᑲᑌᐊᐧᐣ ᑲᑭᐱᔑ ᐊᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᐦᑭᓂ (ᓇᓇᑕᐁᐧᒋᑫᐊᐧᐨ, ᐊᐧᓂᐦᐃᑫᐊᐧᐨ, ᐸᑭᑕᐦᐁᐊᐧᐨ, ᒪᐊᐧᑐᓂᑫᐊᐧᐨ), ᑭᒋᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᐅᑎᓇᒧᐊᐧᐨ, ᑲᑭᑕᔑᒧᓱᑫᐊᐧᐨ, ᓂᐱᓂ, ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐣ) ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐱᑭᑕᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐨ (ᒋᐃᐧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧᔭᐣ) ᐊᓂᐣ ᑫᐃᐸᓂᐦᐃᑯᔭᐣ ᑲᐃᐧᒪᒋᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ;
- ᒋᐅᒋ ᓂᓯᑕᐁᐧᒋᑲᑌᓂᐠ ᑕᓇᐱᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑲᑲᐯᔑᐊᐧᐨ ᑲᐃᓇᑕᒧᐊᐧᐨ ᑫᐃᔑᔭᓂᒥᓴᐦᐃᑯᐊᐧᐨ ᒥᓇ ᒥᓄᓴᐦᐃᑯᐊᐧᐨ ᐅᑕᑭᒥᐊᐧᐠ ᑲᑭᐱᔑᑭᑕᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐨ;
- ᑕᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒪᐊᐧᐠ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑲᐯᔑᐊᐧᐨ ᒋᓇᑲᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᓇᐣᑕ ᒋᐊᒋᐃᐧᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐁᑲ ᒋᔭᓂᒥᓴᐦᐃᑯᐊᐧᐨ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᓂ; ᒥᓇ
- ᑕᐃᐧᑕᓄᑭᒪᐊᐧᐠ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑲᐯᔑᐊᐧᐨ ᒋᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᐢᑕᐦᐃ ᒥᓄᓴᐃᐧᐣ.

ᐊᓂᐣ ᐅᐁᐧ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᑫᔑᒪᐊᐧᑐᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᓇ ᐸᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ?

ᐅᐁᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐧᐣ ᓂᒐᐧᐠ ᒪᔭᑦ ᑐᒋᑲᑌ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᒪᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᓇ ᐸᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ:

- ᑕᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐊᐧᐣ ᑲᑕᑲᐧᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑫᑭᐊᐸᑕᑭᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᑫᐃᐧᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᒪᐊᐧᑐᓂᑲᑌᑲᐧᐸᐣ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᐠ (ᑐᑲᐣ ᑲᑭᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᑲᐧᐸᐣ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᐧᓂᐠ ᐊᐦᑭ ᑫᐃᓇᐸᑕᐠ ᐅᓇᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ; ᓇᐣᑕ ᒥᓇ
- ᑲᑭᐅᓇᐸᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᔭᓄᑲᑌᐠ ᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧᑭᑫᒋᑫᐃᐧᐣ ᑕᑭᐅᒋ ᑭᔑᐊᓄᑲᑌ ᒋᒪᐊᐧᑐᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᐧ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐃᐧᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᒋᑐᐊᐧᐨ ᐅᑕᑭᒥᐊᐧ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᐧᔑᐱᒪᓄᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃᐧᐣ.

ᐊᑯᑭ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᓂᓂᑊ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᐣ ᐅᑭᐅᓇᑐᓇᐊᓵ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃᓵ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐃᓵ ᑭᑭᓄᓇᐃᑫ ᒪᓱᓇᑊᐃᑲᑌᐊᓐᐣ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᓇᐣ ᒋᐃᓵᒋᐱᐃᓇᐣ ᑎᐃᐊᓐᑐᐃᓇᐊᓵ᙮ ᑭᐃᔑᒋᑲᑌ ᒋᐃᓵᑊᑊᑊᐃᓐᐣ ᑲᐃᔑᓇᐃᓐᐣ ᑎᐃᐊᓐᓇᐣ ᑎᒪᐊᓐᑐᐃᓇᐊᓵᓵ ᑎᓇ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐊᓵᓵ ᑲᑭᒋᓐᑲᑦᑭᐣ ᐃᓵᑕᒪᑫᐃᓇᐣ᙮ ᑭᐃᔑᒋᑲᑌ ᒋᐃᓵᑊᑊᐃᑲᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᐃᔑᓇᑕᐯᓵᑕᑲᐠ᙮ ᐅᐯᓵ ᒪᓱᓇᑊᐃᑲᐣ ᑭᐊᑯᑭᓄ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐸᐣ ᑕᓇᐱᐃᓇᐣ ᑲᐢᑲᑎᓂᑲᐠ 2020.



ᐊᓂᐣ ᑫᐃᔑᑲᓇᐯᓵᑕᑲᐠ ᐃᓵᑕᒪᑫᐃᓐᐣ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐠ?

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A3.1.11 Community Coordinator Program

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD COMMUNITY COORDINATOR PROGRAM

We are excited to announce that we are providing funding for Community Coordinators to assist Indigenous communities with participation in the Community Access Road Project. The purpose of the Community Coordinator role is to enable consistent engagement and consultation with Indigenous communities in a way that works best for the participating community.

We believe the hiring of Community Coordinators will strengthen our collective efforts on the environmental assessment process and allow for more open and responsive consultation and engagement between Indigenous communities and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team.

We will seek recommendations from participating Chief and Council members on applicants they feel would be best suited for the Community Coordinator position.

Community Coordinator Role and Responsibilities

The Community Coordinator will be a primary point of contact between a community and the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team. Their responsibilities will include:

- Coordinating between the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team and community members living in / outside of a community as per local practices / protocols and in collaboration with Chief and Council;
- Providing advice and guidance on appropriate ways to engage the community they serve;
- Keeping informed on Community Access Road Project activities and communicate relevant Project information to community members;
- Assisting in collecting data / information in the community (e.g., Indigenous Knowledge, community and socio-economic information); and
- Assisting in reviewing draft documents, questionnaires or Project updates / information sheets.

It is important to note that the identification of a Community Coordinator is not an indication that the community supports the MFFN Community Access Road Project.

Payment, Timesheets and Reporting

Are you interested in participating in the program? Contact us:

- Community Coordinators paid **Bi-Weekly**
- **Rotation:** 16 hours per week
- **Wage:** $[redacted] per hour
- **Position Duration:** Expected Spring / Summer 2022 - June 2025 (up to three years)
- Timesheets will document hours and be submitted bi-weekly in alignment with the pay schedule.
- Reporting will be conducted bi-weekly and will include daily activities and Project milestones.

How to Get Involved

Are you interested in participating in the program? Contact us:

- Tel: 1-800-764-9114
- Email: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Web: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Facebook: www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

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 $[redacted] 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 [redacted].

A3.1.12 Follow Up

Subject: Thank you for Joining us at the Public Information Centre #3
Sent: 2022-06-30, 4:11:19 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc:

Good afternoon,

On behalf of all members of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team, we would like to thank you for joining us for Public Information Centre #3 (PIC #3) in Thunder Bay and Geraldton this week. We appreciated the opportunity to meet in person, share updates on the Community Access Road and discuss important issues, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road.

If you were unable to join us in person, you can view all PIC #3 materials, including presentation boards, maps and fact sheets on our website: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic3/

Please review the materials and share your feedback using the online feedback form **by July 13, 2022**.
https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=tFrtFlkrQE6AbYowvcnPJnpWN5YUEVJHgOwk66nyrV5UNkJKREQ4UFA1NFVSTUtBTEVTWUlBUFc4Ui4u

Please reach out if you have any questions or if you require the information in a different format.

Meegwetch,

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3 Feedback Form

* Required

Get Involved

We want to hear your ideas, suggestions and opinions! Thank you for attending and participating in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction Public Information Centre (PIC #3) for the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road. Please complete this Feedback Form so your valued input may be considered and documented.

If you haven't already, please review the materials on our website before filling out this feedback form: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic3/.

Please fill out this feedback form by July 22, 2022.

1. Name: *

Enter your answer

2. Mailing Address:

Enter your answer

3. Email Address: *

Enter your answer

4. Telephone:

Enter your answer

Next

Page 1 of 6

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3 Feedback Form

Future Communications

5. How would you prefer to receive information about this study in the future?

- [ ] Email (please provide email above)
- [ ] Regular Mail
- [ ] I do not wish to receive further information

6. Are there better ways to let you know about future meetings?

Enter your answer

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3 Feedback Form

How did you hear about the meeting?

7. How did you hear about the meeting? Please check all that apply.

- [ ] Newspaper Advertisement
- [ ] Project Website
- [ ] MFFN CAR Facebook Page
- [ ] Received the Notice via Email
- [ ] Other

8. What parts of this Public Information Centre were of the most interest to you? (check all that apply)

- [ ] Viewing the information displays
- [ ] Having the opportunity to meet and talk directly with the Project Team
- [ ] Providing feedback regarding the proposed Community Access Road
- [ ] Other

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3 Feedback Form

Tell us what you think.

9. What do you think about the two route alternatives being evaluated through the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment (EA / IA) process (view the map on our website as a refresher: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2022/06/24/proposed-location/)? Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?

Enter your answer

10. What do you think about the new areas identified to source aggregate and related infrastructure?

Enter your answer

11. Are there other criteria you suggest we consider for the alternative route evaluation? (see refresher on website: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2022/06/24/proposed-alternative-route-evaluation/)

Enter your answer

12. What do you think is most important to understand or consider when planning the Marten Falls Community Access Road?

Enter your answer

13. Field studies have been conducted since 2019 and will continue through 2022, do you have any feedback on the methods and early observations shared? Or general comments related to the field study maps shared?

Enter your answer

14. Do you have information to share about social and health, land and resource use and / or economics in the Study Area?

Enter your answer

15. Does your community have Indigenous Knowledge / Indigenous Land and Resource Use and / or Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) that you would like to share? If so, leave your contact information below and we will book a meeting:

Enter your answer

16. Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights within the Project area (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) that we should consider?

Enter your answer

17. How would you like to be informed and consulted with during the EA / IA process? What topics are of most interest to you?

Enter your answer

18. What do you think about our consultation and engagement plan and approach?

Enter your answer

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3 Feedback Form

Additional Comments

19. What other questions or thoughts do you have about the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road? Is there additional information you would like to receive?

Enter your answer

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #3 Feedback Form

Thank you

We appreciate the time you have taken to learn more about our plans and contribute your input!

For additional information, please visit the Project website at: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca or contact the Project Team directly via telephone at 1-800-764-9114 or email at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

** Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.*

Back Submit

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From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2022 12:59 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Public Information Centre #3 – Deadline Extended to Provide Feedback!

Good afternoon,

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team would like to thank you again for participating in the Public Information Centre #3 (PIC #3) in Thunder Bay and Geraldton in June.

This is a reminder that if you were unable to join us in person, you can view all PIC #3 materials, including presentation boards, maps and fact sheets on our website: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic3/

We've also extended the deadline to provide feedback. Please take a look at the materials and share your feedback using the online feedback form by July 22, 2022. https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=tFrtFlkrQE6AbYowvcnPJnpWN5YUEVJHgOwk66nyrV5UNkJKREQ4UFA1NFVSTUtBTEVTWUlBUFc4Ui4u

We value your feedback and appreciate any input about the proposed access road.

Please reach out if you have any questions or if you require the information in a different format.

Meegwetch,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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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

A3.1.13 Summary Report

Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road
Public Information Centre #3 Summary Report
June 27 and 29, 2022

Timing and Location

Open House Meeting #3A
Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre
Thunder Bay, Ontario
June 27, 2022
5:00pm – 8:00pm

Open House Meeting #3B
Geraldton Recreation Centre
Geraldton, Ontario
June 29, 2022
4:00pm – 7:00pm

This summary report has been prepared to provide a snapshot overview of the feedback captured at Public Information Centre #3 (PIC #3) held on June 27 and 29, 2022.

Introduction / Purpose

This was the first PIC held during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement phase (PIC #3) of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road. The purpose of PIC #3 was to:

- Provide background information and updates regarding the Community Access Road since the Terms of Reference;
- Provide information related to the EA / Impact Assessment (IA) process;
- Inform the public on study areas, including specific updates made to reflect potential sources of aggregate material;
- Share methods and early observations of field studies, and information on upcoming field studies;
- Share about the Indigenous Knowledge Program and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- Provide an update on how Indigenous communities, agencies and interested persons have been involved in the Project to-date and plans for future consultation and engagement, including the Community Coordinator Program;
- Provide updates on the activities that have taken place since PIC #2, and communicate feedback heard to-date and how it is being considered;
- Inform about ongoing and future consultation and engagement opportunities, including how Project content (e.g., discussion guides) can be reviewed and how to share feedback;

- Gather comments, ideas and values related to the Community Access Road; and
- Outline next steps, including the EA / IA schedule.

Notices and Promotion

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 A**.

Print Advertisements (see Appendix B1)

- 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 (see Appendix B2)

- MFFN All Season Community Access Road Project Website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices): June 13, 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 and June 27, 2022
- Windspeaker: June 13, 2022
- Anishinabek News: June 14, 2022

Radio Advertisements (see Appendix B3)

- 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 also received the notice on June 13, 2022.

Format and Attendance

Format

PIC #3 was held in an open house format and featured a series of display boards and large printed maps illustrating the study area, route alternatives and locations of field studies completed to-date. MFFN Community Member Advisors, Project Team members and Project Consultants were available to guide attendees through the display boards and answer questions. Attendees were encouraged to review display boards and provide comments using the feedback forms, or by having one-on-one discussions with Project Team members.

The following printed and online materials were made available to attendees:

- Feedback Form;
- Fact Sheet;
- Indigenous Knowledge Program Fact Sheet;
- Community Coordinator Program overview and Job Posting (for Indigenous communities);
- Field Program Discussion Guides for: Remote Camera, Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program, Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat, Vegetation, Physiography and Peatlands, Aerial Waterfowl Field Study, Winter Field Program, Birds and Spring Field Programs;
- Field Notices, including: Terrain and Soils Field Investigation, Surface Water Fish and Habitat, Wolverine Den Surveys and the Early Spring programs; and.
- Maps of: Route Alternatives, Broader Area / neighbouring Indigenous Communities, Aerial Waterfowl Study Area, Bats Study Area, Bird Field Program Study Area; Fish Surface Water Study Area; Groundwater Study Area, Ungulates Study Area, Vegetation Study Area, Wolverine Study Area and Tourism Outfitters.

All engagement materials shared at PIC #3 are included in **Appendix C (C1-C5)**.

Attendance

Approximately **33 individuals** attended PIC #3 (25 attendees in Thunder Bay on June 27, 2022 and eight attendees in Geraldton on June 29, 2022). Attendees included Indigenous community members, provincial and federal agencies, members of the public / local residents, environmental groups and industry representatives.

Paul MacInnis from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines was present at both events to provide a brief update and assist in answering questions from attendees.

Local Media

One journalist from Wataway News attended PIC #3 in Thunder Bay on June 27, 2022 and conducted interviews with Lawrence Baxter, MFFN Senior Community Member Advisor and Qasim Saddique, MFFN Project Team member.

Highlights of Participant Feedback

Conversations and Feedback Forms

Key items of interest raised by participants are included below. The information was gathered through one-on-one in-person discussions with MFFN Community Advisors Project Team members and feedback received via the online survey, email and telephone until July 22, 2022. The feedback summarized below is not verbatim and is organized by theme. Detailed responses will be provided as a follow-up and sent to the Project's mailing list, uploaded to the website and tracked in the Record of Consultation and Engagement.

Alternative Routes

- An MFFN community member expressed interest in having paved roads instead of gravel.
- An MFFN community member expressed safety concern with the Anaconda Road / Ogoki Road crossing and noted that with more traffic this road intersection could be more dangerous.
- MFFN should be aware that there are forestry roads leading toward Nakina from Painter Lake. These roads can also be used to connect to the highway as an alternative.
- Some participants expressed concern with how the Community Access Road will enter the community.
    - The Project Team explained that different routing options – along the river versus coming in from the north of the community by the airport – were discussed at previous engagements with Marten Falls First Nation.
- Community members noted that there were graves and ceremonial areas in the north and it would be better for the route to align with the river. The Project Team noted the concern with being too close to the Albany River and the importance of consulting the Community Based Land Use Planning documents for guidance on river offsets and Designated Protection Areas (DPA's).
- A participant commented that the routing could follow along recent infrastructure corridors (e.g., the broad band infrastructure that was recently put in). They also noted DPA's for aggregates as well.
- There were requests for further details on the alternative routes and their lengths and locations as well as a timeline for the EA Process. The Project Team referenced the provided large scale maps to show the alternative route lengths and newly identified aggregate sites. The expected timeline for the EA being submitted is summer 2025.
- A request was made to show routing options into MFFN for the next meeting.

EA / IA Process

- MFFN should be in the driver's seat if the access road is built. The community needs to ensure the area and land continues to be taken care of and is respected. It is important to care about the land that is impacted, and not focus on cost / money. MFFN membership act as the stewards of the land and must take care of and protect it.
- A participant asked the Project Team about if they were buying equipment to construct the Community Access Road. The Project Team advised that there will be opportunities for MFFN members to work and offer equipment for rent.
- One participant was concerned about why the Project was taking so long to be completed. The Project Team advised that the provincial EA is a long process due to the size of the Project and potential impacts. The COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted timelines and caused delays, especially to field programs.

Field Studies

- Some participants expressed interest in the field programs being conducted in summer 2022. The Project Team advised that breeding bird aerial surveys, ongoing remote camera programs, physiography, terrain and soils program, ongoing caribou mortality investigation, breeding bird point counts and marsh playback surveys are taking place during summer 2022.
    - Additional Field Study updates include that the 2022 wolverine hair snag program finished in June, the surface water and fish and fish habitat programs and the vegetation program resume in July and that groundwater studies are expected to begin in the fall.
- One participant advised the Project Team that their local company is looking into acquiring houses and accommodations in Geraldton and Red Rock to offer rent to rotation workers. They also expressed the desire to set up an 'Indigenous Transportation Corridor' for Indigenous workers to use when working remotely. The Project Team took the participants contact information for future follow up.

Safety

- There needs to be a focus on safety at crossings as traffic causes potential dangers.

Engagement

- An MFFN community member suggested the Project Team interact with youth more frequently to inspire and motivate, as they will be the generation that constructs the Community Access Road.

Other

- There was a general consensus that community members are happy that the Project is happening and want to see the road built.

- Concerns were expressed that future users of the Community Access Road will not respect the land; garbage is already often found where people camp. A suggestion was made for the Community Access Road to be restricted to avoid littering and hunting issues.
- MFFN community members' interest in trapping and community events are not as popular as before. Youth do not seem to have interest in these activities.
- There was an inquiry about the work camps and what the Land Use Permit (LUP) permitting requirements are.
    - The period is typically 45 days.
- The Project Team clarified that Webequie Supply Road (WSR) and Northern Road Link (NRL) Projects are separate projects. The MFFN Community Access Road Project is not a part of the Ring of Fire Project.

Maps

Participants were invited to view the MFFN Route Alternatives map and share comments and feedback by providing information and updates directly on the maps provided.

Participants shared the following information:

- Important / significant landmarks
- Names to be added to maps for future engagements
- Actively used areas (e.g., for fishing or hunting etc.)
- Feedback on aggregate sites

To view all comments please see full map in Appendix D. Paul MacInnis from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines wrote a number of comments on the maps which will be shared and verified at the next MFFN community meeting in fall 2022.

Next Steps

Individuals were given the opportunity to provide feedback via the online survey, email (info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca) or telephone (1-800-764-9114) until July 13, 2022, for incorporation into this Summary Report. Over the next six months, the Project Team will:

- Continue with Natural Field Studies;
- Continue with Socio-Economic Studies;
- Distribute engagement questionnaires to Indigenous communities;
- Promote the Community Coordinator Program to Indigenous communities;
- Host planning meetings with Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons (virtual and / or in-person);
- Engage communities to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge Program;

- Seek feedback on valued component Discussion Guides;
- Issue community-specific Progress Milestone Reports to Indigenous communities;
- Begin the Effects Assessment Methodology; and
- Hold a PIC in late fall / early winter 2022.

A3.2 PIC #4 Documents – November-December 2022

A3.2.1 Notice
A3.2.2 Advertisement
A3.2.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.2.4 Feedback Form
A3.2.5 Display Boards
A3.2.6 Maps
A3.2.7 Discussion Guides
A3.2.8 Frequently Asked Questions
A3.2.9 Field Programs
A3.2.10 Follow Up
A3.2.11 Summary Report

A3.2.1 Notice

Subject: Join us at the Public Information Centre #4 December 7 - 8
Sent: 2022-11-22, 4:55:06 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc:
Attachments: 2022-11-22- MFFN CAR PIC 4 Notice-English.pdf

Good afternoon,

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team is hosting its fourth Public Information Centre on December 7 and December 8. The notice for the Public Information Centre is attached in English, with Ojibway, Oji-Cree, Cree and French versions on our website.

Join us in an open house format to learn more about what's happened since the last Public Information Centre, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered, how Route Alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen and early finding from our field studies. This is an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road.

When and Where:

Wednesday, December 7, 2022

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

Thursday, December 8, 2022

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

** The first hour of each meeting is reserved for Indigenous community members only. The public, including Indigenous communities, are invited to join beginning one hour following the reserved time.*

Please reach out if you have any questions. We look forward to meeting with you!

Meegwetch,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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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

Subject: Reminder! Public Information Centre #4 Tonight and Tomorrow
Sent: 2022-12-07, 1:33:34 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc:
Attachments: MFFN CAR PIC 4 Notice-English (1).pdf

Good afternoon,

This is a reminder about two opportunities to attend the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #4 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, we hope to see you there!

Public Information Centre #4
This event is for the Effects Assessment Methodology Milestone. Please join us to learn the latest updates on the Community Access Road and share your feedback with team members. The notice is attached in English, with Ojibway, Oji-Cree, Cree and French versions on our website.

When and Where:

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

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4:00 p.m.* – 7:00 p.m.

**The first hour of each meeting is reserved for Indigenous community members only. The public, including Indigenous communities, are invited to join beginning one hour following the reserved time.*

We look forward to meeting with you!

Meegwetch,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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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

Date issued: November 22, 2022

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre: Effects Assessment Methods Milestone (Public Information Centre #4)

Join us to learn about and provide feedback on:

- The Community Access Road's history and updates since the ToR and latest virtual meetings;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The EA / IA Indigenous Knowledge Program and Community Coordinator Program;
- The EA processes, study areas and schedules, including Project phases and milestones;
- Approach to consultation and engagement;
- How we're assessing impacts and comparing route alternatives; and
- Preliminary results of field studies, and information on upcoming field studies.

Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

About the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.

MFFN has a winter access road but it is not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult. All season road access connecting MFFN to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community. The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.

When and Where?

Wednesday, December 7, 2022

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

Thursday, December 8, 2022

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

*The first hour of each meeting is reserved for Indigenous community members only. The public, including Indigenous communities, are invited to join beginning one hour following the reserved time.

Light refreshments will be served.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

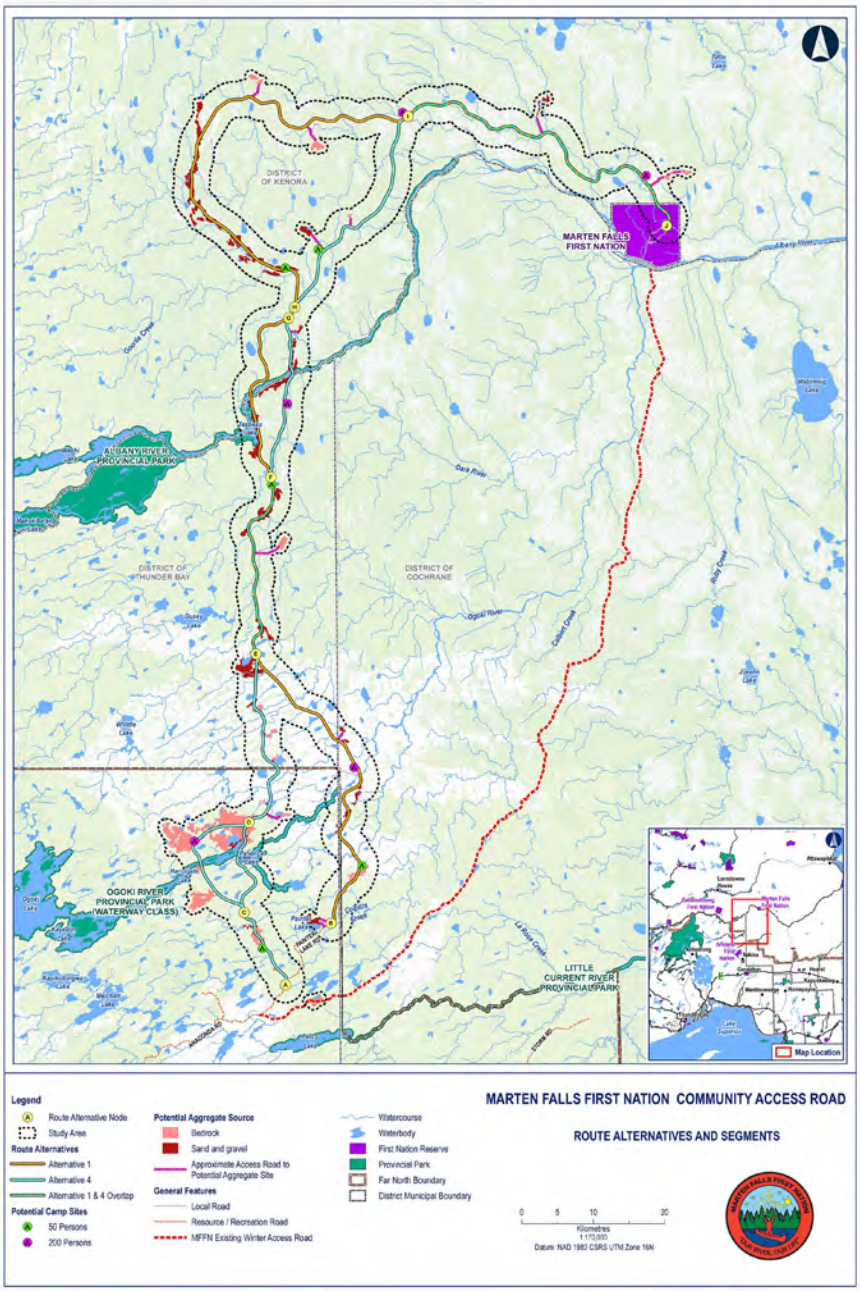
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

What is the Process

MFFN is preparing an Individual Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments, and MFFN published a Notice of Commencement of the Environmental Assessment on October 29, 2021.

The federal Government published a Notice of Commencement of the Impact Assessment on February 24, 2020 and the Project is now in the Impact Statement phase. This is the fourth Public Information Centre held to support the Effects Assessment phase of the environmental assessment processes.



Contact

For information on the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process and progress related to this Project, please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Thank you for your participation.

Personal information submitted (e.g., name, address and phone number) is collected, maintained and disclosed under the authority of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* for transparency and consultation purposes. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remain confidential.

ROUTE D'ACCÈS TOUTES SAISONS À LA
PREMIÈRE NATION DE MARTEN FALLS

Soyez des nôtres au Centre d'information sur le projet de route d'accès toutes saisons à la Première Nation de Marten Falls (PNMF) : étape sur les méthodes d'évaluation des effets (4e centre d'information)

Joignez-vous à nous pour en savoir plus sur :

- le processus de l'évaluation environnementale et de l'étude d'impact;
- les dernières nouvelles depuis le 3e centre d'information, notamment les commentaires reçus et la façon dont ils sont pris en compte;
- la façon dont les différentes options de tracés seront évaluées et recommandées, et la façon dont le trajet privilégié sera choisi;
- les résultats préliminaires des études de terrain de 2022, et les études de terrain à venir;
- les droits et les intérêts des Autochtones ou issus de traités;
- le programme de connaissances autochtones;
- les prochaines étapes et les occasions futures de participer.

Il s'agit également d'une importante occasion de faire connaître vos commentaires, vos idées et vos valeurs en ce qui concerne le projet de route d'accès toutes saisons.

À propos du projet

La PNMF est une communauté autochtone éloignée du Nord de l'Ontario, dont le territoire se situe au confluent des rivières Albany et Ogoki, environ 170 km au nord-est de Nakina (Ontario).

La PNMF est accessible par une route d'hiver dont la fiabilité déficiente rend le transport des biens et des personnes difficile. La construction d'une route toutes saisons reliant la PNMF au réseau routier de la province améliorerait la qualité de vie des habitants de la communauté. L'évaluation environnementale et l'étude d'impact évalueront les incidences et les avantages potentiels du projet de route d'accès à la communauté.

Où et quand?

Mercredi 7 décembre 2022

Best Western Plus Nor'Wester
Hotel & Conference Centre
2080 Hwy 61, 2e étage (salle : Pointe Du Meuron)
Thunder Bay, Ontario
De 17 h* à 20 h

Jeudi 8 décembre 2022

Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
De 16 h* à 19 h

* La première heure de chaque séance est réservée aux membres de la communauté autochtone. Les membres du public, y compris les communautés autochtones, sont invités à se joindre à la séance après l'heure réservée.

Des rafraîchissements seront servis.

Des panneaux d'information seront mis à la disposition du public, ainsi que des cartes, des fiches de renseignements et des formulaires de commentaires. Des membres de l'équipe du projet seront présents pour répondre aux questions et recevoir les commentaires.

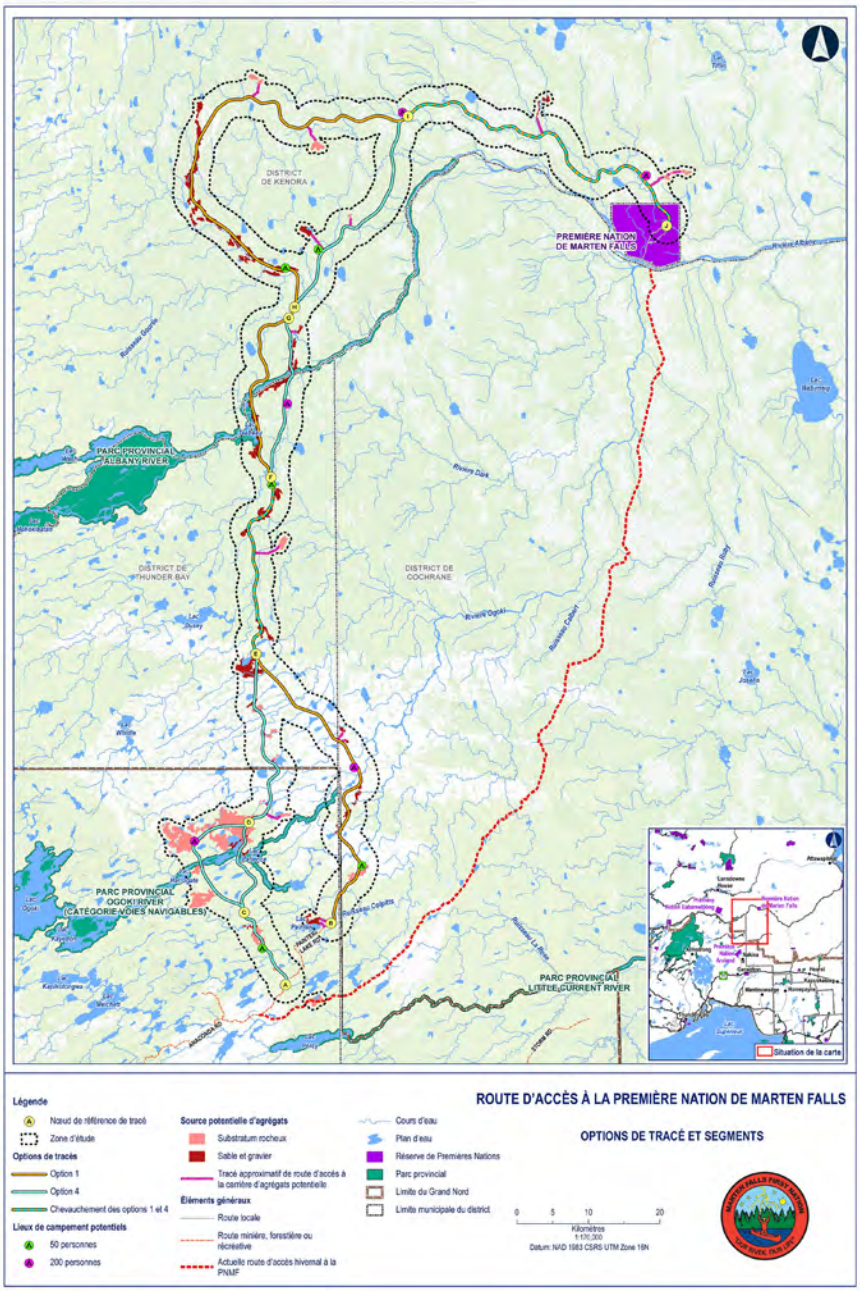
S'il vous est impossible de vous rendre sur les lieux, consultez l'information sur notre site Web (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Les Centres d'information sont accessibles en fauteuil roulant; communiquez avec nous si vous avez besoin d'autres accommodements d'accessibilité.

ROUTE D'ACCÈS TOUTES SAISONS À LA
PREMIÈRE NATION DE MARTEN FALLS

Le processus

La PNMF prépare actuellement une évaluation environnementale et une déclaration d'impact concernant le projet de route d'accès. Le 8 octobre 2021, le ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs (MEPNP) a approuvé le cadre de référence avec modifications, et la PNMF a publié un avis de lancement de l'évaluation environnementale le 29 octobre 2021.

À l'échelon fédéral, le gouvernement a publié un avis de lancement de l'étude d'impact le 24 février 2020 et le projet en est à la phase d'étude d'impact environnemental. Il s'agit du 4e centre d'information tenu dans le cadre de la phase d'évaluation des effets, qui fait partie du processus d'évaluation environnementale.



Ressource

Pour vous renseigner sur le processus d'évaluation environnementale et d'étude d'impact et sur l'avancement de ce projet, veuillez consulter le site www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Si vous êtes dans l'impossibilité de participer à cet événement, ou si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires au sujet du projet, vous pouvez communiquer avec l'équipe du projet, au 1-800-764-9114 ou à info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca en tout temps durant le processus.

Merci de votre participation.

Les renseignements personnels fournis (nom, adresse et numéro de téléphone) sont recueillis, conservés et divulgués selon les dispositions de la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales et de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information municipale et la protection de la vie privée pour des raisons de transparence et de consultation. Les renseignements personnels soumis feront partie des dossiers accessibles au grand public, à moins que l'on demande expressément qu'ils restent confidentiels.

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ᒪᕐᑎᐣ ᐧᐸᓪᐢ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᔾ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐱᐳᓂᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᐁ ᐅᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐅᒋᓇ ᒪᓇ ᓂᑯᐧ ᑭᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐱᒪᐅᑕᓱᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᑲ ᑭᑫ ᑫᑭᐱᒪᑕᒧᐠ ᑲᐧᐃ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐟ ᐅᑕ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᒪᕐᑎᐣᐧᐸᓪᐢ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᒪᑲ ᑭᒋ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐧᐊ ᑲᒥᐧᓇᔑᑭ ᐁᑯ ᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᑕᒧᐠ ᐅᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓂᐸᓂᐃᑯᒋᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᑫᑐᑕᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑲᑲᐧᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐧᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓂ ᐃᑭᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑫ ᑭ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᑫ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᑐᐧᐃ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᑲ ᐊᒥᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᑭᑫ ᑫᑭᐱᒪᑕᒧᐠ ᐁᓂᐱᐠ ᓇᐢᑕᓇ

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᓇᐢᑕ ᑕᐣᑌ?

ᐁ ᐊᐱᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᐸᐧᐊᒐᑭᓇᔑᐡ 7, 2022

ᓂᐯᐧᐃᑲᒥᐠ

Best Western Plus Nor'Wester Hotel & Conference Centre

2080 Hwy 61, 2nd Floor (Room: Pointe Du Meuron)

Thunder Bay, Ontario

ᑕᐣᑐᕐᐯ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ

5 ᐱᓂᐡ 8 ᐁ ᐅᑕᑯᔑᐠ

ᐁᓇᐅᑭᔑᑲᐠ ᐸᐧᐊᒐᑭᓇᔑᐡ 8, 2022

ᒉᕐᑎᐣ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ

ᑲ ᐃᔑᒪᐧᐊᒋᐃᑐᒋᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ

4 ᐱᓂᐡ 7 ᐁ ᐅᑕᑯᔑᐠ

*ᐅᐡᑲᐧ ᐯᔭᐧᑲ ᐁᑭᓂᐧᑲᓂᐡᑲᐟ ᐱᓯᒧᑲᐣ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐱᑯ ᐅᒋᓇ ᑭᐡᐧᑲ ᒪᑲ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᑕᑭ ᐯᒋ ᐊᑐᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐃᐡᑯᓇᒪᒋᐠ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᓂᒋ ᐱᓯᒧᑲᓇ ᐯᔭᐧᑲ ᐁᑭᓂᐧᑲᓂᐡᑲᓂᒋ

ᒥᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓇᐢᑕ ᑲᒥᓂᐧᑲᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐧᑲᐧᐱ ᑎ ᑕᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ

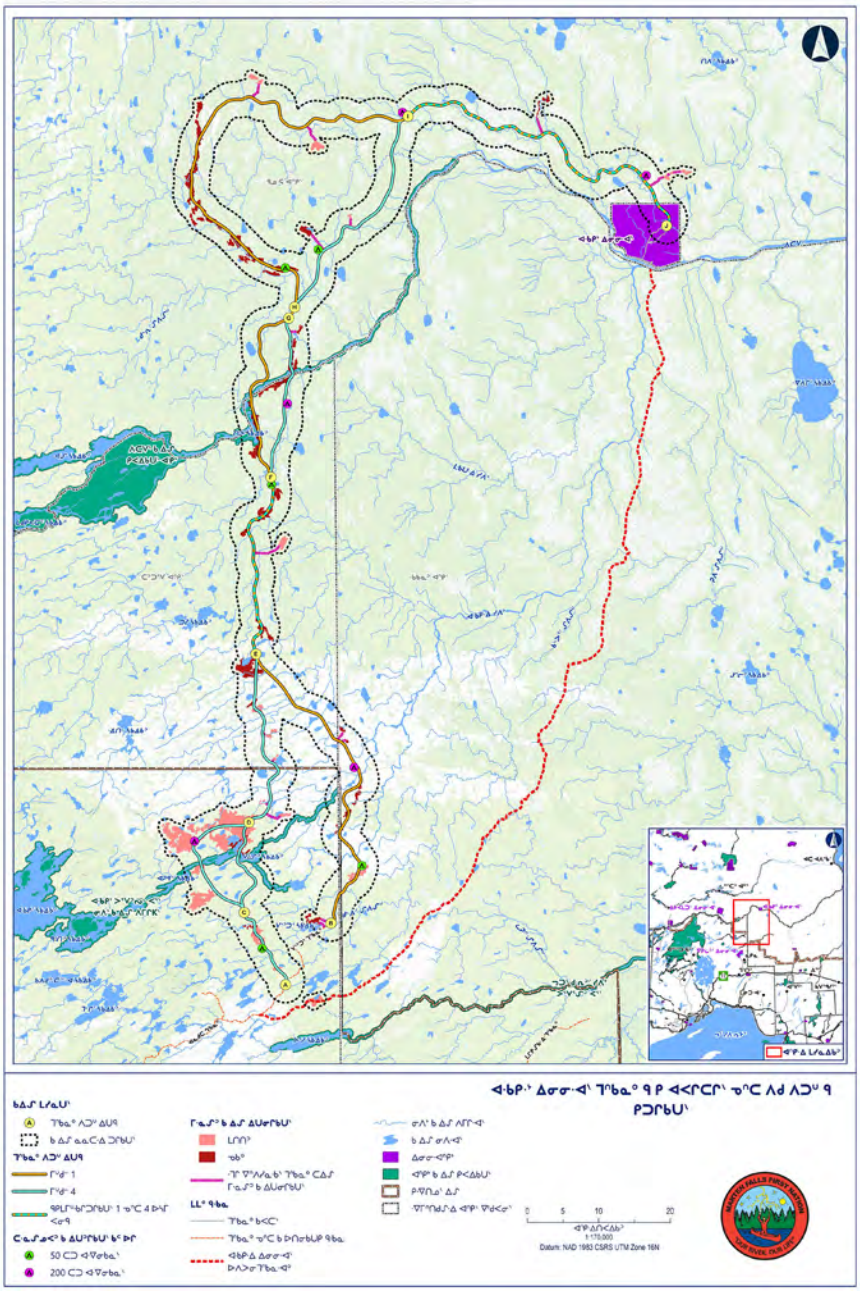
ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑕᐧᐃᑕᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑕᐱ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓇ ᐊᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇᓇ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᑕᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒣᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᒣᐠ ᓇᐡ ᑕᐃᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᑎᓇᑭᐠ ᑭᑕᔭᒥᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊᓇ

ᑭᓂᐢᐱᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑭᑐᑌᔭᓇ ᐁᓇᑭᐡᑲᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᑭᒥᐢᑫᐣ ᐅᐅ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᑕ ᑲᒪᓯᓇᑌᑭ(www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑐᑌᒋᐠ ᑌᑕᐳᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᑕᑭ ᐃᑐᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᐯᒋ ᐊᔭᒋᐠ ᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᒣᐧᑫ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓯᔾᐠ ᐯᒋ ᐊᑯᒥᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐧᐃᒋᐃᑲᐧᐃᔾᐠ ᐁᐧᐃ ᐯᒋ ᐃᔭᑌᔾᐠ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᔾᐠ

ᐊᑦᑲᑭᑦᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᑦᐊᑦ ᑕᔑᓇ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᓂᓂᑦ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᓂᐤ

ᑫᑦᑲᐣ ᑫᑐᒋᑲᒐᑦ

ᒪᕐᑎᐣ ᐧᐸᓪᑦ ᑦᐃᓇᑦᐊᐤ ᑎᐱᓇᑦᐁ ᐅᑯ ᐃᓂᓂᑦᐊᑦ ᑦᐃᓄᒋᑕᑦᐊᑦ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑦᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᑭᑦ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᑭᓂᓂᑦᑫ ᐊᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᑦᐊᑦ ᐅᒪ ᑐᑦᐃ ᒣᑦᑲᓇᐤᓴ ᑫ ᑭ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᑦᑫ ᐊᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑌᑫᓴ ᐅᐱᒪᐊᒧᑦᐃᐱᓯᑦ 8, 2021 ᐊᑦᑭᑦᐃ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪᑦᐃᐟ ᒥᓯᑦᐁ ᐊᑦᑭᔭ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᐟ ᒥᓯᑦᐁ ᐱᑯ ᐃᔑ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᓇᑦᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᓇᒋᑕᓂᑦᐊᓂᓂᑭ ᐊᑦᑭᔭᓴ ᑭᓇᑦᑯᒧᑐᑕᒧᐸᐣ ᑲᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᑌᑕᓂᑦᐸᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᑦᐊ ᒪᕐᑎᐣᐧᐸᓪᑦ ᑲ ᐅᒋᓂᒋ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᑦᐸᐣ ᐊᑦᑭᓂᐤ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᑦᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᓂᑦ ᐅᐱᒪᐊᒧᑦᐃᐱᓯᑦ 29, 2021ᓴ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐅᔑᑕᐤ ᐁᑭᒪᓯᓇᑦᐃᐸᓂᑦᑕᐟ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᐊᓂᔭ ᒪᑲ ᐊᑎ ᑭᒋᐸᓂᐤ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑐᑦᑫᑦᐃᐣᓴ ᑭᖓᐱᓯᑦ 24 ,2020ᓴ ᐁᑦᑲᓂ ᐊᓂᔭ ᓇᑦᐊ ᐁᓇᑭᐡᑲᑐᓇᓂᑦᐊᑦ ᒥᓯᑦᐁ ᐊᑦᐁᓂᑲᓇᑦ ᐅᒋ, ᑭᒋ ᑭᑦᐃᒋᐃᑦᐁᒋᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᑭᑦ ᑫ ᐃᑭᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑌᑫᓴ



ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓇᑕᑦᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒣᑦ

ᑲᓇᓇᑕᑦᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᒣᑦ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᑎᓇᒣᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᔭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᑦᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐊᑐᑦᑫᑦᐃᐣ ᐅᑕ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐱᑦ https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᑭᓂᑦᐱᐣ ᐁᑲ ᐁᑭᐯᒋ ᐃᑐᑌᔭᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᑦᐊᒋᐃᑐᓇᓂᑦᐊᑦ ᐯᒋ ᐊᔭᒥᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᔭᑦ ᐁᑦᐃ ᑲᑦᑫᒋᑫᒧᔭᐣ ᑫᑦᑲᐣᓴ ᐅᒪ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᑌᑦ 1-800-764-9114 ᓇᑦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐅᑕ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐱᑦ info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᒥᑦᑫᐧ ᐁᑭᐯᒋ ᑦᐃᒋᐃᔭᑦ

ᒥᓯᑦᐁ ᑫᑦᐁᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᑦᑌᔪᑦ ᐅᑕ ᑲᒪᓯᓇᑌᑭ ᑭᑎᔑᓂᑲᓯᑦᐃᐣ ᐁᑕᓯᓇᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᔭᐣ ᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑌᓕᐳᓂᑦᓴ ᒥᓯᑦᐁ ᑫᑦᑲᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᑦᐊᑐᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᑭ ᒧᓇ ᑕᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑦᐊᓴ ᐊᑦᑭᑦ ᑫᑦᑲᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭᓴ ᑲ ᑭ ᑐᑌᐣ ᐊᑕᑦᐃᓇ ᑭᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑭᑕᓂᑦᐊᑕᒪᐣ ᐁᑦᑲᓂ ᐁᑕᑦᑌᑦ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐅᓇᓕᑦᐊᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᑫᑦᑲᓇ ᑲᒧᑦᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭᓴ ᑭᓂᑦᐱᐣ ᐊᑦᐁᓂᑲᐣ ᑲᑦᐃ ᓇᓇᑕᑦᐃ ᑭᑦᑫᓂᑕᑦ ᐅᒋᓴ

ᐊᑯᑭᓂᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᒃ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᐯ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᐱᑕᑕᓄᒃ ᒥᑲᓇ

ᐱᐃᒋᐃᔑᓇᓂ ᐅᓂᒋ ᐊᑯᑭᓂᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᒃ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓐᓂ (MFFN) ᑲᐯ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᐱᑕᑕᓄᒃ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒥᓯᐁ ᐃᓂᑕᒪᕐᐃᐃᑲᒥᒃ: ᕕᐃᓯᔭᐢᐃᐁᒪᒃᑲᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᐱᒋᑕᑕᓄᐢ ᐊᑯᓄᑭᐃᓐᓂ (ᒥᓯᐁ ᐃᓂᑕᒪᕐᐃᐃᑲᒥᒃ #4)

ᐱᐃᒋᐃᔑᓇᓂ ᑭᑭᓂᑕᒪᓂ ᐅᓂᒋ:

- ➡ ᐊᐢᑭᐃᓂ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓐᓂ / ᕕᐃᓯᔭᐢᐃᐁᒪᒃᑲᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᓂᒃ;
- ➡ ᑲ ᐊᑯᓄᑭᓇᓂᐊᐠᒃ ᐊᐸᓂ ᑲᑭᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᒥᓯᐁ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐅᐠᑲᒥᒃ #3, ᑲᔭ ᑲᑭ ᑭᑐᓇᓂᐊᐠᒃ ᒥᓇ ᕕᐃᓯᓇᕐᒋᑲᓂᐊᐠᒃ ᐁᓇᑲᑕᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ;
- ➡ ᐊᓂᓂ ᕕᐃᓯᓇᑲᑕᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᕕᐃᓇᑕᒧᒃ ᒥᓇ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓐᓂ, ᑲᐃᓷᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓯᐅᓷᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᕕᐃᓇᑕᒧᒃ;
- ➡ ᓂᑕᒪ ᑲᑭᓯᒥᑭᑲᓂᐊᐠᒃ 2022 ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᒃ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓇᓂ ᒥᓇ ᕓᓂᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᓂᒃ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᒃ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓇᓂ;
- ➡ ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯ ᒥᓇ ᑎᓇᑎ ᒥᓂᔭᐃᓇᓂ ᒥᓇ <ᔭᔪᒋᕕᐃᓇᓂ;
- ➡ ᐊᓂᓯᓇᐯ ᑭᕐᑕᒪᐃᓂ ᐱᒥᐃᒋᕕᐃᓂ; ᒥᓇ
- ➡ ᕓᓂᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᒥᓇ ᓂᑲᓂ ᕓᓂᔪᔭᒃ ᒋᑭᐸᐸᒥᔪᓇᓂᐊᐠᒃᕽ

ᐁᑭᒋᓄᑕᔭᒃ, ᑲᔭ ᐃᔪᔭ ᒋᑭᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᓂ ᑭᑎᑭᑐᐃᓐᓂ, ᑲᐃᓄᓄᑕᒪᓂ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᒋᓄᑕᔭᑕᔭᔭᓂ ᑕᓂ ᑲᐃᓄᓄᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᒋᑕᔑᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑲᐯ ᐊᐢᑭ ᒥᑲᓇᓂᕽ

ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓂ ᑕᔑᒋ

MFFN ᑭᐁᑎᓄᐠᒃ ᐃᔑᐊᑌ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓂ ᑭᐁᑎᓄᐠᒃ ᑕᔑᑌᓴᔪ, ᐁᔑᐊᑌᒃ ᐃᐢᐃᒪ ᐊᓵᐸᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐊᑯᑭ ᔪᐱᓂ ᑲᐃᔑ ᐱᒥᒥᐊᑭᓂᕽ ᐁᐱᔪᓇᑯᒃ 170 ᑎᐸᐢᐊᐸᓄᔭᓂ ᑭᐁᑎᓂ ᐊᐸᓄᐠᒃ ᐃᐢᐃᒪ ᓇᑭᓇ, ᑕᔑᓴᔪᕽ

MFFN ᑕᑕᔭᓇᐊᑊ ᐱᕕᓂᒥᑲᓇ ᔑᑯᒃ ᑲᑭᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᒥᓂᔭᐃᓇᓂᐊᐠᒃ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐱᒥᐃᑌᑭᓂ ᐊᐸᒋᒥᑲᓇᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᔭᒃ ᐊᓂᒥᔭᕽ ᑲᐯ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᒥᑲᓇᐊᐠᒃ ᓇᕐᑕᐁᕐᑕᑯᓂ ᒋᓇᑕᒪᒃ MFFN ᒋᓇᑕᒪᒃ ᑲᐃᔑ ᐊᔪᓂᐊᐠᒃ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᐱᒪᑕᒪᒃ ᐁᓇᕐᑕᐁᕐᑕᑯᓂ ᑭᐅᕐᒋᒥᒋᐊᑊ ᐅᒥᓄᐃᐃᓂᐊᑊ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᒃ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓐᓂᓂᕽ ᐊᐢᑭᐃᓂ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓐᓂ / ᕕᐃᓯᔭᐢᐃᐁᒪᒃᑲᐣ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓐᓂ ᕕᐃᔑ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᒪᒃ ᐃᔪᔭᐃᓇᓂ ᒥᓇ ᕕᐃᔑᒥᓄᔭᔭᐢᐃᐁᒪᒃᑲᐣ ᐅᕐᒋ ᑲᐃᓇᕐᑕᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᐃᓇᑕᒪᒃ ᒥᑲᓇᕽ

ᐊᐢᑭ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓵᑎᓵᕕ?

ᓂᔪᑭᓂᑲᒃ, ᑎᔭᐳᑦ 7, 2022

ᓂᐯᐃᑲᒥᒃ

Best Western Plus Nor'Wester Hotel & Conference Centre

2080 Hwy 61, 2nd Floor
(Room: Pointe Du Meuron)

Thunder Bay, Ontario

5:00* – 8:00 ᐊᓂᐅᓇᔪᓂᒃ

ᓂᐅᑭᓂᑲᒃ, ᑎᔭᐦᐳᑦ 8, 2022

Geraldton Community Centre

200 Wardrope Avenue

Geraldton, Ontario

4:00* – 7:00 ᐊᓂᐅᓇᔪᓂᒃ

*ᓂᑕᒪ ᐯᔑᔪᑎᐸᐢᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᔪᔭᒃ ᐋᔪᑭᐠᒃ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᒃ ᑲᐅᐅᔪᐊᑊ ᐁᑕ ᑕᐋᐸᒪᐋᑊᒃᕽ ᒥᓯᐁ ᐊᐅᒃ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᔭ ᔪᑕᑭᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓐᓂᓂ, ᓇᓂᑐᒪᐋᑊᒃ ᒋᐱᓂᐋᑊ ᐃᓴᒃ ᐯᔑᔪᑎᐸᐢᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᒃ ᑲᐃᔑᐱᒪᑕᒪᒃ ᑲᐅᐅᔪᐊᑊ ᑲᑭᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐁᓇᑲᑕᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑎᐸᐢᐃᑲᓂᐊᐠᒃᕽ

ᒥᒋᒪᓂ ᑕᐸᑭᑎᓂᐅᑲᑌᑭᓂᒃ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᔭ ᐊᐢᑭᐃᓂ ᒋᓇᑕᒪᒃᑲᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᔭ ᐊᐯᑕᒧᒃ ᒋᓇᑕᒪᒃᑲᐣ ᑲᑭᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐁᓇᑲᑕᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑲᐃᔑᐱᒪᑕᒪᒃ ᑲᐅᐅᔪᐊᑊ ᐃᐢᐃᒪ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕕᐃᓐᓂᓂᕽ

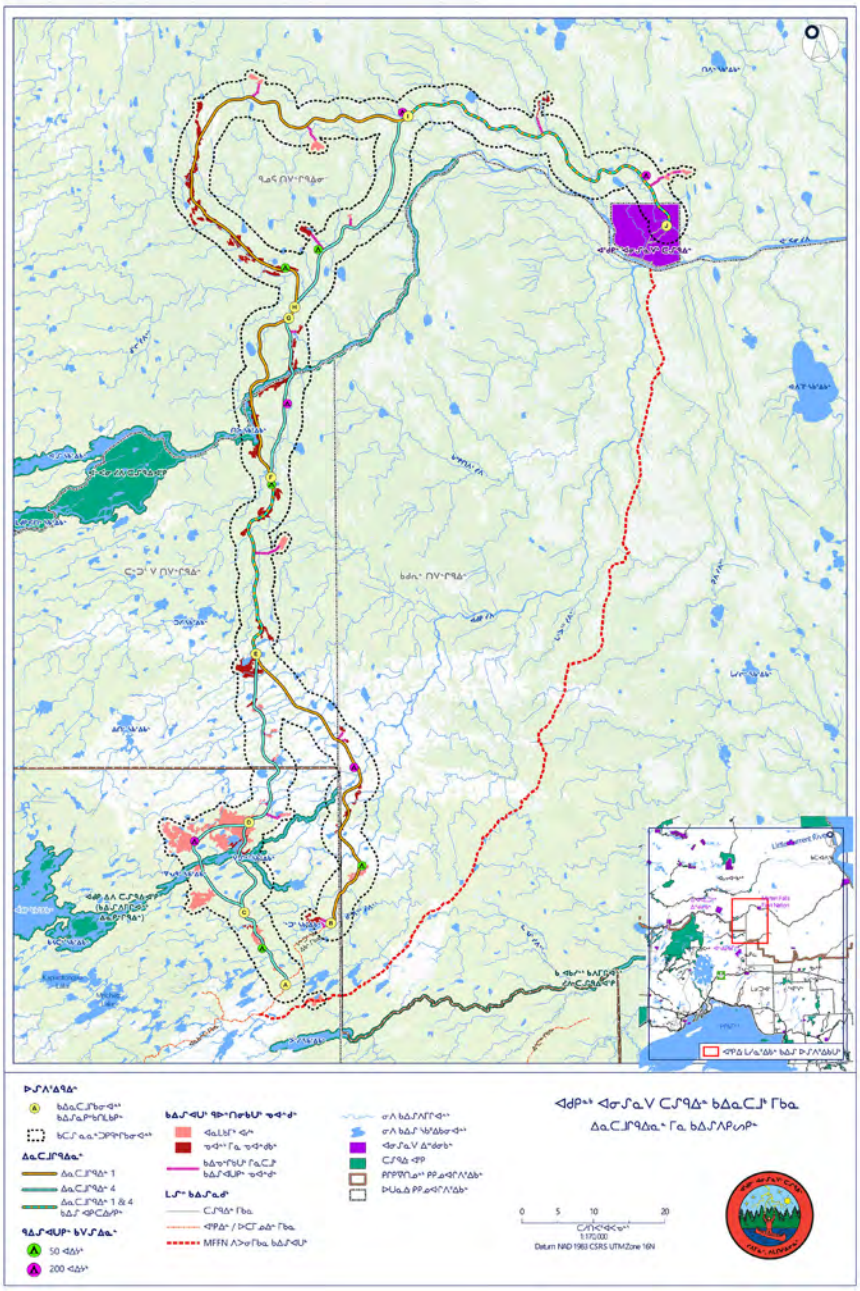
ᑭᑭᒪᓂ ᑕᐸᑭᑎᓂᐅᑲᑌᑭᓂᒃᕽ

ᑫᐃᓂᑕᒪᑫᐊᑊ ᑕ ᐊᔭᐊᒃ ᒋᓇᑕᒪᒃᑲᐣ, ᒥᓇ ᑲᔭ ᐊᐯᑕᒧᒃ ᒪᓇᑕᒪᒃ (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca)ᕽ ᒥᓯᐁ ᐃᓂᑕᒪᕐᐃᐃᑲᒥᔨᓂ ᑕᑭᐱᓂᐊᐠᒃ ᑲᐱᒪᒃᐳᑎᓯᐊᑊ; ᐱᐃᓂᑕᒪᐃᓇᓂᒪᓂ ᑭᐣᐱᓂ ᓇᓂᑕᒪᑕᒪᓂ ᐊᐊᐊᓇᒣ ᐃᑭᐳᐃᐃᓇᓂᕽ

ᐊᑯᑭᓂ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐅᐯᒃ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂ
ᑲᐯ ᐊᖏᑭ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᐱᑕᓄᑦ ᒥᑲᓇ

ᐊᓂᓂ ᕐᓂᑐᖏᑲᑭᑦ

MFFN ᐅᑐᓇᑐᓇᐊᕽ ᐁᔨᐯᔨᔨᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ ᓇᑲᒥᕐᕐᐃᓐᓂ / ᕐᐃᔪᓴᖏᐃᐁᒪᓴᑦ ᓇᑲᒥᕐᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᐃᔨ ᐅᓄᓂᒥᑲᑭᑦ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂᓂᑦ ᑲᐃᓇᑕᒧᑦ ᒥᒥᓇᓄᑦ 7ᑫᑊ ᐅᑦᑐᐳᖅ 8, 2021, ᐅᓂᑌᔪᐟ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ, ᒪᓇᒥᕐᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᒥᓇ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ (MECP) ᐅᑭᔅᓄᐳᓇᓇᐊᕽ ᑲᐃᓇᒥᑲᑭᑦ ᓇᐸᐸᓂᒥᑲᓂ ᕕᐃᓇᑭᕕᓂᐊᕽᓂᑦ (ToR) ᑕᑯ ᐊᓂᑕᒥᕐᐃᓐᓇᓂ, ᒥᓇ MFFN ᐅᑭᐅᔨᐱᖏᐊᓇᐊᕽ ᐃᓂᑕᒪᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᒥᒪᒥᒥᑲᑭᑦ ᐅᓂᒥ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ ᓇᑲᒥᕐᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᕕᑭᐅᓂᑦ 29, 2021ᔪ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᔨᐱᖏᐊᓇᐊᕽ ᒥᒪᒥᒥᑲᑭᑦ ᕕᐃᔪᓴᖏᐃᐁᒪᓴᑦ ᓇᑲᒥᕐᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᕕᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᐯᐳᔅᑎᓇ 24, 2020 ᒥᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᓂ ᕕᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᑕᒥᑲᑌ ᕕᔪᓴᖏᐃᐁᒪᓴᑦ ᐃᑭᑕᐃᓐᓂᔪ ᒥᖏᐅᐁᓂ ᓂᐊᓂ ᒥᔪᐁᓂ ᐃᓂᑕᒪᕐᐃᓐᓇᑲᒥᑦ ᐁᑕᑕᒥᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᔪᓵᐃᓐᓂ ᓇᑲᒥᕐᕐᑲᑌᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᓂᔪ



ᕕᐃᔅᓄᓄᓂᔪᓂᑦ

ᐊᐊᓂᔪᒣ ᐃᑭᕕᓂᑕᒪᓂ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ ᓇᑲᒥᕐᕐᐃᓐᓂ / ᕐᐃᔪᓴᖏᐃᐁᒪᓴᑦ ᓇᑲᒥᕐᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᓂᑕᒪᑲᑌᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐱᑕᓄᑭᓄᓂᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᐅᐃᐅᓂ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᓂ, ᐃᐢᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔅᓄ ᐱᐊᓂᐱᑯᑦ www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᑭᓴᐱᓂ ᐁᑲ ᑭᐱᓄᔨᓂ ᑲᐃᔪ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᓇᓂᔪᑦ, ᑲᔫᒪ ᐊᔨᓂ ᐃᑭᐅᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᔫᒪ ᑲᑫᑌᐃᓇᓂ ᐅᑦᒋᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᓂ, ᑭᓇᐸᑕᐁᓂᒋᑯ ᒋᐱᓴᓄᓂᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᑭᐁᓂᑕᒪᔨᓂ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᓂ, ᐃᐢᐃᒪ 1-800-764-9114 ᑲᔫᒪ info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᒥᑫᔨ ᑲᑭᐱᓄᔨᓂᑦ ᑲᑭ ᐱᕈᑭᔪᑦ

ᑭᑎᐸᒋᒥᑯᓂᑦ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᑦ (ᑎᓄᑦᓂ, ᑲᐃᔪᓄᑲᓴᔪᓂ, ᑲᐃᔪᕈᑦᑕᓂ ᒥᓇ ᑭᕈᑭᓈᒋᓂ ᑲᐃᔪᐱᐢᐃᑲᑌᑦ) ᐅᕈᐱᓄᑲᑌᐊᓂᑦ, ᐸᒥᓄᑲᑌᐊᓂᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑦᒋ ᑲᐃᓇᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ ᐃᓇᔨᓄᐃᐃᓂᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᔪ ᐅᑌᓇᑦ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᑯᓂᓇᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᒪᓇᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᑯᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᔨᓄᐃᐃᓂᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᑯᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᔨᓄᐃᐃᓂᑦ ᐅᑦᒋᐊᓄᑭᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᑭᐃᐦᓂ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑕᐃᔅ ᐃᓂᑕᒪᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᓐᓂ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᑯᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᔨᓄᐃᐃᓂᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᑯᓂᓇᑦ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᑯᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᔨᓄᐃᐃᓂᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓄᑲᑌᑭᑦ

ᐊᑯᑭᑐᐧ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐊᐧ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓂᑐᐧ ᓄᐊᑐᑯᒥᑲᓇ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓂᑐᐧ ᑲᐃᓇᑕᒧ

ᐱᐃᒋᐃᔑᓇᓯ ᐅᓯᒋ ᐊᑯᑭᓱ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐧ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓂᓯ (MFFN) ᑲᐯ ᐊᐩᑭ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓂᓯ ᑲᐱᑕᑕᓄᐧ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒥᓯᐁ ᐃᓯᑕᒪᕐᐃᐅᒥᑲᐧ: ᕐᐃᓯᓴᐩᐃᐁᒪᑲᐧ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕐᐃᓯ ᑲᐱᒥᑐᒋᑲᐧ ᐊᑯᓄᑭᑲᐧ (ᒥᓯᐁ ᐃᓯᑕᒪᕐᐃᐅᒥᑲᐧ #4)

ᐱᐃᒋᐃᔑᓇᑐ ᑭᑭᕐᑕᒪᑐ ᐅᓄᐁᓂᐊᑦ:

- ᐃᐩᐃᐁ ᐊᐩᑭᐃᓇᑲᒋᒋᕐᐃᐃᑐ / ᐃᓯᓴᐃᓇᑐ ᓇᑲᒋᒋᕐᐃᐃᑐ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓇᑐ;
- ᐅᖅᑭ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᓇᑐ ᐊᑯᓇᐧ ᑲᑭᑐᑕᑲᑌᐧ ᒥᓯᐁ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᑐ ᒪᐊᒋᐩᐃᑎᐃᑐ #3, ᐃᓂᐁᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᔪ ᑲᑭᐱᓯᑐᑕᒪᑦᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᑦ ᓇᕕᑕᒧᐃᑐ ᕕᐃᓇᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ;
- ᐊᑦᑎᓄᕕ ᕕᐃᔑ ᐅᓄᑦᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᒋᓇᒧᑦᐧ ᒥᑲᓇ, ᕕᐃᓄᑦᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᒥᓇ ᕕᐃᔑᓇᐩᐃᑎᐧ ᒥᑲ ᒋᐅᓄᐊᓂᓇᐩᐃᐊᑦᐧ;
- ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂ ᒥᓇ ᑎᐳᐃᑎ ᒥᓂᑯᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᓇ <ᑯᓴᓂᒧᐃᓇᑐ;
- ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂ ᑭᕐᑕᒪᐃᑐ ᐱᒥᐃᒋᕐᐃᑐ; ᒥᓇ
- ᕐᓂᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᒥᓇ ᓂᑲᑦ ᒋᓴᓇᐧ ᒋᑭᐸᐸᒥᓴᑦx

ᐁᑭᒋᓄᑦᑕᑯᐧ, ᑲᔪ ᐃᓴᓇ ᒋᑭᐸᑭᑎᓚᒪᑦ ᑭᑎᑭᑐᐃᑦ, ᑲᐃᓄᑦᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᒋᕐᐃᐃᑐ ᐅᓄᑦᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᓄᐊᑦᑯᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᑕᒧᑦᐧx

ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕐᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᒋ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᑦ

MFFN ᐃᔑᑕᑯᑦ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᐧ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᑦ ᑭᐁᑎᓄᑦᐧ ᐅᑦᑌᐅᐃᔪ, ᐁᐃᔑᐊᑌᐧ ᑲᐃᔑᓇᑭᓱᑌᑎᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᐋᐅᐸᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐋᑯᑭ ᔪᐱᑦ, ᐁᐱᔪᓇᑯᐧ 170 ᑕᔪᑎᐸᐧᐊᐸᓄᑦᑫ ᑭᐁᑎᓛᐸᓄᑦᐧ ᐃᐩᐃᒪ ᓇᑭᓄ, ᐅᑦᑌᐅᐃᔪx

MFFN ᐅᑕᕆᓇᐧ ᐱᐳᓂᒥᑲᓂ ᑲᐃᓇᒧᑦᐧ ᔑᑯᒣ ᑲᐃᑦ ᑭᑭᐊᐯᑦᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐱᒥᐃᑎᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᒥᑲᓇ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᑦᐧ ᐊᓂᒥᕆx ᓄᐊᑦᑭᒥᑲᓇ ᑎᓇᒧᑦᐧ MFFN ᑎᐧᑭᔪᑎᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᐅᔪᓂᐃᒥᑲᓇᑦᐧ ᐅᐐᐳᒪ ᐅᑦᑌᐅᐃᔪ ᓇᑦᑕᐁᑦᑕᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᑎᒧᓂᐊᓂᑦᐧ ᒥᒧᐃᐃᑦ ᑲᑲᐁᑦᐧ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᐃᑦᑕᑦᐧ ᒥᓇᒧᑦᐧx ᐃᐐᐃᑐ / ᐃᓯᓴᐃᓇᑲᒋᒋᕐᐃᐃᑐ ᑕᓇᑲᒋᒋᒋᑲᑌᐊᑦ ᕕᐃᓴᔪᐩᐃᐁᒪᑲᑌᐧ ᒥᓇ ᕕᐃᔑᒥᒧᒧᐧᒧᒧᐃᐁᒪᑲ ᑲᐃᔑᓇᑦᑕᒪᑲᑌᐧ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᑦᐧ ᑭᓇᒧᑦᐧᐊᐸᓂᐊᓂᑦᐧ ᒥᑲᓇx

ᐊᓇᒪ ᒥᓇ ᐊᑭᑎᓇᑭ?

ᐊᐱᑕᐊᑦᐧ, ᒪᔪᖏᐱᔪᑦ 7, 2022

ᓂᐯᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧ

Best Western Plus Nor'Wester
Hotel & Conference Centre

2080 Hwy 61, 2nd Floor
(Room: Pointe Du Meuron)

Thunder Bay, Ontario

5:00* – 8:00 ᐅᓇᔪᔑᐧ

ᓂᔪᑭᔑᑲᐧ, ᒪᔪᖏᐱᔪᑦ 8, 2022

Geraldton Community Centre

200 Wardrope Avenue

Geraldton, Ontario

4:00* – 7:00 ᐅᓇᔪᔑᐧ

*ᓂᑕᑦ ᐯᔑᔪᑎᐸᐦᐃᐃᑲᐧ ᒪᐊᒋᐦᐃᑎᓇᓂᐊᑦᐧ ᐃᔑᐅᓇᒋᑲᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐊᐧ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓂᑦᐧ ᑲᐅᑦᑎᐯᑦᑕᔪᔑᐧᐸ ᐁᑕ ᑕᐱᔑᐊᐧᐸx ᒥᓇᒧᑦᐧ ᐊᐃᑦᐧ, ᑲᔪ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂ ᑕᔑᕐᐃᓇᑦ, ᒋᓇᑦᑐᒥᔪᐃᓇᑦ ᐃᐦᑲᐧ ᐯᔑᔪᑎᐸᐦᐃᐃᑲᐧ ᑎᐸᐦᐃᐃᑲᑦx

ᒥᑎᒣᓴᑦ ᑕᐸᒋᑎᓂᑲᑌᐊᑦx

ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕐᐃᓇᑦ ᑲ ᐊᔪᔪᑲᑌᒋᑦ ᑕ ᐊᑌᐊᑦ ᒥᓇᑲᒥᑎᕐᑲᑦ, ᑲᔪ ᐊᐩᒋᐃ ᒪᔪᓇᐦᐃᑲᓇᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕐᐃᐅᐯᐸᓄᑦ ᒥᓇ ᓇᕐᑕᒧᐃᑦ ᓂᑲᑌᒋᓄᑦᒪᐦᐃᑲᓇᑦx ᑲᓄᒋᒋᓇᐩᐃᐊᑦᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᓇᑦ ᑕᑲᐧᐊᐧ ᑕᓇᕐᑕᒪᐃᐧᐸ ᑲᐃᐊᐧ ᒥᓇ ᑕᐅᑦᐧᐊᐧ ᒥᓇᕐᑕᒪᐃᐧᐸ ᑲᐃᐊᐧ ᑕᓇᕐᑕᒪᐃᐧᐸ ᑲᐃ

ᐊᑯᑭᑦᐧ ᐊᓂᔨᓂᓂᐊᐧ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᐦᐃᓕᑦᐧ ᖃᐊᑦᑯᒥᒃᓚ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᐦᐃᓕᑦᐧ ᑲᐃᓚᑕᒧᐧ

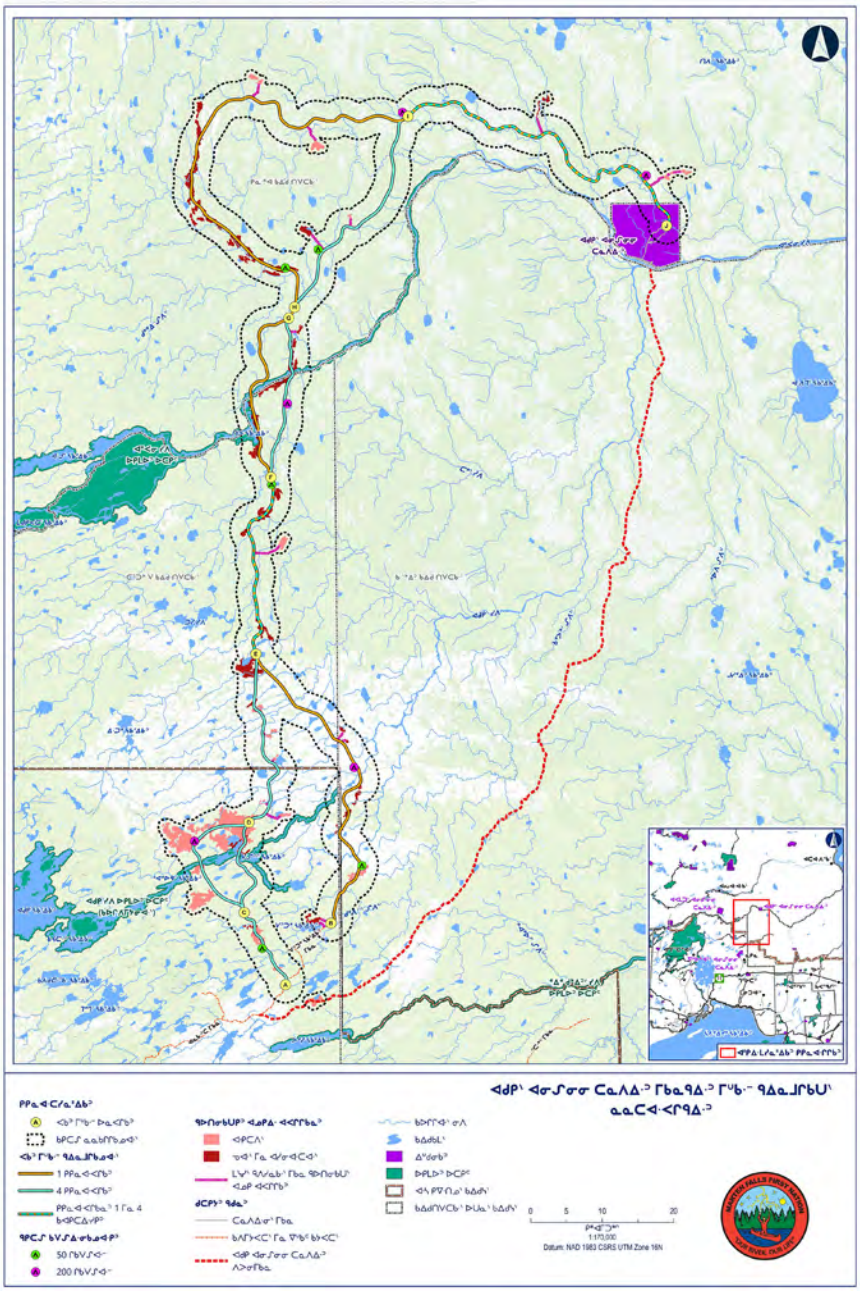
ᐊᓂᑦ ᕐᓂᓚᓄᕈᓂᐊᑦᐧ

MFFN ᐅᑭᐅᓚᑐᓚᐊᐧ ᑲᐯᔨᑯᐧ ᐊᐦᑭᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ / ᐃᓱᓴᐃᓚᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ ᐅᑦᑎ ᑲᐃᖏᑦᑎᑲᑌᐧ ᕕᐃᔨᓚᑯ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᐦᐃᓂᑦᐧ ᕕᐃᓚᒧᑦ ᒥᑲᓂ ᐦᐃᐧ᐀ ᐊᐦᑭᐧᑯᐃᓚᐱᐟᑦ 8, 2021, ᐅᑦᑌᐳᐃᐟ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᑎ ᐊᐦᑭᕈᓚᑦ, ᒪᓚᒋᐊᐦᑭᕈᓚᑦ ᒥᓚ ᑕᔨᕐᐃᐦᐃᓂᑦᐧ (MECP) ᐅᑭᔭᓚᓚᓚᐧ ᕕᐃᓚᑲᑌᐧ ᓚᐸᐸᑦᑎᕕᐃᑦ (ToR) ᑲᔪ ᑲᑭᔨ ᐊᑦᑕᒋᓚᓚᐃᑲᑌᐧᐧ᐀ ᒥᓚ MFFN ᐅᑭᒪᑦᐟᓚᓚᐊᓚᐧ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᐯᒪᒋᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᐊᐦᑭᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ ᖃᒃᑎᐧ ᑲᑌᔭᑦᐧ ᐊᐦᑭᐧᑯᐃᓚᐱᐟᑦ 29, 2021᐀ ᑲᓚᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᒋᓚᓚᐊᓚᐧ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᐯᒪᒋᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᐃᐦᐃᐯ ᐃᓱᓴᓚᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ ᖃᒃᑎᐧ ᐯ>≥∇≥Δ 24, 2020 ᒥᓚ ᐃᐦᐃᐯ ᐊᓄᑭᑦ ᖃᒃᑎᐧ ᑕᒋᑲᑌ ᐃᒋᓴᓚᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦᐧ᐀ ᒥᐦᐅᐯ ᓂᐊᐧ ᒥᒋᐯᐧ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᒪᐊᒋᑎᐦᐃᑎᐃᑦ ᐯᑕᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᒥᐃᒋᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᕕᐃᒋᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᐊᐦᑭᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑭᑲᑌᐧᐧ᐀

ᕕᐃᔨᐦᓄᓂᔨᔪᓶ

ᐊᐊᓭᒣ ᐃᑭᕐᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᑦᑎ ᐊᐦᑭᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ / ᐃᓱᓴᐃᓚᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ ᑲᐱᒥᑐᑎᑲᑌᑭᑦ ᒥᓚ ᐯᐱᑕᓄᑭᑲᑌᐧ ᐊᓄᑭᑦ, ᐅᐦᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᔭ www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᑭᐢᐱᑦ ᐯᑲ ᐯᑭᔨᔪᔪᑦ ᒋᑭᐱᔭᔪᑦ ᑲᐃᔨ ᒪᐊᐦᑭᐦᐃᑎᐃᓚᐧᑦᐧ, ᑲᔪᒪ ᐊᔪᔪᑦ ᑭᑎᑭᑐᐃᓚᐧᑦ ᑲᔪ ᑭᑲᔪᐦᐃᑎᐃᑦ, ᑭᐦᐅᒪ ᑲᐃᔭ info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca



ᖃᑫᒻ ᑲᑭᐱᐊᓂᔨᑦ ᒋᐸᐸᒥᔨᔪᑦ

ᑎᐱᓚᐯ ᑭᑎᐸᒋᒋᑯᐃᑦ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧ (ᑎᓄᑲᑦ, ᑭᑎᔨᓂᑲᔨᐃᑦ, ᑲᐃᔨᑲᐯᔨᔪᑦ ᒥᓚ ᑭᒪᒋᑭᑐᐃᑦ ᐯᓚᑭᑦᑕᒋᔨᔪᑦ) ᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᐧ, ᐯᐱᒥᓂᑲᑌᐧ ᒥᓚ ᐯᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧ ᑲᐃᔨᐅᓚᑌᐧ ᐃᓚᒋᑎᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᔨᓂᑎᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᒥᓚ ᐅᑌᓚᑦᐧ ᐯᒪᓚᒋᒋᑲᑌᐧ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᒥᓚᐯᑭᐱᐃᓂᑲᑌᐧ ᑎᐸᒋᒪᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᔨᓂᑎᐃᑦ ᑭᐃᑦᑕᒪᑌᐧ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᔨᓂᑎᐃᑦ ᑭᐃᑦᑕᒪᑌᐧ ᒥᓚ ᐸᐸᒥᑲᑌᐧᐧ᐀ ᑭᑎᐸᒋᒋᑯᐃᑦ ᐯᑲ ᐯᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧ ᐊᐦᑭᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᔨᓂᑎᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᒥᓚ ᐸᐸᒥᑲᑌᐧ ᐊᐦᑭᕈᑎᕐᐃᐧᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᔨᓂᑎᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕕᐃᑦ ᒥᓚ ᐸᐸᒥᑲᑌᐧᐧ᐀

A3.2.2 Advertisement

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Medical clinic's approval tied to Neebing official plan

BY JOHN NAGY
LOCAL JOURNALISM INITIATIVE REPORTER
THE CHRONICLE-JOURNAL

Joseph Zawada's plans for a medical clinic on his property in the Municipality of Neebing hinge on the province approving Neebing's official plan.

Neebing's official plan, which was adopted this year on Aug. 22 at a special council meeting, is in the process of being forwarded to the provincial government by Neebing's municipal office.

Zawada, who owns a 27 1/2-acre piece of property at the corner of Boundary Drive and Highway 61, went before Neebing council twice in 2019 asking for zoning and official plan amendments to have his land zoned rural/general commercial rather than agricultural which council approved in August of that year.

Neebing clerk-treasurer Erika Kromm said the municipal office has to provide the province with more information before the municipality can get the official plan approved.

"(Zawada) still has to get the official plan amendment approved by the province," said Kromm, who is in the process of filing more official plan paperwork to be sent to the province. "The official plan overrides the rezoning. If the official plan does not get approved by the province, then (Zawada) can't proceed.

"The province could come back and say 'We're OK with all these pieces in the official plan, but we don't like this and we don't like this.' So we just have to wait and see what their feedback is."

In September 2019, Thunder Bay Co-op Farm Supplies general manager Darren Fisk sent a rezoning appeal to the Neebing municipal office that Zawada's land should continue to be designated agricultural and the appeal would then be forwarded to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (now Ontario Land Tribunal).

"If the (official plan) gets approved, we can just keep appealing," said Fisk on Monday.

On Thursday, a land tribunal spokesperson said that they never received the appeal in question and on Monday said they have received no correspondence from Fisk, Zawada or the Neebing municipal office as to how the appeal process was going over the past three-plus years.

Kromm said she was going to look into why the appeal was not sent to the Ontario Land Tribunal by the municipal office, but did not have an answer by press time.

Zawada's plans are to bring a medical clinic to Neebing that includes doctors, X-ray apparatus, physiotherapy, dentistry and a pharmacy.

Zawada has indicated to the municipal office that he would like to build the clinic where the existing garage is situated on the property due to the quality of the well water.



SUBMITTED PHOTO

From left, Donna Norstrom, chief executive officer at Northstream Safety and Rehab (a drug testing service in Northern Ontario) is pictured with Rosalind Lockyer, founder and CEO, Paro Centre for Women's Enterprise.

Women share pandemic struggles at Paro's Thrive conference

BY SANDI KRASOWSKI
LOCAL JOURNALISM INITIATIVE
THE CHRONICLE-JOURNAL

Women entrepreneurs will have an opportunity to learn how to focus on what's next, post-pandemic at the annual Thrive; Prospering Paro Women conference.

Hosted by Paro Centre for Women's Enterprise, conference will bring people together this Thursday to share the teachings and successes that come with navigating the business world, post-COVID. Featured keynote speakers include Deborah Kimmett, a comic and storyteller, and Cheekbone Beauty founder Jenn Harper.

Paro founder and chief executive officer Rosalind Lockyer says the conference serves as a good opportunity for business women to meet face-to-face and talk about the barriers and enablers facing women entrepreneurs throughout the lifecycle of their businesses.

"This year, it's more important than ever because the women have worked really, really hard through COVID just to keep their businesses going, and fortunately have been able to thrive," said Lockyer. "We want to look at what it means to thrive and how they did that. We also want to know what are the main elements that make a business survive despite going through the complete chaos of the pandemic."

Lockyer says everyone had to "pivot" to change things so that they could operate in this hybrid world.

"So now, we're looking at that. This event is called Thrive and it's showcasing, recognizing, supporting and encouraging women entrepreneurs and helping them make the next steps moving ahead," she said.

Jen Harper, a young, Indigenous woman who owns a business called Cheekbone Beauty, has an inspirational story about thriving through the pandemic that she will share with the participants.

"Deborah Kimmett, who is a comic, a storyteller and a mentor will help us all lighten up — because we need to lighten up a little bit after we've been working so hard," said Lockyer. "The event will also feature a meditation workshop with Erin Mae, and a workshop around mindset with Kimberly Morrow, to learn how to cut through the confusion and find time to relax."

The number one challenge for women operating their business is access to financing.

"We were able to help a lot of women very fast with our Circle Funding (program) during COVID because some of the other funding that was coming didn't quite fit the criteria," said Lockyer. "We provide grants and loans up to $5,000 then they can get more. They also get the support of the women in the circle group — and we have more than 200 circles around Ontario because this became a really supportive environment for us getting the grants and loans to move forward."

Lockyer said they also have a program called Biz Growth. Women are provided between 50 to 90 per cent of money towards a $5,000 project to help them grow their business.

This year, Paro is able to connect women entrepreneurs to the Women's Enterprise Organizations of Canada where Paro will be able to initiate loans up to $50,000.

"It's a national loan fund and Paro is the organization pushing out those loans, helping the women do their business plans and their applications to be able to apply for these loans. We're the conduit for the loans for Ontario," she said.

The conference will also examine how men can better support women in business.

For women, Lockyer says time is their biggest asset and they always have so many things to do. From keeping organized, finding ways to organize themselves in their business to driving the kids to hockey, and preparing meals, time management is always a challenge for women.

"We're always working on that while encouraging them to be healthy and well and find some time for themselves to relax," she said. "I think that women struggling with mental health is also a big issue across the world coming out of the pandemic. So we have to be very mindful of that."

The conference will also examine what Indigenous women, Francophone women, 2SLGBTQQIA+ individuals, women who identify with a disability, and those who are new to Canada need to succeed in business in Ontario.

The Thrive; Prospering Paro Women conference will take place at the Valhalla Inn on Thursday with vendor booths and an option to participate virtually. Visit the Paro website at paro.ca for registration and more information.

Police make arrests in home takeover

THE CHRONICLE-JOURNAL

Two people have been charged with drug-trafficking after city police responded to a report of unwanted individuals in a south-side home on Friday.

Thunder Bay police were dispatched to a residence in the 200 block of Cumming Street around 11 a.m. Officers learned unwanted individuals may have been in the home while the legitimate resident was away.

Multiple people were found inside the home.

Through further investigation, two individuals had allegedly been involved in drug-trafficking activity.

A quantity of suspected crack cocaine, fentanyl, cash and paraphernalia consistent with drug trafficking were seized.

Jah-Vaun McPherson-Williams, 20, of Pickering, Ont., is charged with possession of cocaine for the purpose of trafficking, possession of fentanyl for the purpose of trafficking and possession of property obtained by crime under $5,000.

Kevin Douglas Sakanee, 38, of Thunder Bay, is charged with possession of cocaine for the purpose of trafficking and failure to comply with a probation order.

Both accused appeared in bail court on Saturday and remain in custody with future court appearance dates.

None of the allegations have been proven in court.

— Filed from Jodi Lundmark

Sioux Lookout links with Ukraine

BY ERIC SHIH, LOCAL JOURNALISM INITIATIVE REPORTER
THUNDER BAY SOURCE

SIOUX LOOKOUT — Sioux Lookout has its first official sister city.

Sioux Lookout officially signed a sister city agreement with Vashkivtsi, a town in Ukraine, with representatives from both communities having met in an introductory meeting on Zoom earlier this month.

Sioux Lookout Mayor Doug Lawrance said the meeting was very friendly and convivial, noting it was conducted with the help of excellent translators.

"A great introduction learning a little bit about our sister city and them learning a little bit about us," he said. We compared some life stories about the weather and seasons, and cultural activities and we also talked a little bit about the heavy stuff that's going on Ukraine now and how it's impacting their city."

Brian MacKinnon, the municipality's manager for corporate services, said they got the idea from Kenora MP Eric Melillo's office. Another MP, Larry Brock, told the House of Commons about a sister city agreement in his riding signed in April between Brantford, Ont., with Kamianets-Podilskyi as a way to show support for Ukraine.

Melillo's office said "with Russia's illegal war in Ukraine, it is absolutely critical that Canada shows its support for Ukraine, and sister city agreements provide the opportunity for municipalities to show their support as well."

MacKinnon said the MP's office helped narrow down the choices to five communities, all located in western Ukraine. From the five, municipal staff recommended the town of Vashkivtsi because it has almost the same population as Sioux Lookout, it is holds the Malanka Festival, a famous event with a legacy like Sioux Lookout's Blueberry Festival, and it houses Bukovinian State Medical University, a medical institute renown in Ukraine, which mirrors Sioux Lookout's role as a medical hub for the area.

Hunter fined after shooting at decoy

NORTH SHORE BUREAU

A Thunder Bay man has been fined $7,500 and banned from hunting for two years for firing a rifle at a fake moose.

Provincial investigators said Jesse Fairservice was hunting on Whitesand Lake Road west of Schreiber on Oct. 23, 2021 when he "shot at (a) moose decoy with a high-powered rifle down and across the road into a blind corner, while standing on the road."

In Ontario, it's illegal to shoot down or across a roadway while hunting.

Moose decoys used by conservation officers are realistic-looking and can be made to move by remote control.

In the case last fall near Schreiber, a decoy was set up "in response to historical unsafe hunting practices documented in the same area," a provincial news release said Friday.

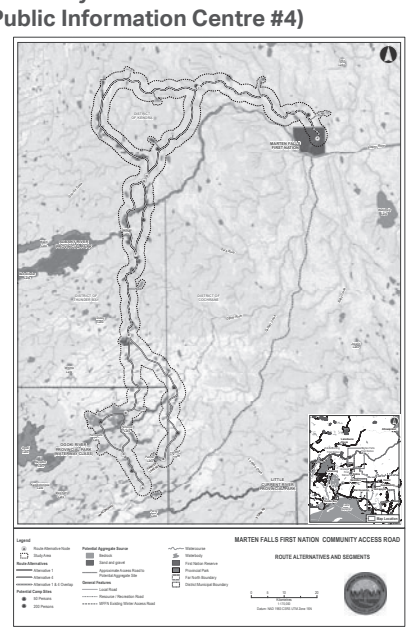
Fairservice pleaded guilty to careless use of a firearm in Nipigon court in September, the release said.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre: Effects Assessment Methods Milestone (Public Information Centre #4)

Join us to learn about:
- The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process;
- Updates since Public Information Centre #3, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered;
- How route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Preliminary results of 2022 field studies and upcoming field studies;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The Indigenous Knowledge Program; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.



About the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.
MFFN has a winter access road but it is not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult. All season road access connecting MFFN to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community. The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.

What is the Process

MFFN is preparing an Individual Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments, and MFFN published a Notice of Commencement of the Environmental Assessment on October 29, 2021. The federal Government published a Notice of Commencement of the Impact Assessment on February 24, 2020 and the Project is now in the Impact Statement phase. This is the fourth Public Information Centre held to support the Effects Assessment phase of the environmental assessment processes.

Contact

For information on the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process and progress related to this Project, please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Thank you for your participation

Personal information submitted (e.g., name, address and phone number) is collected, maintained and disclosed under the authority of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* for transparency and consultation purposes. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remain confidential.

When and Where?

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

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

*The first hour of each meeting is reserved for Indigenous community members only. The public, including Indigenous communities, are invited to join beginning one hour following the reserved time.

Light refreshments will be served.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

The Chronicle-Journal
THE NEWSPAPER OF THE NORTHWEST
Tuesday, November 22, 2022



✓ Notices & Announcements *Marten Falls First Nation NOTICE* has been created.

Marten Falls First Nation NOTICE

View | Edit | Delete | Revisions

All Season Community Access Road

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre: Effects Assessment Methods Milestone (Public Information Centre #4)

Join us to learn about:

- The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process;
- Updates since Public Information Centre #3, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered;
- How route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Preliminary results of 2022 field studies and upcoming field studies;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The Indigenous Knowledge Program; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

About the Project

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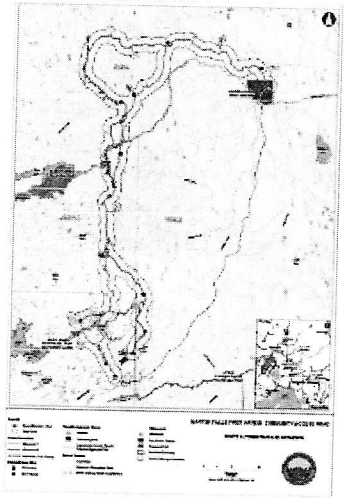

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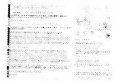
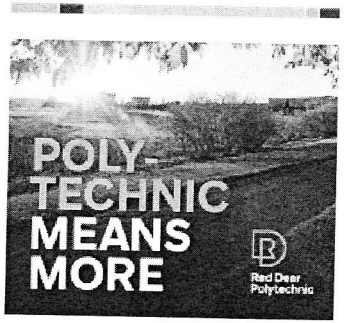
Notices and Announcements



Marten Falls First Nation NOTICE
All Season Community Access Road

Click to learn more about the First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principle Class Action.

learn more



Sponsored Content



Voices from Indigenous communities: How TD is supporting emerging artists through the OHSOTO'KINO program

4 **Parents and Tots - Longlac** 10:00 a.m. **Shinny 8 & Under - Longlac** 11:00 a.m. **Shinny 9 to 12 - Longlac** 12:00 p.m. **Public Skating - Longlac** 1:00 p.m. **Shinny 13 to 18 - Longlac** 3:30 p.m.	5 **SCWW BINGO** 11:15 a.m. **Shinny 8 & Under - Longlac** 4:00 p.m. **Shinny 13 to 18 - Geraldton** 4:00 p.m. **Mixed Badminton/Pickleball Geraldton** 7:30 p.m. **Shinny 13 to 18 - Longlac** 8:00 p.m.	6 **EPC Quilting and Crafting** 10:00 a.m. **SCWW Walking at Home** 12:00 p.m. **EPC Carpet Bowling** 1:30 p.m. **EarlyON Baby Group Drop-In** 2:00 p.m. **Shinny 12 & Under - Geraldton** 4:00 p.m. **Shinny 9 to 12 - Longlac** 4:00 p.m. **Public Skating - Geraldton** 5:30 p.m. **Pickleball - Longlac** 6:00 p.m.	7 **EPC Art Group** 3:00 p.m. **SCWW Armchair Travel** 3:30 p.m. **Shinny 9 to 12 - Longlac** 4:00 p.m. **Shinny 13 to 18 - Geraldton** 4:00 p.m. **EPC CHATTY CRAFTY** 6:00 p.m. **Active Play - Nakina** 6:00 p.m. **EarlyON Virtual Storytime** 6:30 p.m.	8 **SCWW BINGO** 11:15 a.m. **EPC Carpet Bowling** 1:30 p.m. **Shinny 8 & Under - Longlac** 4:00 p.m. **Shinny 12 & Under - Geraldton** 4:00 p.m. **Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre** 4:00 p.m. **Pickleball - Longlac** 6:00 p.m. **Ladies Shinny - Longlac** 8:00 p.m.	9 **EarlyON Santa Visit and Pancake Lunch** 10:30 a.m. **SCWW Chair Exercises** 12:00 p.m. **Parents & Tots - Geraldton** 4:00 p.m. **Parents and Tots - Longlac** 4:00 p.m. **EPC BINGO** 5:00 p.m. **Skate with Santa - Geraldton** 5:30 p.m. **Public Skating - Longlac** 5:30 p.m.	10 **Public Skating - Geraldton** 1:30 p.m. **Learn to Skate - Longlac** 2:30 p.m. **Learn to Skate - Geraldton** 3:00 p.m. **Parents and Tots - Longlac** 3:30 p.m. **Parents & Tots - Geraldton** 4:00 p.m. **Private Rental - Geraldton** 5:00 p.m. **Public Skating - Longlac** 5:30 p.m. **Shinny 13 to 18 - Longlac** 7:00 p.m.
11 **Parents and**	12 **SCWW BINGO**	13 **EPC Quilting**	14 **EPC Art Group**	15 **SCWW BINGO**	16 **SCWW Chair**	17 **Public Skating**

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE - THIS EVENT HAS ALREADY OCCURRED

Dates & Times
December 8, 2022
4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.
Add to Calendar
Location:
200 Wardrope Avenue, Geraldton, Ontario

EVENT DETAILS:

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team will be hosting a Public Information Centre for the Effects Assessment Methods Milestone. Join us to learn more about the processes and progress made to-date. Importantly, this is an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season road.

*The first hour is reserved for Indigneous community members. The public is invited to join after.

FEATURE IMAGE:

Marten Falls First Nation



results in inquest jury recommendations

Nuclear management org appoints new director for northwest

Timmins businesses get $5M in provincial funds

Jobs of the Future: Rewarding work comes with life as a personal support worker

Proponents for new Sudbury film studio request $7M from the city

Di Gregorio Developments buys Thunder Bay Country Club property

Argonaut Gold names new CEO

Vale looks for partner in base metal mining spinoff company

Expansion on horizon for Fort William First Nation environmental firm

New president to lead Domtar in 2023

Construction group names new leaders

Consultant to oversee Springer Aerospace business ops during CCAA process

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Workplace Safety North opens



Marathon reconnects with its harbour

By: Ian Ross

North shore town puts plans in motion of mixed-use port and recreational development More >

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Protecting the peatlands, respecting Indigenous rights are paramount issues for ...



'The drifts were blue': miners share stories of diesel exposure

Sudbury Steelworkers lead project to reduce diesel particulate exposure ...



Winners named for the 36th annual Northern Ontario Business Awards

Nine recipients are lauded for excellence in business ...

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Lopes Limited expands its data & communications services

Sudbury company targeting mining, pulp and

Honda

Toyota

None of the above

CLEAN AIR METALS INC
AIR: TSXV
CLICK HERE

Public Notices

Marten Falls All Season Community Access Road

Details >

Corporation of the Municipality of Calvin - Seeking a Part-Time Municipal Clerk

Details >

NOTICE OF SUBMISSION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE Northern Road Link Project Environmental Assessment

Details >

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Details >

More Public Notices >

Marten Falls All Season Community Access Road

Like

Visit Website

Share:



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- Updates since Public Information Centre #3, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered;
- How route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Preliminary results of 2022 field studies and upcoming field studies;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The Indigenous Knowledge Program; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

Importantly, it's also an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the

Contact Marten Falls All Season Community Access Road

Your Name

Your Email Address

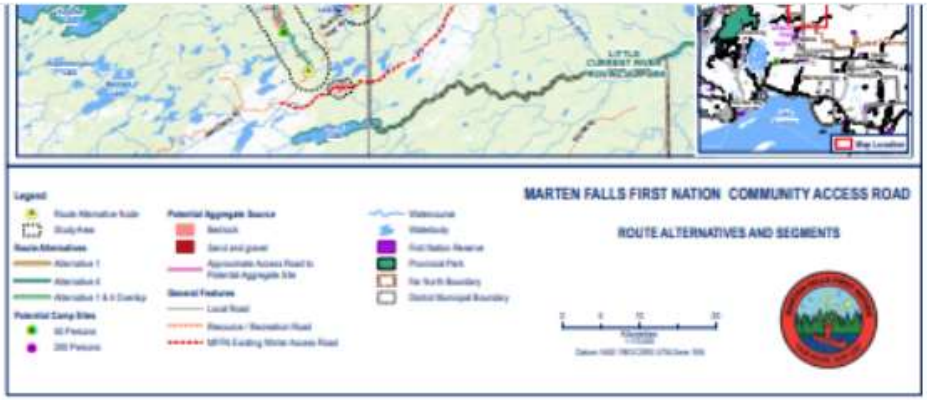
Your Phone Number (optional)

What are you looking for?

Send Message

Visit Website

Like This Organization



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(www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility
accommodations.

Thank you for your participation

Join the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #4, Dec 7 in Thunder Bay and Dec 8 in Geraldton

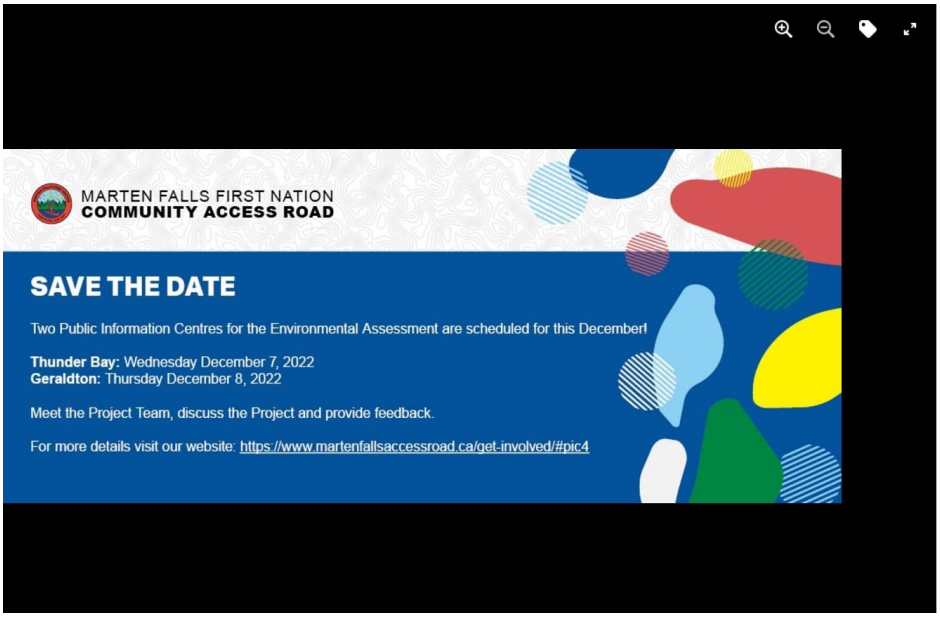
Click here for details

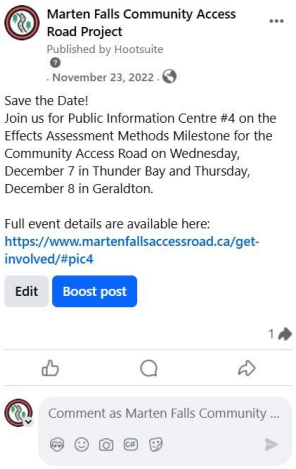


A3.2.3 Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2022-11-23





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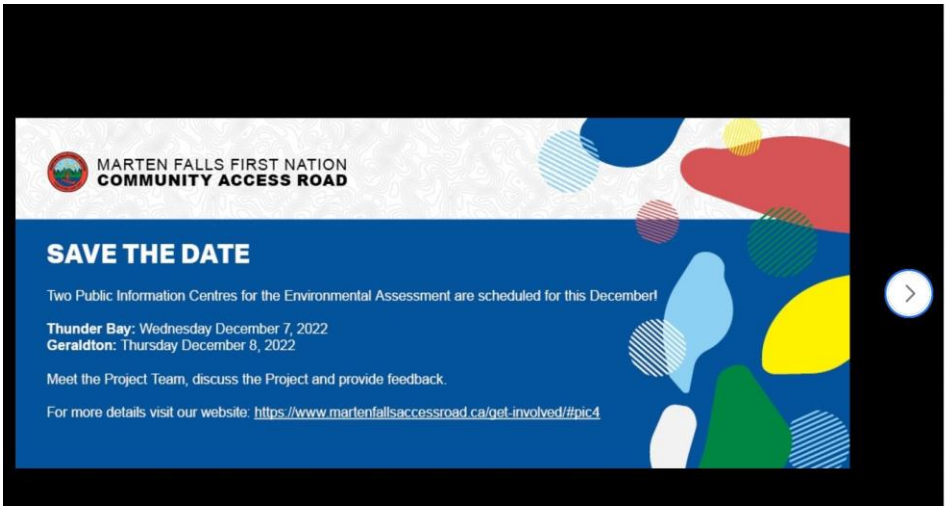

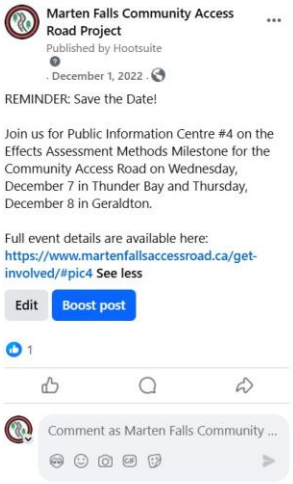

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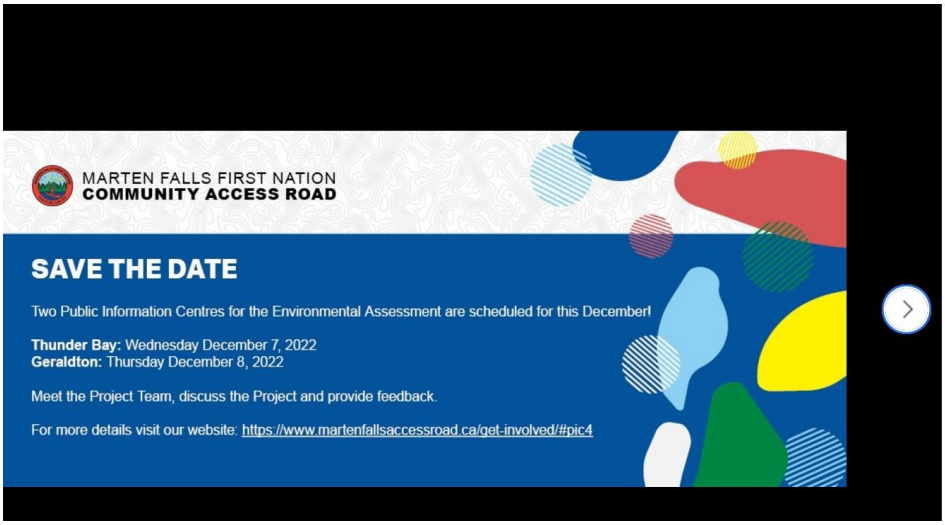

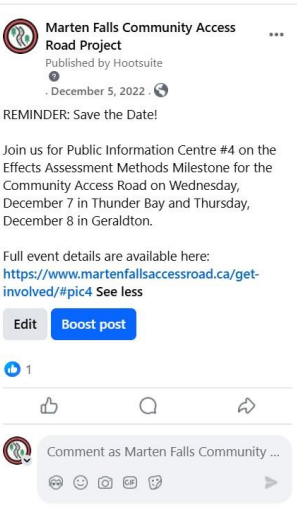

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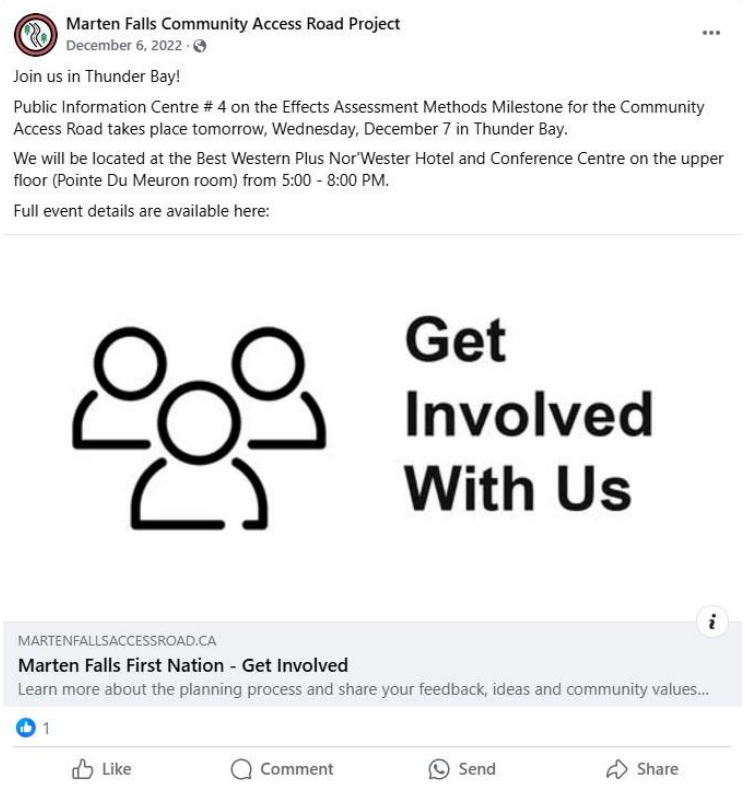

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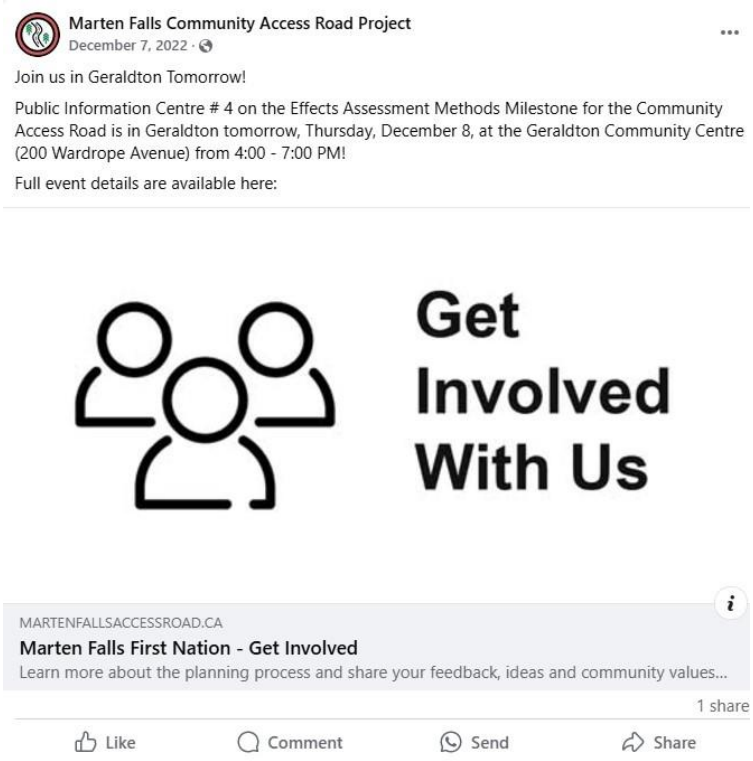

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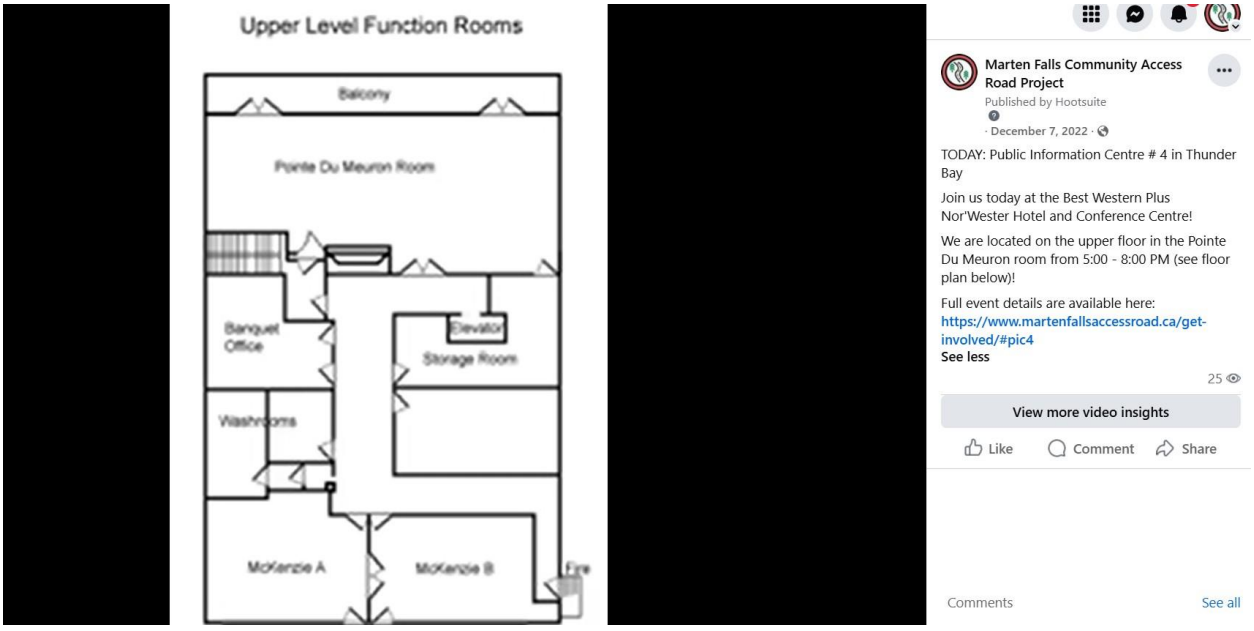

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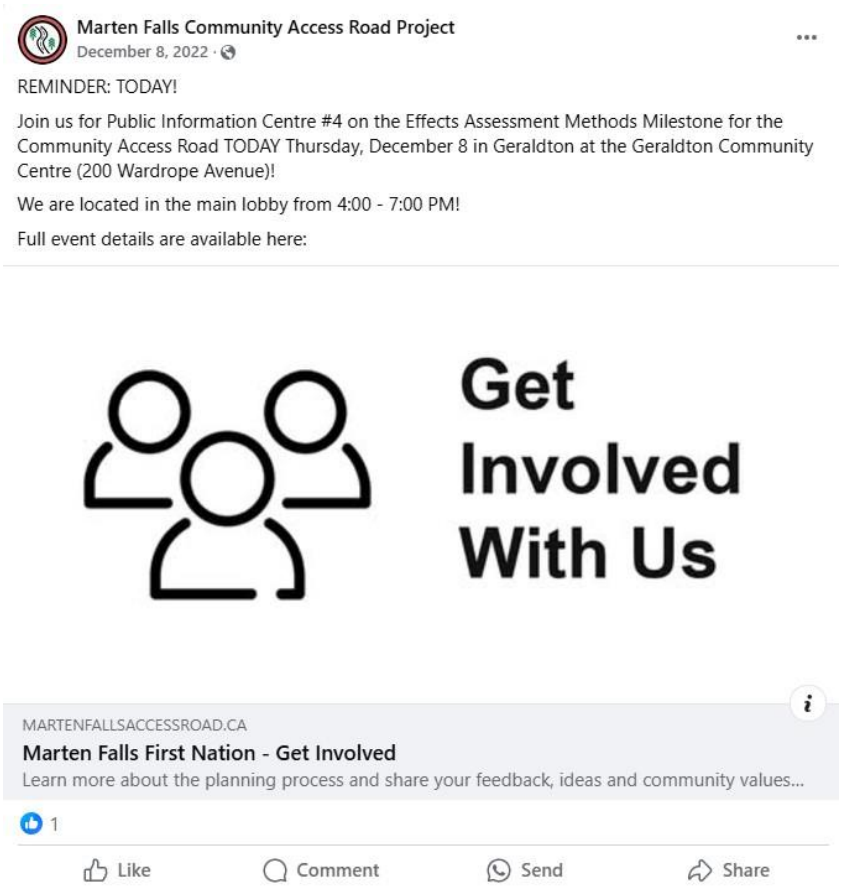

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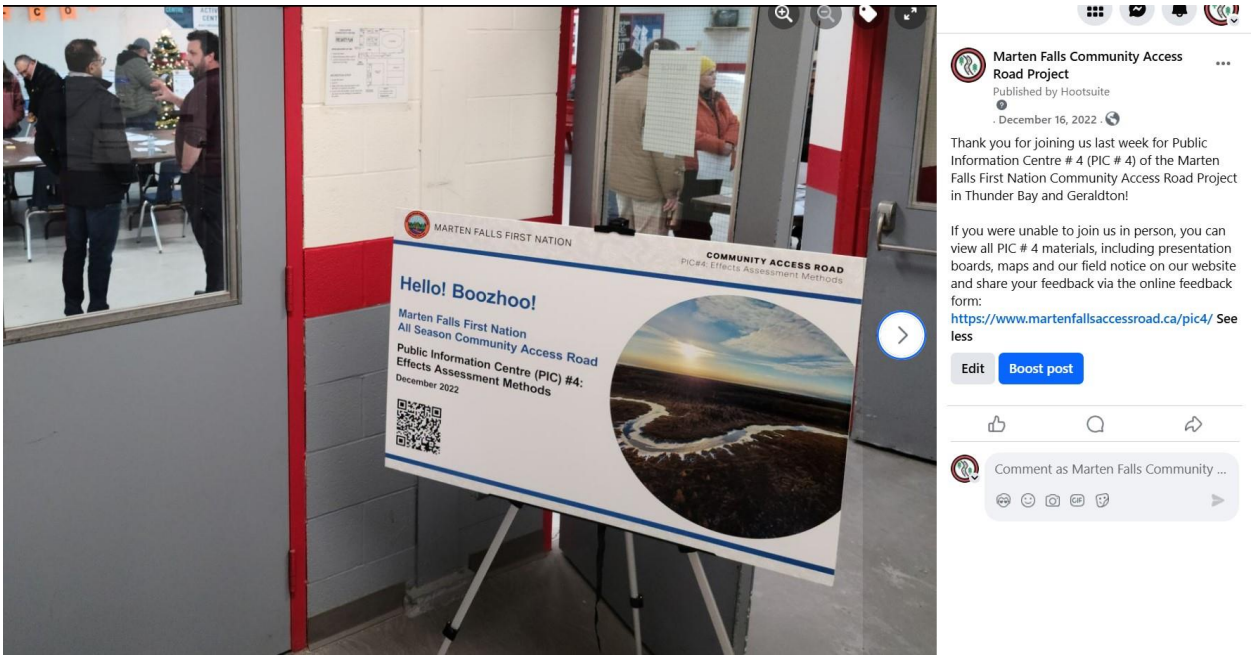


2023-01-18



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. January 18, 2023 .

There is still time to review and provide feedback on Public Information Centre # 4!

Presentation materials on the Effects Assessment Methods Milestone and preliminary findings from recent field studies are available on our website:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic4/

Share your comments, ideas and values in the feedback form by February 10, 2023: **See less**

Edit Boost post

1

Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

A3.2.4 Feedback Form

Feedback Form

PIC #4 - December 7, 8 2022

We want to hear your ideas, suggestions and opinions! Thank you for attending and participating in this community meeting for the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road. Please complete this Feedback Form so your valued input may be considered and documented.

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____

Telephone _____

FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS

How would you prefer to receive information about this study in the future?

- ☐ Email (please provide email above)
- ☐ Regular Mail
- ☐ I do not wish to receive further information

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE MEETING?

Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Newspaper Advertisement
- ☐ Project website
- ☐ MFFN CAR Facebook Page
- ☐ Received the Notice via Email
- ☐ Other, please specify:

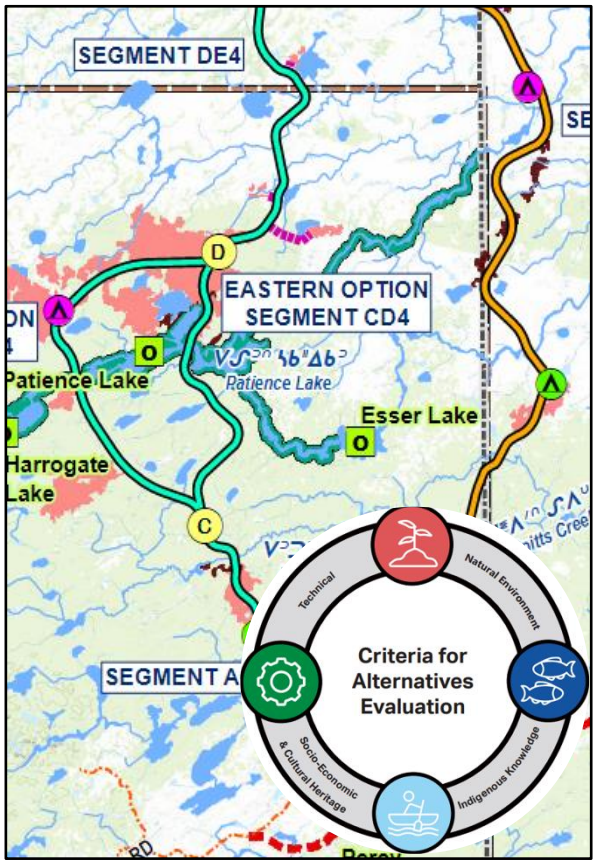
Are there better ways to let you know about future meetings? _____

What parts of this community meeting were of the most interest to you? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Viewing the presentation
- ☐ Having the opportunity to meet and talk directly with the Project Team
- ☐ Providing feedback on the route, field studies and provided maps
- ☐ Other, please specify: _____

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK!

The criteria for the evaluation of the Route Alternatives were presented. What do you think about the criteria? What criteria is most important to you? Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?



There are segments of the Route that are set or confirmed and others that have options to choose from. These segments will be evaluated using the identified criteria. Are there segments of the Community Access Road that you prefer over another? Why?

Visit the maps for a closer look at the route segments

The way we will assess the potential effects of the Community Access Road were shared today. Do you have any comments or feedback on the process?

Field studies have been conducted since 2019 and will continue through 2023, do you have any feedback on the methods and early observations shared?

Visit our website to watch videos and share your feedback.

Are there Indigenous Knowledge that you would like to share? If so, please leave your contact information below and we will book a meeting:

Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights within the Project area (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) that we should consider?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

What other questions or thoughts do you have about the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road? Is there additional information you would like to receive?

We appreciate the time you have taken to learn more about our plans and contribute your input!

Please submit this form at the Welcome Table before you leave.

For additional information, please visit the Project website at: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca or contact the Project Team directly via telephone at 1-800-764-9114 or email at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

** Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.*

A3.2.5 Display Boards

Hello! Boozhoo!

Marten Falls First Nation
All Season Community Access Road

Public Information Centre (PIC) #4: Effects Assessment Methods

December 2022



Planning for an All Season Community Access Road to Marten Falls First Nation is progressing well.

Thanks for joining us today to learn about:

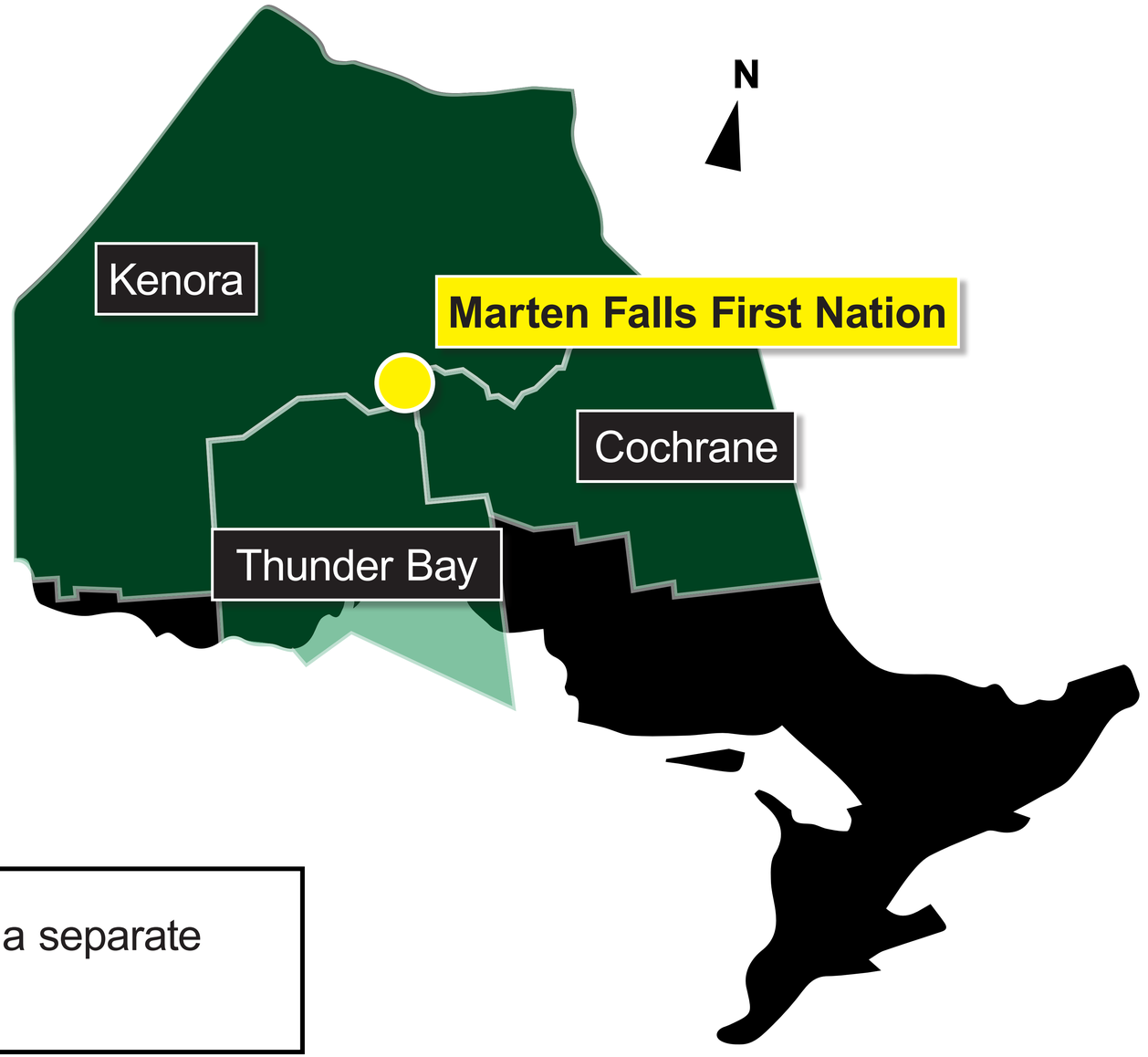
- The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process;
- Effects Assessment Methodology;
- Updates since Public Information Centre #3, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered;
- How Route Alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Early Findings related to 2022 field studies and upcoming field studies;
- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- The Indigenous Knowledge Program; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.



Have your say. Share your comments, ideas and values with the Project Team.

Introduction to the Community Access Road Project

Marten Falls First Nation has a winter access road but it is not reliable and makes transportation of goods and people difficult. All season road access connecting Marten Falls First Nation to the existing provincial highway network is needed to improve the well-being of the community.



Components of the Community Access Road

- 190 km to 230 km of 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.

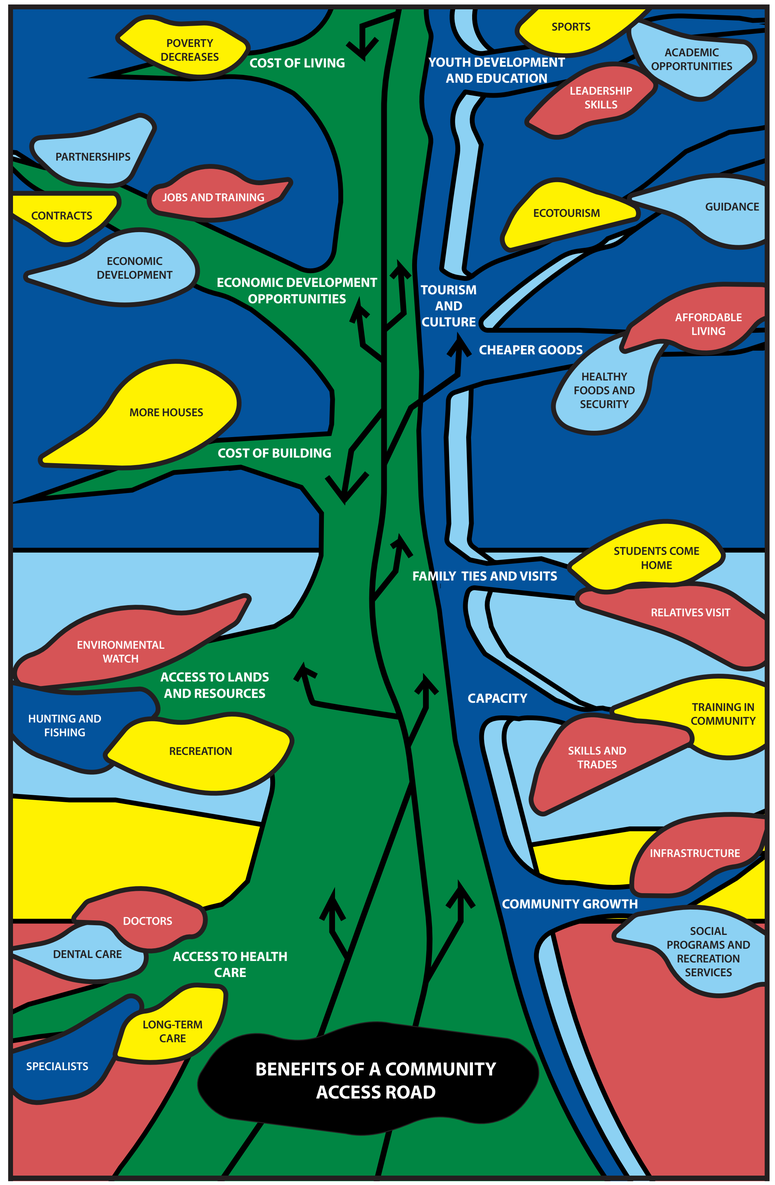
While planning for the Northern Road Link is ongoing it is a separate project from the Community Access Road.

Why is the Community Access Road Needed?

Better access would allow increased opportunities for:

- Social interaction with other communities;
- Access to emergency, health and social services;
- Training and jobs during planning and construction;
- Local economic development; and
- Increased ability for families to be together in the community.

A Community Access Road would reduce reliance on winter roads which have become increasingly unreliable due to climate change, and would also reduce transportation costs for goods and services; meaning more affordable food, fuel and other vital supplies and services.



? Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
PIC#4: Effects Assessment Methods

Where are we in the EA / IA Process?

EA / IA Process & Design

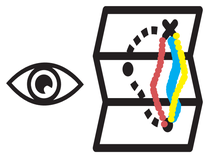
Construction

Operation & Maintenance

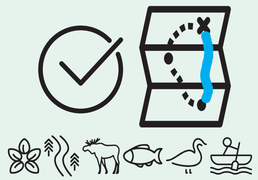
2021 | **2021-2022** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024 - 2025**



Step 1:
Define the Community Access Road



Step 2: Terms of Reference
Identify alternative routes (i.e., #1, #2, #3, #4)

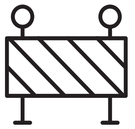


Step 3: Effects Assessment Methods
Evaluate alternative routes #1 and #4, temporary infrastructure and aggregate sources against a set of criteria and indicators

Step 4: Identification of Preferred Alternatives
Select the preferred route and related infrastructure

Step 5: Review of draft and final EA / IS update
Submit the combined draft (2024) and final (2025) EA Report and the Federal Impact Statement (IS)

Federal and provincial decisions made to approve or not. If approved, Project moves forward



Timeline for detail design and construction will be available after the conclusion of the EA process



Marten Falls First Nation made a community decision to move forward with #1 and #4

WE ARE HERE

IS extension timeline submitted November 2022

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
PIC#4: Effects Assessment Methods

How we will assess potential effects of the Community Access Road

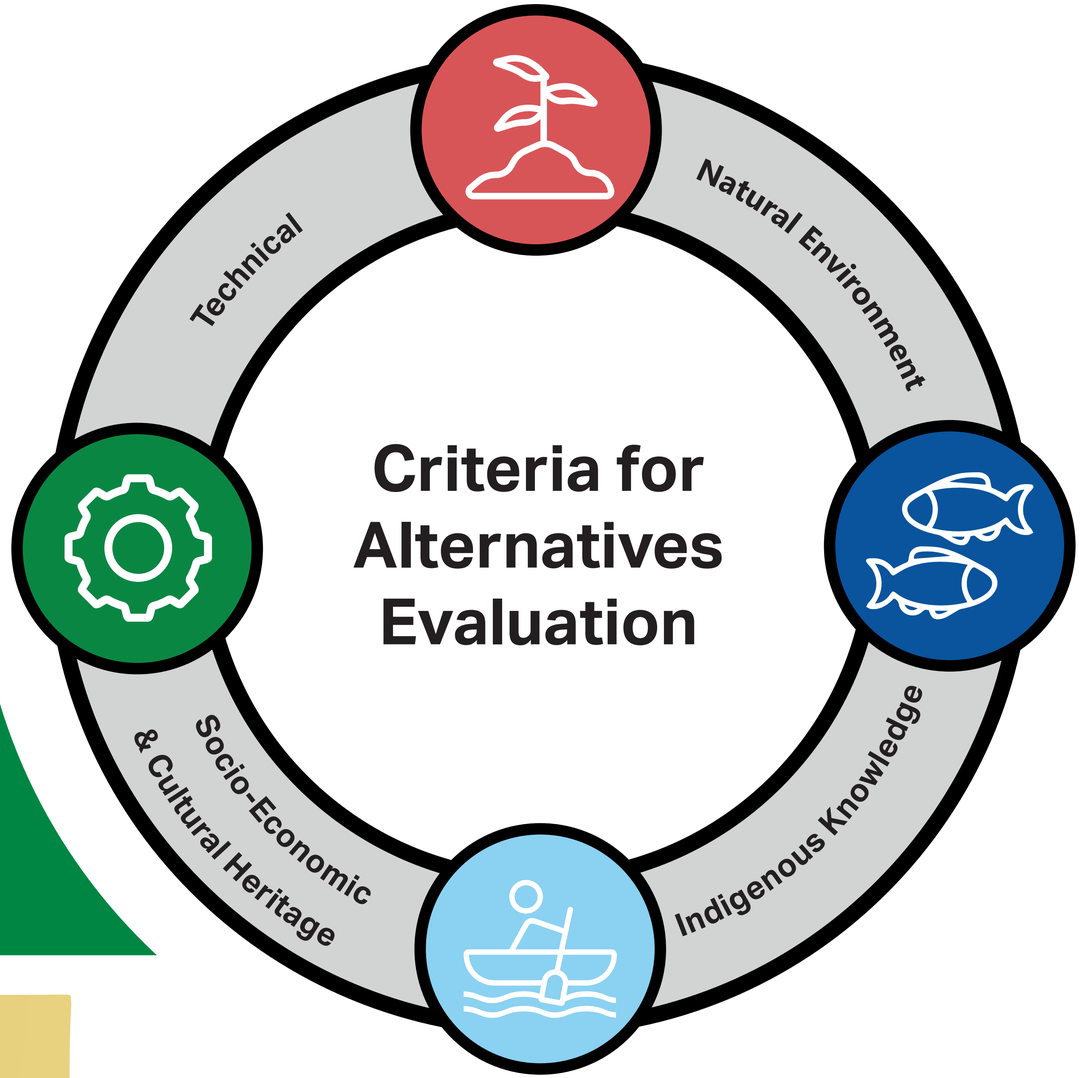
Identify a valued component and associated indicators	Determine project activities that may interact with the environment.	Determine the temporal and / or spatial boundaries for the valued component	Describe existing conditions	Assess project environmental effects	Identify mitigation measures and any residual affects
Looking at forest birds as the valued component, one indicator is presence of a forest bird community.	Clearing of trees to build the road.	The local study area for forest birds has a 3 km buffer from the Project Development Area (PDA).	Collecting forest bird data via point count surveys and acoustical recording units.	Clearing trees during the breeding season could result in disturbance to breeding and nesting activities of forest birds.	To the extent possible, tree clearing is to be conducted outside the breeding bird window to avoid breeding disturbance and damage to nests and fledglings.
Example					

To understand cumulative effects, identify other projects and activities that might overlap in time and space.

How we will select the route

When we evaluate the Alternative Routes we will consider the pros and cons of each alternative route with the intent of selecting the best route possible.

Alternatives 1 and 4 will be evaluated based on effects to the **natural**, **socio-economic** and **cultural environments**, and in consideration of **Indigenous Knowledge**, **technical criteria / requirements** and **cost**.

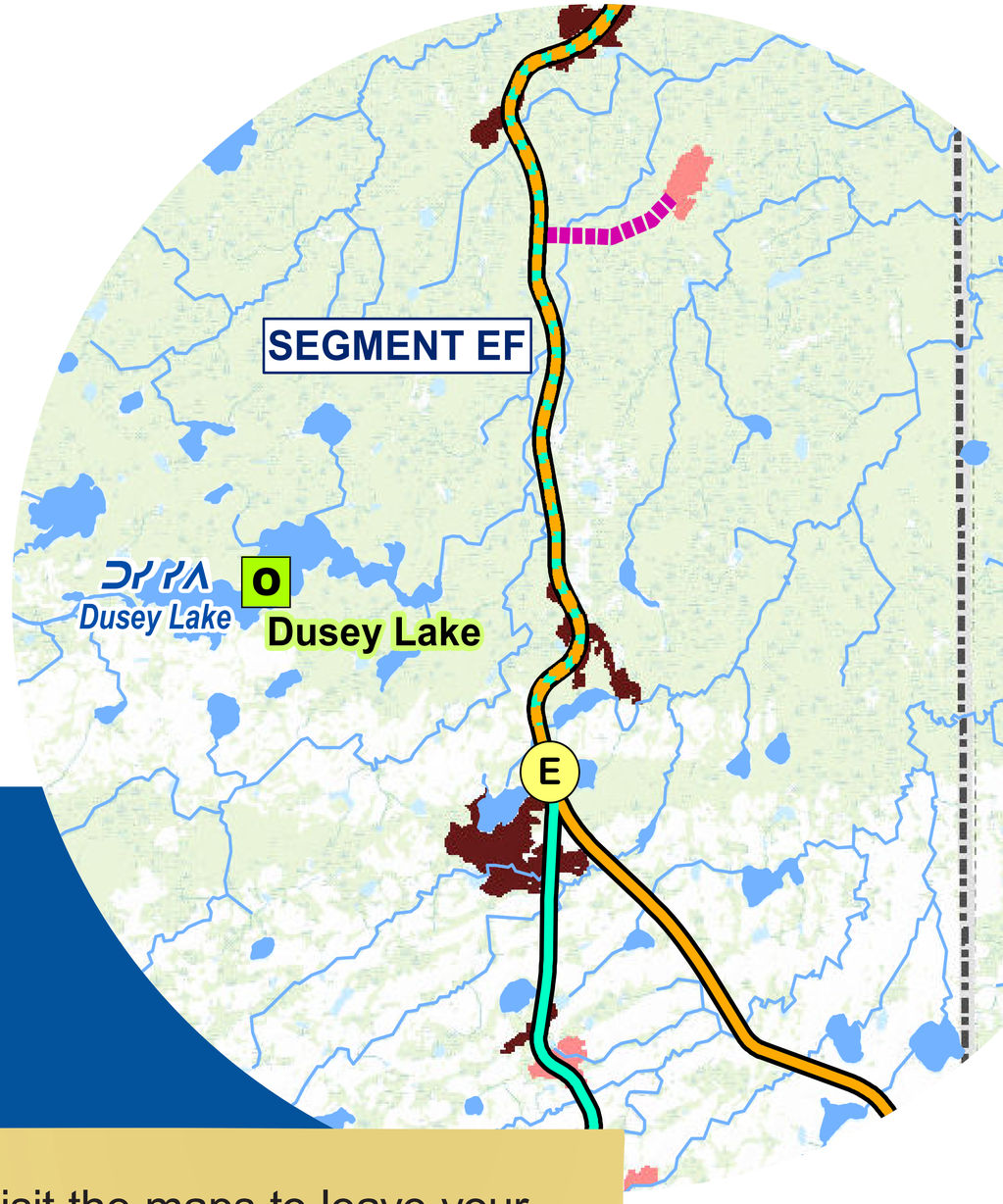


Your input today will help us select the route!

How we will select the route

During the route evaluation, there are segments that are set or confirmed and others that have options to choose from.

Where there are options to choose between, the evaluation criteria will be used to determine the best option for each segment.



No route will be perfect, but the goal is to reduce or avoid negative effects with mitigation and enhance or add to the positive effects.

Visit the maps to leave your feedback. This will help inform the route selection.

2022 Field Studies

Groundwater

Winter aerial reconnaissance, well drilling and installation, groundwater well sampling

Vegetation

Spring / Summer ecosite verification and ground inspections

Ungulates
(caribou and moose)

Winter two stage aerial survey, remote camera monitoring survey, mortality investigations

Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat

Spring & Summer water sampling, fish collection and habitat surveys

Physiography, Terrain and Soils

Spring & Fall terrain verification and soil sampling

Wildlife

Furbearer snow tracking program; wolverine hair snag deployments and inspections, wolverine denning aerial survey

Birds

Spring & Fall migration aerial surveys, Breeding Bird Point Count, Marsh Bird Call Playback, and Breeding Season Aerial Surveys

Visit the maps to leave your feedback. This will help inform the route selection.

Upcoming Field Studies

Groundwater

Groundwater Well Monitoring, Testing and Sampling

Up to 3 trips in 2023

Physiography and Vegetation

Spring/Summer 2023

Ungulates

(caribou and moose)

Winter Two-Stage Aerial

Winter 2023

Remote Camera Monitoring and Mortality Investigations

*Spring/Summer 2023*3

Birds

Autonomous Recording Unit (ARU) Program

Ongoing through Winter 2023

Check out the latest Discussion Guides and share your feedback.

Wildlife

Wolverine Hair Snag Study

Up to 5 trips in 2023

Furbearer Winter Track Survey

Up to 2 trips in 2023

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as needed.*

Highlights – Ungulates (Atik and Mooz; Caribou and Moose)

Aerial Surveys

- Flew over 6,000 km and found sightings of caribou and moose

Aerial Surveys and Mortality Investigations will take place in 2023.



Early Atik / Caribou Findings

- Blood work collected during the collar deployment confirmed that a high percentage of the females collared were pregnant
- Aerial surveys documented females with calves in the winter of 2022
- Group sizes of up to 12 individuals were observed

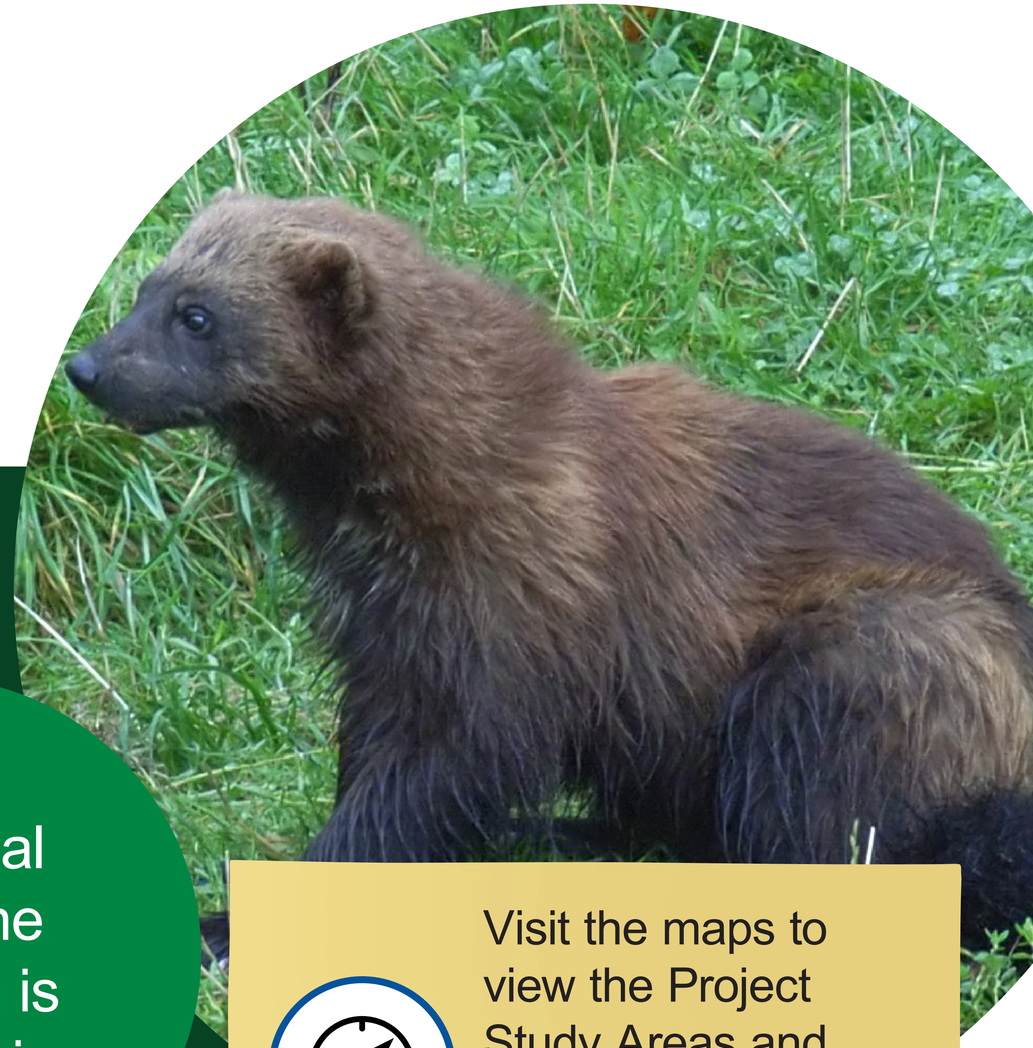
Early Mooz / Moose Findings

- Moose were observed throughout the study area in a range of habitats
- Data collection is ongoing

Visit the maps to view the Project Study Areas and pick up a Field Study handout to learn about early findings.

Highlights – Wolverine Hair Snag (Wishkobish / Wiingwa'waake)

- 5 field programs in 2022
- 54 wolverine hair snag traps - bait was strung above the trap, and two remote cameras were set up at each station.



- The hair snags were revisited once a month in March, April and May 2022 to collect hair samples and replace bait.
- Hair samples have been submitted to Trent University for DNA analysis

An additional wolverine program is planned in 2023

Visit the maps to view the Project Study Areas and pick up a Field Study handout to learn about early findings.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
PIC#4: Effects Assessment Methods

Highlights – Wildlife Species in the Study Area

From February to June, 2022, 27 different species visited the stations.

More field study findings will be available in 2023.

Wishkobish / Wolverine	Makwa / Bear	Maihgan / Wolf	Mooz / Moose	Atik / Caribou	Mizhih'bizhiw/ Lynx
12 14 17 11	1 5 27	1 3 3	3 2 19	4	1 3 5

Wabizheshih / Pine Marten	Ojiig \ Fisher	Nigig \ Otter	Waakosh / Red Fox	Wiinashk / Ground Hog	Wabooze / Snowshoe Hare
52 53 41 37	2	1	2 5	1 6	9 13 8 12

Ajidamo / Red Squirrel	Ajidamo / Flying Squirrel	kookooko'oh / Great Gray Owl	Kwiikwiishih / Gray Jay	Kakakih / Raven/Crow	Mijikozhe / Grouse
9 31 29 38	1 2 6	1 2	27 39 29 21	2 6 3	2 1 1

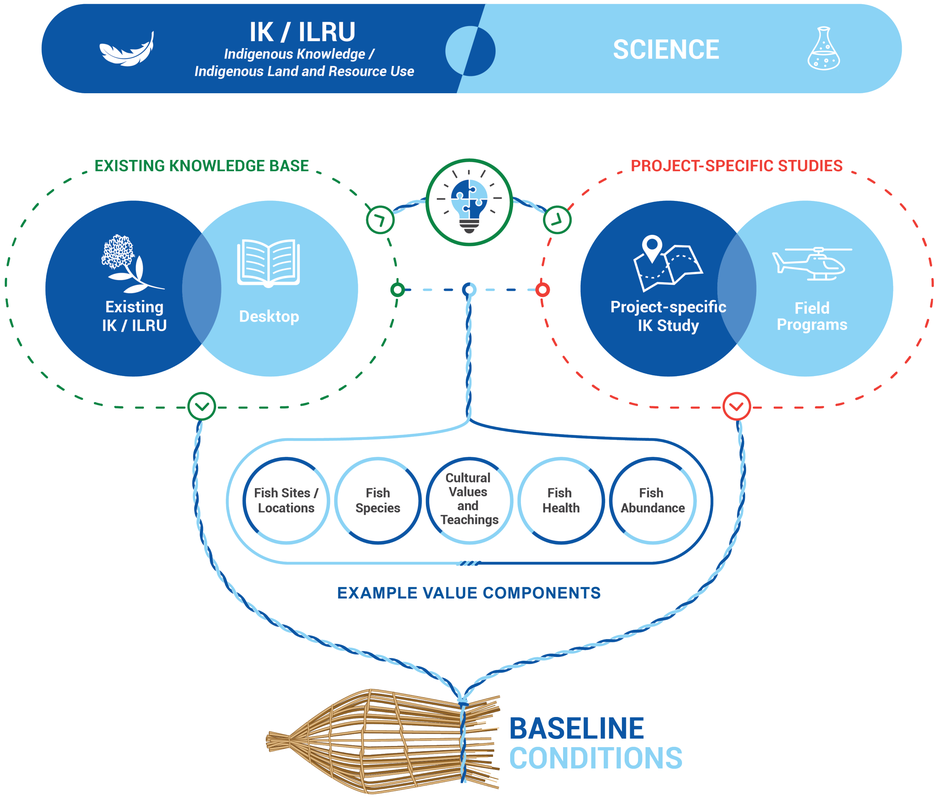
Mikisi / Bald Eagle
2 1

Legend = February / March = March / April = April / May = May / June

Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Land & Resource Use

Understanding Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Indigenous Knowledge (IK) and Indigenous Land and Resource Use (ILRU) are critical for avoiding and minimizing potential harms to Indigenous Peoples' culture and territories

- Indigenous Knowledge will be given equal weight with science in the environmental assessment
- The IK Program can help to inform the design of the MFFN CAR and create strategies to protect culturally valuable areas and species
- Members of the Project Team would like to meet with potentially impacted Indigenous communities to understand their Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests, as well as their knowledge and use of the MFFN CAR Project area



To learn more contact:
Andrea Nokleby, Indigenous Knowledge Program

anokleby@dillon.ca

1-800-764-9114

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
PIC#4: Effects Assessment Methods

You asked about ...

Design features of the Community Access Road

Route Alignment and community effects

The EA / IA Process – why is it taking so long?

Route Alignment and social / ceremonial spaces

Construction and maintenance of the road

? Do you have specific concerns or feedback you would like to share? View the “You Asked About” handout and share your comments in the feedback form.

Six Month Look-Ahead

- Field Studies and Socio-Economic Studies will continue
- Upcoming IK Workshops and Webinar Series this winter
- Ongoing engagement with Marten Falls First Nation members (via meetings, updated communications and Indigenous Knowledge Program participation)
- Continue consultation and engagement with neighbouring Indigenous communities, interested persons, organizations and groups
- Issue community-specific Progress Milestone Report to Indigenous communities
- Preparing for next milestone: Identification of Preferred Alternatives



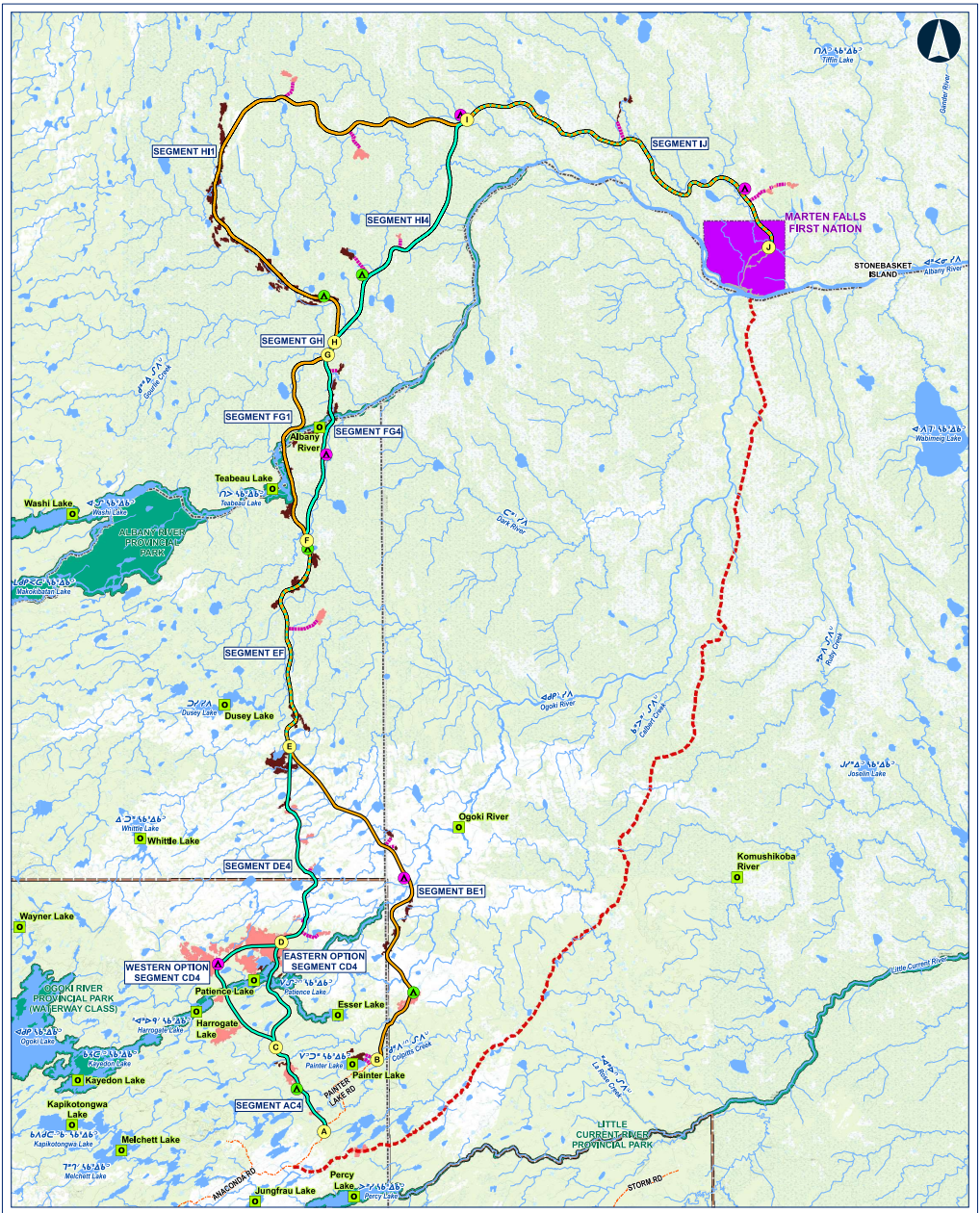
Thank you for joining us! Meegwetch!

Stay Involved

- Your feedback is important. Fill out the survey by December 23.
- Schedule a meeting with us; reach out any time and we can discuss your feedback and answer questions.
- Join our Mailing List for updates
- Email us at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or call us at 1-800-764-9114
- Visit our website www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
- Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/



A3.2.6 Maps



Legend

- A — Route Alternative Node
- O — Tourism Outfitter Location

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

Potential Camp Sites

- A — 50 Persons
- A — 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Alternative Routes and Segments

0 5 10 20

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 1

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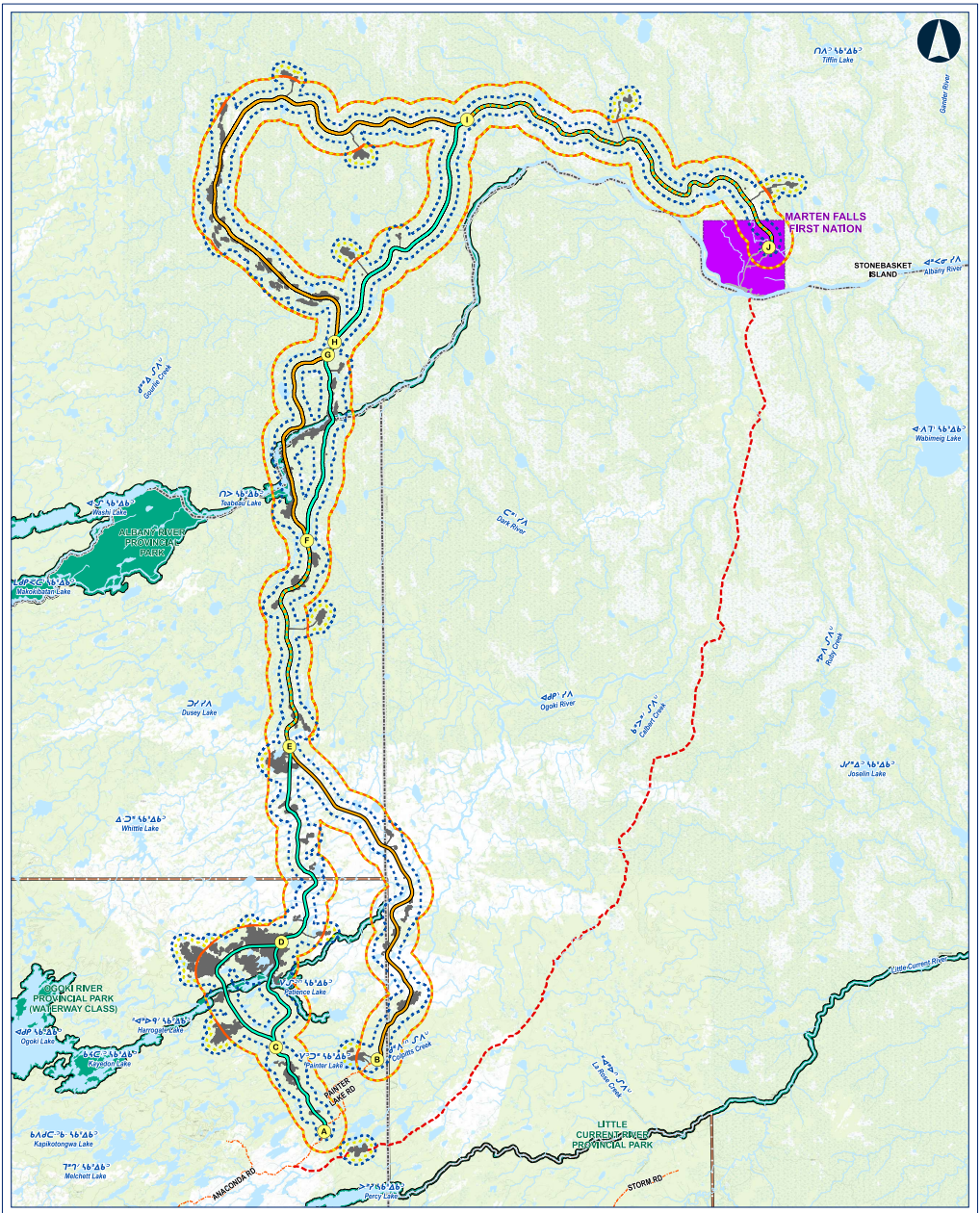

Legend

- A — Route Alternative Node
- Project Development Area

Local Study Areas (LSA)

- Groundwater & Geochemistry LSA
- Surface Water LSA
- Fish & Fish Habitat LSA

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

General Features

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Surface Water, Groundwater & Geochemistry and Fish & Fish Habitat Local Study Areas

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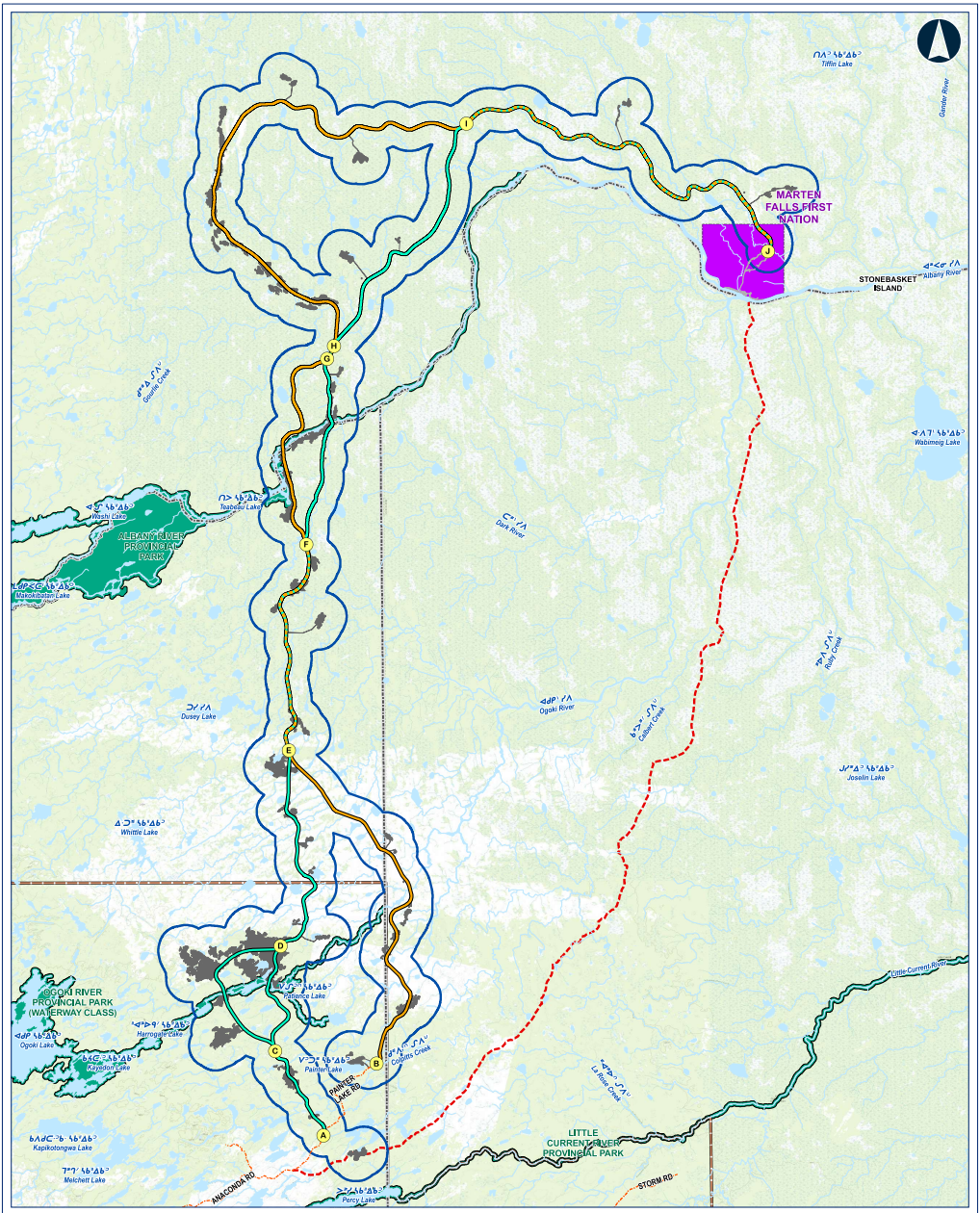

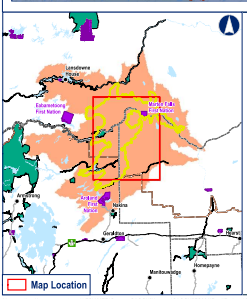

Legend

- A — Route Alternative Node
- Project Development Area

Regional Study Areas (RSA)

- Groundwater & Geochemistry RSA
- Surface Water RSA (See Key Map for Full Extent)
- Fish & Fish Habitat RSA (See Key Map for Full Extent)

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

General Features

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Surface Water, Groundwater & Geochemistry and Fish & Fish Habitat Regional Study Areas

0 5 10 20

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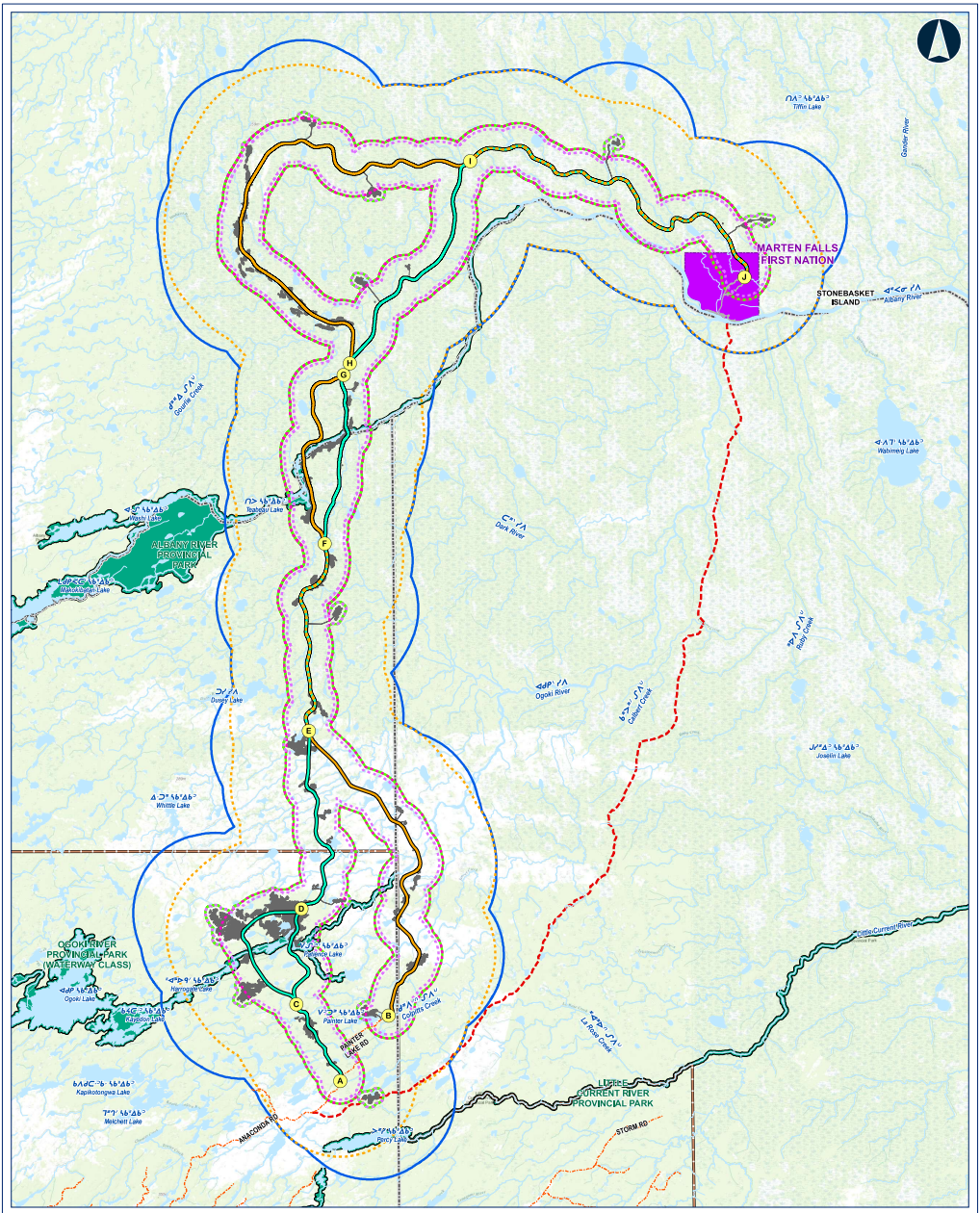

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Physiography, Geology, Terrain & Soils, Vegetaion, Peatlands, Wildlife, Wolverine, Birds and Ungulate Local Study Areas

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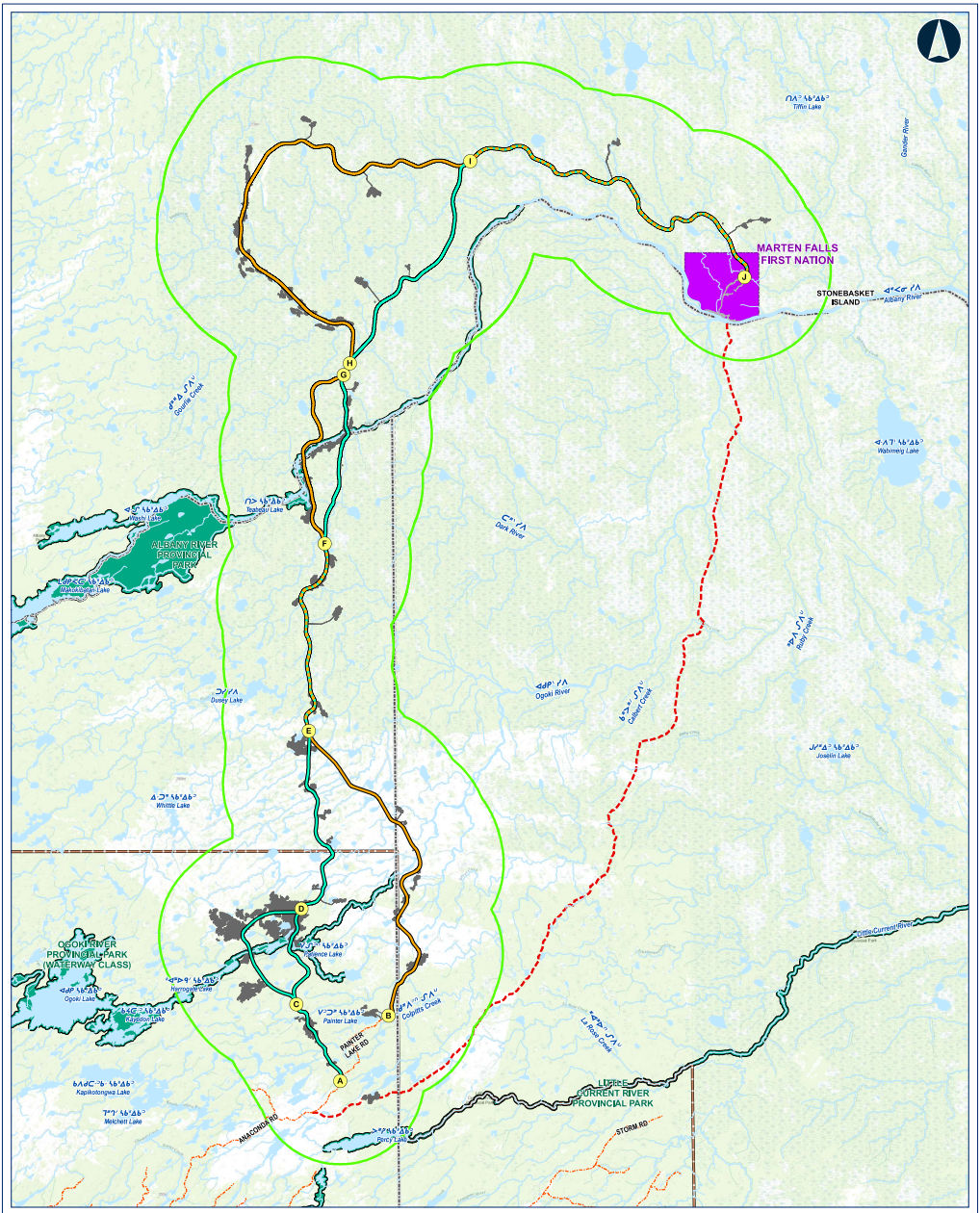

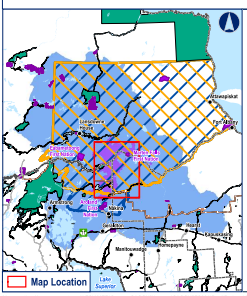

Legend

- A — Route Alternative Node
- Project Development

Regional Study Areas

- Physiography, Geology, Terrain and Soils, Vegetation, Wildlife & Birds RSA
- Peatlands RSA (See Key Map for Full Extent)
- Wolverine RSA (See Key Map for Full Extent)
- Ungulates (Moose) RSA (See Key Map for Full Extent)
- Ungulates (Caribou) RSA (See Key Map for Full Extent)

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

General Features

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Physiography, Geology, Terrain & Soils, Vegetaion, Peatlands, Wildlife, Wolverine, Birds and Ungulate Regionall Study Areas

0 5 10 20

Kilometres

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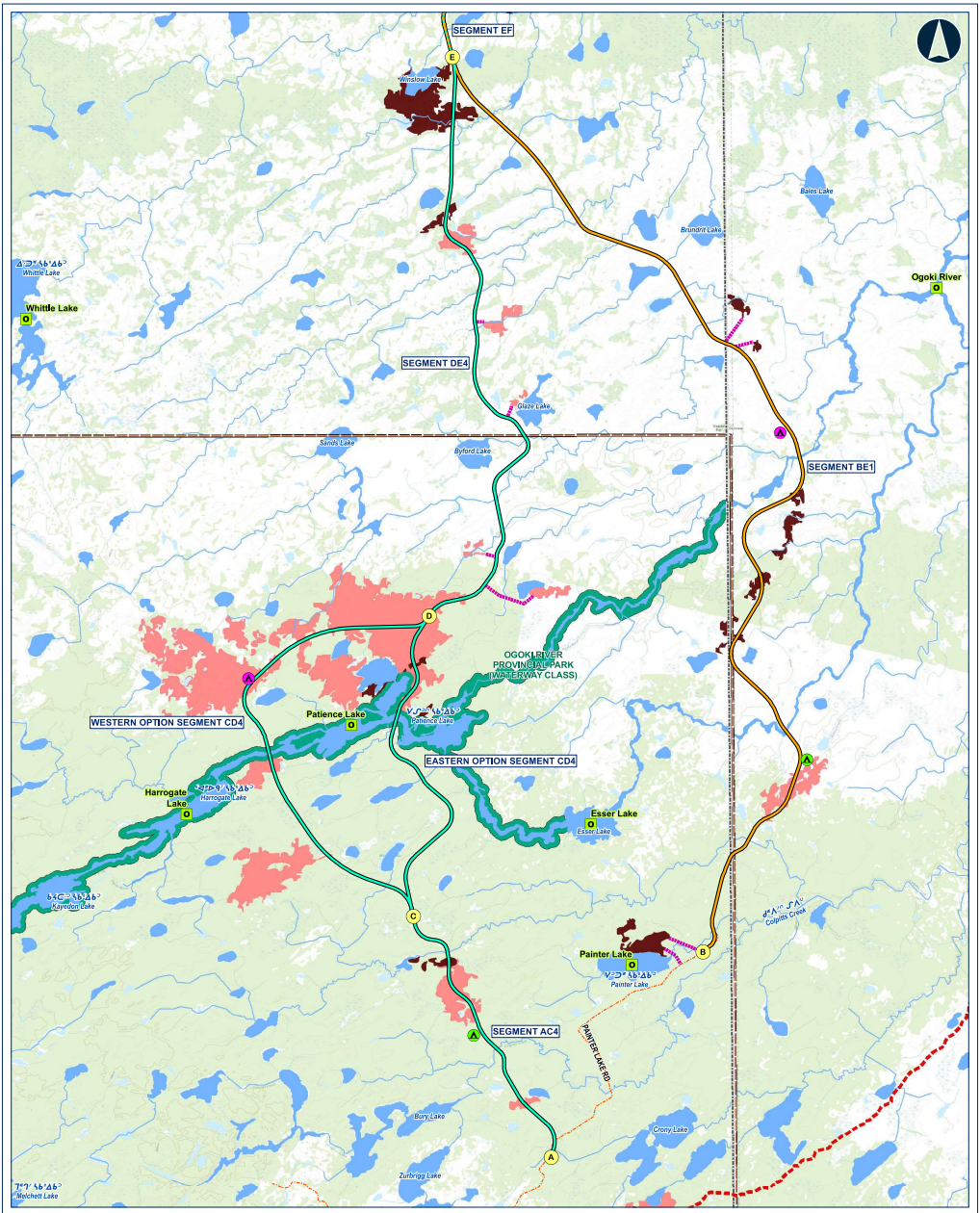

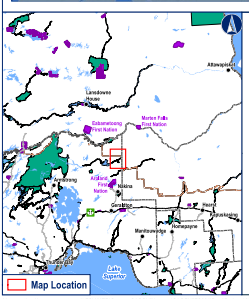

Legend

- A — Route Alternative Node
- O — Tourism Outfitter Location

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

Potential Camp Sites

- A — 50 Persons
- A — 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Alternative Routes and Segments

0 2 4 8

Kilometres

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Figure 1-1

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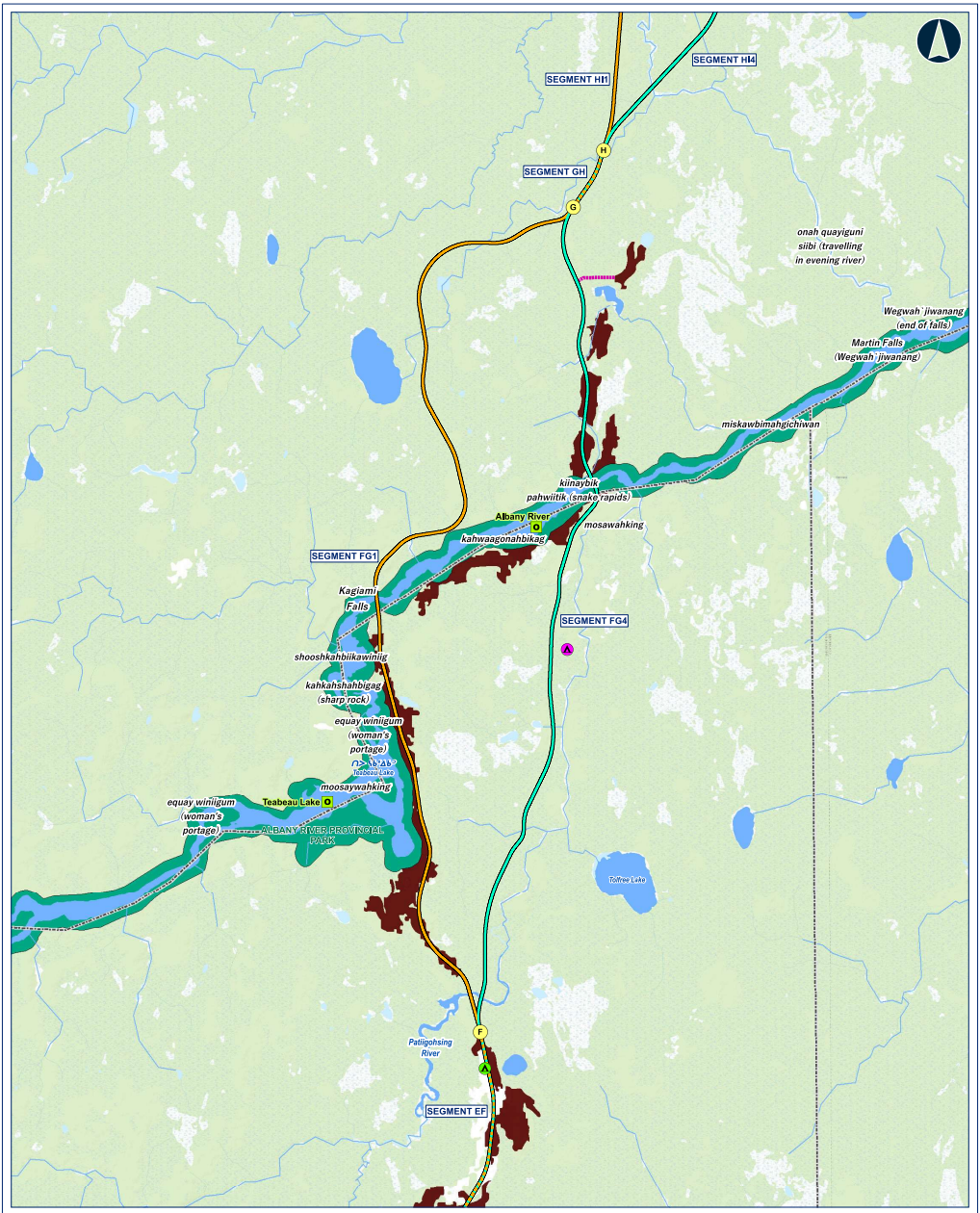

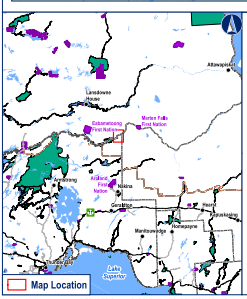

Legend

- A — Route Alternative Node
- O — Tourism Outfitter Location

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

Potential Camp Sites

- A — 50 Persons
- A — 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Alternative Routes and Segments

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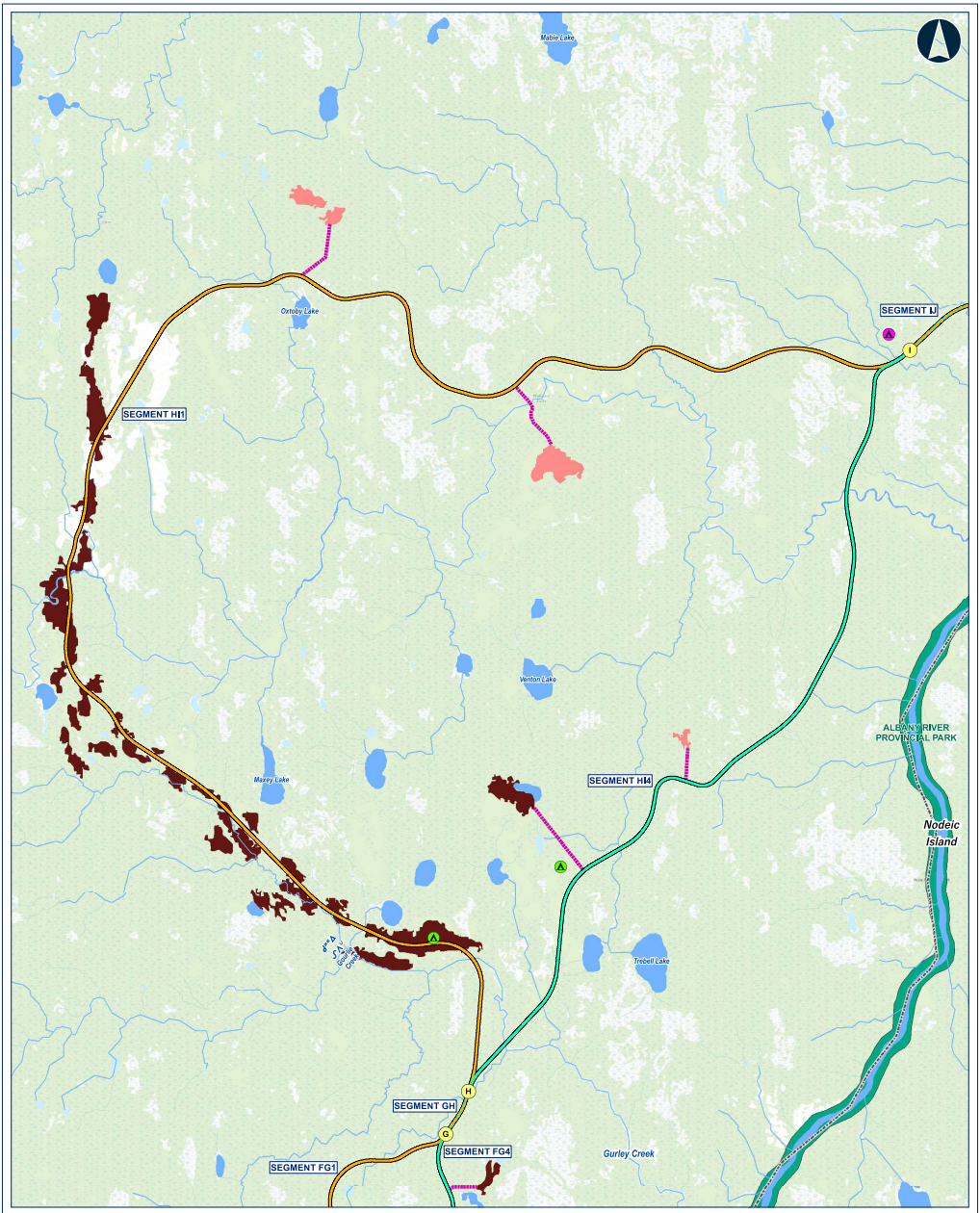

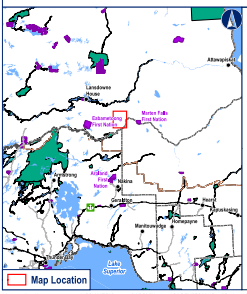

Legend

- (A) Route Alternative Node

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

Potential Camp Sites

- (A) 50 Persons
- (A) 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Alternative Routes and Segments

0 1.5 3 6

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2022 | 1:60,000 *when printed 24"x36"

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Figure 1-3

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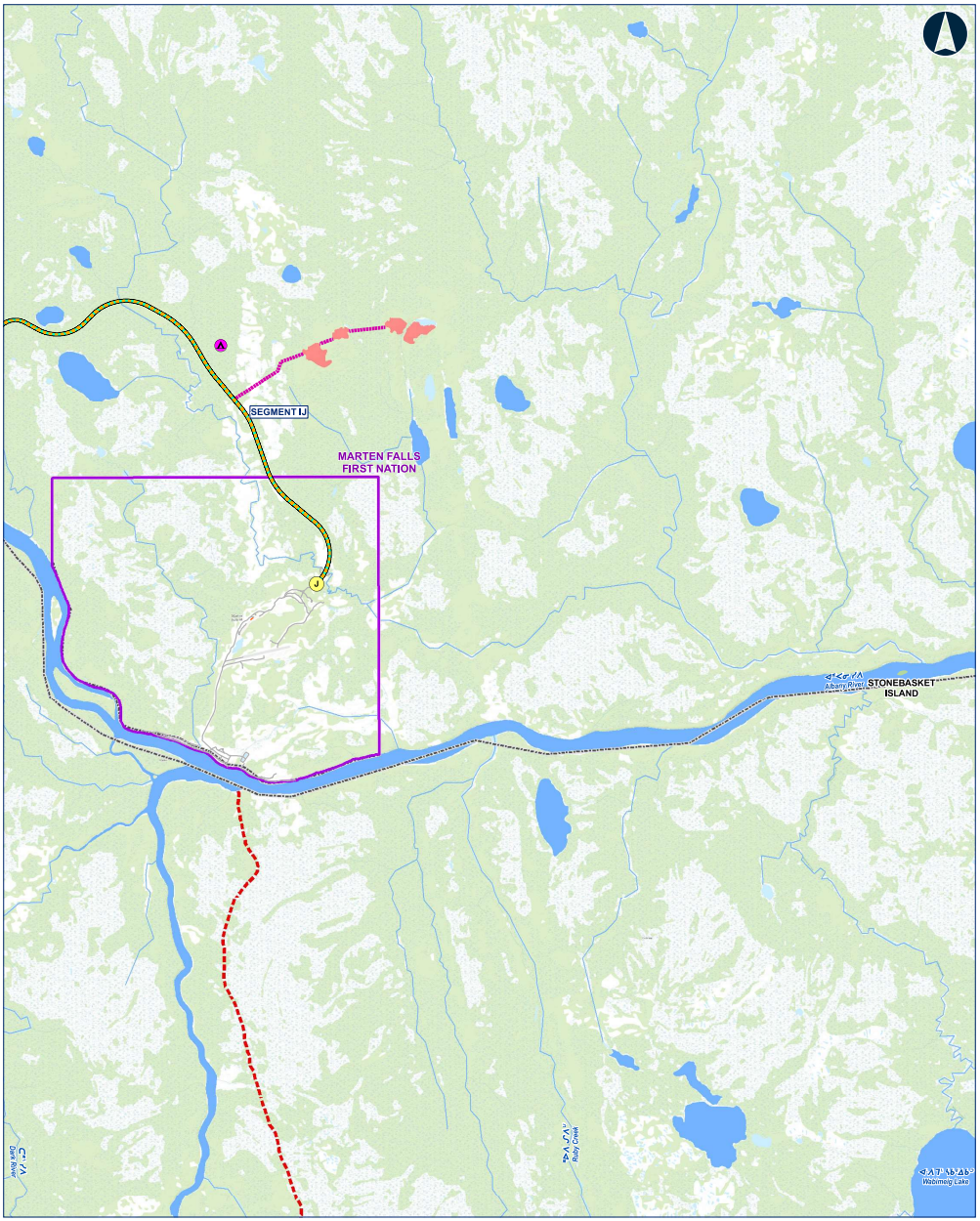
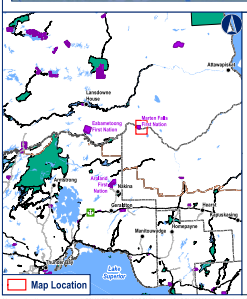
Map location: \\nacanmmfs1.corp.pvt\PROJECTS\MARTEN\Graphics\CAD\01%Supply\CAD\01%Project\60666012\900%CAD_GIS\605x\029 (GIS)\Graphics\Design\01_Reports\PEIR\Fig1-3_2022-10-19_RoutesAlternatives_60666012.mxd
Date Saved: 10/20/2022 11:49:49 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark





Legend

- A — Route Alternative Node

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1 and 4 Overlap

Potential Camp Sites

- A — 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- First Nation Reserve

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Alternative Routes and Segments

0 1 2 4

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 1-4

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Map location: \\aecomnet.com\NLP\AMER\CA\Ajax\vCAD\PW\Projects\60660512\300CAD_GIS\602x\020 (GIS)\Graphics\Design\01_Reports\PEDR\rpt 2022\MXD_Fig1-4_2022-10-19_RoutesAlternatives_60660512.mxd
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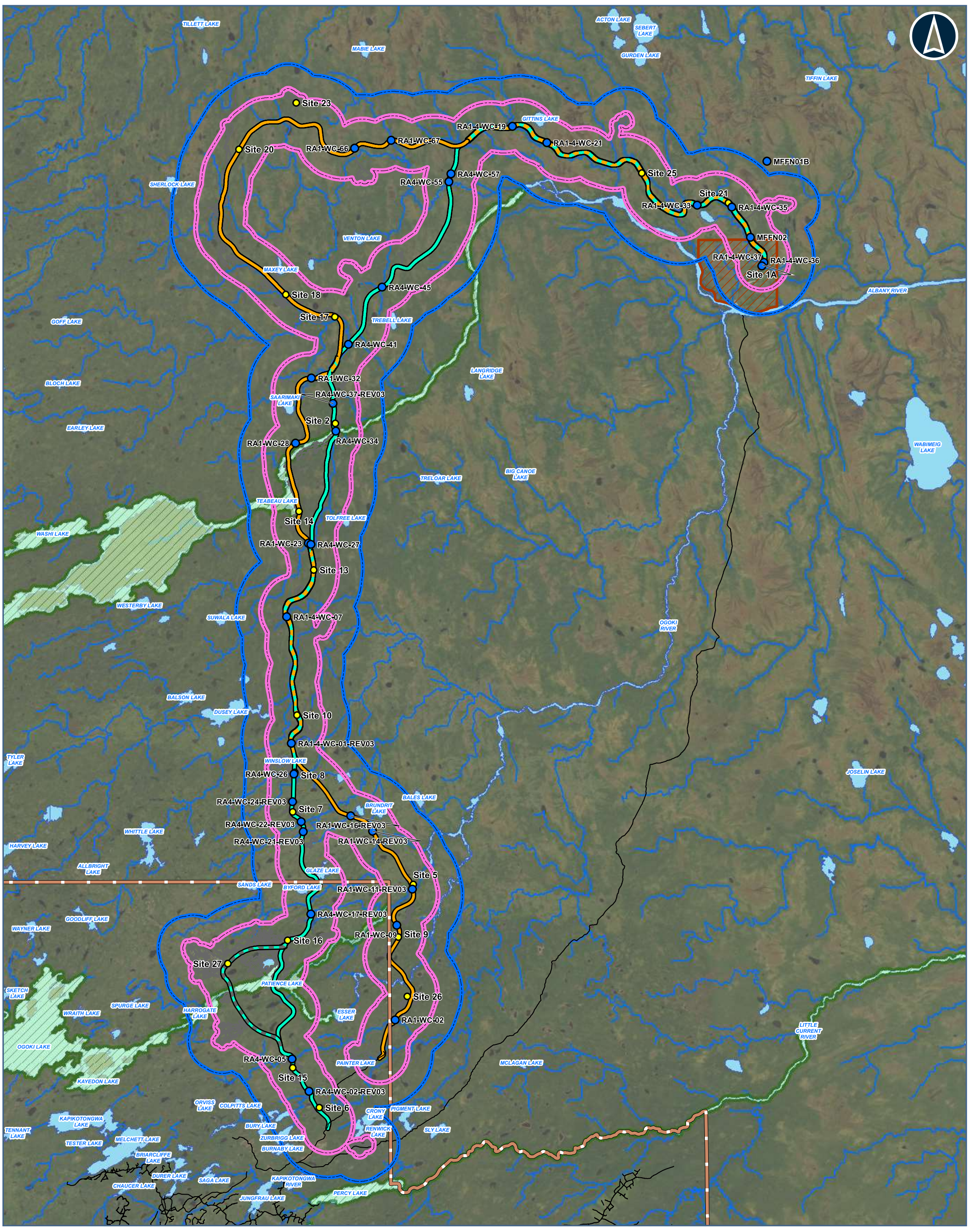



Legend

- Tree Clearing or GW Drilling Sites
- Water Crossing
- ROAD

Community Access Road Alternatives Centerline

- ALTERNATIVE 1
- ALTERNATIVE 4
- ALTERNATIVE 1 AND ALTERNATIVE 4
- ALTERNATIVE 4 - WESTERN OGOKI RIVER CROSSING OPTION
- FAR NORTH BOUNDARY
- FIRST NATION COMMUNITY
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA - 100M
- 3KM BUFFER
- 6KM BUFFER

Notes:
None

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.
Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase,

DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

GW Drilling Sites and Surface Water Crossings/Sampling Sites

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

Sep, 2022	1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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Map location: S:\Clients\MartenFalls_FirstNation\Northern_Ontario\11_GIS\ARCGIS\21455151\Surface_Water\GW_SW_Crossing_Sites.mxd
Date Saved: 2022-09-13 11:36:32 AM User Name: RDuval

Albany River
Marten Falls First Nation
Eabamet Lake
Caviar Lake
Teabeau Lake
Washi Lake
ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Makokibatan Lake
Wabimeig Lake
Dusey Lake
Ogoki River
Quantz Lake
Whitefish Lake
Tyler Lake
Burness Lake
Rhuda Lake
Whittle Lake
North Channel
Komushikoba River
Wayner Lake
Patience Lake
Harrogate Lake
Esser Lake
Little Current River
Ogoki River
OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)
Ogoki Lake
Kayedon Lake
Painter Lake
Kapikotongwa Lake
Melchett Lake
Painters Lake Road
LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Jungfrau Lake
Percy Lake
SEDGMAN LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK (NATURE RESERVE CLASS)
Anaconda Road
Ara Lake
Abamasagi Lake
Meta Lake
O'Sullivan Lake
Aroland First Nation
Samuelson Lake
Marshall Lake
Hanover Lake
Esnagami Lake
MUNICIPALITY OF GREENSTONE
Nakina
HWY 643
Lower Twin Lake
Jemar Lake
Kenogami River
NAKINA MORAINE PROVINCIAL PARK (NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CLASS)
HWY 584
Onaman Lake
Chipman Lake

Manitoba
Quebec
Ontario
U.S.A
Project Location
Map Location

Legend

- Andomoozwe Outfitters
- Boreal Forest Outfitters
- Dusey River Adventures
- Hearst Air Service
- Leuenberger Air Service
- O'Sullivan's Rainbow
- Nakina Outpost Camps (a.k.a 7 Lakes Wilderness Camps)
- Nakina North Outfitters
- Twin Lakes Outfitters

Project Development Area
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 1 & 4 Overlap

General Features
- Highway
- Local Road
- Winter Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Watercourse

- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Notes:
Locations are indicated at center of operator identified lake

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

Tourism Outfitter Locations

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

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Figure 1

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Map location: G:\cad\GIS\188898_Marten_Falls\GIS\MXDs\Working\Engagement\Other\TourismOutfitters_Zoom.mxd
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A3.2.7 Discussion Guides



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Program

Discussion Guide

December 2021

Winter Field Program

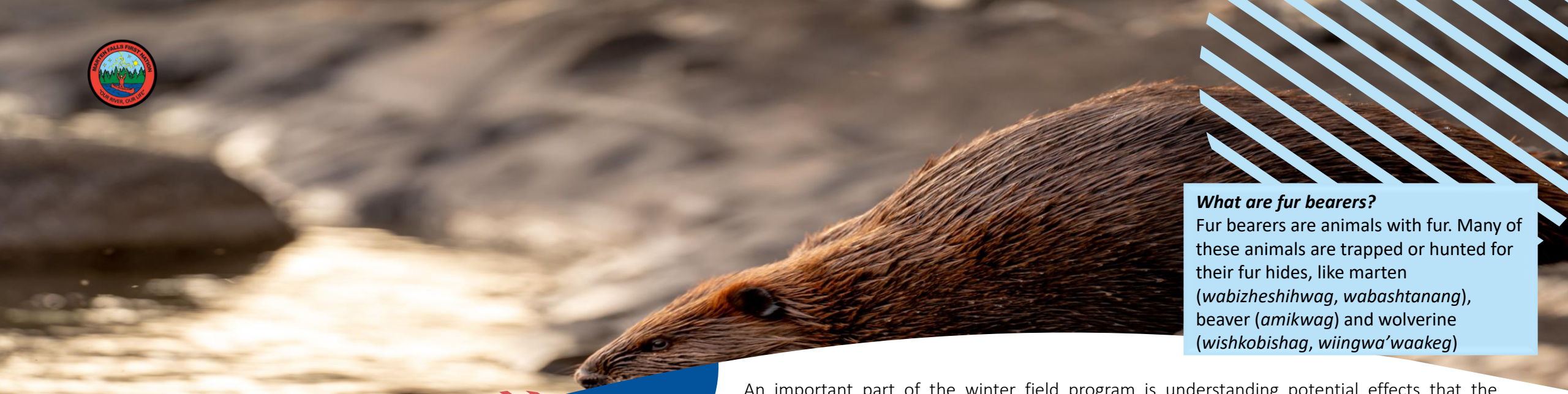
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The Wolverine (*wishkobish*) Hair Snag, Winter Aerial and Furbearer Ground Track Surveys will take place this winter for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

This Discussion Guide provides an overview to these upcoming Field Programs. We welcome your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. **Your insights will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.





What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

What are fur bearers?
Fur bearers are animals with fur. Many of these animals are trapped or hunted for their fur hides, like marten (*wabizheshihwag*, *wabashtanang*), beaver (*amikwag*) and wolverine (*wishkobishag*, *wiingwa'waakeg*)

An important part of the winter field program is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on animals, including fur bearers, in the area. This is the first study we are doing specifically for fur bearers. There are three survey programs that will support our understanding of where animals currently are in the study area:

1. Wolverine (*wishkobish)* Hair Snag
2. Furbearer Ground Track
3. Winter Ungulate Winter Aerial

For the **wolverine hair snag survey program**, 54 non-invasive (does not injure animal) hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Wolverine (*wishkobish*) are a Species of Special Concern as identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, and a Threatened species under the Ontario Endangered Species Act. Remote cameras will be positioned to monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine (*wishkobish*) has visited the hair snag trap. Hair snag samples left by wolverine (*wishkobish*) will be collected and submitted for DNA and hormone analysis.



What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

Winter furbearer ground track surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the Local Study Area, will be walked to document the number of animal track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Data will be used to determine distribution, abundance and density of furbearers and other mammals in the Local Study Area. Surveys will be completed within 3-10 days of optimal snow conditions.

Winter ungulate aerial surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine (*wishkobish*) and caribou (*atik*), and to determine caribou (*atik*) calf survival in the wolverine (*wishkobish*) / ungulates (caribou and moose) study area within a 35-kilometre corridor of the proposed routes. A series of straight paths spaced every two (2) to 10 kilometres throughout the area will be flown by a fixed wing aircraft. The following day, a helicopter crew will target search areas that were observed by the fixed wing crew (for example, where they saw caribou herds or other signs of wildlife). The winter aerial surveys will take place over 15 days with optimal snow conditions.



When?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The programs will take place starting Winter 2022. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

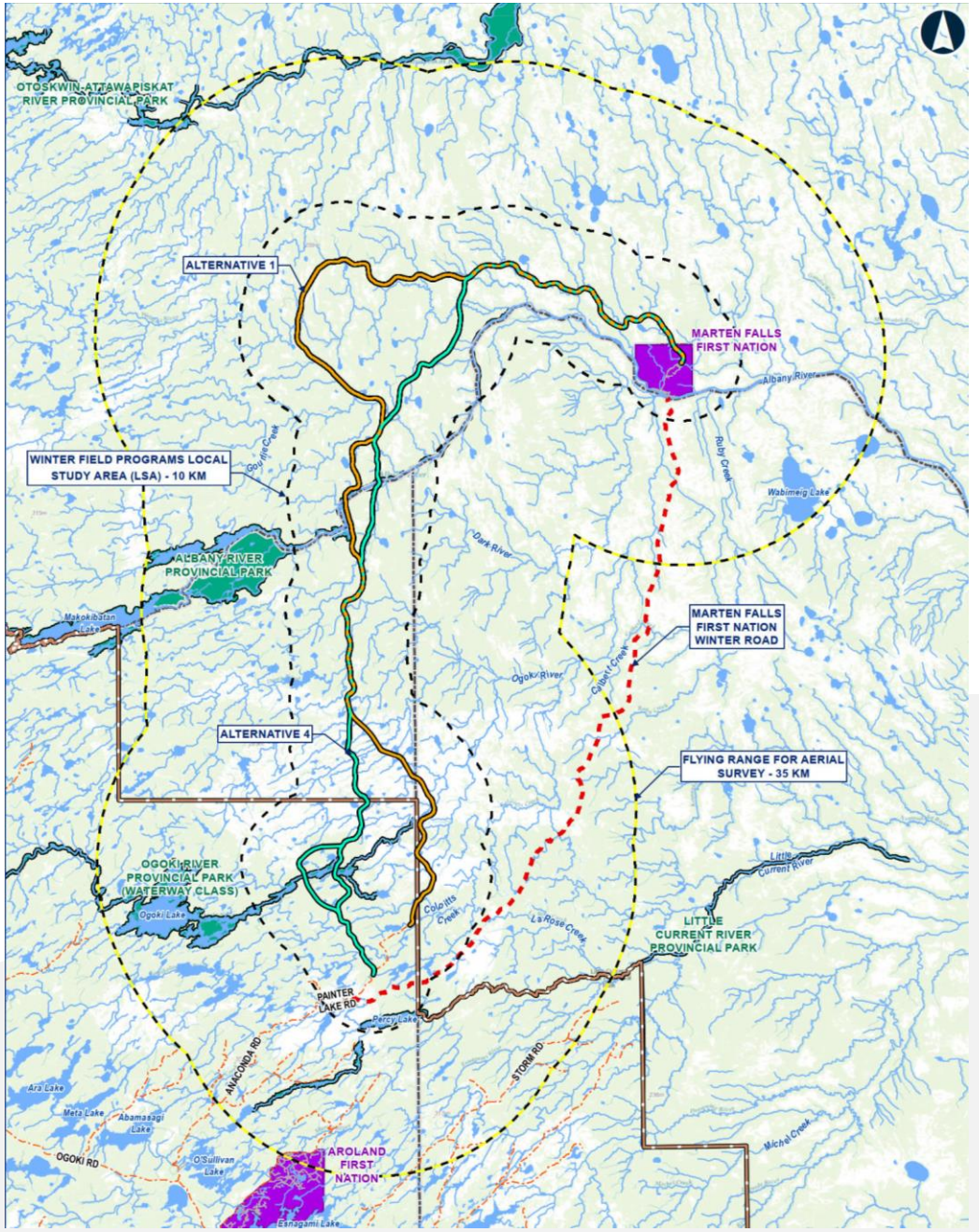
- **Wolverine hair snag traps** will be deployed in February and will stay in place until May. Field crews will return to the hair snag traps monthly to replenish bait and collect hair samples.
- For the **winter furbearer ground track surveys**, crews will conduct two rounds of surveys for five days each between January and March.
- The **winter ungulate aerial surveys** will be one trip lasting 15 days between February and March.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping our winter field program and will be considered before the field program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you:

- Has your trapline been overlapped by these surveys?
- Have there been any recent wolverine (*wishkobish*) sightings?
- Are you an Indigenous trapper that can supply bait for wolverine (*wishkobish*) hair snag traps?
- Are there any specific timing considerations during January through March we should be aware of when conducting the surveys?

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected.



If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM

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

A3.2.8 Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

Dated: December 2022

Project Description and Need

Who is Marten Falls First Nation and what is their proposed All-Season Community Access Road?

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community led by an elected Chief and Council, located in the Far North of Ontario at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario and 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

The MFFN Community Access Road is a proposed all-season road that will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network in the south, increasing access and helping foster economic development and improve quality of life for community members. The proposed Access Road is anticipated to include the following features:

- 190 km to 230 km of 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.

Why does MFFN need an all-season community access road when they can access the community by air and the existing winter road?

These options are unreliable for the future of MFFN. Air travel is expensive and the condition of the winter road varies making transportation of goods and people to and from the community unreliable; ultimately affecting the community's well-being.

How will MFFN's Community Access Road affect community members?

The Community Access Road to MFFN is intended to improve the lives of community members. It will offer MFFN the opportunity to grow as a community, while also being part of the social and economic fabric of the region and country.

A reliable road to the community would reduce transportation costs for goods and services; meaning more affordable food, fuel and other vital supplies and services. It will also allow increased opportunities for social interaction with friends and family outside of the community.

How is the Community Access Road different from the Webequie Supply Road and the Northern Road Link?

The Webequie Supply Road is a proposed 107 km road with the purpose of providing year-round movement of supplies, materials and people to mineral exploration activities and future mining developments from Webequie First Nation's airport. Webequie First Nation is the proponent for that proposed supply road.

The proposed Northern Road Link is a multi-use road that will connect the Ring of Fire mineral deposits in the McFaulds Lake area to the highway network. This proposed 117 km to 164 km road to the Ring of Fire will potentially connect the proposed Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road and the proposed Webequie Supply Road. Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation are co-proponents for this proposed road.

While planning for all three road projects is on-going, the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road is a separate project from both the Northern Road Link and Webequie Supply Road projects. All three projects have a different primary purpose; the primary purpose of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road is to connect Marten Falls to the provincial highway network.

How is the planning for the Community Access Road "community-led"?

The planning for the all-season community road is community-led; meaning that the MFFN community membership helps to develop solutions and advance decisions. MFFN has formed a Project Team that includes community members and acts with guidance, direction and input from Chief and Council, Community Member Advisors and membership. Throughout the EA process, MFFN—with support from technical experts—will engage with interested persons, including other Indigenous communities, so that input is considered when making decisions related to the design and development of the community's new road.

The Route Alignment and Segments

How were the two Route Alternatives (Routes 1 and 4) selected?

The potential route alternatives were discussed at the Terms of Reference stage of the provincial Environmental Assessment process with the community. Feedback received from MFFN community membership, Community Member Advisors and Chief and Council during winter and spring 2019 led to a decision that the two route options within the East Corridor (Alternative 2 and Alternative 3) would not be considered further, leaving Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 for further consideration during the EA. Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 within the West Corridor will continue to be assessed and evaluated in the environmental assessment.

Both of these potential routes start at Painter Lake Road and run north before turning eastward toward the MFFN community; roughly following the west / north side of the Albany River.

The following five reasons demonstrate why Routes 1 and 4 are being considered instead of the eastern routes:

1. The bridge needed to cross the Albany River for the western alternatives would be further away from the community, reducing health and safety concerns, especially for children.
2. Industrial traffic would not need to pass through the community, giving MFFN greater control over who enters the community. Reducing traffic potentially reduces illegal substances entering the community and other risks caused by increased traffic.
3. Neither Alternative 1 or Alternative 4 will travel parallel the Ogoki River. This means potential effects on Indigenous value sites associated with this major waterway are largely avoided.
4. The western routes would enable better economic development opportunities in the region because they provide direct access to areas used by the mining and forestry industry, including potential areas of interest for future development.
5. The cost to construct and maintain a road along the western routes is expected to be lower than the eastern routes. The western routes are generally located on higher rocky ground and closer to the aggregate needed to build and maintain a road.

How will the two Route Alternatives be evaluated and selected?

When we evaluate the Alternative Routes, we will consider the pros and cons of each alternative route with the intent of selecting the best route possible. Alternatives 1 and 4 will be evaluated based on effects to the natural, socio-economic and cultural environments, and in consideration of Indigenous Knowledge, technical criteria / requirements and cost.

During the route evaluation, there are segments that are set or confirmed and others that have options to choose from. Where there are options to choose between, the evaluation criteria will be used to determine the best option for each segment.

How will we assess potential effects of the Community Access Road?

An important component of the Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment process is to provide methods to identify, assess and evaluate the potential effects of the Project. The

following is a high-level overview of the approach for the identification, assessment and evaluation of the potential effects:

- Identify a valued component and associated indicators
- Determine project activities that may interact with the environment.
- Determine the temporal and / or spatial boundaries for the valued component
- Describe existing conditions
- Assess project environmental effects
- Identify mitigation measures and any residual affects

Where can we see the routing options?

Large scale and zoomed in maps have been made available in person and on the Project website to show the alternative route lengths and newly identified aggregate sites. Please visit these stations at PIC #4 in person or view the maps on the project website and provide your feedback – we want to hear from you!

The Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment Process

What is the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment?

The Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment is a process that is designed to confirm that existing conditions are understood, proper field work is conducted, Indigenous Knowledge is gathered and considered, and that ultimately the positive effects of the road outweigh the overall negative effects. Completing the Environmental Assessment process is just step one in a multi-year process which includes additional permits and study. There is currently no timeline for detail design and construction, however, we are optimistic that this will be available shortly following the conclusion of the Environmental Assessment process.

Why is it taking so long?

The timeline of this work was stressed by the COVID-19 pandemic which led to delays in schedule, especially field programs, and made consulting and engaging with communities a challenge. Field programs were also impacted by forest fires during the summer of 2021 and heavy snow conditions in the winter of 2021/2022. Additionally, the provincial Terms of Reference took longer than originally expected to allow for an extended public comment period and additional time for the proponent and province to respond to comments and concerns raised. The Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment process is expected to be completed in Summer 2025.

Construction

When will construction of the Community Access Road begin?

The Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment process is expected to conclude in 2025. If the Project is approved, detailed design and construction would commence soon after a contractor is selected.

Construction could take from five to 10 years due to the complexity of the Project. Timelines will be made clearer once the detailed design work is completed, the annual capital funding program is understood and a contractor is on board.

Can you share more details about post-construction, including maintenance and access?

Maintenance (i.e., who will maintain the road, how will it be maintained during winter months) and access control issues have been flagged with the engineering consultants for future consideration. This level of detail is not available at this point in the planning stage.

Field Studies

When can we see the results from the studies that are being conducted?

Field programs are happening to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effect of the MFFN Community Access Road Project on the social, cultural, economic, built and natural environments.

Field programs studying existing conditions and effects assessments for the following technical disciplines have taken place this past year:

- Groundwater and Geochemistry;
- Aquatics (surface water, fish and fish habitat);
- Physiography, terrain, and soils;
- Vegetation;
- Wildlife;
- Birds; and
- Ungulates (atik and mooz / moose and caribou).

A summary of the 2022 Field Studies is available as a handout at PIC #4 and is available online. Field studies will continue into 2023 and findings will be shared once available. Please note that full results from field studies will be ready to share during the Draft Environmental Assessment Phase in 2024.

A3.2.9 Field Programs

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



2022 Field Studies Summaries

Issued: December 2022

Field programs are happening to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effects of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project on the social, cultural, economic, built and natural environments.

Field programs studying existing conditions and effects assessments for the following technical disciplines have taken place this past year:

- **Groundwater and Geochemistry;**
- **Aquatics (surface water, fish and fish habitat);**
- **Physiography, terrain and soils;**
- **Vegetation;**
- **Wildlife;**
- **Birds; and**
- **Ungulates (Atik and Mooz; Caribou and Moose).**

Summaries of the work undertaken this past year are provided in this document.

Contact Us

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Email: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Web: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Facebook: www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/



Groundwater and Geochemistry

Spring 2022 Aerial Recon
Date Range: March 30, 2022

Work Completed:
Aerial observation of nine proposed groundwater sites to confirm that conditions allow for tree clearing and groundwater drilling and well installation.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
After completing spring flyovers of the study area, a decision was made to postpone tree clearing and drilling until the Fall of 2022. The majority of the sites in the middle and southern end of the study area had three or more feet of snow, making the conditions unsuitable for safe travel and drilling operations. The work restarted in September 5, 2022 and is ongoing.

Chimney Swift Habitat Assessment
Date Range: June 27 – July 3, 2022

Work Completed:
In support of the groundwater drilling program, proposed groundwater drilling sites were surveyed for the potential presence of chimney swift habitat. Sites were flown in helicopter by experienced avian biologists. Notes on the vegetation community (i.e., ecosite), dominant tree species and the presence of snags (i.e., standing live or dead trees with cavities, peeling bark or evidence of decay) were taken.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Most of the sites visited were not suitable for chimney swift nesting, and the few that were, had very little suitability. This is not unexpected since the Local Study Area is well outside the known range and habitat types of this species.

Wishkobish / Wolverine Denning Survey
Date Range: March 11 – March 14, 2022

Work Completed:
In support of the groundwater program, the wishkobish / wolverine denning surveys were conducted within a 4 km radius of each proposed groundwater drill site. Surveyors were looking for signs of wishkobish / wolverine including potential den sites. Twenty proposed groundwater drill sites were to be surveyed, however, due to unsuitable weather conditions for flying and recent signs or observations of atik / caribou, only 10 sites were surveyed. Of those 10 drill sites surveyed, nine showed no signs of wishkobish / wolverine den site observations, and one contained a potential den site.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
The groundwater drill program was delayed until Fall 2022 and is currently ongoing, outside the sensitive denning period for wishkobish / wolverine.



Aquatics

Spring Field Program
Date Range: June 21 to July 2, 2022

Work Completed:
This field program included fish habitat assessments, fish sampling, surface water hydrology and water quality sampling of some water bodies that may be crossed by the Community Access Road. The objective was to collect site-specific data at select crossing locations to understand existing conditions. A total of 22 watercourse crossing assessments were completed during this program, and an additional 40 crossings were assessed from the air only, as landing zones were not available for a ground survey. Fish community sampling was conducted using backpack electrofishers and minnow traps.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Fish species captured during this field program included 12 small-bodied fish species including minnows and misszay / sculpin, and three large-bodied fish species including namebin / white sucker, najwabe / northern pike and mihzhash / ling. Water samples were collected to document the existing water quality conditions near MFFN.

Summer Field Program
Date Range: August 15 to August 26, 2022

Work Completed:
The August field program included fish sampling, fish habitat, surface water hydrology, water and sediment quality assessments, and benthic invertebrate sampling at some of the waterbodies that may be crossed by the Community Access Road. The primary objective was to collect site-specific data at select crossing locations to characterize existing conditions. A total of 29 water course crossing assessments were completed. An additional two crossings were assessed from the air only, as landing zones were not available for a ground survey. Fish community sampling was conducted using backpack electrofishers and minnow traps.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Fish species captured during this field program included Finescale Dace, Northern Redbelly Dace, Brook Stickleback, Northern Pearl Dace, Johnny Darter, Longnose Dace, Najwabe / Northern Pike, Mihzhash / Ling, Miizay/ Sculpin, Common Shiner, Fathead Minnow, Namebin / White Sucker, Iowa Darter, and Lake Chub. Water samples were collected to document existing water quality conditions near MFFN.



Physiography, Terrain and Soils

Spring Field Program
Date Range: May 28 – June 6, 2022 &
September 26 – October 6, 2022

Work Completed:
The terrain and soils fieldwork involved accessing previously identified sites within the Local Study Area to inspect soils. Access was by helicopter as close to the sites as possible and then walking to the various locations. A total of 99 sites were completed during this field program. The purpose of the fieldwork was to confirm the preliminary soils mapping including soil parent material, depth to bedrock, topography, slope, drainage, and absence / presence of ongoing geological modifying processes (e.g., seepage, landslides). Soil samples were collected to establish soil quality and characteristics at 13 sites within the proposed Project footprint. Each sampling location also had soil collected for geochemical analyses.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
The field program completed as many sites as possible given the access limitations. Samples taken during these programs are currently undergoing analysis.

Vegetation

Spring / Summer Field Program
Date Range: July 12 - 18, 2022

Work Completed:
One field crew of two biologists and one MFFN Field Assistant completed the vegetation field program. This work involved accessing sites within the Local Study Area. Sites were classified into three categories: upland, wetland and riparian. Sites were accessed by helicopter (to get as close to the sites as possible) and then walking to the various locations. A total of 124 sites were completed during this field program. Of these, 28 were ground inspections (which included ecosite verification, detailed botanical inventory, stand and community descriptions, soil samples to a depth of one metre, peat composition surveys and hydrological function information in wetlands) and 96 were visual inspections (which included ecosite verification only). The visual inspections were also carried out by helicopter during fly-overs of the sites. The purpose of the fieldwork was to verify / confirm the preliminary vegetation ecosite mapping and collect data to inform habitat and functional assessments.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
All of the original survey sites that were targeted for the field program were successfully completed in 2022. Due to revisions to the Project footprint to include potential aggregate sites, however, some additional vegetation field work will be required in 2023.



Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Furbearer Snow Tracking Program
Date Range: January 20 – 24, 2022

Work Completed:
Five crews (including 10 biologists and two MFFN Field Assistants) and three helicopters mobilized to the field site. Only one out of 30 transects was completed due to challenges related to weather and health and safety.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
To avoid similar complications in winter 2022 / 2023, a modified approach to winter tracking has been planned where aerial tracking will be substituted for ground-based tracking. The aerial tracking will be completed from helicopter with ground checks in areas with dense cover and at five randomly selected transects.

Wishkobish / Wolverine Hair Snag
Date Range: February 1 – June 16, 2022 (5 field visits)

Work Completed:
Fifty-four wolverine hair snag traps were deployed in February 2022. Bait was strung above the trap, and two remote cameras were set up at each station. The hair snags were revisited once a month in March, April and May 2022 to collect hair samples, replace bait and change the SD cards in the remote cameras. In June 2022, the stations were closed; bait was removed, and the trap arms (with clips) and cameras were retrieved. The main components of the traps were left on site for the second year of the program in winter 2023. Hair samples have been submitted to Trent University for DNA analysis and some of the samples that are found to be from wolverine will be submitted to Toronto Zoo for hormone analysis. The second year of this field program is scheduled from February to June 2023.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
From February to June 27 2022, many different species visited the hair snag stations. The table below presents the number of stations visited by key species – what is interesting is seeing the presence of species throughout the months, specifically the increase in presence in the spring.

Number of species that visited the hair snag stations (February to June, 2022)





Birds

Four Season Autonomous Recording Unit (ARU) Program
Date Range: March to August 2022

Work Completed:
Thirty ARUs (all-season) were deployed in March 2022 and an additional 30 ARUs (breeding season only) were deployed in May 2022. These units have been continuously collecting data since their installation and will be collected in late winter or early spring 2023.

Spring Aerial Surveys
Date Range: May 2022

Work Completed:
A single survey, over a three-day period, was conducted in May 2022. The goal of this program was to search for stick, and other large, nests and to survey for spring stopover of waterfowl. The Local Study Area, including several targeted waterbodies, were surveyed from a helicopter.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Although data analysis has not been complete, several species of waterfowl and other waterbirds were identified and there is evidence of potential for waterfowl stopover in the Local Study Area, particularly along the large wetland areas of the Ogoki and Albany rivers. Two active mikisi / eagle nests were identified during these surveys, with both nests having a pair of adults present and eggs.

Breeding Bird Point Count, Marsh Playback and Breeding Season Aerial Surveys
Date Range: June 1 – July 3, 2022

Work Completed:
These programs were completed over two rounds of surveys, each approximately 10 days in length. The first round of surveys was in early to mid June and the second was in late June to early July. Survey types completed included breeding bird point counts, marsh playback point counts and aerial surveys for waterfowl brood and stick nest searches / confirmation. In addition, ARUs for species at risk (i.e., common nighthawk, eastern whip-poor-will, and yellow rail) were deployed during the first round of surveys.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
During aerial surveys an active osprey nest and trumpeter swan nest were identified in the Local Study Area. The trumpeter swan represents one of the furthest north, if not the furthest north, known nesting records of this species. No waterfowl broods were identified during the first round of aerial surveys, but several were identified during the second round. A total of 92 point count stations were surveyed, most of which were visited twice. To date, Species at Risk ARUs have identified one species, the common nighthawk. Other Species at Risk identified during the breeding season surveys include mikisi / bald eagle, Canada warbler, and olive-sided flycatcher. These results are preliminary and data interpretation is ongoing.

Fall Aerial Waterfowl Survey
Date Range: September 2022

Work Completed:
Fall aerial waterfowl surveys were completed during two rounds in September. Protocols were similar to the spring surveys, except that they only focused on large waterbodies in the Local Study Area, and no stick nest searches were completed.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
All targeted lakes and rivers in the Local Study Area, and several additional smaller water bodies, were surveyed in both rounds. Data entry and analysis is still preliminary, however, overall small numbers of a few species of waterfowl were observed.

Ungulates (Atik and Mooz / Caribou and Moose)



Aerial Survey
Date Range: February 6 to 25, 2022

Work Completed:
A fixed wing aircraft with crew flew transects (6,145 km) in the atik / caribou Local Study Area and identified locations where atik / caribou and mooz / moose signs were observed. An additional crew in a helicopter relocated previously collared atik / caribou and visited these sites to locate and count atik / caribou groups.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
In total, 476 high-certainty moose sites and 208 high-certainty caribou sites were identified on the transects. Nineteen collared cows that were in the study area were located using the VHF signal transmitted from their collars, as well as 18 other atik / caribou groups not associated with a collared animal.

Mortality Investigations
Date Range: May to August 2022

Work Completed:
Three mortality investigations were conducted in 2022 for collared caribou that died during this year. An additional caribou mortality was investigated, and the collar retrieved, by MNRF research scientists in September 2022.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
There are currently 23 collared atik / caribou still alive (from the 30 that were collared in February 2021). Mortality investigations will continue in 2023, at least once per year or when there are three mortalities. Investigations will be scheduled concurrently with other programs, where possible.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter / Spring 2023 Field Programs

Issued: November 2022

What's Happening and When?

Field studies are continuing for the Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between January and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

- **Furbearer winter tracking surveys** (four field days between January and February): Field crews will fly in a helicopter to look for tracks of wildlife in the snow. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

- **Winter ungulate aerial surveys** (approximately two weeks in January and February): Surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to gather information on the population and distribution of caribou (atigwag), to search for collared and uncollared groups of caribou, to identify number of calves with caribou groups in the study area, and to observe signs of other wildlifein the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

- **Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program** (one week in January): Field crews will collect the Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) that were deployed throughout the study area in March 2022.

- **Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) hair snag surveys** (monthly trips from February to May): Wolverine hair snag traps will be baited in the study area to help understand wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) demographics (male / female). Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap. Field crews will return monthly to re-bait hair snag traps.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

- **Collared Caribou Mortality Investigations** (As needed): Field crews will conduct mortality investigations associated with caribou (atigwag) collars that were deployed in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

- **Groundwater and Geochemistry Program** (Spring): Field crews will sample groundwater monitoring stations installed throughout the study area in October and November 2022. The monitoring well will continue to be sampled three times a year for two years. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed.

- **Ungulate Remote Camera Program** (Spring): Field crews will collect the remote cameras that were deployed throughout the study area in June 2021 to collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou (atigwag), moose (moozoog), wolves (maihgan) and other wildlife.

See the next page for a map.

Field crews will be travelling by fixed wing aircraft and helicopter, you may notice aircrafts in the are during these field programs.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
[redacted] | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ALTERNATIVE 1

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

AROLAND FIRST NATION

PAINTER LAKE RD

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

OGOKI RD

Albany River

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Dark River

Ruby Creek

Calbett Creek

Ogok River

Little Current River

Colpitts Creek

LaRose Creek

Percy Lake

Michel Creek

Makokibatan Lake

Ogoki Lake

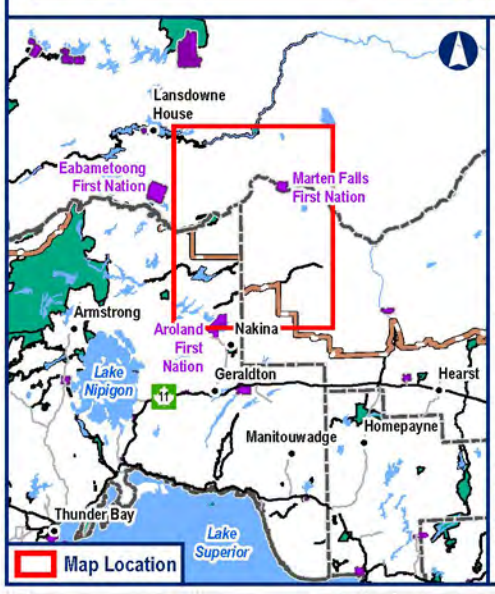
Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

O'Sullivan Lake

Esnagami Lake



Legend

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

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

Notes:

None

Data Source:

Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2021; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.
Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase,

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2022 | 1:640,000 * when printed 11"x17"

Rev:00

Figure 1

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A3.2.10 Follow Up

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2022 3:49 PM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: Public Information Centre #4 – Thank you for Joining Us

Good afternoon,

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team would like to thank you for participating in the Public Information Centre #4 (PIC #4) in Thunder Bay and Geraldton last week. We appreciated the opportunity to meet in-person, share updates on the Community Access Road and discuss important issues, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road.

If you were unable to join us in-person, or if you would like a refresher on what was shared, you can view all materials, including presentation boards, maps and fact sheets on our website: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic4/

Please review the materials and click here to share your feedback using the online feedback form by **December 23, 2022**.
Contact us if you have any questions or if you require the information in a different format.

Meegwetch,

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #4 Feedback Form

We want to hear your ideas, suggestions and opinions! Thank you for attending and participating in Public Information Centre: Effects Assessment Methods Milestone (PIC #4) for the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road. Please complete this Feedback Form so your valued input may be considered and documented.

If you haven't already, please review the materials on our website before filling out this feedback form: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/pic4/

Please fill out this feedback form by February 10, 2023.

* Required

1. Name: *

Enter your answer

2. Mailing Address

Enter your answer

3. Email Address: *

Enter your answer

4. Telephone:

Enter your answer

Next

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #4
Feedback Form

Communications

5. How would you prefer to receive information about this study in the future?

- ◯ Email
- ◯ Regular Mail
- ◯ I do not wish to receive further information

6. How did you hear about the meeting?

- ☐ Newspaper Advertisement
- ☐ Project Website
- ☐ MFFN CAR Facebook Page
- ☐ Received the Notice via Email
- ☐ Other

7. Are there better ways to let you know about future meetings?

Enter your answer

8. What parts of this meeting were of the most interest to you? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Viewing the presentation
- ☐ Having the opportunity to meet and talk directly with the Project Team
- ☐ Providing feedback on the route, field studies and provided maps
- ☐ Other

Back Next

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #4
Feedback Form

Tell us what you think!

9. The criteria for the evaluation of the Route Alternatives were presented (view the refresher here: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2022/12/05/select-route-4/) . What do you think about the criteria? What criteria is most important to you? Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?

Enter your answer

10. There are segments of the Route that are set or confirmed and others that have options to choose from. These segments will be evaluated using the identified criteria. Are there segments of the Community Access Road that you prefer over another? Why? View the map here: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/MAP_Fig1_2022-10-25_RouteAlternatives_LRG-FORMAT.pdf

Enter your answer

11. The way we will assess the potential effects of the Community Access Road were shared today. Do you have any comments or feedback on the process?

Enter your answer

12. Field studies have been conducted since 2019 and will continue through 2023, do you have any feedback on the methods and early observations shared?

Enter your answer

13. Is there Indigenous Knowledge that you would like to share? If so, please leave your contact information below and we will book a meeting

Enter your answer

14. Are there impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty Rights within the Project area (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.) that we should consider?

Enter your answer

15. What other questions or thoughts do you have about the Marten Falls First Nation All Season Community Access Road? Is there additional information you would like to receive?

Enter your answer

Back Submit

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A3.2.11 Summary Report

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR)
Public Information Centre #4 (PIC #4) Summary Report
December 7 and 8, 2022

This summary report has been prepared to provide a snapshot overview of the feedback captured at the PIC #4 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton on December 7 and 8, 2022.

Timing and Location

Best Western Plus Nor'Wester
Thunder Bay, Ontario
Hotel & Conference Centre
December 7, 2022
5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Geraldton Community Centre
Geraldton, Ontario
December 8, 2022
4:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Introduction / Purpose

This was the second PIC held during the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) / federal Impact Statement phase (PIC #4) of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All Season Community Access Road. PIC #4 was focused on the Effects Assessment Methods. The purpose of PIC #4 was to provide updates on:

- Background information and updates regarding the Community Access Road since the last PIC;
- Information related to the EA / Impact Assessment (IA) process;
- Information related to the Effects Assessment Methodology;
- How Route Alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Indigenous Knowledge Program and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests;
- Consultation and engagement, including the Community Coordinator Program;
- Updates since Public Information Centre #3, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered;
- Early Findings related to 2022 field studies and upcoming field studies;
- Ongoing and future consultation and engagement opportunities, including how materials (e.g., discussion guides) can be reviewed and how to share feedback; and

Next steps over the next six months, including the EA / IA schedule. Notices and Promotion

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 A**.

Print Advertisements (see Appendix B1)

- 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
- Hard copies posted at Spot On and Nicole's Variety in Geraldton: December, 2022

Online Advertisements (see Appendix B2)

- MFFN All Season Community Access Road Project Website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices): November 22, 2022
- Greenstone Community Calendar: November 23, 2022
- Northern Ontario Business: November 21 - December 8, 2022
- Thunder Bay News Watch: November 23 - December 9, 2022
- Windspeaker: November 29 - December 9, 2022
- Wawatay News: November 25 - December 8, 2022

Radio Advertisements (see Appendix B3)

- Wawatay Radio: three times per day on November 29 and, December 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7, 2022
- CFNO Radio, 91-5 CKPR and Rock94 Radio: November 28 – December 9, 2022

Social Media Advertisements (see Appendix B4)

- Facebook (MFFN CAR Public Page): November 23, December 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2022
- Facebook (Greenstone Page): November 29, 2022
- Facebook (Page): December 1, 2022
- Facebook (Page): December 1, 2022
- Facebook (Page): December 1, 2022

The notice was also issued to the Project electronic mailing list on November 22, 2022. Reminders were also distributed to the electronic mailing list in the November 2022 E-Blast and a follow-up notice on December 7, 2022 (see **Appendix B5**).

Transportation

A complimentary shuttle service was offered to MFFN members for the December 7 PIC in Thunder Bay. Information on how to schedule the shuttle service was included in MFFN specific correspondence.

A shuttle service was also offered to Long Lake #58 First Nation and Ginoogaming First Nation for the December 8 PIC in Geraldton. Emails were sent to key contacts of each community to determine interest in the service.

Format and Attendance

PIC #4 was held in an open house format and featured a series of display boards and large printed maps illustrating the route alternatives and the local and regional study areas related to the field programs. MFFN Community Member Advisors, MFFN CAR Project Team members and MFFN CAR Project Consultants were available to guide attendees through the display boards and answer questions. Attendees were encouraged to review display boards and provide comments using the feedback forms, or by having one-on-one discussions with MFFN CAR Project Team members.

The following printed and online materials were made available to attendees:

- A hard copy of the presentation;
- Frequently Asked Questions;
- Feedback form;
- 2022 Field Study summaries;
- Winter Field Program Discussion Guide;
- Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice; and
- Maps of: Route Alternatives, Aquatics Local and Regional Study Areas, Groundwater Drilling and Surface Water Sampling Sites, Terrestrial Local and Regional Study Areas, and Tourism Outfitters

All engagement materials shared at PIC #4 are included in **Appendix C,** maps are included in **Appendix D.**

Attendance

Approximately **30 individuals** attendees in Thunder Bay on December 7, 2022 and 16 attendees in Geraldton on December 8, 2022). attended PIC #4 (14 Attendees included Indigenous community members, provincial and federal agencies, members of the public / local residents, environmental groups and industry representatives. Groups included:

- Marten Falls First Nation;
- Ring of Fire Metals;
- Mining Claim Holders;
- Thunder Bay News Watch;
- Lakehead University students;
- LTL Environmental;
- Métis Nation of Ontario;
- Greenstone Council;
- Thunder Bay residents; and
- Geraldton residents.

Paul MacInnis and Lauri Cunningham from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines were present at the events to provide a brief update and assist in answering questions from attendees.

Local Media

One journalist from Thunder Bay News Watch attended PIC #4 in Thunder Bay on December 7, 2022 and conducted an interview with Bob Baxter, MFFN Senior Community Member Advisor, and Qasim Saddique, MFFN Project Team member. The interview is available here: https://www.tbnewswatch.com/tbt-news-stories/video-planning-continues-for-marten-falls-road-access-6226946

Highlights of Participant Feedback

Attendees were encouraged to share their feedback, concerns and pose questions throughout the meeting or provide them in writing using the available feedback form (see Appendix C). Key items of interest raised by the public are included below. Note that all questions are labeled with a 'Q', comments with a 'C' and answers with an 'A'. Questions were answered by MFFN Community Advisors and Project Team members. Four participants submitted a feedback form at the end of the meeting; other participants in attendance were directed to email future feedback to the Project email address.

Alternative Routes, Segments and Road Conditions

Q: How many water crossings will there be and by how much it would differ based on the route alternative selected?
A: One route has proposed approximately 60 water crossings, the other has 100.

Q: Has the route been selected yet and if not, when will it be selected?
A: The route has not yet been selected. The identification of the preferred route will be made in 2023.

Q: Will the road be constructed with gravel or pavement?
A: The road would be gravel, with dust mitigation measures in place.

Q: Why is the road not being built on the current winter road location?
A: Two routes that did utilize the current winter road location were considered, however, following community consultation, it was determined that a road going directly through the community was not preferred.

C: Preference for Alternative 4 (eastern option) was expressed at the section above Caviar Lake where Alternative 4 and 1 intersect, as it is the shortest route and runs by the river. It was also noted that the road would go over a sturgeon spawning site if the Alternative 4 (western option) was selected.

EA / IA Process

Q: When is the EA anticipated to be completed?

A: The final EA Report will be submitted in June 2025. It was noted that there is currently a request to extend the IA to February 2026.

C: The road is taking a long time; other roads have been built faster.

Field Studies

Q: Are there details about the wolverine field program and have wolverines been detected during the monitoring events?

A: Wolverines have been documented and there have been photographs taken of them. Fifty-four wolverine hair snag traps were deployed in February 2022. Bait was strung above the trap, and two remote cameras were set up at each station. The hair snags were revisited once a month in March, April and May 2022 to collect hair samples, replace bait and change the SD cards in the remote cameras. In June 2022, the stations were closed; bait was removed, and the trap arms (with clips) and cameras were retrieved. The main components of the traps were left on site for the second year of the program in winter 2023. Hair samples have been submitted to Trent University for DNA analysis and some of the samples that are found to be from wolverine will be submitted to Toronto Zoo for hormone analysis. The second year of this field program is scheduled from February to June 2023. Number of wolverines at hair snag stations: 12 in February / March; 14 in March / April; 17 in April / May; and 11 in May / June.

C: Wolverine tracks have been seen near groundwater site 16 on the KGS cutline and people in Round Lake catch wolverine with their traps frequently.

Q: Is there additional information about caribou, specifically caribou collaring, and whether the Project could provide data to inform their planning?

A: A fixed wing aircraft with crew flew transects (6,145 km) in the atik / caribou Local Study Area and identified locations where atik / caribou and mooz / moose signs were observed. An additional crew in a helicopter relocated previously collared atik / caribou and visited these sites to locate and count atik / caribou groups. In total, 476 high-certainty moose sites and 208 high-certainty caribou sites were identified on the transects. Nineteen collared cows that were in the study area were located using the VHF signal transmitted from their collars, as well as 18 other atik / caribou groups not associated with a collared animal.

C: Patience Lake has sturgeon and moose populations

Engagement

Q: Can feedback be submitted after the PIC?

A: Feedback is welcome anytime throughout the Project. Participants may direct comments to the Project email address at any time or fill out the feedback form available in-person and online.

C: A MFFN community member meeting in the spring that would be more like a festival than a meeting was suggested by team members.

Presentation, Meeting Materials and Logistics

C: A member of Marten Falls First Nation and Four Rivers Group noted that she joined PIC#4 because she was attending the Matawa / Four Rivers Environmental Gathering Meeting that took place at the same hotel.

C: The Project Team should provide a short presentation before the PIC event because it is difficult to understand the picture boards and everyone's role in the Project. It was suggested to offer an online presentation in advance of the in-person events.
A: The Project Team thanked the member for their feedback and will discuss ways to improve the presentation format for the next PIC.

Other

C: A community member noted they were happy that the Project was happening; but the Northern Road Link (NRL) was not a project she supported.

C: Studies have been completed and the data is owned by MFFN on both CAR and NRL; it is vital for the team to have early conversations with the NRL before NRL they start planning field studies.

Q: How is NRL and MFFN CAR linked? Will the MFFN CAR be affected by the NRL Terms of Reference decision coming up soon?
A: The MFFN CAR would not be affected by the NRL Terms of Reference decision as the MFFN CAR is a separate project from NRL and Webequie Supply Road. The MFFN CAR does not rely on the NRL Terms of Reference approval to be approved for construction.

Q: How will tourism operators be affected?
A: The Tourism Outfitter Map provides an overview of the tourism operators identified in the area.

Q: If this is a community-led Project, then where is the community?
A: There have been other meetings held directly with MFFN community members in advance of PIC #4, including one in-community in November 2022 and another in Thunder Bay on December 6, 2022. MFFN community members may have chosen to attend the community-specific meetings rather than the more general, public-focused PICs.

C: Community members are worried about the security of the road and noted that Terrier Lake has restricted access because it attaches to the winter road.

C: Participants expressed concern that the Ministry of Natural Resources will start harassing members hunting and fishing outside of the reserve causing them to lose their freedom.

C: A participant noted they are against the road and they believe that if the road goes through they should be compensated for the loss of freedom and land.

C: A participant wondered what would happen with the hydro corridor and if the road be a controlled access road.

C: Interest was expressed in receiving the Indigenous Knowledge collected at the end of the Project.

Q: Media asked about estimated costs of the road.
A: At the preliminary engineering stage, we don't have an estimated cost of the road at this point. The alternatives are very different and there is a lot of work to be done on the engineering side.

C: A lot of general and local contractors are expected to bid on the road and a lot of construction and general contractors have been watching the Project and determining if it will go ahead or not. There is interest expected from out of province contractors and their subcontractors as well (such as AECON).

Maps

Participants were invited to view the MFFN Alternatives Routes and Segments map and share comments and feedback by providing information and updates directly on the maps provided.

Discussions centered around the following topics and have been included directly in the Project mapping due to sensitive information:

- Current projects occurring in the area such as the Rapid Lynx Broadband expansion project;
- Current developments or sensitive areas near the route alternatives that would require buffers;
- Provincial park areas and limits to aggregate zones;
- How the Community Based Land Use Plan can be impacted by mining claims and road direction restrictions;
- The paths of both routes in relation to each other and water systems;
- Sudden terrain changes along proposed routes;
- Aroland values involving Patience Lake;
- Actively used areas (e.g., for fishing, hunting, and community practices);
- Important wildlife areas (e.g. caribou calving area and sturgeon spawning area); and
- Tourism Outfitters in the area.

To view all maps see **Appendix D**.

Next Steps

The Project Team provided a six-month look-ahead to the attendees and advised that field studies, socio-economic studies, engagement with the MFFN members and other Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons would continue. The upcoming Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Workshop and webinar series for winter 2023 were highlighted. The team will issue a community-specific Progress Milestone Report to Indigenous communities and will be preparing for the next milestone: the Identification of Preferred Alternatives.

A3.3 PIC #5 Documents – October 2023

A3.3.1 Notice
A3.3.2 Advertisement
A3.3.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.3.4 Feedback Form
A3.3.5 Display Boards
A3.3.6 Maps
A3.3.7 Frequently Asked Questions
A3.3.8 Field Programs
A3.3.9 Existing Conditions Reports
A3.3.10 Summary Report

A3.3.1 Notice

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2023 2:08 PM
Subject: Join us at the Public Information Centre #5 October 25 & 26
Attachments: PIC#5 MFFN Community Access Road_.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,

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team is hosting its fifth Public Information Centre on October 25 and October 26. The notice for the Public Information Centre is attached and on our website.

Join us in an open house format to learn more about what's happened since the last Public Information Centre, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered, and sharing information on the Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone. This is an opportunity to share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

When and Where:

Wednesday, October 25, 2023	Thursday, October 26, 2023
Best Western Nor'Wester 2080 Highway #61 Thunder Bay, Ontario 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 pm – Indigenous Members Session	Geraldton Community Centre 200 Wardrope Avenue Geraldton, Ontario 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – Indigenous Members Session
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. - Public Session	5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. - Public Session

Please reach out if you have any questions. We look forward to meeting with you!

Meegwetch,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5: Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

Join us to learn about and provide feedback on:

- Updates since Public Information Centre #4, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered;
- Update on what we heard at the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) Forum and plans for the next forum;
- Update on existing conditions results for completed studies;
- How Indigenous Knowledge is used and how it informs the process;
- Achieving the next major milestone: Identifying the preferred route and how route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Cumulative effects assessment and why it is important; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

Join us and share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

About the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.

MFFN Community Access Road is a proposed all-season road that will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network in the south, increasing access and helping foster economic development and improve quality of life for community members. The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.

When and Where?

Wednesday, October 25, 2023

Best Western Nor'Wester
2080 Highway #61
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Indigenous Members Session:
5:00 p.m.- 6:00 pm.

Public Session:
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Thursday, October 26, 2023

Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario

Indigenous Members Session:
4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Public Session:
5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

*Light refreshments will be served.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

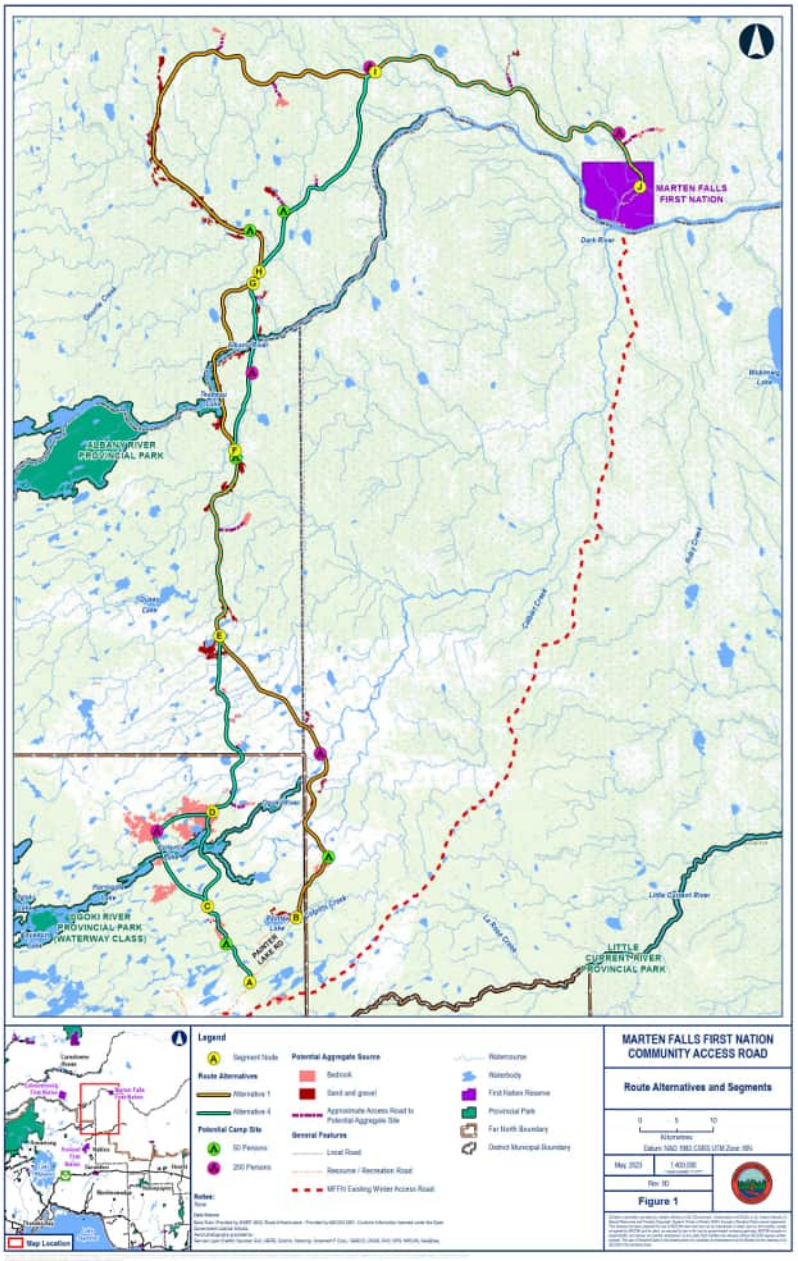
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Understanding the Road's Potential Impacts

MFFN is preparing an Individual Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments.

The federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines were issued on February 24, 2020 and the federal government granted an extension on January 13, 2023. This will be the fifth Public Information Centre held to support the identification of the preferred route milestone of the Impact Assessment and Environmental Assessment processes.



Contact

For information on the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment processes and progress related to this Project, please visit

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Thank you for your participation.

Personal information submitted (e.g., name, address and phone number) is collected, maintained and disclosed under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act and the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act for transparency and consultation purposes. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remain confidential.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Soyez des nôtres lors du 5e Centre d'information sur le projet de route d'accès toutes saisons à la Première Nation de Marten Falls (PNMF) : rapport sur l'état actuel et étape du choix du tracé

Soyez des nôtres pour vous renseigner sur ce qui suit et nous donner vos commentaires :

- les dernières nouvelles depuis le 4e centre d'information, notamment les commentaires reçus et la façon dont ils sont pris en compte;
- une mise au point sur ce que nous avons appris lors du forum sur les droits et les intérêts des Autochtones ou issus de traités et les plans pour le prochain forum;
- une mise au point sur les résultats des études sur l'état actuel effectuées jusqu'à maintenant;
- la façon d'utiliser les connaissances autochtones pour éclairer le processus;
- la prochaine étape majeure : définir le tracé privilégié et la façon d'évaluer les différentes options de tracés et de recommander et choisir le tracé privilégié;
- l'évaluation des effets cumulatifs et son importance;
- les prochaines étapes et les occasions futures de participer.

Soyez des nôtres pour nous faire connaître vos commentaires, vos idées et vos valeurs en ce qui concerne le projet de route d'accès toutes saisons.

À propos du projet

La PNMF est une communauté autochtone éloignée du Nord de l'Ontario, dont le territoire se situe au confluent des rivières Albany et Ogoki, environ 170 km au nord-est de Nakina (Ontario).

La route d'accès à la communauté de PNMF est un projet de route toutes saisons qui relie la PNMF au réseau de routes provinciales du sud de l'Ontario, dans le but de faciliter l'accès et de favoriser le développement économique et l'amélioration de la qualité de vie des membres de la communauté. L'évaluation environnementale et l'étude d'impact évalueront les incidences et les avantages potentiels du projet de route d'accès à la communauté.

Où et quand?

Le mercredi 25 octobre 2023

Best Western Nor'Wester
2080, route 61
Thunder Bay, Ontario

De 17 h à 18 h – séance réservée aux membres autochtones

De 18 h à 20 h – séance publique

Le jeudi 26 octobre 2023

Geraldton Community Centre
200, avenue Wardrope
Geraldton, Ontario

De 16 h à 17 h – séance réservée aux membres autochtones

De 17 h à 19 h – séance publique

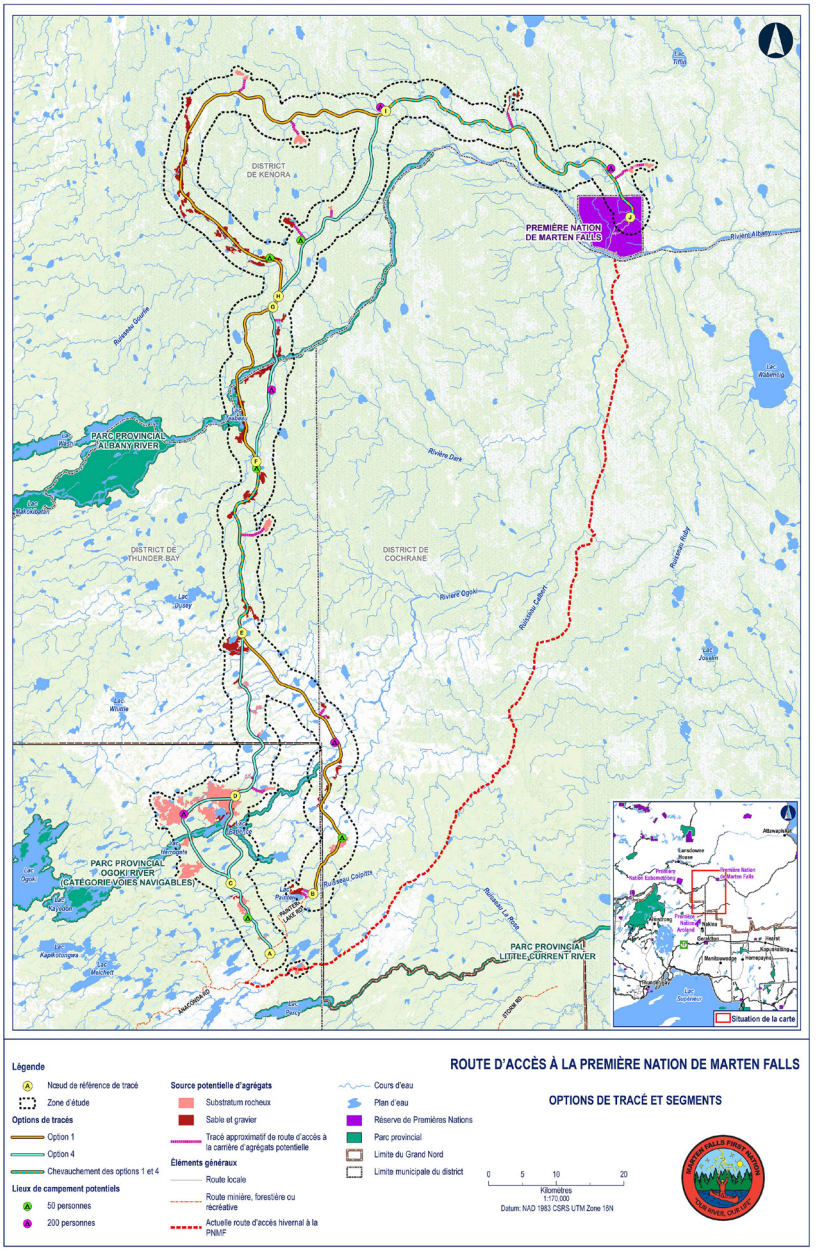
*Des rafraîchissements seront servis.

Des panneaux d'information seront mis à la disposition du public, ainsi que des cartes, des fiches de renseignements et des formulaires de commentaires. Des membres de l'équipe du projet seront présents pour répondre aux questions et recevoir les commentaires.

S'il vous est impossible de vous rendre sur les lieux, consultez l'information publiée sur notre site Web (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca) le jour du Centre d'information. Les Centres d'information sont accessibles en fauteuil roulant; communiquez avec nous si vous avez besoin d'autres accommodements d'accessibilité.

Évaluation de l'incidence potentielle de la route

La PNMF prépare actuellement une évaluation environnementale et une déclaration d'impact concernant le projet de route d'accès. Le 8 octobre 2021, le ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs (MEPNP) a approuvé le cadre de référence avec modifications. À l'échelon fédéral, des lignes directrices individualisées relatives à l'étude d'impact ont été formulées le 24 février 2020 et le gouvernement a accordé un délai le 13 janvier 2023. Ce Centre d'information public sera le cinquième mis sur pied dans le cadre de l'étape de la détermination du tracé privilégié des processus d'étude d'impact et d'évaluation environnementale.



Ressource

Pour vous renseigner sur les processus d'évaluation environnementale et d'étude d'impact et sur l'avancement de ce projet, veuillez consulter le site

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Si vous êtes dans l'impossibilité de participer à cet événement, ou si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires au sujet du projet, vous pouvez communiquer avec l'équipe du projet, au 1-800-764-9114 ou à info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca, en tout temps durant le processus.

Merci de votre participation

Les renseignements personnels fournis (nom, adresse et numéro de téléphone) sont recueillis, conservés et divulgués selon les dispositions de la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales et de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information municipale et la protection de la vie privée* pour des raisons de transparence et de consultation. Les renseignements personnels soumis feront partie des dossiers accessibles au grand public, à moins que l'on demande expressément qu'ils restent confidentiels.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Mamawapowin ekwa wîcihiwew asici Marten Falls (wâpistan'kiskiciwan) Nistam Peyakoskanesiwak (MFFN) Miyoskamin Misakâmê pihtokwepayiw asici mâmawâyâwin meskanaw ekwa kahkiyaw awiyak kwayaskomowewin Kamik #5: ekosi kespayik ihtakon ekwa âcimowin asici pimitimew ekwa meskanaw kistatahikan nawasonikewin

Wîcihiwew mina kiskino'hamaw nânitâw ohci kakeskimiwewin ohci:

- Oskâyi âcimowin aspin ekwa kahkiyaw awiyak kwayaskomowewin kamik #4 ewakomîna kikway ekwa kiyanaw kihkâwihtâkwan asici mamaweyas ekwa nîyanân iteyihtamiwin asici nâkateyihcikewin;
- Oskâyi âcimowin asici kikway kiskino'hamaw kahkiyaw iyiniw ekwa ostêsimâwoyasiwêwin kaskihtâwin mina kîkway ka miywanamihk (ATRI) – (IOK) mamawapowin;
- Oskâyi âcimowin asici isâyâwin ohci mitoni kwayask;
- Tante nehiyaw kiskitamawin ekwa âpatan aisici atoskewin;
- Pihkohtawin asici iyaskohc kihci atoske ekosi asici: kiskeyimowewin pimitimew ekwa tante kotaka koyakihtakihk kîkwaya mina nawasônikan;
- Oskâyi asici oyakihcikewin ekwa tanehki kihci; mina;
- Iyaskohc ekwa nîkânote kanahipayik.

Wîcihiwew ekwa kakeskimiwewin asici, kîkway kiteyehtamihk mina kihcihkawisiwin ispehtaweyihtakwahk ohci kahkiyaw pihtokwepayiw asici, meskanaw ohci miyoskamin, nîpin, takwakin

Nânitâw atoske

Nistam peyako'sêht'wâwin MFFN ôtenaw ohci kiwetinohk Ontario, peyakwayak anita kipê'chewin askoc Albany mina Ogoki sîpîya, 170km nawac poko cîkâhtaw kiwetinohk'sâkâstenohk asici Nakina, Ontario. Mâmâwi e' âyahk MFFN asici meskanaw pihtokwepayiw ekwa sâpweyihtamowin asici oyecihcikewin kahkiyaw askîwin meskanaw âniskotâw MFFN asici Ontario's kâ'piskitahastâhk kihci mêskanaw ohpikiwin sâwanohk, yahki pihtokwepayiw mina osihcikewin nîsohkamâtowin ekwa ayîwak kwayask pimâtisiwin isâyâwin asici mâmâwi e'âyahk okihciwâw. nakayâskamowin oyakihcikewin.

Tânte ekwa tânispe?

Nîstokisikaw, Kaskatinowipîsim 25, 2022

Best Western Nor'Wester
2080 Highway/kihci meskanaw #61
Thunder Bay, Ontario

5:00p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
nehiyaw mamawapowin asici owêchê'hiwewahk.

6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Mamawapowin asici kahkiyaw awîyak.

Newokisikaw, Kaskatinowipîsim 26, 2023

Geraldton mâmawâyâwin Kamik
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Nehiyaw Mamawapowin asici owêchê'hiwewahk

5:00pm – 7:00pm
Mamawapowin asici kahkiyaw awîyak

*Nâtôpew ohci kahkiyaw awîyak.

Kwayaskomowewin ohci kahkiyaw awîyak to kitapahta, asici askiy'wasina'hikan, tapwe masinahikanekin ekwa kakeskimiwewin asici masinahikanekin tako. owêchê'hiwewahk asici atoske atoskeweyiniwak.

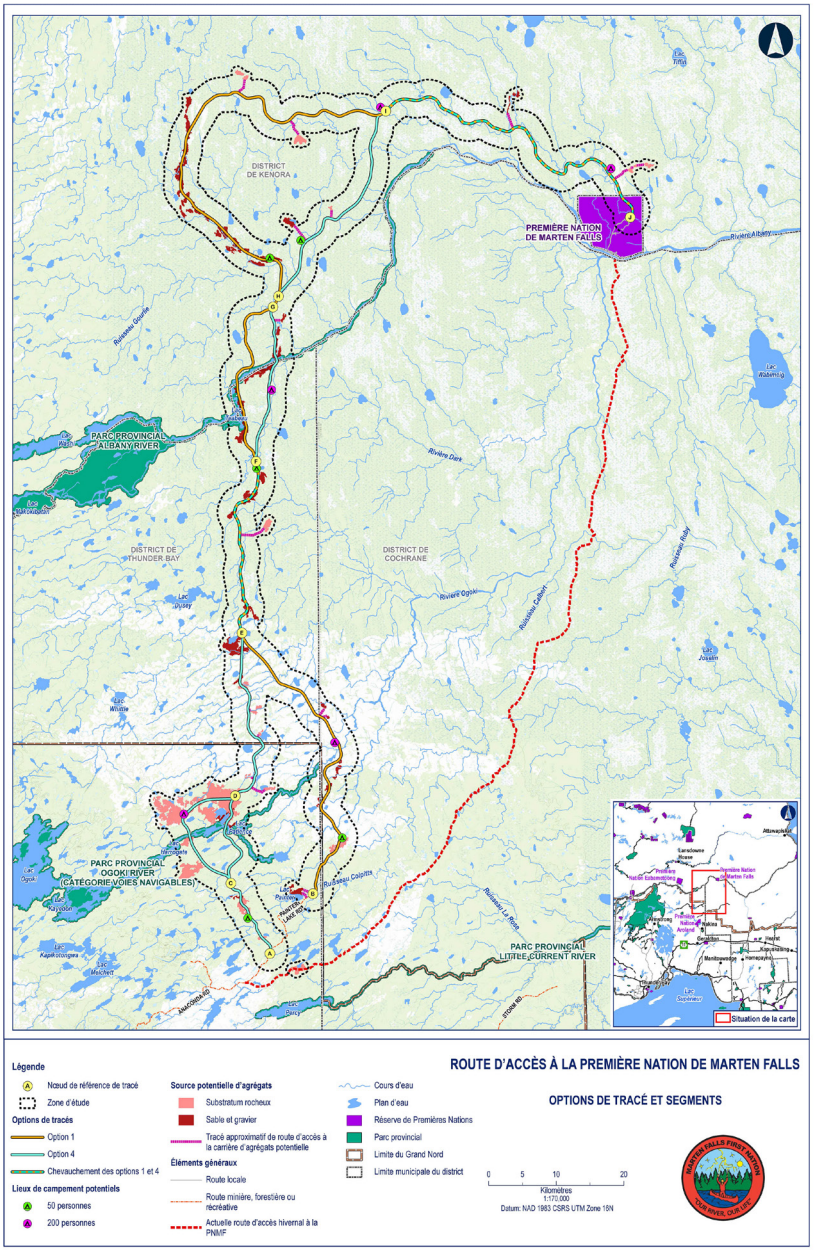
Kipsin ekwa namoy kiya ohci atoske, kiya wapahta e' Kwayaskomowewin asici (website) nîyanân www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca Kisikaw kwayaskomowewin kamik kahkiyaw awiyak asici tentapowin' asici otihtipipayiw wehcipihtokwewin.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Meskanaw kisipayihcikewin ekwa nisitohtamowin

Moyeyihtam askiy oyakihcikewin isi nakayâskamowin oyakihcikewin ekwa MFFN / kisipayihcikewin ekwa pîkiskwehiwewin ohci sâpweyihtamowin asici mâmawâyâwin meskanaw wehcipihtokwewin. 8, 2023, Kaskatinowipîsim, opaminikew (Ministry) asici kake' pe ohpi ki'kâwiyan, mâwacihcikewin ekwa askiy paskohkopâwiyiniwak (Parks) katâpwehtamihk ohtinamakewin asici kiskeyi tâkosi'win asici kweskasowewin. Kihci – ôkimânâhk pîkiskwehiwewin isîhcikâtêw ekwa kisipayihcikewin asici itwewin ohci Mikisiwipisim 24, 2020 ekwa e' kihci-ôkimânâhk yahkastaw ohci Kisepisim 13, 2023. Oma nîyânanwâw ohci kwayaskomowewin asici nâtamâkewin ohci kisipayihcikewin oyakihcikewin ekwa kake'pe ohpi ki'kâwiyan oyakihcikewin atoskewin.



Nakiskâtowin

Kwayaskomowewin asici isi nakayâskamowin oyakihcikewin / oyakihcikewin sohki tawahotowin

Mahti itota asici:

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Kispin namoy kiya ekwa pamihiwewin ocihcipayihowin ahpo poko kakwêcihtam asici atoskewin,

kiya ekwa ohci atoskeweyiniwak 1-800-764-9114 ahpo

info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Kinanâskomitin ohci wîcihiwewin

Kwayaskomowewin tipiyawe ohci (pakiteyihcikewin., wihowin, mîkiwâm ekwa akihtâson) ohci mâwasakonam, ka nânapâcihtahk kîkway mina kwayask ka kakwe pimpayihtahk mina nokohtaw asici okimâwapiwin ohci oyakihcikewin ekwa isi nakayâskamowin tapwe masinahikanekin (Act) ekwa otenâw otipe yichikewina tipeyimisowin pahki kwayaskomowewin asici peyakowin tapwe masinahikanekin ohci ekwa kîkway ka sâponôkwahk ekwa pîkiskwâsowewin kîkwayohci. Kwayaskomowewin ohci kiya ekwa kahkiyaw awiyak.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᐱᑕ·Pᓱ ᑲ·ᐃᑕᔑᓯᒋᑲᑌᑲ ᐊძPᑲ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᑕᔑᑭ·Δᓱ (MFFN) ᒥᑲᓇ·Δ Δᓇᒧᒋᑭ·Δ ᐊᓄP·Δᓱ ·Δᓱᒋᑭ·Δᓱ #5 ᓇ·ᓇ PΛᒥᐊᓄᑲᑌᑲ: ᒣ·ᑲ PΛᒥᐊᓄᑲᑌᑲ ᐊᓄP·Δᓱ ᑲ ᑲPΛᔑᑕᑲᐢᑭᒋᒋᐊᓂ·ᐊᑲ

Pᓇᓱᑐᒥძ ᒋΛᐊᓱᑐᑐ Pᑭᓱᑕᒪᓱ ᑲ ᒋΛ·Δᓱᑕᒪᓱ ᑫძᓱ ·ΔΔPᑐᑦᓱ ᐅᓄ:

- ᐅᖽP·Δᓱᑕᒪᑫ·Δᓇᓱ ᑕᐸPᑎᓂᑲᑌ·ᐊᓱ ᑲPᑕᔑᓱᑌPᓱ ᒣ·ᑲ #4 ᐊᓄP·Δᓱ ·Δᓱᒋᑭ·Δᓱ, ᑕძ ᑲP·Δᓱᑕᒪძᔭᑲ ᑲ ΔPᑐ·Δᓇᓱ ᑲPᓇᓇᑲᑕ·∇ᓱᒋᑲᑌPᓱ;
- ᑕ·Δᓱᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓱ ᑲPᓄᓱᑕᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᑲ ᐅPᒪ·Δ ᐊᓫᑕᒪᑫ·Δᓇᓱ ᑲ ᑲPᒋᓀᑕ·ᑲPᓱ (ATRI) Lᐧᐊᒋᐃ·∇·Δᓂᐢ ᑲ ᑲPᐅᓇᑌᐢ ᒥᓇ·ᐊ ᑫᓂLᑫ·ᐊᒋᐃ·∇ᓇᓂ·ᐊᐢ;
- ᑕ·Δᓱᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓱ ᐊᓂᓱ ᒣ·ᑲ ∇ᔑᓇ·ᑲᐢ ᑲPᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᓇᓂ·ᐊᐢ;
- ᐊᓂᓱ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ Pᑭᓱᑕᒪ·Δᓱ ∇ᓇᐸᑕᐢ ᑲ ∇ᔑ·Δᓱᒋᑫᒪᑲᐢ ᐊᓄP·Δᓂᐢ;
- ᑫᓂUΛᓂᑲᑌᐢ ᑲᖽPᐅ·Δᓱ: ᑕPPᓇ·ᐊᒋᒋᑲᑌ ᑲPᐅᓄᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᑫᓂᔑΛᒪᒧᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᑲ ძᑕPᔭᓱ ᒣᖽ·ᑲᐢ ᑲPᐅᓇᐸᒋᑲᑌPᓱ ᑕᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓱ, ᑕᑕᔑᓱᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓱ ᑲ ᑕᐅᓄᑕ·ᑲᓱ ᑫΔᓇᒧᐢ;
- ᑫᓂΛᒥᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᐢ ᓇᓇᑕ·ΔPᑫᓱᒋᑫ·Δᓱ ᑲ ·∇ძᓄᓱ ᑲPᐅᒋPᒋᓄᓱᑕ·ᑲᐢ; ᑲ
- ᒥᓇ·ᐊ ᑫᓂᑐᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᑲ ᐊᓂᓂᑲᓱ ᑫძᓇᓱ ᑫᓂLL·Δ ᐸᐸᒥᔨᓇᓂ·ᐊᐢ.

ᐱᑕ·Pᓱ ᒋΛ·ᐃᑕᒪᓱ ᑲΔᓄᑕᒪᓱ Pᑎᓄᑕᒧᒧ·Δᓇᓱ ᑲ ᑲPᒋᓄᑕᒪᓱ ᑲᑕᔑᓱᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᑲ·ΔΔᓇᒧᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᑕᔑᑭ·Δᓂᐢ.

ᑲᐊᔑᑲᑌᐢ

Pᐧ∇ᑎᔑᐢ ᐅᓄᑌᐅ ᔑΛᒥᓄᐢ ᑕ·ᑲᓱ ᐊძPᐢ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᑕᔑᑭ·Δᓱ (MFFN), Δᓄᑫ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᑲ ᐊძP ᔨΛᓱ, ძᒋΛძ 170 Pᓕᒥᑐᖅ Pᐧ∇ᑎᔑᐢ ·ᐊᐸᔑᐢ Δᔑ ᓇPᓇ, ᐅᓄᑌᐅ.

MFFN ᐅ·Δᐅᓇᑐᓱ ᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᑕᔑᑭ·Δᓂᐢ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒋᓇᒧᐢ ᐅᓄᑌᐅ ᑭᒋᐅᑕᐸᓂᒥᑲᓇ ᔭ·ᐊᔑᐢ Δᓄᑫ, ᒋᐅᒋᔭ>Λᔨᐧᐊᑦ ᑲ ᒋᐧΔᑐᑲძᐧᐊᑦ ᐅᑕᔑPᐧΔ LᒋᑕLᔨᐧΔᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᒋᒥᔑᓀΛᑲძᐧᐊᑦ ᑕᔑᑭ·Δᓂᐢ ᑲᑲVᔑᐧᐊᑦ. ᐅᐅᐧ∇ ᐊPᐧΔ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑭ·Δᓱ ᑲ ᑫᑐᑕᒪᑫᓇᓱ ᑲᑕᓇᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌ ᒋᓇᓇᑕ·Δ ᓂᔨᑕ·ΔᓂᑲPᓱ ᑫᑐᑕᒪᑫᓇᑲᐢ ᑲ ᑫᔑ·Δᑐᑕᒪᑫᓇᑲᐢ ᑲ·Δᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᒥᓇ·ᐅᓱ.

ᐊᓇᒪ ᑲᔭ ᐊᓄᑎ?

ᐊΛᑕ·ᐊᐢ, ᐅΛᒪᐊᒧ·ΔPᔨᑦ 25, 2023

BVᑦᑕ ·∇ᑦᑐᖅ ·ᓇᖅ·∇ᑦᑐᖅ ᑲVᔑ·Δᑲᒥᐢ
2080 Pᒋᒥᑲᓇᐢ #61
ᑕᓄᑐᖅ V, ᐅᓄᑌᐅ

5:00 ᐊძᓇᐢ 6:00 ᐅᓇძᔑᐢ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐢ ᑕΔᔅᔅ·ᐊᐢ

6:00 ᐊძᓇᐢ 8:00 ᐅᓇძᔑᐢ Λძ ·∇ᓄᓇᐢ ᑕΔᔅᔅ·ᐊᐢ

ᓂᐅPᔑᔑᑲᐢ, ᐅΛᒪᐊᒧ·ΔPᔨᑦ 26, 2023

ᑐPᑕᓄ Pᒋ·ᐊᑲΔᑲᓂᐢ
200 ·ᐊᖅᑕPᐸ ᐊΛᓄᔨ
ᑐPᑕᓄ, ᐅᓄᑌᐅ

4:00 ᐊძᓇᐢ 5:00 ᐅᓇძᔑᐢ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐢ ᑕΔᔅᔅ·ᐊᐢ

5:00 ᐊძᓇᐢ 7:00 ᐅᓇძᔑᐢ Λძ ·∇ᓄᓇᐢ ᑕΔᔅᔅ·ᐊᐢ

*ᐸᓄP ᒥᒋᒪ ᑕᐸPᑎᓂᑲᑌ.

·Δᓄᒋᑫ·Δᓇᓄ ᑲᐸᒥᓇᒧᒪᐊᑦ ᑕᐊᔭ·ᐊᐢ ᒋ·ᐊ·Δᓄᑕᒪᑫ·ᐊᑦ, ᐅᑲᐊᔭᓇ·ᐊ ᐊPᐧΔLᔨᓇΔᑲᓇᓄ, ·Δᓄᒋᑫ LᔨᓇΔᑲᓇᓄ ᑲ ΔPᑐ·Δᓇᓄ ᒧᖽPᓄΛΔᑲᓇᓄ. ᐊᓄP·Δᓂᐢ ᑲ·ΔᒋΔ·∇·ᐊᑦ ᑕᐊᔭ·ᐊᐢ ᒋᓇ·ᑫᑐ·ᐊᑦ ᑲ·ᑫ·UᐧΔᓇᓄ ᑲ ᑲᑲᐅᑕΛᓇᓇ·ᐊ ΔPᑐ·Δᓇᓄ.

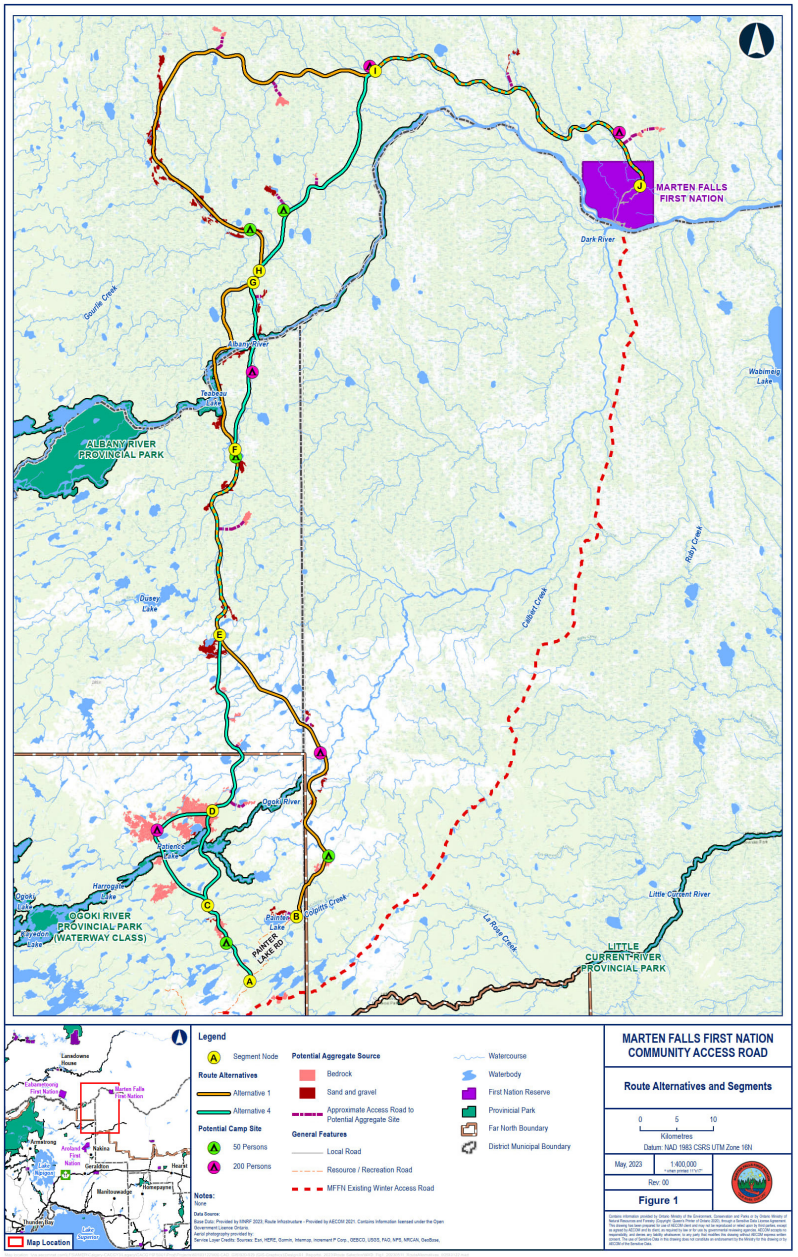
PᖽᐧΛᓄ Δᔑᔭᐢ ᒋPΔᔅᔨᔨ·ᐊᓄ, ᑲP·ᐊᐸᑕᓄ ·Δᓄᒋᑫ·Δᓇᓄ ᐅᐅL LLᑲᑕΛძᐢ (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca) ᒣ·ᑲ ᐊΛ Lᐧᐊᒋᐃ·∇ᓇᓂ·ᐊᐢ. Lᐧᐊᒋᐃ·∇·Δᓂᐢ ᑕ·ᑲᓄ ᒋΛᔅᔅ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᑎΛᔭᓂᐢ ᑌᔭΛ·Δᓂᐢ ᑲᐊᐸᒋᑐ·ᐊᑦ, ΛPPᑐᓄ PᖽᐧΛᓄ ᐊᓄᑕ·∇ᑕLᓄ ძᑕPᔭᓄ ᐸᑲᓄ ᑫPᐅᓄᒋ·∇ᑕᑲ ᒋPΛᓄᑎᑫᔭᓄ Lᐧᐊᒋᐃ·∇·Δᓂᐢ.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑭᑲ·ᑫᓂᓯᑕ·ᐃᓂᑲᑌᑲ ᑫᑭᑐᑎᒪᑲᑫ ᒥᑲᓇ ᑲ·ᐃᐅᔨᔪᒥᑲᑌᑲ

ᐊᑯᑭᑲ ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓪ ᐅ·ᑲᔦᓪᒋᑐᓪ ᐸᐱᑭᓴ ᐊᑭ·ᐃ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᒥᑫ·ᐃᓂ ᑲ·ᐃᐃᓇᒧᒥᑲᑌᑲ ᑕᔨᑫ·ᐃᓂᓪᑲ. ᒣᑲ ᐅᐱᒪᐊᒧ·ᐃᑭᓯᐠ 8, 2021, ·ᐊᐊ ᐊᑭ·ᐃᑭᒪ ᑲᓂᑲᓂᓯᑲᓪᑕᑲ, ᐊᑭ·ᐃᑲᓇ·ᐁᓪᒥᑫ·ᐃᓪ (MECP) ᐅᑭᐅᑕᐱᓇᓪ ᒥᐊᐸᑕᑲ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᓪᒥᑫ·ᐃᓪ (ToR) ᑲᑭᒪᒥᓄᐱᐃᑲᑌᑭᓪ. ·ᐊᐊ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪ ᐅᑭᐸᑭᑎᓇᓪ ᑫᐊᐸᑕᑲ ᒥᑭᑭᓄᐃᑫᑲ ᑫᑕᒥᑫᒪᑲ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓪ ᒣᑲ ᑲᑕ·ᑲᑭᓯᑕ ᑭᐠ 24, 2020 ·ᐊᐊ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪ ᐅᑭᐸᑭᑎᓇᓪ ᒥᓇᓪᑭ ᐊᓄᑲᑌᑲ ᐊᑯᓇᑲ ᐣᓂ·ᐁᓱ ᑭᐠ 13, 2023. ᒥᐅ·ᐁ ᑕᓴ ᐊᔨᓇ ᓇ·ᓇ ᒪᒪ·ᐊᒥᐃ·ᐁᓇᓂ·ᐊᑲ ᒥ·ᐊ·ᐃᓪᒥᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᒥᐊᔨᓂᑫᒪᑲᓪ ᑲᑭ ᑭᑭᓇ·ᐊᒥ·ᐃᓪᒥᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᑲᑭᐅᓂᑕ·ᑲᑲ ᑫᐃᓇᒧᒥᑲᓂ·ᐊᑲ ᑲᔦ ᐊᑭ·ᐃ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᒥᑫ·ᐃᓪ.



ᑫᑲᓄᓂᑦ

ᐃᐱᑫᑦᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᑭ·ᐃ ᓇᓇᑕ·ᐃᐱᑫᑦᒥᑫ·ᐃᓪ ᑲᔦ ᑫᑭᑐᑎᒪᑲᑫ ᑲ·ᐃᐸᒥᒪᓄᐱᐃᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᑲᔦ ᐊᑐᓪ ᑲᓄᓂᓇᓄᐱᐃᑲᑌᑭᓪ, ᐃᓇᐱᓪ ᐅᐅᒪ LLᑲᑕᐱᑯᑦ https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᑭᓴᐱᓪ ᑭᐱᓂᓯᐃᓪ ᒪᐃᒥᐃ·ᐁᓇᓂᑦ, ᑫᒪ ᑲᔦ ᑫᑯᓪ ᐁᐃ·ᐃ ᐃᓪᑕᒪᒐᕐᓪ ᑫᒪ ᐃᐳᑫᓴᕐᓪ ᑫᑯᓪ ᐅᐅᐃ ᐅᒥ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓪ, ᐱᓵᓪ ᐃᑯ ᑲᑭᐅᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓂᑦ ᑲᐸᐸᒥᑯᑦ ᐱᐊᐱᐃ ᐅᐅᒪ 1-800-764-9114 ᑫᒪ

info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ᒥ·ᑫᒃ ᑲᐱ·ᐃᒥᐃ·ᐁᓵᓪ.

ᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁ ᑎᐸᒥᒥᑯ·ᐃᓇᓪ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᓪ (ᑕᐱᔪᑯ ·ᐃᓵ·ᐃᓇᓪ, ᑲᐃᔨᑕᑦ ᑲᔦ ᐅᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃ ᐊᑭᓪᑕᓵᓪ) ᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌ·ᐊᓪ, ᑲᓇ·ᐁᓪᒥᑲᑌ·ᐊᓪ ᑲᔦ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌ·ᐊᓪ ᑲᐃᓇᑯᓂᑫᑦ ᐊᑭ·ᐃ ᓇᓇᓪᑕ·ᐃ ᑭᑫᒥᑫ·ᐃᓂᓪ ᑲᔦ ᐅᑌᓇᒃ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ·ᐃᓪᑕᒪᑫ·ᐃᓪ ᑲᔦ ᑲᑲᓇ·ᐁᓪᑕ·ᑲᒃ ᑎᐸᒥᒥᑯ·ᐃᓪ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᑲᑌᓂ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊ·ᐃᓪᑕᒪᑫ·ᐃᓂᓪᑐ ᐃᓵᑫ. ᑭᑎᐸᒥᒥᑯ·ᐃᓪ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᓪ ᑕᐃᔨᐊᒥᑲᑌᑲ·ᐊᓪ ᑭ·ᐊᐸᓪᑲᑌᑲᑌᑭᓪ ᑭᓴᐱᓪ ᐁᑕ ᐃᑭᑐᔪᑕ·ᐁᓇᓂ·ᐊᒃ ᑭᔨᐸᓪᑕᐃ·ᐁᓇᓂᑦ ᑭᑎᐸᒥᒥᑯ·ᐃᓪ.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᐱᐃ·ᑭᐃ·ᔑᓇᑦ ᑲᐃ·ᓴᓂᒧᑎᒃᑌᑊ ᐊᑯᑭᑊ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑊ (MFFN) ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃ· ᐃᓇᒧᑎᑫᐃ· ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᐣ #5 ᓂᓴᓇ· ᑲᓂᐱᒪᓄᑲᑌᑊ: ᖷᑲ·ᒧ ᑲᔑᓇᑲ·ᑊ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐱᔑᑲᑌᑭᑲᑌᓂᐊ·ᑊ

ᐱᐃ·ᑭᐃ·ᔑᓇᑦ ᑭᑫᑕᒪᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑭᐱᐃ·ᑕᒪᐣ ᑲᐃᓄᑕᒪᐣ ᐅᓄ·ᓂᐊ·ᐣ:

- ᐅᖽᑭᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᕿᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑲᑭᓴᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑲᒃ·ᐸᐣ ᖷᑲ·ᒧ #4 ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐃ·ᐣ, ᐊᔑᒧ ᑲᑭᐱᐊᓄᑕᒪᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐃᑭᑐᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᓇᓇᑲᑕᐁ·ᑕᑲ·ᑭᐣ;
- ᑕᐃ·ᑕᒪᑲᓄᐊ·ᐣ ᑲᑭᓄᑕᒪᑊ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂ ᐅᑐᑭᒪᐃ· ᐊᓴᑕᒪᔨᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᓴᑕᑭᐣ (ATRI) ᒪᐊ·ᒋᖏᐃᑐᐃ·ᓂᑊ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᐅᓇᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᐊᐱ ᖇᒪᐊ·ᒋᖏᐃᑎᓇᓄᐊ·ᑊ;
- ᑕᐃ·ᑕᒪᑲᓄᐊ·ᐣ ᐊᓂᐣ ᖷᑲ·ᒧ ᐁᔑᓇᑲ·ᑊ ᑲᑭᑕᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᓄᐊ·ᑊ;
- ᐊᓂᐣ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑭᖇᑕᒪᐃ·ᐣ ᐁᓇᐸᑕᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐁᔑᐃ·ᒋᖇᒪᑲᑊ ᐅᒪ ᐱᒪᓄᑭᐃ·ᓂᑊ;
- ᖇᓂᑌᐱᓂᑲᑌᑊ ᑲᖖᑲᑌᑭᑲᑌᑊ: ᑕᑭᑭᓇᐊ·ᒋᒋᑲᑌ ᑲᑭᐅᓄᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᖇᐃᓇᒧᑎᓄᐊ·ᑊ ᒥᓇ ᑯᐃᓇᒪᒋᑲᓄᐊ·ᐣ ᒋᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᑕᔑᓂᒪᑲᑌ ᒥᓇ ᑕᐅᓄᒋᑲᑌ ᖇᐃᓇᒪᒃ'; ᖇᓂᐱᒥᑕᒋᖇᒪᑲᖽ ᓇᓇᑕ·ᐃᑭᖇᒋᒋᖇ·ᐃᵒ ᑲᔦ ·ᐁᑯᓄᵒ ᑲᐅᒋᑭᒋᓄᵒᑕ·ᑲᖽ; ᑲᔦ
- ᖇᓂᐱᒥᑕᒋᖇᒪᑲᑊ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᒥᓇ ᖇᑯᓄᐣ ᑲᐅᒋᑭᒋᓄᑕᑲ·ᑊ; ᒥᓇ
- ᒥᑕᒋᖇᒪᑲᑊ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᒥᓇ ᖇᑯᓄᐣ ᑲᐅᒋᑭᒋᓄᑕᑲ·ᑊ; ᒥᓇ

ᐱᐃ·ᑭᐃ·ᔑᓇᑦ ᒋᐱᐃ·ᑕᒪᑫᐣ ᑲᐃᓄᑕᒪᑫᐣ ᑭᑎᓄᑕᒪᐃᐃ·ᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᓄᑕᒪᑫᐣ ᑲᓴᓂᒧᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᑲᐃ·ᐃᓇᒧᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑊ.

ᑲᐊᓄᑲᑌᑊ

ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᐅᐣᑌᐃᔨ ᓄᐱᒪᑲᒥᑊ ᐃᔑᑕᑲ·ᐣ ᐊᔑᑭ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᐣ (MFFN), ᐃᒪ ᐃᓄᑫ ᐸᵌᐸᒥᑐᐣᑎ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᐊ·ᐸᓄᑊ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑭᓇ, ᓇᐣᑕ ᐱᐃ 170 ᑭᵌᐊᒥᑐᐣᑎ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᐊ·ᐸᓄᑊ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑭᓇ, ᐅᐣᑌᐃᔨ.

MFFN ᐅᐃ·ᐅᓇᑐᐣ ᑎᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑊ ᒥᑲᓇ ᒋᓇᒪᑊ ᐅᐣᑌᐃᔨ ᑭᑭᐅᑕᐸᓂᒥᑲᓇᑊ ᔕᐊ·ᓄᑊ ᐃᓄᑫ, ᑫᓂᔕᓄᐳᐱᔨᐊ·ᒧ ᒥᓇ ᒋᐃ·ᑎᖏᐃᔨᐊ·ᒧ ᐅᑕᓄᑭᐃ· ᒪᑎᑕᒪᔨᐃ·ᓂᐊ· ᒥᓇ ᑎᔑᓂᒥᓄᓴᐊ·ᒧ ᑕᓇᐱᐃ·ᓂᑊ ᑲᑲᐯᔑᐊ·ᒧ·. ᐅᐁ· ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑎᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑫᐃᒥᑫᒪᑲᑊ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᑕᐃᓇᐸᑕᐣ ᒋᓇᓇᑕᐃ· ᓂᔨᑕᐃ·ᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑫᐃᑕᑫᒪᑲᑭᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑫᔑᐃ·ᒋᖏᐃᐁᐃ·ᒧᑎᑲᑭᐣ ᑲᐃ·ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑊ ᒥᑲᓇᑫᐃ·ᐣ.

ᐊᓄᑭᐃ·ᐣ ᖷᑲ ᐊᐣᑎ?

ᐊᐱᑕᐃ·ᓴᑊ, ᐅᐱᒪᐊᒧᐃ·ᐱᔨᑦ 25, 2023

ᐯᐟᐣ ᐁ·ᐟᑎᑐᐣ ᓇ·ᐦᐁ·ᐟᑎᑐᐦ ᑲᐯᔑᐃ·ᑲᒥᑊ
2080 ᑭᒋᒥᑲᓇᑊ #61
ᑕᐣᑐᐦ ᐯ, ᐅᐣᑌᐦᐃᔨ

5:00 ᐊᔑᓇᑊ 6:00 ᐅᓇᔑᔑᑊ ᐊᓂᔑᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑕᐃᔓ·ᐊᑊ

6:00 ᐊᔑᓇᑊ 8:00 ᐅᓇᔑᔑᑊ ᐱᔑ ᐊᐃ·ᓴᑊ ᑕᐃᔓᐊ·ᑊ

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᒋᖁᕐᓂᓯᑕᐯᐦᒋᖁᑌᓵ ᕿᖁᓐᓴᒪᖁᑌᓵ ᒋᖁᐃᐦᐅᔨᒋᖁᑌᓵ

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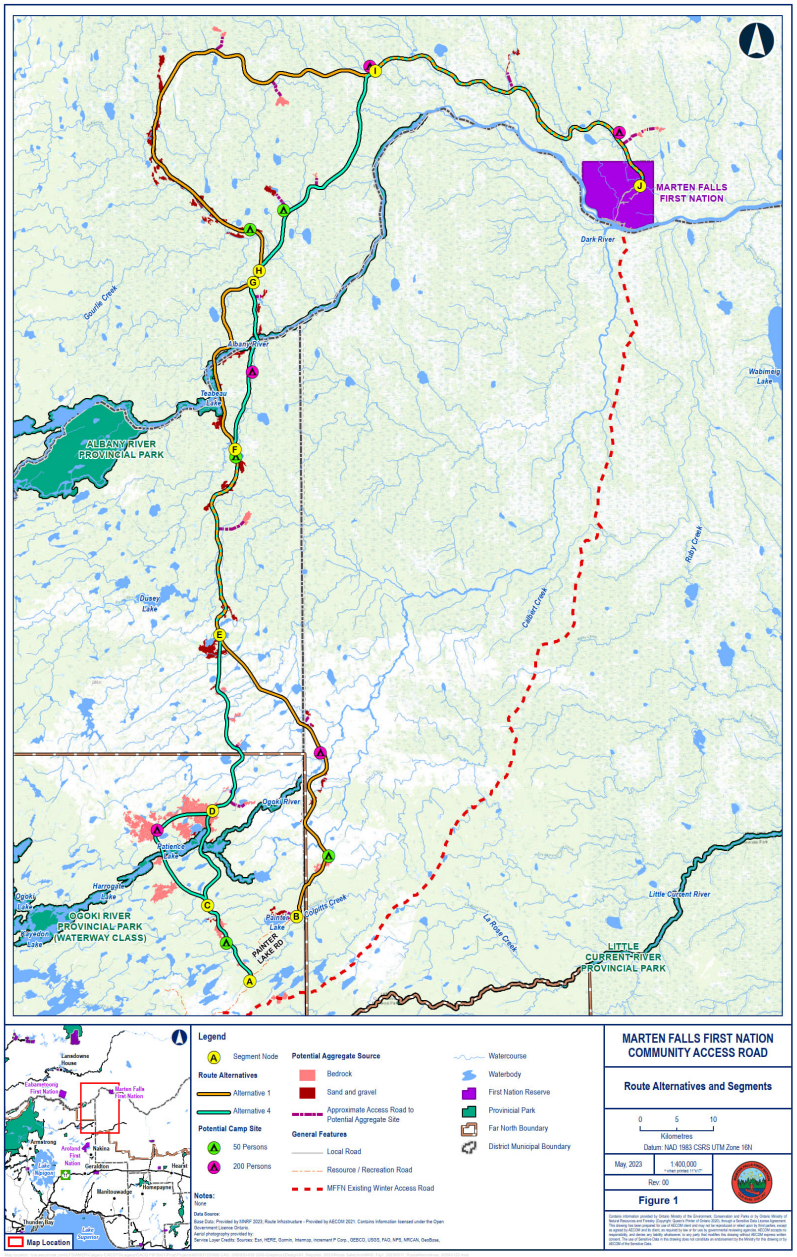


ᖁᑲᓄᓂ⁻

<u>ᐃ·ᑭᖁᑕᒪᐣ ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᓀᓀᑕᐃ·ᑭᖁᒋᖁᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᓀ ᖁᐃᐸᓂᖏᐃᐯᐦᒪᖁᑌᓵ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐦ·ᐣ ᑲᐱᒪᓄᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᒋᓀ ᐊᓂᐣ ᑲᓂᔨᐱᑕᓄᑲᑌᑭᐣ, ᐃᓀᐱᐣ ᐅᒪ LLᑕᐊ·ᐱᑯᐧ</u>
<u>https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca</u>

<u>ᑭᵘᐱᐣ ᐯᖁ ᑭᐱᔨᓵᐣ ᐅᒪ ᒪᐊ·ᒋᖖᐃᑐᐃ·ᓂᐧ, ᓀᐣᑕ ᒋᓀ ᖁᑯᐣ ᐯᐃ· ᐃ·ᑕᒪᖁᐣ ᓀᐣᑕ ᐃ·ᑲᖁᑌᐣ ᖁᑯᐣ ᐅᐯ· ᐅᒋ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐦ·ᐣ, ᑭᓵᑦ ᐱᑯ ᑲᑭᑲᓄᓀ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐦ·ᓂᐧ ᑲᐃ·ᒋᑕ·⁻ ᐱᑯᐊᐱ ᐅᒪ 1-800-764-9114 ᓀᐣᑕ</u>
<u>info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca</u>

ᒋᖁ·⁻ ᑲᐱᐃ·ᒋᖖᐃᐯᐧᓵᐣ.

ᑎᐱᓀᐯ· ᑎᐸᒋᒋᑯᔨᐃ·ᓀᐣ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᐣ (ᑐᑲᐣ ᐃ·ᔨᐃ·ᓀᐣ, ᑲᐃᔨᑲᐯᔨᐦ⁻ ᒋᓀ ᐅᒪᒋᑭᑐᐊᑭᑕᔨᐣ) ᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ, ᑲᓀᐯ·ᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᒋᓀ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᑲᐃᓀᓄᐯ·⁻ ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᓀᓀᑕᐃ·ᑭᖁᒋᖁᐃ· ᐅᓀᓄᐯ·ᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᓀ ᐅᑌᓀᐧ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧ ᐃ·ᑕᒪᖁᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᓀ ᑲᑲᓀᐯ·ᑕᑲ·ᐧ ᑎᐸᒋᒋᑯᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᓀᓄᐯ·ᐃ·ᐣ ᒋᓀᐸᑕᑭᐣ ᒋᐅᒋᐸᔨᑌᓀᐃᑯᑲᓂᐊᐦᑌ ᒋᓀ ᐊᐦᐃ·ᑕᒪᑎᐃ·ᓂᐧ ᐃᓄᖏ. ᑭᑎᐸᒋᒋᑯᐃ·ᐣ ᑲᐸᑭᓀᓀᒪᐣ ᑕᐃᔨᐊᒋᑲᑌᐊ·ᐣ ᒋᐅᒋᐊ·ᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑭᵘᐱᐣ ᐯᑕ ᓀᑐᔨᒋᖁᑭᐣ ᑭᑲᔨᒋᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᑎᐱᓀᐯ· ᑎᐸᒋᒋᑯᐃ·ᓀᐣ.

A3.3.2 Advertisement



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Region 2B director David Green speaks with United Auto Workers outside a gate at Stellantis assembly plant in Toledo, Ohio.

UAW holds off on expanding strike to more

BY TOM KRISHER
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union isn't adding any factories to those that are now on strike, but its president says more walkouts could begin at any moment.

Until this week the union had been announcing additional factories on Fridays. But UAW President Shawn Fain told workers in a live video appearance that the companies started gaming the system, waiting until Fridays to make progress in bargaining.

"We will be calling out plants when we need to, where we need to, with little notice," Fain said on Friday morning. "We're not sticking to one pattern or one system of giving these companies an extra hour or an extra day. They know what needs to happen and they know how to get it done."

Fain said the union is still bargaining hard with General Motors and Jeep maker Stellantis. But he criticized Ford, which said Thursday that it had reached the limit of how much money it will spend to settle the strike.

"I found a pathetic irony in that statement," Fain said, adding that it's workers who have reached their limits by not getting raises for a decade and giving up what he called retirement security.

The union began its walkouts against the Detroit automakers on Sept. 15.

The strikes started with one assembly plant from each company. The union later added 38 parts warehouses at GM and Stellantis, and then one assembly factory each from Ford and GM. The UAW then made a surprise move on Wednesday, escalating the strikes by adding a huge Ford pickup truck and SUV plant in Kentucky.

About 33,700 workers are on strike against the companies. Analysts say parts supply companies, especially smaller ones without a lot of cash reserves, will be squeezed as the strikes goes on.

Mixed results on markets

BY ROSA SABA
THE CANADIAN PRESS

TORONTO — Canada's main stock index stepped lower Friday as broad-based weakness led by technology, battery metals and utilities outweighed energy gains, while U.S. markets were mixed amid losses in technology.

Markets mainly declined throughout the day as the Nasdaq led the way down, losing 1.23 per cent Friday.

"If you look at who's leading things down, it's chipmakers, it's Microsoft. Businesses that benefited earlier this year from some of the AI optimism," said Kevin Burkett, portfolio manager at Victoria-based Burkett Asset Management.

The S&P/TSX composite index closed down 37.38 points at 19,462.86.

In New York, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 39.15 points at 33,670.29. The S&P 500 index was down 21.83 points at 4,327.78, while the Nasdaq composite was down 166.99 points at 13,407.23.

Microsoft Corp. shares fell more than one per cent to close out the trading day, while chipmaker Nvidia Corp. lost more than three per cent.

"I would describe today's tech sourness as a bit of an unwind of some of the earlier-year gains," said Burkett.

U.S. inflation data released this week has investors grappling with the ongoing realization that interest rates may need to remain higher for longer, he said.

Meanwhile, under the weight of a rapid tightening cycle, the economy is also much more vulnerable to geopolitical shocks, he noted, like the unfolding violence in Israel and Gaza.

Amid reports of an impending ground invasion by Israel in the Gaza Strip, the price of oil surged Friday from recent lows, gaining more than five per cent.

After a months-long steady march toward US$90 per barrel before a recent easing, the price of oil will likely be much more volatile for the near future instead of tied to macro themes, said Burkett.

The Canadian dollar traded for 73.20 cents US compared with 73.22 cents US on Thursday.

The November crude contract was up US$4.78 at US$87.69 per barrel and the November natural gas contract was down 11 cents at US$3.24 per mmBTU.

The December gold contract was up US$58.50 at US$1,941.50 an ounce and the December copper contract was down two cents at US$3.57 a pound.

Microsoft buys Activision

BY KELVIN CHAN AND MATT O'BRIEN
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — Microsoft completed its purchase of video game-maker Activision Blizzard for $69 billion on Friday, closing one of the most expensive tech acquisitions in history that could have repercussions across the video game industry.

The notice that the deal has gone through came seven hours after Microsoft got final approval from Britain's competition watchdog, which reversed its earlier decision to block the merger, removing the last obstacle for the transaction.

Taking over the studios behind blockbuster games like Call of Duty, Diablo and Overwatch will be a boost for Microsoft's Xbox gaming console, which ranks third in sales behind Sony's PlayStation and Nintendo. The software giant also has bigger ambitions to fold Activision titles into its multi-game subscription service that works something like a Netflix for video games.

The nearly 22 months it took to close the deal reflected concerns from rivals and government regulators that Microsoft could use its growing collection of games to stifle competition. It's part of a broader industry consolidation that also has some independent game developers worried they'll get sidelined as the industry allocates its resources toward blockbuster franchises with a history of past success.

It still faces opposition from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, which has argued that Microsoft could use the consolidation of a major game publisher to create "walled gardens" around its Xbox Game Pass subscription service and the emerging business of streaming games on demand.

Best Buy dropping DVDs

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — Best Buy is saying goodbye to movie-watching with physical discs.

The consumer electronics retailer plans to phase out its DVD and Blu-ray sales by early 2024 — with physical movies set to be sold in-stores and online as they are today through the holidays, Best Buy confirmed to The Associated Press Friday. Video games will not be impacted.

"To state the obvious, the way we watch movies and TV shows is much different today than it was decades ago," the company said in an emailed statement. "Making this change gives us more space and opportunity to bring customers new and innovative tech for them to explore, discover and enjoy."

Best Buy isn't the only company to start moving away from physical media in recent months. Last month, Netflix's DVD-by-mail service, for example, officially came to a close as the company's iconic red-and-white envelopes made their final trip.

Thunder Bay International Airports Authority Inc. ("TBIAAI") is a non-profit corporation responsible for operation of the Thunder Bay Airport. The Members and Directors of TBIAAI are nominated by Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments, the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce, the Thunder Bay and District Labour Council, other labour affiliated organizations and the directors of TBIAAI to serve terms of up to three years.

The TBIAAI Board of Director's is currently seeking to appoint a new Member/Director. Prospective candidates will be considered based on experience that represents value added to champion TBIAAI's Ends/Goals.

The TBIAAI Board of Director's recognizes the importance of the Thunder Bay Airport to the region and as such is committed to having Board representation that is reflective of the diversity of Thunder Bay and encourages all qualified individuals to apply.

Candidates must meet certain legal qualifications and, in particular, may not be employed by or providing services on a full-time basis under contract to any federal, provincial or municipal government, department or agency or any corporation owned by His Majesty the King in Right of Canada or His Majesty the King in Right of any Province in Canada.

Interested candidates are invited to forward their resume demonstrating your particular qualifications and experience together with a signed consent form and statement of disclosure (available from **catherine.krause@tbairport.on.ca**) no later than 5:00pm on Friday, October 27, 2023 to:

Jack Jamieson, Secretary
c/o CARREL+Partners LLP
1100 Roland Street
Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5M4
Phone: 807-346-3000
grantj@carrel.com

JACK N. M. JAMIESON
Secretary

Community Vaccine Clinic
at the CLE Grounds

Thunder Bay District Health Unit

The Clinic is now offering XBB COVID-19 vaccines by appointment only to people in priority groups, including people who are:

- More than 65 years of age
- Pregnant
- Indigenous
- Living with certain chronic illnesses

Visit TBDHU.com/covidvaccines for a list of all priority groups.

Appointments can be booked at ontario.ca/bookvaccine or by calling the Provincial Vaccine Contact Centre at 1-833-943-3900.

A flu vaccine will also be offered to anyone with a COVID-19 appointment.

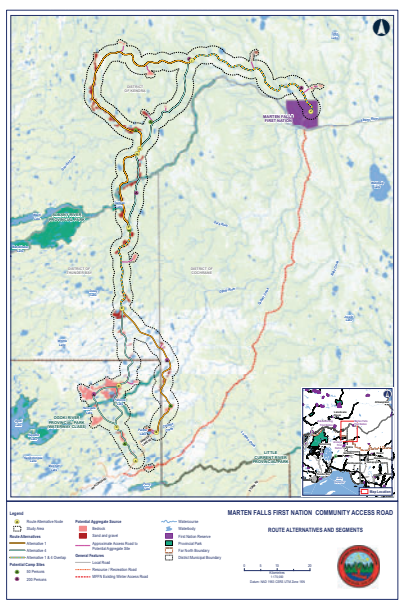
For more information, visit TBDHU.com/vaxclinics or call 807-625-5900

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL - SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5: Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

Join us to learn about and provide feedback on:

- Updates since Public Information Centre #4, including what we've heard and how feedback is being considered;
- Update on what we heard at the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) Forum and plans for the next forum;
- Update on existing conditions results for completed studies;
- How Indigenous Knowledge is used and how it informs the process;
- Achieving the next major milestone: Identifying the preferred route and how route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Cumulative effects assessment and why it is important; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.



About the Project

MFFN is a remote First Nation community in northern Ontario, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario.
MFFN Community Access Road is a proposed all-season road that will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network in the south, increasing access and helping foster economic development and improve quality of life for community members. The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.

Understanding the Road's Potential Impacts

MFFN is preparing an Individual Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the proposed Community Access Road.

On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments. The federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines were issued on February 24, 2020 and the federal government granted an extension on January 13, 2023. This will be the fifth Public Information Centre held to support the identification of the preferred route milestone of the Impact Assessment and Environmental Assessment processes.

Contact

For information on the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process and progress related to this Project, please visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Thank you for your participation

Personal information submitted (e.g., name, address and phone number) is collected, maintained and disclosed under the authority of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* for transparency and consultation purposes. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remain confidential.

When and Where?

Wednesday, October 25, 2023
Best Western Plus Nor'Wester
2080 Highway #61
Thunder Bay, Ontario
5:00 p.m.- 6:00 pm – Indigenous Members Session
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Public Session

Thursday, October 26, 2023
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – Indigenous Members Session
5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Public Session

Light refreshments will be served.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website

(www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca) the day of the Public Information Centre. Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

The ultimate green Halloween hacks

(NC) What colour comes to mind when you think of Halloween? If it's a bold shade of orange, it's time to start thinking green.

But don't get spooked out by being an environmental champion, turn your Halloween into Hallow-green with these simple tips that will help protect our environment, one trick (or treat) at a time.

Carry reusable bags

While trick-or-treating with your kids, be sure to trade in your plastic or paper bags for cloth and canvas versions. Reusable bags or old pillowcases are not only the ultimate candy carriers big enough to let mom and dad sneak in some candy for themselves, but are environmentally friendly alternatives that won't wind up in the garbage after one use.

Reuse costumes

Halloween costumes generally end up in the trash and make their way into landfills. But there are alternatives to throwing your child's costume away just because it doesn't fit or it's time for a new look. Halloween costumes are the number one hand-me-down because they never go out of style. Give them to a friend or family member, donate them to someone in need or purchase one from a thrift store at a discounted rate.

Decorate with reusable materials

Give your home the spook you're looking for without the environmental scare. To limit the amount of trash ending up in landfills, purchase items you can use year after year over single-use items. When reusing battery-operated Halloween gadgets and décor such as a fog machine or lawn props, replace and recycle any old or damaged batteries. Call2Recycle Canada has more than 9,000 drop-off locations across the country, so take them to one near you. You can visit their website at call2recycle.ca and plug in your postal code to find one closest to your home or work.



GREENSTONE HARVEST CENTRE
807-853-1367
401 E Main Street (side)

Open the second and fourth Thursday of the month, with the exception of July and August.
Drivers needed to deliver hampers to various communities. Call the above if interested and leave message.

Ad sponsored by Times Star

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL-SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5: Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

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MFFN Community Access Road is a proposed all-season road that will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network in the south, increasing access and helping foster economic development and improve quality of life for community members. The Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment will assess the potential impacts and benefits related to the proposed Community Access Road.

Understanding the Road's Potential Impacts

MFFN is preparing an Individual Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the proposed Community Access Road. On October 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) with amendments. The federal Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines were issued on February 24, 2020 and the federal government granted an extension on January 13, 2023. This will be the fifth Public Information Centre held to support the identification of the preferred route milestone of the Impact Assessment and Environmental Assessment processes.

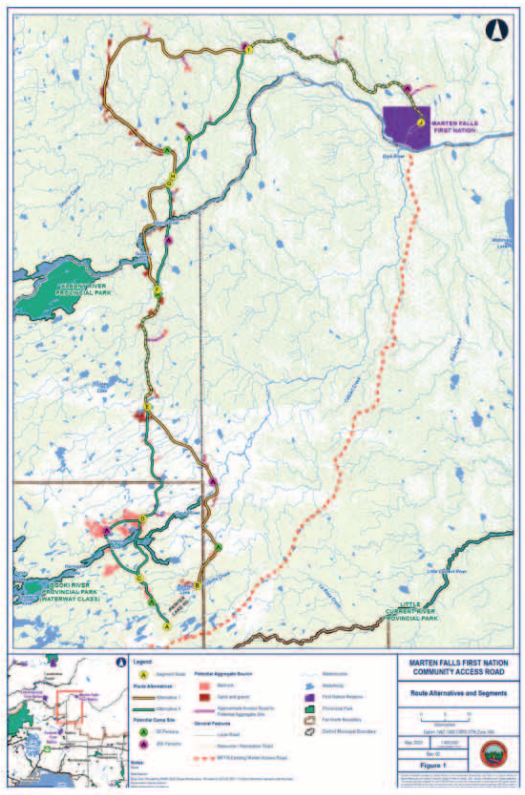
Contact

For information on the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process and progress related to this Project, please visit www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

If you are unable to attend the event, or have any comments or questions regarding the Project, you are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time during the process at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Thank you for your participation

Personal information submitted (e.g., name, address and phone number) is collected, maintained and disclosed under the authority of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* for transparency and consultation purposes. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remain confidential.



When and Where?

Wednesday, October 25, 2023
Best Western Nor'Wester
2080 Highway #61
Thunder Bay, Ontario
5:00 p.m. - 6:00 pm – Indigenous Members Session
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Public Session

Thursday, October 26, 2023
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – Indigenous Members Session
5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Public Session

Light refreshments will be served.

Information panels will be available for review, along with maps, fact sheets and feedback forms. Project Team members will be available to answer questions and receive comments.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5

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Join us for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5: Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

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Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

Wednesday, October 25, 2023 6:00 PM - Thursday, October 26, 2023 7:00 PM

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5





nwonewswatch.com/local-news/nan-grand-chief-issues-open-letter-to-premier-doug-ford-7620755

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Alvin Fiddler is the Grand Chief of Nishnawbe Aski Nation

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See a typo/mistake?

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Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

Wednesday, October 25, 2023 6:00 PM - Thursday, October 26, 2023 7:00 PM

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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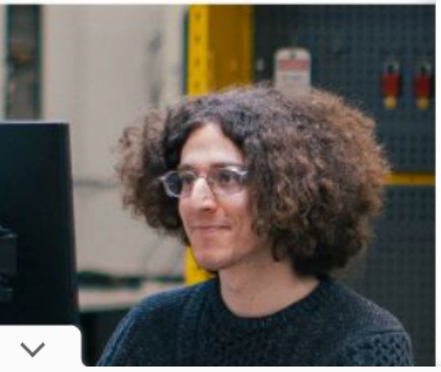
3.2 °C





Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

Wednesday, October 25, 2023 6:00 PM - Thursday, October 26, 2023 7:00 PM

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) All-Season Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION



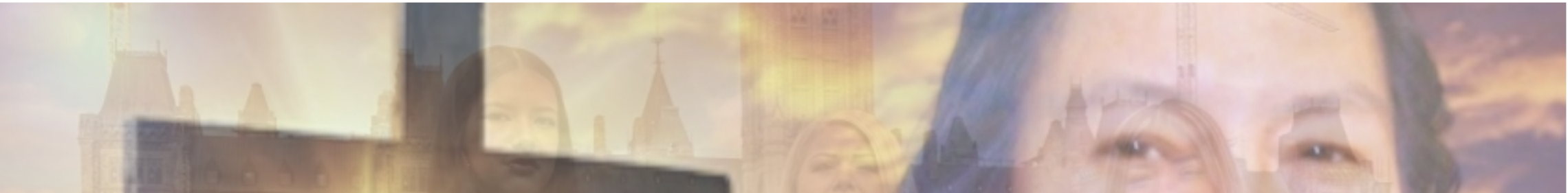
Confederation COLLEGE Supported by: IMPALA CANADA





Join the Marten Falls First Nation Community
Access Road Public Information Centre #5,
October 25 in Thunder Bay and October 26 in Geraldton

Click Here for Details



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Join the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5, October 25 in Thunder Bay and October 26 in Geraldton

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IN LOVING MEMORY OF KANINA KAKEKAYASH

Wacheeyea Booshoo
On behalf of Wawatay Communications,
from all staff, past and present,
and from the board of directors.
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Northern Ontario First Nations Announce Decision To Partner With Hydro One To Develop Major New Greenfield Transmission Line

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Traditional Land Based Teachings For Wabun Youth

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Winter Ice Road Built By Experts

MAR 03, 2022 0







Wawatay Radio
Wawatay News



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Join Us October 25 & 26

Marten Falls First Nation
All-Season Community Access
Road Public Information Centre #5:
Existing Conditions Report and
Route Selection Milestone

Click Here <<
To see how you get involved

LATEST PHOTOS



A3.3.3 Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2023-10-11



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
· October 11, 2023 ·

Join us for Public Information Centre #5: Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone with TWO opportunities to participate:

Thunder Bay
Wednesday, October 25, 2023
Indigenous Members Session: 5-6 p.m.
Public Session 6-8 p.m.
Location: Best Western Nor'Wester

Geraldton
Thursday, October 26, 2023
Indigenous Members Session: 4-5 p.m.
Public Session: 5 - 7 p.m.
Location: Geraldton Community Centre

We look forward to meeting you!

Please visit our website for details: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#pic5 See less

Edit | Boost post

6 | 5 | 2

2023-10-23



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
· October 23, 2023 ·

Join us for the Community Access Road Public Information Centre #5: Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone.

Meet the Team, receive the latest updates on the road and share your valuable feedback. Two opportunities to take part:

Wednesday, October 25
Best Western Nor'Wester Hotel & Conference Centre
5:00 – 6:00 p.m. – Indigenous Members Session
6:00 – 8:00 p.m. – Public Session

Thursday, October 26
Geraldton Community Centre
4:00 – 5:00 p.m. – Indigenous Members Session
5:00 – 7:00 p.m. – Public Session

Visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#pic5 for details. See less

Edit | Boost post

4

2023-11-02


Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
November 2, 2023 ·
The Community Access Road Team was in Thunder Bay and Geraldton last week for Public Information Centre #5. Thank you to everyone who came out to speak with us.
Were you unable to attend Public Information Centre 5? Find all the materials and information shared on the Route Selection and Existing Conditions Milestone here: https://ow.ly/Q6Rj50Q3urS
Questions or Feedback? Please fill out the Feedback Form https://ow.ly/ElRi50Q3urR or reach out to the team info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or by phone at 1-800-764-9114
ello! Boozhoo!
arten Falls First Nation
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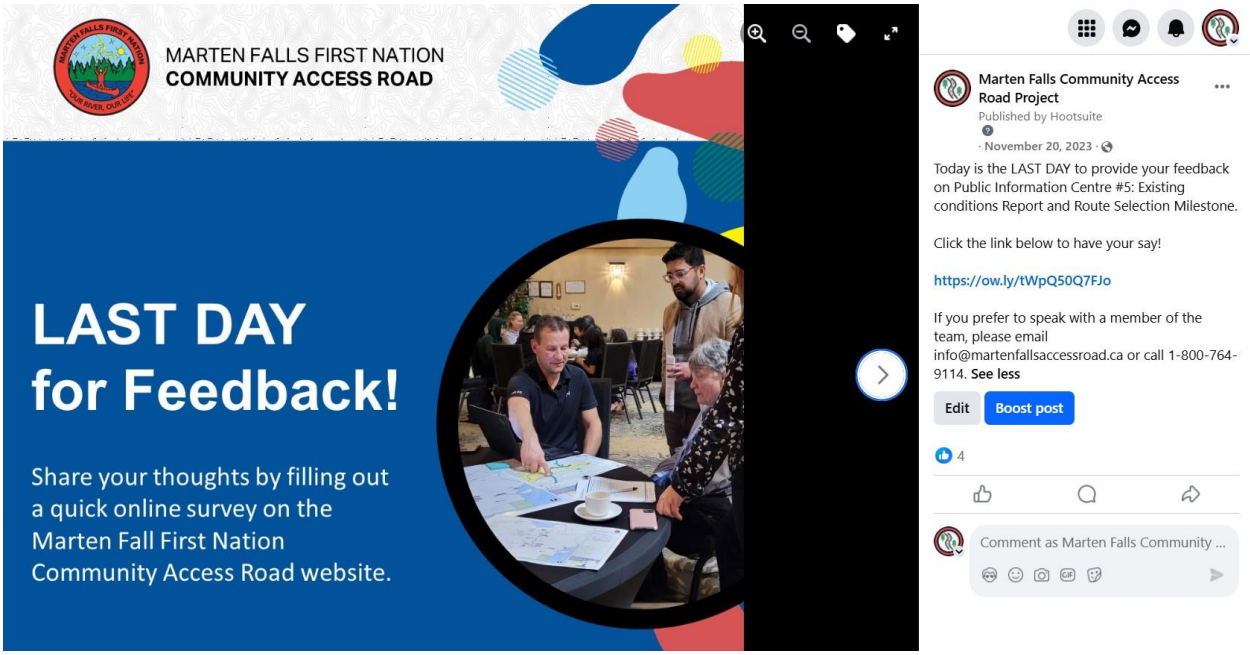
isting Conditions Report and
oute Selection Milestone
7
Like
Comment
Send
Share

2023-11-20


MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
LAST DAY
for Feedback!
Share your thoughts by filling out a quick online survey on the Marten Fall First Nation Community Access Road website.
Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
· November 20, 2023 ·
Today is the LAST DAY to provide your feedback on Public Information Centre #5: Existing conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone.
Click the link below to have your say!
https://ow.ly/tWpQ50Q7FJo
If you prefer to speak with a member of the team, please email info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or call 1-800-764-9114. See less
Edit
Boost post
4
Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

A3.3.4 Feedback Form

Feedback Form

Date:_____

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____

Telephone _____

FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS

How would you prefer to receive information about this study in the future?

- ☐ Email (please provide email above)
- ☐ Regular Mail
- ☐ I do not wish to receive further information

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE MEETING?

Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Newspaper Advertisement
- ☐ Project website
- ☐ MFFN CAR Facebook Page
- ☐ Received the Notice via Email
- ☐ Radio Ad
- ☐ Other, please specify:

Are there better ways to let you know about future meetings? _____

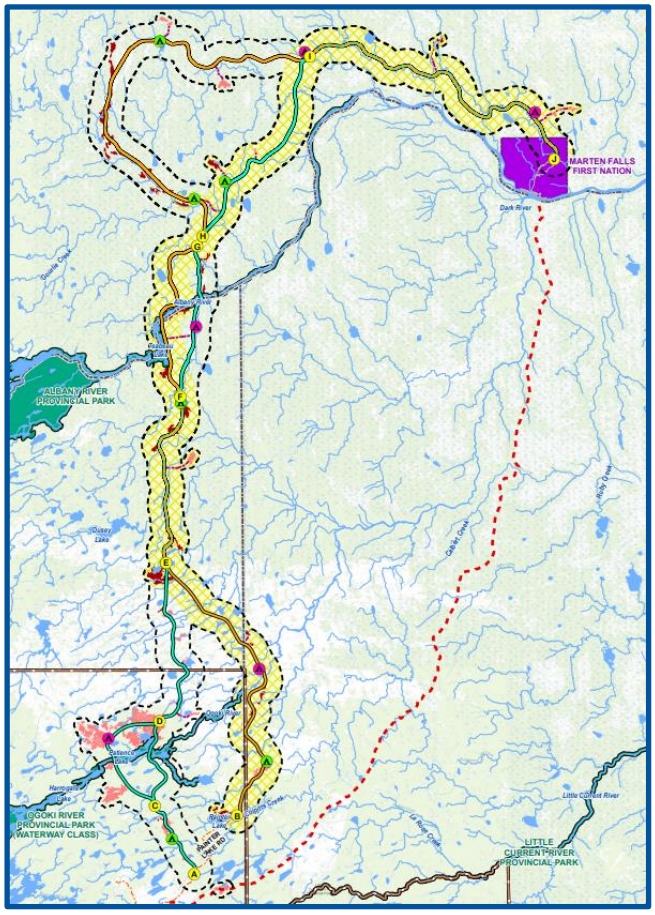
Would you like to book a meeting with the PT to discuss ATRI, or other elements related to the Community Access Road?

- ☐ Yes (please provide contact information above
- ☐ No

_____

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK!

There are currently two alternatives being considered (Alternative 1 and Alternative 4). The technically preferred route for the Community Access Road is highlighted in yellow. What do you think about the route? Please share any comments or feedback.



Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 parallel, overlap and cross each other at multiple locations. These are set or confirmed but there are others that have options to choose from. Three segments were presented and a technically preferred route was shown. Do you agree with the selected segments? Do you have any comments or concerns?

To evaluate the route options and segments, we considered: community feedback, Indigenous Knowledge, engineering and costs and valued components related to the water, the land and people. What do you think about the evaluation criteria? Do you think we missed anything?

Cumulative effects assessments are critical in understanding how a proposed project may affect the environment – not just animals, but also the economy, human health and society as a whole. A list of projects that we are considering in the assessment was presented today. Do you have comments on the inclusions list? Have we missed anything?

Are there Indigenous Knowledge that you would like to share? If so, please leave your contact information below and we will book a meeting:

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

What other questions or thoughts do you have about the Community Access Road? Is there additional information you would like to receive?

We appreciate the time you have taken to learn more about our plans and contribute your input!

Please submit this form at the Welcome Table before you leave.

For additional information, please visit the Project website at: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca or contact the Project Team directly via telephone at 1-800-764-9114 or email at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

** Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.*

A3.3.5 Display Boards

Hello! Boozhoo!

Marten Falls First Nation
All Season Community Access Road

Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

Thunder Bay: October 25, 2023

Geraldton: October 26, 2023



Hello! Boozhoo!

Marten Falls First Nation
All Season Community Access Road

Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone

Thunder Bay: October 23, 2023

Marten Falls First Nation: October 24, 2023



COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
Public Information Centre #5

Planning for the Community Access Road is progressing well towards our next major milestone.

Join us today to learn about and provide feedback on:

- Updates since Public Information Centre #4
- Update on what we heard at the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) Forum and plans for the next forum;
- Update on existing conditions results for completed studies;
- How Indigenous Knowledge is used and how it informs the process;
- Achieving the next major milestone: Identifying the preferred route and how route alternatives will be assessed, recommended and a preferred route chosen;
- Cumulative effects assessment and why it is important; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.



Share your comments, ideas and values with the Team.

Building the Community Access Road

The Community Access Road is needed to improve the well-being of the community by reducing transportation costs for goods and services, increasing access, helping foster economic development and improving quality of life for community members.

Better Access = More Opportunity

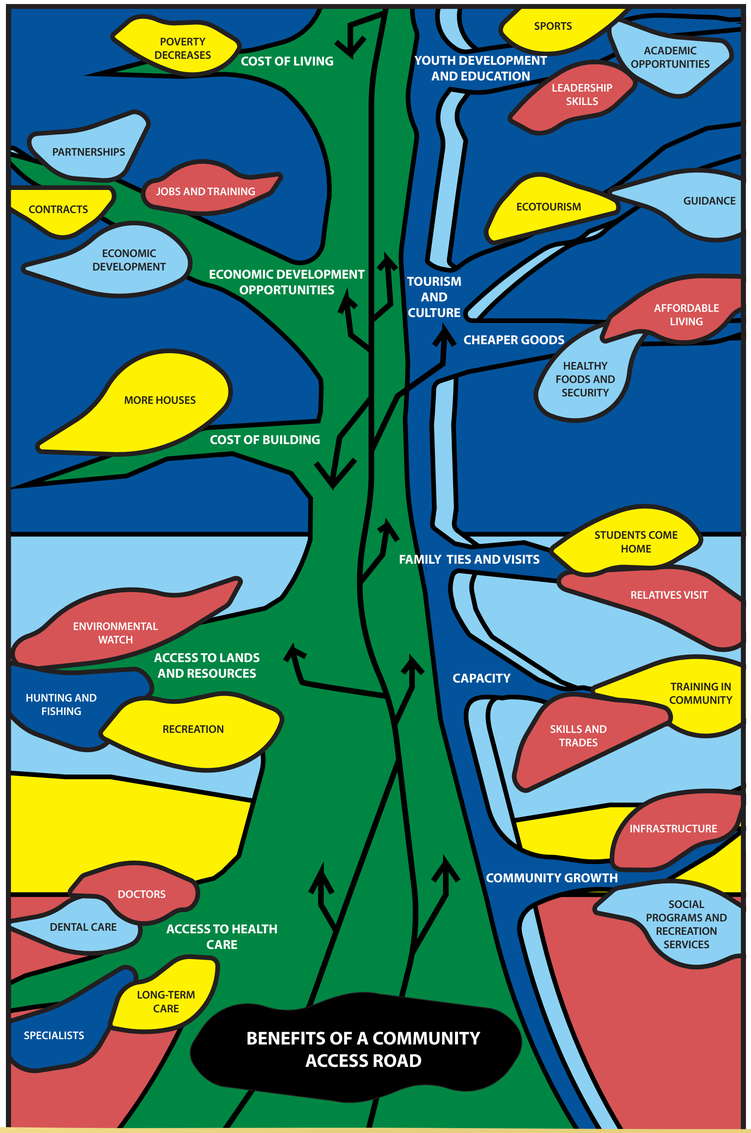
Social interaction with other communities

Easier access to emergency, health and social services

Expanded employment opportunities for community members

Local economic development

Increased ability for families to be together in the community



?

Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?

COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
Public Information Centre #5

Where we are in the Process

EA / IA Process & Design

2021

Step 1:
Define the Community Access Road

2021 - 2022

Step 2:
Identify alternative routes (i.e., #1, #2, #3, #4)

Marten Falls First Nation made a community decision to move forward with #1 and #4

2022

Step 3:
Evaluate alternative routes #1 and #4, temporary infrastructure and aggregate sources against a set of criteria and indicators

2023

Step 4:
Select the preferred route and related infrastructure

WE ARE HERE

Impact statement extension granted

2024 - 2025

Step 5:
Submit the combined provincial EA Report and the federal Impact Statement

Federal and provincial decisions made to approve or not. If approved, Project moves forward

Construction

Operation & Maintenance

Steps to Road Construction

- Feasibility assessment (complete)
- EA / IA Process and Preliminary Design
- Detailed Design, Pre-Construction Surveys and Permitting (after EA / IA Process is approved)
- Road Construction (includes tendering)
- Post-Construction Monitoring and Maintenance

What have we heard?

Since the last Public Information Centre in December 2022, the Community Access Road Team has been engaging with the Marten Falls First Nation community, other Indigenous Communities and the public. What we heard has helped inform the **Existing Conditions Reports** and the methodology used to select **the Technically Preferred Route**.

You asked about:

- Alternative routes and segments
- The EA / IA process
- Field studies and results
- Other road and development projects in the area
- Construction and operations of the road

When can we see results from the field studies?

Community members are worried about the security of the road.

When will construction of the road begin?

How is this road connected to the Ring of Fire development?

Can the route be closer to the Albany to allow for access during low flow periods?

See the Frequently Asked Questions Handout for information on these and other topics, fill out the feedback form or speak with a member of the Team!

Indigenous Knowledge / Indigenous Land and Resource Use

As part of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project potentially impacted Indigenous communities are invited to participate in the Indigenous Knowledge program.

Understanding Aboriginal and Treaty Rights as part of this program is of paramount importance for preventing and reducing harm to Indigenous Peoples' culture and their territories.



So far, Indigenous Knowledge has:

- Helped confirm which route alternatives to move forward with
- Created categories for collecting information (e.g., game trails, fish spawning)
- Provided previously collected information to inform the early stages of the Community Access Road
- Reviewed field program site locations to identify any concerns

To learn more contact:

Andrea Nokleby, Indigenous Knowledge Program

anokleby@dillon.ca

1-800-764-9114

Existing Conditions – Early Findings

Understanding the existing conditions of an area is an important step during the planning of any major project.

Our technical teams have completed studies and identified the "valued components" for each study area of the Community Access Road.

The valued components are the environmental, health, social, economic or additional elements or conditions of the natural and human environment that may be affected by the road and are of value to Indigenous communities, the public, provincial and federal authorities and other interested parties.

Indigenous Knowledge

- Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interests

Technical

- Engineering
- Costs

People

- Atmospheric & GHG
- Archaeology
- Acoustic Environment
- Climate Change
- Cultural Heritage
- Human Health
- Land and Resource Use
- Social
- Safety
- Visual Aesthetics

Water

- Fish and Fish Habitat
- Groundwater and Geochemistry
- Peatlands
- Surface Water

Land

- Birds
- Peatlands
- Physiography, Terrain and Soils
- Ungulates
- Vegetation
- Wildlife

Pick up copies of the Existing Condition Fact Sheets to learn about the recent findings.

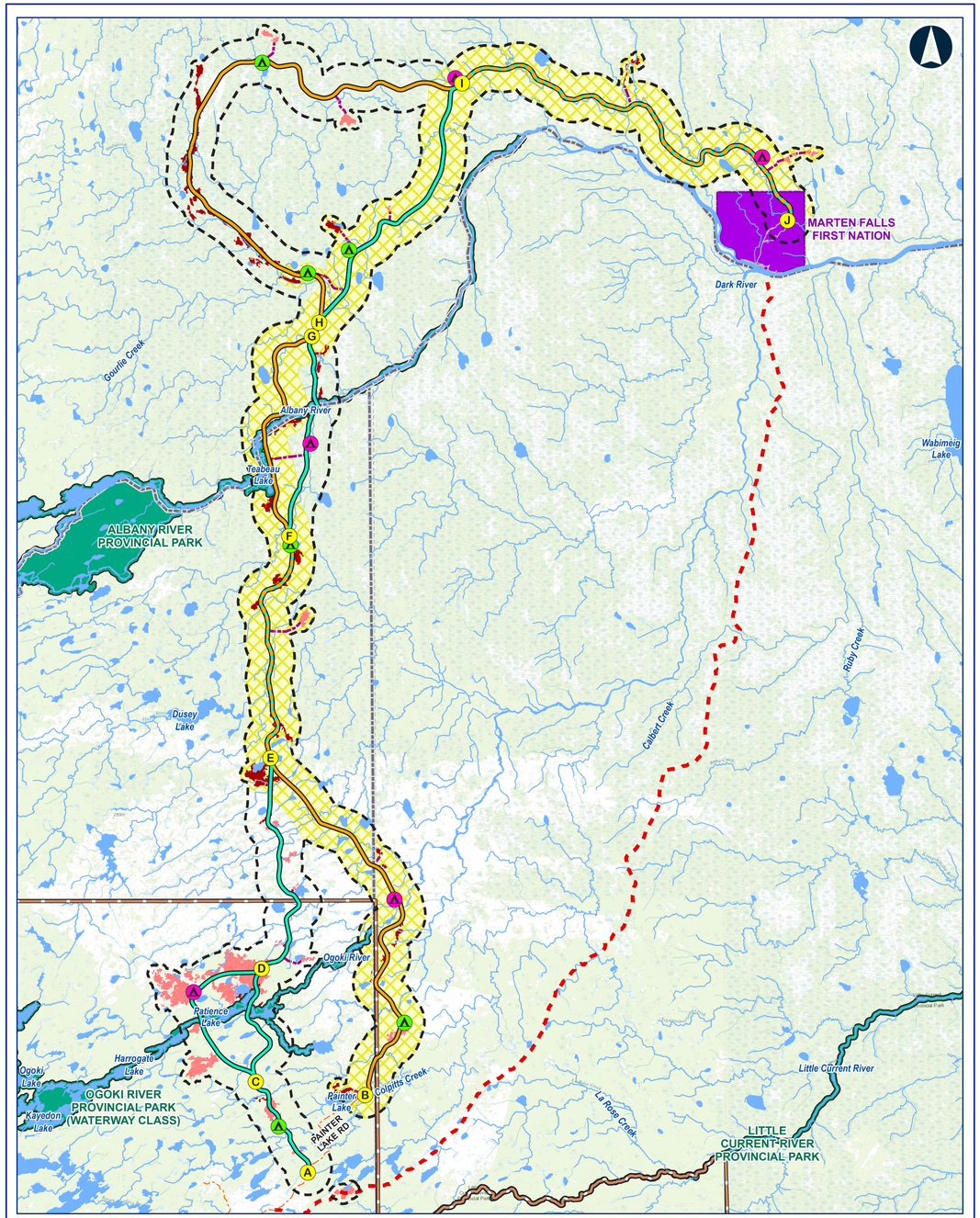
The Existing Conditions Reports will be shared as part of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement in the summer of 2024.

Technically Preferred Route

There are currently two alternatives being considered (**Alternative 1** and **Alternative 4**). Each alternative starts at Painter Lake Road and runs north before turning eastward toward Marten Falls First Nation, roughly following the west / north side of the Albany River.

Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 parallel, overlap and cross each other at multiple locations. These are set or confirmed but there are others that have options to choose from.

The technically preferred route recommendation will be further informed through consideration of Indigenous Knowledge and community input.



What we considered when evaluating the route options:

Indigenous Knowledge which considers: Aboriginal Treaty Rights and Interests

Water which includes: fish, groundwater, peatlands, surface water

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK, INSIGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES

Land which includes: birds, soils, ungulates, vegetation, wildlife

Engineering and Costs

People which includes: acoustic, air, archaeology, climate change, cultural heritage, human health, land and resource use, social, visual

Technically Preferred Route Segment 1 – Ogoki Crossing

Category	Alternative 1	Alternative 4 East	Alternative 4 West
MFFN Community Feedback	🟢	🔴	🟡
Indigenous Knowledge	Community Input Required	Community Input Required	Community Input Required
Water	🟢	🟡	🔴
Land	🟢	🟡	🔴
People	🟢	🟡	🔴
Engineering, Costs	🔴	🟡	🟢

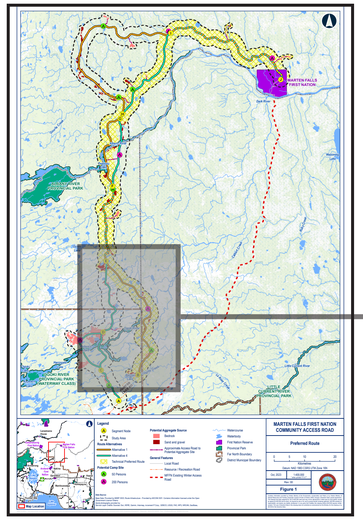
Legend

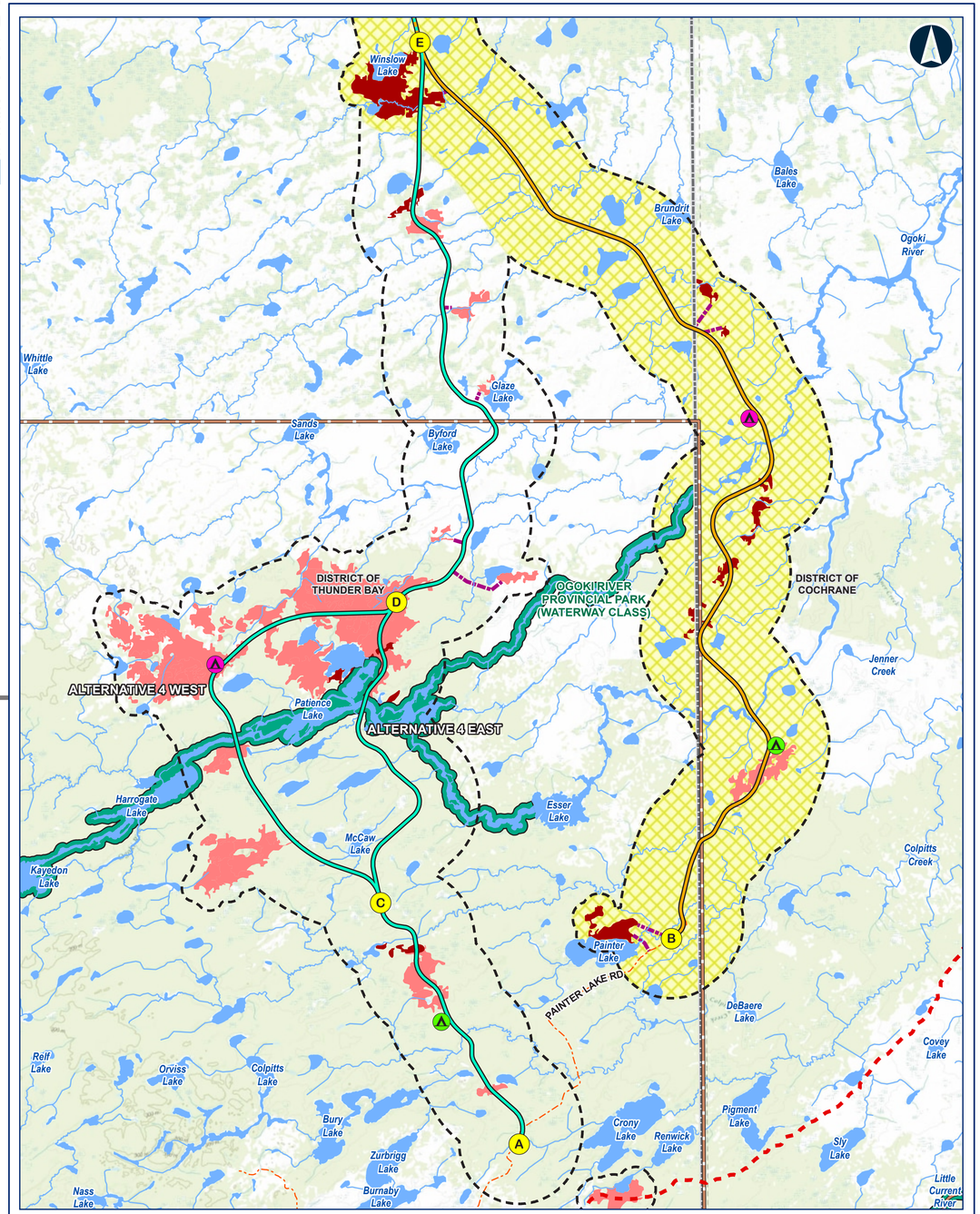
🟢 = Most Preferred

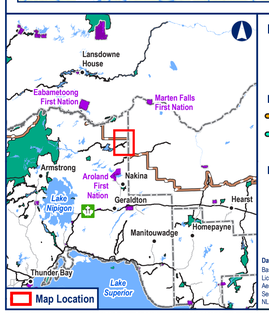
🟡 = Moderately Preferred

🔴 = Least Perferred

Visit the Route Selection Station to view maps and provide feedback.







Legend

- A — Segment Node
- Study Area

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Technical Preferred Route

Potential Camp Site

- A — 50 Persons
- A — 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Resource / Recreation
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

Base Data : Provided by MNRF 2023; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

Aerial photography provided by: Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Segment 1 – Ogoki Crossing Technically Preferred Alternative

0 3 6

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023 | 1:150,000 * when printed 11"x17"

Rev: 00

Figure 5-1

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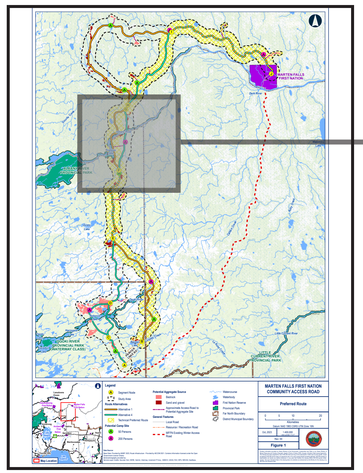
Technically Preferred Route Segment 2 – Albany Crossing

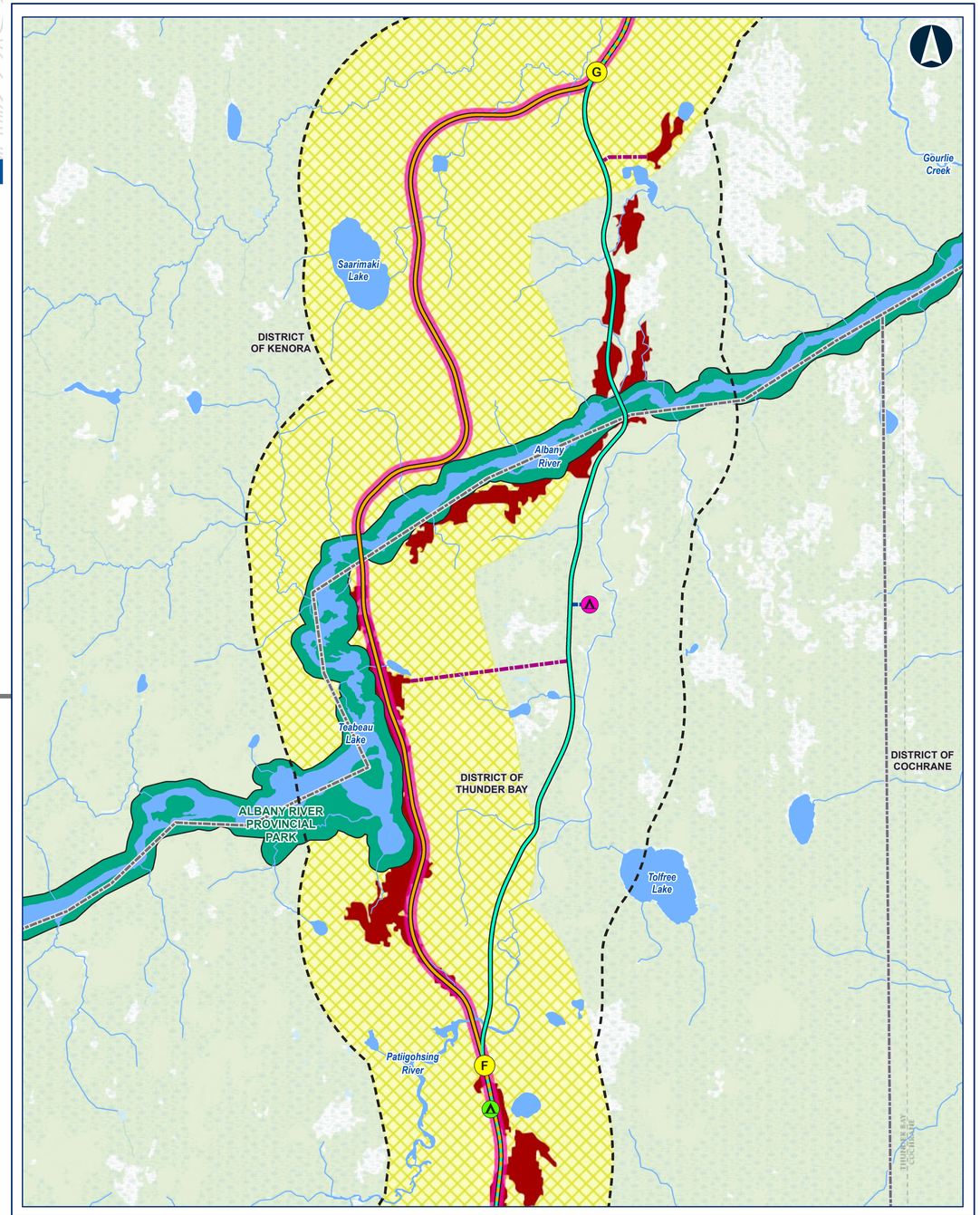
Category	Alternative 1	Alternative 4
MFFN Community Feedback	●	●
Indigenous Knowledge	Community Input Required	Community Input Required
Water	●	●
Land	●	●
People	●	●
Engineering, Costs	●	●

Legend

● = Most Preferred ● = Least Perferred

Visit the Route Selection Station to view maps and provide feedback.





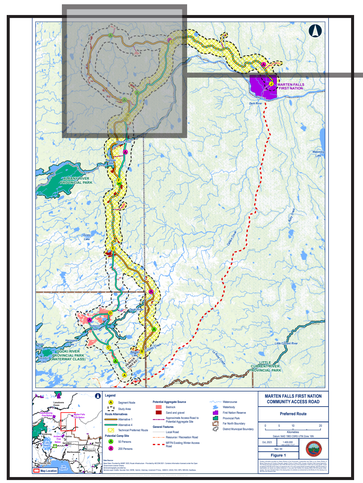
Technically Preferred Route Segment 3– North of the Albany

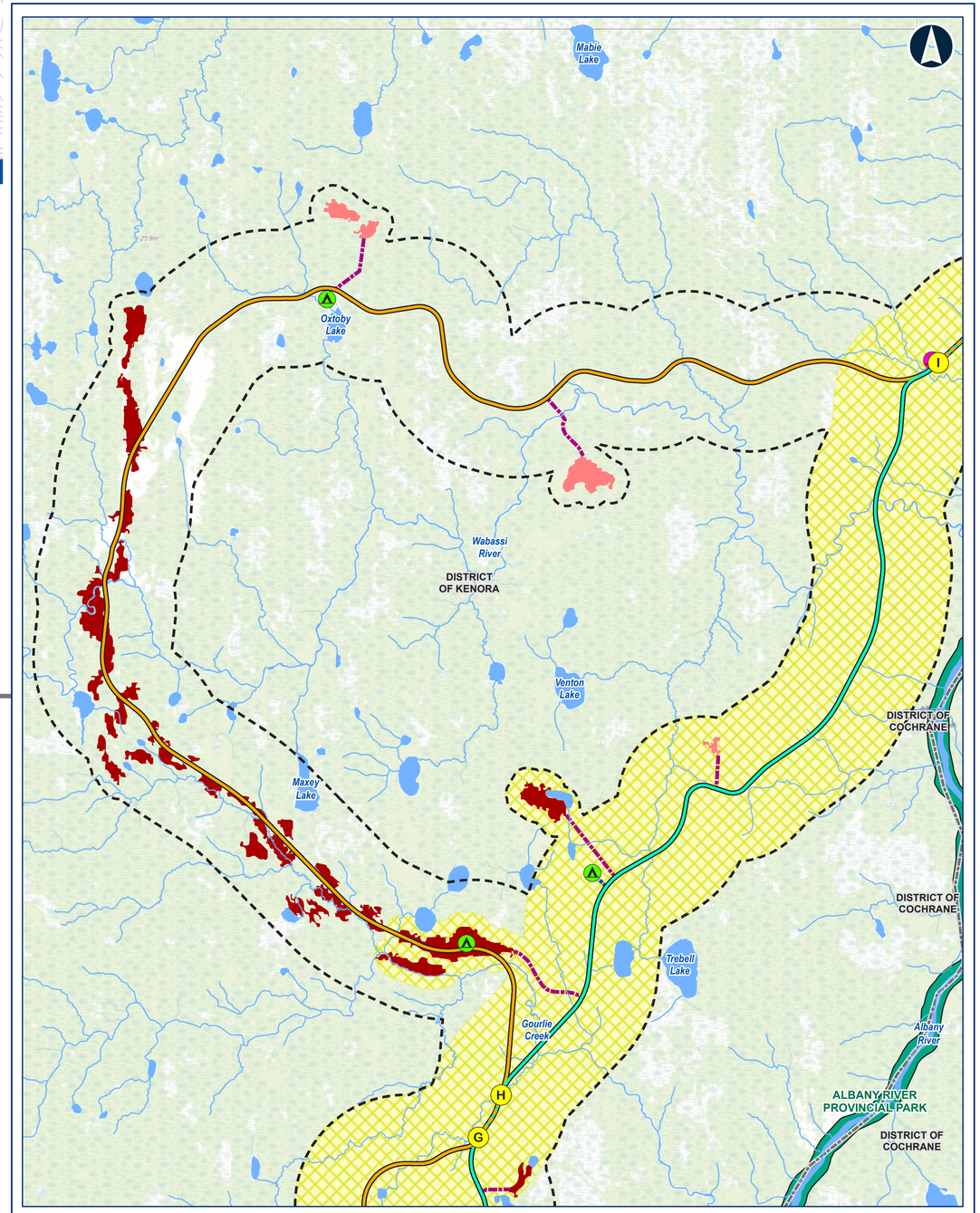
Category	Alternative 1	Alternative 4
MFFN Community Feedback	🔴	🟢
Indigenous Knowledge	Community Input Required	Community Input Required
Water	🔴	🟢
Land	🔴	🟢
People	🔴	🟢
Engineering, Costs	🟢	🔴

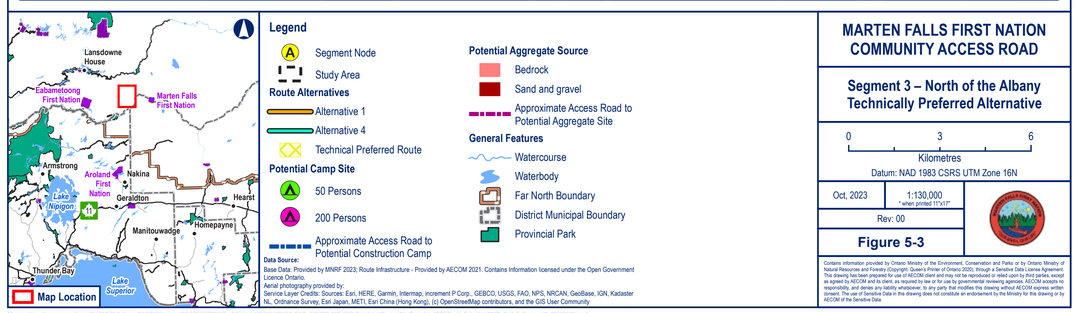
Legend

🟢 = Most Preferred 🔴 = Least Perferred

Visit the Route Selection Station to view maps and provide feedback.



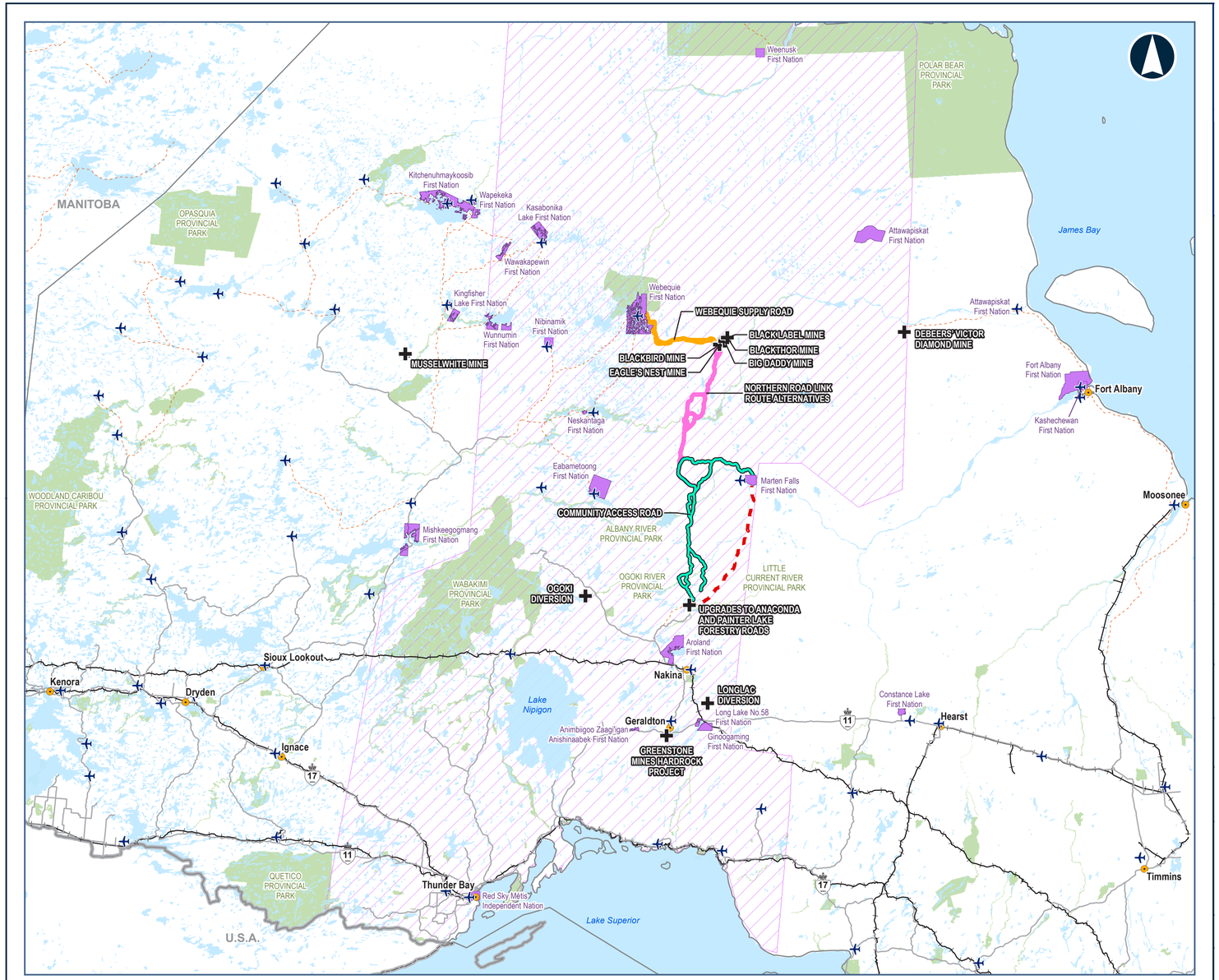




Cumulative Effects - Inclusions List

Projects that made the list include:

- Goldcorp Musselwhite Mine
- Debeers Victor Mine
- Greenstone Gold's Hardrock Mine
- Webequie Supply Road
- Northern Road Link
- Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry access road upgrades
- Eagles Nest Mine
- Black Thor Mine
- Black Bird Mine
- Big Daddy Mine
- Black Label Mine
- Ogoki and Long Lac Diversions



Do you have comments on the inclusions list? Have we missed anything?

What's Coming Up?



- Field Studies and Socio-Economic Studies are wrapping up in 2024
- Continue consultation and engagement with Marten Falls First Nation members, neighbouring Indigenous communities, interested persons, organizations and groups
- Upcoming ATRI Workshop November 21-23, 2023
- Route Selection Webinar this November (more webinars to come in 2024 including on Cumulative Effects, Engineering and Climate Change.)
- Climate Change Forum in January 2024
- Community-specific Progress Milestone Report #2 to Indigenous communities
- **Achieve Next Milestone: Final Route Selection (end of the year)**

Stay Involved

Your feedback is important.

- Schedule a meeting with us; reach out any time and we can discuss your feedback and answer any questions
- Join our mailing list. Leave your email or address at the welcome table
- Email us at **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
- Call us at **1-800-764-9114**
- Visit our website **www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
- Follow us on Facebook: **https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/**

BENEFITS OF A COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

POVERTY DECREASES

COST OF LIVING

PARTNERSHIPS

JOBS AND TRAINING

CONTRACTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

MORE HOUSES

COST OF BUILDING

ENVIRONMENTAL WATCH

ACCESS TO LANDS AND RESOURCES

HUNTING AND FISHING

RECREATION

DOCTORS

DENTAL CARE

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

LONG-TERM CARE

SPECIALISTS

SPORTS

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITIES

LEADERSHIP SKILLS

ECOTOURISM

GUIDANCE

TOURISM AND CULTURE

AFFORDABLE LIVING

CHEAPER GOODS

HEALTHY FOODS AND SECURITY

STUDENTS COME HOME

FAMILY TIES AND VISITS

RELATIVES VISIT

CAPACITY

TRAINING IN COMMUNITY

SKILLS AND TRADES

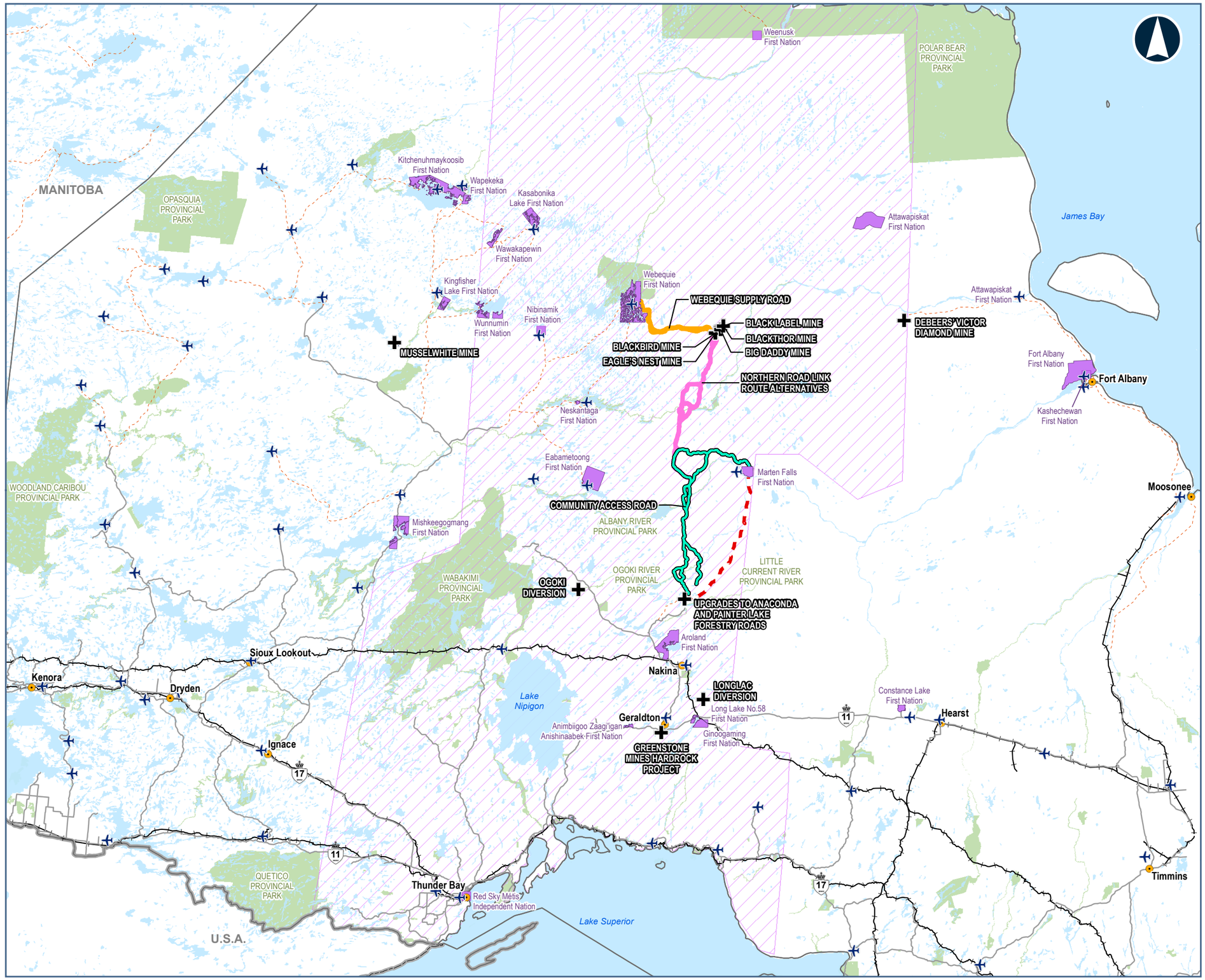
INFRASTRUCTURE

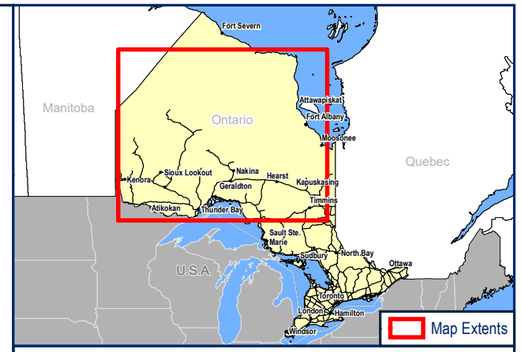
COMMUNITY GROWTH

SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND RECREATION SERVICES

Do you have any concerns or feedback you would like to share?

A3.3.6 Maps





Legend

- MFFN CAR Route Alternatives

Other Projects and Activities

- Points of Interest
- Railway Transload Facility
- Northern Road Link Route Alternatives
- Webequie Supply Road Route Alternatives

General Features

- Highway/Major Road
- Winter Road
- Railway
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Provincial Park
- Waterbody
- Neighbouring Indigenous Communities
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 2
- Far North Boundary
- Airstrip

Notes:

First Nation Reserves of MFFN CAR Neighbouring Indigenous Communities are shown.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Potential Cumulative Effects Inclusions List

0 30 60 120 180 240

Kilometers

DATUM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Data Sources:

Basedata - Provided by MNRF 2019; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2019, NRCan, ENDM
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Figure 12-1

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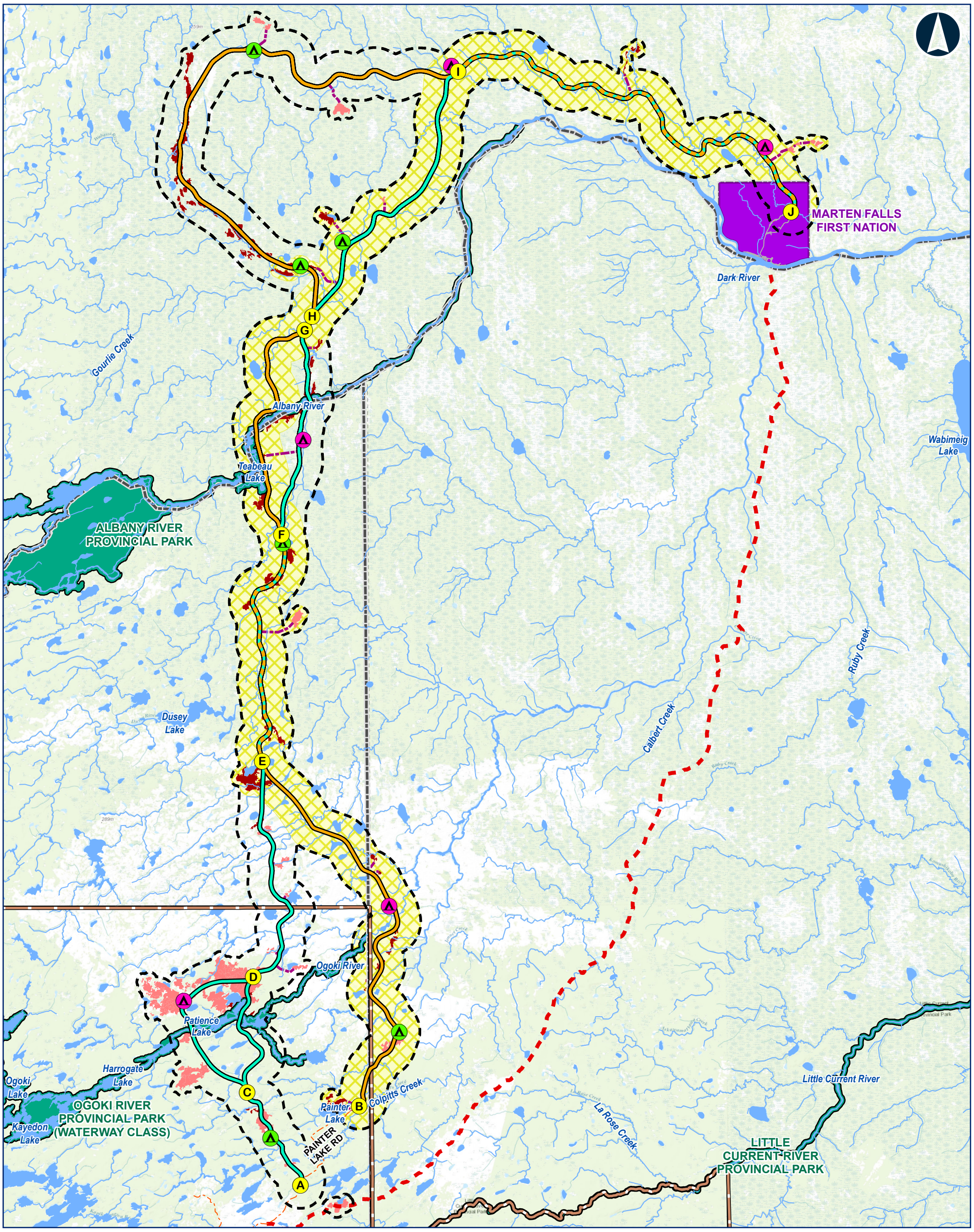

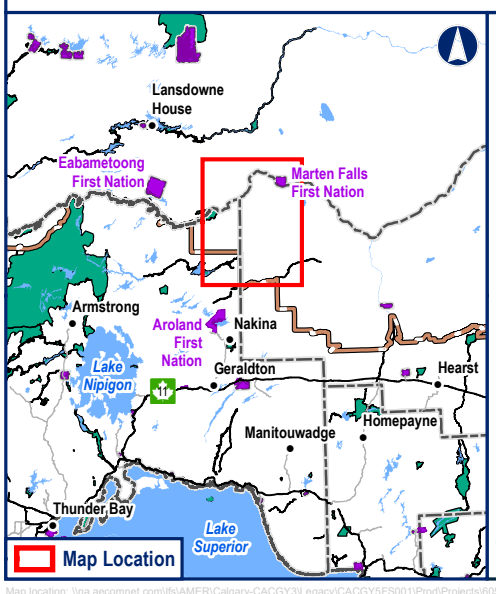

Legend

- Segment Node
- Study Area

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Technical Preferred Route

Potential Camp Site

- 50 Persons
- 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

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

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Preferred Route

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

Oct, 2023 | 1:400,000 * when printed 11"x17"
Rev: 00

Figure 1

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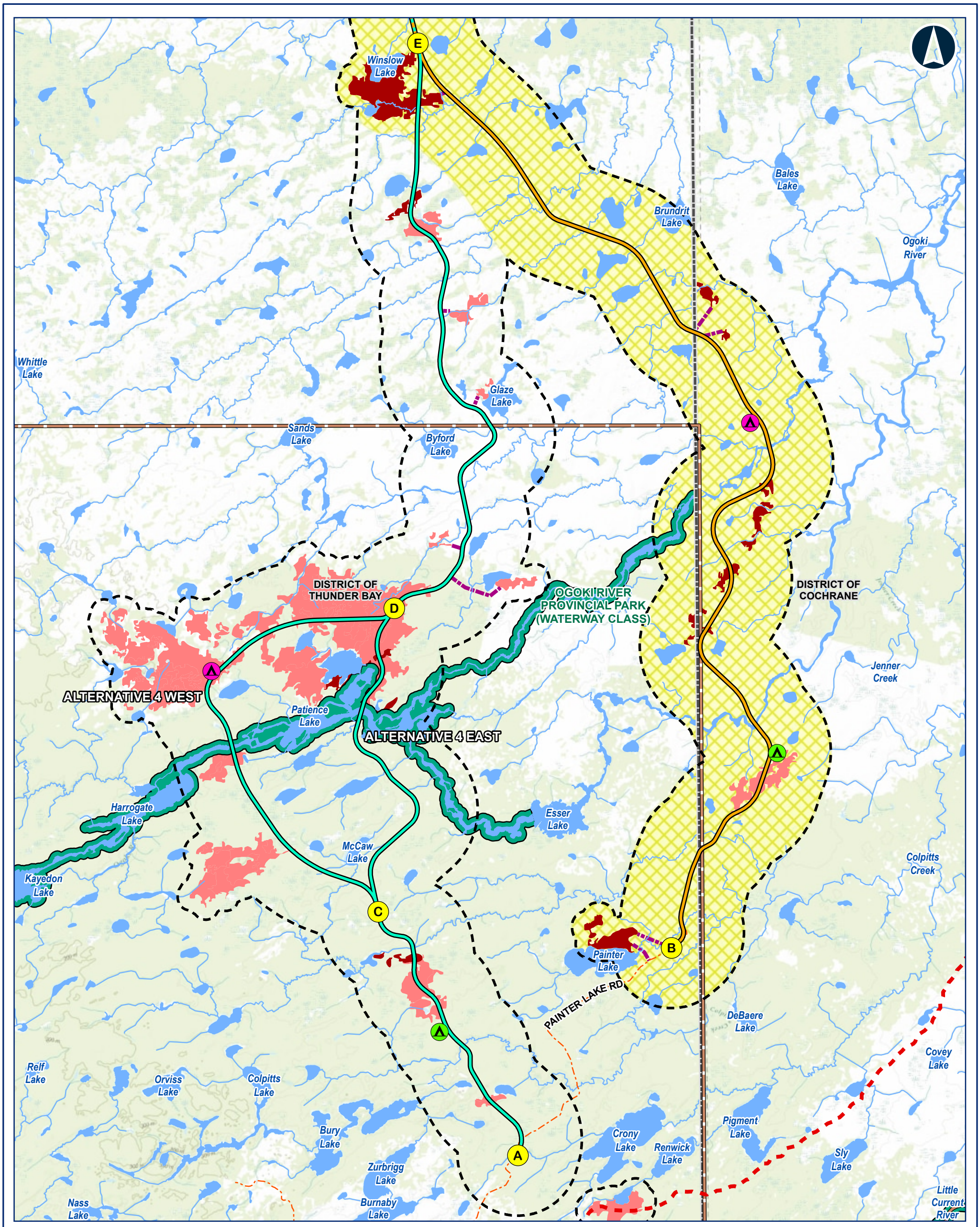

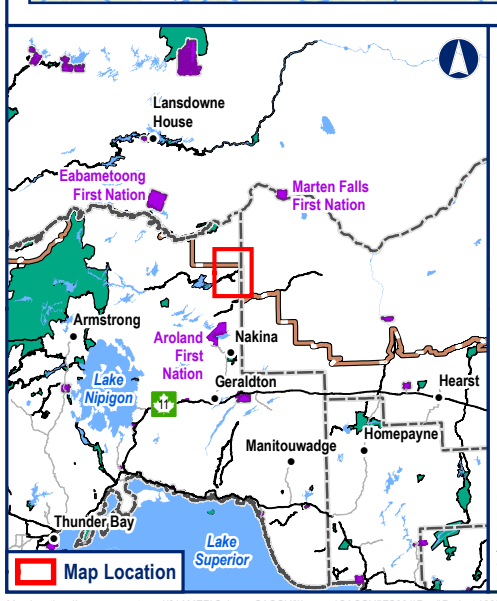

Legend

- Segment Node
- Study Area

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Technical Preferred Route

Potential Camp Site

- 50 Persons
- 200 Persons

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Resource / Recreation
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Segment 1 – Ogoki Crossing Technically Preferred Alternative

0 3 6
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 5-1

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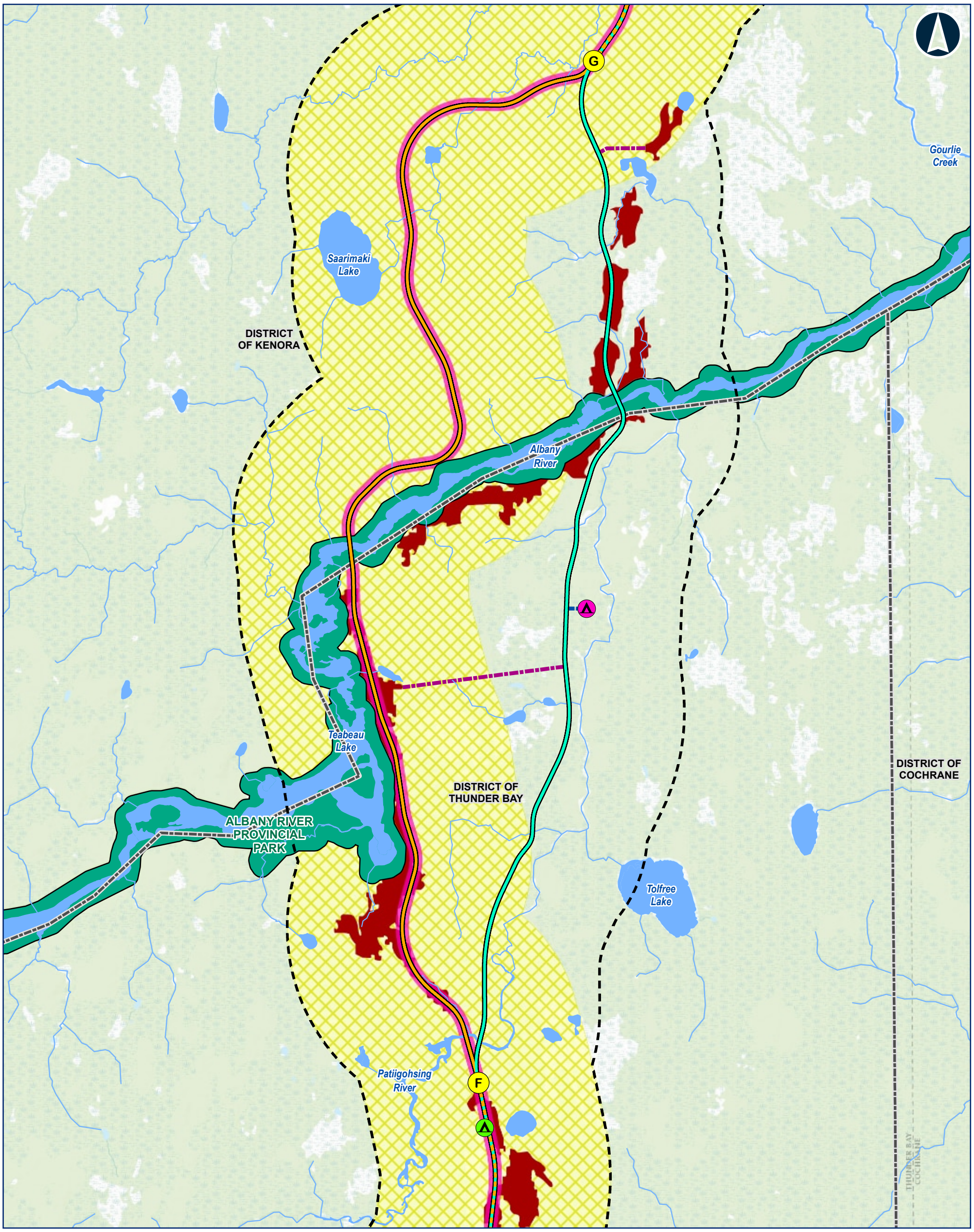

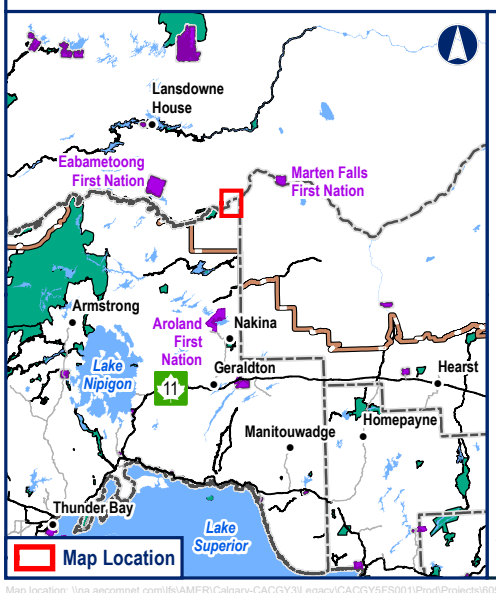

Legend

- Segment Node
- Study Area

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Technical Preferred Route

Potential Camp Site

- 50 Persons
- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Segment 2 – Albany Crossing Technically Preferred Alternative

0 2 4
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023 | 1:80,000 * when printed 11"x17"

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Figure 5-2

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Date Saved: 10/19/2023 12:08:24 PM User Name: paige.crossman

Mabie Lake
259m
Oxtoby Lake
Wabassi River
DISTRICT OF KENORA
Venton Lake
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE
Maxey Lake
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE
Trebell Lake
Gourlie Creek
Albany River
ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE
A
H
G

Lansdowne House
Eabametoong First Nation
Marten Falls First Nation
Armstrong
Aroland First Nation
Nakina
Lake Nipigon
Geraldton
Hearst
Manitouwadge
Homepayne
Thunder Bay
Lake Superior
Map Location

Legend

- Segment Node
- Study Area

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Technical Preferred Route

Potential Camp Site

- 50 Persons
- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Segment 3 – North of the Albany Technically Preferred Alternative

0 3 6
Kilometres
Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 5-3

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TRAPLINE
AREA: GE148

Bury Lake

Colpitts
Creek

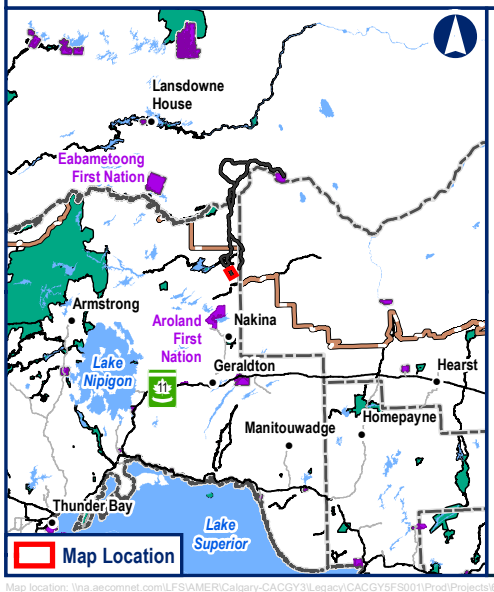
Zurbrigg Lake

SEGMENT AC4

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE138

PAINTER LAKE RD

A



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Camp Sites

- 50 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Resource / Recreation Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index AC4-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023

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Figure 1

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WESTERN OPTION
SEGMENT CD4

OUTFITTER CAMP

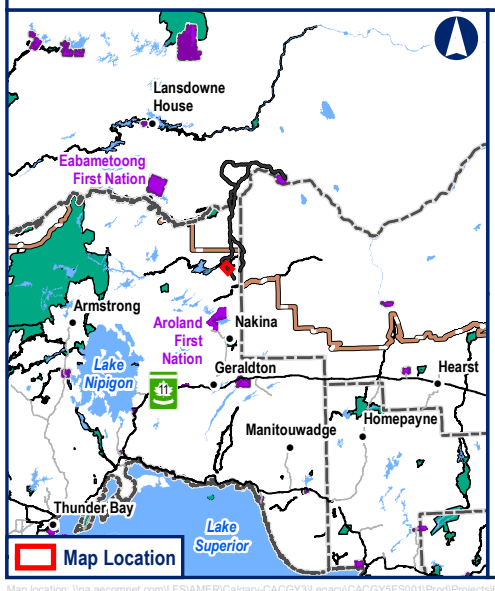
McCaw Lake

EASTERN OPTION
SEGMENT CD4

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE148

C

SEGMENT AC4



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index WEST-CD4-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 2

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Date Saved: 10/9/2023 4:36:20 PM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

TRAPLINE AREA: GE157

TRAPLINE AREA: GE147

CARIBOU CALVING AREA

Patience Lake

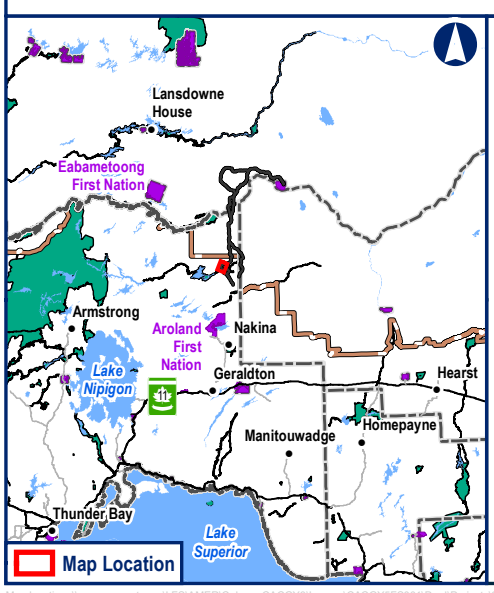
OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

Patience Lake

STICK NEST

Ogoki River

Harrogate Lake



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Tourism Outfitter Location
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Camp Sites

- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index WEST-CD4-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 3

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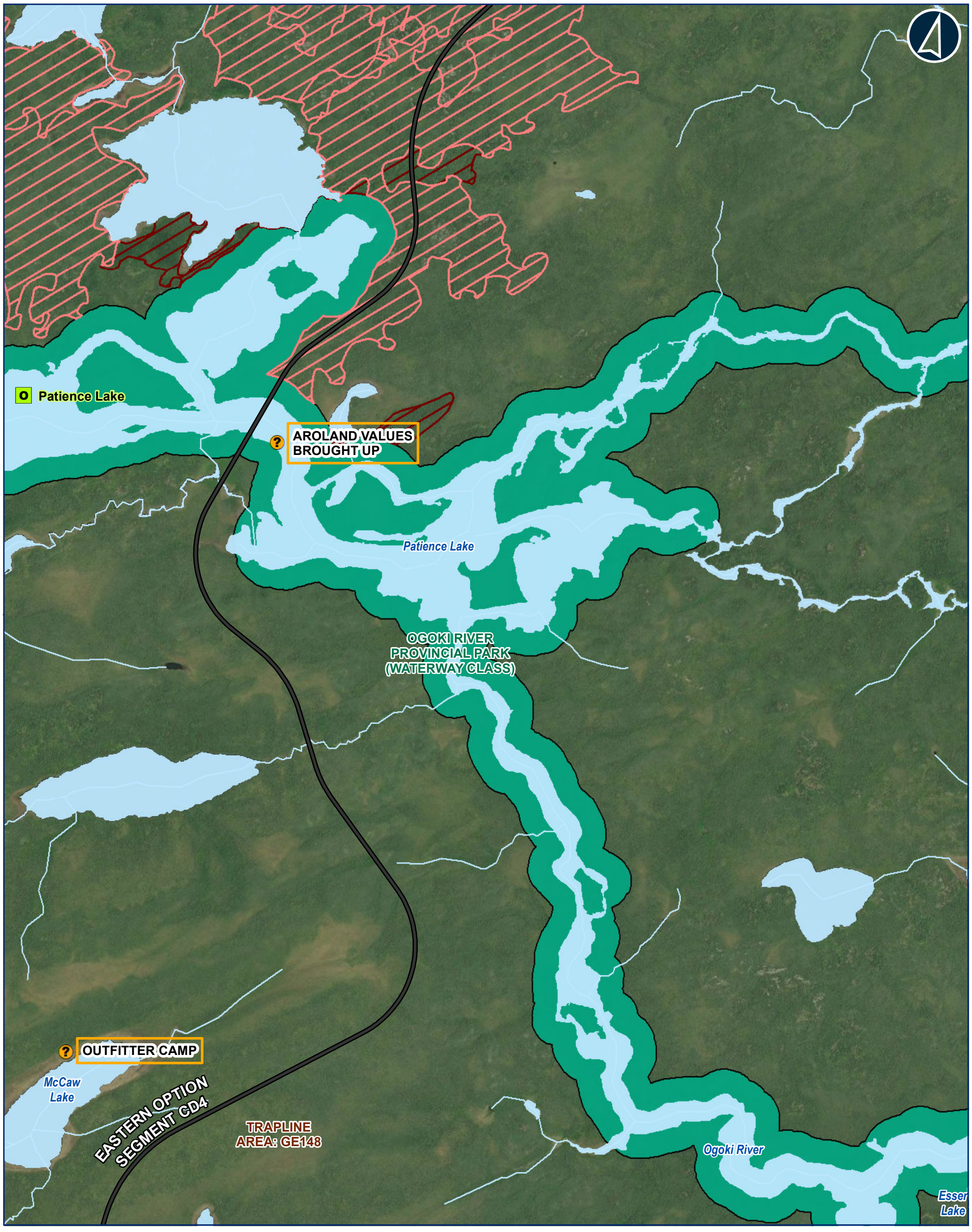

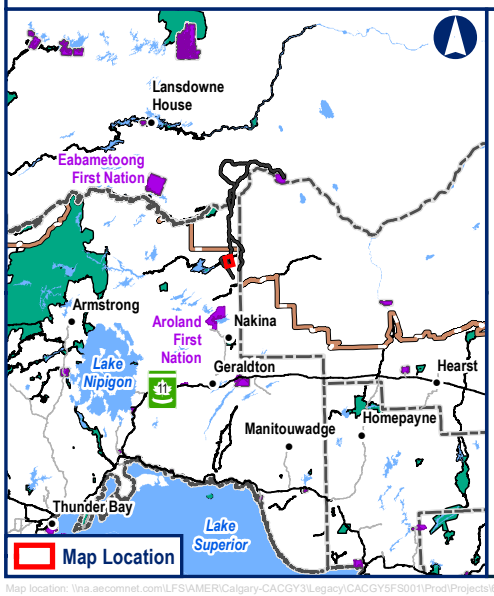

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Tourism Outfitter Location
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index EAST-CD1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Rev: 00

Figure 4

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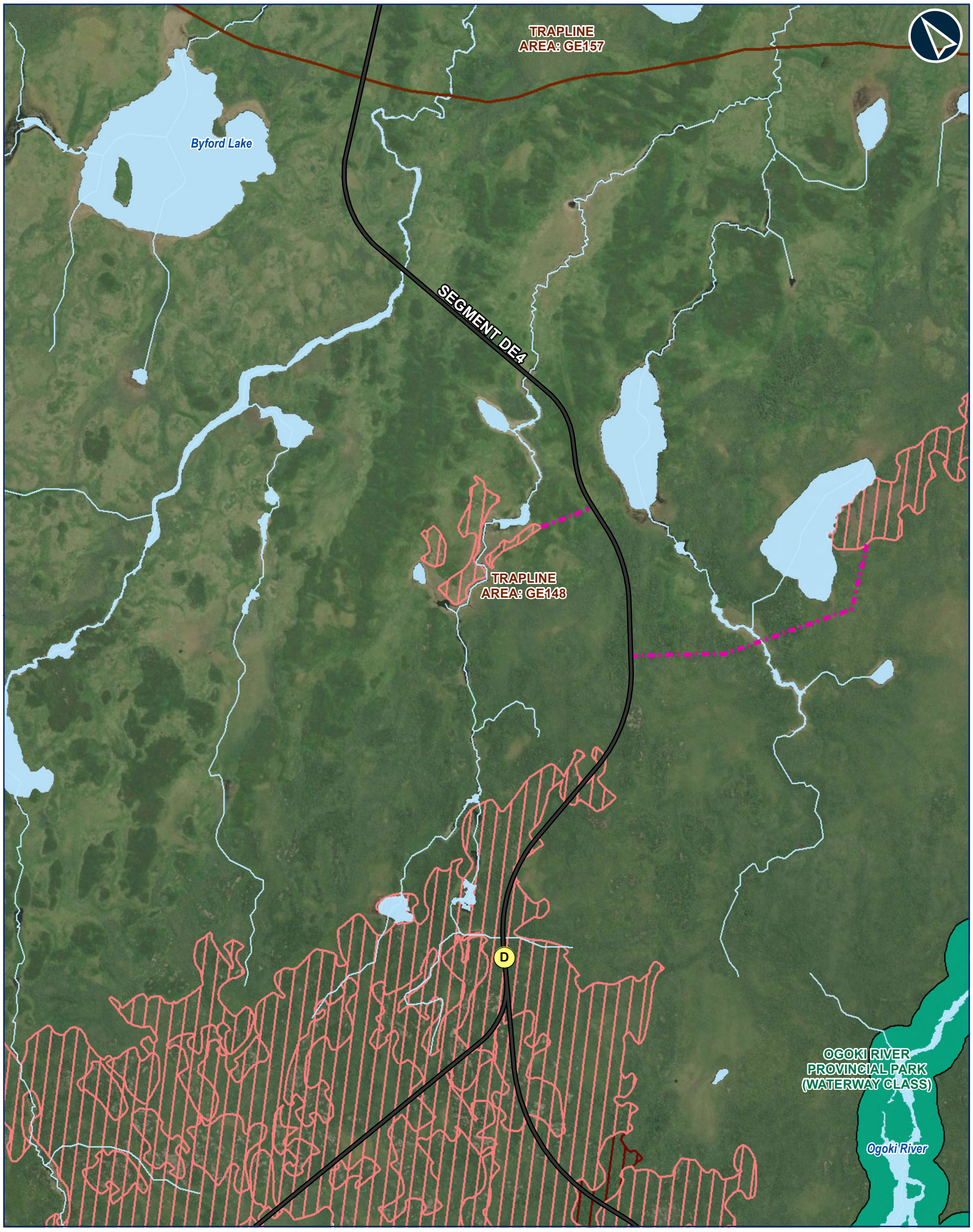

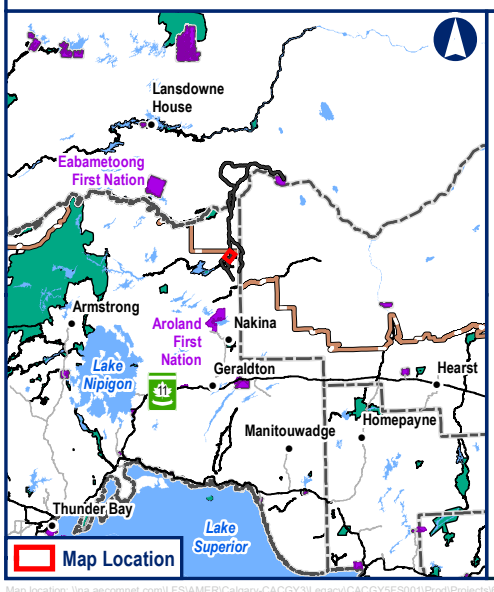

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- A — Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index DE4-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023 | 1:30,000 * when printed 11"x17"

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Figure 5

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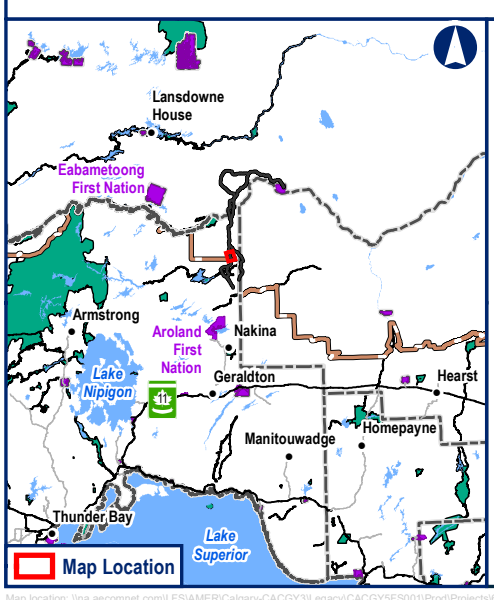
TRAPLINE
AREA: GE157

SEGMENT DE4

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE148

Glaze Lake

Byford Lake



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index DE4-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023

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Figure 6

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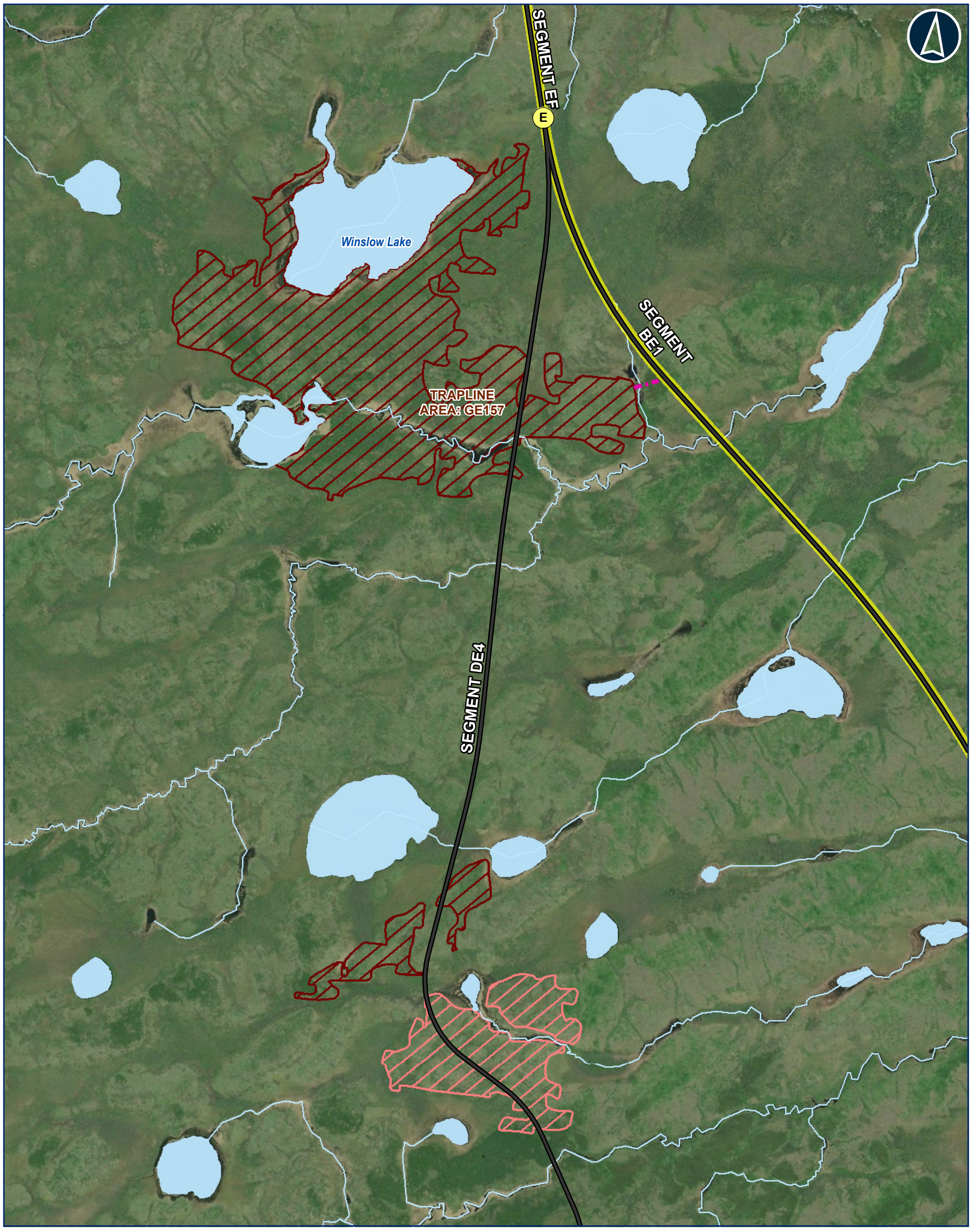

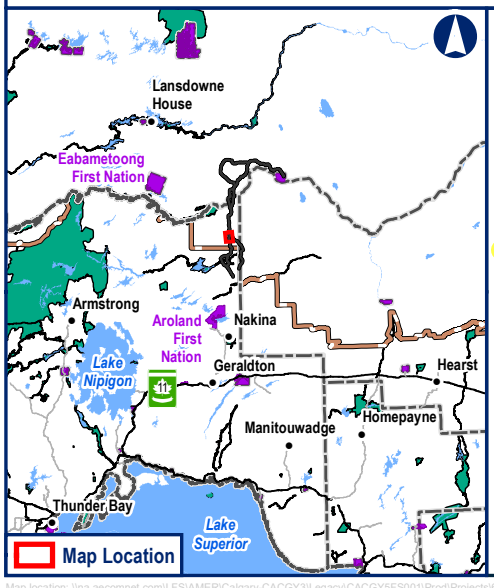

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index DE4-3

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 7

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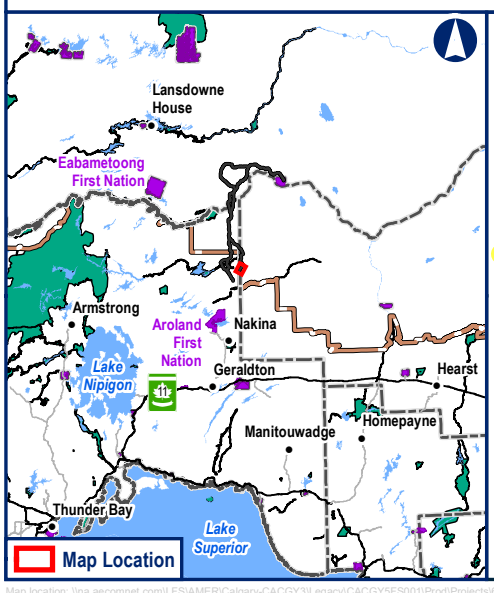

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 50 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Resource / Recreation Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index BE1-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 8

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OGOKI RIVER
PROVINCIAL PARK
(WATERWAY CLASS)

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE157

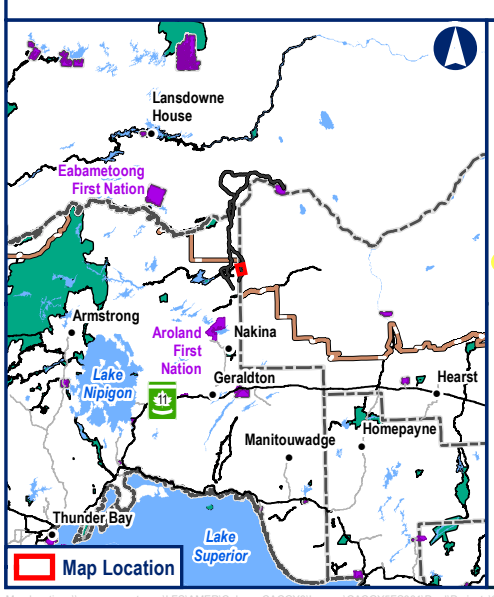
Ogoki
River

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE148

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE158

Jenner Creek

SEGMENT
BE1



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 50 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index BE1-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

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Figure 9

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TRAPLINE
AREA: GE157

Ogoki River

OGOKI RIVER
PROVINCIAL PARK
(WATERWAY CLASS)

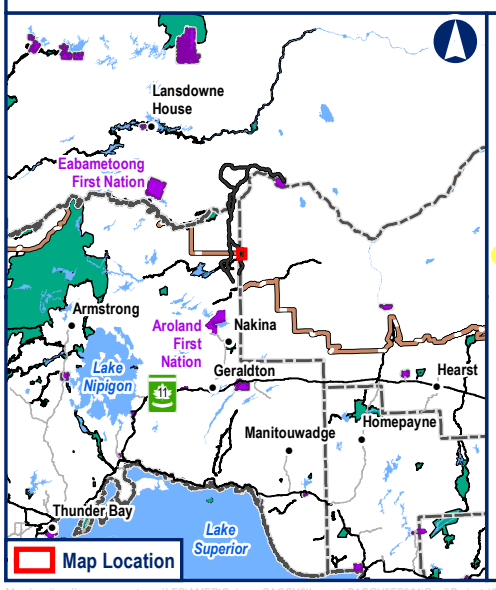
CANOE ROUTES.
CAMP SITES.

SEGMENT
BE1

CHECK BUFFERS IN CBLUP
- INFRA ACROSS OK,
BUT NO DEVELOPMENT

Ogoki
River

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE158



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index BE1-3

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 10

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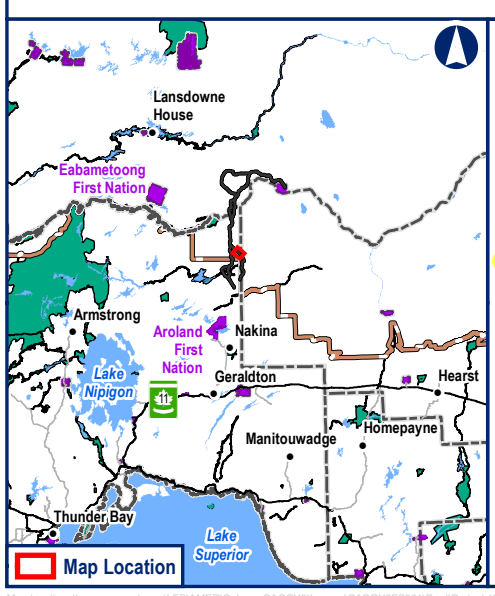
SEGMENT BE1

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE157

Brundrit Lake



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index BE1-4

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 11

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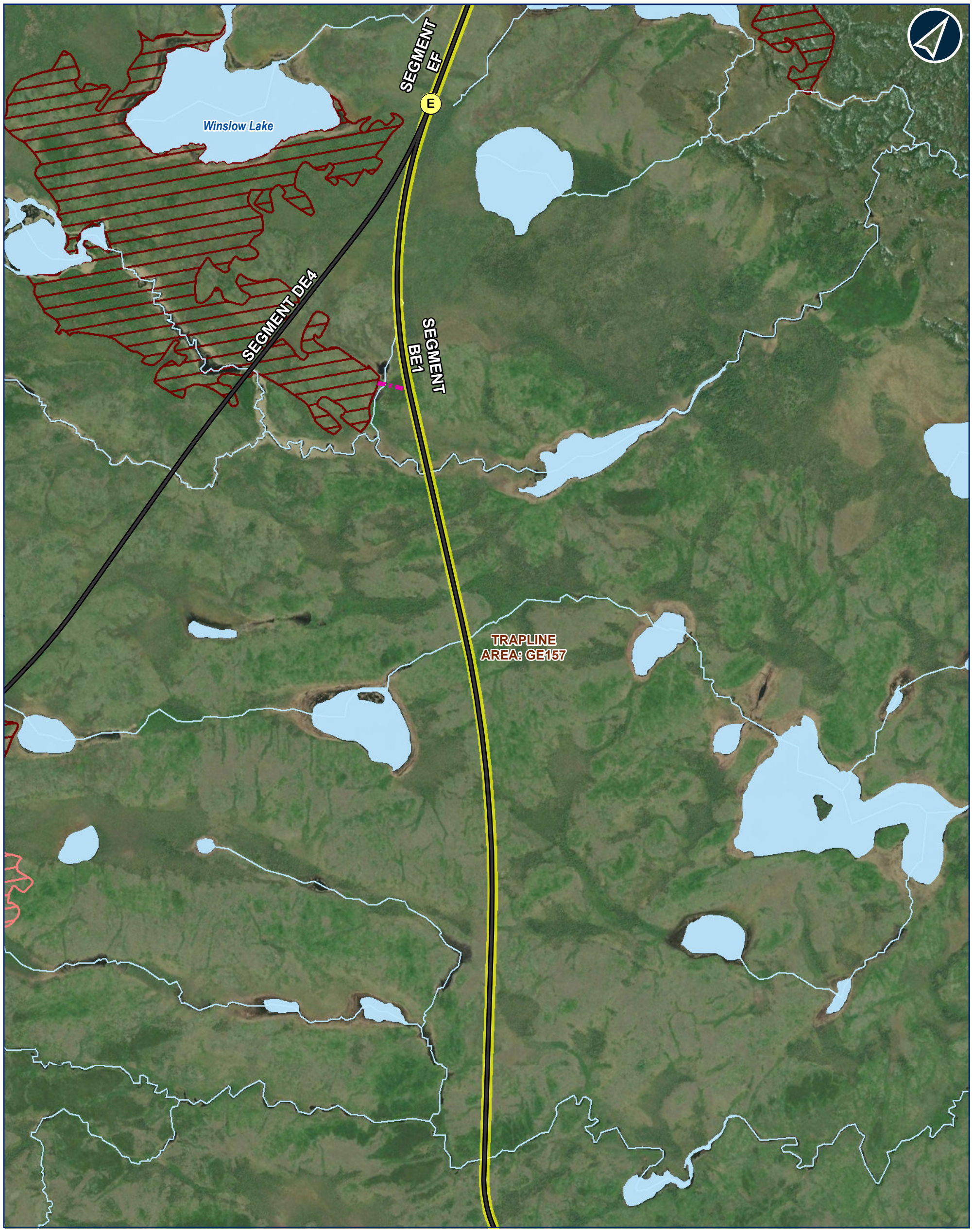

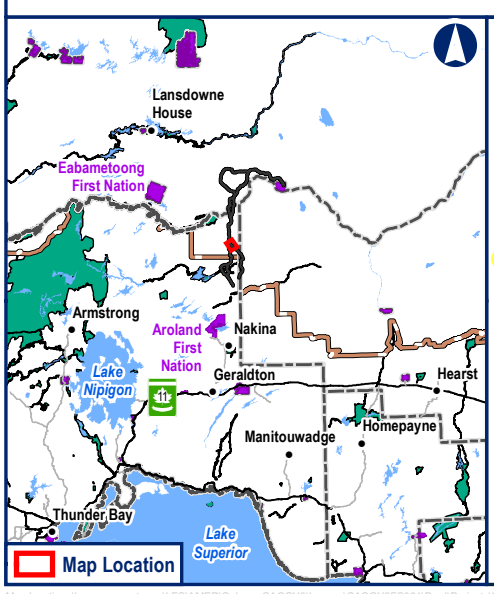

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index BE1-5

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

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Figure 12

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DUSEY LAKE - HIGHLY SENSITIVE AREA (2 KM BUFFER)

Dusey Lake

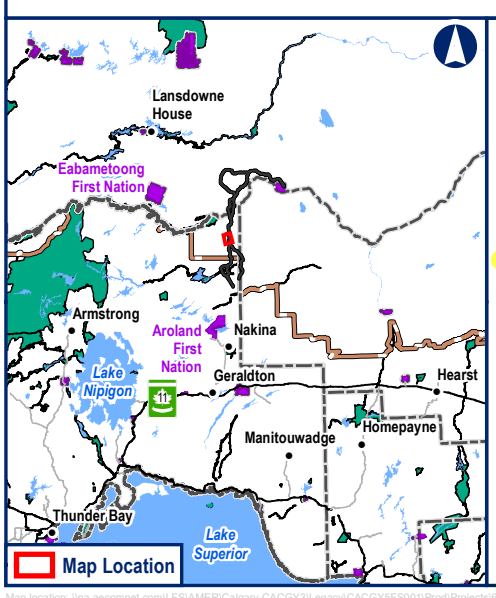
Dusey River

TRAPLINE AREA: GE157

SEGMENT EF

Winslow Lake

E



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- A — Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index EF-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 13

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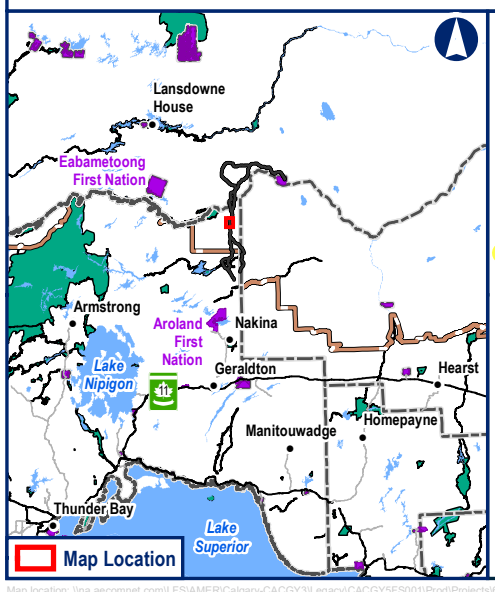
SEGMENT EF

TRAPLINE AREA: GE153

TRAPLINE AREA: GE157

Dusey River

CHECK CBLUP - SHOULD BE OK, BY CBLUP, DIRECTION TO MINIMISE ROAD AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN AREA. CHECK DIRECTION ON ROADS.



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index EF-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 14

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SEGMENT FG1

SEGMENT FG4

F

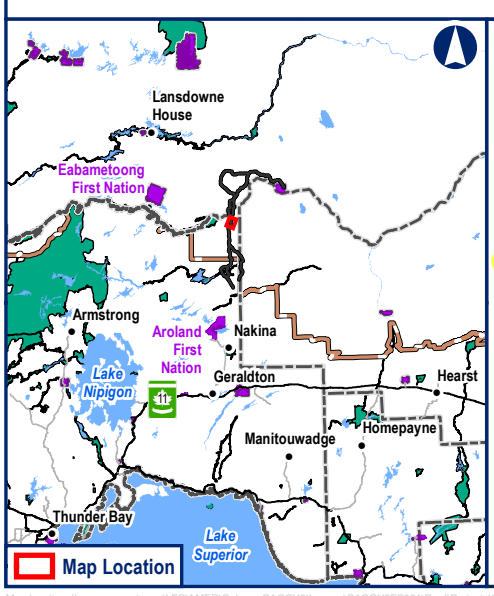
Patiigohsing River

TRAPLINE AREA: GE153

TRAPLINE AREA: GE157

Dusey River

SEGMENT EF



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 50 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index EF-3

0 0.25 0.5 1

Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 15

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Albany River

equay winiigum
(woman's portage)

SEGMENT FG1

moosaywahking

O

Teabeau Lake

Teabeau Lake

ALBANY RIVER
PROVINCIAL PARK

?

PROVINCIAL PARK AREA, THEREFORE NO-GO AGGREGATE ZONE.

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE153

SEGMENT FG4

Patiigohsing
River

SEGMENT EF

F

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE157

Lansdowne House
Eabametoong First Nation
Armstrong
Aroland First Nation
Nakina
Lake Nipigon
Geraldton
Hearst
Manitouwadge
Homepayne
Thunder Bay
Lake Superior
Map Location

Legend

- ? Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- A Route Alternative Node
- O Tourism Outfitter Location
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index FG1-FG4-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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1:30,000
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Figure 16

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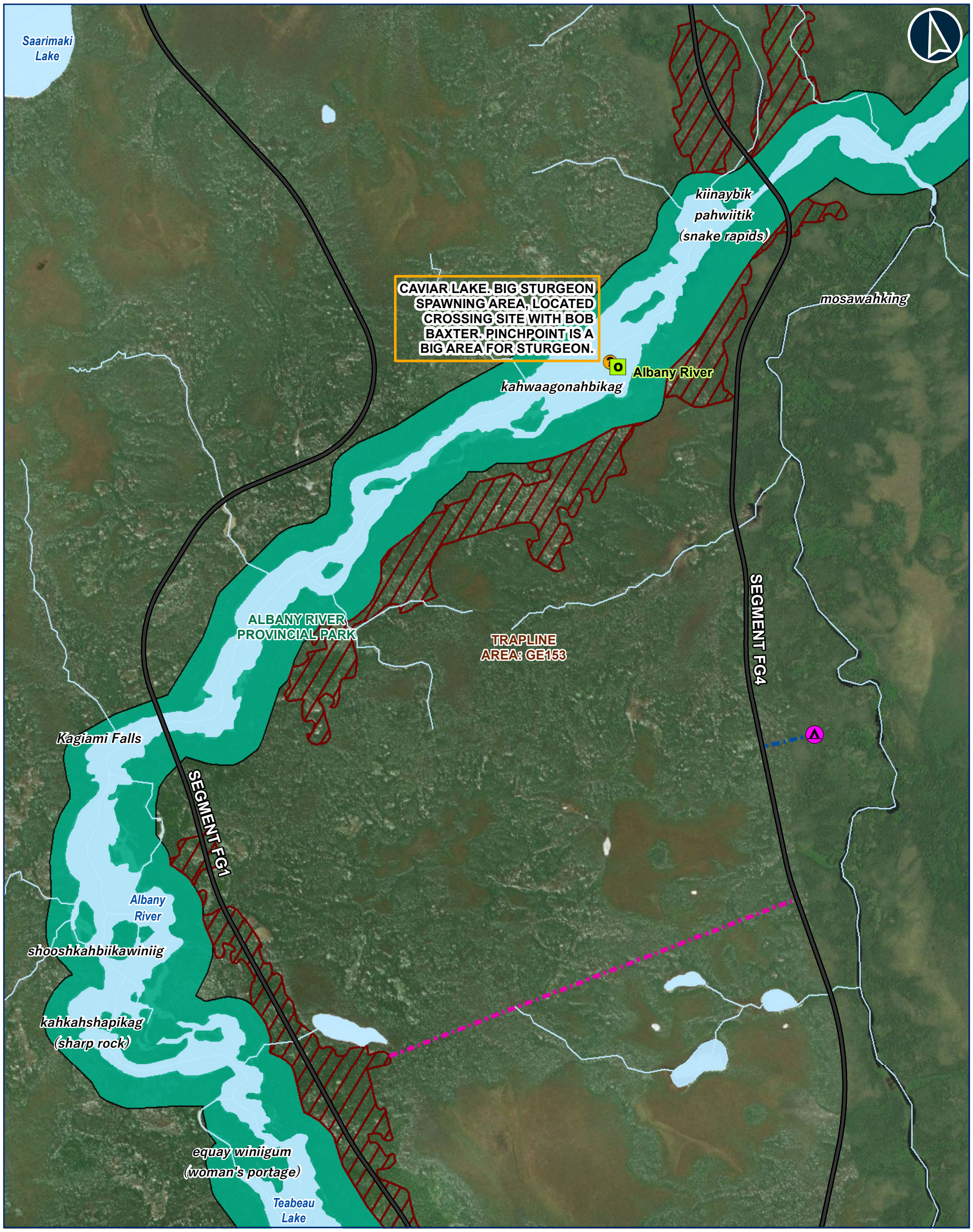

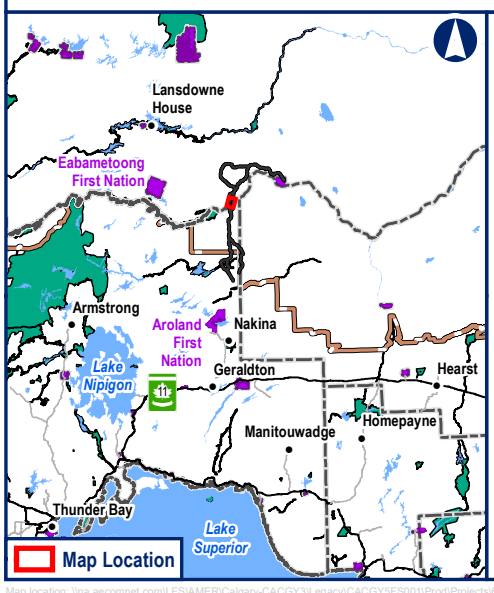

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Tourism Outfitter Location
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Camp Sites

- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index FG1-FG4-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 17

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SEGMENT H1

SEGMENT HI4

SEGMENT GH

H

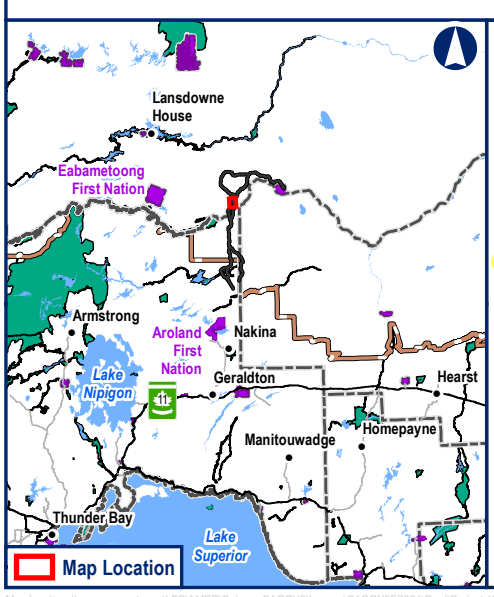
G

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE153

SEGMENT FG1

SEGMENT FG4

Saarimaki
Lake



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index FG1-FG4-GH

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 18

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TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154

SEGMENT HI4

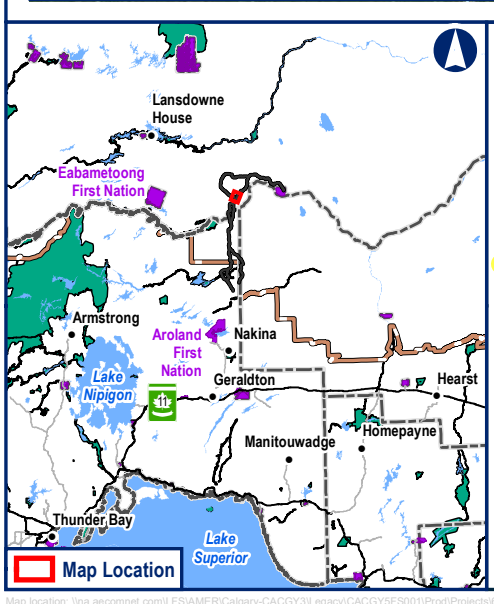
Trebell
Lake

PAUL NEEDS TO LOOK IN ON MINING CLAIM FOR THAT AREA. RULES AROUND LAND USE PERMITS AND WORKER CAMPS.

SEGMENT HI1

Gourlie Creek

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE153



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 50 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI1-1 & HI4-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 19

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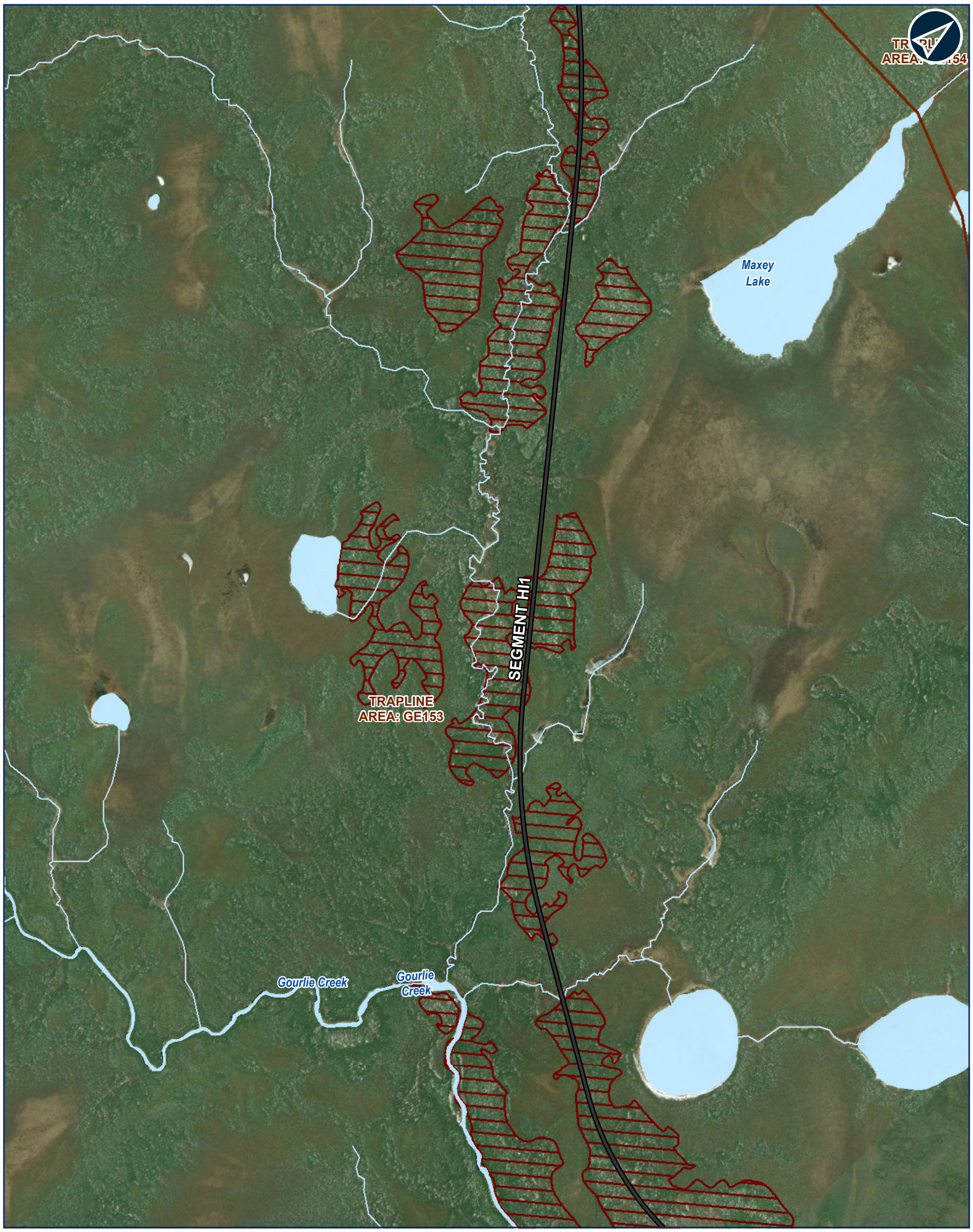

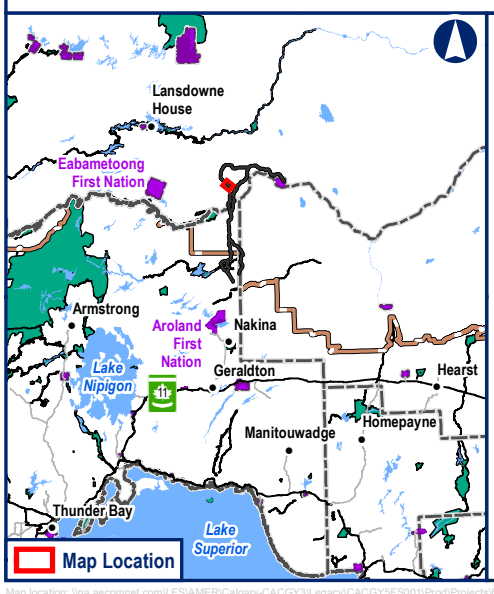

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI1-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 20

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COMMENT FROM CBLUP - UP WHEN CLIFFS WAS DOING THEIR ROAD PROPOSAL . KNOWN THAT THIS ESKER DROPS OFF INTO LOWLANDS. GROUND WHERE CARIBOU GATHER.

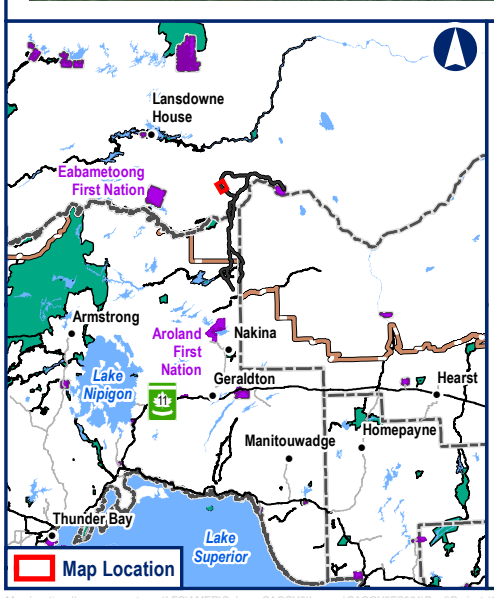
Wabassi River

TRAPLINE AREA: GE154

SEGMENT HI1

TRAPLINE AREA: GE153

Maxey Lake



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI1-3

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 21

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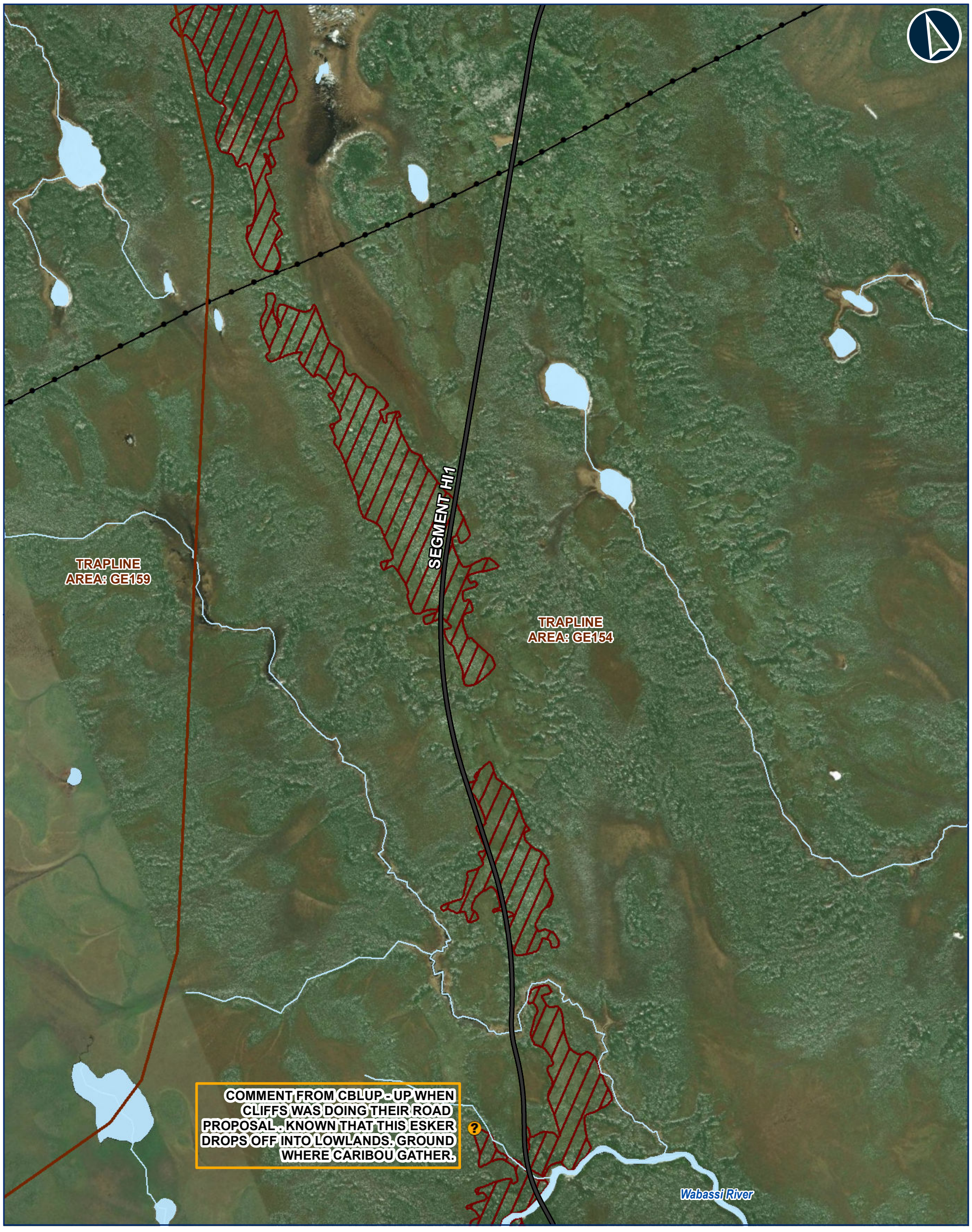

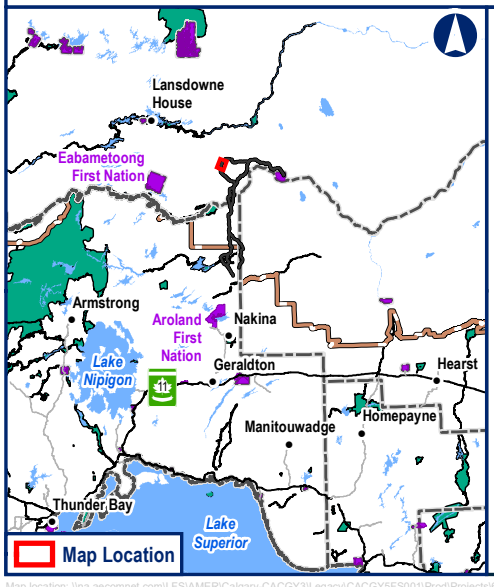

Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI1-4

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 22

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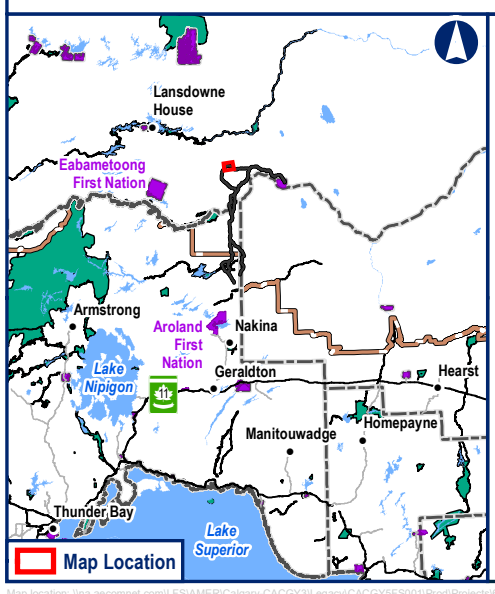
SEGMENT HI1

Oxtoby Lake

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Camp Sites

- 50 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI1-5

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

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Figure 23

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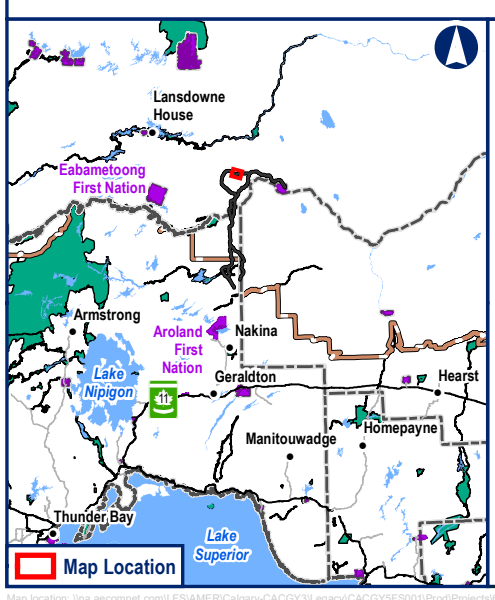
Wabassi River

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154

SEGMENT HI1



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI1-6

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 24

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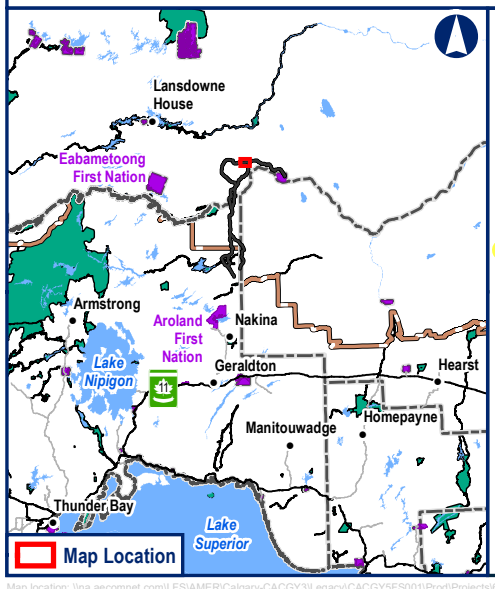
SEGMENT HI1

Wabassi River

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154

SEGMENT
HI4



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 200 Persons

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI1-7

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

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Figure 25

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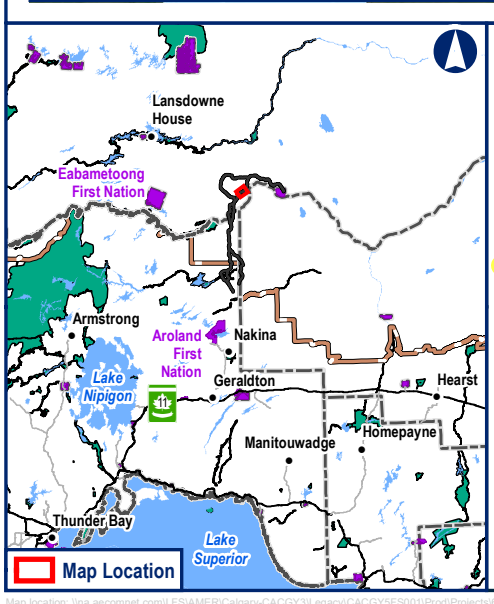
SEGMENT HI4

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154

Trebell Lake



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI4-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 26

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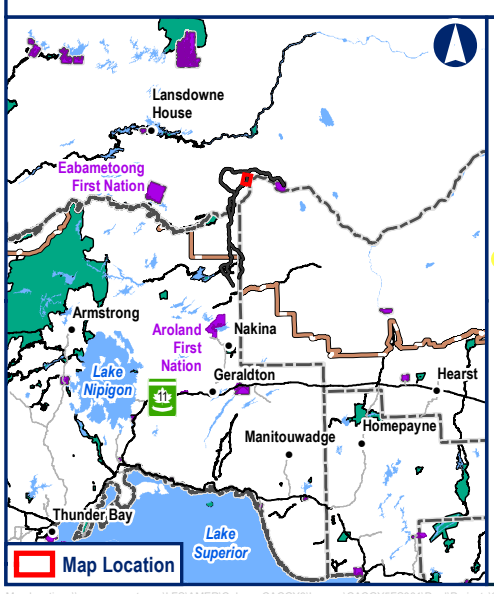
SEGMENT HI4

Wabassi River

TRAPLINE AREA: GE154

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Albany River



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

General Features

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provinicial Park
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index HI4-3

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 27

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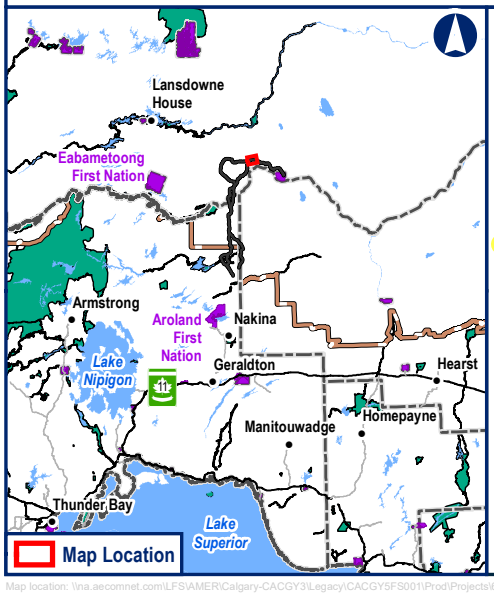
SEGMENT HI1

A

I

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154

SEGMENT
IJ



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index IJ-1

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 28

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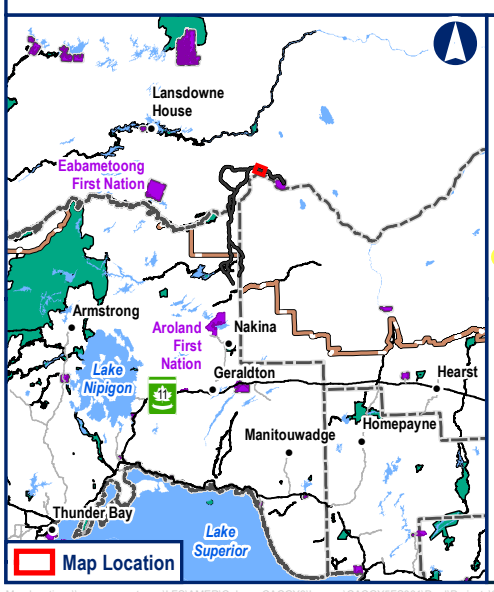
Gittins Lake

SEGMENT IJ

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE159



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index IJ-2

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023 | 1:30,000 * when printed 11"x17"

Rev: 00

Figure 29

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Date Saved: 10/9/2023 4:36:20 PM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

SEGMENT IJ

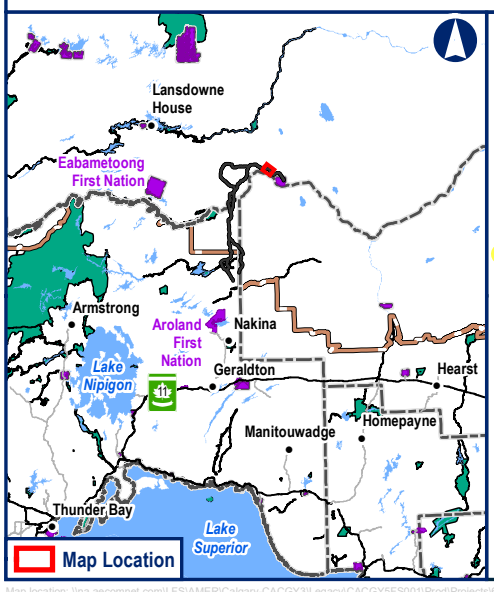
TRAPLINE
AREA: GE154

Albany River

Buffaloskin River

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE159

TRAPLINE
AREA: GE164



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Aggregate Source

- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index IJ-3

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023

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Figure 30

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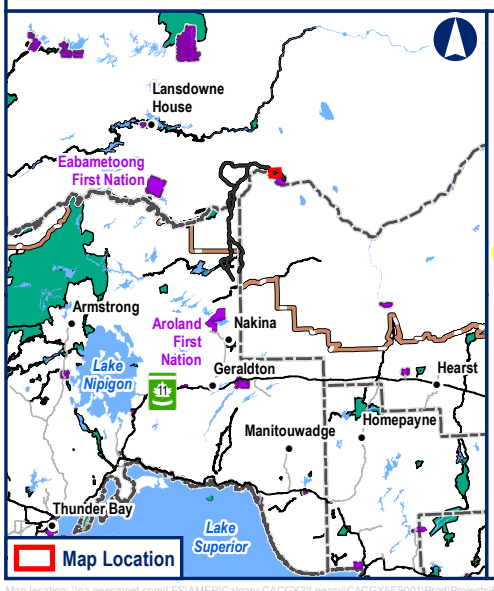
Albany River

TRAPLINE AREA: GE159

Buffaloskin River

TRAPLINE AREA: GE164

SEGMENT IJ



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

General Features

- Rapid Lynx Broadband Project
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index IJ-4

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Rev: 00

Figure 31

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SEGMENT IJ

TRAPLINE AREA: GE164

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

AREA USED BY KIDS

SWEAT LODGES

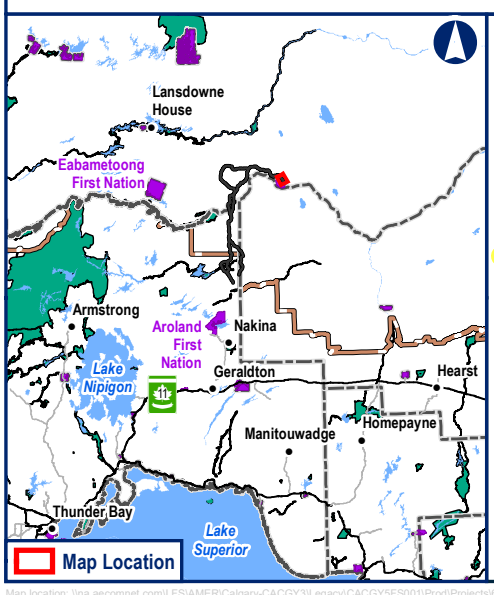
OLD ROAD TRAIL

J

GOES TO STONE BASKET CREEK. TRAPLINE AREA. GOOSE HUNTING AREA. OUTSIDE OF PROJECT AREA.

PEOPLE COLLECT WOOD

CEMETERY



Legend

- Comments by Ministry of Mines
- Comments by MFFN Community Member
- Route Alternative Node
- Alignment Alternatives
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Sites

- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Trapline Area

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Index IJ-5

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023

1:30,000
* when printed 11"x17"

Rev: 00

Figure 32

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A3.3.7 Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

Dated: October 2023

Project Description and Need

Who is Marten Falls First Nation and what is their proposed All-Season Community Access Road?

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community led by an elected Chief and Council, located in the Far North of Ontario at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki Rivers, approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina, Ontario and 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

The Community Access Road is a proposed all-season road that will connect MFFN to Ontario's provincial highway network in the south, increasing access and helping foster economic development and improve quality of life for community members. The proposed Access Road is anticipated to include the following features:

- 190 km to 230 km of 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.

Why does MFFN need an all-season community access road when they can access the community by air and the existing winter road?

These options are unreliable for the future of MFFN. Air travel is expensive and the condition of the winter road varies making transportation of goods and people to and from the community unreliable; ultimately affecting the community's well-being.

How will the Community Access Road affect community members?

The Community Access Road to MFFN is intended to improve the lives of community members. It will offer MFFN the opportunity to grow as a community, while also being part of the social and economic fabric of the region and country.

A reliable road to the community would reduce transportation costs for goods and services; meaning more affordable food, fuel and other vital supplies and services. It will also allow increased opportunities for social interaction with friends and family outside of the community.

How is the Community Access Road different from the Webequie Supply Road and the Northern Road Link?

The Webequie Supply Road is a proposed 107 km road with the purpose of providing year-round movement of supplies, materials and people to mineral exploration activities and future mining developments from Webequie First Nation's airport. Webequie First Nation is the proponent for that proposed supply road.

The Community Access Road Project does not include a road to the Ring of Fire. There is a separate project called the Northern Road Link for this—a proposed 117 km to 164 km road. This proposed multi-purpose road to the Ring of Fire will travel between the proposed MFFN Community Access Road and the proposed Webequie Supply Road. Both MFFN and Webequie First Nation are co-proponents of the Northern Road Link.

How is the planning for the Community Access Road "community-led"?

The planning for the all-season community road is community-led; meaning that the MFFN community membership helps to develop solutions and advance decisions. MFFN has formed a Project Team that includes community members and acts with guidance, direction and input from Chief and Council, Community Member Advisors and membership. Throughout the EA process, MFFN—with support from technical experts—will engage with interested persons, including other Indigenous communities, so that input is considered when making decisions related to the design and development of the community's new road.

The Route Alignment and Segments

How were the two Route Alternatives (Routes 1 and 4) selected?

The potential route alternatives were discussed at the Terms of Reference stage of the provincial Environmental Assessment process with the community.

Feedback received from MFFN community membership, Community Member Advisors and Chief and Council during winter and spring 2019 led to a decision that the two route options within the East Corridor (Alternative 2 and Alternative 3) would not be considered further, leaving Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 for further consideration during the coordinated Environmental Assessment (EA) and Impact Assessment (IA). Alternative 1 and Alternative 4 within the West Corridor will continue to be assessed and evaluated through the EA / IA processes.

Both of these potential routes start at Painter Lake Road and run north before turning eastward toward the MFFN community; roughly following the west / north side of the Albany River.

The following five reasons demonstrate why Routes 1 and 4 are being considered instead of the eastern routes:

1. The bridge needed to cross the Albany River for the western alternatives would be further away from the community, reducing health and safety concerns, especially for children.
2. Industrial traffic would not need to pass through the community, giving MFFN greater control over who enters the community. Reducing traffic potentially reduces illegal substances entering the community and other risks caused by increased traffic.
3. Neither Alternative 1 or Alternative 4 will travel parallel the Ogoki River. This means potential effects on Indigenous value sites associated with this major waterway are largely avoided.
4. The western routes would enable better economic development opportunities in the region because they provide direct access to areas used by the mining and forestry industry, including potential areas of interest for future development.
5. The cost to construct and maintain a road along the western routes is expected to be lower than the eastern routes. The western routes are generally located on higher rocky ground and closer to the aggregate needed to build and maintain a road.

How will the two Route Alternatives be evaluated and selected?

When we evaluate the Alternative Routes, we will consider the pros and cons of each alternative route with the intent of selecting the best route possible. Alternatives 1 and 4 will be evaluated based on effects to the natural, socio-economic and cultural environments, and in consideration of Indigenous Knowledge, technical criteria / requirements and cost.

During the route evaluation, there are segments that are set or confirmed and others that have options to choose from. Where there are options to choose between, the evaluation criteria will be used to determine the best option for each segment.

How will we assess potential effects of the Community Access Road?

An important component of the Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment process is to provide methods to identify, assess and evaluate the potential effects of the Project. The following is a high-level overview of the approach for the identification, assessment and evaluation of the potential effects:

- Identify a valued component and associated indicators
- Determine project activities that may interact with the environment.
- Determine the temporal and / or spatial boundaries for the valued component

- Describe existing conditions
- Assess project environmental effects
- Identify mitigation measures and any residual affects

Where can we see the routing options?

Large scale and zoomed in maps have been made available in person and on the Project website to show the proposed alternative route lengths and newly identified aggregate sites.

The Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment Process

What is the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment?

The Environment Assessment and Impact Assessment are processes that are designed to confirm that existing conditions are understood, proper field work is conducted, Indigenous Knowledge is gathered and considered, and that ultimately the positive effects of the road outweigh the overall negative effects. Completing the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment processes are just step one in a multi-year process which includes additional permits and study. There is currently no timeline for detail design and construction, however, we are optimistic that this will be available shortly following the conclusion of the Environmental Assessment processes.

Why is it taking so long?

The timeline of this work was stressed by the COVID-19 pandemic which led to delays in schedule, especially field programs, and made consulting and engaging with communities a challenge. Field programs were also impacted by forest fires during the summer of 2021 and heavy snow conditions in the winter of 2021/2022. Additionally, the provincial Terms of Reference took longer than originally expected to allow for an extended public comment period and additional time for the proponent and province to respond to comments and concerns raised. The coordinate Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment is expected to be completed in 2025.

Cumulative Effects

What are Cumulative Effects?

Cumulative effects are changes that are caused by the combined effects of multiple activities in the same area. This includes activities that have happened in the past, activities that are currently ongoing, and activities that are likely to occur in the near future.

How will the cumulative affect of the Community Access Road in combination with the affects of other relevant projects or activities be assessed?

Cumulative effects will be assessment through the Cumulative Effects Assessment process. The cumulative effects assessment focuses on assessing reasonably foreseeable projects that are not captured in the project existing conditions and effects assessments (because the projects have not yet happened) but have the potential to interact with the environmental and socio-economic effects caused by the Community Access Road. The assessment will be completed in steps including scoping (setting the parameters), analysis, mitigation, significance and follow-up. The Cumulative Effects Assessment for the Community Access Road will be undertaken once the preferred route is selected and the effects assessment is complete.

Construction

When will construction of the Community Access Road begin?

The Environment Assessment / Impact Assessment is expected to conclude in 2026. If the Project is approved, detailed design and construction would commence soon after a contractor is selected.

Construction could take from five to 10 years due to the complexity of the Project. Timelines will be made clearer once the detailed design work is completed, the annual capital funding program is understood and a contractor is on board.

Can you share more details about post-construction, including maintenance and access?

Maintenance (i.e., who will maintain the road, how will it be maintained during winter months) and access control issues have been flagged with the engineering consultants for future consideration. This level of detail is not available at this point in the planning stage.

Field Studies

When can we see the results from the studies that are being conducted?

Field programs are happening to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effect of the MFFN Community Access Road Project on the social, cultural, economic, built and natural environments.

Field programs studying existing conditions and effects assessments for the following technical disciplines have taken place this past year:

- Groundwater and Geochemistry;
- Aquatics (surface water, fish and fish habitat);
- Physiography, terrain and soils;
- Vegetation;
- Wildlife;
- Birds; and
- Ungulates (atik and mooz / moose and caribou).

A summary of the 2022 Field Studies are available online: martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices. Field studies Factsheets for those studies completed in 2023 are available at PIC #5 and will be available online. Please note that full results from field studies will be ready to share during the Draft Environmental Assessment Phase in 2024.

Consultation Process

Is there enough time to consult / engage and incorporate feedback appropriately?

The schedule incorporates consultation and engagement throughout the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment and for every major deliverable including, but not limited to, the Effects Assessment Methods, Identification of Preferred Alternatives, and Review of the Draft and Final Environmental Assessment / Impacts Statement (the Impact Statement is a detailed technical document that meets federal requirements).

What will happen if major concerns with the effect(s) of the proposed road are identified during the consultation and engagement process?

There will be a rigorous evaluation of potential effects before any decision gets made about moving forward with the proposed road, including mitigation that would be used for potential effects. The next milestone of the Project (the Identification of Preferred Alternatives) will identify potential effects, including impacts of the Project on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.

A3.3.8 Field Programs

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Fall 2023 Field Notice

Groundwater and Geochemistry and Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation

Issued: September 2023

What's Happening?

Field programs will be continuing into the fall season to support the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the Marten Falls First Nation proposed Community Access Road.

Groundwater and Geochemistry

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program has been ongoing since 2022. There are more than 20 well sites that are sampled seasonally to monitor groundwater conditions in the area to support and inform the environmental assessment.

- The fall groundwater and geochemistry program is expected to begin September 18, 2023 and be completed by September 24, 2023.
- The spring groundwater sampling program will resume in Spring 2024.



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation

Field crews will conduct mortality investigations associated with atigwag / caribou collars that were deployed in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

The caribou collaring and mortality investigation is tentatively scheduled for September 25, 2023 and will be completed in one day.

Field crews will include a MFFN community member Field Assistant or Community Member Advisor.

To learn more about groundwater and geochemistry and wildlife studies view webinar recordings and valued component videos on our website.

An update will be provided if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Where?

See the next page for the study area map.

Contact Information

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

Bob Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation

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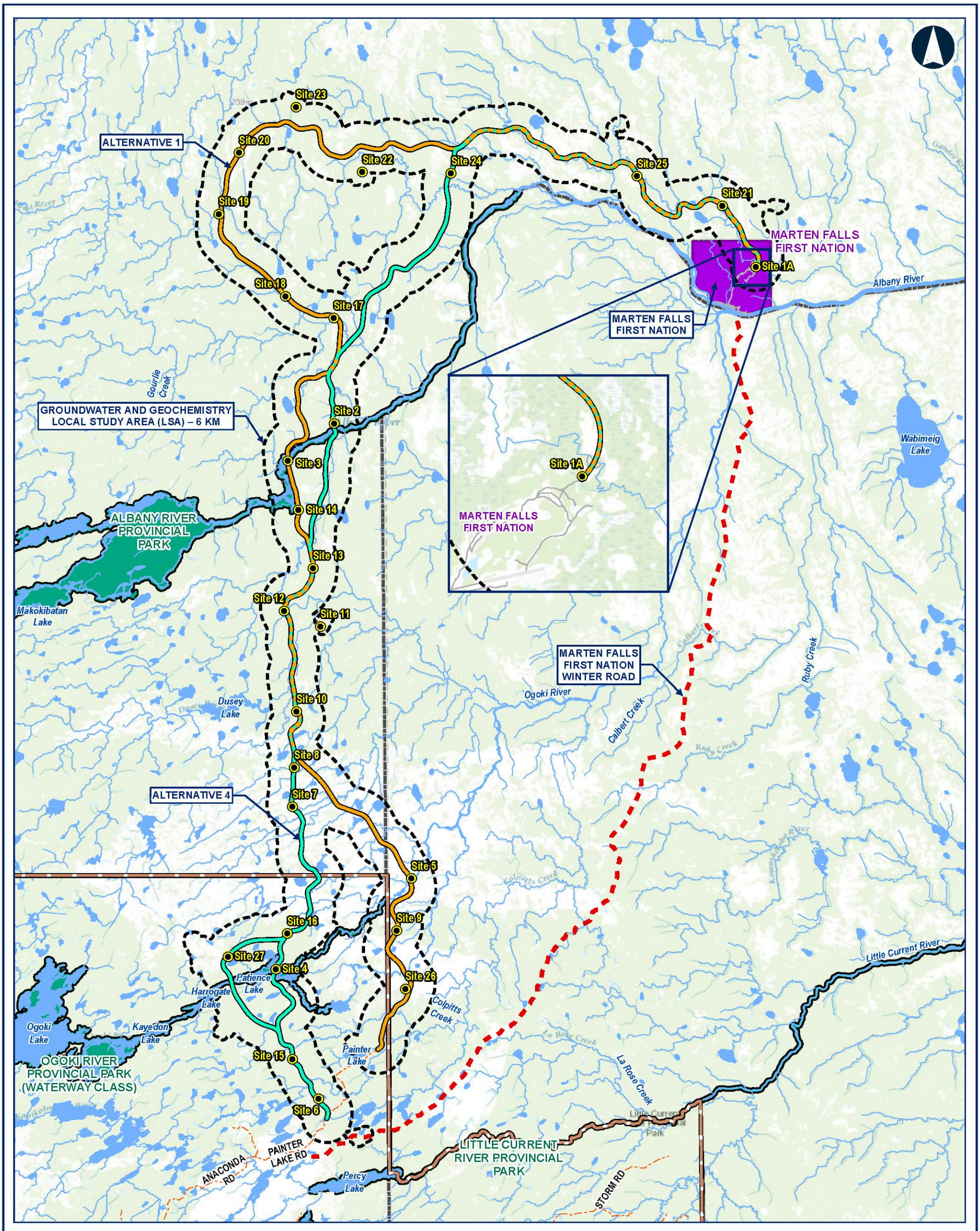

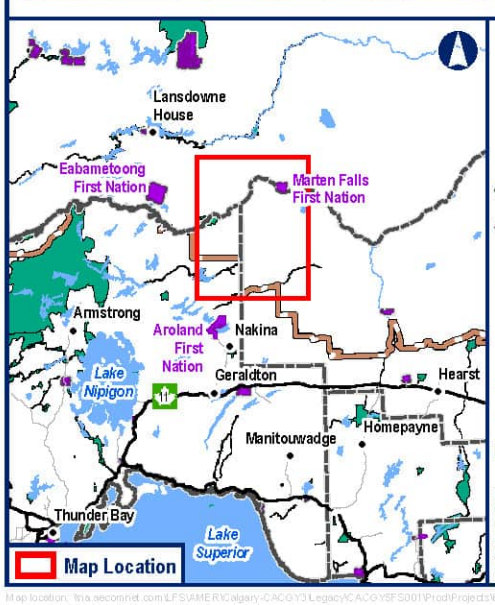

Legend

- Groundwater Well Locations
- Groundwater Local Study Area (LSA) - 6 km

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2021; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.
Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area

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

Jul, 2022 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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A3.3.9 Existing Conditions Reports

Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Archaeology

Issued: October 2023

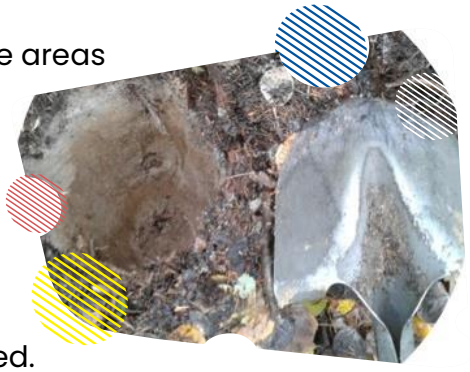
Stage 1 Studies

The archaeological field program operated from September 24 to October 4, 2019. During this time, we completed the Stage 1 field review by helicopter, in order to narrow down areas of archaeological potential that had been identified during desktop background research. Documentary sources, Anishinaabe Knowledge (AK), detailed mapping and satellite imagery were analyzed in order to evaluate the archaeological potential found within the study area.

Stage 2 Studies

In addition to completing the Stage 1 field fly over, we also began the Stage 2 fieldwork during the same period in 2019. Our Stage 2 strategy consisted of concentrating primarily on the alternatives for the major river crossings and any specific locations identified by the community. In discussion with community it was agreed that we would survey the areas one kilometre upstream and one kilometre downstream from each of the proposed crossing locations currently under consideration. The AECOM Archaeology team surveyed two river crossings at this time – the Albany River crossing WA-15 and Ogoki River crossing WA-01.

The Stage 2 survey consisted of physically inspecting the areas identified as retaining archaeological potential within both river crossings. This was completed by walking within the areas identified as retaining potential, which included beach survey and test pit survey where possible. The beach survey of exposed shorelines consisted of the archaeology team examining the beach surface for artifacts. In areas that were not found to be wet or steeply sloped, test pit survey was conducted.



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

Archaeology

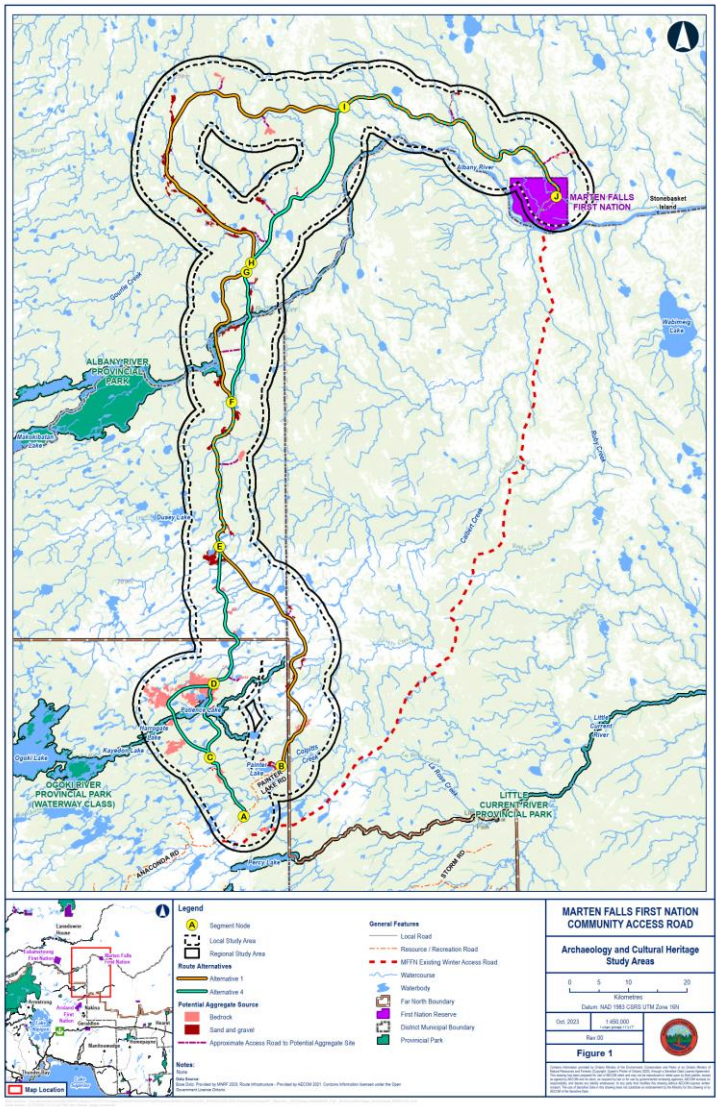
Issued: October 2023

Test pit intervals ranged from 2.5 m to a maximum of 5 m apart, which were decided based on professional judgement in each area. Each test pit was approximately 30 cm in diameter and all soil was screened though hardware mesh 6 mm in size to facilitate the recovery of cultural material.

Items of interest

A total of five areas of interest were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the two river crossings. At the Albany River crossing WA-15, two locations containing archaeological material were identified; Location 1 was found to consist of an isolated primary flake found during the beach survey; and Location 2 is a campsite near some exposed bedrock. Visible contents of the campsite included a can and bottle dump, an outhouse structure, cooking areas/hearths and utensils, and remnants of tent structures and boat tie ups. GPS coordinates were recorded for all archaeological features. In addition to the campsite, a chert biface (stone tool) was found on an exposed tree throw.

After consultation with Aroland First Nation, the AECOM Archaeology team moved to the Ogoki River crossing WA-01, where three locations containing artifacts were identified (Locations 3, 4 and 5).



Archaeology

Issued: October 2023

All three areas were noted on the surface of exposed bedrock adjacent to the rapids located at the west end of the 1 km study area. Artifacts recovered include modified pieces of chert (i.e., stone tool flakes) that were recovered from areas where rocks and pebbles had collected. This suggests that the area around the rapids was utilized for the creation of stone tools, as vast amounts of cobble chert is available along the shoreline. However, it is unlikely that the stone tool flakes the team identified were found in their original context, considering the low water levels this fall and the area in which they were found among other river pebbles. A more likely scenario is that stone tool manufacture was occurring somewhere upriver, these pieces were discarded into the river, and were eventually exposed with other river pebbles because of low water levels. All land suitable for test pitting in the immediate area of the Locations were test pitted with no results.

A future Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment will be completed on the proposed aggregate sites identified for the project. The results of the Stage 1 report indicate that a number of areas require a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, in addition to the partial Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment completed in 2019. This assessment will be conducted in a future project planning phase following the refinement of the road corridor. As a component of this program the Stage 1 and Partial Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments were shared with Indigenous communities for their review and comment. Currently these reports are with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for review and acceptance.

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: Atmospheric Environment and Greenhouse Gases

Issued: October 2023

Understanding the existing conditions of an area is an important step during project planning. Studies that measure air quality and greenhouse gases take place in a local study area that is made of a 3 km wide corridor along the length of the proposed community access road.

Our Studies

To gain an accurate understanding of the local air quality and greenhouse gas conditions, a year long air monitoring program was conducted within the community of Marten Falls First Nation. There was a focus on identifying air contaminants related to transportation. The field program tested for different types of compounds (e.g., particulate matter, ozone, nitrous oxides, sulphur dioxide, and a class of compounds that includes benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene) and while most of these fell within expected ranges, some contaminants exceeded the normal criteria for air quality monitoring.

Our Findings

Particulate matter (suspended particles in the air) were found at levels exceeding the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards and Ontario Ambient Air Quality Criteria. It is possible that this was caused by forest fires, community wood burning, and dust from vehicles driving on unpaved roads. Benzo(a)pyrene also surpassed the air quality standards and may have come from wood burning or diesel engines within the community.



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

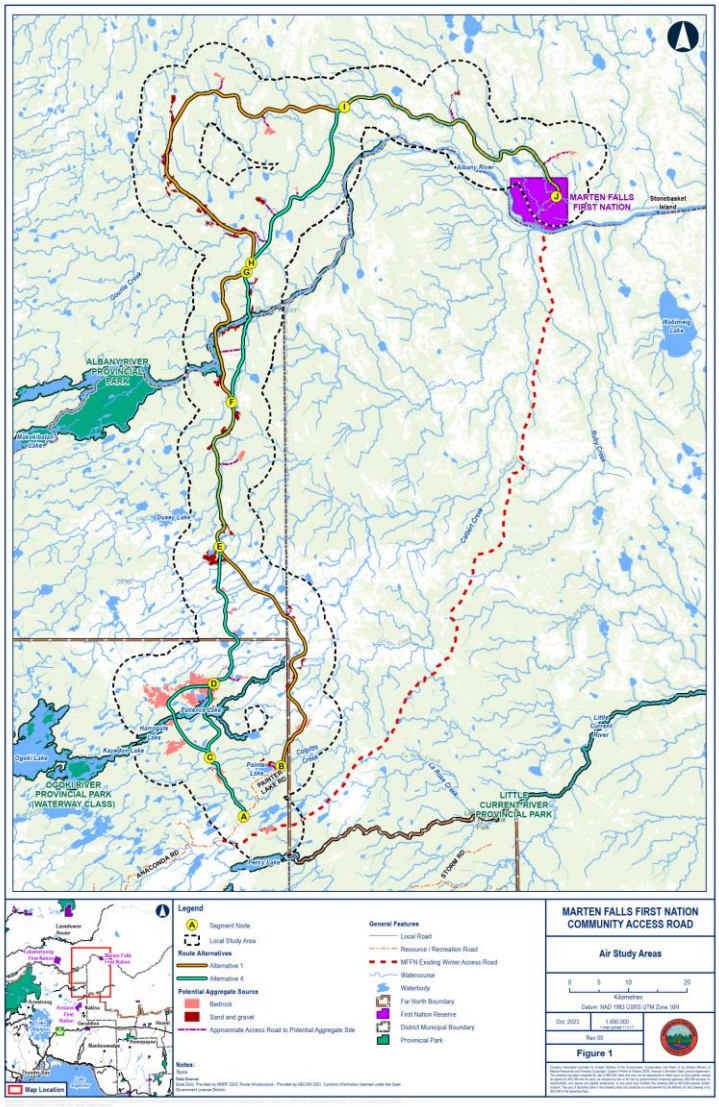
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Atmospheric Environment and Greenhouse Gases

Issued: October 2023

The field program also assessed local greenhouse gas emissions, from activities such as air travel, fuel usage, and local traffic. Greenhouse gas sinks will also be factored into the future greenhouse gas assessment. Greenhouse gas sinks are anything that stores carbon, such as peatlands. Assessments of greenhouse gases are still being finalized.

The existing conditions data collection for air quality and greenhouses gases is complete. Information on existing conditions will be used to measure whether there are changes in air quality related to the construction and operation of the road.



Contact Information

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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Birds

Issued: October 2023

The study areas associated with the Community Access Road support many land types that provide habitats for bird species, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed-wood forests, shrubby and sparse areas, and open bogs and fens. The construction of the Community Access Road has the potential to affect birds directly and indirectly. For example, important habitat may be directly impacted by construction activities (like tree removal for example). Indirect effects include where changes in one environmental discipline causes a change in another (such as changes in surface water could indirectly affect birds).

Our Studies

Our studies looked at bird species located close to the footprint of the proposed routes, plus an additional 3 km buffer along the proposed route options to determine local effects, and an 11 km buffer along the proposed route options to determine the indirect effects.

Our Findings

Six categories of birds were identified as valued components, meaning they are of particular interest to the public, Indigenous peoples, federal authorities, and / or other interested parties. They include the following:



<u>Forest Birds</u>

- Forest birds include songbird, woodpecker, and grouse species that breed in upland coniferous, deciduous, and mixed-wood forests. Sixty-four of the 65 forest bird species that may be found in the study areas were detected during surveys from 2018 to 2022.

Study Areas

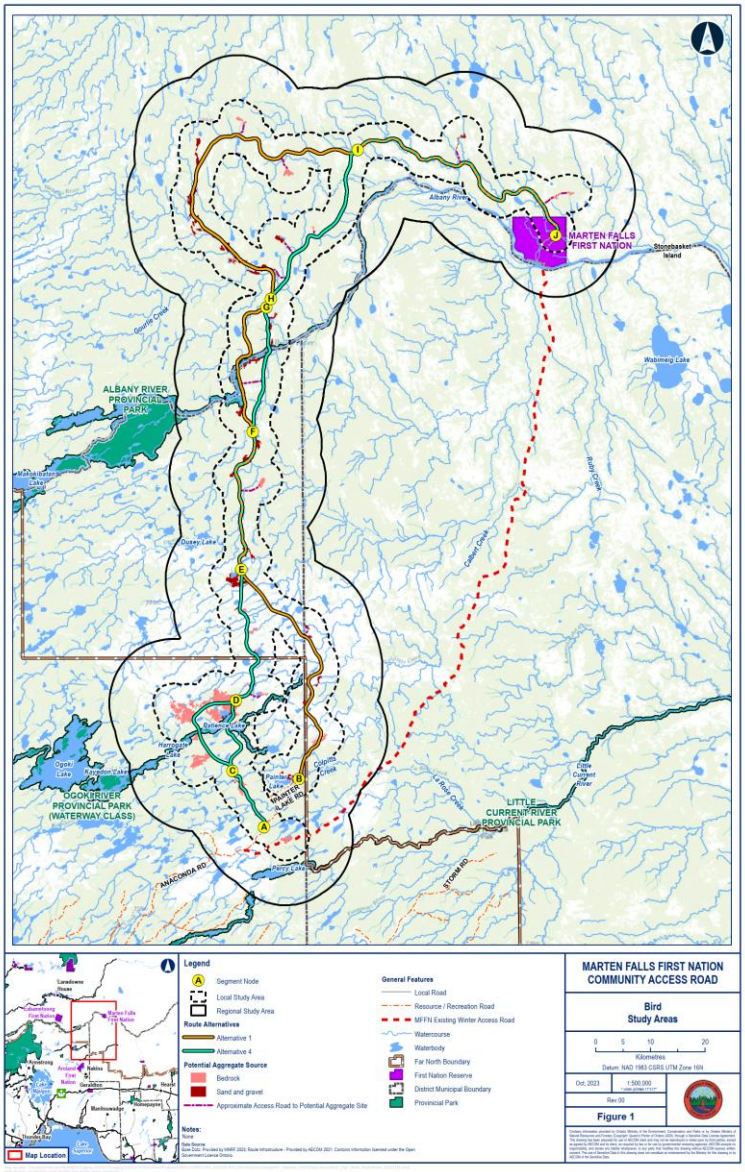
Study areas identify the geographic limit where potential effects of the road may occur. The existing conditions are documented for three study areas:

- 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

Birds

Issued: October 2023

- Three forest bird species were chosen to represent each type of forest habitat:
  - **Red-eyed vireo** – represents deciduous forest species.
  - **Ovenbird** – represents mixed-wood forest species.
  - **Dark-eyed junco** – represents coniferous and disturbed forest species.



Raptors

- Raptors are birds of prey that hunt using their strong talons such as hawks, eagles, falcons and owls. Fifteen of the 17 raptor species that may be present in the study area were detected during surveys from 2018 to 2022.
- Two types of raptors were selected to represent different hunting styles:
  - **Osprey** – represents diurnal (day-time hunting) raptors.
  - **Boreal owl** – represents nocturnal (night-time hunting) raptors.

Shorebirds

- Shorebirds feed and nest on shorelines of waterbodies, watercourses, and wetlands and include plovers and sandpipers. Eleven of the 22 shorebird species that may be present in the study area were detected during surveys from 2018 to 2022.
  - **Wilson's snipe** was selected as a species to represent shorebirds within the study areas.

Birds

Issued: October 2023

Waterfowl and Waterbirds

- Waterfowl and waterbirds include loons, grebes, swans, geese, ducks, herons, and gulls which nest or feed in and around open water. Twenty-five of the 30 waterfowl and waterbird species that may be present in the study area were detected during surveys from 2018 to 2022.
- **Mallard** was selected as a species to represent waterfowl and waterbirds within the study areas.

Bog / Fen Birds and Other Wetland Birds

- Bog / fen birds and other wetland birds nest in bogs, fens, swamps, or marshes which are abundant in Canada's boreal forest. All of the 15 bog / fen and other wetland bird species that may be present in the study area were detected during surveys from 2018 to 2022.
- The following species were chosen to represent each habitat type:
  - **Palm warbler** – represents bog species.
  - **Common yellowthroat** – represents fen species.
  - **Northern waterthrush** – represents swamp species.
  - **Sora** – represents marsh species.

Species at Risk Birds

- The following species at risk birds were selected for their ranking as threatened, endangered or extirpated under the federal *Species At Risk Act* and provincial *Endangered Species Act*. Nine of the 16 species were detected during surveys from 2018 to 2022:

  - **Bald eagle**
  - **Eastern wood-pewee**
  - **Bank swallow**
  - **Evening grosbeak**
  - **Barn swallow**
  - **Lesser yellowlegs**
  - **Black tern**
  - **Olive-sided flycatcher**
  - **Canada warbler**
  - **Peregrine falcon**
  - **Chimney swift**
  - **Rusty blackbird**
  - **Common nighthawk**
  - **Short-eared owl**
  - **Eastern whip-poor-will**
  - **Yellow rail**

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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Climate Change Adaptation

Issued: October 2023

Climate change is a growing concern in Canada and across the world. Reducing greenhouse gas levels that contribute to climate change will slow down the pace of climate change and avoid climate shifts that will be too large for people, animals, plants and ecosystems to adjust to. For these reasons, it is important to evaluate how a project, like the Community Access Road, will stand up against the long-term changes resulting from Climate Change including severe weather events.

In dealing with climate change there are two broad approaches. One is referred to as mitigation and this is reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions (reducing fossil fuel use), this approach is discussed as a component of our Atmospheric Environment work. Adaptation is the other approach and this is preparing both our assets and ourselves for the our future climate. To evaluate climate change adaptation for the Community Access Road, we will assess the future climate so we can design the Community Access Road infrastructure to cope with the new climate conditions it will be exposed to during its lifetime and, with an understanding of changes expected to occur in the future climate, assess the effects of these climate changes on other areas of the Community Access Road including but not limited to peatlands, vegetation or mammals.

Climate and weather are often used interchangeably but there is a difference. Both climate and weather describe conditions such as temperature, wind, and precipitation, but weather concerns a much shorter time of hours and days. Climate on the other hand looks at these conditions as averages over a longer period of time, typically 30 years.



Study Areas

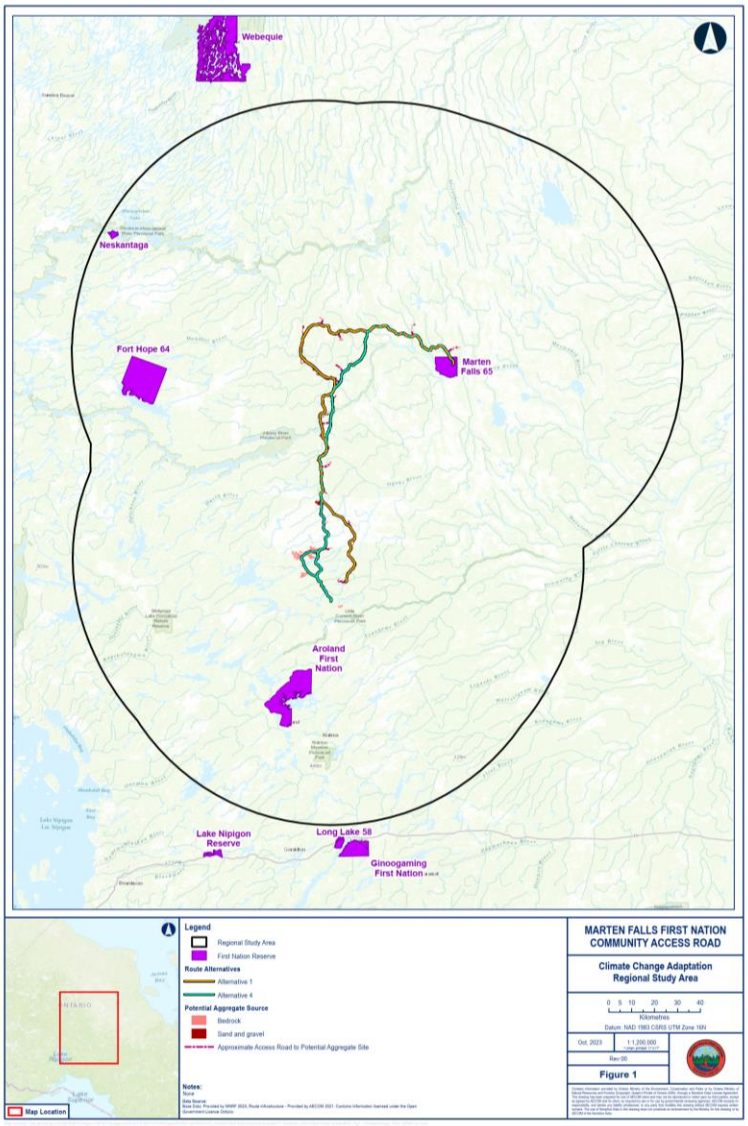
Study areas identify the geographic limit where potential effects of the road may occur. The existing conditions are documented for three study areas:

- 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

Climate Change Adaptation

Issued: October 2023

When the usual and expected weather changes from what was considered normal ranges in the past, those changes affect the timing and amount of rain, snow, timing of open water seasons, amounts of stream flows and rates of vegetation growth. These changes can affect access to resources, as hunting and fishing seasons shift. It may also affect the habits of some animals, such as birds appearing in the spring or not migrating south.



The climate change we are experiencing and anticipating now is caused by human activity. The global population in 5000 BCE was estimated at around 5 million and at the end of 2023 it was just over 8 billion. This growth in population has burned more and more fossil fuels (gas, diesel, coal etc) and converted vast areas of lands from forest to farmland and urban areas. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide which has been building up in the atmosphere and absorbing more of our sun's radiation leading to increases in the global temperatures and more extreme events. Carbon dioxide is referred to as a "greenhouse gas" as it creates a warming effect, similar to a greenhouse. Climate change is occurring as both extreme weather events (shocks), such as drought, flooding or heat waves and in changes in our averages (stresses) such as temperature and precipitation.

Climate Change Adaptation

Issued: October 2023

Our Studies

Climate change studies for the Community Access Road are ongoing, but Marten Falls First Nation can expect that the number of days per year over 30°C to increase from a historical 3.4 to 11.9 in the 2050s, along with days per year below -30°C from a historical 31.0 to 15.4 in the 2050s. By 2050 it is expected that the growing season in Marten Falls will increase to 172 days from the current 142.

AECOM, will be looking at the future climate to ensure the Community Access Road is prepared for and can withstand the future climate. This will be accomplished by a climate change risk assessment (PIEVC High Level Screening Guide – PIEVC Program) under the most likely emissions scenario (RCP 8.5) for the future climate in two time horizons (2050s and 2080s) compared to the historical climate.

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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Cultural Heritage

Issued: October 2023

This Cultural Heritage Assessment documents heritage features (both built and natural) that are relevant to local communities, and reflects the Indigenous and / or European history in the area.

Our Studies

Our studies looked at the cultural heritage features that are close to the footprint of the proposed routes, plus an additional 5 km buffer (called the Local Study Area) along the proposed routes options and segments to determine the direct impacts, and a further 1 km buffer (called the Regional Study Area) to determine the indirect impacts of the Community Access Road.

The Regional Study Area falls predominantly within the shared traditional territory of Marten Falls First Nation and other Matawa First Nation Communities, including the Aroland First Nation. These traditional lands extend from the Current River and Ogoki Lake in the south, Makokibaton Lake in the west, Jasper Lake and Muketei Rivers to the north and the Albany Forks to the east. Marten Falls Indian Reserve 65, also referred to as Ogoki Post, is a remote Indigenous community in northwestern Ontario only accessible year-round by air or for 6-8 weeks in the winter by an ice road.

The Study Area also includes the traditional territories of Aroland First Nation (comprised of former members of Long Lake #58, Ginoogaming, Eabametoong, Marten Falls, and Fort William First Nations). Aroland First Nation is an Ojibway and Oji-Cree band located on the Kowkash River. Located approximately 70 km west of the Study Area, Eabametoong First Nation (also known as Fort Hope) is an Anishinaabe community located on the north shore of Eabamet Lake.



Study Areas

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Cultural Heritage

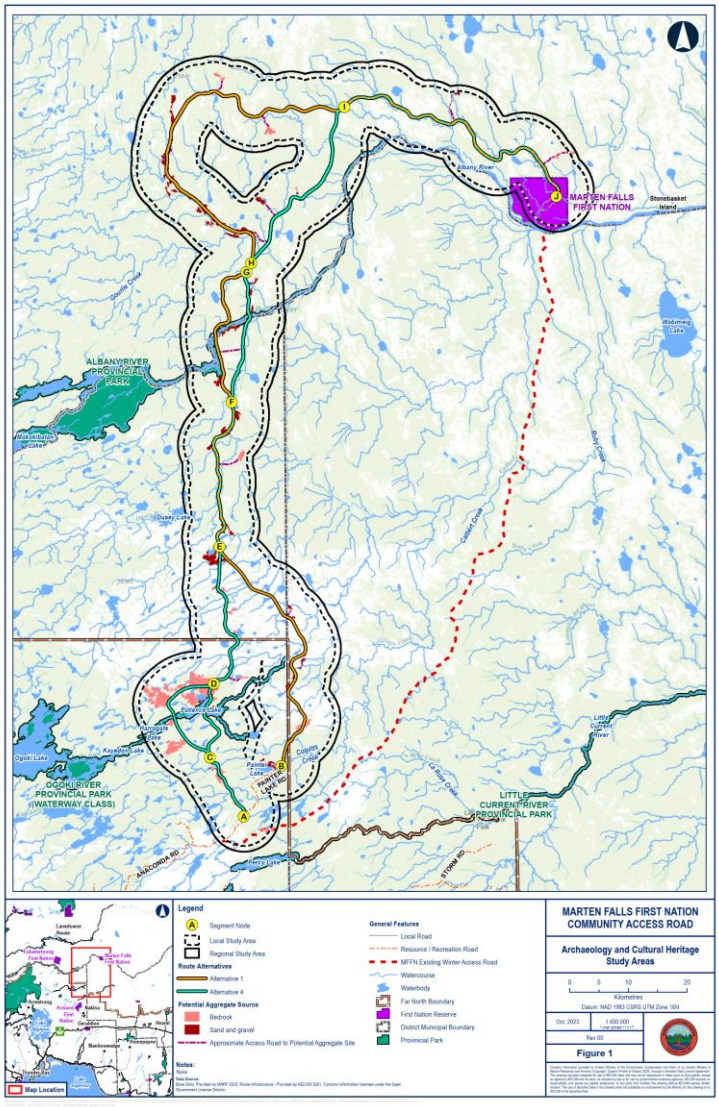
Issued: October 2023

The Eabametoong reserve was set aside for the Fort Hope Band during the signing of Treaty No. 9 in 1905, which originally included Neskantaga, Nibinamik, and Webequie First Nations.

Our Findings

The Regional Study Area is dominated by wetlands of the Albany River watershed and several of its sub-watersheds. The Albany and Ogoki River systems have both been altered from their original state because of hydroelectric development activity in the region between 1943 and 1950 respectively. Watercourses in the area provided important historical travel routes.

Within the community of Marten Falls, major structures and features include the MFFN Band Office, Nishnawbe Aski Police Service detachment station (presently under construction), the community school, and Pow-Wow Grounds. Two large water reservoirs are located at the eastern end of the community. The Ogoki Post airport is located approximately 3.7 km northwest of the MFFN community and is connected to the community by a gravel road. A boat launch is located in the southeast area of the community, and dock is located to the west, both providing access to the Albany River.



The topography of Marten Falls is generally flat, with sparse tree coverage. The topography of the area north of the airport is considerably hillier than the remainder of the community. The tree cover in this area is considerably more dense than other areas of the community.

Cultural Heritage

Issued: October 2023

Within the Regional Study area, there are 231 culturally significant locations. They include:

- 204 animal, fish, and plant harvesting areas.
  - Animal harvesting includes: hunting black bear, moose, caribou, deer, geese, partridge, and ptarmigan; and, trapping beaver, muskrat, and rabbit.
  - Fish harvesting includes fishing and spawning areas, and stone weirs.
  - Plant harvesting includes species such as Wild Blueberries, Strawberries and Gooseberries. It also includes tree species including Cedar, Aspen, Poplar, Jack Pine, and Tamarack.
- 73 cultural, spiritual, and sacred areas.
  - These include: traditional gathering areas; sacred and spiritual sites; birth, death, and burial sites and cemeteries; and, Euro-Canadian historical sites such as trading posts and the site where Treaty No. 9 was signed in 1905.
- 129 habitation areas.
  - These include: cabin and campsite locations; tourist camps; the location of the original Marten Falls settlement and fort; historical villages; and, areas associated with early European trade and settlement.
- 23 travel and transportation routes.
  - These include: portage routes; skidoo / snowmobile trails and winter roads; and, the Albany and Ogoki Rivers and waterways.

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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Economics

Issued: October 2023

The economic component of the assessment will consider potential changes to the local and regional economy, including changes to prices for goods and services in communities, local business operations, job opportunities and market (including training) and opportunities to expand potential road related benefits to key communities. The Regional Study Area has well-developed mining, including 34 of 43 operating mines and 29 of 30 mines under development, forestry, wood products, agri-food, and tourism sectors. The Regional Study Area also has a large land base offering a variety of opportunities for tourism-based activities relying on the remote wilderness setting.

Mining – Within the Local Study Area, there are currently no operating mines, and minimal mining activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area. There are four operations in stages of development including, Wyloo Eagle's Nest, Greenstone Gold Mines' Hardrock and Brookbank, and Zenyatta Albany Graphite projects.

Forestry – Forestry resources within the Local Study Area include Marten Falls First Nation's Ogoki Forest venture, under the Agoke Development Corporation which includes, Marten Falls First Nation, Eabametoong First Nation, and Aroland First Nation.

Commercial Tourism and Recreation – Tourism outfitters in the Local Study Area experienced a significant drop in business and revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic, but following the lifting of restrictions, they have observed a gradual increase in reservations, nearing pre-pandemic levels, although some have yet to reach their pre-pandemic revenue levels.

Economic Planning and Development – Marten Falls First Nation's unemployment rate is 30.8% with a labour participation rate of 41.9% according to Statistics Canada. Employment opportunities include teaching, health care, community services, winter road maintenance, post office, construction, and band administration.

Study Areas

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Economics

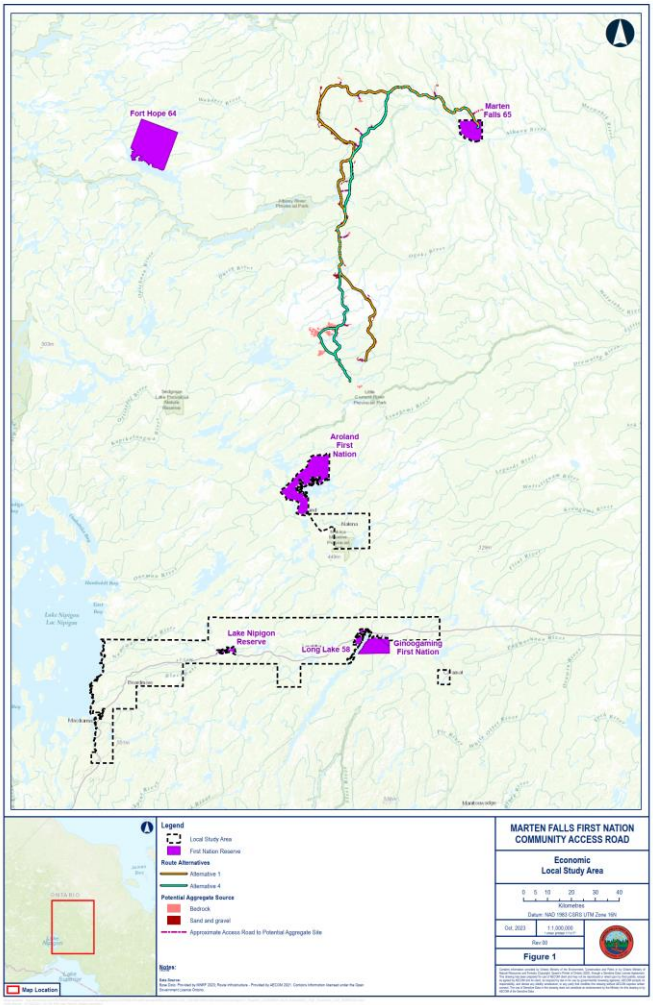
Issued: October 2023

Approximately 80 people are employed in the community, including privately owned convenience / grocery store, fuel supply business, and lodging business.

Aroland First Nation Members currently operate small businesses including a gas bar, convenience store, taxi company, and tourist outfitters. Aroland First Nation's primary employment sectors include primary industries (natural resource extraction), retail, administration, education, health care, recreation, accommodation, food services, and also engage in a variety of small resource harvesting activities for commercial purposes.

A 2018 survey led by Greenstone Economic Development Corporation identified 109 businesses operating within the Greenstone municipality, with the majority employing 10 to 15 people.

In 2021, Marten Falls First Nation had community members employed in various sectors, including educational services, accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, and public administration, with 30 individuals engaged in the latter sector.



Aroland had members involved in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, manufacturing, educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration. In Greenstone, natural resource extraction , manufacturing, retail, transportation, social services, and public administration were prominent sectors, with 11.2% of the population engaged in the primary industry, notably higher than the provincial average of 2.8%.

Economics

Issued: October 2023

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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Fish and Fish Habitat

Issued: October 2023

The various study areas associated with the Community Access Road contain many waterbodies and support several different fish species. Waterbodies can provide fish habitat, including spawning, rearing, feeding, and overwintering habitat. Our studies looked at fish and fish habitat in the area close to the footprint of the proposed routes, plus an additional 2.5 km and more broadly to include the watershed areas of each waterbody that is crossed by the proposed route options and segments. The areas were largely located within the Albany River watershed, and included catchment areas in the Upper Albany Makokibatan, Lower Ogoki, and Upper Albany Muswabik watersheds.

Based on feedback we've heard from the Indigenous peoples, the public, federal authorities, and / or other interested parties, six species of fish were of particular interest and have been identified as valued components for the Community Access Road. The six species of fish are:

- Nameh / Lake Sturgeon
- Okaas / Pickerel / Walleye
- Masamekos / Speckled Trout / Brook Trout
- Naiwabe / Northern Pike
- Atikameg / Lake Whitefish
- Mihzhash / Ling / Burbot



These six species of fish have either been historically documented, or captured during field studies, in all three study areas (Project Development Area, Local Study Area, and Regional Study Area).

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
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Fish and Fish Habitat

Issued: October 2023

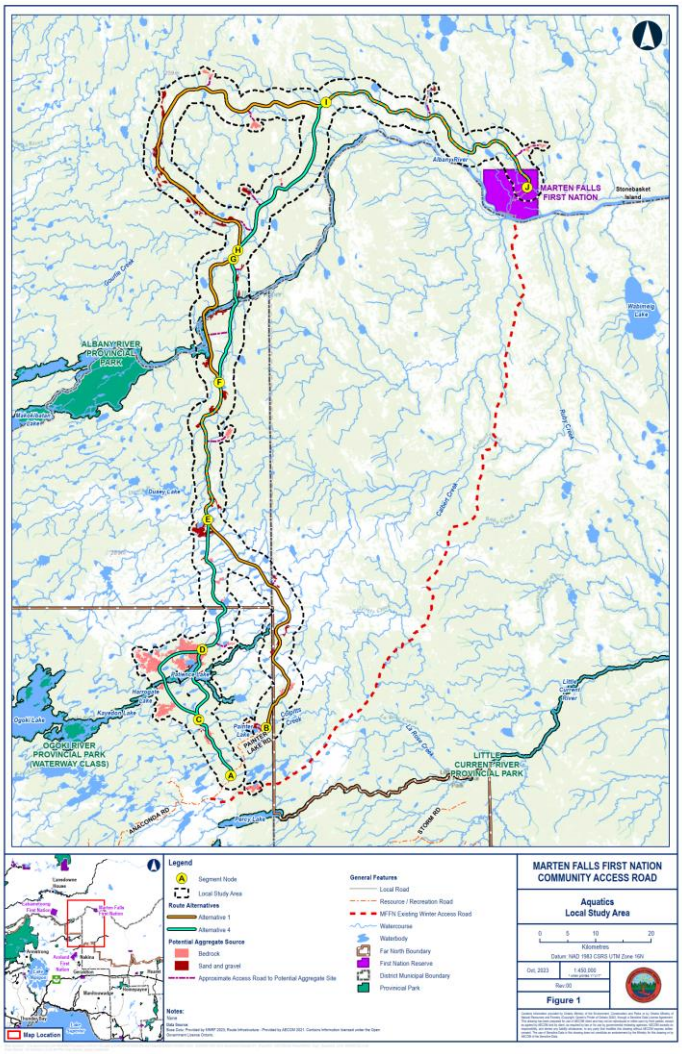
Our Findings

Fish Habitat

There are 81 waterbodies crossed by the 100m right-of-way in the Project Disturbance Area for both route alternatives. The majority of the crossings are permanent waterbodies, with unclassified thermal regimes. The Ogoki and Albany rivers, and Gourlie Creek have been identified by local Indigenous Communities as waterbodies with high traditional value. Indigenous Knowledge also suggests that the Albany River provides spawning habitat for sportfish such as Lake Sturgeon, Walleye, and Brook Trout and that the Dusey River provides spawning habitat for Brook Trout and Northern Pike.

Observations during field surveys identified spawning areas for the six Valued Component fish species (Lake Sturgeon, Lake Whitefish, Brook Trout, Walleye, Northern Pike, and Burbot) in Gourlie Creek and in the Albany, Ogoki and Dusey rivers.

The Aquatics Local Study Area contains many waterbodies that provide fish habitat and have potential to support 37 fish species, including the six Valued Component fish species.



The larger waterbodies in the Aquatics Local Study Area provide fish habitat year-round, including spawning, rearing, feeding, and overwintering habitat.

Fish and Fish Habitat

Issued: October 2023

The smaller, shallower waterbodies in the Aquatics Local Study Area may not provide overwintering habitat (due to freezing), however, these smaller waterbodies can provide suitable habitat for spawning, rearing, and feeding for portions of the year, typically in early spring and after the spring freshet. Spring and fall spawning habitat are available in the Aquatics Local Study Area for a variety of species.

The watercourses with faster moving water and coarse substrates (i.e., gravel or cobble) would provide fall spawning habitat for Brook Trout or spring spawning habitat for sucker species. Some of the larger watercourses may provide spawning habitat for Lake Sturgeon. Certain lakes, like Patience Lake, in the Aquatics Local Study Area may also provide spawning habitat for lake spawning species including Walleye.

Benthic Invertebrates

Of the 40 benthic invertebrate sampling sites, 17 were located on Alternative 1, 16 were located on Alternative 4, and six were located on overlapping sections of Alternatives 1 and 4 (and thus included in both Alternatives). Sampling sites were located in watercourses that ranged from small tributaries to large rivers. Field-measured water quality parameters were generally within Provincial Water Quality Objectives, but several sites on both Route Alternatives had lower pH than the guideline range, which is typical of northern boreal systems.

Fish Presence

A total of 64 crossings in the Project Development Area are either on waterbodies with documented fish presence or are connected (within 2 km) to waterbodies with documented fish presence. Most of the historical fish presence data were gathered during historic field surveys. Most of the named waterbodies, and some of the smaller unnamed watercourses, have documented fish presence. The waterbodies in the Project Development Area are considered likely to have fish present even if there is no documented fish presence. During field surveys, fish were captured at 16 of the 46 sites sampled.

Contact Information

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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
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry

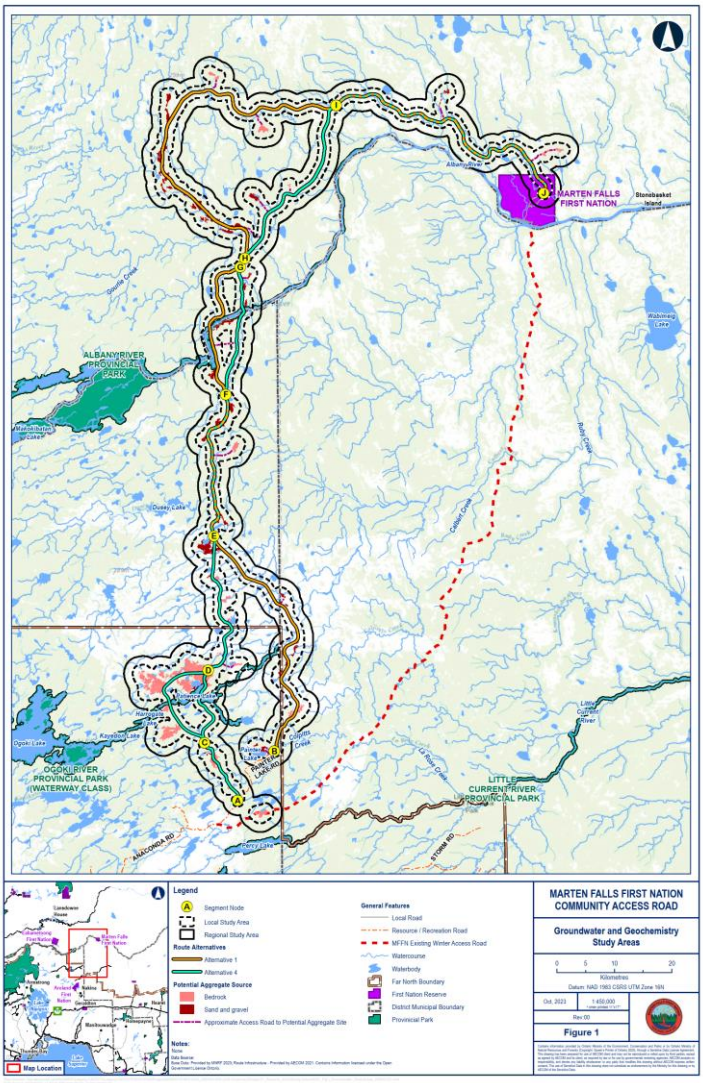
Issued: October 2023

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.



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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Acoustic and Vibration Environment

Issued: October 2023

The various study areas associated with the Community Access Road have the potential to be impacted by noise and vibration levels (i.e., acoustic environment). Background noise and vibration levels within the study areas are influenced by nature-based sources, with little or no contribution from human-made noise.

Our Studies

Our studies looked at noise levels close to the footprint referred to as the Project Development Area. In addition our Local Study Area looked at an 8 km wide buffer and the Regional Study area looked at an 18 km buffer along the proposed routes to learn the indirect impacts.

The noise effects due to the Project operations and construction activities will be assessed using the Health Canada Noise Guidance (Health Canada 2017), Ontario Ministry of Transportation's Environmental Guide for Noise (the MTO Noise Guide – MTO 2022) and the MOE/MTO Noise Protocol (MOE/MTO 1986). There are no provincial or federal guidelines that provide ground and air vibration limits for Project operation. There are provincial and federal guidelines with air vibration limits for blasting activities which will be used.

Noise measurements and monitoring were completed in November 2019, in general accordance with Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks guidelines. The field program included a 48 hour (long-term) monitoring component and 20 minute (short-term) measurement component. A noise monitoring location was chosen in a more populated area of Marten Falls First Nation, where it is expected that noise levels are influenced by human activities.



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:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Acoustic and Vibration Environment

Issued: October 2023

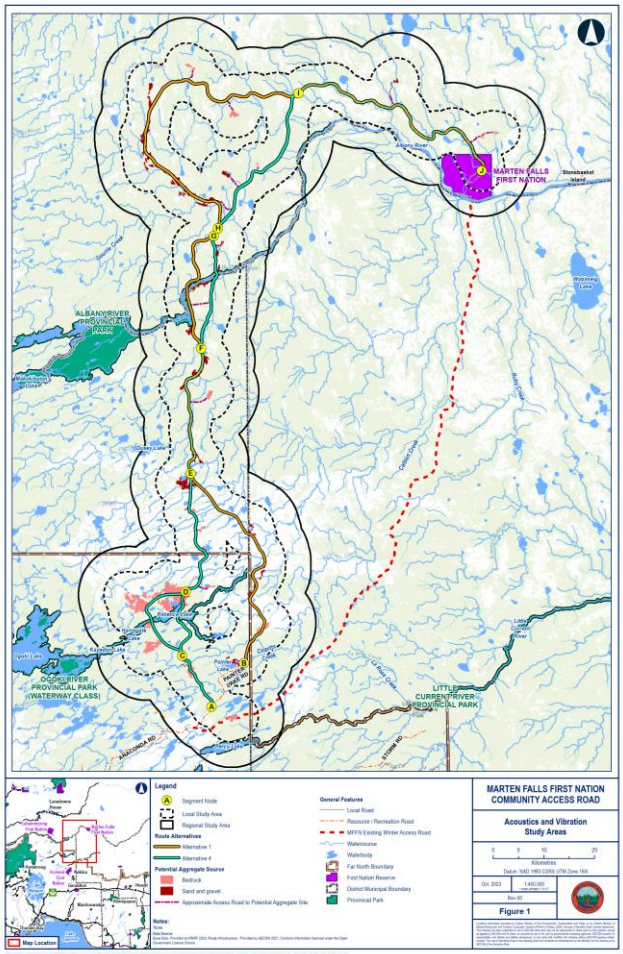
A second noise monitoring location further from human activities was chosen to understand the background noise levels in remote or natural sites. To supplement the 48 hour noise monitoring program, seven 20 minute measurements at various locations were selected throughout the area of Marten Falls First Nation. These locations provide information about how noise levels varied over time.

A preliminary desktop review was carried out to identify potential points of reception in the Acoustic and Vibration local study area which included a review of available Indigenous Knowledge for areas of human activity.

Our Findings

Community noise levels, caused by community activities, road traffic, animals (e.g., dogs) and wind, were found to generally vary between 22 decibels to 38 decibels, indicating a quiet environment with occasional noise level increases of up to 55 decibels due to human activity, wind gusts and diesel generators. Remote noise levels were caused by sounds of nature (i.e., wind in vegetation and wildlife) and were lower than the Health Canada Noise Guidance for rural or remote areas.

Existing vibration levels within the vibration environment are expected to be influenced by nature-based sources with little or no contribution from human- made vibrations.



Contact Information

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www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject

Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Physiography, Terrain, and Soils

Issued: October 2023

The various study areas associated with the Community Access Road contain many landscape characteristics that are important to the study, including physiography (description of Earth's surface features related to their origin), terrain, and soils.

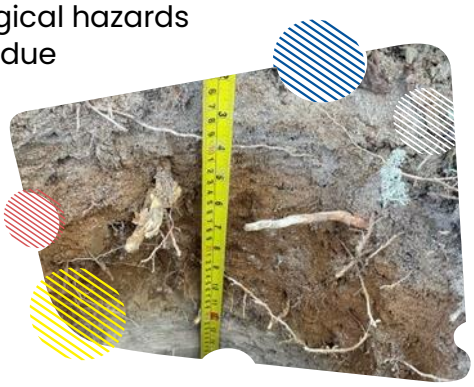
Our Studies

Our studies looked at physiography, terrain, and soils in the area close to the footprint of the proposed routes, plus a buffer of 3 km along the proposed route and associated infrastructure to learn the direct impacts, and an 11 km buffer along the proposed route and associated infrastructure to learn more broadly about the indirect impacts.

Publicly available data about the study area, and data collected from field programs, were used to create terrain and soil maps. A total of 214 inspection sites were completed during the field programs, and soil samples were collected and analyzed from 17 sites.

Our Findings

It was found that 99.3% of the Project Development Area is on stable terrain, therefore events like landslides are unlikely. Other geological hazards were also looked at, including the possibility of damage due to earthquakes, permafrost thawing, flooding, erosion, etc. Risks due to these hazards are generally considered to be low. Flooding due to beavers, spring melt, and heavy rainfall has been documented along floodplains. Within the direct area of the proposed development, approximately 45.4% of the land drains poorly or imperfectly, while 55.5% drains well.



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

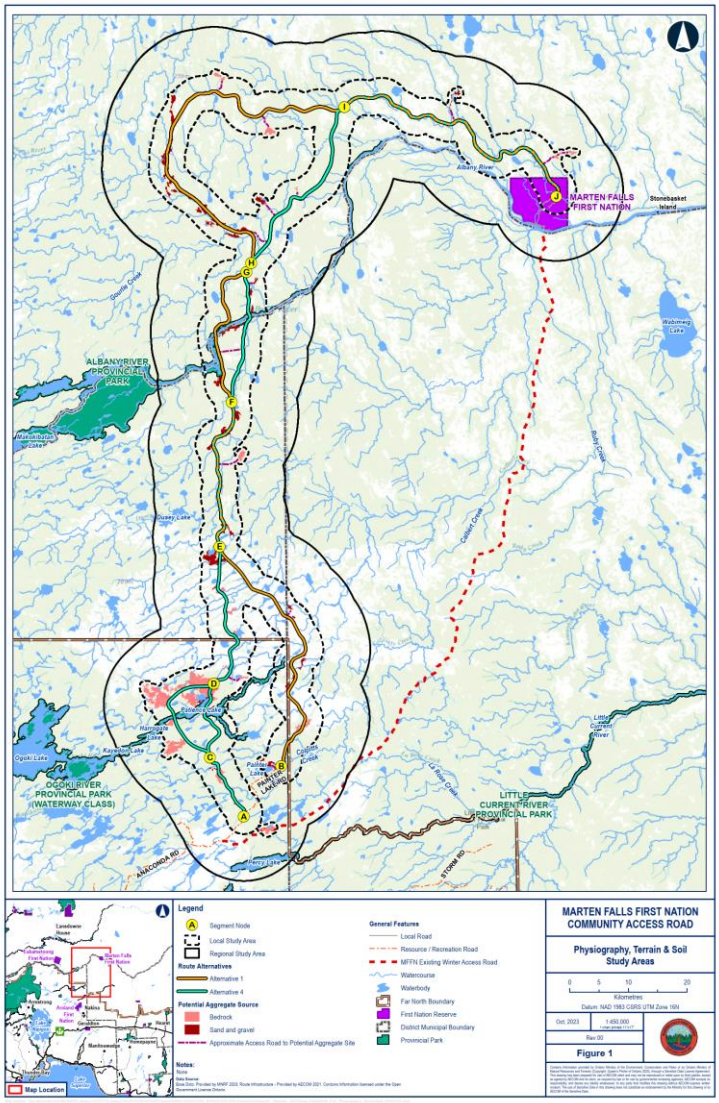
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Physiography, Terrain, and Soils

Issued: October 2023

Peatlands, bogs, and fens are abundant throughout the Local Study Area, particularly in the northern reaches, which typically have very poor or poor drainage. Several eskers (ridges of sand and gravel) as wells as pits and quarries have been found in the Local Study Area, and may be used as a source for aggregate materials.

The Regional Study Area largely is located on the Canadian Shield, split between two types of physiography called the Severn Upland (low, rolling hills spotted with lakes and rocks leftover from glaciers) and Hudson Bay Lowland (low-lying bedrock plain with bogs and shallow lakes). The present-day landscape is marked by streams, rivers, and lakes. Soils were analyzed for how easily they can be reused, which is useful in planning and management practices for how to treat the soil. Based on the soil mapping within the Local Study Area, approximately 11% of the soils were assigned an unsuitable rating, and approximately 28% were assigned a poor suitability rating. This does not mean the soil cannot be used for reclamation, but that it may require careful planning, good management, and possible soil amendments.



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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Socio-Community

Issued: October 2023

The Socio-Community Regional Study Area includes the unorganized regional districts of Cochrane, Kenora and Thunder Bay, as well as several Indigenous Communities. There are two communities and one municipality within the Local Study Area: Marten Falls First Nation, Aroland First Nation and the Municipality of Greenstone.

Languages - Languages spoken within the Marten Falls community include English and Ojibway, 51% of households in Marten Falls First Nation spoke a traditional language in the home on a daily basis.

Languages spoken within the Aroland First Nation community include Algonquin languages, Ojibway-Potawatomi languages, Ojibway, and English.

Housing and Accommodation – In Marten Falls First Nation, there are around 70 houses primarily divided into two subdivisions, with one being older along the Albany River's west shoreline and the other a newer parallel subdivision.

Aroland First Nation had about 60 private dwellings in 2021, a significant decrease from the 105 houses reported in the 2016 Census, possibly due to the pandemic and low census participation.

The Municipality of Greenstone has roughly 1,920 dwellings, with the majority being single detached homes, and around 75% are owned, while the rest are rented. Property values in the municipality are relatively low, with the average for a non-waterfront single-family detached house at $47,813 and $51,683 for a semi-detached house in 2021, making housing affordable for most residents

Education – In Marten Falls First Nation, Henry Coaster Memorial School serves students from Junior Kindergarten to Grade 8, offering a complete Ministry of Education curriculum with Indigenous Language and Culture classes, though students must leave the reserve for secondary education.

Study Areas

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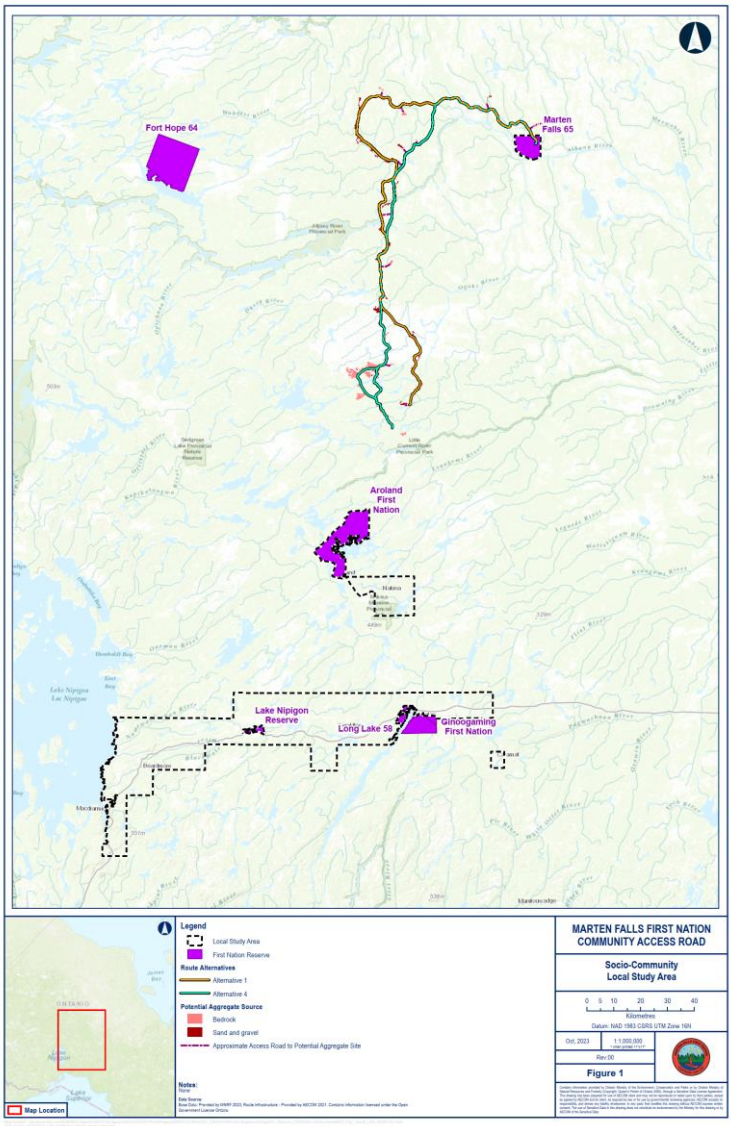
Socio-Community

Issued: October 2023

Aroland First Nation's Johnny Therriault Memorial School caters to Junior Kindergarten to Grade 8 students, with approximately 75 students, a computer lab, gym, and Indigenous language courses, while bus transportation is provided for secondary school attendance.

In the Municipality of Greenstone, there are 17 schools, including primary, secondary, Catholic, public, and Indigenous schools, offering education in both English and French, with some Indigenous schools teaching Indigenous languages.



Water – Marten Falls First Nation provides water to the majority of its homes through a piped system and has a water treatment plant, yet it has been under a boil water advisory since 2005, affecting 91 homes and 6 community buildings, necessitating the air transportation of bottled water. In contrast, Aroland First Nation, using groundwater and a water treatment plant, had resolved its boil water advisory as of June 2023. The Municipality of Greenstone owns five separate water treatment facilities, each with its distribution system, serving Beardmore, Caramat, Geraldton, Longlac, and Nakina.

Solid Waste – Marten Falls First Nation relies on a single landfill site located 3.5 km north of the community and does not offer waste collection services, while Aroland First Nation has one waste disposal site situated approximately 1 km northeast of their Band Office.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Socio-Community

Issued: October 2023

Within the Municipality of Greenstone, there are four municipal landfill sites, with three currently active (Nakina, Beardmore, and Longlac), but the Geraldton landfill reached 102% capacity and was closed in December 2021.

Energy – Electricity for Marten Falls is supplied by Ontario Hydro Remote Services, while residential heating relies on wood burning, and commercial properties use oil furnaces, with wood sourced locally. The main energy source for Marten Falls First Nation is diesel, transported to the community via air or winter roads, incurring significant transportation costs.

Aroland First Nation receives electricity from Ontario Hydro, and to address frequent outages caused by external factors, they, in partnership with Hydro One, installed a battery storage system in 2017 for enhanced reliability.

Electricity is provided to the Municipality of Greenstone through Hydro One, with Natural gas is provided for the Municipality of Greenstone by Enbridge Gas.

Communications - In Marten Falls First Nation, TBay Tel offers telephone service, and Starlink provides reliable broadband internet, with high-speed internet introduced in 2022, initially offered for free to community members for a year. Television is accessible through satellite, and printed news comes from Wawatay bi-weekly and the Chronicle Journal daily.

Aroland First Nation relies on Rogers network services, while the Municipality of Greenstone boasts multiple communication providers, including Bell Canada, TBayTel, Astrocom Cablevision Inc., Shaw Direct, Xplornet, TekSavvy, and Rogers Network, with The Times Star as a weekly newspaper and an emergency broadcast system radio channel.

Transportation - Transportation in Marten Falls First Nation primarily relies on air travel, with an airport located 5 km from the community, and in the winter, there is an access road to Nakina that is a five-hour drive. Aroland First Nation is road-accessible throughout the year, connected to Highway 643, and has bus and taxi services. Additionally, a CN and VIA Rail line runs adjacent to Aroland First Nation. The Municipality of Greenstone offers a variety of roadways, including provincial highways and two municipally-owned airports: the R. Elmer Ruddick Airport in Nakina and the Greenstone Regional Airport in Geraldton.

Contact Information

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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.

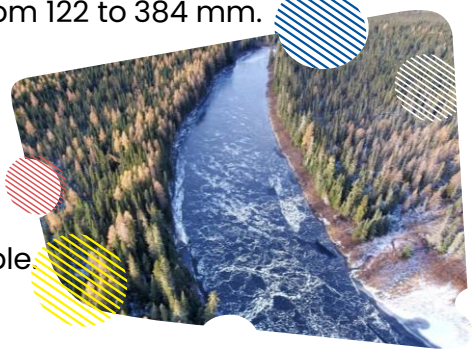
Our Studies

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:

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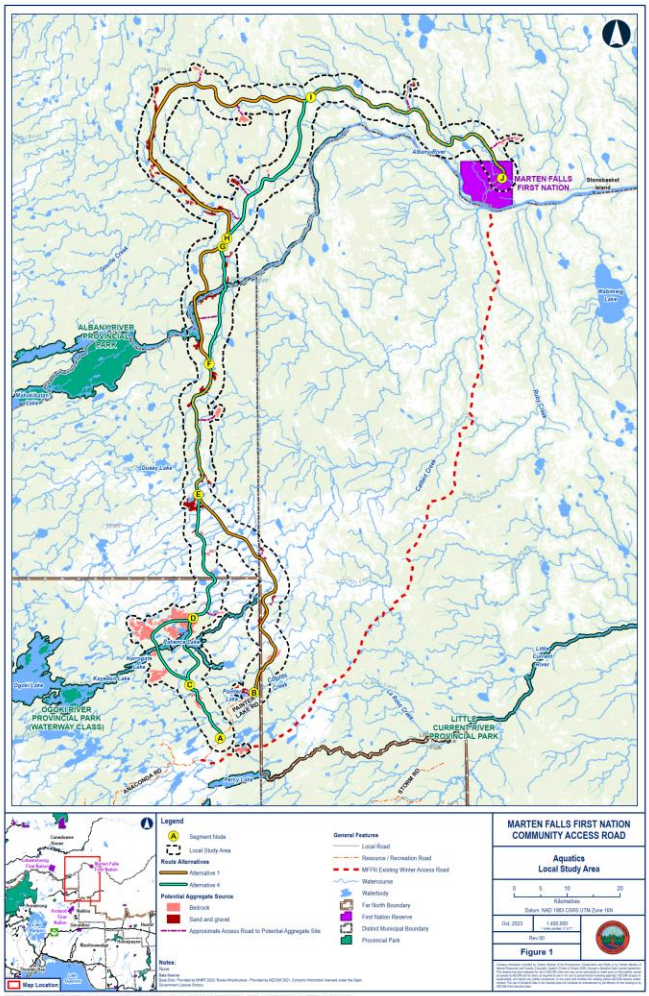
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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.



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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Ungulates

Issued: October 2023

The various study areas associated with the Community Access Road contain habitat for ungulate species. Two ungulate species have been identified as Valued Components for the Community Access Road - they are moose / mooz and caribou / atik. Moose and caribou rely on specific habitats for movement, feeding, breeding, and rearing young. Various studies have been completed to understand the existing environment for ungulates. Below is a summary of the results for moose and caribou and their habitat in the various study areas.

Caribou / Atik

- Boreal caribou are listed as threatened both provincially and federally.
- The various study areas overlap federal and provincial caribou ranges. The Local Study Area (LSA) is mainly in the Missisa range.
- Caribou require large continuous habitats and are negatively affected by loss and alteration of habitat by humans and sensory disturbance.
- The various study areas contain habitat for woodland caribou including peatlands, treed lowlands, and conifer forests.
- Collar studies:
  - 30 adult female caribou were collared in 2021 to be researched. As of March 31, 2023, 19 collars were still active.
  - The collar studies showed that caribou strongly prefer sparse forest and treed bog habitat during all seasons.
  - Caribou avoided deciduous forest, mixed forest, water, and habitats that were disturbed in the last 40 years by forestry, wildfires, pests, or weather.
  - Studies were also completed to understand seasonal movement of caribou and winter habitat use.



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
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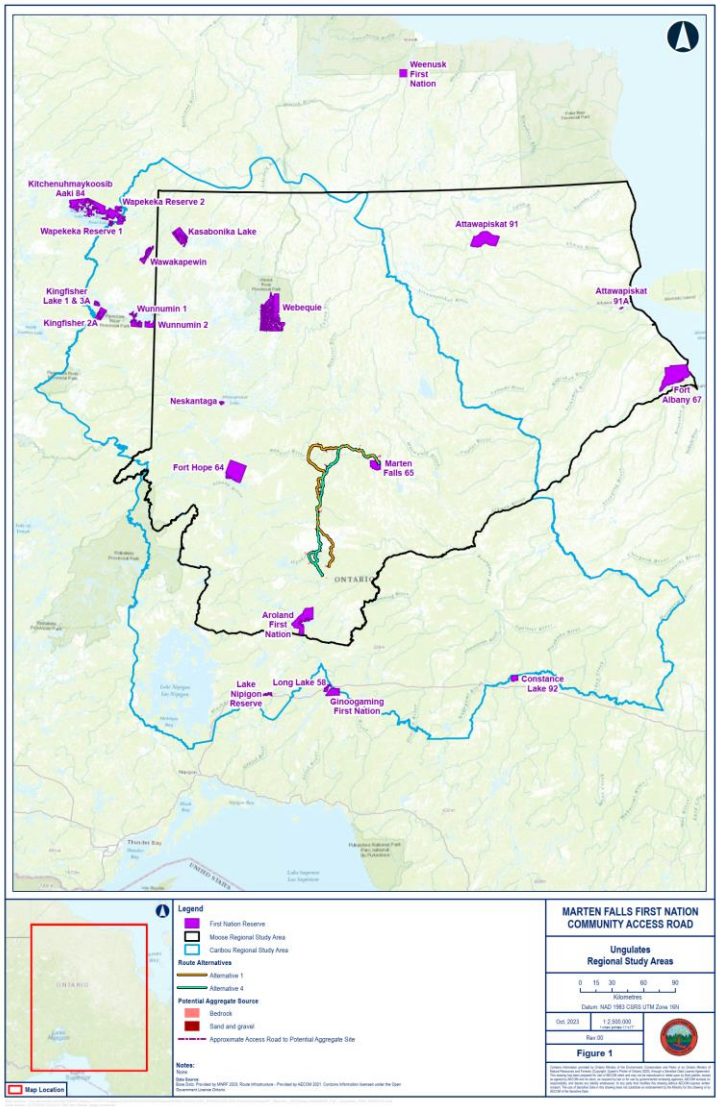
Ungulates

Issued: October 2023

- Populations have been declining in multiple caribou ranges which overlap the study areas.
- Threats to Caribou:
  - Habitat loss and fragmentation
  - Predation, primarily by wolves, is the main limiting factor to caribou populations. Caribou habitat use is dependent on protection from predation
  - Human disturbance can increase predation by wolves
  - Sensory disturbance due to human activities
  - Loss of suitable habitat due to climate change

Moose / Mooz

- Moose occur across Canada in boreal and mixed forests and are an important harvest animal for First Nations groups.
- Moose select habitat that seasonally provide them with food and cover from predators and weather including aspen forests, shrubland, treed wetlands, and forests that are 5 to 30 years in age.
- As a result, habitat for moose in the various study areas may have increased due to fires in the last 40 years.



Ungulates

Issued: October 2023

- Moose are highly mobile and have large home ranges, which allows them to utilize habitat patches in varying landscapes.
- A habitat suitability model and aerial surveys in 2022 and 2023 were used to understand existing habitat use in the study areas:
  - High quality habitat is present in 10% and 5% of the ungulate LSA and moose RSA
  - Low suitability habitats include open bog and fen areas
  - Moose are occupying high quality habitat in the southern portion of the RSA
- Moose populations have been declining in Ontario since the early 2000s, especially in the northern part of their range.
- Moose are negatively affected by roads and increasing traffic volumes.
- Moose densities in the various study areas are managed to be low in support of caribou populations and due to low primary productivity and availability of deciduous and mixed forest stands.

Contact Information

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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Vegetation

Issued: October 2023

The Local Study Area for the Community Access Road is divided into several different vegetation communities, including Upland, Wetland, and Riparian ecosites, designated areas, traditional use plants, plant species at risk, plant species of conservation concern, and invasive plant species have also been considered in the study. Vegetation communities are categorized based on the types of plants present in each community.

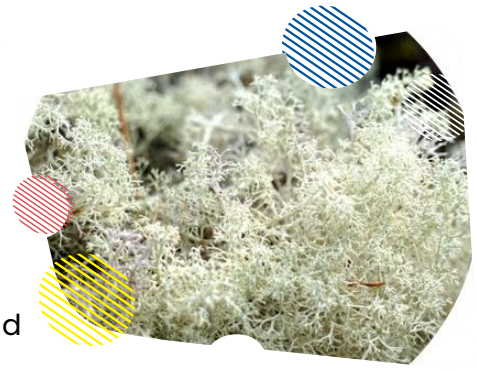
Our Studies

Our studies looked at vegetation in the area close to the footprint of the proposed Community Access Road, plus an additional 3 km from the proposed route to study to learn what the direct impacts will be, and an additional 11 km from the proposed route options and segments to learn what the indirect impacts will be.

Our Findings

Upland Ecosystems

- Upland ecosites in the study area include: coniferous forests; deciduous forests; mixed forests; rock / barren areas; and, young, sparsely treed areas. They are found throughout the Local Study Area, but are more common south of Dusey Lake.
- Coniferous forests cover 22.8% of the study area, while deciduous forests cover 2.6%.



Wetland Ecosystems

- Wetland ecosite types were identified as swamp, marsh, fen, and bog. Generally, wetland ecosites are more frequent north of Dusey Lake.
- Fen plant communities cover 37.7% of the Local Study Area, swamp communities cover 29.7%. and marsh and bog communities comprise approximately 3%.

Study Areas

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COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Vegetation

Issued: October 2023

Riparian Ecosystems

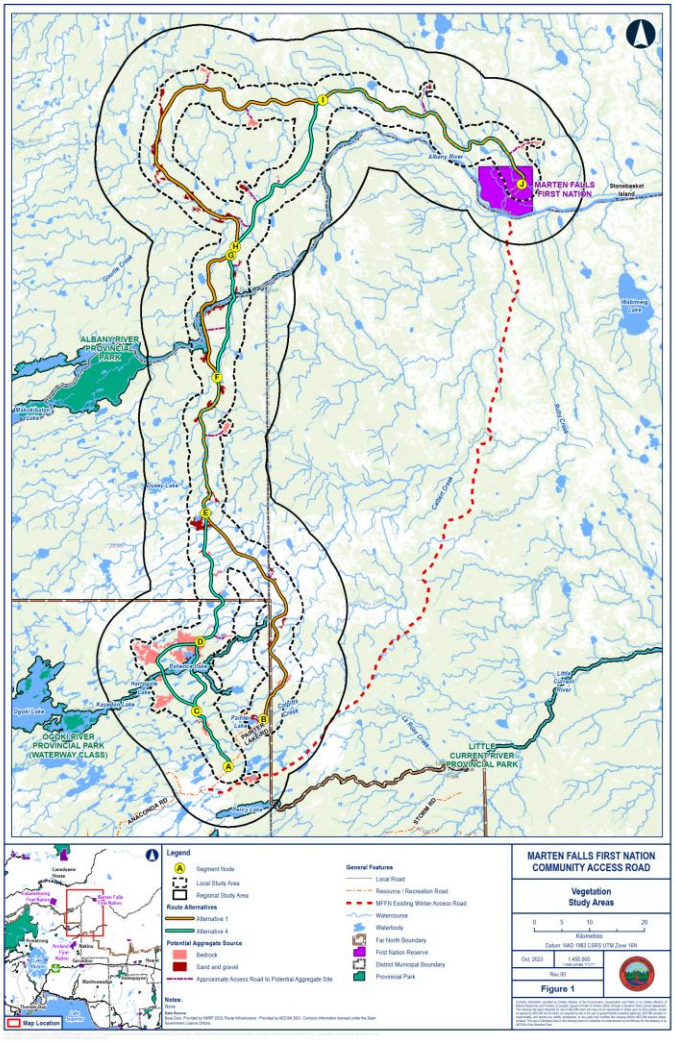
- Riparian habitat is characterized as being a transition between water and land-based ecosystems. Riparian habitat occurs alongside rivers, lakes, and streams, and can include both wetland and upland vegetation. A total of 4.4% of the Local Study Area is classified as riparian, the majority being made up of wetland vegetation.

Traditional Use Plants

- Traditional use plants include plants that have been historically used by Indigenous People for food, materials, medicinal or spiritual purposes, and are still of particular interest to Indigenous communities within the region. These species are generally well distributed across the region; however, most of the plant harvesting occurs close to access routes like large waterbodies or watercourses.

Species at Risk and Species of Conservation Concern

- Three plant species that are listed as Species at Risk and / or Species of Conservation Concern may be found within the Local Study Area: Black Ash, Pitcher's Thistle, and Northern Marsh Violet. Of these, only Black Ash was confirmed during field surveys, and was found in the south limits of the Local Study Area.



Invasive Plant Species

- No invasive plant species were identified during field investigations.

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Existing Conditions Fact Sheet: Visual Aesthetics

Issued: October 2023

The Visual Aesthetic component explores how the landscape and views may change as a result of the Community Access Road. The visual environment of the study area is directly shaped by the visual landscape, including the region's hydrology, terrain and vegetation makeup.

The landscape is relatively flat with some landforms relating to the Ontario Shield, located south of the Albany River, and is predominantly composed of wetland ecosystems and coniferous forest. There is minimal open landscape, with spare forest areas' dense brush reducing visibility at ground level.

The northern parts of the Project Development Area are characterized by wetland landscapes, such as fens and swamps, resulting in more open views and a potentially higher visual impact from the proposed development, while moving south from Marten Falls and beyond the Albany River reveals a landscape with more forests, reducing visibility and offering greater mitigation potential for future development and the construction of the Community Access Road.



Minor creek with spare forest creating potential opportunities for open views. In this water crossing riparian vegetation and tall dense brush reduce visibility.

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Visual Aesthetics

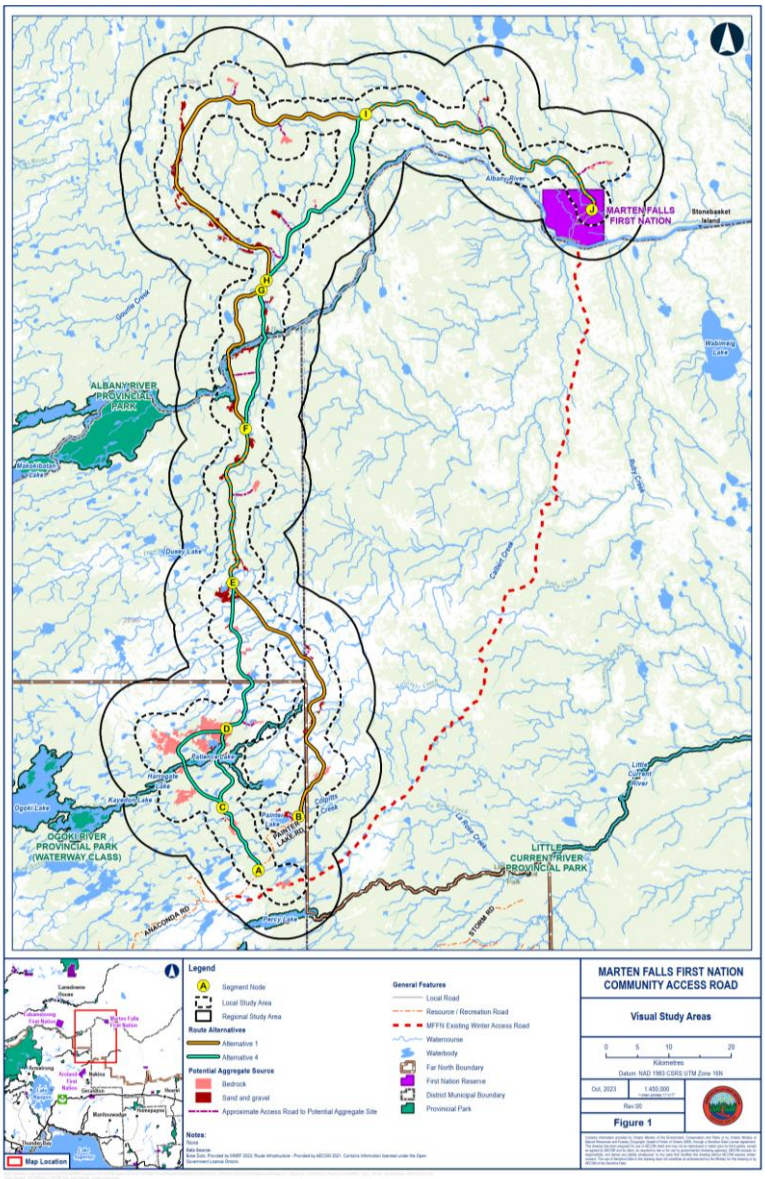
Issued: October 2023



Moderate creek, protected and sheltered by vegetation on either side including, trees, tall shrubs and riparian species. The vegetation blocks sightlines down the creek.



Moderate river system sheltered by vegetation on both sides. Vegetation includes a dense canopy of trees, tall shrubs and riparian species which reduce visibility. Proposed development may impact Visual Environment depending on the sites land uses.



A3.3.10 Summary Report

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) Public Information Centre #5 (PIC #5) Summary Report October 25 and 26, 2023

This summary report has been prepared to provide an overview of the feedback captured at Public Information Centre #5 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton on October 25 and 26, 2023. The first hour of each meeting was reserved for Indigenous community members only.

Timing and Location

Best Western Plus Nor'Wester Hotel & Conference Centre
Thunder Bay, Ontario
October 25, 2023
5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Geraldton Community Centre
Geraldton, Ontario
October 26, 2023
4:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Introduction / Purpose

This was the third PIC held during the provincial Environmental Assessment / federal Impact Assessment phase (PIC #5) of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road project. It focused on the Existing Conditions Reporting, Route Selection Milestone and Cumulative Effects Assessment. The purpose of PIC #5 was to provide updates on:

- What has happened since Public Information Centre #4, including what we have heard and how feedback is being considered;
- What we heard at the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) (February 2023) and plans for the next forum (November 2023);
- Existing conditions results for completed studies;
- How Indigenous Knowledge is used and how it informs the process;
- Achieving the next major milestone: Identifying 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.

Notices and Promotion

A formal notice and invitation to PIC #5 was emailed to the project contact list and published on the Project website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices) on October 10, 2023 and distributed in print, online and on the radio via multiple outlets, as outlined below. Notices in English, Cree, French, Ojibway and Oji-Cree were available for download on the website. Copies of the notice, in each language, are provided in **Appendix A**.

Print Advertisements (see Appendix B1)

- The Chronicle Journal: October 14, 2023
- Geraldton Times Star: October 18, 2023
- Thunder Bay Source: October 19, 2023

Online Advertisements (see Appendix B2)

- MFFN All Season Community Access Road Project Website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices): October 10, 2023
- Northern Ontario Business: October 11 - 26, 2023
- Thunder Bay News Watch: October 11 - 26, 2023
- Windspeaker: October 11 - 26, 2023
- Wawatay News: October 11 - 26, 2023

Radio Advertisements (see Appendix B3)

- Wawatay Radio: three times per day October 16 - 26, 2023
- CFNO Radio: October 16 - 25, 2023

Social Media Advertisements (see Appendix B4)

- Facebook (MFFN CAR Public Page): October 11 and 23, 2022
- Facebook (MFFN Private Page): October 20, 2023
- Facebook (Geraldton Private Page): October 26, 2023

Reminders were also distributed to the electronic mailing list in the September 2023 E-Blast and a follow-up notice on October 19, 2023 (see **Appendix B5**).

Transportation

Complimentary transportation was offered to MFFN community members for the October 25 PIC#5 in Thunder Bay. Information on how to schedule the shuttle service was included in MFFN specific correspondence and available by contacting the MFFN Community Coordinator.

A shuttle service was also offered to Aroland First Nation for the PIC#5 in Geraldton. Aroland First Nation were in an election cycle at the time of the meeting and were unable to participate.

Format and Attendance

PIC #5 was held in an open house format and featured a series of display boards, and large printed maps showing the preliminary technically preferred route options and preliminary cumulative effects boundary, and plain language summaries of the Existing Conditions early findings. The preliminary list and associated map of projects being considered for inclusion in the cumulative effects assessment was shared to allow participants to review the information, ask questions and provide feedback. MFFN Senior Community Member Advisor, Project Team members and Consultants were available to guide attendees through the display boards and answer questions. Attendees were encouraged to review display boards and provide comments using the feedback forms, or by having one-on-one discussions with the Team members.

The following printed and online materials were made available to attendees:

- A hard copy of the open house boards;
- Frequently Asked Questions;
- Feedback form;
- Fall 2023 Field Notice;
- Existing Conditions reports (Plain Language Summaries); and,
- Maps of: Route Alternatives, Preliminary Technically Preferred Route recommendations, Individual Route Segments (1, 2, and 3), Cumulative Effects Inclusion Map, Study Area Maps.

All engagement materials shared at PIC #5 are included in **Appendix C**, maps are included in **Appendix D**.

Attendance

Approximately **35 individuals** attended PIC #5 (21 attendees in Thunder Bay on October 25, 2023, and 14 attendees in Geraldton on October 26, 2023). Attendees included Indigenous community members, provincial and federal agencies, members of the public / local residents, environmental groups and industry representatives. Attendees included members of:

- Marten Falls First Nation;
- Eabametoong First Nation;
- South Gillis residents;
- Jellico residents;
- Thunder Bay residents;
- Geraldton residents;

- North Superior Workforce Planning;
- Outland / Horizon North;
- Far North District MNRF;
- Representative for MPP Kevin Holland;
- Municipality of Greenstone; and
- Longlac-Greenstone Council.

Paul MacInnis and Lauri Cunningham from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines were present at the Thunder Bay event to provide a brief update and assist in answering questions from attendees. Paul MacInnis also attended the Geraldton event.

Local Media
One journalist from Thunder Bay News Watch attended PIC #5 in Thunder Bay on October 25, 2023, and conducted an interview with Mark Wright, Greenstone CAO, Winnie Moonias, MFFN Band Member, Qasim Saddique, MFFN Project Team member. The interview is available here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=q7VtO3RUN1Q

Highlights of Participant Feedback

Attendees were encouraged to share their feedback, concerns and pose questions throughout the meeting or provide them in writing using the available feedback form (see **Appendix C**). Key items of interest raised by the public are included below. Note that all questions are labeled with a 'Q', comments with a 'C' and answers with an 'A'. Questions were answered by MFFN Community Advisors and Project Team members. Two participants completed the feedback form that was available at the meeting and online.

Existing Conditions

C: A member of Eabemetoong First Nations noted that mining in Washi Lake was disruptive to their camp and trapline. The area was outlined for a Project Team member for their reference.

Cumulative Effects

C: Evelyn Brunner from Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry provided feedback on the cumulative effects inclusion list and suggested developing spatial / temporal boundaries. She noted that we should include the Wataynikeneyap Powerline in the inclusions list.

C: A representative from Ring of Fire Metals noted that Black Label Mine and Black Thor Mine were not considered feasible at this time and their development, if it ever happened, was not contemplated for many decades or possibly 100 years. He indicated that we should consider removing them from the inclusions list.

C: Paul MacInnis from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines noted that Eagles Nest is scheduled to begin development work in 2027. Information on what that work included or if it would be significantly advanced in time for us to include it in our inclusions list is not confirmed.

C: A meeting attendee was surprised with the list of projects identified for consideration in the cumulative effects assessment and asked where the list came from.
A: The preliminary list shown at the PIC was provided in Section 22 of the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines.

C: Some of the projects are not feasible. Projects not included in the list include roads, power lines, mines biomass and broad band projects, Neskantaga Road, Marine Conservation Authority - Green Conservation Management project. It was also noted that there are preliminary plans for an air strip expansion and hotel at MFFN.

Land & Resources Use

C: Two attendees – one from MFFN and one from Eabemetoong First Nation made note on a map where they hold fishing licenses and traplines in the vicinity of Segment 2 west alternative.
A: The information was noted.

Q: Will you meet with outfitters?
A: The team would like to meet with outfitters and plan to do so before the season starts back up.

C: One of the biggest concerns we have is with enforcement of people going into remote lakes and areas.

C: The whole project will impact air services of Nakina as a whole.

Potential Impacts (construction / post-construction)

C: A Councillor of the Municipality of Greenstone commented that the municipality is going to be impacted by the construction and use of the road. The main road will be damaged, there will be people passing through, outfitters will be impacted. We do not benefit from the road. We are only impacted. The Ogoki crossing could also be impacted.

C: The Mayor of Greenstone commented that they have an interest in the Project as their main road will be negatively impacted by the construction of the road, similar to how the vehicles use the road to travel to and from the mine north of town. A request was made of the Project Team to meet with the Municipality once the route is selected to talk about potential impacts.
A: The request was noted.

Alternative Routes, Segments and Road Conditions

C: There is a gorge, approximately 100 feet deep, on Segment 2 Alternative 4 at the crossing below Caviar Lake.
A: The bridge crossing is 94 m, and therefore piers are needed in the water.

C: There is a lot of wildlife activity along the Albany River at Teabeau Lake, and the western segment (Alternative 1) would be more disruptive to wildlife. It was also noted that there are geese at Teabeau Lake Camp on Washi Lake, with the camp located at the west end of Washi Lake.

EA / IA Process

Q: Where are we in the process?
A: The Project is currently in the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment process and preliminary design phase. We are in the next major milestone of selecting the preferred route. Marten Falls First Nation is expected to make the final route selection in early 2024. We have also shared some early findings from the Existing Conditions Reports at this PIC#5. The full reports will be available summer 2024 as part of the draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

Q: How long until construction begins?
A: A few steps have to be completed before construction can start. The combined provincial Environmental Assessment Report and the federal Impact Statement will be submitted in 2025 at which point the federal and provincial decisions will be made to approve or not approve. If approved, the Project moves forward to detailed design, permitting and tendering, and eventual road construction. It may take 5 -10 years before construction begins.

Field Studies

C: A MFFN community member commented that the Fort Hope community catches and uses the sturgeon population for consumption; they also noted that sturgeon have a different taste in the winter.

C: A Sturgeon Spawning license holder on the Albany River made some observations about overwintering behavior of sturgeon in the area and provided those to the Natural Sciences Team.

C: Wolves are eating a lot of beavers right now with low water levels forcing the beaver onto land more often.

C: There are Brook Trout in Gourlie Creek and Old Man River.

C: A MFFN First Nation community member noted that there was a lot of disruptive mining activity occurring around their camp on Washi Lake including prospectors checking rocks, leaving garbage, and making fires at their camp.

C: A MFFN community member remarked that they notice frequent helicopter flyovers that disturb their hunts, and suggested we warn field teams to limit air traffic in the area.
A: Field Notices for the Community Access Road are issued in advance of field activities and warn of helicopter use in the area. Field work is winding down, but we will continue to provide this notification when we are working in the area.

Engagement

Q: Can feedback be submitted after the PIC?
A: Feedback is welcome anytime throughout the Project. Participants may direct comments to the Project email address at any time or fill out the feedback form available in-person and online.

Other Road Projects

Q: How long will the Project be funded?
A: The Community Access Road will be fully funded for as long as it takes to complete the Project.

Q: Are you sharing information (studies and other data collected so far) with Northern Road Link (NRL)?
A: Studies have been completed and the data is owned by MFFN on both CAR and NRL; it is vital for the Team to have early conversations with the NRL before NRL start planning field studies.

Q: How is NRL and MFFN CAR linked? Will the MFFN CAR be affected by the NRL Terms of Reference decision coming up soon?
A: The MFFN CAR would not be affected by the NRL Terms of Reference decision as the MFFN CAR is a separate project from NRL and Webequie Supply Road. The MFFN CAR does not rely on the NRL Terms of Reference approval to be approved for construction.

Q: Where is the NRL expected to connect to the CAR?
A: The NRL would attach to the very north segment of the Alternative 1 route (see Route Alternatives map in **Appendix C**). If that route is not selected, a segment would need to be built by NRL.

Other

C: Community members are worried about the security of the road and noted that Terrier Lake has restricted access because it attaches to the winter road.

Q: Who will build the road? Will they be local?

A: We do not know at this point in the process. However, there are a lot of general and local contractors who are expected to bid on the road. A lot of construction and general contractors have been watching the Project and determining if it will go ahead or not. There is an interest expected from out of province contractors and their subcontractors as well.

Next Steps

The Community Access Road Team provided a six-month look-ahead to the attendees and advised that field studies, socio-economic studies, engagement with the MFFN members and other Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons would continue. The upcoming Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Workshop in November 2023 and webinar series for winter 2024 were highlighted. The Team will issue a community-specific Progress Milestone Report #2 to Indigenous communities and will be preparing for the next milestone: the Route Selection.

A3.4 PIC #6 Documents – May 2025

A3.4.1 Notice
A3.4.2 Advertisement
A3.4.3 Social Media Promotion
A3.4.4 Feedback Form
A3.4.5 Display Boards and Materials
A3.4.6 Fact Sheets
A3.4.7 Maps
A3.4.8 Summary Report

A3.4.1 Notice

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

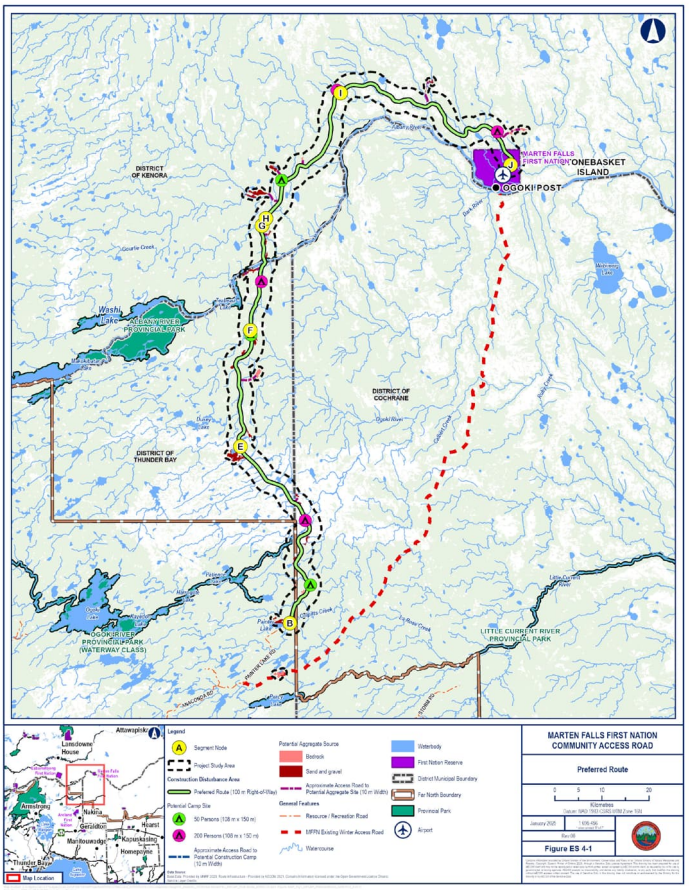
NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

THE STUDY

The proposed Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road would be a new all-season road approximately 190 km in length that would connect the remote northern community of Marten Falls First Nation to the Ontario provincial highway network. The Community Access Road would be located 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, in Ontario's far north, within the traditional territory of Marten Falls First Nation, and within the Ministry of Natural Resources District of Thunder Bay and the Far North District.

The included key map shows the Project Study Area, with the proposed Preferred Route.



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT (EA / IS)

Marten Falls First Nation has retained AECOM Canada ULC. to undertake a combined Ontario Comprehensive Environmental Assessment (formerly known as an Individual Environmental Assessment) and Federal Impact Assessment for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road in accordance with the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* and the Canadian *Impact Assessment Act.* An evaluation and consultation process is also being carried out according to the requirements of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects,* as well as in accordance with the *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves.*

This Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement report has been completed in accordance with the Terms of Reference approved by Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks in October 2021. Additionally, this Draft report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines provided by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada on February 24, 2020.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement documents the evaluation of alternative route alignments considered for the Community Access Road and presents the proposed Preferred Route. It also documents the environmental impacts, including potential cumulative effects, proposed mitigation measures, and commitments made by the proponent. Additionally, it documents engagement and consultation undertaken thus far as part of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process.

CONSULTATION PERIOD AND CONTACT INFORMATION

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will be available for review beginning **April 22, 2025 for a period of 60 days (i.e., June 23, 2025)**. Supporting documents can be accessed digitally on the Project Website at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca. The in-person viewing locations are as follows:

- Greenstone Public Library (Geraldton Branch): 405 2nd St. W., Geraldton, Ontario
- Greenstone Public Library (Longlac Branch): 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- Sioux Lookout Public Library: 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Matawa First Nations Management: 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Thunder Bay Public Library: Waverley Resource Library, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Timmins Public Library: 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario

Public Information Centre #6 will be held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, Ontario as follows:

- Thunder Bay Session - Monday, May 26, 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 p.m. to 8 p.m.*
- Geraldton Session - Thursday, May 29, 2025
  Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  4 p.m. to 7 p.m.*

**The first hour is dedicated for Indigenous Community members only.*

Members of Indigenous communities, interested persons, agencies and other stakeholders are encouraged to actively participate in the review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. Comments and feedback can be provided via the Project Website, email or by letter mail until June 23, 2025 at the contact information provided below.

Project Website: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Project Team Email: [redacted]
Mailing Address:
AECOM Canada Ltd.
C/O Joanne Wang
[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Any concerns raised during the review period will be documented in the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Report.

Si vous souhaitez une copie de cette notification en français, veuillez visiter le site Internet du projet ou envoyer un email au projet pour en demander une copie.

Comments are being collected to assist Marten Falls First Nation and AECOM in meeting the requirements under the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act and the Canadian Impact Assessment Act. This material will be maintained on file for use during the study and may be included in project documentation. All personal information included in a submission – such as name, address, telephone number and property location – is collected, maintained and disclosed to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for the purpose of transparency and consultation. The information is collected under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act or is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public as described in s.37 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential. For more information, please contact the Project Officer or the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Park's Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator a[redacted]

Date Published: April 22, 2025

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

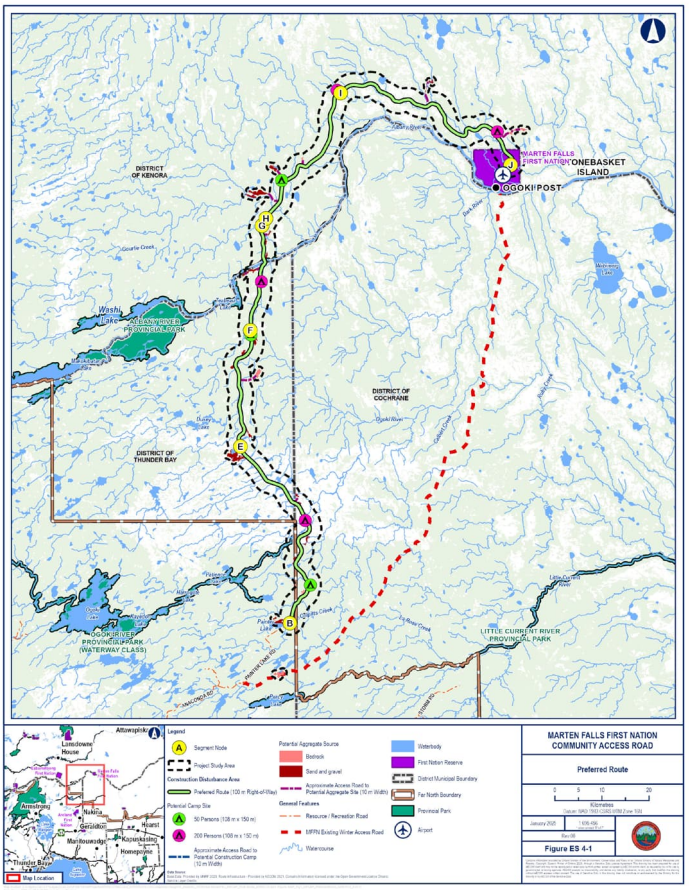
AVIS DE PUBLICATION DE L'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE/ ÉTUDE D'IMPACT

PROVISOIRE DU PROJET DE ROUTE D'ACCÈS À LA COLLECTIVITÉ DE LA PREMIÈRE NATION DE MARTEN FALLS

L'ÉTUDE

Le projet de route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls (PNMF) consisterait en une nouvelle route toutes saisons longue d'environ 190 km qui relierait la collectivité nordique éloignée de la Première Nation de Marten Falls au réseau routier provincial de l'Ontario. La route d'accès à la collectivité serait située à 430 km au nord-est de Thunder Bay (Ontario), dans le Grand Nord de l'Ontario, sur le territoire traditionnel de la Première Nation de Marten Falls et dans le district de Thunder Bay et le district du Grand Nord du ministère des Richesses naturelles.

La carte-index incluse montre la zone d'étude du projet, avec le tracé privilégié proposé.



ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE/ ÉTUDE D'IMPACT PROVISOIRE

La Première Nation de Marten Falls a sollicité les services d'AECOM Canada ULC pour lancer une évaluation environnementale exhaustive de l'Ontario (anciennement connue sous le nom d'évaluation environnementale distincte) et une étude d'impact fédérale pour la route d'accès à la collectivité de la Première Nation de Marten Falls, conformément à la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales de l'Ontario et à la Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact canadienne. Un processus d'évaluation et de consultation est également en cours conformément aux exigences de l'*Évaluation environnementale de portée générale relative à des projets d'intendance de ressources et de développement d'installations du Ministère des Richesses naturelles et des Forêts, ainsi qu'à l'Évaluation environnementale de portée générale relative aux parcs provinciaux et aux réserves de conservation.*

Ce rapport provisoire d'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact a été réalisé conformément au mandat approuvé par le Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs de l'Ontario en octobre 2021. En outre, ce rapport provisoire a été rédigé conformément aux exigences des lignes directrices individualisées relatives à l'étude d'impact fournies par l'Agence d'évaluation d'impact du Canada le 24 février 2020.

L'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact provisoire documente l'évaluation des différents tracés envisagés pour la route d'accès à la collectivité et présente le tracé privilégié proposé. Elle documente également les impacts sur l'environnement, y compris les effets cumulatifs potentiels, les mesures d'atténuation proposées et les engagements pris par le promoteur. En outre, elle documente

l'engagement et la consultation entrepris jusqu'à présent dans le cadre du processus d'évaluation environnementale/d'évaluation d'impact.

PÉRIODE DE CONSULTATION ET COORDONNÉES DE CONTACT

L'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact provisoire pourra être consultée à compter du **22 avril 2025 et pendant 60 jours (soit jusqu'au 23 juin 2025)**. Les documents à l'appui seront accessibles au format numérique sur le site Web du projet, à l'adresse http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/draft-ea-is/. Des copies papier sont consultables en personne aux endroits suivants :

- Bibliothèque publique de Greenstone – Succursale de Geraldton: 405 2nd St. W., Geraldton, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Greenstone – Succursale de Longlac: 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Sioux Lookout: 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Matawa First Nations Management: 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Thunder Bay – Bibliothèque de ressource Waverley, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Bibliothèque publique de Timmins: 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario

Un Centre d'information se tiendra à Thunder Bay et à Geraldton, Ontario, en mai 2025. Veuillez consulter notre site Web pour obtenir des mises à jour sur les réunions.

- Séance de Thunder Bay – lundi 26 mai 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  de 17 h à 20 h*
- Séance de Geraldton – jeudi 29 mai 2025
  Centre récréatif, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  de 16 h à 19 h*.

**La première heure est réservée aux membres de la communauté autochtone.*

Les membres des collectivités autochtones, les personnes intéressées, les agences et les autres parties prenantes sont invités à participer activement à l'examen de l'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact provisoire. Les commentaires et les réactions peuvent être transmis par le biais du site Web du projet, par courrier électronique ou par courrier postal jusqu'au 23 juin 2025 aux coordonnées indiquées ci-dessous.

Site Web du projet : www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Adresse électronique de l'équipe du projet : [redacted]
Adresse postale :
AECOM Canada Ltd.
C/O Joanne Wang
[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Conseiller principal des membres de la collectivité
Équipe du projet de route d'accès à la collectivité PNMF

James McCutchon
Gestionnaire projet, AECOM
Équipe du projet de route d'accès à la collectivité PNMF

Toute préoccupation soulevée au cours de la période d'examen sera consignée dans le rapport final de l'évaluation environnementale/étude d'impact..

Si vous souhaitez une copie de cette notification en français, veuillez visiter le site Internet du projet ou envoyer un email au projet pour en demander une copie.

Les commentaires sont recueillis pour aider la Première Nation de Marten Falls et AECOM à répondre aux exigences de la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales de l'Ontario et de la Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact canadienne. Ils seront conservés dans les dossiers pour être utilisés pendant l'étude et pourront être inclus dans la documentation du projet. Tous les renseignements personnels compris dans une soumission – tels que le nom, l'adresse, le numéro de téléphone et l'emplacement de la propriété – sont recueillis, conservés et divulgués au Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs à des fins de transparence et de consultation. Les renseignements sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les évaluations environnementales ou sont recueillis et conservés aux fins de la création d'un dossier accessible au grand public comme décrit dans la s. 37 de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée. Les renseignements personnels que vous soumettez feront partie d'un dossier accessible au grand public, à moins que vous ne demandiez que vos renseignements personnels restent confidentiels. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter l'agent de projet ou le coordinateur de l'accès à l'information et de la protection de la vie privée du Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs au [redacted]

Date de publication : 22 avril 2025

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

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- ᖴᓇᐣ ᑎᑐᐣ Lᓀᓇ⊲bᓂ·Δbᒥժ᙮ - ᓗᐣ᙮ ᓪ᙮ Δᑕ·Δᓂ᙮ – 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- ᓀᓗb°′ Lᓀᓇ⊲bᓂ·Δbᒥժ᙮ – 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Lᑕ·ᐊ ᓂᕃᑕᑦ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊ᙮ ᐅᖏL·Δbᒥժ᙮ – 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- ᑕᐣᑐᖏ V Lᓀᓇ⊲bᓂ·Δbᒥժ᙮ – ·∇ᖏᐅᓕ Lᓀᓇ⊲bᓂ·Δbᒥժ᙮, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- ᑎᒥᐣᑎ Lᓀᓇ⊲bᓂ·Δbᒥժ᙮ – 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario:

ᓇᑭᖃᑐ·Δᐣ bᑕ ᐊᐸΔbᑌ° ᑭᒋ ᐊᓂᒧᒋbᑌᑭ ᐅL ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᓂᐣ ᑕᐣᑐᖏ V ∇ժ Lb ᑐᐹᑎᐣ, ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᓂᑭ Λᓀᑦ 2025x b Δᔨ Lᓀᓇᓀᑦ Δᐣᑐᖏᓂ᙮ ΔᑕΛ ·Δ ᑭᕃᓂᒋᑕᓇᓂ ΔᑎΛ ٩ᓇᑭᖃᑐᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦx

- ᑕᐣᑐᖏ V ᓇᑭᑌᑕᑐ·Δᐣ - ∇ ᐅᖃᑭ ᑭᔨbᑦ, ᐊᓂᑭ Λᓀᑦ 26, 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 ∇ Δᑎᐸᓂᑦ ∇ ᑭᑌ·b ᐊΛᑕᑭᔨbᑦ Λᓂᑌ 8 ∇ Δᑎᐸᓂᑦ ∇ ᐅᑕժᔨᑦ *
- ᑐᐹᑎᐣ ᓇᑭᖃᑐ·Δᐣ - ∇ ᓂᐅ ᑭᔨbᑦ, ᐊᓂᑭ Λᓀᑦ 29, 2025
  4 ∇ Δᑎᐸᓂᑦ ∇ ᑭᑌ·b ᐊΛᑕᑭᔨbᑦ Λᓂᑌ 7 ∇ Δᑎᐸᓂᑦ ∇ ᐅᑕժᔨᑦ *

* ᐊ·ᐊ ·ᐊLժᑌ (*) ᑭᑎᔑ·ᐊᑕᓀᓇΔbᐣ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ Δᑕ·Δᓂᑦ b ᑕᔨᕐᑦ Λժ ᐅᒋx

Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑎᑭ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ, b ·Δ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᑭᑦ ᐊ·∇ᓂbᓇᑦ, ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δ ᐅᖏL·ᐊᑦ ᓓᑕ ժᑕᑭᖅᑦ b ·Δ ᐊᔨᒋᒋᑦ ᔨᑭLbᓂ·ᐊ·ᓇᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔨᒋᒋᑦ ∇ bᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋbᑌᑦ ᓂᕃᑕᑦ ᐊᑭᑭ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᑭᑦ ᐅᑕ ٩ ΔᑎᖃᖅLb᙮ ᐊᑭᑭx ٩·bᐣ b ·Δ Δ·ᑕᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᑕᑭ ·Δᒋbᑌᑭ b Δᔨ Lᓀᓇᑌᑦ ᐅL ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ Δᐣᑐᖏᓀᑎᑦ, Δᐣᑐᖏᓀ᙮ Lᓀᓇᐊᒪᑐ·Δᓂᑦ ᓓᑕ∩ᓀᐣ ·ᐊΛᑎ Lᓀᓇᐊᒪᑐ·Δᐣ ∇ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ Λᓂᑌ ᕿᑭᐸb·Δ Λᓀᑦ 23, 2025 ᐅᑕ Lᐸᔨᑌ b Lᓀᓇᑌᑭ Δᔨ Δᔨᒋᔭᔨx

b Δᔨ Lᓀᓇ° ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ Δᐣᑐᖏ᙮: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Δᐣᑐᖏ᙮ ٩ Δᔨ Lᓀᓇᐊᒪᒋᑦ ᐅᑕᐸᑎᓀ·ᐊᑦ: [redacted]
٩ Δᔨ Lᓀᓇᐃbᓂ·ᐊᑦ:

AECOM Canada Ltd.
C/O Joanne Wang
[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Λժ ٩·bᐣ b LᒥᑐᓄᓂᑕᒥΔժᓇᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᒣ·b⁻ ∇ bᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋbᑌᑭ ᐅL ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ bᑕ Lᓀᓇᐃbᑌ° ᓂᕃᑕᑦ ᐊᑭᑭ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᓄᑕ Lᒃ ᓇᓇbᑕ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᑎᐃᓂᒥᑎᓀ·Δ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᓄᑕ ٩ ΔᑎᖃᖅLb᙮ ᐊᑭᑭ᙮ ᑎᐸᒋbᑌᑭ ᐅL ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑕᐣᑐᖏ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᑕ ᐅᖏL° b ᓇᓇbᑕ·∇ᓂᑕᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓂ°, b Δᔨ ᖴᐸΔbᑌᑦ ᐊᑭᑭ ᓄᑕ ᐊᓇᓀᐣ·Δ ᐊᑭᑭᖅ Γᓀ·∇ ٩·bᐣ ᑭᒥ ᒧᒧᓐ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᓇᑭᑌᑕᑐ·Δᓂᑦ ᐅL ·ΔᑕLᑫ·Δᐣ ᖴ Lᓀᓇᐃbᑌ° ∇ ᖴ Δᑕᓇᐊᒪᑌᑦ ᐊᑭᑭ ᓇᓇbᑕ·Δ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑭᑎᓂᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ Lb ᓇᓇbᑕ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᑎᐃᓂᒥᑎᓀ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᖴ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᓀ·Δᐣ b ᖴ <ᖴᑎᓇL᙭ bᑕ Lᓀᓇᑌ° Λժ ᐊ·∇ᓂbᐣ ᑭᖴ <ᖴᑎᓇL᙭ ᔑᓀᒥ ᒧᓇ ᑕᖴ ᐊᖏᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᐣ ∇b <ᖴᑎᓇL᙭ ᖴᖴ ᑭᑎᑫᓂᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᓇᓇbᑕ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᑎᐃᓂᒥᑎᓀ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ

L·ᐊᑐᓀᓇΔbᑌ·ᐊ ΔUᓂᑕᒋ·Δᓇ ٩ ·ΔᒥΔժᒥᑦ ᐊ·bᑭ Δᓂᓂ·ᐊᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᓇ AECOM b Δᑎᐟ bᑦᐸᓂ ᒥᑭ ᑎᐱ ᑐᒥbᑌᑦ b Δᔨ ᓇᑕ·∇ᓂᑕ·bᑦ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᑭᑭ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᖴᓇᑎᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ bᓄᑎᑫᐣ Δᑎᖃbժ·Δᐣ ᓇᑕ·Δ ᖴᓇᑎᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx bᑕ bᓇ·∇ᓂᒥbᑌ° ᐅL Lᓀᓇᐃbᐣ ᒣb⁻ b ᓇᑕ·Δ ᖴᓇᑎᓂᒥbᑌᑦ ᐅL ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᓄᑕ ᑕᑭ ᐊᓂᑕᓀᓇΔbᑌ° ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᓀ·Δᐣ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᒥbᑌ° ᐅL ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᑕᔨᕐᑦ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓀ·Δᐣ ᑭᖴᑕᒋ·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦx ᑕᑕ ᓇᓇ·∇ᓂᑕᒋ·Δ ᐅᓇᔪ·∇·Δᓂᑦ ᓄᑕ

ᖴᔨb° b ᖴ Lᓀᓇᐃbᑌᑦ: Γᖴᓀᐣ Λᓀᑦ 24, 2025

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

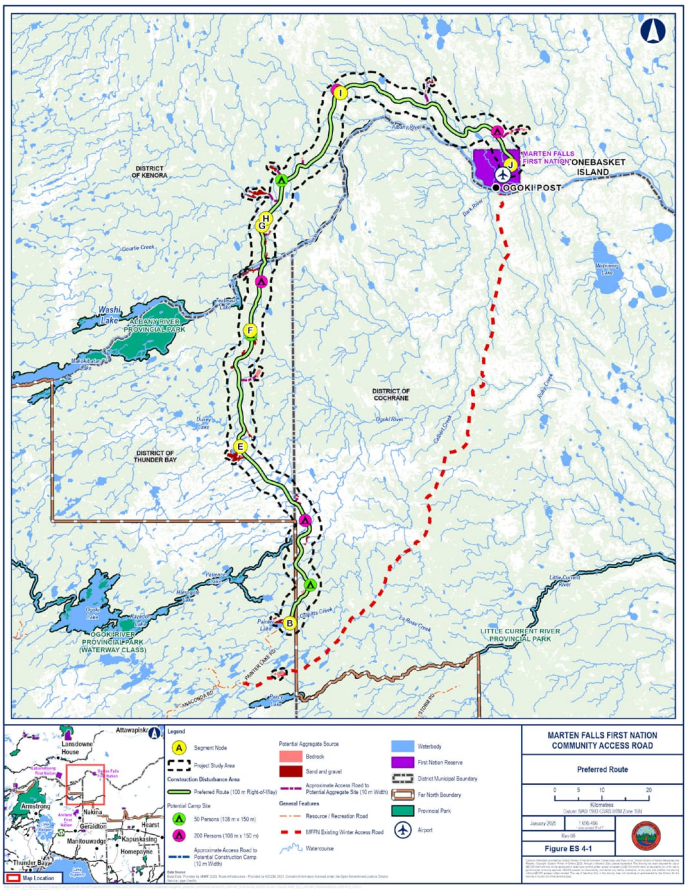
AKAWE GAKINA GEGOO DA-NAANAAGAJICHIGAADE GE-INAMOK MIIKANA/GE-IZHICHIGAADEG IWEDI

MARTEN FALLS ISHKONIGAN MIIKANAAKEWIN

WEWENI JI-NAANAAGAJICHIGAADEG MIIKANAAKEWIN

Waa-onji-ozhichigaadeg owe apane go dayaabadad miikana Marten Fall Ishkonigan (MFFN) 190 km da-akoomon ji-bagamomok iwedi biinish igo da-sakamon gichi-miikanaang. Owe da-akoomon 430 km onji-apii Wiikwedong, Ontario giiwedinong miinawaa waabanong nake da-ondamon, mii iwe Anishinaabewaki Marten Falls Ishkoniganing, Ogowe gizhaadigewininiwag ezhi-dibendamowaad Wiikwedong Aki Waasa Giiwedinong.

Ayaa akiimazina'igan Debaajimomagak waa-inamog miikana.



GAKINA GEGOO DA-NAANAAGAJICHIGAADE/GE-IZHICHIGAADEG (EA/IS)

Marten Falls Ishkonigan gii-kagwedwewag AECOM Canada ULC. akawe weweni ji-gagwe-gikendamowaad ge-izhiseg owe Aki Ontario Comprehensive Environmental Assessment (ezhinikaadegiban ako Individual Environmental Assessment) gaye Zhaaganaashiiwaki ge-izhichigaadeg imaa Marten Falls Ishkonigan Miikana odaabajitoonaawaa Zhaaganaashiiwaki Inaakonigewinan Ontario Environmental Assessment Act gaye Canadian Impact Assessment Act. Gii-kiizhi-ganawaabanjigaade da-gagwejimaawag Marten Falls Ishkonigan Anishinaabeg Class Environmental Assessment for Ministry of Natural Resources gaye Forestry Resource Stewardship gaye Facility Development Projects gemaa gaye, Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks gaye Conservation Reserves.

Owe da-naanaagijichigaade ge-inamok miikana ge-izhichigaadeg Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement aazhe gii-giizhichigaade aazha gii-taangibii'ige Ontario's Minister of the Environment, Conservation gaye Parks in October 2021. Nawaj geyaabi, gii-giizhichigaade Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines ge-izhi-biinak miikana Impact Assessment Agency of Canada apii Makoonsiwigiizis 24, 2020.

Owe Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement da-naanaagijichigaade ge-inamok miikana ge-izhichigaadeg mazina'iganing ozhibii'igaade ge-inamog Miikana gemaa gaye nawaj bakaan ji-inamok Oga-nagwatoonaawaan Ge-inamogiban. Ge-izhinaagwak minik gegoo gemaa gaye ozhichigaadegin, mazina'igan dibaajimomagad weweni gegoo izhichigewinan, ninga-gananwendaaming debwewinan omaa onji-mazina'iganing ekidomagakin. Nawaj geyaabi,

owe mazina'igan dibaajimomagak aazha gii-kaganoonindwaa ishkonigani Anishinaabeg da-naanaagajichigaade ge-inamok miikana ge-izhichigaadeg inaakonigewin Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment.

MII OMAA GE-ONJI-GAACHIJI'IYAANGIBAN WII-KIKENDAMEG GEGOO

Da-naanaagijichigaade ge-inamok miikana/ Ge-izhichigaadeg mazina'igan owe apii da-waabanjigaade mazina'igan Maangogiizis 22, 2025 owe minik da-naagwad 60 giizhigadoon (i.e., Ode'iminikewigiizis 23, 2025). Giishpin geyaabi gegoo wii-kikendaman omaa ji-waabandaanan Aazhawaatebii'iganing http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/draft-ea-is/. Gidaa-bi-ganawaabandaanan mazina'igan omaa:

- Greenstone Agindaasowigamigong – Geraldton Branch: 405 2nd St. W., Geraldton, Ontario
- Greenstone Agindaasowigamigong – Longlac Branch: 110 Kenogami Drive, Longlac, Ontario
- Sioux Lookout Agindaasowigamigong – 21 Fifth Avenue, Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- Matawa First Nations Management – 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Wiikwedong Agindaasowigamigong – Waverley Resource Agindaasowigamigong, 285 Red River Rd, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Timmins Public Agindaasowigamigong– 320 2nd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario

Omaa Wiikwedong gaye Geraldton, Ontario da-onji-miinindim mazina'iganan Zaagibagaawigiizis 2025. Omaa gidaa-inaab aazhawaatebii'iganing apii waa-tibaakonigeng.

- Wiikwedong - Ishkwaa-anama'ewigiizhigad, Zaagibagaawigiizis 26, 2025.
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 p.m. – 8 p.m.*
- Geraldton - Niiyogiizhigad, Zaagibagaawigiizis 29, 2025
  Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  4 p.m. – 7 p.m.*

*Nitam ningo-diba'igan Anishinaabeg eta go gaa-ayaawaad ishkoniganing.

Marten Falls Anishinaabeg giishpin inendamowaad wiinawaa da-bi'-izhaawag ji-waabandamowaad mazina'igan Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, gaye ogowe jiigaya'ii gaa-daawaad. Giishpin gegoo ayaayan ikidowinan omaa izhaan aazhawaatebii'iganing, gemaa gaye ozhibii'amaadiwin o'apii ji-ozhibii'igeyan Odemininikewigiizis 23, 2025 omaa.

Aazhawaatebii'iganing: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Izhi-aazhawaatebii'iganing: [redacted]
Ge-izhi-ozhibii'amaagooyamban aandi:
AECOM Canada Ltd.
C/O Joanne Wang
[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

Giishpin gegoo gagwedweyan da-ozhibii'igaade omaa iwe mazina'igan aazha gaa-kiizhichigaadeg.

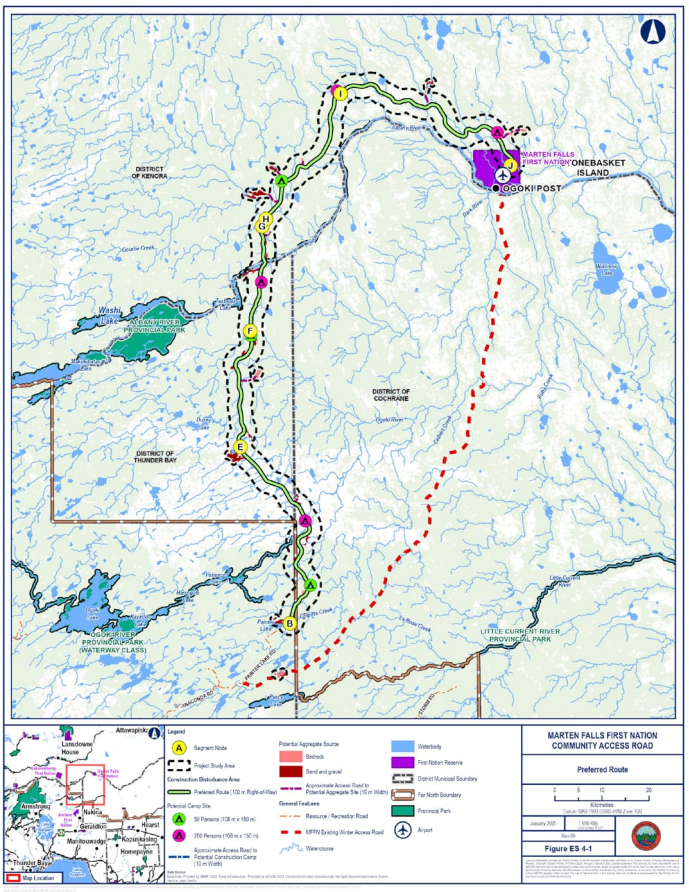
Gagwedwewinan sagakinigaadewan ge-izhi-wiiji'indwaa Marten Falls Ishkonigan gaye AECOM omaa Ontario Environmental Assessment Act and mii Canadian Impact Assessment Act. Minik gegoo gaa-ayaayaang weweni da-ganawenjijigaade giishpin andawendaakwak naagaj. Gakina wiinzowinan – giigidobiiwaabikoonsi gikiniwaajibii'iganan gakina, gaye endaayan – weweni da-naagwad, aazha gaa-gii-anokaadeg izhichigewinan Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks. Gakina gegoo gaa-gii-maawandoonigaadeg imaa da-dazhi-ganawenjigaadewan Environmental Assessment Act awegwen igo daa-waabandaanan awegwen igo odaa-naanaagadawaabandaanan s.37 Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. Aazha giin gaa-ikidoyan da-waabanjijigaade giishpin inendaman gaawiin awiya gikendanziwaad gaa-ikidoyan inendamoyan. Giishpin geyaabi gegoo wii-kikendaman, omaa izhi-gagwedwn Project Officer gemaa gaye Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, gaye Park's Freedom of Information gaye Privacy Coordinator imaa [redacted]

O'apii Ozhichigaade: Aandegogiizis 24, 2025

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᐃᓕᒃᑌ ᑲᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᒃᑌᓵ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᓂᐩᑕᑦ ᐱᒃᑕᑊᑭᐃ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓇᑊᐃᕿᐅᓵ / ᕿᐃᔪ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ

ᐃᓕᒃᑌ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᑲᐃᓕᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᓵ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᐱᒧᒋᕿᐃᓐᐣ



ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵ

ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐃᓇᓯᒋᕿᐊᓵ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ (ᐊᕽᐸᐊᐅ) ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᕿᐃᒋᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᑊ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᑕᐅᐢᒋᒃᑌ ᒃᐯᓯᐢᐱᐊᕽᑊ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᓇᓵᑕ 190 ᑎᐸᓯᐊᒃᓵ ᒥᓂᔪᑊ ᒋᔭᐱᑕᑕᒧᑊ ᒋᐃᓕ ᐊᓂᓯᔪᑕᒧᑊ ᐊᕽᓭᓴ ᑭᐅᑎᓂᑊ ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᐅ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ ᐯᒋᐅᑕᐸᓂ ᒥᒃᓇᓵᵪ ᐅᐁ᙮ ᑕᔪᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᕿᐃᓕ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᑊ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ 430 ᑎᐸᓯᐊᒃᓵ ᒥᓂᔪᑊ ᑕᑕᒃᓵ ᑭᐁᑎᓄ ᐊᕽᐸᓄᑊ ᐃᓄᕿᕿ ᐃᒪ ᑕᓐᐢ V, ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ, ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐊᕽᐦᓴ ᑭᐁᑎᓄᑊ, ᐃᒪ ᒃᔪᑌ ᒃᐃᔪᑎ ᐅᑕᐦᑭᒥᐊᕽᓷ ᐊᕽᐦᓇᓇᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ, ᐁᒃ᙮ ᐃᒪ ᐃᓄᕿᕿ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᒃᐃᑭᒃᓇᐁᐣᑕᑐᐊᕽᓷ ᐱᒃᑕᐦᑭᓄ ᑌᑎᐸᓯᐃ ᐃᒪ ᑕᓐᐢ V ᐁᒃ᙮ ᐊᕽᐦᓴ ᑭᐁᑎᓄᑊ ᑌᑎᐸᓯᐃ ᐃᓄᕿᕿᵪ

ᒃᔪᔨᑎᓂᒃᑌᑊ ᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐦᑭᐃᓕᓭᓴᓵᐃᒃᐣ ᐊᕽᐸᑕᐦᐃᐁᒪᒃᐣ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᓄᕿᕿᐦᐃ, ᐃᐁ᙮ ᒃᔪ ᒃᐃᔨᐊᕽᐁᓇᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐁᐃᓄᕿᑐᒃᑌᑊ ᐊᑭᐃᓇᑕᒪᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᒥᓇᓵᐣᵪ

ᓂᐩᑕᑦ ᐱᒃᑕᐦᑭᐃ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ / ᕿᐃᔪ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ ᐃᓕᒃᑌ (ᐊᐦᒥ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐊᕽᐦᐯᔨᑕ ᒃᐯᔪᔭᑭᒃᑌᑊ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ ᐱᒃᑕᐦᑭᐃ ᓇᓇᒃᑕᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ) ᐁᒃ᙮ ᒥᓇᑕ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐸᒃᒥᐩᒃᕿᒪᒃᓵ ᐃᓇᓯᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᐁ᙮ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᒥᒃᓇᓵ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐅᓕ ᐅᓵᑌᐢᐃᔪᑊ ᐃᒪ ᐅᓕ ᐊᕽᐱᘐᓇ ᐸᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ᙮ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵᑊ ᕿᐃᔪ ᐱᑎᕿᐱᓇᓂᐊᕽᐸᒋᕿᐊᓱᓵᐃᓐᐣ ᐃᒪ

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᕐᓇᓂᐊᓕ ᕿᐃᔨ ᐱᒪᑕᒧᑦ ᒥᑲᓇx ᒪᓕᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌ ᑲᔪ ᐱᑲᑕ"ᑭᑦ ᕿᐃᔨ <ᑲᒥᖏᑲᕐᒪᑲᑭᓵᒃ, ᐊᔨ- ᑲᔪ ᕿᑭᐃᓕ ᐊᓂ ᓇᓇᑭᕐᑭᓵ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᓵ ᕿᑯᓇ ᑲᐃᓕᔪᑭᓵ, ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᕐᓇᓂᐊᓕ ᑲᔪ ᒪᒥᓄᕐᓇᓇ ᕿᔪᐱᒥᔪᑭᓵ, ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓵ ᐁᔪᐱᓕ ᕿᓇᓇ"ᐅᐊᕐᕐᓵ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᕐ ᑲᔾᔨᑕᒪᕐᐊᕐ- ᐅᐁᓂx ᐁᑲ· ᑲᔪ, ᒪᓕᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌ ᐃᓕᑕᐃᓇᓵ ᐁᑲ· ᑕᑕᔨᑕᒪᑐᐃᓵ ᑲᐱᑐᓕᑌᑭᓵ ᒪᒪᑐᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᑐᑲ·- ᐊ"ᐱᓵ ᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᑯᑦ ᐅᐁ· ᐅᓕ ᐱᑲ·ᑕ"ᑭᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᕐᕿᒋᐃᓂᓕᑦ / ᑭᐃᔨ <ᑲᒥᖏᑲᕐᒪᑲᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᕐᕿᒋᐃᓂᓕᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᑭᓵᒃ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒪᕐᔪᑦx

ᑕᔨᑕᒪᕐᐃᓵ ᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᕿᐃᔨᐱᒥᔭᑦ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓵᑎ ᕿᐃᔨ ᑲᕐᑎᐁᕐᔭᓵ

ᐅᐁᓂᓂᑦᑕᐠᐱᑲᑦᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᕐᕿᒋᐊᕐᓂᓇ"ᐃᕿᓵ/ᕿᐃᔨ<ᑲᒥᖏᑲᕐᒪᑲᑦᐃᑭᑐᑲᐃᔨ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᑦᑕᑲᓵᕐᕿᒋᐃᓂᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᕐᕿᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᓵ ᐱᒪᕐᕿᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᑭᓵ ᐃᒪ http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/draft-ea-is/x ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑭᓂᓵ ᕿᔪᐁᓂ ᐊᐃᓵ ᐅᑕᑭᐃᓂ ᑲᓇᐊᕐᕿᑕᓇᓵ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᔨ ᑕᑲᑭᓵ:

- ᐊᓂᐱᐃᓵᓂᓵ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᑦ -- ᖁᕮᐅᕐᑎᓵ ᑲᐃᕐᐊᓂ"ᑯᓂᑦ: 405 2nd St. W., ᖁᕮᐅᕐᑎᓵ, ᐅᑐᑌᕮᐃᓴ
- ᐊᓂᐱᐃᓵᓂᓵ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᑦ -- ᕮᐅᑐᑦ ᕮᐊᑦ ᑲᐃᕐᐊᓂ"ᑯᓂᑦ: 110 Kenogami Drive, ᕮᐅᑐᑦ ᕮᐊᑦ, ᐅᑐᑌᕮᐃᓴ
- ᓂ ᕮᐅᑲᐃᐟ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᑦ -- 21 Fifth Avenue, ᓂ ᕮᐅᑲᐃᐟ, ᐅᑐᑌᕮᐃᓴ
- ᒪᑕᐊ· ᓂᑌᑦ ᐊᓂᔨᓂᓂᐃ· ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᓵ ᐱᑦᐸᑐᕐᑭᐃᓂᑦ -- 233 S. Court Street, 2nd Floor, ᑕᑐᑎᵏ ᐯ, ᐅᑐᑌᕮᐃᓴ
- ᑕᑐᑎᵏ ᐯ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᑦ -- ᐁᐱᵏᵏᐃ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑲᑐ ᑲᔭᑎᓂᓇᐃᑲᒥᑯᑦ, 285 ᒥᑫᑯ ᓂᐱ ᒥᑲᓇᑦ, ᑕᑐᑎᵏ ᐯ, ᐅᑐᑌᕮᐃᓴ
- ᑎᒥᑐᑫ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᑦ -- 320 2nd Avenue, ᑎᒥᑐᑫ, ᐅᑐᑌᕮᐃᓴ

ᑲᑭᓇ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᐃᑕᒪᑭᐃᑲᒥᑯᑦ ᑕᑐᒥᑲᑌ ᐃᒪ ᑕᑐᑎᵏ ᐯ ᐁᑲ· ᖁᕮᐅᕐᑎᓵ, ᐅᑐᑌᕮᐃᓴ ᖁᑲ·- ᒪᑯᐱᓂᒥᐊᕐ 2025x ᐃᓇᐱᑐ ᐃᒪ ᓂᒪᒪᑕᐊᕐᐱᑯᒥᓇᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᐱᒥᔭᑦ ᑭᑯᓇᑦ ᐃᐁᐟ ᐅᒥ ᑲᑭᔨᒥ"ᐃᑎᓇᓂᐊᕐᑭᐠᑐᑐᑐx

- ᑕᑐᑎᵏ ᐯ ᑐᒥᑲᑌ ᐃᐁ - ᐊᓄ"ᑭᐃᑭᔨᑲ, ᒪᑯᐱᓂᑦ 26, 2025
  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 p.m. ᒥᓂᑯ 8 p.m.*
- ᑭᵏᐃᕮᑐᑫ ᑐᒥᑲᑌ ᐃᐁ - ᓂᐃᑭᔨᑲ, ᒪᑯᐱᓂᑦ 29, 2025
  Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  4 p.m. ᒥᓂᑯ 7 p.m.*

* ᓂᑌᑦᑕ ᐯᔨᑯᑎᐸ"ᐃᑲᑐ ᐱᒥᔪᑦ ᒥᓇᑲᓄᐊᑦ ᐊᓂᔨᓂᓂᐊᑦ ᑕᔨᕿᐃᓂᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᕐᑦ ᐁ"ᑕx

ᐃᒪ ᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᕐᑦ ᐊᓂᔨᓂᓂᐃ· ᑕᔨᕿᐃᓂᑦ, ᑲᑭᕿᑐᑕᒧᐊᕐᑦ ᐊᐃᔨᑦ, ᐱᒧᒥᕿᐃᓇᓵᑐ ᐁᑲ· ᑯᑕᑭᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᔨᒥᔪᔪᑦᑎᐊᕐᑦ ᓱᔨᑭᒪᓇᑲᓄᐊᑦ ᒥᐃᔨᑕᐊᕐᑦ ᐅᐁᓂ ᓂᑌᑦᑕᑲᓵᕐᕿᒋᐃᓂᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊᕐᕿᒋᑲᑌᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᑭᓵᒃ / ᑭᐃᔨ <ᑲᒥᖏᑲᕐᒪᑲᑦ ᐃᑭᑐᑲᐃᔨ ᑐᑲ·ᑐᑫ ᑲᐃᑭᑕᐊᕐᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᑭᓵᒃ ᐃᒪ ᐊᓄ"ᒥᐃᓇᐱᒥᕿᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᒪᒪᑕᐊᕐᐱᑯᒥᓇᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᑭᓵᒃ, ᒪᒪᑕᐊᕐᐱᑯᒥᓇ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐊᒪᑐᐃᓵᑦ ᓇᑐᑕ ᓇᑐᒪᓂᓇ"ᐊᒪᑐᐃᓵᑦ ᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᓴᔨᑭᒪᓇᑲᓄᐊᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᑌᑭᓵᒃ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓂᑲ"ᐃ ᑲᒪᓂᓇ"ᐃᑲᑌᑭᓵᒃ:

ᐊᓄ"ᑭᐃᐱᒥᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᒪᒪᑕᐊᕐᐱᑯ ᐃᑕᒪᑭᐃᓵᑦ: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
ᐊᓄ"ᑭᐃᐱᒥᕿᐃᓂᓵ ᑲᐃᑕᓄ"ᑭᒥᐊᕐ ᒪᒪᑕᐊᕐᐱᑯ ᒪᓂᓇ"ᐊᒪᑐᐃᓵ [redacted]
ᐃᒪ ᑭᐃᔨ ᐃᔨᑐᔭ"ᐃᑭᓴᑦ:
AECOM Canada Ltd.
C/O Joanne Wang
[redacted]

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

ᑫᑯᐣ ᐅᒋ ᒥᑯᑲᑌᐣᑕᒧᐊᓱᓄᐣ ᖷᑲ᙭ ᓇᐱᑲᓇᐊᓂᕐᓂᑲᑌᑦ ᑲᐱᒋᖅ᙭ ᖷᑲ᙭ ᑕᖏᓇᐦᐃᑲᑌ ᐃᒪ ᐃᖏᑲᖫ᙭ ᐱᑲᑕᐦᑭᐣ / ᑫᐃᔪ ᐸᑲᒥᖏᑫᒪᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᒪᑫᐊᖏᓇᐦᐃᑫᐃᓂᐣx

ᐃᑭᑐᓇᐣ ᒪᐊᑐᓂᑲᑕᒪᒧᐊᐣ ᑫᐃᒋ ᐃᒋᐦᐃᐧᐊᓱ᙭ ᐊᐱᖅᑦᐧ ᐊᓂᔪᓂᓂᐃ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᐦ ᐸᐃᑑᑌᐦᑦ ᑲᐱᐦᐃᑑᑌᐦᑦ ᐅᑯᒪᐃᓇᐦ ᐊᓇᑕᐦᐧᐊᓱᐦᐃᑫᐃᓂᐣ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᐣ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᐣ ᐃᒪ ᐊᓇᐦᐧᐊᓱᐦᐃᑫᐃ

Subject: Join us THIS WEEK at the Public Information Centre #6 May 26 & 29
Sent: 2025-05-26, 12:28:50 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc: [redacted]
Attachments: [redacted]

Public Information Centre #6
Join us THIS WEEK for Public Information Centre #6! Learn about the latest updates, get your questions answered and share your feedback with Project Team members on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the Community Access Road. Details can be found on the poster attached, or online at [redacted]

When and Where:

Monday, May 26, 2025
Superior Inn and C0nference Centre
555 Arthur St W
Thunder Bay, Ontario
5:00 p.m.-6:00 pm – Indigenous Members Session*
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. - Public Session.

Thursday, May 29, 2025
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. – Indigenous Members Session*
5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. - Public Session

***The first hour of each meeting is dedicated to Indigenous community members only.**

We look forward to meeting with you!

Meegwetch,

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: [redacted]
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

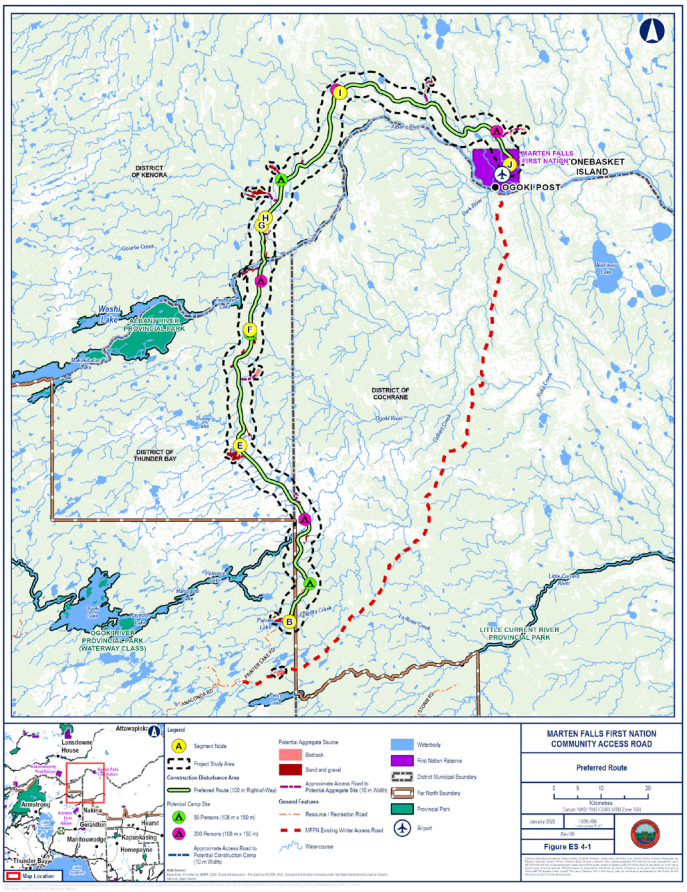
NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

THE STUDY

The proposed Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road would be a new all-season road approximately 190 km in length that would connect the remote northern community of Marten Falls First Nation to the Ontario provincial highway network. The Community Access Road would be located 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, in Ontario's far north, within the traditional territory of Marten Falls First Nation, and within the Ministry of Natural Resources District of Thunder Bay and the Far North District.

The included key map shows the Project Study Area, with the proposed Preferred Route.



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT (EA / IS)

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CONSULTATION PERIOD AND CONTACT INFORMATION

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Public Information Centre #6 will be held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, Ontario as follows:

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  Superior Inn, 555 Arthur St W;
  5 p.m. to 8 p.m.*
- Geraldton Session - Thursday, May 29, 2025
  Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave;
  4 p.m. to 7 p.m.*

**The first hour is dedicated for Indigenous Community members only.*

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Project Website: [redacted]
Project Team Email: [redacted]
Mailing Address:
[redacted]

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

James McCutchon
Project Manager, AECOM
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team

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Date Published: April 22, 2025

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION ALL-SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE #6: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT

Join the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team to discuss updates on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Review.

Thunder Bay
Monday, May 26, 2025

Location:

Superior Inn and Conference Centre

555 Arthur St. W, Thunder Bay, Ontario

Time:

5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Public Session.

*Light refreshments will be served.

Geraldton
Thursday, May 29, 2025

Location:

Geraldton Community Centre

200 Wardrope Avenue, Geraldton, Ontario

Time:

4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Public Session

*Light refreshments will be served.

Learn about:

- What is the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement?;
- Understanding identified project effects and proposed impact management measures;
- Update on socio-economic studies and the Community Well-Being Report;
- Cumulative effects; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

* The first hour is dedicated to Indigenous Community members only.

If you cannot make the in-person session, you can find the information posted on our website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca). Public Information Centres are wheelchair accessible; contact us if you require other accessibility accommodations.

Contact Information

Website: [redacted]

Email: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Phone: [redacted]

Scan the QR to learn more, and for other ways to Get Involved.

A3.4.2 Advertisement

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

THE STUDY

The proposed Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road would be a new all-season road approximately 190 km in length that would connect the remote northern community of Marten Falls First Nation to the Ontario provincial highway network. The Community Access Road would be located 430 km northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, in Ontario's far north, within the traditional territory of Marten Falls First Nation, and within the Ministry of Natural Resources District of Thunder Bay and the Far North District.

The included key map shows the Project Study Area, with the proposed Preferred Route.

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Project Team Email: [redacted]
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AECOM Canada Ltd.
C/O Joanne Wang
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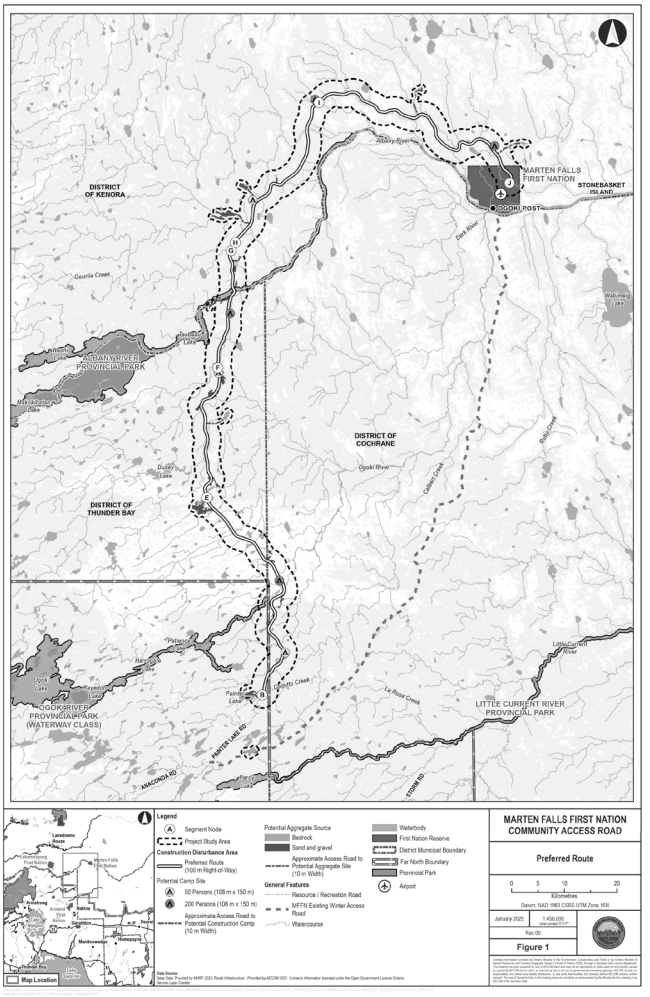

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Date Published: April 22, 2025

Public Information Centre - Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase

Public Information Centre #6

Public Information Centre #6

The Community Access Road Team hosted its sixth Public Information Centre in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, Ontario on May 26 and May 29, 2025, to discuss the public release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

View the PIC #6 Materials Online

Notice:

Notice (English)
Notice (French)
Notice (Oji-Cree)
Notice (Cree Swampy)
Notice (Ojibway)

NORTHERN ONTARIO Business

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT / IMPACT STATEMENT

Like

Visit Website



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

ALL SEASON COMMUNITY
ACCESS ROAD PROJECT

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

OF THE DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT / IMPACT
STATEMENT



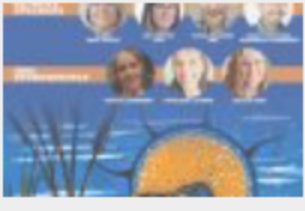
> VIEW NOW

Notices and Announcements



Notice of Publication of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project



Annual Virtual Conference

The Signature Indigenous Diabetes Wellness Event of the Year

Notice of Publication of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project



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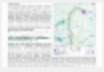
Notices and Announcements



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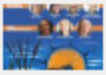

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Sponsored Content



Deloitte Canada's evolution along the shared path of reconciliation



Breaking Barriers: How Young Leaders Are Transforming Mental Health Advocacy

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C/O Joanne Wang
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Date Published: April 22, 2025



Chief Constant Honoured At Women In Mining Gala Event

NOV 25, 2024 0



Annual Wabun Youth Gathering Held In Wilderness Location

AUG 15, 2024 0

BUSINESS



OTF GRANT TO HELP NALSC RECOVER FROM COVID-19

In 2021, Nishnawbe-Aski Legal Services Corporation (NALSC) received a $121,500 grant from the Ontario Trillium Foundation to help recover and rebuild from...



Tbay Modular Floors offers new training for Indigenous peoples

OCT 26, 2021 0

ABPA to host webinar series focussed on climate based solutions in business

JAN 21, 2021 0

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT



Winter Ice Road Built By Experts

MAR 03, 2022 0

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ONWA celebrates 50 years

NOV 20, 2021 0

CULTURE



2,806 followers

Follow Page Sha

LATEST PHOTOS



Spring hunt



BREAKING NEWS

Niska Tah-mah-nah-oon (the goose hunt)

One of the last hunting trips I took with my father Marius Kataquapit was out onto our traditional lands next to the opening of the Attawapiskat Ri

25	26 EarlyON Indoor Drop-In Play 9:00 am EPC IN PERSON GAMES DAY 1:00 pm EarlyON Outdoor Drop-In Play 1:30 pm Badminton and Pickleball - Geraldton 7:00 pm	27 EPC Quilting and Crafting 8:00 am EarlyON - Play Pals with George Jeffrey 1:00 pm	28 EarlyON Indoor Drop-In Play 9:00 am EXERCISE CLASSES - FALL PREVENTION 11:00 am EarlyON Infant Massage 1:15 pm ARTIST GROUP 2:00 pm	29 Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road - Public Information Centre #6 4:00 pm Craft Club 5:00 pm Badminton and Pickleball - Geraldton 8:30 pm	30 EarlyON Indoor Drop-In Play 9:00 am Chair Exercises SCWW 11:00 am IN PERSON BINGO 12:30 pm EarlyON Outdoor Drop-In Play 1:30 pm Youth	31

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD - PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE #6 - THIS EVENT HAS ALREADY OCCURRED

Dates & Times
May 29, 2025
4:00 pm

Add to Calendar

Location:
Geraldton Community Centre - 200 Wardrope Ave, Geraldton, ON

EVENT DETAILS:

Join the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team to discuss updates on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Review.

Light refreshments will be served.

Learn about:

- What is the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement?
- Understanding identified project effects and proposed impact management measures;
- Update on socio-economic studies and the Community Well-Being Report;
- Cumulative effects; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

CONTACT

MFFN CAR Project Team
[redacted]
Email
Website

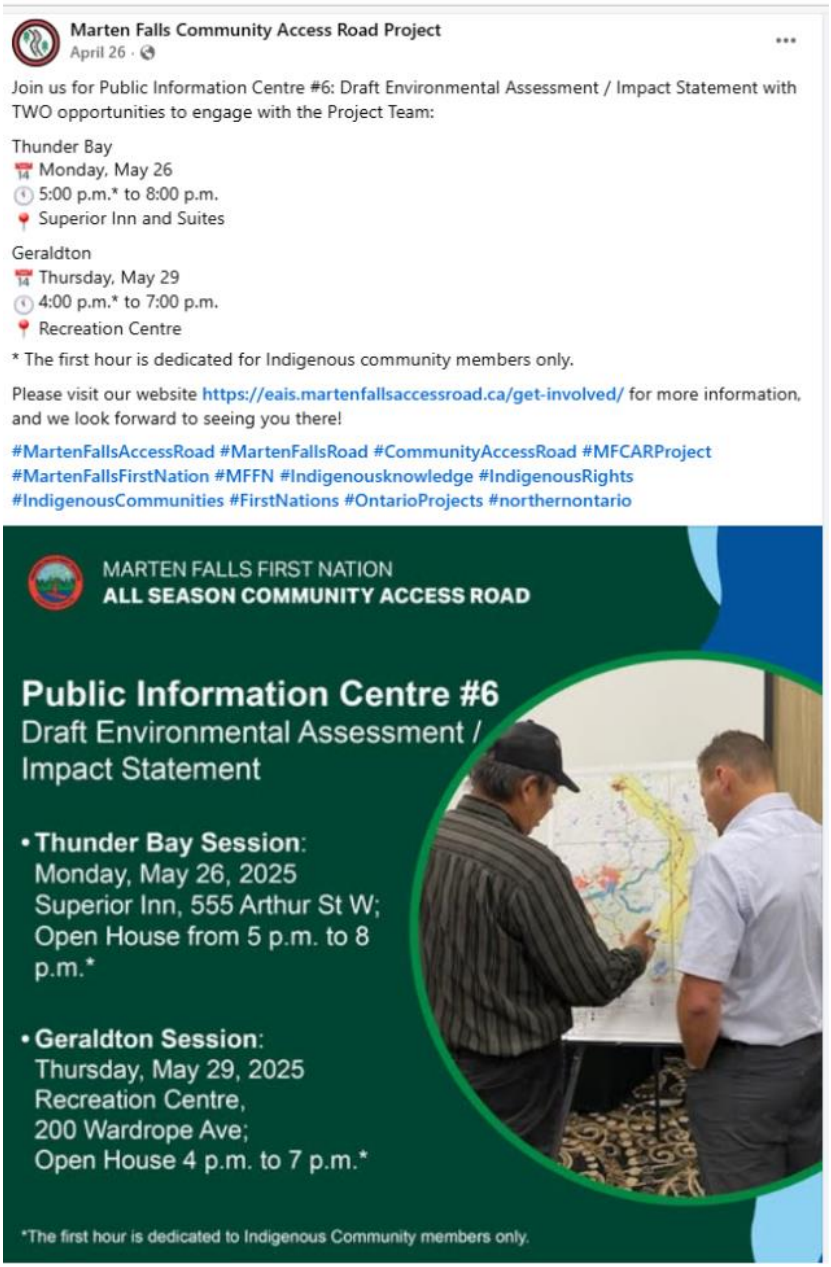
ATTACHMENTS

2025-05-06-MFFN-PIC6 poster.pdf

A3.4.3 Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2025-04-26



2025-05-26

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 26 ·

Join us THIS WEEK for Public Information Centre #6: Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement with TWO opportunities to engage with the Project Team:

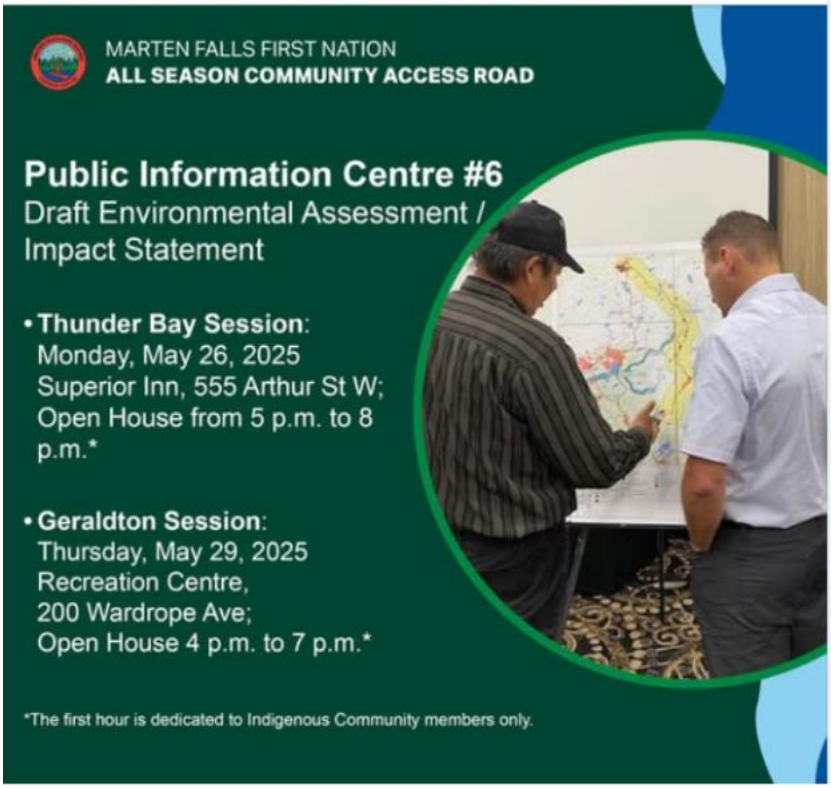
Thunder Bay
📅 Monday, May 26
🕔 5:00 p.m.* to 8:00 p.m.
📍 Superior Inn and Suites

Geraldton
📅 Thursday, May 29
🕔 4:00 p.m.* to 7:00 p.m.
📍 Recreation Centre

* The first hour is dedicated for Indigenous community members only.

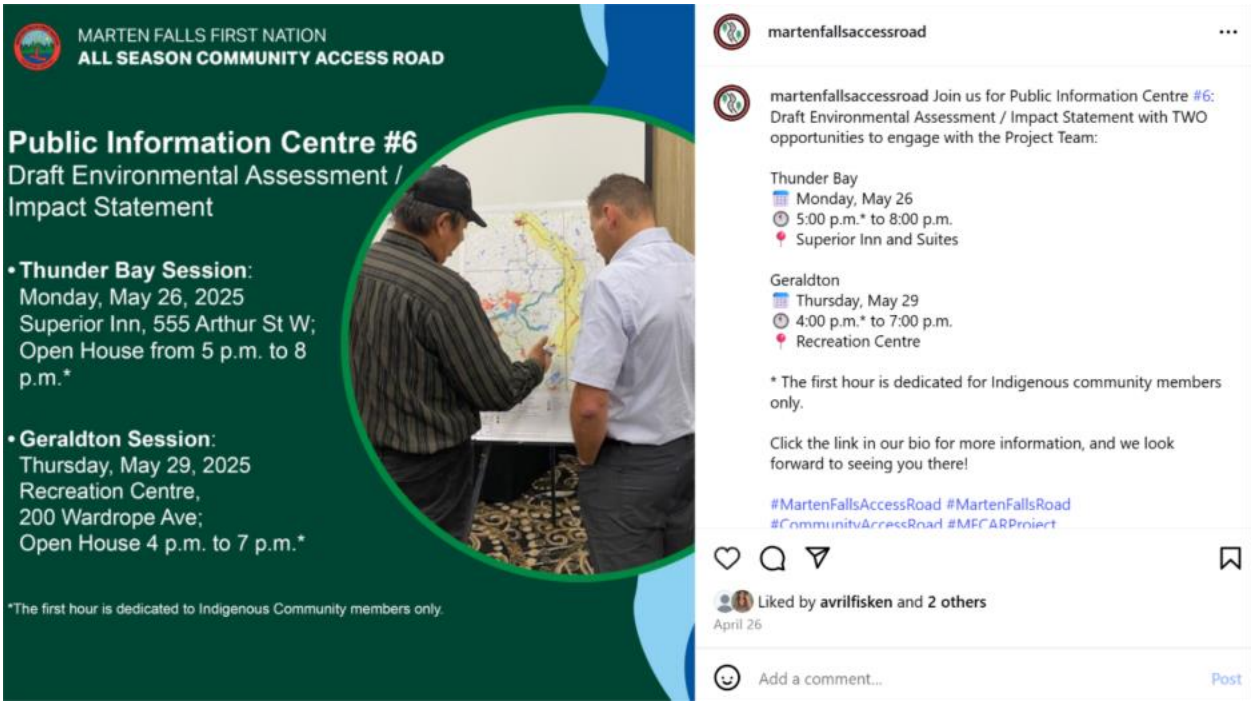
Please visit our website https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#pic6 for more information, and we look forward to seeing you there!

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario

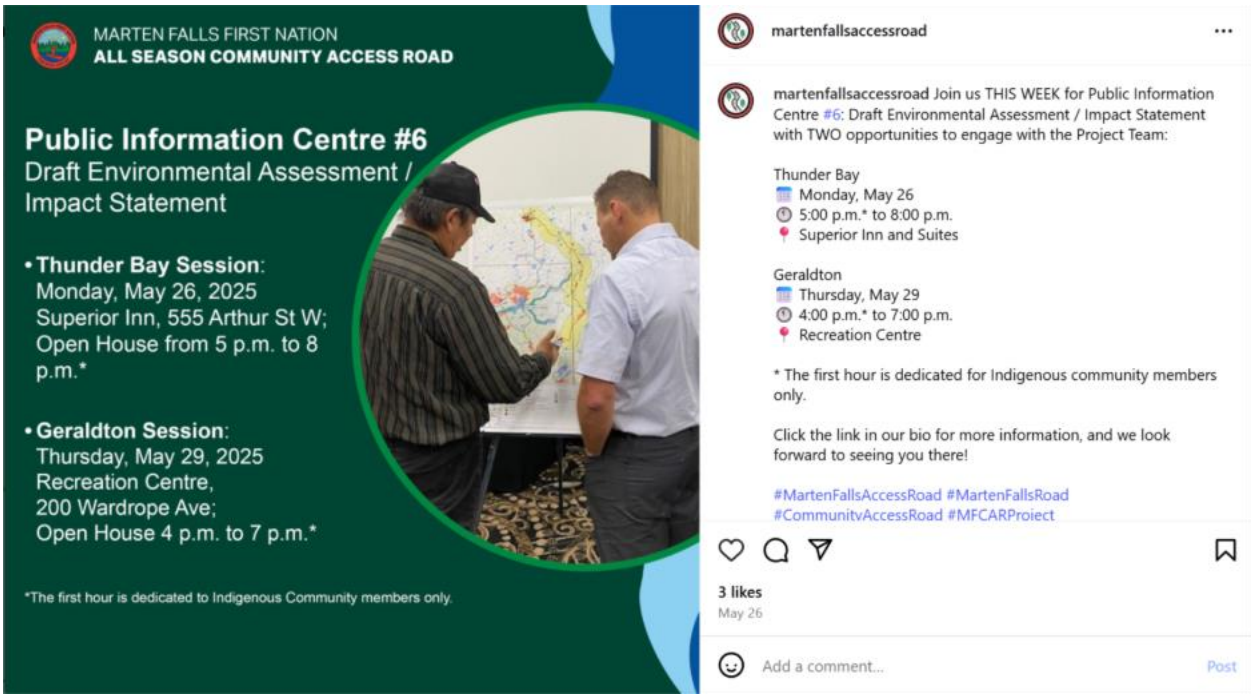


Instagram

2025- 04-26



2025-05-26



LinkedIn

2024-04-26

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
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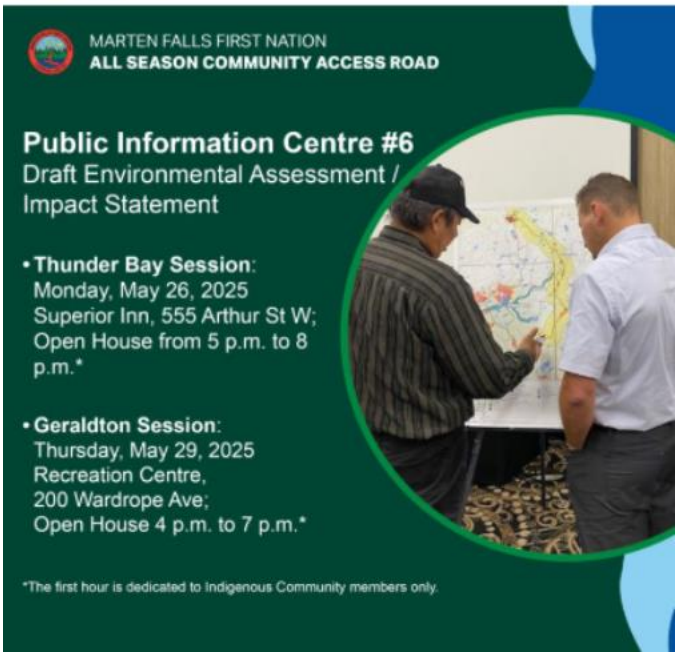


A3.4.4 Feedback Form

Community Meeting - Workbook

Today you have the opportunity to visit various booths, each focusing on a different topic related to Community Access Road. The Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Statement (IS) documents are now available for review.

Get your passport stamped! Visit all of the booths, ask questions and share your thoughts so we both learn and understand better. Turn in your workbook and passport at the Welcome Table for a chance to win a prize!

Name:

Date:

Mailing Address:

Email Address:

---

1. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Optional)

☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Elder ☐ Two-spirited ☐ Under 18 yrs old

2. FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS

How would you prefer to receive information about the Community Access Road in the future?

☐ Email (please provide email above) ☐ I do not wish to receive further information

☐ Regular Mail

3. HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE MEETING?

Please check all that apply.

☐ A Notice via Email ☐ Poster ☐ Social Media ☐ Other

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

4. Cumulative Effects

Cumulative Effects are the 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. Despite mitigation measures, certain aspects of land, water and people may be affected.

Which cumulative effects concern you and why?

5. Community Well-Being

The Community Access Road could bring important changes to life in Marten Falls First Nation, including those related to socio-community, human health, community safety and the economy.

What are you most excited about and / or concerned about with the Community Access Road?

6. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Share your thoughts or comments about the Community Access Road and the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

We appreciate the time you have taken to learn more about our plans and contribute your input!

For additional information, please visit the Project website at: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca or contact the Project Team directly via telephone at 1-800-764-9114 or email at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

** Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.*

A3.4.5 Display Boards and Materials



Hello! Boozhoo!

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road

Public Information Centre #6

May 26, 2025 – Thunder Bay, ON
May 29, 2025 – Geraldton, ON

How was the Preferred Route selected?

Since 2007, Marten Falls First Nation has been taking steps to plan a road to the community. Through technical studies and engagement, the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team has collected information, data, Indigenous Knowledge and feedback to select the Preferred Route.

To date, we've hosted:

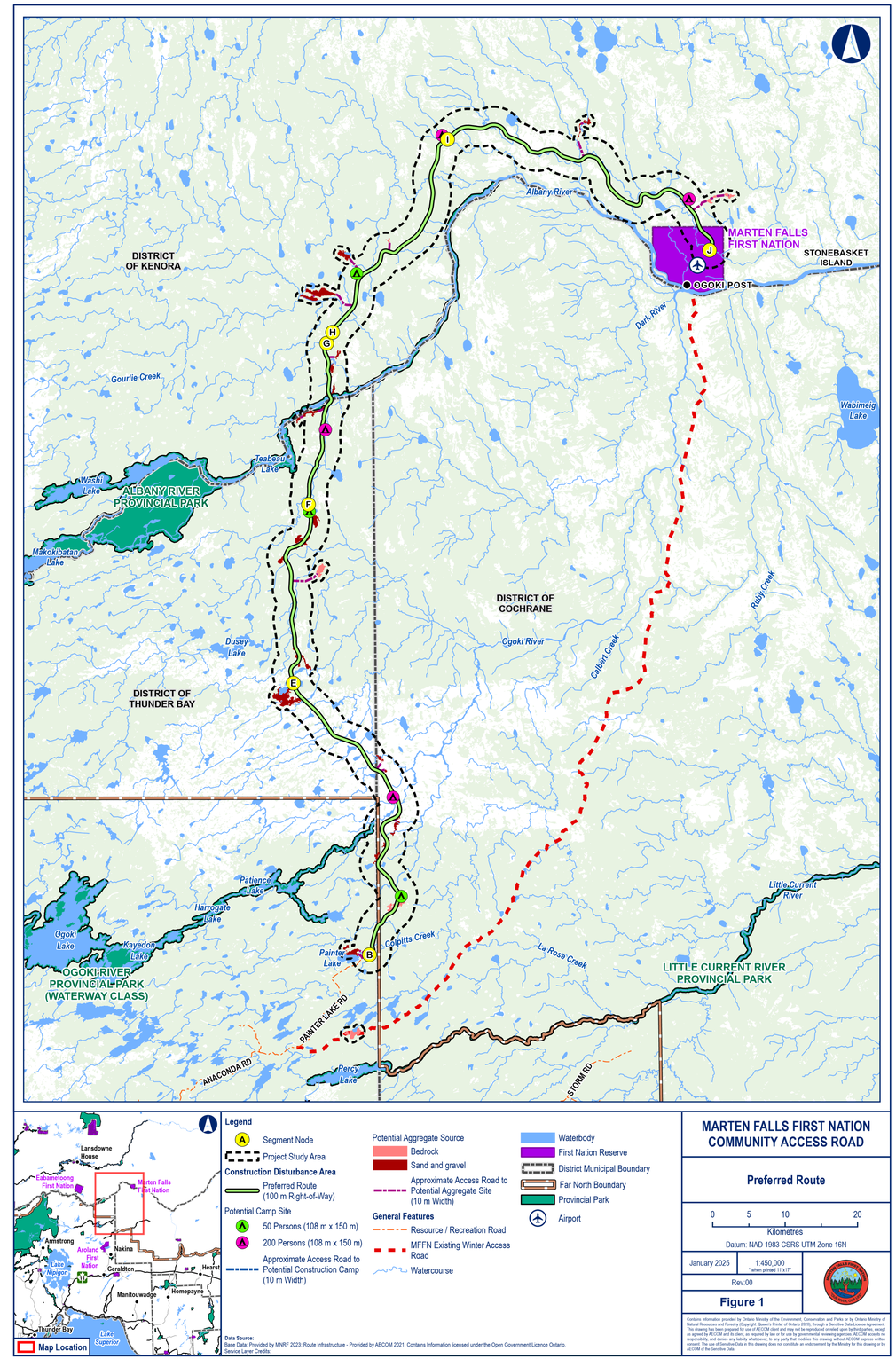
5 In-person and virtual Public Information Centres

2 Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interest forums

2 in-person Three-Road Gathering & Expo

OVER 30
in-person or virtual meetings with
11 Communities

On August 26, 2024, a Band Council Resolution supporting the Preferred Route was signed.



Why it’s important to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement?



We are providing a Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement to Indigenous communities, the public and regulators to allow for an early review of our information, approach and findings.

Your input on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will allow another opportunity for your voice to be heard and will inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.



What we’ve heard so far:

- Road access and ownership
- How the road will benefit community life in Marten Falls
- Training and job opportunities
- Safety and traffic concerns
- Translation availability
- Impacts to land and resource use

Get Involved in the Review Process!

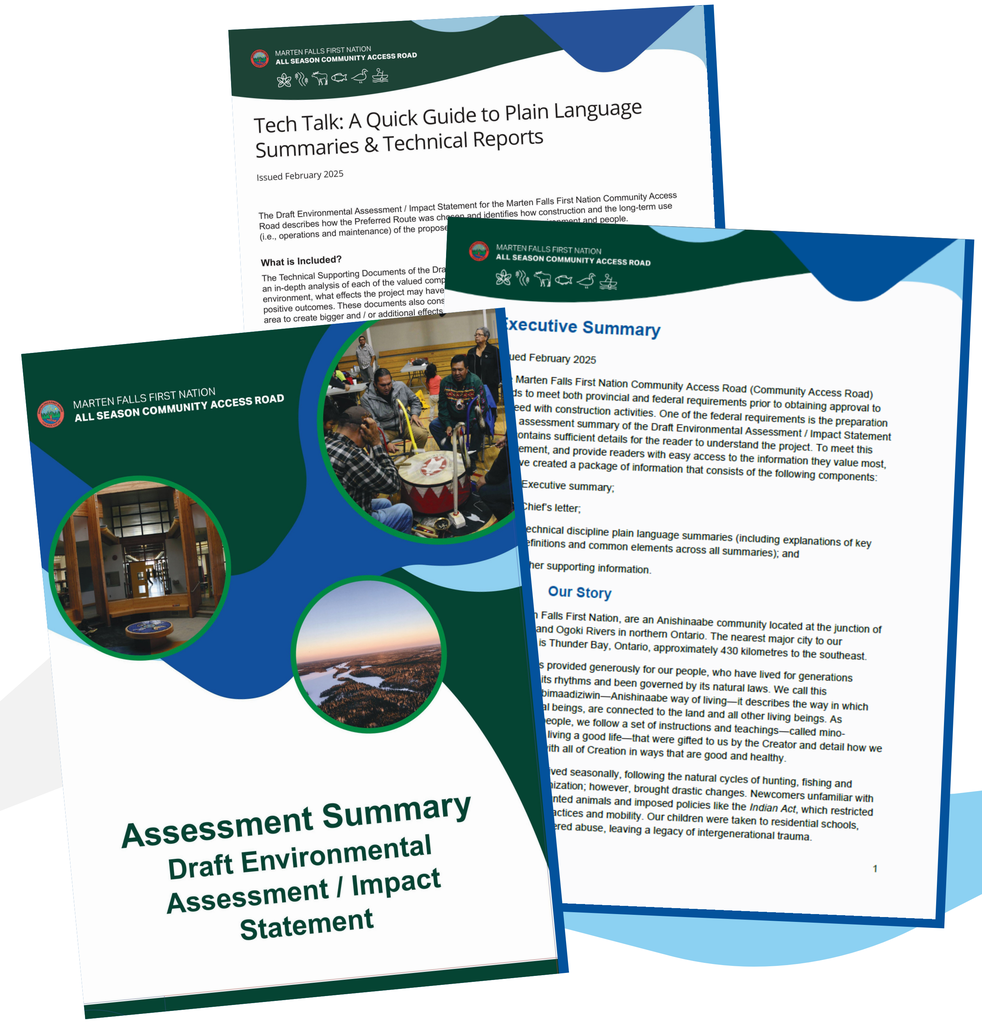
Send your comments, questions and feedback to:

eaisinput@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Ways to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement:

- Visit our website: **eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
- Read the **Assessment Summary** documents that include:
  - Executive Summary
  - Frequently Asked Questions
- Learn more about our studies with **Plain Language Summaries**
- Find all the details in our full **Technical Reports** available for download
- Book a **meeting** with the Project Team

Submit your feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement by JUNE 23, 2025!



Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Schedule

February 18, 2025:

Draft EA / IS – Start of Indigenous community review period

April 22, 2025:

Draft EA / IS – Start of public and regulator review period

June 23, 2025:

End of Draft EA / IS review period (for Indigenous communities, public and regulators)

Fall 2025:

- Draft Record of Consultation and Engagement – Indigenous communities
- Ongoing engagement

Winter 2025 / 2026:

- Review and incorporate comments / update Final EA / IS
- Ongoing engagement

Spring 2026:

- Marten Falls First Nation Band Council Resolution

Mid - Late 2026:

- Cumulative Effects Consultation Report issued
- Final Record of Consultation and Engagement Report issued
- **Submit Final EA / IS**

Once the Final EA / IS is submitted there will be additional opportunities to comment directly to government agencies.

Understanding Project Effects and Mitigations

01 Collect Information About Existing Conditions

Start by gathering data on the current state of the environment for the two alternative route alignments. This includes details about any extra features like pits, quarries, temporary access roads and worker camps.

02 Choose the Preferred Route

Choose the best route based on the information we gathered. This preferred route will continue to be analyzed in the next stages.

03 Determine Potential Interactions

Look at how the Community Access Road might affect the environment during the construction, operations and maintenance phases. Identify potential effects on important things like waterbodies, wildlife and their habitats, and more. This information is compared against **Existing Conditions** to understand the extent of the Community Access Road's effects on the environment.

04 Identify Mitigations

Develop strategies to reduce or avoid (i.e., mitigate) negative environmental impacts. For example, measures may include working to reduce noise at the construction site, restricting construction to daytime hours and avoiding environmentally sensitive areas, as much as possible.

05 Assess Residual Effects

After applying mitigation measures, check if there are any remaining (residual) effects. These are the effects that still exist despite our best efforts to reduce them. While the Community Access Road will put a number of measures in place to reduce the effects on the environment, we will not be able to fully eliminate all effects.

06 Characterize Cumulative Effects

Describe the remaining (residual) effects using industry-standard approaches and federal / provincial requirements.

07 Conduct Cumulative Effects Assessment

Assess the combined impact of the Community Access Road's remaining (residual) effects with other past, present and future activities in the area. This helps understand the overall impact on the environment, health, social and economic conditions.

What is the Cumulative Effects Process?

There are three key concepts relating to cumulative effects that need to be understood. These include:



Temporal Overlap



Spatial Overlap



Reasonably Foreseeable Projects

To understand cumulative effects, we would need to:

- Understand existing conditions, potential effects and mitigation measures.
- After applying mitigation measures, we assess the left over effects or residual effects.
- Look at all reasonably foreseeable projects and prepare project inclusions list.
- Assess cumulative effects.

If you want more information on Cumulative Effects check out the Plain Language Summaries.

Cumulative Effects Results

Land

Valued Component	Significance
Mooz / Moose)	Not Significant
Atik / Caribou)	Significant
Physiography, Terrain and Soils	No Predicted Effect
Vegetation	Not Significant
Wildlife	Not Significant
Birds	Not Significant

Water

Valued Component	Significance
Groundwater and Geochemistry	No Predicted Effect
Peatlands	No Predicted Effect
Surface Water	No Predicted Effect
Fish and Fish Habitat	Not Significant

People

Valued Component	Significance
Climate Change	No Predicted Effect
Land and Resource Use	Not Significant
Visual Environment	No Predicted Effect
Community Well-Being	No Predicted Effect
Acoustics and Vibration	No Predicted Effect
Cultural Heritage (incl. Archaeology)	No Predicted Effect
Atmospheric and Greenhouse Gases	No Predicted Effect

Each discipline determines the **significance** of the cumulative effect for their valued component.

Cumulative effects and determination of significance is determined through professional judgement, applicable standards and guidelines, and background knowledge of the Study Area.

Legend

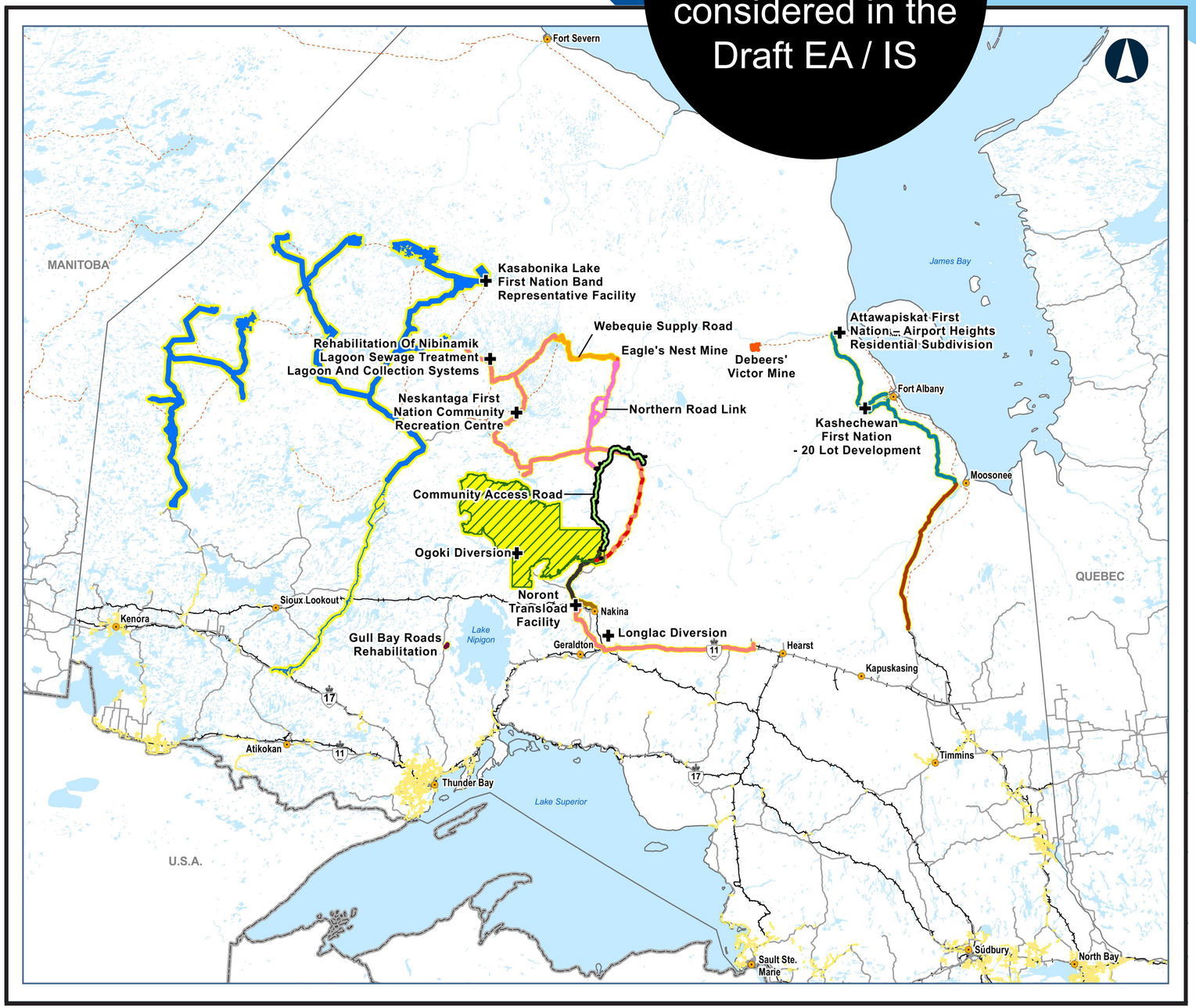
= Significant = Not Significant = No Predicted Effect

To learn more about the results of the Cumulative Effects Assessment, check out Section 10 of the Draft EA / IS.

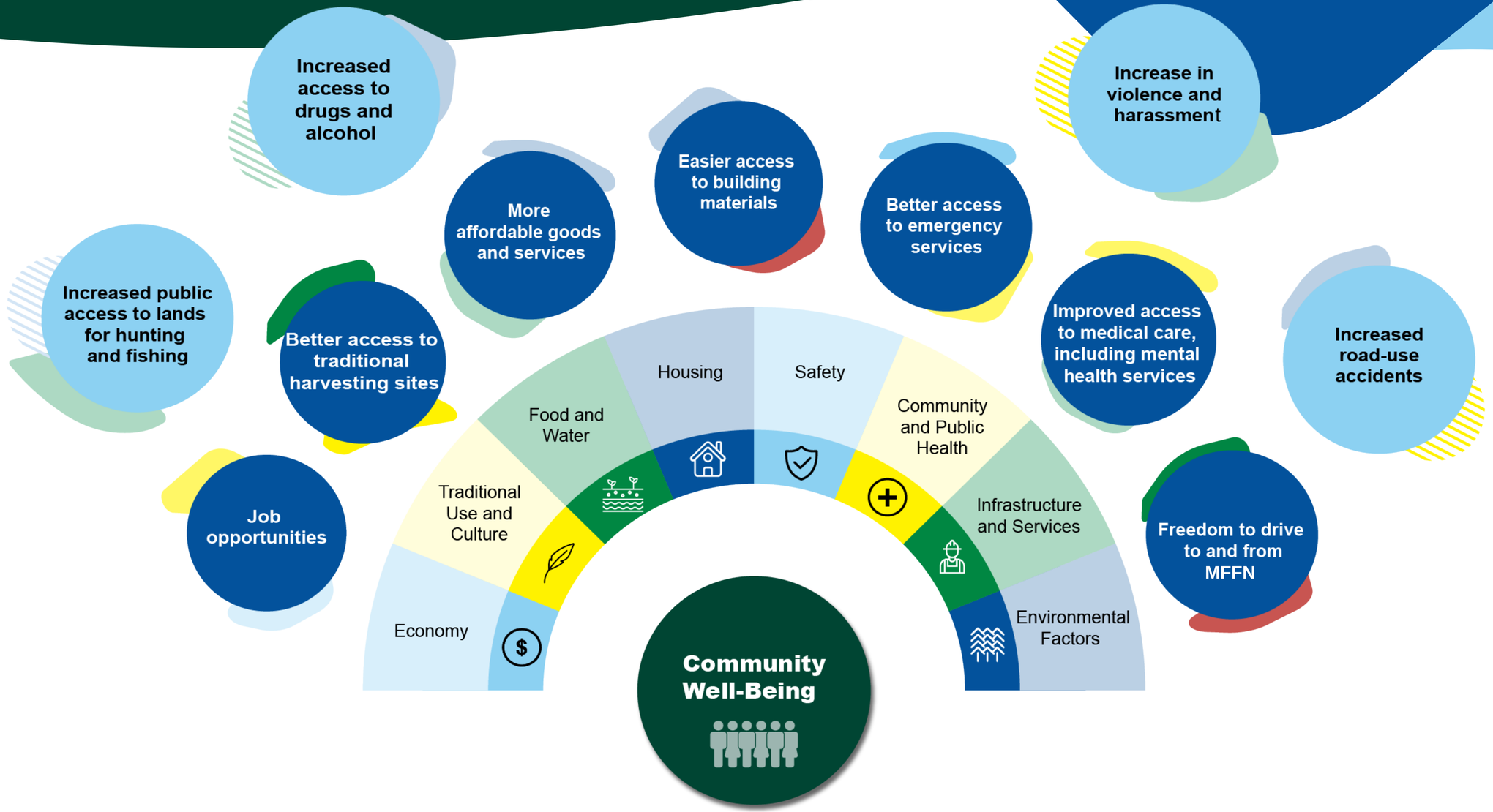
Final projects / activities considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment:

- Northern Road Link
- Webequie Supply Road
- Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades
- Esnagami Road Bypass Upgrade
- RapidLynx Broadband Project – Phase 1 & 2
- Mushkegowuk James Bay All-Season Road Feasibility Study – Coastal
- Mushkegowuk James Bay All-Season Road Feasibility Study – Inland
- Gull Bay Roads Rehabilitation
- Accelerated High-Speed Internet Program
- Mine Projects (e.g. Eagles Nest, Debeers Victor Mine)
- Ogoki Forest Management Plans
- Wataynikaneyap Powerline – Phase 1 & 2
- Other Projects and Activity Buffers

See the full list of projects considered in the Draft EA / IS



How Could the Road Affect Community Well-Being?



The Community Access Road could bring important changes to life in the Community. Studies related to socio-community, human health and community safety, and the economy are assessed together and contribute to Community Well-Being.

A3.4.6 Fact Sheets

Economics

More jobs for People

- Over 9,500 jobs created across Canada during construction.
- Approximately 8,600 jobs will be created in Ontario, including:
  - 3,500 direct jobs (e.g. heavy equipment operator, surveyor, truck driver);
  - 3,200 indirect jobs (e.g. camp services such as a camp chef, housekeeping, medical support, security); and,
  - 1,900 induced jobs (jobs supported by having more income to spend e.g. retail jobs, childcare providers).
- Estimated $723 million in labour income paid in Ontario during the total construction (including ripple effects).

Investment in the Region

- The road project will cost about $1.3 billion to build; The spending will help Ontario's economic activity grow by approximately $2.6 billion in total spending.
- The project will generate approximately $299 million in taxes for public services.

Future Business Opportunities

- Local businesses could benefit by supplying food, fuel, transportation and other services to workers and travelers.
- Improved road access may support future mining, forestry and other resource development opportunities, creating job and investment opportunities for the community.

Stronger Local Economy

- Road access means supplies can arrive faster and at a lower cost, helping local stores and services grow.
- New vehicle-related businesses, like mechanic shops or parts suppliers, could open to meet increased demand.

Socio-Community Effects and Mitigations

Additional considerations	Addressing concerns
The risk of traffic accidents and accidents involving wildlife	• Work with local First Nations to plan how equipment and supplies are moved during construction. • Train drivers for safe driving in winter conditions and in remote areas. • Work with law enforcement to monitor traffic more closely. • Consider alternatives to salt, to avoid attracting wildlife.
Strain on local infrastructure (water, wastewater, energy) during construction	• House workers in autonomous camps to ease the load on local services. • Create waste management rules to cut down on waste and ensure proper disposal. • Ensure fuel availability during construction.
Potential increase in violence and harassment	• Enforce zero-tolerance policies for harassment and violence in work camps. • Provide mental health counseling and support at work camps. • Establish a working group with Marten Falls First Nation, Aroland First Nation, the road owner and contractor to discuss community-proposed topics.
Increased risk of substance use	• Offer mental health counseling, mentorship and peer support at work camps with on-site Elders or cultural liaisons. • Train all workers in cultural safety to create a safe and inclusive workplace. • Enforce zero-tolerance policies for workplace discrimination and harassment. • Monitor and enforce substance use policies to keep prohibited substances out of the community.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Cumulative Effects Inclusions List

Date Issued: February 2025

Cumulative Effects are the 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. For this reason, and as part of the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment process for the Community Access Road, an assessment of the potential cumulative effects is being completed.

Assessing Cumulative Effects

The Community Access Road is in an area that may be affected by other projects and / or activities. To confirm projects / activities that could interact with or heighten the individual effects of the Community Access Road, we have developed a preliminary project inclusion list. The activities considered include historical, existing or planned projects in the area including:

- Mineral developments and mineral exploration activity in the area;
- Infrastructure projects, including other road projects and any future road construction or upgrades;
- Power and internet projects;
- Hydro / water projects;
- Environment and cultural projects;
- Forest management units; and
- Mining activities.

Preliminary Cumulative Effects Inclusions List

The preliminary project inclusion list identifies potential projects that will be considered for inclusion in the Cumulative Effects Assessment. To confirm the projects that will be part of this assessment, each subject matter expert in a particular study area (for example in surface water, vegetation or wildlife) will review the preliminary inclusion list and provide rationale for whether a project will be or will not be included in their Cumulative Effects Assessment. Their rationale is based on the likelihood of project effects to overlap in time and space. If the effects of other activities are anticipated to act cumulatively with the Community Access Road, mitigation measures will be recommended to avoid or minimize the identified adverse cumulative effects.

Are you interested in learning more about Cumulative Effects?

Contact us at
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or
[redacted]

The preliminary list of projects being considered includes:

Mining Projects

- Big Daddy Mine
- Black Bird Mine
- Bateman Gold
- Black Thor Mine
- Black Label Mine
- Bradshaw Gold Deposit
- Crawford Nickel Project
- De Beers Victor Mine
- Eagles Nest Mine
- Goldcorp Musselwhite Mine
- Goliath Gold Mine
- Great Bear Gold Project
- Greenstone Gold's Hardrock Mine
- Island Gold
- Côté Lake Project
- Junior Lake Project
- Kenbridge Nickel Project
- Hammond Reef Project
- Magino Mine
- Marathon PGM Copper Mine
- Martison Project
- PAK – Frontier Lithium
- Pamour – Porcupine Mine
- Raleigh Lake Project
- Root – Green Technology Metals
- Springpole Lake Gold Project
- Sugar Zone Mine
- Superior Lake Project
- Thierry Copper Nickel Mine
- Tower Gold Deposit
- Upper Beaver Gold Project
- West Cache Gold Project
- Zenyatta Venture's Albany Graphite Deposit
- Young-Davidson Mine

Infrastructure Projects

- Attawapiskat First Nation – Airport Heights Residential Subdivision
- Kasabonika Modular Bridge and Remote Northern Airport
- Kashechewan First Nation – 20 Lot Development
- Kasabonika Lake First Nation Band Representative Facility
- Neskantaga First Nation Community Recreation Centre
- North Caribou Lake First Nation – Immediate Housing Lot Servicing
- Sandy Lake First Nation - Child and Family Services Building
- Weeneebayko Area Health Authority (WAHA) Redevelopment
- Thunder Bay Airport Remedial Trial

Hydro / Water Projects

- Ivanhoe River Waterpower Project
- Kapuskasing River Waterpower Projects
- Little Jackfish River Hydroelectric Project
- Ogoki and Long Lac Diversions
- Michipicoten First Nation White Sands Creek Rehabilitation Project
- Moose Cree First Nation Water Treatment Plant
- New Osnaburgh Water Treatment Plant Upgrades
- North Caribou Lake First Nation Water Treatment System Upgrades
- Pigeon River Drilled Well Groundwater Supply
- Rehabilitation of Nibinamik Lagoon Sewage Treatment Lagoon and Collection Systems
- Repairs and Upgrades to Sewage Lagoon Attawapiskat FN
- Rehabilitation of the Whitefish Bay Water Distribution System
- Separation Rapids
- Weenusk First Nation Sewage Pumping Station Rehabilitation

Road Projects

- Webequie Supply Road
- Northern Road Link
- Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry access road upgrades
- Hwy 618 Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
- Gull Bay Roads Rehabilitation
- Ginoogaming KM 132 Bridge Replacement
- Chukuni River Bridge Replacement
- Esnagami Road Bypass Upgrade
- Fort Severn Modular Bridge

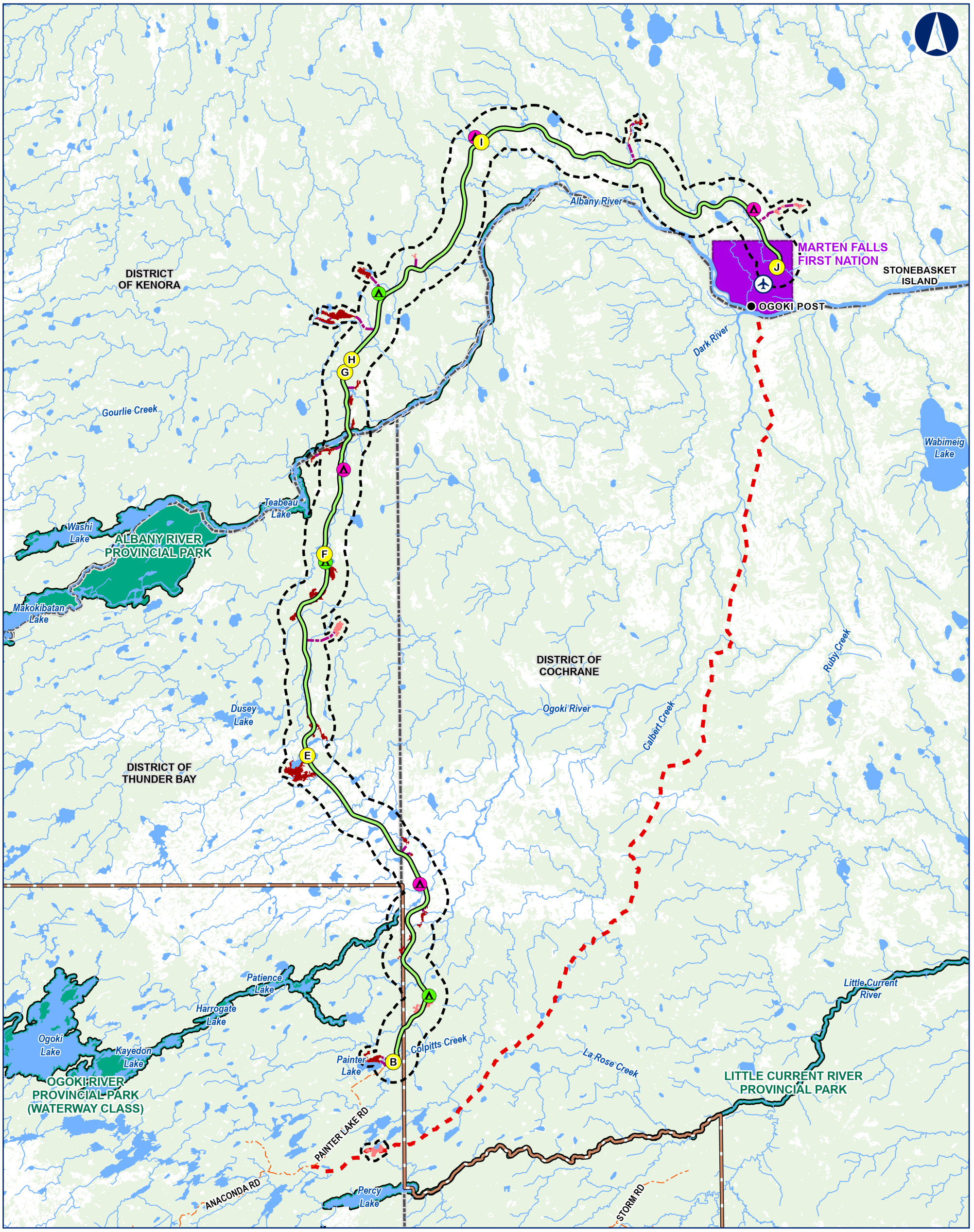
Power and Internet Projects

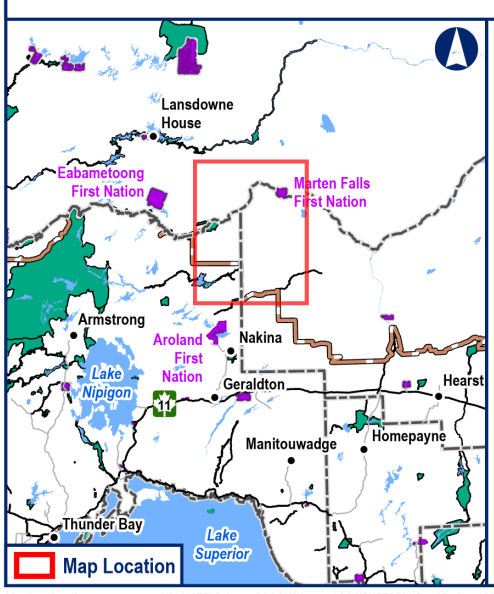
- Wataynikeneyap Powerline
- Rapid Lynx Broadband
- Accelerated High-Speed Internet Program

Environment and Cultural Projects

- Ogoki Forest Management Plans
- Sandy Lake Cultural Area
- Lac Suel First Nation Burial Site Mapping

A3.4.7 Maps





Legend

- Segment Node
- Project Study Area

Construction Disturbance Area

- Preferred Route (100 m Right-of-Way)

Potential Camp Site

- 50 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- 200 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp (10 m Width)

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site (10 m Width)

General Features

- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Far North Boundary
- Provincial Park
- Airport

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2023; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.
Service Layer Credits:

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Preferred Route

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

January 2025 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

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Figure 1

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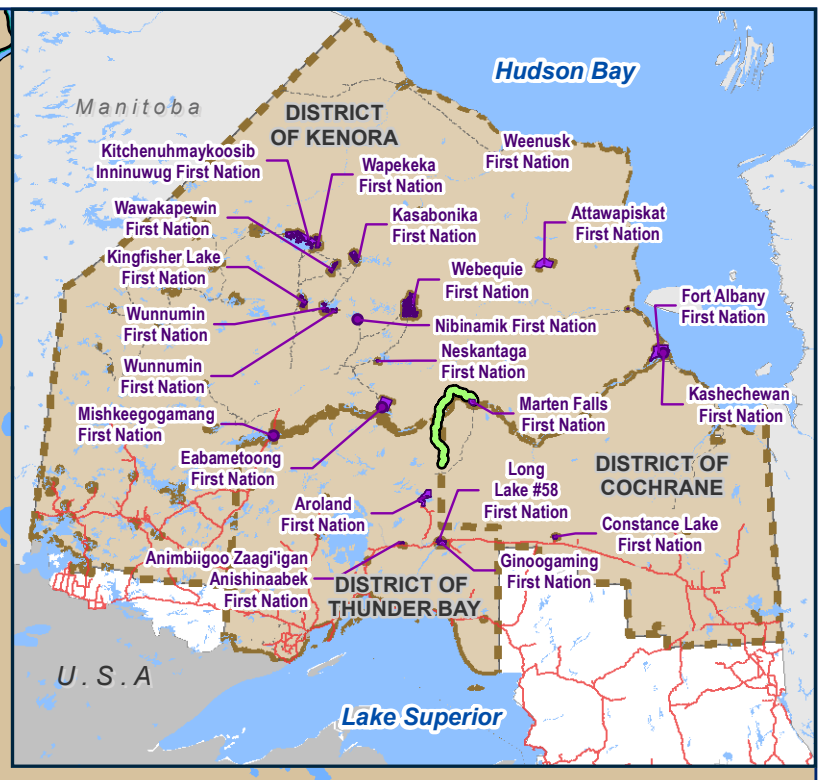

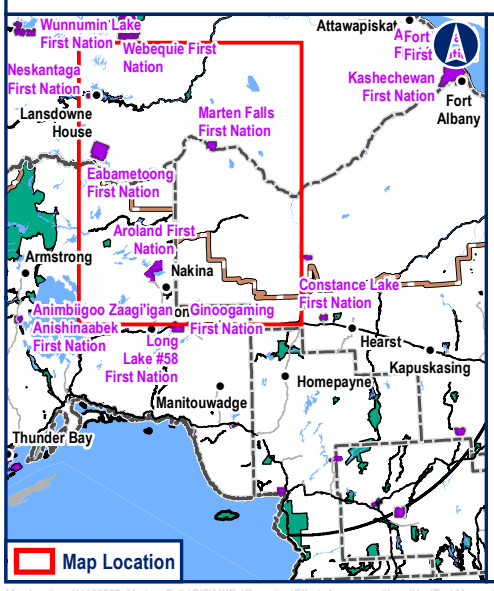

Legend

- Andomoozwe Outfitters
- Boreal Forest Outfitters
- Dusey River Adventures
- Hearst Air
- Leuenberger Air
- O'Sullivan's Rainbow
- Nakina Outpost Camps (a.k.a 7 Lakes Wilderness Camps)
- Nakina North Outfitters
- Twin Lakes Outfitters
- Remote Outfitters LSA
- Remote Outfitters

Construction Disturbance Area
- Segment Node
- Preferred Route

Potential Camp Site
- 50 Persons
- 200 Persons
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp

Potential Aggregate
- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features
- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- Winter Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Railway
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Far North Boundary
- Provincial Park

Notes: None

Data Source:
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Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits:

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Tourism Outfitter Location Map

0 5 10 15 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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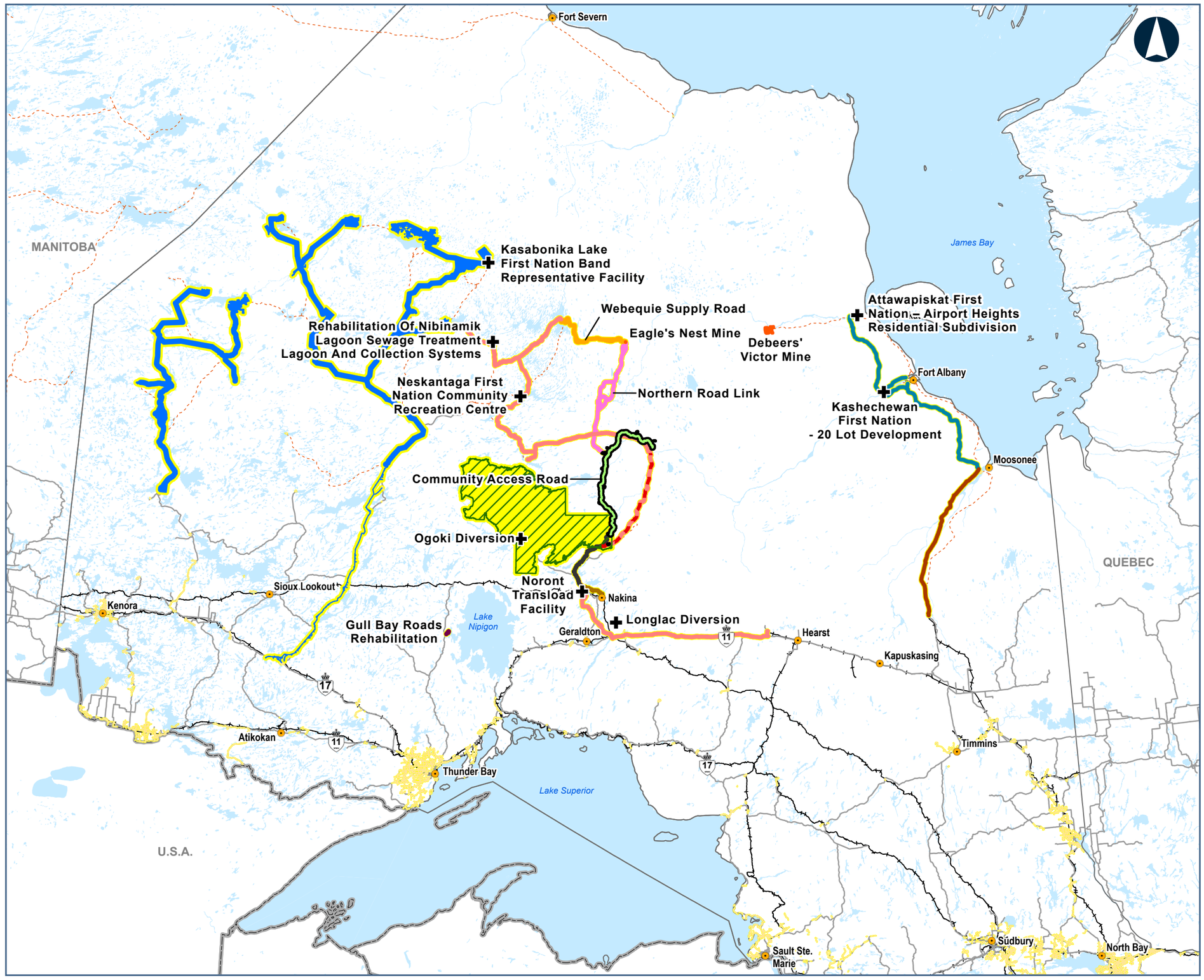

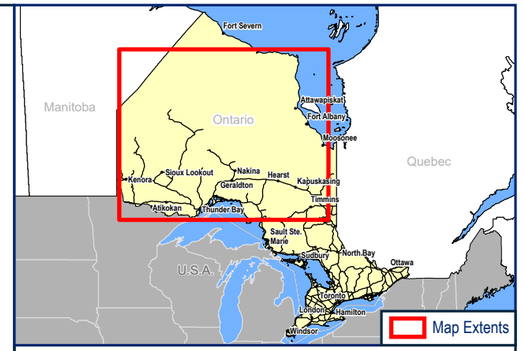

Legend

- MFFN CAR Preferred Route
- Project Study Area

Other Projects and Activities

- Project Locations
- Northern Road LInk
- Webequie Supply Road
- Anaconda and Painter Lake Forestry Access Road Upgrades
- Esnagami Road Bypass Upgrade
- RapidLynx Broadband Project - Phase1 & 2
- Mushkegowuk James Bay All-Season Road Feasibility Study - Coastal
- Mushkegowuk James Bay All-Season Road Feasibility Study - Inland
- Gull Bay Roads Rehabilitaion
- Accelerated High-Speed Internet Program
- Mine Project
- Ogoki Forest Management Plans
- Wataynikaneyap Powerline - Phase 1 & 2
- Other Projects and Activity Buffers

General Features

- Highway/Major Road
- Winter Road
- Railway
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Potential Cumulative Effects Project Inclusions List

0 40 80 160 240 320

Kilometers

DATUM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Data Sources:
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Figure 1

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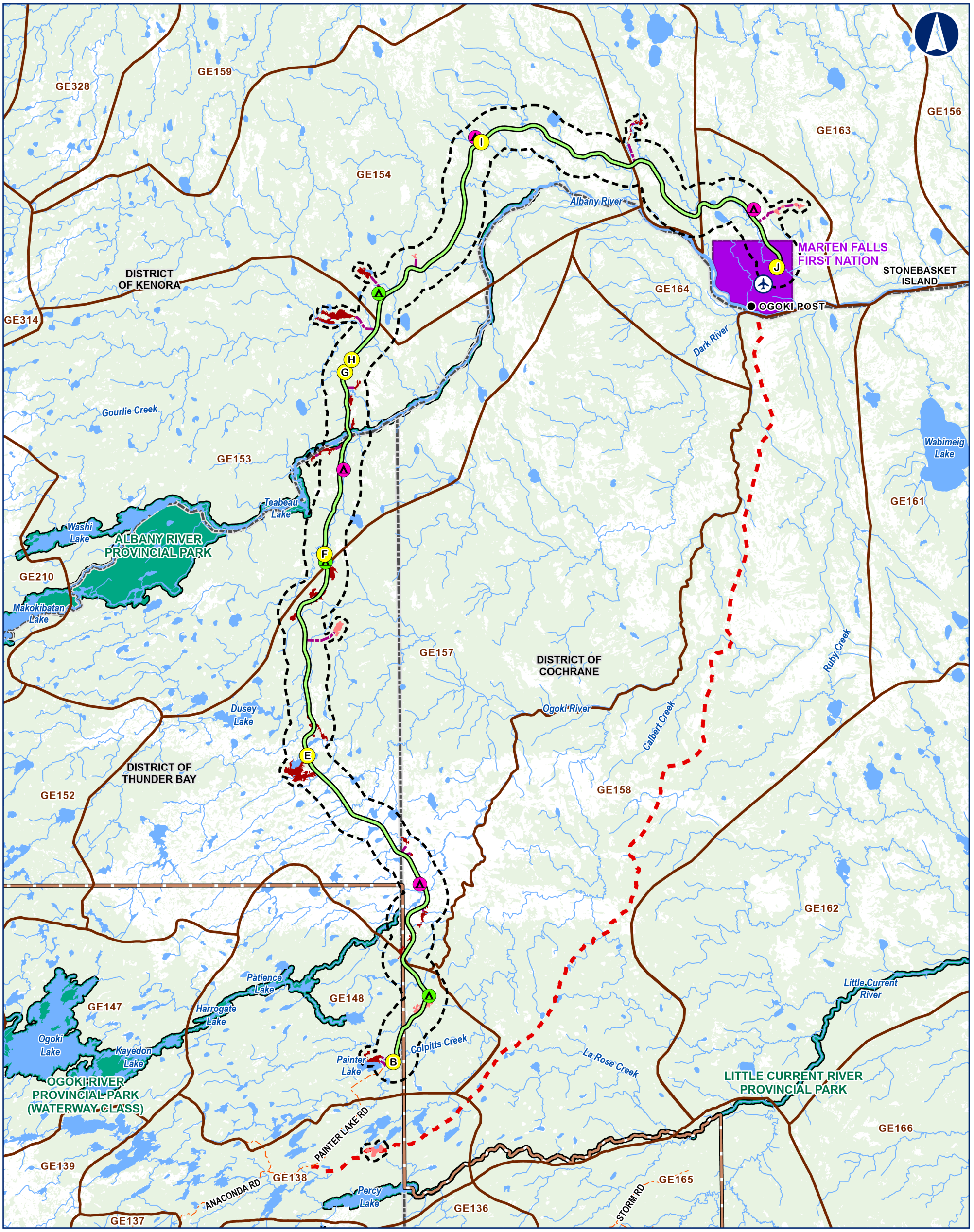

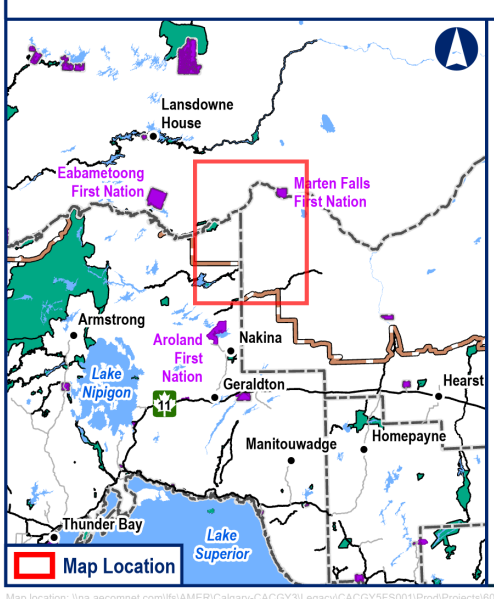

Legend

- Segment Node
- Project Study Area
- Trapline Area

Construction Disturbance Area

- Final Route (100 m Right-of-Way)

Potential Camp Site

- 50 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- 200 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp (10 m Width)

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site (10 m Width)

General Features

- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Far North Boundary
- Provincial Park
- Airport

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2023; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.
Service Layer Credits:

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Final Route with Trapline Areas

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

October 2024 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

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Figure 1

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A3.4.8 Summary Report

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
Public Information Centre #6 Summary Report
May 26 and 29, 2025

This summary report has been prepared to provide an overview of the feedback captured at Public Information Centre (PIC) #6 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton on May 26 and 29, 2025. The first hour of each meeting was reserved for Indigenous community members only.

Timing and Location

Superior Inn & Conference Centre, 555 Arthur St W
Thunder Bay, Ontario
May 26, 2025
5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Geraldton Recreation Centre, 200 Wardrope Ave. E
Geraldton, Ontario
May 29, 2025
4:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Introduction / Purpose

This was the fourth PIC held during the provincial Environmental Assessment / federal Impact Assessment (EA / IA) phase of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road and the sixth PIC since the beginning of the Project. It focused on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS), community well-being and cumulative effects. The purpose of PIC #6 was to provide updates on:

- Draft EA / IS review process, schedule, and ways to review and provide comments;
- How the Preferred Route was selected;
- Understanding potential effects and mitigations;
- The cumulative effects process and results;
- Final projects / activities considered as part of the Cumulative Effects Assessment;
- How the Community Access Road could affect community well-being for Marten Falls and nearby communities;
- Land and resource use; and
- Information on the Country Foods Program.

Notices and Promotion

A formal notice and invitation to PIC #6 was emailed to the project contact list and published on the website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices) on April 22, 2025 and distributed in print, online and on the radio via multiple outlets, as outlined below. The PIC notification was included in the Notice of Publication of the Draft EA / IS. Notices in English, French, Ojibway, Cree (Swampy/ n-dialect) and Oji-Cree were available for download on the website. Copies of the notice, in each language, are provided in **Appendix A**.

Print Advertisements (see Appendix B1)

- The Chronicle Journal: April 26, 2025
- Geraldton Times Star: April 30, 2025 and May 7, 14 & 21, 2025
- Wawatay News: May 23, 2025

Online Advertisements (see Appendix B2)

- MFFN Community Access Road Website (www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices): April 22, 2025
- Northern Ontario Business: April 22, 2025
- Thunder Bay News Watch: April 22, 2025
- Windspeaker: April 22, 2025
- Wawatay News: April 22, 2025
- Municipality of Greenstone Online Events Calendar (https://calendar.greenstone.ca/default/Detail/2025-05-29-1600-Marten-Falls-First-Nation-Community-Access-Road-Pu): April 22, 2025

Radio Advertisements (see Appendix B3)

- Wawatay Radio: April 24 – 26, 2025
- CFNO Radio: April 22 – May 26, 2025

Social Media Advertisements (see Appendix B4)

- Facebook: April 26, May 10 and 26, 2025
- Facebook (MFFN Community Private Page): May 21, 2025 (omitted from appendix as the page is not public)
- Instagram: April 22 and 26, May 10 and 26, 2025
- LinkedIn: April 26 and May 15, 2025

Reminders were also distributed to the electronic mailing list in the April e-Blast on May 8, 2025 and a follow-up notice on May 26, 2025 (see **Appendix B5**).

Format and Attendance

PIC #6 was held in an open house format and featured a series of display boards, large printed maps as well as hand outs related to the Draft EA / IS, the Cumulative Effects Assessment and Community Well-Being studies. 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 display boards and provide comments and feedback by having one-on-one discussions with the Project Team members and consultants.

The following printed and online materials were made available to attendees:

- Open house display boards;
- Draft EA / IS Frequently Asked Questions;
- Draft EA / IS Executive Summary (English, Oji-Cree and Ojibway);
- 11 plain language summaries (English, Oji-Cree and Ojibway) including:
    - Archeology and Cultural Heritage
    - Climate Change Adaptation
    - Community Well-Being
    - Fish and Fish Habitat
    - Groundwater and Surface Water
    - Acoustics (Noise and Vibration)
    - Peatlands
    - Physiography, Terrain, and Soils and Vegetation
    - Ungulates
    - Visual Environment and Land and Resource Use
    - Wildlife and Birds
- Community Well-Being Economics information sheet;
- Socio-Community Effects and Mitigations information sheet;
- Cumulative Effects Inclusions List information sheet; and
- Maps of: Preferred Route, tourism outfitter locations, Project Inclusions List (cumulative effects) and trapline areas.

All engagement materials shared at PIC #6 are included in **Appendix C**, maps are included in **Appendix D**.

Attendance

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,

provincial and federal agencies, members of the public / local residents, environmental groups and industry representatives. Attendees included:

- Marten Falls First Nation;
- Thunder Bay residents;
- Geraldton residents;
- Far North Resources Group;
- Four Rivers Environmental Services Group;
- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR);
- Long Lake 58 First Nation;
- Mushkegowuk Council;
- Municipality of Greenstone; and
- Longlac-Greenstone Council.

Paul MacInnis and Lauri Cunningham from the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) were present at the Thunder Bay event to provide a brief update and assist in answering questions from attendees. Paul MacInnis also attended the Geraldton event.

Local Media

One journalist from Thunder Bay News Watch attended PIC #6 in Thunder Bay, and conducted an interview with Lawrence Baxter, MFFN Senior Community Member Advisor and Jennifer Bruin, Project Technical Advisor. The interview was not published or featured on news outlets.

Highlights of Participant Feedback

Attendees were encouraged to share their feedback, concerns and pose questions throughout the events. Key items of interest raised by the public are included below. Note that all questions are labeled with a 'Q', comments with a 'C' and answers with an 'A'. Questions were answered by MFFN Community Advisors, Project Team members and Consultants (Project Team).

Access / Safety

Q: Will the Community Access Road be publicly accessible or have restricted access?
A: At this time, the ownership and long-term maintenance of the Community Access Road has not been determined. It was noted that there are ongoing conversations between MFFN and the province on how to control access on the Community Access Road.

C: An attendee suggested toll road with check points be included on the Community Access Road to address concerns with human trafficking. They also inquired what types of vehicles will use the Community Access Road, stating concerns for safety risks with all-terrain vehicle use. They also noted that many community members do not have driver's license.

A: The Project Team member noted that decisions regarding access are not within the scope of work of the EA / IA and that there are ongoing conversations between MFFN and the province on how to control access on the road. The attendee's other comments were noted by the Project Team.

C: Multiple attendees flagged potential road safety concerns once the Community Access Road is built such as whether there will be lighting and trail radios.
A: The Project Team member noted that decisions regarding these types of safety features will be determined at the Detailed Design phase.

Community Well-being
C: Multiple attendees expressed support and interest in the Country Foods Program.
A: The Project Team member noted that additional details on the Country Foods Program will be available in the Final EA / IS.

C: An MFFN community member noted how the Community Access Road will positively impact the community. They noted that the housing needed for the construction camps could later be repurposed for Marten Falls housing. Concerns about addictions in MFFN, and the need for mitigations to support people's transition into the workforce were noted. The community member proposed having an Elder / healer in the construction camps to help facilitate the transition. They discussed having flexible schedules to help encourage people to participate. They noted the need to start healing initiatives early, so that people can apply for positions when the time comes. Additionally, it was noted that there are often vacant positions in the community.

C: An attendee noted that the Community Access Road could be beneficial in potential evacuations due to climate disasters such as flooding or forest fires. It would be less costly compared to flying out the communities.

C: Multiple attendees flagged potential safety concerns once the Community Access Road is built including an increase in drug and alcohol use.

C: An attendee and MFFN community member was hopeful about the possibility of growing food in community and possibly selling food to the work camps.

C: A number of attendees were interested in job opportunities related to the Community Access Road.
A: The Project Team member noted the Community Access Road will create a number of direct and indirect employment opportunities. Once available, information on employment opportunities will be provided to Marten Falls First Nation and Aroland First Nation, as well as other Indigenous communities, in advance to provide time to obtain the necessary training.

C: An attendee inquired about the Community Access Road timeline and if there would be procurement opportunities for Indigenous businesses during the construction phase.

A: The Project Team member noted that the Community Access Road is still in the early planning stages. It was noted that MFFN is in on-going discussions about the next phases (i.e., construction) of the Community Access Road.

Cumulative Effects

C: A member of Four Rivers Environmental Services Group noted that information about how cumulative effects are deemed as "significant" is not always clear. Display boards noted that it was due to professional judgement, applicable standards and guidelines.

C: Attendees were interested in the projects included in the Project Inclusion List. It was noted that the KWG Railway Project into the Ring of Fire with Spider Resources was missing from the Project Inclusions List.

A: The Project Team member thanked attendees for the response and the suggestion to include the KWG Railway Project in the Project Inclusions List. It was noted that the MFFN CAR Project Team is considering the KWG Railway Project and it will be included on the Project Inclusions List in the Final EA / IS.

Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment Process and Reports

C: The representative from MEM noted the Draft EA / IS was a well laid out and easy to read and comprehend document.

C: An attendee inquired about the impact of the proposed Bill 5 on the Community Access Road. The individual inquired what would change if Bill 5 is passed.

A: The Project Team member noted that the Community Access Road is a joint federal Impact Assessment and provincial Environmental Assessment process which are not influenced by the changes proposed in Bill 5. It was also noted that the commitments to mitigations, design elements, and monitoring in the Draft EA / IS will remain commitments for the Community Access Road.

Engineering and Road Design

Q: Are the construction camp locations shown on the maps confirmed?

A: The camp locations are best estimates and based on where the Engineering Team estimates they make sense (i.e., close to aggregate sites). However, the locations are not final and will be further refined during detailed design.

C: A representative from Four Rivers Environmental Services Group was interested in the graphics and maps showing the water crossings. They requested copies to assist with outreach on the Community Access Road. Electronic versions were sent to them.

C: A member of Mushkegowuk Council flagged that the number of crossings noted in the Draft EA / IS do not seem to be enough to accommodate appropriate drainage for the Community Access Road.

A: It was noted that the number of crossings in the Draft EA / IS was a preliminary estimate and that the number of crossings will be determined during detailed design.

Q: A member of Mushkegowuk Council asked about the design of the Community Access Road including the expected life span and long-term traffic estimates.
A: The Community Access Road is designed to last 70 years and the traffic estimates are projected based on Ministry of Transportation data.

C: A member of Mushkegowuk Council raised concerns about the potential environmental impacts associated with the Community Access Road and noted concerns about peatlands in the region.
A: The Project Team member discussed the technical specifications of the Community Access Road and how the Preferred Route was selected. They noted that two of the four Route Alternatives were not advanced in part due to the amount of peatlands or muskeg that would have been disturbed.

Q: A meeting attendee noted concerns with dust and inquired if tar would be used to control dust on the Community Access Road.
A: Dust suppressants are part of the mitigation measures proposed to control dust and include environmentally friendly options free of chlorides.

Land and Resources Use
Q: Will access be limited for hunting (resident / non-resident hunters)? How will this impact Treaty Rights for hunting?
A: At this time, we do not know the authority or restrictions associated with the Community Access Road. It is not anticipated that the Community Access Road will impact Treaty Rights for hunting. Tourism operators have been utilizing this area for quite some time and work closely with community members to reduce overlap or impacts to traditional harvesting.
Q: Will the tag allocations change? Will the MNR add more remote tourist outfitter camps?
A: The number of hunting tag allocations is out of the scope of the EA / IA. The MNR regulates these items.

Wildlife
Q: A member of Mushkegowuk Council discussed mitigation for impacts to road ecology specifically amphibians and reptiles and inquired if there were crossing considerations for smaller amphibians.
A: Practical and locally informed alternatives are being explored. One approach is to install wildlife warning signs in areas where our data shows higher animal movement. This is similar to signage used on other forested highways to alert drivers to species like moose, deer, and elk.

Additionally, we are looking at low-impact solutions, where a simple barrier—similar to a silt fence—helps prevent snakes from crossing the road near their dens. This kind of targeted mitigation can be effective for smaller species without requiring major infrastructure. This will be looked at further in Detail Design.

C: An attendee noted that in previous visits to the Washi Lake and Goulais River area they had seen many beavers. When visiting the Albany River Area they observed several bears.

Next Steps

The Draft EA / IS is available online. The Indigenous community members and the public had the opportunity to review the Draft EA / IS related to the Community Access Road. Feedback was welcomed until the end of the review period on June 23, 2025. Feedback during the review period will help shape the Final EA / IS, targeted for release in 2026.

Appendices: Marten Falls First Nation - Community Access Road

A4. E-Blasts

A4.1 E-Blast Releases
A4.2 E-Blast Social Media Promotion

A4.1 E-Blast Releases

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION (MFFN) COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

October 2021 update

current and upcoming activities



Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) October e-blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. In this e-blast you will learn about:

Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment

Where we are in the provincial and federal processes.

Field Support Staff Experience

Hear from Lexi Baxter, an MFFN community member about his experience participating in September field programs.

Field Studies Update

Overview of recently completed and upcoming field studies

Valued Component Video

Watch the newly released videos about the 'valued components' we are studying for the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment.

Project Team Profile

Get to know Jennifer Bruin, the MFFN CAR Technical Advisor

Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment

We are pleased to announce that the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) Minister Honourable David Piccini has approved the Terms of Reference with amendments on October 8, 2021. This means that the Community Access Road can move into the Environmental Assessment phase of the provincial Environmental Assessment process.

View the Notice of Approval

Notice of Commencement

On October 29, 2021, we issued the **Notice of Commencement for the Environmental Assessment**. The Notice of Commencement is available in English, French, Ojibway, Oji-Cree and Cree. We will share more details about upcoming consultation and engagement soon.

View the Notice of Commencement

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Field Support Staff Experience

Levi Baxter is a MFFN community member and participated in the Vegetation, Bat Acoustic Recording Unit Pickup and Caribou Mortality Investigation field program in September. Levi spoke with us about his experience on the field program:

"The work we did for this program was divided into 3 tasks: checking vegetation in multiple locations, finding and picking up bat detectors previously placed a year ago, and investigating a caribou. I was given the opportunity to learn multiple new skills and gain knowledge during the program. Knowledge about plants, trees, soil, and skills for figuring out how to extract soil or tell the difference between similar plants and moss. I learned about bat detectors, observed experts investigate caribou corpses, how to conduct a ground depth probe check, and how to use a GPS and communications device.

The best part for me was the caribou mortality investigation because it was my first time doing one. It was fascinating trying to figure out what was the cause of death and seeing the skeletal frame of the animal."

Levi will be back in the field soon when he joins field crews for the upcoming Remote Camera Check field program in November.





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Field Studies Update

Field Studies Update

Remote Camera Check

The dates for the Remote Camera Check field program have been updated. The field program is currently taking place from October 30 – November 7. The original dates were November 1

– 6 but the dates have been extended so the field crew can conduct aerial surveys in the area for future field programs. The initial field notice is available here on our website. Crews will be joined by two MFFN community member Field Study Support Staff. During this program crews will also conduct reconnaissance for the upcoming Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys. You may notice helicopters in the Study Area.

Recently Completed Field Studies

Vegetation, Bat Acoustic Recording Unit Pickup and Caribou Mortality Investigation Program

The Vegetation, Bat Acoustic Recording Unit Pickup and Caribou Mortality Investigation field program took place between September 18 and September 29, 2021. The field crew was joined by two Field Study Support Staff from MFFN. The field crew completed a total of 122 vegetation surveys, which included 24 ground-based surveys and 98 visual surveys from the helicopter. For both surveys, the purpose was to determine the plant community classification, identify wildlife habitat and collect information about the plants found at each site. The Bat Acoustic Recording Units were collected from all 17 stations and the data will be analyzed to determine what bat activity was recorded at each station. The crew observed a stand of black ash (agimagwatik) along the banks of the Ogoki River, which is listed as Endangered by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario.





Upcoming Field Studies

To help us understand the current conditions (quality and quantity) of the environment along the proposed alternative routes, scientific field studies will continue to be taking place for aquatic and terrestrial environments and wildlife. The information we collect through these studies will be strengthened by the Indigenous Knowledge shared with us by MFFN and neighbouring

Indigenous communities through the Indigenous Knowledge Program.

Program-specific Discussion Guides have been distributed to Indigenous community representatives with information about what the program is, why it's important to the Community Access Road and asking for specific input. These guides are distributed ahead of field programs.

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs for 2021 and their approximate timelines*:

Ungulate Remote Camera Check (October 30 – November 7): Crews will inspect, replace batteries and memory cards in remote cameras installed in June 2021. Cameras will capture images of animals like moose (moozoog), caribou (atigwag) and bears (makwa'ang).

Air Quality Monitoring Maintenance (November): The air monitoring device in MFFN will undergo routine maintenance.

Groundwater and Geochemistry (TBD): Installation of monitoring wells so that we can assess groundwater fluctuations, seasonal changes in water quality and develop an understanding of current conditions.

*Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.

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Valued Component Videos

We are continuing to develop videos to showcase the valued components we are studying as part of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment. Our latest video on Ungulates (hooved animals such as moose [moozoog] and caribou [atigwag]) is now live – click here to see the multimedia showcase! New videos will continue to be added every couple of weeks; we will continue to provide monthly updates about which videos are available for viewing. We are currently working on videos for a few of our upcoming field programs, this includes Climate Change, Furbearers (such as wolverines [Wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [Wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), Atmospheric Environment and Greenhouse Gases, and Birds!

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Project Team Profile



Jennifer Bruin, B.A. Env., MCIP, RPP, EP, PMP, MBA
Principal, J. Bruin Associates Inc.
Technical Advisor

Jennifer Bruin is a sustainable development leader and strategist with over 20 years of experience working within project management, engineering consulting and environmental assessment. Jennifer has worked on projects ranging from transportation to land development and has been involved in all phases of project planning and operations in projects in Canada and the United States.

Jennifer is currently serving as Technical Advisor on the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project. In her role she oversees all aspects of the federal-provincial coordinated Environmental Assessment process, including the review of environmental process and project deliverables.

She is honored to be working on this important community-led project that is setting a precedent

for its inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge within decision making process and scientific data collection for the natural environment.

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Questions or comments?

Contact Us



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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION (MFFN) COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

November 2021 update

current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) November e-blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. In this e-blast you will learn about:

Environmental Assessment

Where we are at in the provincial process.

Field Studies Update

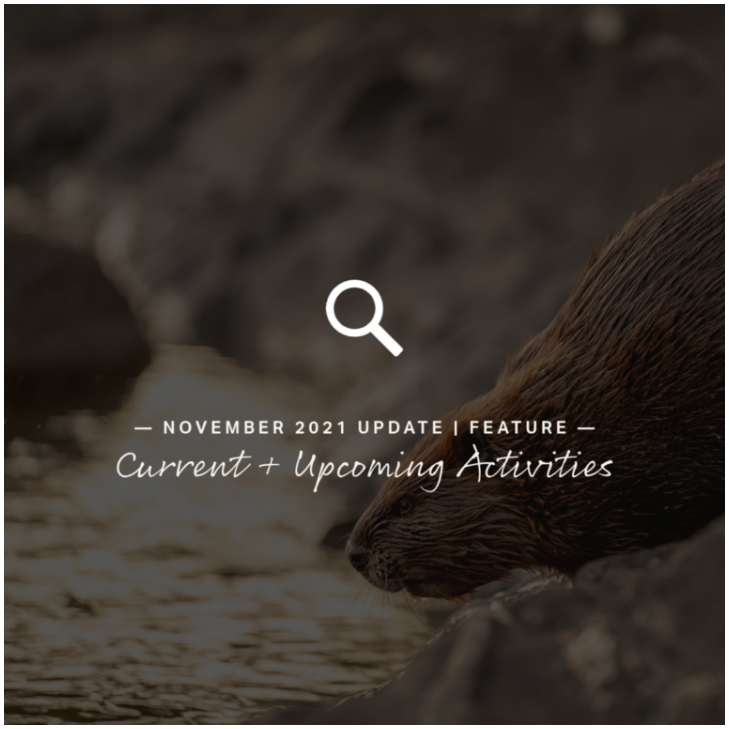
Overview of recently completed and upcoming field studies.

Valued Component Video

Watch the newly released videos about the '*valued components*' we are studying for the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment.

Project Team Profile

Meet Qasim Saddique, Advisor and Project Director.



Environmental Assessment

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Minister Honourable David Piccini has approved the Terms of Reference with amendments on

October 8, 2021. Click here to view the Notice of Approval. This means that the Community Access Road can now start the Environmental Assessment phase. **On October 29, 2021,** the Community Access Road entered the Environmental Assessment phase of the provincial process with the release of the **Notice of Commencement for the Environmental Assessment**.

The Notice of Commencement is available in English, French, Ojibway, Oji-Cree and Cree.

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Field Studies Update

Recently Completed Field Studies

Remote Camera Check

The Remote Camera Check field program started earlier this month and included two MFFN community members as Field Study Support Staff—Matthew Waboose and Levi Baxter. Matthew and Levi were instrumental in the speedy helicopter refueling and used GPS to lead the team to camera locations. Read about Levi's experience as a Field Study Support Staff in the October e-blast available on our website. Read the initial field notice.

The program couldn't finish due to technical difficulties and we expect the remaining site visits to be completed over the course of two days in December. Dates will be provided once confirmed.

Air Monitoring

In November, technicians made a second maintenance visit to the air monitoring device in MFFN. This marks the halfway point for the air monitoring program! This study is important to help us understand the current air quality levels of the study area. Local air quality is affected by sources of emissions within the Project area. Some of these sources

include community vehicle traffic, airport activity, wood and fuel burning furnaces and diesel engines in Marten Falls. Seasonal forest fires also have the potential to influence local air quality, specifically particulate matter concentrations. The program will run until May 2022 and continues to be supported by MFFN community member Support Staff conducting weekly inspections and maintenance on the device.



Upcoming Field Studies

To help us understand the current conditions (quality and quantity) of the environment along the proposed alternative routes, scientific field studies will continue to be taking place for aquatic and terrestrial environments and wildlife. The information we collect through these studies will be strengthened by the Indigenous Knowledge shared with us by MFFN and neighbouring Indigenous communities through the Indigenous Knowledge Program.

Program-specific Discussion Guides will continue to be distributed to Indigenous community representatives with information about what the program is, why it's important to the Community Access Road and asking for specific input. These guides are distributed ahead of field programs.

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming winter field study programs and their approximate timelines*:

- **Ungulate Remote Camera Check (December 2021):** Crews will finish the program started in early November to inspect and replace batteries and memory cards in remote cameras installed in June 2021. Cameras will capture images of animals like moose (moozoog), caribou (atigwag) and bears (makwa'ang).
- **Furbearer Ground Track Surveys (January - February 2022):** Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to inform the distribution, abundance and density of furbearers (such as wolverines [Wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [Wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), and mammals in the study area.
- **Ungulate Aerial Surveys (January - March 2022):** Aerial surveys will be conducted to observe signs of wildlife including moose (moozoog), wolves (maihganang) and wolverine (wishkbishag), and to gather population and distribution information on caribou (atigwag).
- **Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys (February – May 2022):** Hair snag traps will be placed in the study area to provide information about wolverine (wishkbishag) demographics (male / female).
- **Bird Autonomous Recording Units (February 2022):** Audio recording devices will be deployed to gain an understanding of birds in the study area, including presence, distribution and abundance of birds. This will be the first of several bird programs in 2022.

Field Notice for upcoming Winter programs will be distributed shortly.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Valued Component Videos

We are continuing to develop videos to showcase the valued components we are studying as part of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment – click here to see the multimedia showcase! New videos will be added soon including air quality and greenhouse gases, cumulative effects, furbearers (such as wolverines [Wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [Wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), and birds!

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Project Team Profile

Qasim Saddique
Principal, Suslop
Advisor to Marten Falls First Nation Chief and Council & Project Director of the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project

Qasim Saddique is a management Consultant, Economist, Lecturer and Board Director with over 15 years of experience in socio-economic development, consultation and engagement, research, sustainability strategy, strategic communication, policy development, and training and education with Indigenous communities across Canada. Currently, he is a Principal Consultant at Suslop.

Qasim has had the privilege of acting as an advisor to Marten Falls Chief and Council since 2016 and under the direction of Chief and Council, he has led the community's efforts to study and build the Community Access Road and the Northern Road Link projects. These projects will act as pillars for the community's social and economic development. These are large infrastructure

projects that set new precedents for Indigenous led environmental assessments where an Indigenous community does not just wait for opportunities but leads development through a community centric approach that benefits the community first.

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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Questions or comments?

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION (MFFN) COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

December 2021 update

current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road (CAR) December e-blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. In this e-blast you will learn about:

- **2021 Highlights**
- **Upcoming Field Studies**
- **Message from Larissa Stevens**



2021 Highlights

2021 has been a difficult year for many people and communities; throughout the year, we've weathered challenges imposed by COVID-19, various States-of-Emergency and regional and localized forest fires. As the year reaches a close, we'd like to thank you for the time you have taken to review the information we provided about our proposed Community Access Road, and for the insights you have given us. We appreciate your perspectives and know that your feedback helps strengthen the decisions we make through the planning process.

Despite these challenges, we have accomplished a lot over the year. Here are some key highlights from the Community Access Road Project:

- **Meetings and Discussions with Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons**: Thank you to everyone who has been and continues to be interested in the Community Access Road, and for your feedback, questions, comments and concerns. We've had multiple virtual meetings during 2021 and look forward to continued discussions in the new year.
- **Indigenous Knowledge Program:** Early in 2021, we developed an **Indigenous Knowledge Program Fact Sheet**, and distributed an updated **Study Area Memo**

and an **Indigenous Knowledge Program Guidance Document** that contains tools and resources to support communities in collecting and sharing this important information. In 2022, we will collect data with communities that are part of the program, and continue to reach out to communities who have expressed interest in setting up the **Data Sharing and Funding Agreements** that support this work and facilitate the implementation of the Indigenous Knowledge Program. Learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program: **https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/indigenous-knowledge-program/**

- **Terms of Reference Approval:** In October, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Minister Honourable David Piccini approved the Terms of Reference with amendments. On October 29, 2021, the Community Access Road entered the Environmental Assessment phase of the provincial process with the release of the **Notice of Commencement for the Environmental Assessment**. **Learn more here.**
- **Valued Component Videos:** We created a new **multimedia webpage** to showcase the valued components we are studying in the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment. Videos are now available for groundwater, surface water, fish and fish habitat, vegetation and hooved animals (i.e., caribou / atigwag and moose / moozoog), with more to come in the new year. These videos will help Indigenous communities and interested persons understand technical work on the Project and supports consultation efforts.
  - **Valued components** are topics being studied as part of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment to understand how they may be affected by the proposed Community Access Road.
- **Youth Engagement Program**: To honour youth participation in decisions that will impact their future and acknowledge their unique perspective, we held a Youth Engagement Program in MFFN community in November.
- **Field Studies:** In advance of the field studies, we distributed **Discussion Guides** to Indigenous communities asking key questions for input to help shape our program plans. We also followed up with **notices** once dates for the program were confirmed.

Here's a highlight of 2021 field programs:

- **Caribou Collaring:** Collars were placed on 30 adult female caribou in the local study area by wildlife professionals in February. Data will be collected for three years.
- **Surface Water and Fish & Fish Habitat:** In September, 14 water crossings were visited by field crews to assess water, sediment, benthic invertebrates (organisms

that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams—like a crayfish), fish habitat and fish communities.

- **Bat Acoustic Monitoring:** 17 autonomous recording units were deployed for three months to collect data on bat activity. Units were retrieved in September.
- **Air Monitoring:** An air monitoring device was installed in MFFN in May 2021 to collect hourly data on air quality. Data will continue to be collected until May 2022.
- **Vegetation**: In September, a field crew completed 122 vegetation surveys, including 24 ground-based surveys and 98 visual surveys from a helicopter. Surveys will continue in 2022.
- **Remote Cameras**: Remote cameras were deployed in June and will collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou (atigwag), moose (moozoog), wolves and other wildlife for two years.

In early 2022, we will continue to consult and engage on the Community Access Road. An **Engagement Survey**--to understand interests and how best to communicate and engage--will kick-off our efforts in the new year. We will also follow up directly with communities to schedule **update meetings** and confirm interest in participating in the **Indigenous Knowledge Program.**

We want to hear from you. If you would like to schedule a time to meet with us to discuss the Community Access Road, please be in touch. Email us at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or call 1-800-764-9114.

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Field Studies Update

Upcoming Field Studies

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming winter field study programs and their approximate timelines*:

- **Furbearer Ground Track Surveys (January - February 2022):** Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to identify tracks that will inform the distribution, abundance and density of furbearers (such as wolverines [Wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [Wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), and mammals in the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.
- **Ungulate Aerial Surveys (January - March 2022):** Aerial surveys will be conducted to observe signs of wildlife including moose (moozoog), wolves (maihganang) and wolverine (wishkbishag), and to gather population and distribution information on caribou (atigwag). Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.
- **Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys (February – May 2022):** Hair snag traps will be placed in the study area to provide information about wolverine (wishkbishag) demographics (male / female).
- **Ungulate Remote Camera Check (Winter 2022):** Crews will finish the program started in early November to inspect and replace batteries and memory cards in remote cameras installed in June 2021. Cameras capture images of animals like moose (moozoog), caribou (atigwag) and bears (makwa'ang). This program will be completed with one of the other winter programs in an effort to reduce helicopter-use and crews.

A **Field Notice** for upcoming winter programs was distributed on December 8, 2021. If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required*.

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Message from Larissa Stevens

"It is with mixed emotions that I announce that my last day on the project is December 17, 2021. I have worked with members of Marten Falls First Nation as part of the Marten Falls Community Access Road project since the development of the pre-cursor proposal document date May 2017. Over the years I have met and worked with so many wonderful people and learned so much about community history in the area known as the Ring of Fire and environmental assessments. I enjoyed supporting Marten Falls First Nation in advancing the Community Access Road Project, a critical piece of infrastructure for the community in face of climate change. I will cherish the memories made in Ogoki consulting and I wish the community all the best going forward."

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Questions or comments?

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION (MFFN) COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

January 2022 update

current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) January e-blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. In this e-blast you will learn about:

Field Studies Update

Overview of recently completed and upcoming field studies

Land Use Assessment

Upcoming outreach

Indigenous Knowledge Program

Update and timeline

Valued Component Videos

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases and Furbearer videos are ready!

Meet with us Virtually!



Field Studies Update

Recently Completed Field Studies

Furbearer Ground Track Surveys

Field crews braved cold temperatures in the first round of furbearer ground track surveys this month. Due to extreme weather, the program had to end early and will continue in February with a second round of surveys. Ground track surveys involve walking transects, or straight lines through the study area, to inform the distribution, abundance and density of fur bearers furbearers (such as wolverines [wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), and mammals in the study area. Field crews included MFFN community member Field Support Staff.

Caribou Collaring

In February 2021, 30 GPS radio collars tracking activity / movement were placed on female caribou (atigwag) in the Local Study Area. In January of this year another mortality was reported and to-date there have been four mortalities. A mortality investigation, including determining the cause of death (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and retrieving the collar when we're able to do so. The collars that are still on other caribou will continue to provide information on the location via satellite to an online database until February 2024.

Ungulate Remote Camera Check

In June 2021 remote cameras were installed in the Local Study Area to capture images of animals like moose (moozoog), caribou (atigwag) and bears (makwa'ang). In January 2022 crews returned to the cameras to inspect and replace batteries and memory cards.





Upcoming Field Studies

To help us understand the current conditions (quality and quantity) of the environment along the proposed alternative routes, scientific field studies will continue to be taking place for aquatic and terrestrial environments and wildlife. The information we collect through these studies will be strengthened by the Indigenous Knowledge shared with us by MFFN and neighbouring Indigenous communities through the Indigenous Knowledge Program.

Program-specific Discussion Guides will continue to be distributed to Indigenous community representatives with information about what the program is, why it's important to the Community Access Road and asking for specific input. These guides are distributed ahead of field programs.

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming winter field study programs and their approximate timelines*:

- **Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys (Today - May 2022):** Hair snag traps will be placed in the study area to provide information about wolverine (wishkbishag) demographics (male / female). This program is starting today.
- **Furbearer Ground Track Surveys (February 2022):** Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to inform the distribution, abundance and density of fur bearers furbearers (such as wolverines [wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), and mammals in the study area.

- **Ungulate Aerial Surveys (February - March 2022):** Aerial surveys will be conducted to observe signs of wildlife including moose (moozoog), wolves (maihganang) and wolverine (wishkbishag), and to gather population and distribution information on caribou (atigwag).
- **Ungulate Remote Camera Check (February - March 2022):** Crews will finish the program started in early November 2021 to inspect and replace batteries and memory cards in remote cameras installed in June 2021. Cameras will capture images of animals like moose (moozoog), caribou (atigwag) and bears (makwa'ang).
- **Air Monitoring (March 2022):** Technicians will be performing a routine maintenance visit on the air monitoring device in MFFN.

A Field Notice for upcoming winter programs was distributed on December 8, 2021. An update was provided on January 12, 2022 confirming dates for the first round of ground track surveys, remote camera check and caribou mortality field programs. If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required*.

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Land Use Assessment: Upcoming outreach

In the coming months, we will be reaching out to outfitters, trappers, tourism operators, mining claim holders and other groups / organizations to help inform the Community Access Road's land use assessment. Stay tuned for more information.

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Indigenous Knowledge Program: Update and timeline

The Indigenous Knowledge Program is a critical component for the Community Access Road. A recent update was provided to Indigenous communities with an illustrated timeline for key steps and their completion dates.

Find out more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program.

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Valued Component Videos

We are continuing to develop videos to showcase the valued components we are studying as part of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment. Our latest videos on **Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases** and **Furbearers** (such as wolverines [Wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [Wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), are now live, click the links to check them out

Click here to see our full multimedia showcase!

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Meet with Us Virtually!

Did you know that we've been meeting with different groups, including Indigenous communities, virtually throughout the pandemic? We've also hosted virtual webinars & Q&As with telephone and computer access—a recent success was a Community Access Road update presentation and Q&A with MFFN community members in late 2021. Reach

out if you would like to set-up a virtual meeting or broader community webinar if you are interested in meeting with our team.

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Questions or comments?

Contact Us

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February and March 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road combined February and March E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

Project Update Video

New Discussion Guides: Birds and Spring Programs

Field Studies Update: Overview of recently completed and upcoming field studies

News Feature: Northern College launches environmental programming to train industry and First Nation field technicians



Video, Survey and Gift Card

Watch a video, fill out the survey by March 31, 2022 and you'll have a chance to win one of five $50 gift cards!

Find out what we're up to, including field programs, consultation and engagement activities, the Indigenous Knowledge Program, and next steps. After you watch the video, please fill out our survey—we are looking for your input.



Click to watch

New Discussion Guides: Birds and Spring Programs

We have two new discussion guides and we are looking for your input to help shape these programs:

1. **Birds:** Learn about our plans for Autonomous Recording Unit, Aerial, Marsh Bird Call Playback and Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys. We welcome your feedback on the key questions in the Discussion Guide. **Learn more**
2. **Spring Field Programs**: Learn about our plans for Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program, Surface Water Field Program, Physiography Field Program, Vegetation Field Program, Ungulate Remote Camera Program and Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys. **Share your feedback.**

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Field Studies Updates

Ungulate Aerial Surveys

Field crews completed aerial surveys in February to gather population and distribution information of caribou (atigwag) and other wildlife including moose (moozoog), wolves (maihganang) and wolverine (wishkobishag). A total of 162 caribou were observed during the aerial survey program. Aerial surveys will continue in winter 2023.

Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys

In February, field crews deployed 54 wolverine hair snag traps in the study area to collect information about wolverine (wishkobishag) demographics (male / female). During deployment the field crew also found wolverine tracks.

In March, crews have been completing the first round of monthly re-baiting and hair samples have been collected. The remote cameras captured great images of wolverine visiting the hair snag traps.

Upcoming Field Studies

Our field crews are very busy in the upcoming spring and summer months! There are a lot of moving parts when scheduling winter and spring programs, including snow conditions, accommodations, weather and on-going monitoring of COVID-19 situations. We appreciate your understanding as timelines shift and change.

Our field studies will be strengthened by the Indigenous Knowledge shared with us by MFFN and neighbouring Indigenous communities through the Indigenous Knowledge Program. In addition, study-specific Discussion Guides will continue to be distributed to our contact list to provide information about what the study or program is and why it's important to the Community Access Road. Your input is important, and we want to make it easy for you to provide it! Discussion Guides will be sent out in advance of a program or study starting, so you have an opportunity to shape the program through your input. If you have ideas on ways to make it easier for you to have a say, please let us know. We are all ears.

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs and their approximate timelines*:

- **Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys (March 6 – 16, 2022; April – May 2022):** Hair snag traps were placed in the study area in February 2022 to provide information about

wolverine (wishkobishag) demographics (male / female). Crews will be returning each month to re-bait the hair snag traps. **Learn more about wolverines in our video here.**

- **Bird Autonomous Recording Units (March 6 – 16, 2022; May – July 2022):** 30 Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) will be set-up in the study area. In an effort to avoid the traditional goose hunt in April, this program will be completed by crews while out re-baiting wolverine hair snag traps. This program will continue throughout summer and fall, 2022. **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Wolverine Denning Surveys (March 11 – 15, 2022):** In support of the Groundwater and Geochemistry program, proposed drill sites will be surveyed for presence of tracks and sign of wolverine denning. If a maternal wolverine is located close to drilling locations, mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize negative impacts to this species during this time period. **Learn more about wolverines in our video here.**
- **Air Monitoring (March 14 - 17, 2022):** Technicians will be performing a routine maintenance visit on the air monitoring device in MFFN. **Learn more about air quality and greenhouse gases in our video here.**
- **Caribou (atik) Mortality Investigation (March 2022):** In February 2021, 30 radio collars were placed on adult female caribou (atik) to collect data over three years. Mortality investigations will continue to be conducted as needed. Field crews will likely include another mortality investigation with an upcoming spring program—details TBD. **Learn more about ungulates in our video here.**
- **Furbearer Ground Track Surveys (March 2022):** Due to current weather and snow conditions the methodology for the second round of Furbearer Ground Track Surveys has been modified. Instead of walking transects, surveys will be conducted from a helicopter with crews landing to validate tracks to inform the distribution, abundance and density of furbearers (such as wolverines [wishkobishag / wiingwa'waakeg] and martens [wabizheshihwag / wabashtanang]), and mammals in the study area. We are waiting for appropriate weather conditions required for this program and expect it to be completed soon. **Learn more about furbearers in our video and Discussion Guide here.**
- **Groundwater and Geochemistry (March – May 2022):** Installation of monitoring wells to assess groundwater fluctuations, seasonal changes in water quality and develop an understanding of current conditions. This program will continue into the summer and fall. **Learn more about groundwater and geochemistry in our video and Discussion Guide here.**
- **Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys (April – September 2022):** Transects, or straight lines, will be flown in spring and fall to observe waterfowl (such as ducks;

Shesheeb) and shorebird stopover and staging locations, and to observe raptors nesting locations. **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**

- **Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys (May – July 2022):** Similar to Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys, these aerial surveys will focus on waterfowl and raptor nesting in the breeding season (and does not include shorebirds). **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Ungulate Remote Camera Check (May & October 2022):** Field crews will return to remote cameras deployed in June 2021 to inspect cameras and replace batteries and memory cards. **Learn more about ungulates in our video here.**
- **Breeding Bird Point Counts, Marsh Playback Surveys and Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording Units (May – July 2022):** Skilled observers will use three survey methods to identify birds, including marsh birds, breeding birds and the Eastern Whip-poor-will (a Species at Risk), by sight and sound.Species at Risk birds are those that are listed as endangered or special concern. Species at Risk birds in the study area include Olive-Sided Flycatcher and Common Nighthawk (bekshkew)
- **Surface Water (May 2022):** Field crews will collect information on surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay) and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams). This work will be taking place at approximately 50 to 60 water crossings along both of the route alternatives being studied. Additional fishing effort and fish habitat information may also be collected in spring. **Learn more about surface water and fish and fish habitat in our video and Discussion Guide here.**
- **Vegetation, Physiography and Terrain (June 2022):** This field program will collect information on plants, geologic features, and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels. This information is important to better understand the current conditions and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it, including plants that grow in the forest or wetlands. **Learn more about vegetation in our video and Discussion Guide here.**

Our website is updated regularly with **Field Notices that you can view at your convenience.** Recent notices and updates include:

- December 10, 2021: **Field Notice** for upcoming winter programs
- January 19, 2022: Updates confirming dates for the first round of ground track surveys, remote camera check and caribou mortality field programs
- February 4, 2022: Update confirming dates for the first round of ungulate aerial surveys
- February 14, 2022: **Field Notice** for wolverine denning survey

- March 9, 2022: Update on wolverine denning survey timing

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required*

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News Feature: Northern College launches environmental programming to train industry and First Nation field technicians

The Northern College is introducing a six-week Environmental and Field Monitor training program. Training began this past month in February at Lac Seul First Nation, near Sioux Lookout in Northwestern Ontario. Northern Ontario Business Staff spoke with former Project Team member Larissa Stevens who noted the range of field work opportunities that community members can get involved in with minimal experience. With ongoing and upcoming field studies, there will be a variety of positions available for community members on the field team to get involved in the Project.

Photo credit: LBS Environmental Consulting

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Questions or comments?

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April 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road April E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

- **Upcoming In-Person Engagement**
- **Indigenous Knowledge Program**
- **Field Study Updates**
- **Upcoming Field Studies**



Meet with us in-person this summer!

We are excited to share two upcoming in-person engagement opportunities:

1. **Upcoming Public Information Centre:** The first Public Information Centre for the Environmental Assessment is being planned for early summer 2022. This will be an opportunity to meet the team in the Thunder Bay area (assuming public health guidelines allow gatherings), learn more about the planning process and share your feedback, ideas and community values related to the proposed all season access road. Stay tuned for more details.
2. **Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC):** We will be at the PDAC Conference at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre (**Room 202D**) in Toronto on June 14 and 15. The PDAC is the voice of mineral exploration and development in Canada. There will be a room dedicated to the three road projects at PDAC, including ours. We look forward to seeing you in-person!

Indigenous Knowledge Program

There is an Indigenous Knowledge Program in place to collect relevant information on Indigenous land and resource use and important cultural values in and around the proposed Community Access Road study area. The submission deadline for Indigenous Knowledge Program Studies to inform the EA / IA is June 30, 2022. Over the fall and winter, inputs from each Indigenous community will be discussed and included in the assessment. More details on the Indigenous Knowledge Program are available **on the website.**

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Field Studies Updates

Due to snow and weather conditions, the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program has been postponed to September – December, 2022 and the remaining furbearer ground track surveys have been postponed to winter 2022 and 2023.

We continue to see new visitors investigating the wolverine hair snag trap locations, including a Grey Wolf, Canada Lynx and more. Check out some photos below!

Upcoming Field Studies

Our field crews are very busy in the upcoming spring and summer months! There are a lot of moving parts when scheduling spring and summer programs, including the spring melt, hunting seasons, accommodations, weather and on-going monitoring of COVID-19 situations. We appreciate your understanding as timelines shift.

Our field studies will be strengthened by the Indigenous Knowledge shared with us by MFFN and neighbouring Indigenous communities through the Indigenous Knowledge Program. In addition, study-specific Discussion Guides will continue to be distributed to our contact list to provide information about what the study or program is and why it's important to the Community Access Road. An **Early Spring Discussion Guide** and **Bird Discussion Guide** were shared in March for all of the programs below.

Your input is important, and we want to make it easy for you to provide it! Discussion Guides will be sent out in advance of a program or study starting, so you have an opportunity to shape the program through your input, including sharing any Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area. If you have ideas on ways to make it easier for you to have a say, please let us know. We are all ears!

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs and their approximate timelines*

- **Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys (May 2-10 and June 2022):** Hair snag traps were placed in the study area in February 2022 to provide information about wolverine (wishkobishag) demographics (male / female). Crews have been returning each month to re-bait the hair snag traps. The traps will be re-baited one last time in May 2022 and hair snag traps will be removed in June 2022. This field program will continue in 2023. **Learn more about wolverines in our video here.**
- **Bird Autonomous Recording Units (May 2-10 and Fall 2022):** Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) will be set-up in the study area. ARU's will be deployed by crews while out re-baiting wolverine hair snag traps and this program will continue throughout summer and fall, 2022. **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Ungulate Remote Camera Check (May 2-10 and Fall 2022):** Field crews will return to remote cameras deployed in June 2021 to inspect cameras and replace batteries and memory cards. This program will continue into 2023. **Learn more about ungulates in our video here**.
- **Caribou (atik) Mortality Investigation (May 2-10 and Fall 2022):** In February 2021, 30 radio collars were placed on adult female caribou (atik) to collect data over three years. Mortality investigations will look into collared caribou that have not moved in 12 hours, to assess their cause of mortality (e.g., predation, hunter, poor health, natural causes). Mortality investigations will continue to be conducted as needed. **Learn more about ungulates in our video here.**
- **Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys (May 13-15 and Fall 2022):** Transects, or straight lines, will be flown in spring and fall to observe waterfowl (such as ducks; Shesheeb) and shorebird stopover and staging locations, and to observe raptors nesting locations. **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys (May 13-15, June (two trips) 2022):** Similar to Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys, these aerial surveys will focus on waterfowl and raptor nesting in the breeding season (and does not include shorebirds). **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Physiography, Terrain and Soils Program (late May / early June, 2022):** This field program will collect information on geologic features, and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels. This information is important to better understand the current conditions and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it, including plants that grow in the forest or wetlands (asabi'biiya or asabi'gama). Our collection approach helps limit disturbances in the area. Soil data will be collected by setting up soil plots, digging soil pits to a depth of 50-60cm with a shovel and hand augering to 125cm to collect soil data at various depths to test the data to verify soil and terrain data for the area.
- **Breeding Bird Point Counts, Marsh Playback Surveys and Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording Units (early and late June 2022):** Skilled observers

will use three survey methods to identify birds, including marsh birds, breeding birds and the Eastern Whip-poor-will (a Species at Risk), by sight and sound. Species at Risk birds are those that are listed as endangered or special concern. Species at Risk birds in the study area include Olive-Sided Flycatcher and Common Nighthawk (bekshkew). **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback**.

- **Vegetation Program (mid July 2022):** Vegetation plots will be set up to collect samples and record to verify mapping of vegetation information for the area. **Learn more about vegetation in our video and Discussion Guide here.**
- **Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat Program (mid June 2022):** Field crews will collect information on surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay) and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams). This work will be taking place at water crossings along both of the route alternatives being studied. Additional fishing effort and fish habitat information may also be collected in spring. **Learn more about surface water and fish and fish habitat in our video and Discussion Guide here.**
- **Air Monitoring Program (late Spring / early Summer 2022):** Following data collection of current air quality over one year, the air monitoring program will be wrapping up with technicians decommissioning and removing air monitor equipment in MFFN.
- **Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (September to December 2022):** Installation of monitoring wells to assess groundwater fluctuations, seasonal changes in water quality and develop an understanding of current conditions. Water, soil, and bedrock samples will also be collected to understand key rock and groundwater conditions. This program will continue into 2023. **Learn more about groundwater and geochemistry in our video and Discussion Guide here.**

Our website is updated regularly with **Field Notices that you can view at your convenience.**

The Early Spring Field Notice distributed on April 29, 2022 can be viewed here.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required*

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community (adhering to health and safety protocols as required), in the Thunder Bay area, or remotely. We want to hear what you have to say.

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Questions or comments?

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May 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road May E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

- **Upcoming In-Person Engagement Opportunities**
- **Indigenous Knowledge Program**
- **Field Study Updates**
- **Upcoming Field Studies**
- **Meet with Us!**



Meet with us in-person this summer!

We are excited to share two upcoming in-person engagement opportunities:

1. **Upcoming Public Information Centre:** A Public Information Centre for the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction is being planned for late June 2022. This will be an opportunity to meet the team in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, learn more about the planning process and share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road. Stay tuned for more details or visit **https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/**
2. **Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC):** The Community Access Road will no longer be at the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) Conference in Toronto, however Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation will be there for the Northern Road Link from June 14-15 in Room 202D.

Indigenous Knowledge Program – Submission Deadline Reminder

A reminder that the submission deadline for Indigenous Knowledge Program Studies to inform the environmental assessment processes is June 30, 2022. The Indigenous Knowledge Program is collecting relevant information on Indigenous land and resource use and important cultural values in and around the proposed Community Access Road study area. Over the fall and winter, inputs from each Indigenous community will be discussed and included in the assessment. More details on the Indigenous Knowledge Program are available **on the website.**

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Field Study Updates

Due to high water levels the caribou mortality investigation was not completed in May and will be included in an upcoming June field program.

Visitors continue to explore the wolverine hair snag traps, this month we saw a curious a black bear investigating the structure.

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Upcoming Field Studies

Our field crews are very busy in the upcoming months! There are a lot of moving parts when scheduling field programs, including the spring melt, accommodations, weather and on-going monitoring of COVID-19 situations. We appreciate your understanding as timelines shift.

Our field studies will be strengthened by the Indigenous Knowledge shared with us by MFFN and neighbouring Indigenous communities through the Indigenous Knowledge Program. In addition, study-specific Discussion Guides have been distributed to our contact list in advance of field programs to provide information about what the study or program is and why it's important to the Community Access Road. Your input is important, and we want to make it easy for you to provide it! Discussion Guides provide an opportunity to shape the program through your input, including sharing any Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area. If you have ideas on ways to make it easier for you to have a say, please let us know. We are all ears!

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs and their approximate timelines*

- **Physiography, Terrain and Soils Program (May 28 - June 6, 2022):** This field program will collect information on geologic features and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels. This information is important to better understand the current conditions and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it, including plants that grow in the forest or wetlands (asabi'biiya or asabi'gama). Our collection approach helps limit disturbances in the area. **View the field notice distributed earlier this month.**
- **Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys (June 1 - 11, 2022):** Hair snag traps were placed in the study area in February 2022 to provide information about wolverine (wishkobishag) demographics (male / female). Crews will be removing the hair snag traps in June 2022. This field program will continue in 2023. **Learn more about wolverines in our video here.**
- **Breeding Bird Point Counts, Marsh Playback Surveys and Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording Units (June 1 - 13 and July 2022):** Skilled observers will use three survey methods to identify birds, including marsh birds, breeding birds and the Eastern Whip-poor-will (a Species at Risk), by sight and sound. **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Caribou (atik) Collaring Mortality Investigation (June and Fall 2022, and as needed):** In February 2021, 30 radio collars were placed on adult female caribou (atik) to collect data over three years. Mortality investigations will look into collared caribou that have not moved in 12 hours, to assess their cause of mortality (e.g., predation, hunter, poor health, natural causes). Mortality investigations will

continue to be conducted as needed. **Learn more about ungulates, including caribou, in our video here.**

- **Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys (June 2022):** Similar to Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys, these aerial surveys will focus on waterfowl and raptor nesting in the breeding season (and does not include shorebirds). **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat Program (mid-June 2022):** Field crews will collect information on surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay) and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams). This work will be taking place at water crossings along both of the route alternatives being studied. Additional fishing effort and fish habitat information may also be collected in spring. **Learn more about surface water and fish and fish habitat in our video and Discussion Guide here.**
- **Air Monitoring Program (Summer 2022):** Following data collection of current air quality over one year, the air monitoring program will be wrapping up with technicians decommissioning and removing air monitoring equipment in MFFN.
- **Vegetation Program (mid-July 2022):** Vegetation plots will be set up to collect samples and record to verify mapping of vegetation information for the area. **Learn more about vegetation in our video and Discussion Guide here.**
- **Bird Autonomous Recording Units (Summer / Fall 2022):** Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) were deployed throughout the study area in early spring to collect spring migration audio data. The ARUs will be left in place for the rest of 2022 to record through fall migration and early winter. This program will provide valuable data in detecting rare bird species. Deployed ARUs will be collected in winter 2023. **Read the Discussion Guide and share your feedback.**
- **Ungulate Remote Camera Check (Summer and Fall 2022):** Field crews will return to remote cameras deployed in June 2021 to inspect cameras and replace batteries and memory cards. This program will continue into 2023. **Learn more about ungulates in our video here.**

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

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Meet With Us!

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community (adhering to health and safety protocols as required), in the Thunder Bay area, or remotely. We want to hear what you have to say.

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**.

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June 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road June E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

- **Upcoming Public Information Centre #3 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton**
- **Field Study Updates**
- **Upcoming Field Studies**
- **Indigenous Knowledge Program**
- **Meet with us!**



Meet with us In-Person Next Week!

Join us at our upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC #3) for an introduction to the provincial Environmental Assessment / federal Impact Statement phase of the Project. This will be an opportunity to meet the team in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, learn more about the planning process and share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road.

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* – 8:00 p.m.

**Indigenous community members are invited to join at 5:00 p.m. and the public is invited to join starting at 6:00 p.m.*

Wednesday, June 29, 2022
Geraldton Community Centre
200 Wardrope Avenue
Geraldton, Ontario
4:00* – 7:00 p.m.

**Indigenous community members are invited to join at 4:00 p.m. and the public is invited to join starting at 5:00 p.m.*

Additional details on the Public Information Centre is available on the website. We look forward to seeing you in-person!

Field Study Updates

June was a busy month for field crews. Five programs were completed, including the physiography, terrain and soils program, the second round of breeding bird aerial surveys, a caribou mortality investigation, a breeding bird point counts and marsh playback surveys, and Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording field program. This year's wolverine hair snag program was also completed in June, and the hair snags were decommissioned but will remain in place for when the field program starts again next winter. Read field program notices, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

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Upcoming Field Studies

Our field crews are continuing field studies. There are a lot of moving parts when scheduling field programs, including helicopter availability, weather and on-going monitoring of COVID-19 situations. We appreciate your understanding as timelines shift.

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs and their approximate timelines*. You can also learn about the programs in the video links below and share your feedback in Discussion Guide links.

- Breeding Bird Point Counts, Marsh Playback Surveys and Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording Units: June 25- July 4, 2022. Fill out the Discussion Guide.
- Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys: June 22-24, 2022. Fill out the Discussion Guide.
- Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat Program: June 21- July 1, 2022. Watch the video and fill out the Discussion Guide.
- Vegetation Program: July 12-18, 2022. Watch the video and fill out the Discussion Guide.

*Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.
If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

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Indigenous Knowledge Program – Submission Deadline Reminder

The Indigenous Knowledge Program is collecting relevant information on Indigenous land and resource use and important cultural values in and around the proposed Community Access Road study area. The submission deadline for Indigenous Knowledge Program Studies to inform the environmental assessment processes is **June 30, 2022.** Over the fall and winter, inputs from each Indigenous community will be discussed and included in the assessment. More details on the Indigenous Knowledge Program are available on the website.

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Meet With Us!

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community (adhering to health and safety protocols as required), in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say.

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

July 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road July E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

Public Information Centre #3 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton
Field Study Updates
Upcoming Field Studies
Indigenous Knowledge Program Update
Meet with us!



Thank you for Joining Us!

The first Public Information Centre during the provincial Environmental Assessment / federal Impact Statement phase (PIC #3) of the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road was held on Monday, June 27, 2022 in Thunder Bay and Wednesday, June 29, 2022 in Geraldton. Thank you to everyone who was able to join us in person to learn about the project, discuss the Community Access Road with the Project Team and provide valuable feedback.

If you were unable to join us in person, you can view all PIC # 3 materials, including presentation boards, maps and fact sheets.

Field Study Updates



The first trip for the Fish Habitat and Surface Water field program and the second trip for the Breeding Bird Point Counts and Marsh Playback surveys were completed in July. Check out the related field program notices, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

The air quality monitoring program was completed in May this year and the monitoring equipment has been decommissioned and removed from MFFN. The data collected from this field program will be used to characterize current air quality conditions within the study area. This program has been a success thanks to support from MFFN Community Member field support staff!

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Upcoming Field Studies

Our field crews are continuing field studies throughout the summer and into the fall / winter seasons. There are a lot of moving parts when scheduling field programs, including helicopter availability, weather and on-going monitoring of COVID-19 situations. We appreciate your understanding as timelines shift.

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs and their approximate timelines*. You can also learn about the programs in the video links below and share your feedback in Discussion Guide links.

Bird Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) Program: August 9 – 13, 2022
Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat Program: August 15 – 26, 2022. Watch the video and fill out the Discussion Guide
Groundwater and Geochemistry Program: September 1 – November 1, 2022. Watch the video and fill out the Discussion Guide
Fall Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys: September 12 – 14 and 26 – 29, 2022
Physiography and Terrain Program: September 26 – October 15, 2022
Ungulates Remote Camera Check: October – November, 2022
Caribou Mortality Investigation, if needed: October – November, 2022

*Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

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The Indigenous Knowledge Program Continues

The Indigenous Knowledge Program is collecting relevant information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use and important cultural values in and around the proposed Community Access Road study area. The submission deadline for the Indigenous Knowledge Program Studies to inform the Environmental Assessment processes was June 30, 2022. While this deadline has passed, the Indigenous Knowledge Program will continue!

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use is invaluable. We continue to work with communities to share information and complete

the Project-specific studies.

If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Project that you would like to share please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at 1-807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca. Learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program.

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Meet With Us!

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community (adhering to health and safety protocols as required), in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say.

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

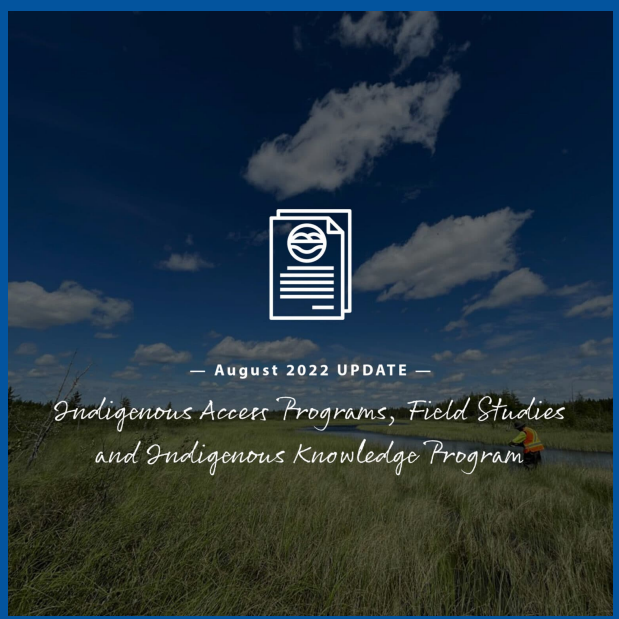
August 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road August E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

Catch your Dream: Indigenous Access Programs at Lakehead University
Field Study Updates
Upcoming Field Studies
Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas Update
Indigenous Knowledge Program
Follow us on Facebook!



Indigenous Access Programs



As part of Lakehead University's Indigenous Initiatives, they are currently offering Indigenous Access Programs. Indigenous Access Programs are pathways to post-secondary education for Indigenous people (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) who do not meet the academic requirements to enter directly into university. The program is intended to develop skills and knowledge to transition to programs in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and Nursing.

The Access Programs honour Indigenous heritage while providing culturally appropriate supports and services. Academic counselling and tutoring are available, as well as other supports, such as Elder visits, cultural activities, personal counselling and assistance with community connections for services such as housing and child care.

If you are interested in learning more, please visit the Lakehead University website: https://www.lakeheadu.ca/indigenous/indigenous-programs.

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Field Study Updates

The Bird Autonomous Recording (ARU) Unit Program was completed in August, and ARU devices were removed from the field. A caribou mortality investigation was also

completed during this field program. Check out the related field program notices, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

Upcoming Field Studies

Our field crews are continuing field studies throughout the summer and into the fall / winter seasons.

Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs and their approximate timelines*. You can also learn about the programs in the video links below and share your feedback in Discussion Guide links.

Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat Program: August 15 – 26, 2022. Watch the video and fill out the Discussion Guide.
Groundwater and Geochemistry Program: September 5 – November 1, 2022. Watch the video and fill out the Discussion Guide.
Fall Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys: September 7 – 8 and 26 – 29, 2022.
Physiography and Terrain Program: September 26 – October 8, 2022.
Ungulates Remote Camera Check: October – November, 2022.
Caribou Mortality Investigation, if needed: October – November, 2022.

*Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

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Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas Update

The Aboriginal and Treaty Right and Interests (ATRI) study areas for the Community Access Road Project have recently been updated. The MFFN CAR Project Team has been

hard at work planning for the Project and has further defined the Project Development Area. The proposed Project Development Area now takes into account potential aggregate sites, temporary construction camp locations, and construction access roads.

You can view the full update on the project website here.

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Indigenous Knowledge Program

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use is invaluable to the Community Access Road Project in that it helps us to better understand and appreciate the environment with respect to the identity, culture and heritage of Indigenous Communities.

To date, we have shared an IK Guidance Document full of resources and information and offered funding support to those communities interested in participating in the IK Program.

If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Project that you would like to share please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at 1-807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca. Learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program.

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Follow us on Facebook!

The Marten Falls Community Access Road Project is on Facebook! Follow us to stay up to date on the Project planning, engagement opportunities and new and upcoming field studies. We would also love your feedback.

Be sure to check us out and like and share our page.

https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

September 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road September E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

Community Access Road Project Honoured with IAP2 Award
Youth Engagement Program
Field Study Updates
Upcoming Field Studies
Indigenous Blooming Program
Stay Connected!



IAP2 Award



At this year's 2022 International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Canada, the MFFN Community Access Road Project received the Core Values Award for Visual Engagement. Chief Bruce Achneepineskum and Project Team Consultant Kathryn Ross were present to receive the award.

Watch our video and learn more about the award.

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Youth Engagement Program

The Youth Engagement Program is back this fall! MFFN recognizes the importance and value of engaging youth on the Community Access Road Project. The purpose of our Youth Engagement Program is to honour their participation in decisions that will affect them in the future and acknowledge their unique perspective. We will share information about the Community Access Road, ask youth living inside and outside the community to share their ideas and feedback and lead engaging activities and collaborative sessions.

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Field Study Updates

We have two field study updates:

Crews have begun the Groundwater Clearing and Drilling program. This program, which installs ground water monitoring wells, will continue through October with potential for some work in early November. For details on all clearing and drilling locations, please see the Field Notice.

The Waterfowl Aerial Surveys were completed on September 9, 2022. The work included the surveys of 12 lakes and two portions of the Ogoki and the Albany Rivers. Low concentrations of waterfowl were observed on the waterbodies and watercourses. Field crews will return to the area in late September to continue surveys.

Check out the related field program notices, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

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Upcoming Field Studies

Our field crews are continuing field studies into the fall / winter seasons. Below is a high-level overview of upcoming field study programs and their approximate timelines*.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program: Ongoing until November 10, 2022
Aerial Waterfowl Migration Survey: September 27 – 29, 2022
Physiography and Terrain Surveys: September 26 – October 8, 2022
Ungulates Remote Camera Check: October 21 – 28, 2022
Caribou Mortality Investigation: if needed

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

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Indigenous Blooming Program

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team works closely with AECOM. Did you know that AECOM has a program called Indigenous Blooming Program? It's a unique mentorship opportunity grounded in two-way learning and knowledge exchange. With a general focus in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Business and Economic Development, the Indigenous Blooming Program offers internships, career awareness and work experience for students interested in pursuing post-secondary education. In spirit, the Indigenous Blooming Program is shaped to help youth reach their full potential through personal and professional support and guidance. For details on the program or how to apply, please visit https://aecom.com/indigenous-engagement/

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Stay Connected!

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community (adhering to health and safety protocols as required), in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

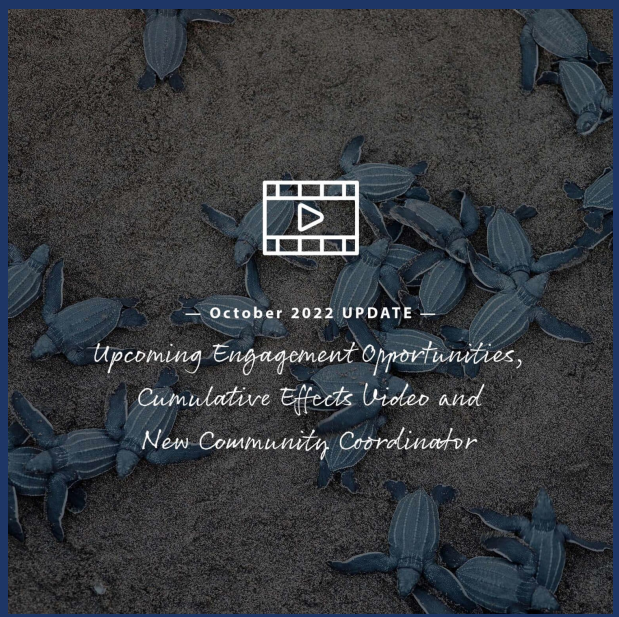
October 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road October E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

The MFFN Community Coordinator
Upcoming Engagement Opportunities: PIC #4 and Webinar Series
Timeline Extension Request for the Impact Statement
2022 Field Studies Update
New Valued Components Video!
Stay Connected!



Meet the MFFN Community Coordinator

Last month Susanna Baxter, a MFFN community member, was hired as the Community Coordinator for the MFFN Community Access Road Project! Susanna brings valuable experience working in the community and with MFFN community members and will help share Project updates and activities, collect data and help coordinate a wide range of engagement activities.

Susanna shared some background information on herself and some insights into how she sees her role having a positive impact on the community:

About Me

A little about me, my name is Susanna Baxter, I am 34 years old and live in Marten Falls with my three children, it is my home. I currently also work at the Health Centre as an Assistant to the Health Director. I completed high school and college in my 30's so my kids could see education as a very reachable achievement, and I always strive to do as much as I can with my life while I can.



What are you most excited about for the Community Access Road and being part of the Project?

Regarding the Community Access Road Project, I am most excited about the positive changes that it will provide. The road will provide access to a better quality of life in terms of accessing healthcare, emergency care and other travel for healthcare needs for our Community Members. It will help provide access to fresh food and give our community opportunities to build and bring materials for new homes, home improvements and upgrades to important buildings. A

road can help students access family and give MFFN high school students the chance to see family members regularly. One day we can build our very own high school, so they don't have to leave their parents at 13-14 years old for months at a time. The Community Access Road Project plays a pivotal role in the Marten Falls First Nations' social and economic development.

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Upcoming Engagement Opportunities

Public Information Centre #4: Join us at our upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC #4) for updates and information on our upcoming Effects Assessment Methods Milestone. This will be an opportunity to meet the team in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, learn more about the planning process and share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road. Dates will be confirmed soon!

Community Access Road Webinar Series: Mark your calendars for a weekly Webinar Series beginning in November! The webinars will focus on valued components including, Animals and Wildlife, Water and Fish, and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests. Save the date for our first Webinar on November 15 at 4 p.m. EST!

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Timeline Extension Request for the Impact Statement

The Community Access Road Project is subject to a federal Impact Assessment, which requires an Impact Statement within three years of the Notice of Commencement of the Impact Assessment. The Project is requesting a 3.5-year extension, which would shift the dates from February 24, 2023 to July 24, 2026. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada

will be notifying Indigenous communities and the public about this extension request and will provide an opportunity to review the request and provide comments.

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Field Studies Updates

Our field crews have completed most of the 2022 field studies. The Groundwater and Geochemistry Monitoring Testing and Sampling Program has been extended until December 2022 and is our last scheduled field study in 2022.

We have three field study updates:

> Furbearer Aerial / Ground Track Surveys will take approximately four (4) field days and will occur between January and February 2023. This field program is weather dependent and requires a fresh snowfall.
> The Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys consist of an approximately nine (9) day trip to setup hair snag stations before February 15, 2023, and then another six (6) day trip every month to re-bait the stations until the end of May 2023.
> Ungulate Aerial Winter Surveys will occur in January or February 2023 for approximately two (2) weeks. Helicopter surveys will occur at the same time as the airplane surveys for an approximately one (1) week period.

Check out the related field program notices, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like to hear from you (contact information below).

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New Valued Components Video

We are continuing to develop videos to showcase the valued components we are studying as part of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment. Our latest video on Cumulative Effects is now live, click the link to check it out!

Click here to watch in full screen

View our full multimedia showcase!

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Stay Connected!

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community (adhering to health and safety protocols as required), in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

November 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road November E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

Public Information Centre #4
Valued Components Webinar Series: Recording and Next Webinar
2022 Field Studies Update
Timeline Extension Request for the Impact Statement
Stay Connected with Facebook!



Public Information Centre #4

Join us at Public Information Centre #4 for updates and information on the upcoming Effects Assessment Methods Milestone. This will be an opportunity to meet the team in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, learn more about the planning process and share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road. The event will be an open house format and refreshments will be available.

Wednesday, December 7, 2022

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

Thursday, December 8, 2022

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

**The first hour of each meeting is reserved for Indigenous community members only. The public, including Indigenous communities, are invited to join beginning one hour following the reserved time.*

View the notice with more details.

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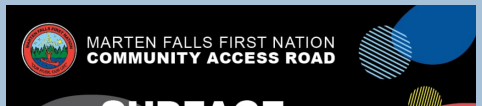
Community Access Road Webinar Series

Thank you to everyone who joined our first webinar on Animals and Wildlife (specifically moose (mooz), caribou (atik) and furbearers) on November 15. The recording is now available here.

Our next webinar will be on Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat on Tuesday November 29 at 4 p.m. EST! Register here.



Visit the Project Website regularly for updates on upcoming webinars: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/#car-webinar



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Field Studies Updates

Our field crews have completed most of the 2022 field studies. The Groundwater and Geochemistry Monitoring Testing and Sampling Program has been extended until December 2022 and is our last scheduled field study in 2022.

Upcoming Winter Field Study Updates

We have three field study updates*:

> Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program will take approximately four field days and will occur between January and February 2023.
> Ungulate Aerial Winter Surveys will occur in January or February 2023 for approximately two weeks. Helicopter surveys will occur at the same time as the airplane surveys for an approximately one-week period.
> Furbearer Ground Tracking will take approximately 11 field days and is dependent on snowfall. The program is expected to take place from February to March 2023.
> The Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys consist of an approximately nine-day trip to setup hair snag stations before February 15, 2023, and then another six-day trip every month to re-bait the stations until the end of May 2023.

Check out the related field program notices, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the planned studies, we would like

to hear from you (contact information below).

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Timeline Extension Request for the Impact Statement

The Community Access Road Project is subject to a federal Impact Assessment, which requires an Impact Statement within three years of the Notice of Commencement of the Impact Assessment. The Project has 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 comment. Information on this request can be found here: https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/80184?culture=en-CA

If you have any questions, please contact IAAC directly.

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Stay Connected!

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

December 2022 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road December 2022 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum
- A Year in Review: Highlights of 2022
- Upcoming Field Studies



Greetings on the Holidays!



As we gather with our families for the holidays, it is a good time to reflect on our progress to date on our projects and our hopes for the new year! Our team keeps on working on our Community Access Road and it is progressing well. It is with hope we can achieve another year of success and move along our long-term objectives of what the road project will eventually bring: access to better health care, a decrease in freight costs of goods, access to health care, and a chance for our members to return home, amongst other benefits of a Community Access Road.

We are also mindful of the ongoing important work that has to be done and look forward to working in the new year collaboratively with all parties.

On behalf of the Chief and Council of Marten Falls First Nation, we are wishing you a safe and joyous holiday season and a Happy New Year!

Chief Bruce Achneepineskum

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2022 Highlights

2022 was a great year for the planning phase of the Community Access Road Project. There was a return to normalcy for many people and communities this year that allowed us to meet in person once again and progress the field study programs. As the year reaches a close, we'd like to thank you for your continued interest and involvement in the Community Access Road, and for the insights you have shared. We appreciate your perspectives and know that your feedback helps strengthen the decisions we make through the planning process.

A lot was accomplished this past year. Here are some key highlights:

Meetings and Discussions with Indigenous communities,

government agencies and interested persons: We had multiple virtual meetings in 2022, but we also saw a return to in-person engagements with two Public Information Centres. The Project Team visited Marten Falls First Nation, Thunder Bay and Geraldton in June, November and December to share updates and milestones related to the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process. This was also an opportunity to engage in face-to-face conversations, listen and receive direct feedback on the Community Access Road. We very much look forward to more opportunities to meet and continue discussions in the new year. Please visit our Get Involved page to learn more about these events.

Valued Component Webinars: We started a new Webinar Series this year to unpack the valued components we are studying in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment. Live webinars on Animals and Wildlife (specifically moose (moozoog), caribou (atigwag) and furbearers) and on Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat have already taken place and can be viewed here. Weekly webinars will return in the new year on January 10, 2023 and will discuss Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. Save the date and check out our Get Involved page to register.

Field Studies: Field programs studying existing conditions and effects assessments for the technical disciplines have taken place this past year including: Groundwater and Geochemistry; Aquatics (surface water, fish and fish habitat); Physiography, Terrain and Soils; Vegetation; Wildlife; Birds; and Ungulates (Atigwag and Moozoog; Caribou and Moose). In advance of each field study, we distributed Discussion Guides asking key questions for input to help shape our program plans. We also followed up with emails once dates were confirmed. Highlights of 2022 field programs can be found here!

Update on the Proposed Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas: Updates were made to the study areas for the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests assessments that are to be completed for the Marten Falls Community Access Road Project. The proposed Project Development Area now considers potential aggregate sites, temporary construction camp locations, and construction access roads. Further details can be found here: Indigenous Knowledge Program

Community Coordinators Hired: Two Marten Falls First Nation Community Coordinators were hired this year. Susanna Baxter and Rowena Moonias both bring valuable experience working in and outside of the community and we're excited to work with them.

Timeline Extension Request for the Impact Statement: The Community Access Road Project is subject to a federal Impact Assessment, which requires an Impact Statement within three years of the Notice of Commencement of the Impact Assessment. The Project has requested a 3.5-year extension, which would shift the dates from February 24, 2023 to July 24, 2026. Information on this request can be found on the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada website.

Valued Component Videos: We developed a number of videos in 2022 to showcase the valued components we are studying as part of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment. Videos on Furbearers, Air Quality, Cumulative Effects and others can be found on our Multimedia page here.

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Field Studies Updates

Field Studies will continue in 2023. The following programs will occur between January and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

Upcoming Winter Field Study Updates

Furbearer Winter Tracking Surveys: Field crews will fly in a helicopter to look for tracks of wildlife in the snow. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets, species, location and habitat type encountered.

Winter Ungulate Aerial Surveys: Surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to gather information on the population and distribution of caribou (atigwag), to search for collared and uncollared groups of caribou, and to identify number of calves with caribou groups in the study area.

Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program: Field crews will collect the Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) that were deployed throughout the study area in March 2022.

Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) Hair Snag Surveys: Wolverine hair snag traps will be baited in the study area to help understand wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) demographics (male / female). Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap.

Collared Caribou Mortality Investigations: Field crews will conduct mortality investigations as needed associated with caribou (atigwag) that have been collared in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program: Field crews will continue drilling, installing and sampling ground water monitoring wells throughout the study area. The monitoring wells will continue to be sampled three times a year for two years.

Ungulate Remote Camera Program: Field crews will collect the remote cameras that were deployed throughout the study area in June 2021 to collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou (atigwag), moose (moozoog), wolves (maihgan) and other wildlife.

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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We Value Your Feedback

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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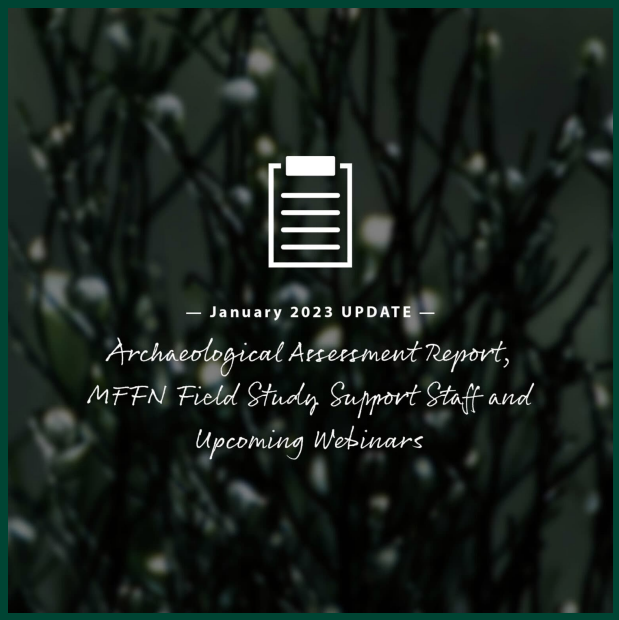
Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

January 2023 update

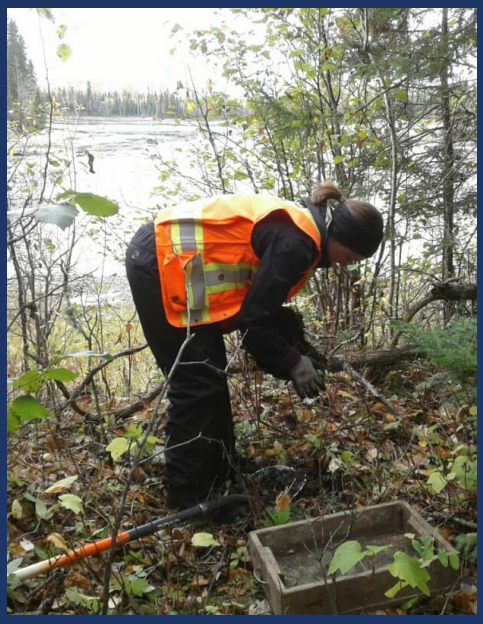
Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road January 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:



Archaeological Assessment Report
Field Study Support Staff Update
Public Information Centre #4
Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum
Timeline Extension Approved for the Impact Statement
Winter Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs
Webinar Series: Join us live for our next webinar on Peatlands

Archaeological Assessment Report



The Stage 1 archaeological assessment report for the MFFN Community Access Road Project is complete. The objective of this report is to document the archaeological potential of the local study area based on its natural history, past and current land use and present-day environmental conditions. This information is used to support recommendations regarding cultural heritage values or interests as well as assessment and mitigation strategies.

The report will be shared with Indigenous communities, Provincial Territorial Organizations and Tribal Councils in early February. If you are interested in learning more about this document or the archaeology and cultural heritage program, please contact us.

If you know of any culturally significant areas, plants, water bodies or important fishing / hunting / gathering locations in the study area that our field teams should avoid in the remainder of our field programs, please let us know.

If you're interested in learning more, watch our recent webinar on the topic here.

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2022 MFFN Field Support Staff Update

Earlier this month, Matt Bovin and Levi Baxter of MFFN joined field crew members for Wilderness Survival Training

as part of their role as MFFN Field Support Staff on field study programs. Wilderness survival training included building a shelter and sleeping in it overnight. Matt and Levi will accompany Project consultants on upcoming field studies.

Thank you for your support with the MFFN Community Access Road field studies; we're lucky to have you!

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Public Information Centre #4 – Deadline for feedback extended!

Public Information Centre #4 (PIC #4) was held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton in December. The PIC included updates and information on the Effects Assessment Methods Milestone. The meeting provided an opportunity for Indigenous community members and the public to learn more about the planning process and share feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all season access road. Engagement materials are available here. Please share your feedback by February 10, 2023.

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Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests

The Province of Ontario is hosting a 2-day forum on Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) in Thunder Bay on February 8 & 9, 2023. The focus of this forum is to create a respectful, culturally sensitive, and collaborative space to discuss potential

impacts to northern Indigenous communities' ATRI as they relate to the Community Access Road Project.

Representatives from the MFFN CAR Project Team will be available to meet with you one-on-one to discuss ATRI. In addition, we will be hosting a Cultural Heritage workshop for all communities who have identified interests within the Project study area.

For information on participant funding and to RSVP, please contact ea.participant.fund@ontario.ca or please contact Andrea Nokleby at anokleby@dillon.ca.

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Timeline Extension Approved for the Impact Statement

The Community Access Road Project is subject to a federal Impact Assessment, which requires an Impact Statement within three years of the Notice of Commencement of the Impact Assessment. The Community Access Road Project has been approved for a 3.5-year extension, shifting the submission date to July 24, 2026. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada has posted information on this approval here: https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/80184?culture=en-CA

If you have any questions, please contact IAAC directly.

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Winter Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs

Furbearer Winter Tracking Surveys
Now that the weather conditions are favourable,

field crews began this program on Sunday, January 29, 2023. Field crews will be out for five days, however, the program may be extended in the event of weather delays. If you are in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the study area will be accessed by helicopter during this program. See the Field Notice for more information on the Furbearer Winter Tracking surveys.

The Bird Autonomous Recording Unit (ARU) Program

The program is now complete and the ARUs were retrieved from the field January 8 to 11, 2023. We look forward to sharing results with you once the data is analyzed. See the Field Notice for more information on the Bird ARU program.

Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) Hair Snag Surveys

The first trip for this program will be completed from January 31 to February 14, 2023. Field crews will be operating between Geraldton and Marten Falls First Nation via helicopter. Field crews will be returning monthly between deployment and June to rebait hair snag traps. See the Field Notice on our website for more information about the wolverine hair snag field program.

The following programs will occur between February and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

Winter Ungulate Aerial Surveys (anticipated February 2023)

Collared Caribou (atigwag) Mortality Investigations (as needed)

Ungulate Remote Camera Program

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (as early as March)

The groundwater drilling could not be completed at all sites in 2022. Drilling of the remaining sites will be conducted as early as March 2023.

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift;*

we will provide updates as required.

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MFFN CAR Webinar Series

The MFFN CAR Webinar Series is well underway! We have held four webinars to date and there are more to come.

To learn about and register for upcoming webinars visit, the Get Involved page. Our next webinar is on Peatlands and will take place on Tuesday January 31 at 4:00 PM EST. Join us live!

Recordings are available on the following topics: Animals & Wildlife, Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, and Vegetation and Physiography. Watch the recordings here.

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We Value Your Feedback

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

February 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road February 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

Indigenous Knowledge Program Timeline Update
Update on the ATRI Forum and the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Workshop
Winter Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs
Field Study Spotlight: Traditional Snowshoes
Webinar Series: Join us live for our next webinar!



Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Program Timeline Update

The Project Team first engaged Indigenous Communities in December 2019 about the IK Program. Project funding support to communities who expressed an interest in participating in the Program began in the summer of 2020 and is on-going.

IK received through the IK Program will allow for a more complete, robust, and accurate picture of the Community Access Road Project area to emerge. Our goal this year is to create a draft existing condition report that meaningfully includes IK. The report will be considered when selecting the preferred route for the Community Access Road.

To meet the study schedule and to help ensure the inclusion of IK in the draft existing condition report, it is critical that IK and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use be shared with the MFFN CAR Project Team by June 30, 2023.

If your community has IK or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Community Access Road Project that you would like to share please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at 1-807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca.

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MFFN Community Access Road at the ATRI Forum and Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Workshop

Earlier this month, the provincial government hosted the Aboriginal and/or Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) Forum in Thunder Bay. The purpose of the forum was 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 of the Webequie Supply Road, Northern Road Link and the MFFN Community Access Road.

Members of the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology teams for the Community Access Road were also present for all communities who have identified interests within the

Project study area.

Thank you to all who were able to participate in the forum. If your community or organization is interested in a meeting to talk about ATRI, please reach out to Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca.

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Winter Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs

Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) Hair Snag Surveys
The first trip for this program was completed earlier this month. Field crews deployed 54 hair snag stations during their five days in the field. The next hair snag rebait is currently scheduled for March.

See the Field Notice on our website for more information about the wolverine hair snag field program.

Winter Ungulate Aerial Surveys were completed in February

The following programs will occur between March and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

The groundwater drilling could not be completed at all sites in 2022. Drilling of the remaining sites will be conducted as early as March 2023.

Field crews will be conducting wolverine denning reconnaissance in advance of the groundwater and geochemistry drilling. Wolverine denning reconnaissance will occur in March; a Field Notice will be distributed shortly with more information.

Collared Caribou (atigwag) Mortality Investigations (as needed)
Ungulate Remote Camera Program

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Field Study Spotlight: Use of Traditional Snowshoes

The 2020/2021 field season had greater than normal snow falls and periods of extreme freezing. A loosely packed snow base resulted in team members sinking waist deep in the snow. These challenges were shared with the Project Team and Senior Community Member Advisor Bob Baxter suggested the use of traditional snowshoes in the field. Traditional snowshoes have a wider base and, in his experience, are better suited for these challenging conditions. The snowshoe design is an Ojibway tear drop with sinew base.

In preparation for the 2022/2023 furbearer tracking program, we solicited Bob's support in finding traditional snowshoes for our team to use. Although we couldn't source traditional snowshoes for the entire team, Bob was able to bring his. While the snow conditions were different from 2021/2022, Bob's use of the traditional snowshoes did bring benefits to the field crew team. With the younger crew member leading and Bob in the middle, our rear crew member appreciated the large footprint with the minimal sinkage created by Bob's traditional snowshoes.

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MFFN CAR Webinar Series

The MFFN CAR Webinar Series on the Project's various studies is well underway! We've held seven webinars to date and there are more to come!

To learn about and register for upcoming webinars visit, the Get Involved page.

Our next webinar covers the Project's Socio-Economic studies including Socio-Community, Human Health and Community Safety and will take place on Tuesday February 28 at 4:00 PM EST. Join us live!

Unable to attend webinars live? Recordings of all past webinars are available here.

If your community or organization is interested in a meeting to talk about our studies, reach out to book a meeting.

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We Value Your Feedback

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

March 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road March 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

Meet a MFFN Community Coordinator
Field Study Spotlight: Wishkobish / Wolverine Denning Survey
Winter Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs
Webinar Series: Only one webinar left!
We want to hear from you!



Meet a MFFN Community Coordinator



Rowena Moonias, a MFFN community member, is a Community Coordinator for the MFFN Community Access Road Project! Rowena joined the team in November 2022 and has already brought her enthusiasm, insights and work ethic to help with the coordination of the recent Public Information Centre #4 in Thunder Bay and Geraldton. She also helps share Community Access Road updates and activities, collect data and help coordinate a wide range of other engagement activities.

Rowena shared a bit about herself below.

About Me

“My name is Rowena Moonias and I am excited to be a part of the Marten Falls Access Road team as a Community Coordinator. I am from Marten Falls First Nation and have served in many different positions for the community since 2005. I have a diverse education background having attended college for flight training and receiving my Commercial Pilots License and Ratings. I am always interested in new projects, people and experiences and have a deep love for my community and family. Miigwetch.”

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Field Study Spotlight: Wishkobish / Wolverine Denning Program

The wolverine denning survey, associated with the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program, is now complete. The field crew, including the MFFN Field Assistant, completed the program this month. The purpose of this field program was to confirm the presence / absence of active wolverine dens within 4 km of groundwater monitoring well

locations, located along both route alternatives. The crew found potential denning activity within 4 km of two groundwater drilling sites near Geraldton. The drilling contractor mobilized in Geraldton following this survey to complete reconnaissance (visual inspections) and avoided these sites. Additional denning surveys may take place in the spring. No drilling will take place until all necessary survey work is complete.

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Winter Field Updates

The following programs have or will occur between March and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) Hair Snag Surveys — Hair snag rebaits took place from March 10 to March 12, 2023. The next rebaiting may take place in the Geraldton area as early as April, pending weather and could take 6 to 10 days to complete. See the Field Notice on our website for more information about the wolverine hair snag field program.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program — The groundwater drilling could not be completed at all sites in 2022. Drilling of the remaining sites are anticipated to be conducted in April 2023. Sampling the monitoring wells will continue in spring.

Collared Caribou (atigwag) Mortality Investigations — A mortality investigation was completed the week of March 20. Mortality investigations will continue as needed.

Ungulate Remote Camera Program (Spring) — Field crews will be retrieving the remote cameras that were deployed in 2021.

Vegetation and Peatlands Aerial and Ground Surveys (Late May 2023)

Cultural Heritage (May) — Field crews will be surveying built heritage and cultural heritage resources in the study area. A field notice with more information will be issued in the coming days.

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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MFFN CAR Webinar Series

The MFFN CAR Webinar Series on the Project's valued components (study areas) is coming to an end! We've hosted 11 webinars to date covering topics from wildlife, climate change and socio-economics. If you missed a live webinar, recordings of all past sessions are available here.

Our last webinar covers Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests and will take place on Tuesday April 4 at 4:00 PM EST. Join us live and register here.

If your community or organization is interested in a meeting to talk about our studies, reach out to book a meeting.

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

April 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road April 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

MFFN Community Coordinator Update
Indigenous Knowledge Program
Spring Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs
We Want to Hear from You!



Farewell to one of our MFFN Community

Coordinators

In 2022, we were happy to welcome Susanna Baxter as one of the MFFN Community Access Road Community Coordinators. Susanna brought her insights and experience as a MFFN community member to the team and helped share updates on the planning and outreach activities for the access road. Susanna accepted a new position elsewhere but still actively working in the community as Education Director and we wish her all the best.

Susanna shared some parting words:



"I have enjoyed my time working with the MFFN Community Access Road project. I feel it's very important work and I was happy to be part of it.

I would have worked at this job for longer, I felt a pull in a different direction. I have always been passionate about education and my community. I am now working as the Education Director for my community of Marten Falls, so I won't be too far away.

Thank you all for your kind words of encouragement and support while I was in this role. I'll miss you all, but I'll see you around, I'm sure. I'm not going anywhere. You have a wonderful team to work with that I know will continue to grow."

Thank you, Susanna, for your hard work and best of luck in your new endeavors! We look forward to collaborating with you again in the future as the Community Access Road progresses through the Environmental Assessment Process.

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Indigenous Knowledge Program

Indigenous Knowledge is an important part of the assessment processes for the Community Access Road. Indigenous Knowledge received through the Indigenous Knowledge Program will allow for a more complete, robust, and accurate picture of the Project area to emerge. Our goal is to create an existing conditions report that meaningfully includes Indigenous Knowledge which is also considered in the selection of the preferred route for the Community Access Road this fall.

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 your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Community Access Road Project that you would like to share please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at 1-807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca .

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Spring Field Studies

A reminder that spring 2023 field studies for the MFFN Community Access Road Project are continuing.

See the Field Notice on our website for more information the spring field studies.

Upcoming field studies include:

- Cultural Heritage (May) — Field crews will be surveying built heritage and cultural heritage resources in the study area. Surveys will be non-invasive and consist of photographic and written documentation, and community-based interviews.
- Vegetation and Peatlands Aerial and Ground Surveys (June) — Field crews will be visually observing and documenting plant communities and wetland areas throughout the study area. Observations will be made from the air in helicopters and on the ground.
- Ungulate Remote Camera Program (May) — Remote cameras for the ungulate remote camera program will be retrieved from the field this spring. Cameras have

been in the field for two years documenting presence, distribution and seasonal patterns of wolves (maihganang), moose (moozoog) and other wildlife.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (late May / early June) — Groundwater drilling started on April 10 and activities are expected to be completed by April 30. The groundwater sampling program is also expected to start in late May / early June.Due to the presence of wolverine in the study area, a second round of groundwater drilling will be completed outside of the wolverine denning period. Drilling is required for two sites and is planned to start in early June. A schedule will be provided once confirmed.

Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) Hair Snag Surveys (Ongoing as needed) — Hair snag rebaits took place in in April, staged out of Geraldton took 6 to 10 days to complete. This program is ongoing as needed until late spring.

Socio-Economic and Human Health (May / June) — The socio-economic and human health team will be conducting interviews and focus groups in MFFN and Thunder Bay with MFFN members in May and June 2023.

Field crews will include MFFN community member Field Assistants or Community Member Advisors.

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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We Value Your Feedback

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Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

May 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road May 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

Field Study Spotlight: Cultural Heritage Program
Community Access Road Milestone and the Indigenous Knowledge Program
Spring Field Study Updates
We Want to Hear from You!



Field Study Spotlight: Cultural Heritage

Program



The Cultural Heritage Field Program is planned to take place this summer in the MFFN community. The field program will include helicopter surveys of built heritage and cultural heritage resources in the study area and will also consist of photographic and written documentation. The cultural heritage team will also conduct interviews with community members including special opportunities for MFFN Elders.

We want to hear from YOU! Indigenous community input is very important to the Cultural Heritage program to identify locally recognized built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, as well as provide input on definitions from an Indigenous perspective. More information on the Cultural Heritage program and how you can help inform it can be found here.

To set up a meeting with the Marten Falls First Nation Project Team to discuss or provide Cultural Heritage information, please contact: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or 1-800-764-9114

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Community Access Road Milestone and the Indigenous Knowledge Program

Indigenous Knowledge is an important part of the assessment processes for the

Community Access Road. Indigenous Knowledge received through the Indigenous Knowledge Program will allow for a more complete, robust, and accurate picture of the Project area to emerge. Our goal is to create an existing conditions report that meaningfully includes Indigenous Knowledge which is also considered in the selection of the preferred route for the Community Access Road this fall.

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 30, 2023.

If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Community Access Road Project that you would like to share please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at 1-807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca .

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Spring Field Studies

A reminder that spring 2023 field studies for the MFFN Community Access Road Project are continuing.

See the Field Notice on our website for more information the spring field studies.

Please be advised the forest fire activity in northern Quebec and Ontario may impact some scheduled field programs. The situation is being monitored and we will provide updates as required.

Upcoming field studies include:

Socio-Economic and Human Health (June – August)
The socio-economic and human health team will be conducting interviews and focus groups in MFFN and Thunder Bay with MFFN members.
Vegetation and Peatlands Aerial and Ground Surveys (June 13-19)
Field crews will be visually observing and documenting plant communities and wetland areas throughout the study area. Observations will be made from the air in helicopters and on the ground.
Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) Hair Snag Surveys (June 5-16)

The hair snag rebaits and wildlife remote camera program took place from May 8 to May 15. The decommissioning of these sites will be carried out at the same time as the ungulate remote camera retrieval.

Ungulate Remote Camera Program (June 5 -16)

Remote cameras for the ungulate remote camera program will be retrieved from June 5 to June 16 in conjunction with the hair snag site decommissioning.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (June 1-30)

To support the groundwater sampling program, drilling is required for two sites. Field crews will carry out this work from June 1 to June 30.

Cultural Heritage (TBD)

Field crews will be surveying built heritage and cultural heritage resources in the study area. Surveys will consist of photographic and written documentation, and community-based interviews. Helicopter activity can be expected in the area during this field program.

Vegetation Field Program (August 2023)

Groundwater Well Sampling (Summer and Fall 2023)

Field crews will include MFFN community member Field Assistants or Community Member Advisors.

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

June 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road June 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

New Video on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
National Indigenous People's Day
Project Milestone! The Existing Conditions Report and Indigenous Knowledge
Field Study Updates
We Want to Hear from You!



New Video: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage is one of the many areas studied as part of the Environment Assessment for the Community Access Road. We have posted a new video on the topic that will help explain:

- The importance of Indigenous Knowledge combined with western science
- What Archaeology and Cultural Heritage is and why we are studying them
- What we've already learned and
- How you can be involved

Watch the video here

If you are interested in this topic, stay tuned for updates on the upcoming Cultural Heritage field work expected to take place this summer.

Want more videos? Visit our Multimedia Page or for a deeper dive visit the Webinar gallery.

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National Indigenous People's Day

Members of the MFFN Community Access Road Team and Senior Community Member Advisors were in-community for National Indigenous People's Day. A community meeting was held and there were celebrations with a community meal, games, and a concert.

Many thanks to Chief Bruce and the whole community for their hospitality and continued participation as we work towards the next major milestone in the Environmental Assessment process for the Community Access Road.

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Project Milestone! The Existing Conditions Report and Indigenous Knowledge

A draft existing conditions report for the Community Access Road is underway and will help inform the identification of the preferred route alignment for the road.

Our goal is to create a report that meaningfully includes Indigenous Knowledge. 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 30, 2023.

If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Community Access Road Project that you would like to share please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at 1-807-628-7553 or bbaxter48@gmail.com or Andrea Nokleby at 1-604-417-5332 or anokleby@dillon.ca .

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Field Study Updates

Field studies for the MFFN Community Access Road Project are continuing.

See the Field Notice on our website for more information the spring field studies.

Upcoming field studies include:

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (June 26 - July 14, 2023)
Groundwater drilling was completed earlier this month to prepare for groundwater well sampling. Field crews will carry out the sampling work beginning June 26, 2023.

Socio-Economic and Human Health (July)
The socio-economic and human health team will be conducting surveys in MFFN and a youth focus group in Thunder Bay with MFFN members. Confirmed dates and details to follow.

Cultural Heritage (July)
The cultural heritage team will be in MFFN in July speaking to elders and members to understand cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources that are important to the community. Confirmed dates and details to follow.

Vegetation Field Program (August 2023)
Groundwater Well Sampling (Summer and Fall 2023)

Programs completed earlier this month:

Vegetation and Peatlands Aerial and Ground Surveys (June 14-19)
Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) Hair Snag Decommissioning (June 5-11)
Ungulate Remote Camera Retrieval (June 5 -11)

Field crews will include MFFN community member Field Assistants or Community Member Advisors.

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

July 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road July 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

Field Study Spotlight: Cultural Heritage and Socio-Economic Teams in MFFN
New Videos on Peatlands and Birds!
Field Study Updates
We Want to Hear from You!



Field Study Spotlight: Cultural Heritage and

Socio-Economic Teams in MFFN



The cultural heritage, socio-economic and human health teams ran programs in-person in Marten Falls First Nation and Thunder Bay with Marten Falls First Nation members from July 18 to 20, 2023. Thank you to everyone who participated!

If you are interested in learning more about Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, watch our latest video on the topic here.

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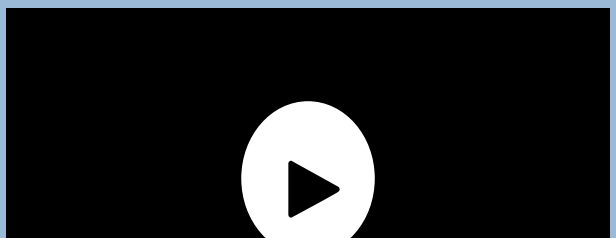
New Videos! Learn about the studies taking place for the Community Access Road

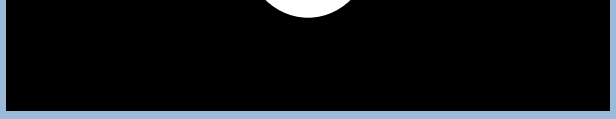
Have you checked out the MFFN Community Access Road Multimedia Gallery? Here you will find videos and documents describing what is being studied (also known as 'valued components'), how it's being studied and why it's important. This includes both Indigenous Knowledge, which includes Anishinabek Traditional Knowledge, and western science.

Newly uploaded videos include:

- Peatlands
- Birds

All videos can be found on our Multimedia page with more to come!







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Field Study Updates

Field studies for the MFFN Community Access Road Project are continuing.

Earlier in July, we shared the latest summer 2023 Field Notice. The following activities took place this month:

Spring Groundwater Sampling took place from June 24-July 6, 2023
Cultural Heritage Field Programs took place in MFFN on July 18, 2023
Socio-Economic and Human Health Surveys took place in MFFN on July 19, 2023

Upcoming field studies include:

Vegetation Field Program (August 2 to 6, 2023)

Field crews will be visually observing and documenting plant communities and wetland areas throughout the study area this summer. Field crews will observe areas from the air in helicopters and on the ground. Field surveys will be non-invasive with equipment limited to hand-operated soil augers or peat probes. Vegetation studies will focus on areas associated with potential aggregate resources and access roads.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program - Groundwater Sampling (August 7 to 21, 2023)

The spring groundwater sampling program took place from June 26 to July 6, 2023 and

more samples will be taken from August 7 to 21, and again in the fall. Groundwater samples are sent for laboratory analysis and will be tested for general water chemistry, metals, solids content, nutrients, hydrocarbons and others.

The final results of the programs will be available once all data is collected and analyzed and will be shared during the Draft Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment Phase in 2024.

Field crews will continue to include MFFN community member Field Assistants or Community Member Advisors.

Check out the related field program notices for more details, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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We Value Your Feedback

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

August 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road August 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-Blast features:

- Summer Field Study Updates
- New Videos on Social - Community Studies and Human Health and Community Safety
- Ways to Connect with the Team this Fall



Field Study Updates

Field programs are taking place to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effects of the MFFN Community Access Road.

The following activities took place this month:



Vegetation Field Program took place from August 3 to 6, 2023.
The vegetation field program surveyed several sites by air and on land to identify different types of plant communities that may be impacted by the access road. Surveys on land were conducted using hand-operated soil augers and peat probes. Some plants of interest include wabakamik / reindeer lichen, oshabomin / goose berry, and wadopatik / speckled alder. In total, 32 sites were assessed visually from the air, while 18 sites were assessed on the ground.

Summer Groundwater and Geochemistry Program took place from August 7 to 18, 2023.
The summer Groundwater and Geochemistry program has wrapped for the season. In total, groundwater samples were taken from 20 sites. Additionally, surveying and k-testing (which measures how easily water can flow through soil and rocks) occurred at more than 20 sites.

Ongoing field studies include:

Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program – Groundwater Sampling (Late September 2023)
The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program began in 2022. There are more than 20 wells that are sampled seasonally to monitor groundwater conditions in the area. Groundwater samples are sent for laboratory analysis and will be tested for general water chemistry, metals, solids content, nutrients, hydrocarbons and others.

The final results of the programs will be available once all data is collected and analyzed and will be shared during the Draft Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment Phase in 2024.

Field crews will continue to include MFFN community member Field Assistants or Community Member Advisors.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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New Videos! Learn about the studies taking place for the Community Access Road

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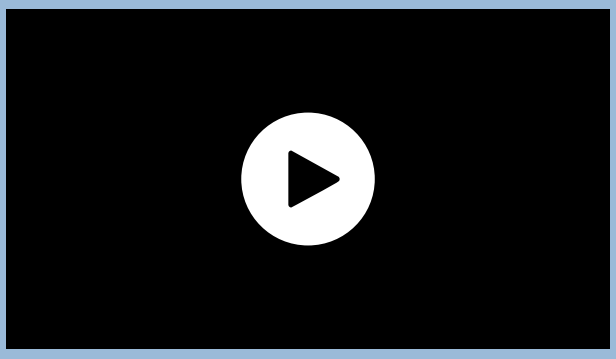
Newly uploaded videos include:

Social - Community Studies
Human Health and Community Safety

All videos can be found on our Multimedia page with more to come!





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Opportunities to connect in-person this fall

Stay tuned for updates on ways to connect with the MFFN Community Access Road Team in person this fall. Until then, stay up to date by visiting our website regularly, watch our latest videos or contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

September 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road September 2023 E-Blast, highlighting updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-blast includes:

Fall Field Study Updates
Meet the Team! Upcoming Engagement Opportunities
New Videos on Wildlife and Physiography, Terrain and Soils
Connect with the Team



Field Study Updates

Field programs are taking place to understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effects of the MFFN Community Access Road.

The following activities took place this month:



Fall Groundwater and Geochemistry Program took place from September 18 to 25, 2023.
The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program has been ongoing since 2022. Over 20 well sites are sampled seasonally to monitor groundwater conditions in the area. The groundwater samples are sent for laboratory analysis and are tested for general water chemistry, metals, solids content, nutrients, hydrocarbons, and others, to support and inform the environmental assessment.

Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation Program took place September 26, 2023.
Field crews conducted mortality investigations associated with atigwag / caribou collars deployed in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation involves determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

All field crews include an MFFN community member or Field Assistant.

Upcoming field studies:
There are currently no planned field studies for the rest of the year. Caribou mortality investigations and surveys may take place in early 2024. Notification of these activities will be provided once confirmed.

The final results of the programs will be available once all the data is collected and analyzed and will be shared during the Draft Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment Phase in 2024.

To learn more about field programs and the studies taking place to support the planning of the Community Access Road check out field program notices, valued component videos and past webinars.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as*

required.

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Upcoming Engagement Opportunities

Public Information Centre #5
With the next major milestone for the Community Access Road upon us, we are preparing to host an in-person Public Information Centre (PIC #5) to discuss the existing conditions report and route selection. This will be a great opportunity to learn about project updates, meet the Team and share your feedback, ideas and values related to the proposed all-season access road.

Save the dates!

October 25, 2023, in Thunder Bay, Ontario
October 26, 2023, in Geraldton, Ontario

Details on the time and location of events will be shared with you shortly.

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Forum #2
The planning for Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) Forum #2 is underway and is set to take place this November in Thunder Bay. Watch your inbox for updates!

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New Videos! Learn about the studies taking place for the Community Access Road

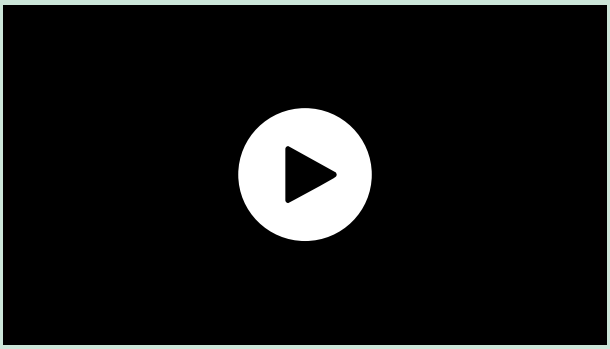
Have you checked out the MFFN Community Access Road Multimedia Gallery? Here, you will find videos and documents describing what is being studied (also known as 'valued components'), how the study will happen, and why it is important. These studies

consider both Indigenous Knowledge, including Anishinabek Traditional Knowledge, and western science.

Newly uploaded videos include:

Physiography, Terrain and Soils
Wildlife: Reptiles, Amphibians, Pollinating Insects and Bats

All videos can be found on our Multimedia page with more to come!





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Connect With Us

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Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

October 2023 update

Current and upcoming activities

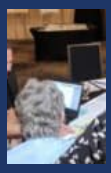
Welcome to the Community Access Road October 2023 E-Blast, highlighting updates on current and upcoming activities. This E-blast includes:

Public Information Centre #5
New webinar series coming soon!
Winter Field Study Updates
Marten Falls First Nation in the News
Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum #2
Connect with the Team



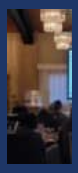
Updates from Public Information Centre (PIC) #5











The Community Access Road Project Team was in Thunder Bay and Geraldton in October for PIC#5 to discuss the Existing Conditions Reports and Route Selection Milestone. In addition to the public sessions, the Team met with Marten Falls First Nation Members in Thunder Bay and Marten Falls First Nation.

Thank you to everyone who was able to join us in person! We very much appreciate the valuable feedback and insights you provided. These meaningful conversations do so much to help planning for the proposed Community Access Road.

Were you unable to attend PIC #5? No worries...you can review meeting materials including maps and handouts here. Once you have reviewed the materials, let us know what you think. Complete the feedback form by November 20, 2023.

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New Webinar Series Coming Soon! First Up: Route Selection

You are invited to join us for a new webinar series on the Community Access Road.

The first webinar is on Route Selection and will take place Thursday, November 16, 2023, at 4:00 p.m. EST.

Register HERE.

In addition to Route Selection, upcoming webinars will include:

- Climate Change
- Cumulative Effects
- Engineering and Construction

Watch your inbox for updates on the Webinar schedule and follow us on Facebook or visit the website for details.

Curious about what we are studying for the Community Access Road? Check out the previous webinar series on the road's valued components here.

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Winter Field Studies

Caribou Collaring and Mortality Investigation Program

In 2021, 30 radio tracking collars were placed on caribou within the Local Study Area. The radio tracking collars have been collecting information about the seasonal migration of caribou throughout the region over the past three years and are timed to automatically fall off in February 2024; any collars that do not fall off as intended will be manually removed. The collars will be retrieved by researchers in the spring of 2024.

The mortality investigation will involve determining a cause of death for any caribou lost over the fall / winter season (e.g., predation, hunting, natural causes). A field notice with the details of this program will be published in January 2024.

To learn more about field programs and the studies taking place to support the planning of the Community Access Road, check out the existing conditions reports and field program notices, valued component videos and past webinars.

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Marten Falls in the News

Earlier this month Chief Bruce Achneepineskum addressed Marten Falls First Nation's desire to build a road connecting the remote northern community to the Ontario provincial highway network, and in turn, advance the community's vision of building a sustainable and thriving community.

Read the full article here: Leading Our Own Prosperity: What we are doing in our territory

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Upcoming Engagement Opportunities

Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum #2 – November 21-23, 2023

Building on the first Forum held in February 2023, this follow-up Forum provides an opportunity to identify and discuss potential impacts to northern Indigenous communities' Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and interests as they relate to the Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road, and Northern Road Link.

Invitations have been sent to the Indigenous communities. If you have any questions regarding the Forum, please contact Andrea Nokleby: anokleby@dillon.ca

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Connect With Us

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

November / December E-Blast 2023

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road December 2023 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

A Year in Review: Highlights of 2023
Upcoming Field Studies
Connect with the Team



Greetings on the Holidays!



"For as long as I can remember, Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) has had a strong desire to develop a road that would connect our remote northern community to the Ontario provincial highway network and advance our vision of building a sustainable and thriving community in the North."

— Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, *From Leading our own prosperity: What are we doing in our territory? Northern Ontario Business (2023, September 28)*

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2023 Highlights

As we reflect on the past year, 2023 has been marked by significant milestones for the Community Access Road. A highlight of our journey has been the continued collaboration with Indigenous communities and the public, culminating in sharing early findings of the Existing Conditions Reports and presenting the Preliminary Technically Preferred Route Recommendation at Public Information Centre #5 in October.

As we bid farewell to this year, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to all those who have shown unwavering interest and active participation in the Community Access Road. We are especially thankful for the profound insights shared by Marten Falls First Nation and surrounding Indigenous communities. Your perspectives have been instrumental in shaping our decisions throughout the planning process.

Looking ahead to the upcoming new year, we anticipate continuing this collaborative journey. Your ongoing engagement remains essential, and we are excited to build upon the positive momentum together and are enthusiastic about the possibilities that 2024 holds.

Here are some key highlights from 2023:

Public Information Centre #5 (PIC#5): Existing Conditions Report and Route Selection Milestone
In October, the Community Access Road Team visited Marten Falls First Nation, Thunder Bay, and Geraldton, to share significant milestones associated with the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process and present the Preliminary Technically Preferred Route Recommendation.The visit served as a platform to foster face-to-face conversations, creating a space where the team could genuinely listen and receive direct feedback on the Community Access Road. This engagement was not just about information sharing but also about building a meaningful dialogue with the community.

Stay tuned for upcoming opportunities to meet and further the discussion in the upcoming new year. Your insights and feedback are crucial elements of this ongoing engagement, and we remain committed to strengthening our collaborative efforts to ensure the success of the Community Access Road. Click HERE to find all the documents and learn more about PIC#5.

Preliminary Technically Preferred Route Recommendation
The Project team presented the Preliminary Technically Preferred Route to MFFN community members, other Indigenous communities and the public in October. Feedback received at these engagements has since been incorporated into the route recommendation along with inputs from the Indigenous Knowledge program.

As we move into 2024, we look forward to finalizing the Route Selection. View the Preliminary Technically Preferred Route Recommendation map HERE.

Aboriginal and / or Treaty Right and Interests Forum
The Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Forum took place in February and November this year in Thunder Bay. The purpose of the Forum was to create a respectful and collaborative space to develop and / or confirm our understanding of the study areas for the Community Access Road as Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests may be impacted by the road. Representatives of the Province of Ontario and other road projects in the area were present as well.
The Community Access Road Team is currently engaging 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 road and this engagement will continue throughout the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process.

Further details can be found here: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/indigenous-knowledge-program/

The Community Access Road Webinars Series: We started a new Webinar Series this year to unpack the valued components we are studying in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment. Live webinars were held on a variety of topics including Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Peatlands, and Wildlife to name a few.
All 12 webinars can be viewed HERE.A second webinar series that looks at some of the more technical aspects of the road started in late 2023 and will continue in 2024. The webinar on the Route Selection process can be viewed HERE and the next three webinars will begin in early 2024, and will discuss Climate Change, Cumulative Effects, and Engineering and Construction.

Check the Get Involved page for upcoming date announcements and registration information.

Field Studies Field programs are happening to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effects of the Community Access Road Project on the social, cultural, economic, built and natural environments. The field programs that took place this year include: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage; Peatlands; Physiography; Birds; Reptiles; Socio-Community Studies; and Human health and Community Safety. Highlights of 2023 field programs can be found below!

Valued Component Videos
We love to share what we have learned from our studies for the Community Access Road and have created several videos in 2023 describing the valued components we are studying as part of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment. Videos on Peatlands, Socio-Economic Studies, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Birds, Reptiles, and others can be found on our Multimedia page HERE

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2023 Field Study Summaries

Birds

Autonomous recording units recorded data about birds in the study area until January 2023, after which point field crews collected the autonomous recording units. Autonomous recording units are devices that record the sounds of birds and help researchers to identify the types of birds living in the region, as well as the distribution and abundance. Across all different types of bird field studies, researchers found:

- 64 species of forest birds (i.e., songbirds, woodpeckers, hummingbirds, etc.);
- 15 species of raptors (i.e., owls, eagles, hawks, etc.);
- 11 species of shorebirds (i.e., sandpipers, snipes, killdeer, greater yellowlegs, etc.);
- 25 species of waterfowl and waterbirds (i.e., waabihssi / swans, ducks, and geese etc.);
- 15 species of wetland birds (i.e., rails, cranes, flycatchers, blackbirds, etc.); and,
- 18 species of other land birds (i.e., andaag / ahahjih / crows, kakakih / ravens, larks, kingfishers, whip-

poor-wills, etc.).

Wildlife

Wolverine hair snag traps were baited in the study area to help understand wishkobishag / wolverine demographics (male / female). Remote cameras monitored the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine had visited the hair snag trap, and field crews returned regularly to re-bait the traps. In 2023, 121 hair samples were collected from the hair snag traps. Researchers are awaiting lab analysis to confirm the species, sex, and individual DNA profile (to determine they are all unique wolverines). Wolverine den surveys were also carried out to identify their dens in order to avoid disturbing them while carrying out other field programs (i.e., groundwater).

Furbearer winter track surveys were conducted to determine the types of furbearers within the local study area, as well as the distribution, abundance, and density. In total, 502 individual tracks were observed, including:

- 176 fisher ojiigwag / American marten tracks;
- 96 waboozog / snowshoe hare;
- 31 atigwag / woodland caribou;
- 25 zikosihwag / undifferentiated weasel species;
- 17 ajidamog / red squirrel;
- 13 maihganang /gray wolf;
- 7 moozoog / moose;
- 5 nigigwag / river otter;
- 2 waakoshag / red fox; and,
- 2 mizhih'bizhiwag / Canada lynx.

The Wildlife Program is now complete.

Ungulates

In February, surveys were conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to gather information on the population and distribution of atigwag / caribou, to search for collared and uncollared groups of caribou, to identify number of calves with caribou groups in the study area, and to observe signs of other wildlife in the study area. In total, researchers spotted 457 caribou, and 47 moose during aerial surveys in 2023.

Additionally, field crews collected remote cameras that captured important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of atigwag / caribou, moozoog / moose, maihgan / wolves, and other wildlife.

On an as-needed basis, field crews also investigated atigwag / caribou mortalities that had occurred over the course of the year on animals that were wearing collars. The mortality investigation included determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field. Over the course of 2023, field crews conducted three atigwag / caribou mortality investigations and determined that one was human-related, one was from natural causes, and one is still unknown.

Groundwater and Geochemistry

The groundwater and geochemistry program were continued from previous years. Monitoring wells were sampled in the spring, summer, and fall, and will continue to be sampled into 2024. Results are currently undergoing analysis.

Vegetation and Peatlands

Field crews observed plant communities and wetland areas

throughout the study area to better understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on plants, such as wabakamik / reindeer lichen, oshabomin / goose berry, wadopatik / speckled alder, and peatlands. Field crews observed areas from the air in helicopters, and on the ground. Results from these surveys are forthcoming.

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Upcoming Winter Field Studies

Field Studies will continue in 2024. The following programs will occur between February and May 2024, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

Caribou Collaring and Mortality Investigation Program

In 2021, 30 radio tracking collars were placed on caribou within the Local Study Area. The radio tracking collars have been collecting information about the seasonal migration of caribou throughout the region over the past three years and are timed to automatically fall off in February 2024; any collars that do not fall off as intended will be manually removed and retrieved by researchers in the spring of 2024.

The mortality investigation will involve determining a cause of death for any caribou lost over the fall / winter season (e.g., predation, hunting, natural causes). A field notice with the details of this program will be published in January 2024.

To learn more about field programs and the studies taking place to support the planning of the Community Access Road, check out the existing conditions reports and field program notices, valued component videos and past webinars.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

January E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road January 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

New Year Greeting from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum
Climate Change Adaptation & Upcoming Webinars
Winter Field Studies
Connect with the Team



Happy New Year!



Building a sustainable and thriving community is our vision at Marten Falls First Nation.

We've always aspired to connect our remote northern community to the Ontario provincial highway network. This road project is more than infrastructure; it's about securing a better future for our people. We're taking proactive steps, not just for today but for seven generations ahead, focusing on self-determination and responsible development while conserving our traditional territory.

— Chief Bruce Achneepineskum

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Climate Change Adaptation & Upcoming Webinars

We are pleased to announce MFFN CAR's upcoming Webinar Series to kick off the New Year, and will include Climate Change Adaptation, Cumulative Effects, and Engineering and Construction.

Join us live for the Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road webinar that will look at the future climate to ensure the Community Access Road is prepared for and can withstand the future climate. It will take place on Thursday February 8, 2024, at 4:00 p.m. EST.

Register for the webinar here.

Curious about what we are studying for the community access road? Check out the previous webinar on the route selection process here and watch your inbox for updates on upcoming webinars. Follow us on Facebook and visit the website for details.

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Upcoming Winter Field Studies

Field Studies will continue in 2024. These programs are designed to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and potential effects of the MFFN Community Access Road. The following programs will occur between February and May 2024, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

> Conclusion of Atigwag / Caribou Collaring Program
> In 2021, 30 radio tracking collars were placed on atigwag / caribou within the Local Study Area. The radio tracking collars have been collecting information about the seasonal migration of atigwag / caribou throughout the region over the past three years and are timed to automatically fall off in February 2024; any collars that do not fall off as intended will be manually removed and retrieved by researchers in February / March of 2024. A specially trained caribou capture team will be deployed to manually remove the collar without harming the animal. Collars that drop off will be retrieved between February and July 2024.

View the full notice here.

To learn more about the studies taking place to support the planning of the Community Access Road, check out the existing conditions reports and field program notices, valued component videos and past webinars.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

February E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road February 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Updated Route Video
- Climate Change Adaptation Webinar and Survey
- Spring Field Studies
- Follow Us on Instagram & LinkedIn



New Video: Community Access Road Route Selection Update!

The next major milestone for the Community Access Road is the selection of the preferred route. Recently, our project consultants presented a technically preferred preliminary route recommendation. Community feedback received during meetings and open houses was considered to revise the recommendation. After careful consideration, an updated technically preferred route recommendation has been identified.

Watch our video for updates on the latest preliminary route recommendation.



**The technically preferred route recommendation is preliminary. The route will be further informed through consideration of Indigenous Knowledge.*

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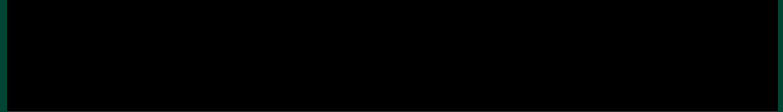
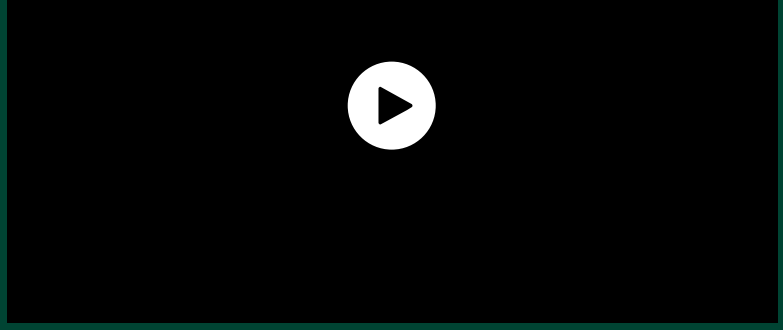
The Community Access Road Webinar Series

The Climate Change Adaptation webinar was held on February 8, 2024. If you were unable to attend the live webinar, head over to our



webinar showcase to view it, and other past webinars.

We want to learn about your experience and perspectives on the changing climate. Please take a few minutes to complete the survey on climate change and your community. You can access the survey here.



Upcoming webinars will include Cumulative Effects and Engineering and Construction. Stay tuned for more information.

Curious about what we are studying for the community access road? Check out previous webinars here and watch your inbox for updates on upcoming webinars. Follow us on Facebook and visit the website for details.

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Spring Field Studies

Field Studies will continue in 2024. These programs are designed to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and potential effects of the MFFN Community Access Road. The following programs will occur between February and May 2024, with exact dates being provided once confirmed.

Conclusion of Atigwag / Caribou Collaring Program

In 2021, 30 radio tracking collars were placed on atigwag / caribou within the Local Study Area. The radio tracking collars have been collecting information about the seasonal migration of atigwag / caribou throughout the region over the past three years and were timed to automatically fall off in February 2024; they will be retrieved between March and July 2024.

Any collars that do not fall off as intended will be manually removed and retrieved by researchers*. This activity is expected to take place in March 2024, however if there is not enough snow cover, removal will occur in winter 2025.

**A specially trained caribou capture team will be deployed to manually remove the collar without harming the animal.*

Think you found a dropped collar? If possible, please take a photo, collect the collar and report to the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at 1-800-764-9114, or email info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca. Please provide detailed information about where you found the collar (e.g., date, location, habitat type, any animal signs in the area).

The Winter 2024 field notice can be viewed here.

Spring Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program – Groundwater sampling (May / June 2024)

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program will continue in spring of 2024. Over 20 well sites are sampled seasonally to monitor groundwater conditions in the area. The groundwater samples are sent for laboratory analysis and are tested for general water chemistry, metals, solids content, nutrients, hydrocarbons, and others, to support and inform the environmental assessment.

To learn more about the studies taking place to support the planning of the Community Access Road, check out the existing conditions reports and field program notices, valued component videos and past webinars.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Follow us on social media!

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Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

March E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities



Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road March 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

Employment Readiness Program
MFFN in the News
Field Studies Update
Connect with the Team

Employment Readiness Project Meeting

On March 21, 2024, the Marten Falls First Nation Employment Readiness hosted a meeting for Marten Falls First Nation community members and youth. The meeting was hosted in Geraldton, Ontario and centered on taking ownership of economic opportunities and being ready for the future.

The meeting was hosted by North Superior Workforce Planning Board, who works with communities and individuals on workforce development planning.

As the Community Access Road continues through the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process, the training and employment for Indigenous communities that come from the road and other opportunities is critical to the growth and prosperity of the area. Learn more about the Employment Readiness Project here.

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MFFN in the News

Marten Falls First Nation is making headlines! Check out the articles below for news and updates as they relate to the MFFN community, the Community Access Road and other opportunities in northern Ontario.

Province agrees to fund shovel-ready projects on First Nations
On Tuesday, March 5, 2024, The Ontario government, Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation signed an

agreement to develop community infrastructure projects including all-season roads. This news is a significant step towards empowering these communities to participate in future economic development opportunities and foster positive social and economic development.

Photo by Shan Qiao Photography

For more information, read the article by the Sault This Week here.

Juno and Marten Falls First Nation Sign Exploration Agreement
On March 6, 2024, Chief Bruce Achneepineskum of Marten Falls First Nation signed an exploration agreement with Juno Corp. This collaboration between Marten Falls First Nation and Juno Corp marks the beginning of mineral and economic development within traditional territory in Northern Ontario.

For more information, read the full article by The Timmins Press here.

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Field Studies Update

Atigwag / Caribou Collaring Program
Radio tracking collars have been collecting information about the seasonal migration of atigwag / caribou throughout the region over the past three years. The program is now complete, and the collars have been programmed to fall off. The collars will be retrieved between April 8-12, 2024, though dates are subject to change based on weather conditions.

Do you think you found a dropped collar? If possible, please take a photo, collect the collar, and report to the Community Access Road Project Team at 1-800-764-9114, or email info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca. Please provide detailed information about where you found the collar (e.g., date, location, habitat type, and / or any animal signs in the area). More information on the Caribou Collaring program can be found in the Winter Field Notice here: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/2024-01-18-Winter-Field-Notice.pdf

Any collars that do not fall off as intended will be manually removed and retrieved by researchers*. This activity was initially expected to take place in March 2024, however due to poor snow conditions, the manual collar removal will be postponed until winter 2025. Notice will be given prior to the field program commencing.

**A specially trained caribou capture team will be deployed to manually remove the collar without harming the animal.*

Spring Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program – Groundwater sampling (May / June 2024)
The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is expected to continue in late May / early June 2024. Over 20 well sites are sampled seasonally to monitor groundwater conditions in the area. To support and inform the environmental assessment, the groundwater samples are sent for laboratory analysis and are tested for general water chemistry, metals, solids content, nutrients, hydrocarbons and others.

To learn more about the studies taking place to support planning of the Community Access Road, check out the early findings summaries and field program notices, valued component videos and past webinars.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

April E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road April 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

Field Studies Updates
MFFN in the News
Connect with the Team



Field Studies Update

Atigwag / Caribou Collaring Program
Radio tracking collars have been collecting information about the seasonal migration of atigwag / caribou throughout the region over the past three years. This part of the program is now complete, and the collars have been programmed to fall off.Collar retrieval is now underway. Collars were retrieved between April 19 and April 24, 2024. A small field crew used a combination of ground and aerial searches (with a helicopter) to locate, and retrieve dropped collars. They encountered a variety of ground conditions from deep snow, partially frozen wetlands, pooling water, and dense vegetation.



No other activities are expected this spring / summer. Manual collar retrieval work will continue in 2025.
More information on the Caribou Collaring program can be found in the Winter Field Notice here.

Do you think you found a dropped collar? If possible, please take a photo, collect the collar and report to the Community Access Road Project Team at 1-800-764-9114, or email info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca. Please provide detailed information about where you found the collar (e.g., date, location, habitat type, and / or any animal signs in the area).

Spring Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program – Groundwater sampling (May / June 2024)

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is expected to continue in late May / early June 2024. Over 20 well sites are sampled seasonally to monitor groundwater conditions in the area. To support and inform the environmental assessment, the groundwater samples are sent for laboratory analysis and are tested for general water chemistry, metals, solids content, nutrients, hydrocarbons and others.

The Spring Groundwater Monitoring Field Notice was distributed on April 17, 2024. To read the full notice, click HERE.

To learn more about the studies taking place to support planning of the Community Access Road, check out the early findings summaries and field program notices, valued component videos and past webinars.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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MFFN in the News

Photo by Stephanie Ash.

"A very Anishinaabe story": The Toronto Premiere of "Bridges to the North" documentary at the Indigenous Led Projects Forum

The Indigenous Led Projects Forum (ILPF) was hosted in Toronto, Ontario from April 2 to 3, 2024. This forum brought together Indigenous and government leaders to discuss different development projects across Ontario and allowed for a unique space to engage in meaningful discussion surrounding challenges and opportunities within Indigenous communities. This included an opportunity to share the "Bridges to the North" documentary by Anishinaabe filmmaker Tony McGuire.

The documentary was filmed over the course of 15 years and outlines the combined efforts of Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation in building access roads to their communities. The documentary highlights the challenges community members face while living in or travelling outside of the community and explores matters particular to living on-reserve such as suicide, food security, and isolation.

The film has already won a People's Choice Award at Thunder Bay's Vox Popular Media Arts Festival in September 2023. Learn more about the ILPF and the documentary here: Bridges to the North building awareness about the "act of being Indigenous" (yahoo.com)

Photo of diesel generators in Bearskin Lake First Nation by James Murray

Northern Ontario First Nations Communities Access to Clean Electricity

The Ontario government is working in partnership with Webequie, Nibinamik, Neskantaga, Eabametoong and Marten Falls First Nations to expand clean and reliable electricity transmission and generation infrastructure to end these communities' reliance on diesel powered generators and support greater economic self-determination and prosperity. This partnership will help communities create jobs, own and build infrastructure and housing, and support long-term economic growth.

For more information on this partnership read the full article here: Ontario Working in Partnership with Northern First Nations to End Reliance on Diesel Fuel | Ontario Newsroom

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

May E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road May 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Field Studies Update
- MFFN in the News
- Understanding the Environmental Assessment
- Connect with the Team



Field Studies Update

Spring Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program is expected to take place from June 2 to 9, 2024. Water samples will be collected from monitoring wells along the proposed route alternatives and are important for evaluating groundwater health in the area. Groundwater samples are tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals, volatile compounds, and radiological content.



If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the sampling sites will be accessed by helicopter. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

For full details on this field program, please find the notice here: Spring Field Notice April 2024 - Updated

The Caribou Collar Retrieval / Mortality Investigation Program took place between April 20 – 24, 2024. During the program, 5 dropped collars were retrieved, in addition to retrieving 1 additional collar from a mortality site investigation. The next Caribou Collar Retrieval Program will occur in Winter 2025 when there is enough snowfall for recapturing.

**Timelines and programs are approximate and may shift; we will provide updates as required.*

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MFFN in the News

Image by APTN National News

Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program Available in 2024 Federal Budget

The Government of Canada has announced the launch of the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program in the 2024 annual budget. This program is designed to unlock access to capital for Indigenous communities and help remove barriers previously blocking Indigenous participation in natural resource and energy projects.

The $5-billion loan guarantee program will hopefully encourage more natural resource and energy projects with active Indigenous participation, and will provide current First Nations projects with additional capital.

For more information, read Daily Commercial News' article here: Indigenous project financing plan praised as game-changer (constructconnect.com)

First-ever National First Nations Economic Forum

First Nations community members, leaders, organizations and partners from coast-to-coast met for the first-ever First Nations Economic Forum in Winnipeg, Manitoba from May 13-14, 2024.

Hosted by a variety of national Indigenous organizations, the forum focused on ways to advocate for economic development supports with the federal government. Financial literacy, nation-to-nation trade and Indigenous-led policy reform were among the suggestions made during the forum.

This forum could be a catalyst in providing future opportunities for achieving economic prosperity for Indigenous people.

To read more about the discussions held during the forum, read here: Economic forum wraps up 2 days of meetings in Winnipeg (aptnnews.ca)

Photo by Austin Campbell, Snnewswatch.com

New Opportunities Through the Employment Readiness Program

The Employment Readiness Project is a joint initiative between Marten Falls First Nation and Webequie First Nation, designed by community members, for community members, and facilitated by the North Superior Workforce Planning Board.

As a community-led program, it addresses the barriers to workforce entry while bolstering the sovereignty and self-government of the First Nations involved. Sharon O'Keese, mentee for Marten Falls, said, "They face the challenge of getting training and because they live in a remote community, it's hard for them to come out and live in Thunder Bay or wherever they choose to do training – it's hard for them because they can't find housing and income."

This initiative is focused on future development and employment opportunities in northern Ontario, identifying what services are available in each Community, what services could support individuals' pathways to various careers, and how to enable community members to excel in any trade or skillset.

To read the full article, click here: Engagement opens pathways for remote FN communities - SNNewsWatch.com

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Understanding the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment Process

For every major project in Canada, an Environmental Assessment and Impact Statement (EA / IS) must be completed and approved by the federal and provincial government prior to the design and planning of that project. The EA / IS assesses a project's potential effects to the environment and works to avoid or mitigate those effects.

Throughout the process of the EA / IS, key groups are consulted, and information and scientific evidence are gathered, including Indigenous traditional knowledge. A report is produced with this information along with ways to reduce environmental impacts.

The draft EA / IS is underway for the Community Access Road.

What is an Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment?

> An Environmental Assessment is a process to identify, predict and evaluate the potential environmental effects of a proposed project. This process happens before decisions about a proposed project are made.

Why do we need to conduct an EA / IS?

> It helps describe the existing environment;
> It is a way to gather information to predict the positive, negative, direct or indirect effects that the road may have on the

environment;
It helps determine ways to avoid or minimize negative effects, and enhance positive effects where possible; and
It ensures that engagement is conducted throughout the process and that input and insights from the community are gathered and incorporated.

What are the next steps after the EA / IS?

There are multiple stages needed to reach the completion of the Community Access Road, including:

We are currently conducting the EA / IA Process and developing the Preliminary Design in this stage.
Once the EA / IS process is approved we will begin the Detailed Design, Pre-Construction Surveys and Permitting.
Road Construction, including tendering, will take place after the detailed design, pre-construction surveys and permitting are approved.
The final stage includes post-construction monitoring and maintenance.

Do you have questions about the EA / IS process? Email your questions to info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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Questions or comments? Contact us at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

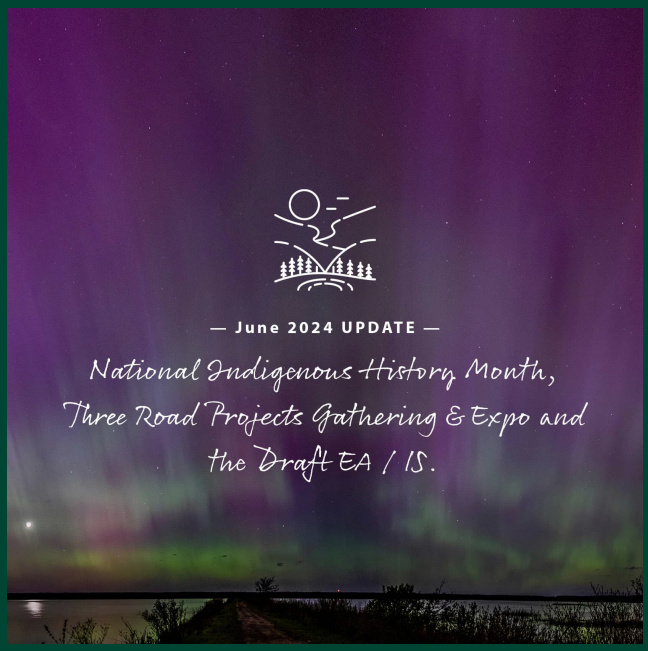
June E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road June 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- National Indigenous History Month
- Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo
- Update on the Draft EA / IS
- Connect with the Team



June is National Indigenous History Month!

Canada / Turtle Island celebrates National History Indigenous Month in June. During this month, Indigenous people and groups across Canada are honoring their histories, traditions and cultures through a variety of events and activities.

June 21 was also National Indigenous Peoples Day. This day is symbolic for many Indigenous groups and communities because it aligns with the summer solstice, the longest day of the year.



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Three Road Project Gathering & Expo

The Three Road Project Gathering & Expo was held from June 11 – 13, 2024, in Thunder Bay, Ontario, and provided a space for Indigenous communities to come together and learn more about the three distinct proposed road Projects—Marten Falls

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

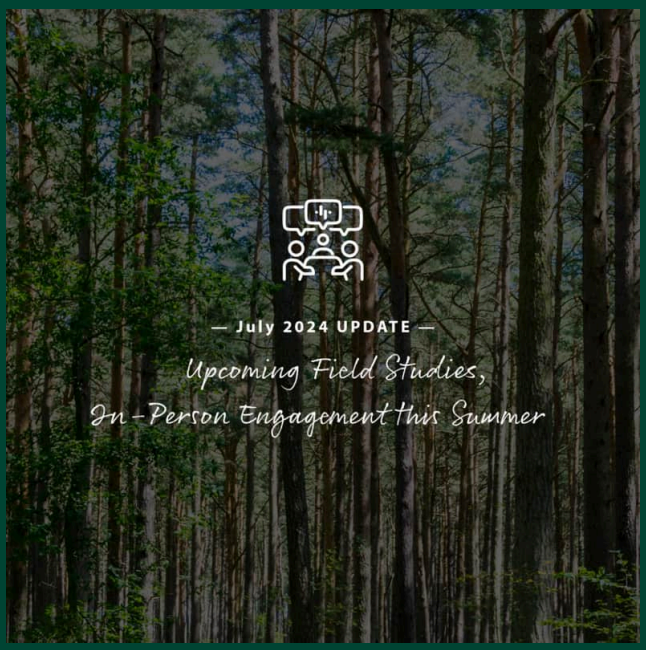
July E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road July 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- **Upcoming Field Studies**
- **In-Person Engagement this Summer**
- **Connect with the Team**



Summer 2024 Field Studies

To kick off the summer, the MFFN Community Access Road will be completing field studies on the Geotechnical Investigation, and Groundwater and Geochemistry, Programs.

Geotechnical Investigations

Field crews will conduct geotechnical investigations of aggregate sites and water crossings along the proposed route for the Community Access Road. This work will be undertaken in three phases:

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

This program will continue into the summer season. Water samples will be collected from monitoring wells along the proposed route alternatives; these are important for evaluating groundwater health in the area. Groundwater

Phase 1 – From July 19 – 21, 2024, helicopter fly-overs were used to assess aggregate sites and water crossings, and to accurately locate test hole locations and gather information related to permit applications.

Phase 2 – the fall geotechnical work is expected to begin mid-September 2024 and completed by the end of October 2024.

Phase 3 – remaining investigations related to aggregate sites and water crossings will continue in the Spring of 2025.

samples are tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals, volatile compounds and radiological content.

The groundwater program is expected to begin on August 8, 2024, and be completed by August 16, 2024.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the sampling sites will be accessed by helicopter. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

For full details on this field program, please find the notice here: [redacted]





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In-Community Engagement Activities





The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team hit the road this past month, hosting in-Community meetings in MFFN and Aroland First Nation and in Thunder Bay to provide updates on the Community Access Road and discuss the technically preferred route recommendation. Click here to watch the video!

Community members had the opportunity to review and share their input and feedback on the final technically preferred route recommendation, existing conditions reports and cumulative effects, as well as receive updates on the schedule and submission of the Draft EA / IS.

A big thank you to everyone who came out to speak with us. If your community would like to learn more about the road, please contact us.

Watch for upcoming announcements regarding Public Information Centre #6 taking place in September!

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Follow us on social media!

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Questions or comments? Contact us at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.**



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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

August E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road August 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

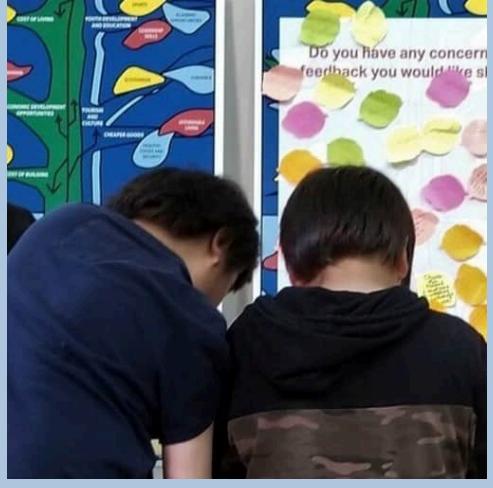
- **The Draft EA / IS**
- **MFFN in the News**
- **Powwow Weekend in MFFN**
- **Completion of Summer Field Programs**
- **Coming Soon: Fall Public Information Centres**
- **Connect with the Team**



What you Need to Know about the Draft EA / IS

Are you ready? The MFFN Community Access Road will be circulating the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (Draft EA / IS) in late Fall 2024.

The Draft EA / IS and its supporting documents will describe how the preferred route was determined and identify how the proposed Community Access Road will affect the social, cultural, economic and natural environment.



Input on the Draft EA / IS - including on specific technical documents, proposed impact management and follow up measures, cumulative effects assessment, EA / IS conclusions, and confirmation that input was captured appropriately - will help us prepare the Final EA / IS.

Updates and information to help you prepare for the circulation of the Draft EA / IS will be shared shortly. We encourage you to reach out to us at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca** with any questions you might have.

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MFFN in the News: Recent Updates to the Affordable Housing Fund

On August 1, 2024, the federal government announced more than $84 million in contributions and low-cost loans through the Affordable Housing Fund (AHF). This money will go towards building and repairing 4,966 homes in Northern Ontario, many of which will be in Indigenous communities.



The projects receiving funding under the AHF include Marten Falls First Nation Repair and represents a positive step towards improving the quality of life for community members.

To read more about this recent announcement, click the link here:
[redacted]

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Powwow Weekend in Marten Falls

Marten Falls First Nation powwow is held annually, bringing the community together. The powwow took place August 23-25, 2024, and is a time when Community members reconnect with their traditions, ceremonies and culture.

As the drum echoes through the community and the dancers gather, people come together to share laughter, festivities and food including traditional bannock and fresh fish prepared by a Community member as well as meal provided by the Band Office.

With the summer powwow season ending, MFFN is looking forward to Fall Hunting Week!





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Summer Field Programs are Complete

The MFFN Community Access Road Summer Field Programs are complete for the season! The summer groundwater monitoring was completed on August 15, 2024.

Groundwater crews will once again be in the field collecting samples in Fall 2024 - stay tuned for updates!

If you are interested in groundwater and geochemistry, or physiography, terrain, and soils, you can view [redacted] and [redacted] about each on our website.



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Coming Soon: Fall Public Information Centres

Watch for upcoming opportunities to engage with the Community Access Road Project Team this fall in Thunder Bay and Geraldton. We look forward to seeing you soon!



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Connect with the team!

We are now on **Facebook**, **LinkedIn** and **Instagram**! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.**



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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

September E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road September 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Release of the Draft EA / IS to Indigenous Communities
- National Day for Truth & Reconciliation
- MFFN in the News
- Fall Field Programs
- Celebrating the Final Route
- Connect with the Team!



Release of the Draft EA / IS to Indigenous Communities

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. In the coming months, we will be seeking Indigenous communities' input on the Draft EA / IS to help us prepare the Final 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).

A letter has been provided to Indigenous communities outlining the Draft EA / IS, supporting documents and the review process to help ensure they have the capacity and resources to support this review.

If you have any questions, please contact the MFFN CAR Project Team at **info@martenfallsacccessroad.ca.**

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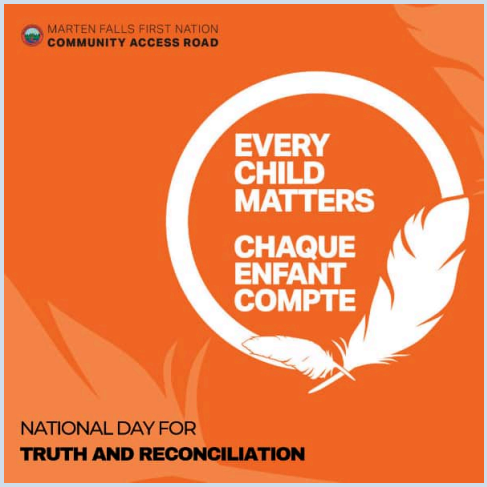
National Day for Truth and Reconciliation



September 30th marks the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation, a significant occasion for reflecting on the painful legacy of residential schools endured by Indigenous Peoples across Canada. This day serves as a reminder of the ongoing impacts of this system, which sought to erase Indigenous cultures and identities. The time for reconciliation is now. This day not only symbolizes reconciliation, it symbolizes the importance of land back, revitalizing language and traditions, and honouring treaties. This day is a call to action to all of Canada and showcases how crucial Indigenous sovereignty is. Truth and Reconciliation must carry on day-after-day. For more information regarding Truth and Reconciliation or more information on the specific actions recommended, visit the full document below: [redacted]

Former residential school survivors can call [redacted] for emotional crisis referral services and information on other health supports from the Government of Canada

Indigenous peoples across Canada can also go to The Hope for Wellness Help Line 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for counselling and crisis intervention.

Call the toll-free Help Line at [redacted] or connect to the online chat (Please use Google Chrome).

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MFFN in the News

The federal government has announced a $7 million investment aimed at enhancing the northern Ontario economy, specifically targeting initiatives that support job creation and economic development. This funding will particularly benefit communities like the Matawa First Nations, as it is designed to support infrastructure projects and enhance local capacity. The investment of $300,000 is a non-repayable grant that reflects a commitment to fostering sustainable economic growth in the region, ensuring that Indigenous communities are included in the development process. The funding for this initiative will also support the creation of five economic development corporations and cooperatives in partner with First Nation communities including Marten Falls First Nation, Webequie First Nation, and Neskantaga First Nation.

For more information, please visit the link below:

[redacted]



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Fall Field Program

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is on now and focusses on the testing for minerals, dissolved metals—including mercury—and volatile organic compounds. Field crews are in the area now until October 5, 2024, completing the final groundwater sample collections associated with the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS).

In addition, geotechnical investigations are being planned to explore potential aggregate sites along the route for the Community Access Road. Following an aerial survey conducted in July, permitting for this investigation is currently in progress, with work anticipated to begin later this fall if approved.



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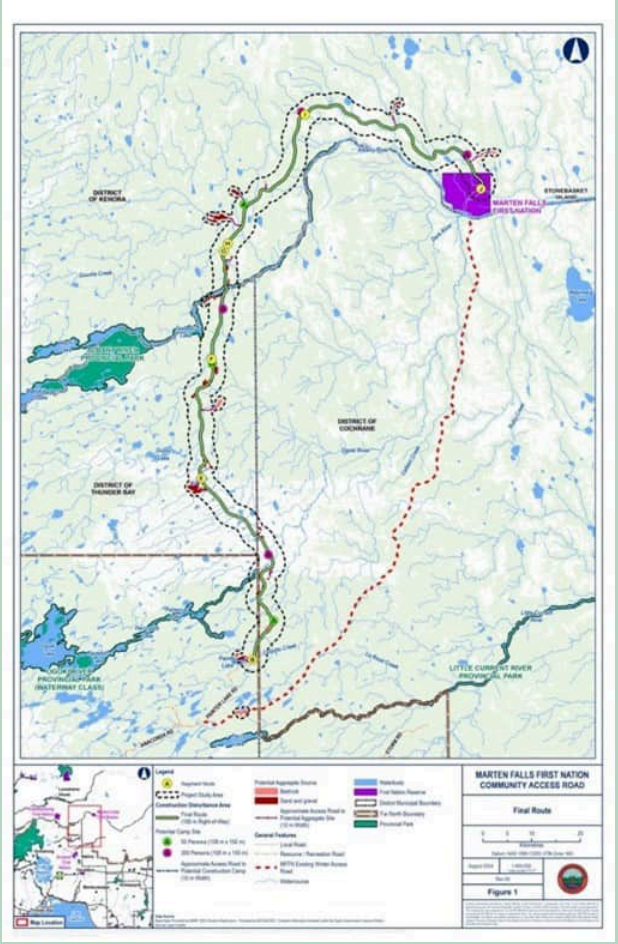
Celebrating the Final Route

Join us as we celebrate the proposed final route of the Community Access Road!

Watch your inboxes for upcoming videos and webinars that will include additional details on the final route, a message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum and the next steps in the EA / IS process.



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Connect with the team!

We are now on **Facebook**, **LinkedIn** and **Instagram**! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.**



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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

October E-Blast 2024

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road October 2024 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- New Video: What We've Heard
- Update on the ATRI Study Areas
- MFFN Community Meeting
- Upcoming Webinar: Building the Community Access Road
- Connect with the Team!



New Video: What We've Heard

It has been a long road (no pun intended), but Marten Falls First Nation has selected its final route for the Community Access Road. After reaching this significant milestone in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment (EA / IA) process, we wanted to share with you some of Marten Falls First Nation members' unique perspectives regarding the route and what it could mean for the community.

Click here to watch the video.



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Update on the Study Areas for the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests Impact Assessment

The Project Team wants to understand Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests (ATRI) related to the project. Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use will help us better understand and appreciate the environment with respect to the identity, culture, and heritage of Indigenous Communities.

The ATRI study areas for the Community Access Road have recently been updated. **Read the full update** [redacted]

Your Knowledge and Input is Important to Us! If your community has Indigenous Knowledge or information that you would like to share or if you would like to learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program and / or share information on ATRI, please do not hesitate to reach out to Bob Baxter at [redacted] or [redacted] or Andrea Nokleby at [redacted] or [redacted].

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MFFN Community Meeting

On Tuesday, October 15, 2024, the Project Team met with members of Marten Falls First Nation in Thunder Bay to provide the latest updates on the road including:

- Design and construction details and timelines; Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement (EA / IS) review process;
- Potential effects and mitigations measures;
- Climate change challenges and impacts for the Community Access Road; and
- Next steps and future opportunities to get involved.

During the meeting, attendees were able to speak with the Project Consultants at various booths to share feedback, concerns and interest on the above topics.

Unfortunately, the meeting planned in-community was cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances within the community. We look forward to holding more in-person meetings this winter.

Learn more about upcoming public meetings, webinars and how you can get involved at [redacted]





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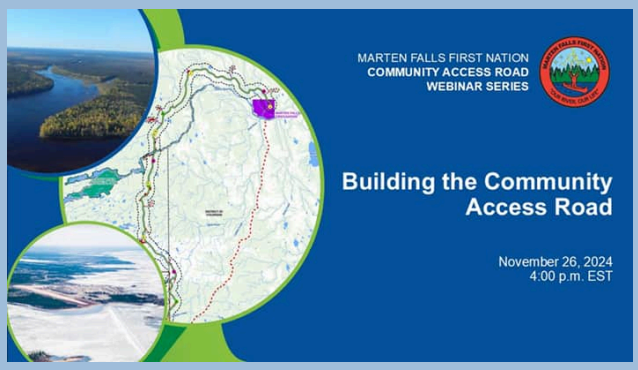
Upcoming Webinar: Building the Community Access Road

Join us on **Tuesday, November 26, 2024, at 4:00 p.m. EST** for our webinar on Building the Community Access Road!

With the final route selected, the team will discuss the final route, design features of the road and details on how it will be constructed.

Register for the Webinar



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Connect with the team!

We are now on **Facebook**, **LinkedIn** and **Instagram**! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

2024 Year In Review

Current and upcoming activities

As another year comes to a close, we want to share the latest updates and progress on the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road. This Year-In-Review 2024 provides updates on current and upcoming activities.

This update features:

- Greeting on the Holidays: Message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum
- 2024 Year In Review
- New Video: Final Route Selection
- Update on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Connect with the Team!



Greeting on the Holidays

As 2024 draws to a close, we would like to share a message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum:

"Marten Falls First Nation has been committed to advancing its vision of building a sustainable and thriving community in the north. Developing a road that connects our remote northern community to the provincial highway network and the rest of Ontario is a key element of this vision. After years of effort, we have reached the point where a preferred route for the Marten Falls Community Access Road has been selected.

This is a major milestone for Marten Falls First Nation as we continue to make progress towards the development of the Community Access Road. Our community looks forward to continuing our conversation with neighbouring First Nations and other stakeholders on our preferred route, on other next steps in the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process and on further advancing our vision and development goals."



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2024 Year-In-Review

Reflecting on the past year, 2024 has been marked by significant milestones for the Community Access Road including selecting a Final Route to the community, meeting more often virtually and in-person with those who are interested in development of the Community Access Road and preparing for the circulation of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement report.
As we close out this year, we want to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has shared their input and feedback and has taken part in the Community Access Road. We are particularly grateful for the valuable insights shared by Marten Falls First Nation members of all ages and the surrounding Indigenous communities. Your perspectives have been crucial in guiding our decisions throughout the planning process.

Here are some key highlights from 2024:

Final Route Selection



The Project team presented the Final Route Recommendation to MFFN community members and Aroland First Nation community members this past summer. The recommendation was refined based on key input from MFFN community members and feedback from neighbouring Indigenous communities and the public. MFFN Chief and Council signed the Band Council Resolution in August 2024 to accept the Final Route recommendation. With a Final Route confirmed, we could move towards having more in-depth conversations relating to residual effects, mitigations and cumulative effects.

If you are interested in learning more about the Final Route watch our latest videos on [redacted] and [redacted]

Community Meetings

The MFFN CAR Project Team was on the road this year, hosting in-community meetings in MFFN, Aroland First Nation and in Thunder Bay to provide updates







on the Community Access Road, the Final Route and the upcoming submission of the Draft EA / IS.

We also met with other communities, including Elders, virtually to discuss the Community Access Road. Your insights and feedback are crucial elements of this ongoing engagement, and the MFFN CAR Project Team is grateful to everyone who came out to speak with us and share your feedback and questions.

We look forward to more conversations in the new year. If your community would like to learn more about the road and / or schedule a meeting, please contact us at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

Watch for upcoming announcements regarding Public Information Centre #6 taking place in early 2025!

Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo



The Three Road Project Gathering & Expo was held from June 11 – 13, 2024, in Thunder Bay, Ontario, and provided a space for Indigenous communities to come together and discuss topics of importance to communities about the three distinct proposed road projects—Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road and the Northern Road Link.

The event included subject matter experts from each Project and the Government of Ontario (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources, and Ministry of Mines) and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada. It provided information on the proposed common approach for communities to review the Draft EA / IS that will be submitted for Marten Falls First Nation's Community Access Road and the Webequie Supply Road in early 2025.

Watch for an announcement about the next Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo in February 2025.

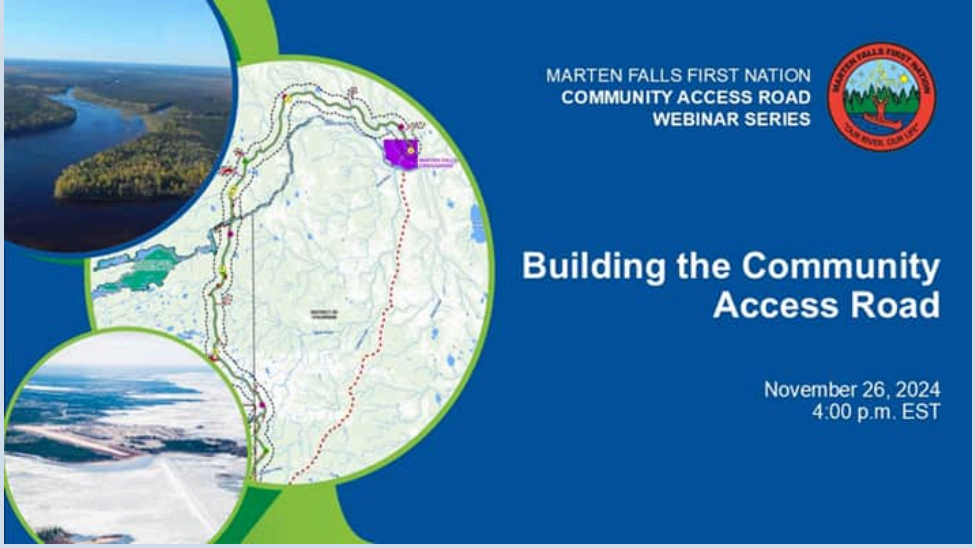
Webinars

The Community Access Road held two live webinars including, [redacted] and [redacted].

The Building the Community Access Road webinar was held on November 26, 2024. The team discussed the final route, design features of the road and details on how it will be constructed.

Upcoming webinars will include The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and The Road & You – Staying Safe with a New Road to the Community.

Curious about what we are studying for the community access road? Check out previous webinars here and watch your inbox for updates on upcoming webinars. Follow us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn or visit the website for details.



Preparing for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

This fall, neighboring Indigenous communities were provided information on the upcoming circulation of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement with information explaining the purpose of the EA / IS, what to expect and how to submit comments. 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 Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement this winter with a review period of 120 days. We will be sharing more about the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement in January 2025.

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. Please reach out for more information.

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NEW Video: Final Route Selection

Check out the latest on the Final Route for the MFFN Community Access Road, including an overview of the final route selection, how feedback helped shape the final decision, and what's next in 2025.

Click [redacted] to watch the video!



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Update on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

As we draw closer to the release of the Draft EA / IS in early 2025, the MFFN CAR Project Team is looking forward to meeting with Indigenous communities and the public to discuss and receive feedback on the Draft EA / IS and its accompanying documents, including Technical Supporting Documents and Records of Engagement and Consultation. Plain-language summaries (including translations) of Technical Supporting Documents and the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will also be available.

Indigenous communities will have 60 days, in advance of the public release, to review the Draft EA / IS followed by an additional 60 days during the public review period.

If you have any questions on the review process, please contact the Project Team at **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.**

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Connect with the team!

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

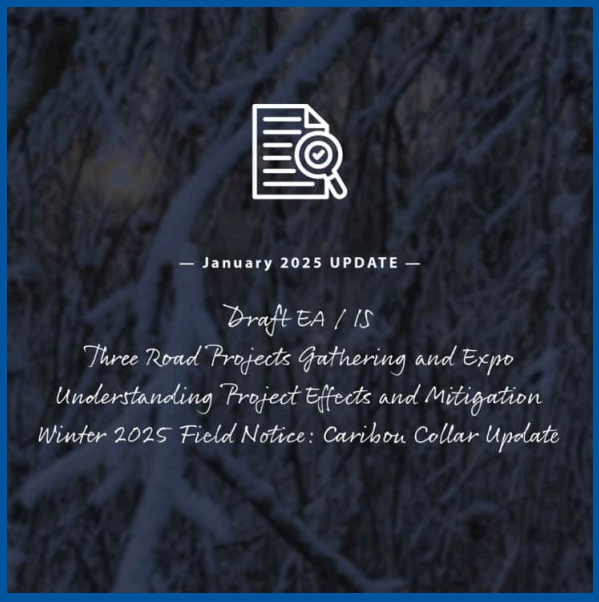
January E-Blast 2025

Current and upcoming activities

Welcome to the MFFN Community Access Road January 2025 E-Blast with updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
- New Video: Understanding Project Effects and Mitigation
- Winter 2025 Field Notice: Caribou Collar Update
- Indigenous Knowledge Program
- Connect with the Team!



Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is a large document that presents the potential environmental impacts of the proposed MFFN Community Access Road. The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement documents include:

- The evaluation of alternative routes considered for this Community Access Road and presents the proposed Final Route;
- The environmental impacts, including potential cumulative effects, proposed mitigation measures, engagement and consultation undertaken and environmental commitments made by Marten Fall First Nation, the proponent; and,
- The engagement and consultation that has taken place so far as part of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will be shared for review and feedback with Indigenous communities first, followed by members of the public. Indigenous communities will have 60 days to review in advance of the public release, followed by an additional 60 days during the public review period. Your input on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will help us prepare the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement by allowing us to consider concerns and incorporate your feedback on the proposed Community Access Road.

Stay tuned for updates on the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement!

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2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo

This February, Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road will be participating in the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo led by with support from the Province of Ontario. The Three Roads Projects Gathering and Expo will be a dedicated space for Indigenous community representatives to meaningfully engage and consult with the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, Webequie Supply Road and the Northern Road Link project teams.

The event will run in Thunder Bay from February 19 - 20 and in Timmins from February 25 - 26, 2025. Event highlights include: Project overviews, opportunities for individual community breakout sessions, panel discussions regarding the consultation process and Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests, and a project expo including information to assist with review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road and Webequie Supply Road.





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New Video: Understanding Project Effects and Mitigation

Part of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process involves investigating valued components that fall into three categories: water, land and people. With Indigenous Knowledge and western science, the assessment process considers the potential effects of the Community Access Road on people and the existing environment and identifies ways to prevent or mitigate these effects.

Click on the link below to watch our new video regarding Project Effects and Mitigation Measures!



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Winter 2025 Field Notice: Caribou Collar Update

Field programs will be continuing into the 2025 winter season to support the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment for the MFFN Community Access Road.

Field work has been scheduled to manually remove atigwag / caribou GPS radio tracking collars between February 10 and February 28, 2025. A specially trained caribou capture team will be deployed to manually remove collars without harming the animal.

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. An update will be provided if the above schedule changes due to weather or other conditions.

Please note that the completion of this field work marks the end of the field work related to the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process. Any future field work will not be included in the Draft or Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

To view the full Winter 2025 Field Notice, click [redacted]





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Indigenous Knowledge Program

Indigenous Knowledge is a vital tool for informing the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process for the Community Access Road. By including Indigenous Knowledge received, the field studies team will be able to provide a more complete, robust and accurate picture of the study area.

As such, we welcome community members to share Indigenous Knowledge with the Community Access Road Project Team throughout the review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

If your community has knowledge or information on Indigenous Land and Resource Use related to the Community Access Road that you would like to share, or if you would like to learn more about the Indigenous Knowledge Program visit [redacted] or reach out to the Project Team for more information at [redacted] or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.

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Connect with the team!

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

February E-Blast 2025

Current and upcoming activities

We want to share the latest updates and progress on the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road. This February 2025 E-Blast provides updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement– Release for Indigenous Review!
- Community Meetings with Marten Falls First Nation
- 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
- Upcoming Engagement Opportunities
- Connect with the Team!





The MFFN CAR Project Team is happy to announce that the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the Marten Falls Community Access Road was released on February 18, 2025, for Indigenous community review!

Indigenous communities and groups we are engaging have early access to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement with the public review period starting 60-days later, on April 22, 2025. This means that Indigenous communities and groups have 120 calendar days to review and provide their comments. The review period for Indigenous communities and groups, the public and regulators ends on June 23, 2025.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road describes how the Preferred Route was chosen and identifies how construction and the long-term use (i.e., operations and maintenance) of the proposed road may affect people and the environment.

What is Included?

The Technical Supporting Documents of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement provide an in-depth analysis of each of the valued components, including information on the current state of the environment, what effects the project may have, and how we can reduce any negative effects while maximizing positive outcomes. These documents also consider how the project might overlap with other projects in the area (also known as Cumulative Effects) to create bigger and / or additional effects.

'Valued components' provide the foundation for the Assessment Process that the Community Access Road follows. Valued components are aspects of the human and natural environment that might be affected by the Community Access Road and are important to Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons. They relate to water, land, people, engineering and Indigenous Knowledge, and can be physical (air, water, soil) or socio-economic (land use, cultural heritage).

Given the length of the Technical Supporting Documents included in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, we have summarized each technical report into an easy-to-understand Plain Language Summary that highlights key areas of study and the assessment process for each valued component.

> *Visit [redacted] to learn more about the public release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and stay connected on Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram.*

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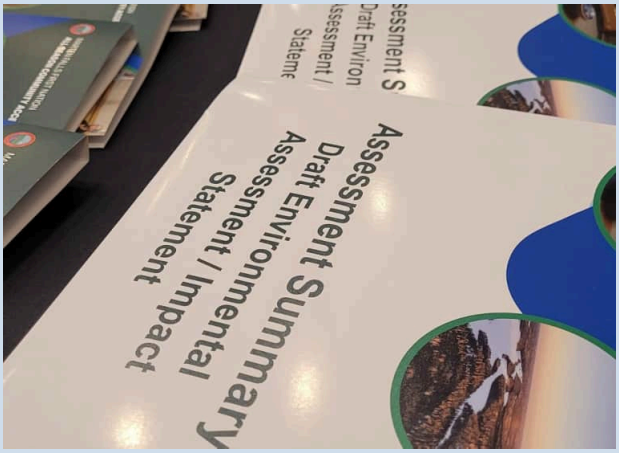
Community Meetings with Marten Falls First Nation

On February 12 and 19, 2025, the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team met with Marten Falls community members in Marten Falls First Nation and Thunder Bay to deliver the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement in advance of the official release to Indigenous communities.

The meetings were conducted in an open house style, where attendees could explore a hard copy of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and engage with the Project Team, who were on hand to guide them through the extensive document, discuss the review process and address any questions.





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February 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo

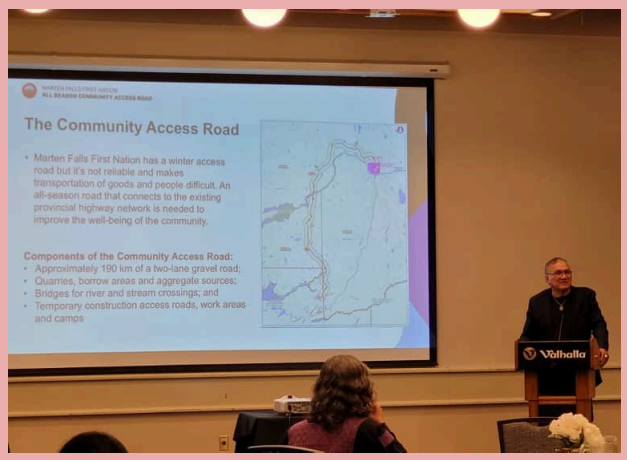
During the month of February, the MFFN Community Access Road Project Team attended the Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo in Thunder Bay and Timmins from February 19 to 20 and February 25 to 26, 2025, respectively. The Community Access Road was one of three participating road projects, along with Webequie Supply Road (WSR) and Northern Road Link (NRL).

The forum consisted of project overviews, panel discussions, expo booths and breakout sessions covering topics ranging from Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests to cumulative effects. Senior Community Member Advisor and MFFN Councilor Bob Baxter and MFFN Community Coordinator Rowena Moonias represented the Community Access Road on the Aboriginal and / or Treaty Rights and Interests panel, sharing their experiences and unique perspectives as community members and as Project advisors.









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Upcoming Engagement Opportunities

There are more ways to get involved in the Community Access Road coming up. Stay tuned for updates on the following activities:

- **Public Information Centre (PIC) #6**
  - PIC #6 will be held in Thunder Bay and Geraldton this spring and will share details on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.
- **Webinars**
  - Webinars on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, Community Safety, and Understanding Project Effects and Mitigations will take place this spring.

Check the [redacted] for updates.

Get in Touch!

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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

March E-Blast 2025

Current and upcoming activities

We want to share the latest updates and progress on the MFFN Community Access Road. This March 2025 E-Blast provides updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Preparing for the Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- PDAC 2025 Convention
- Spring 2025 Webinars
- Get in Touch!



Preparing for the Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

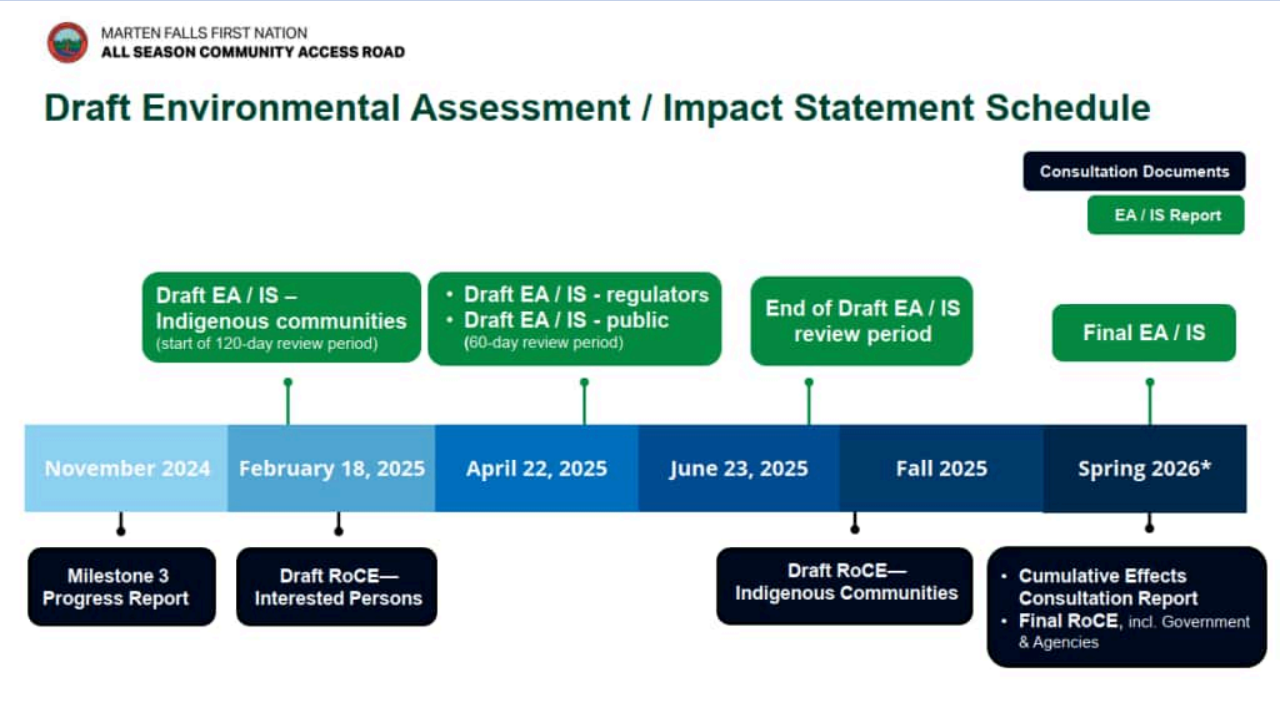
The MFFN Community Access Road team is thrilled to announce that the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will be available for public review on **April 22, 2025**. With the Indigenous review period already underway, the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will be available to the public for 60 days, ending on **June 23, 2025.**

Your input and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will help inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement related to the proposed Community Access Road.

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and accompanying documents will be made available online to view and download, and at select locations for in person viewing. Keep an eye on your inbox, and our socials, for information on

the review process and an announcement detailing the public viewing locations. Feedback can be shared with the Project Team via [redacted]

The image below depicts the timeline and document release dates of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Indigenous and public review period.



Visit [redacted] to learn more about the public release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

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Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) 2025 Convention

The MFFN Community Access Road Project Team presented at PDAC 2025, in Toronto, on March 2 and 3 alongside representatives of Webequie Supply Road and Northern Road Link. The annual convention attracts over 25,000 attendees from more than 135 countries and is known to be the world's premier mineral exploration and mining convention.

Highlights of the two days of presentations included opening remarks from the Chiefs of both Marten Falls and Webequie First Nations, project updates and discussions on Indigenous leadership in infrastructure development.







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Spring 2025 Webinars

We are excited to announce MFFN Community Access Road's upcoming webinar series beginning in April and May 2025!



The first webinar in the series will cover Community Well-being and the Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to the valued components Socio-Community, Economics, and Human Health. This webinar will also provide insight into the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement as the public begins their review period.

Valued components can be defined as aspects of the human and natural environment that might be affected by the Community Access Road and that are important to Indigenous communities, government agencies and interested persons.

Watch your inbox for updates on upcoming webinars, and follow us on **Facebook**, **LinkedIn** and **Instagram** for more details. Curious about what we have studied in preparation of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement? Check out our previous webinars on building the access road [redacted].

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Get in Touch!

We are on **Facebook**, **LinkedIn** and **Instagram**! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.



Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

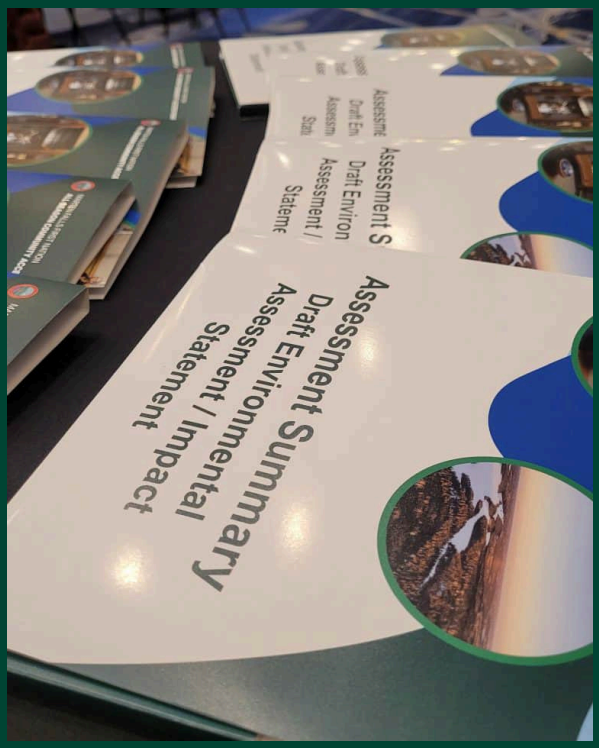
April E-Blast 2025

Current and upcoming activities

We want to share the latest updates and progress on the MFFN Community Access Road. This March 2025 E-Blast provides updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- New Video: Introduction to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Webinar - Valued Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates
- Public Information Centre #6
- Get in Touch!



Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement



As of April 22, 2025, the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is now available to the public for review!

The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and its supporting documents, can be accessed online to download and view at https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/, with hard copies available in-person at select locations found within the notice of publication [redacted].

Your input and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will help inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement related to the proposed Community Access Road. Questions and feedback can be shared with the Project Team via:

- Email: [redacted]
- Website: [redacted]
- Mail: [redacted]

The review period for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement ends on June 23, 2025.

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New Video: Introduction to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

To accompany the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, we've created a short informational video to support your review and feedback.



In the video we cover:

- What to expect in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement;
- Consultation and engagement activities;
- How to submit your feedback; and
- Important deadlines for review.

We encourage you to check out this video online [redacted] before you begin your review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

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Webinar - Valued Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates



Join us for our Webinar on the Value Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates on **Thursday, May 15, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. EST**!

This webinar will also provide insight into the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, as the public review period begins, and the Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to Ungulates.

Click the link below to register today:

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_QtKMsr-SQpekNYJIBBJojw

Register for our upcoming webinars at the links below:

- **Water: Fish and Fish Habitat** - Thursday, May 22 - **Register Here**
- **People: Land and Resource Use** - Thursday, June 5 - **Register Here**

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Public Information Centre #6: Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

The MFFN CAR Project Team invites you to join us for our upcoming Public Information Centre #6 with TWO opportunities to participate!

Thunder Bay
Monday, May 26, 2025
5:00* to 8:00 p.m.
Superior Inn
555 Arthur Street W.
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 5R5

Geraldton
Thursday, May 29, 2025
4:00* to 7:00 p.m.
Geraldton Recreation Centre
200 Wardrope Ave E.
Geraldton, Ontario P0T 1M0

***Please note that the first hour of each Public Information Centre will be open exclusively to Indigenous Community members.**

Please visit our website for details [redacted] and we look forward to meeting you.





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Get in Touch!

We are on **Facebook**, **LinkedIn** and **Instagram**! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.**



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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

May E-Blast 2025

Current and upcoming activities



We want to share the latest updates and progress on the MFFN Community Access Road. This May 2025 E-Blast provides updates on current and upcoming activities.

This E-Blast features:

- Review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Ends June 23, 2025
- Explore the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement: Watch Our Webinars
- Public Information Centre #6: Materials Now Online
- National Indigenous History Month
- Get in Touch!

Review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Ends June 23, 2025



Have you had your say? The review period of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement ends on June 23, 2025!

We encourage you to review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and its supporting documents, and submit your questions or feedback. The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, and its supporting documents, can be accessed online to download and view at [redacted] with hard copies available in-person at select locations found within the notice of publication [redacted].

Your input and feedback on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement will help inform the preparation of the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement related to the proposed Community Access Road. Questions and feedback can be shared with the Project Team via:

- Email: [redacted]
- Website: [redacted]
- Mail: [redacted]

[redacted]

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Explore **the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement: Watch Our Webinars and Videos**

As the Draft Environment Assessment / Impact Statement review period comes to a close, the Community Access Road team is offering different ways to learn more about the report.

Webinars

The Draft Environment Assessment / Impact Statement Webinar series looked at different valued components and studies related to Land, Water and People and shared information on potential effects, mitigation measures, residual effects and cumulative effects. The topics covered include: Community Well-Being, Ungulates, Fish & Fish Habitat and Land & Resource Use.

Thank you to everyone who joined us to learn about these fascinating topics.

The webinar series has concluded, but you can view these (and all our past webinars) [redacted].

Videos

Check out our current videos on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement on our [redacted] and watch for new content including an additional video on Cumulative Effects, is coming soon.

Stay up to date on all our content by visiting us online at [redacted].

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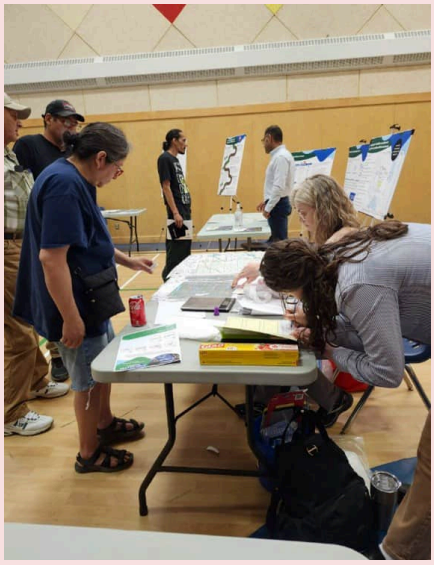
Public Information Centre #6: Materials Now Online









The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team hosted two Public Information Centres in Thunder Bay and Geraldton on May 26 and May 29, 2025, respectively, and Community meetings with Marten Falls and Aroland First Nations.

Thank you to everyone who was able to join us! We appreciate you taking the time to come speak with the Project Team and discuss your questions, concerns and feedback relating to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and Cumulative Effects.

If you were unable to attend, don't worry! Public Information Centre #6 materials are now available [redacted] for your review.

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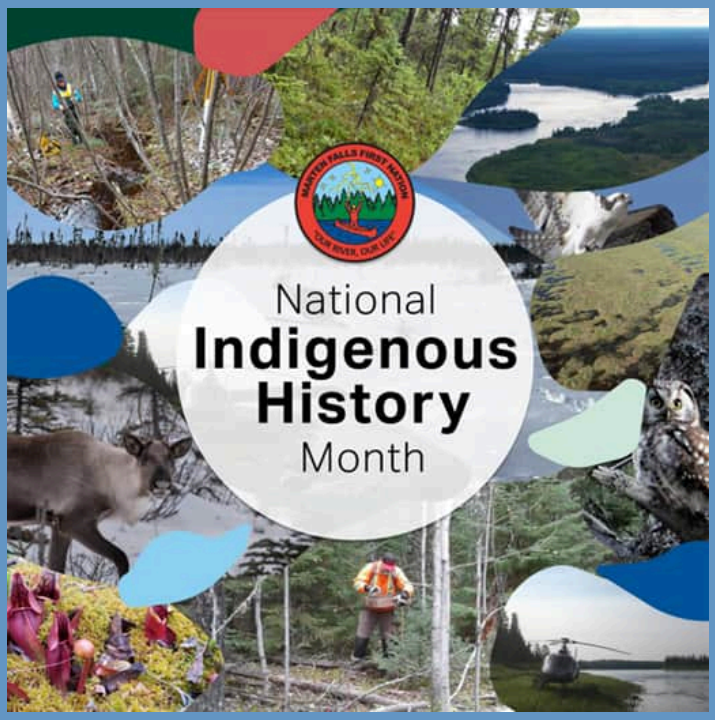
National Indigenous History Month



June is National Indigenous History Month — a time to honour the rich cultures, histories and contributions of First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples across Canada.

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road's Project Team, celebrates the strength and resilience of the Community and all Indigenous Peoples. This month, explore where you live to learn about Indigenous Peoples' stories, languages and traditions — from the teachings of the land to the wisdom of their Elders — and reflect on the path toward truth and reconciliation.

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Get in Touch!

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Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.**



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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

June E-Blast 2025

Current and upcoming activities

We want to share the latest updates and progress on the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road. This June 2025 E-Blast provides updates on current and upcoming activities, featuring information on the:

- The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement review period has ended
- Upcoming 2025 Field Studies
- Get in Touch!



The Feedback Period has now Closed for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

The review period for the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact statement officially closed on June 23, 2025. We sincerely thank everyone who took the time to review the documents and provide feedback.

Your input on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement is important to us and will help shape the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement that will be submitted to the federal and provincial governments for review in mid to late 2026.

Please click [redacted] if you would like to sign up to receive future updates.

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Upcoming 2025 Field Studies

Field Studies are important to understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effects of the proposed Community Access Road on the social, cultural, economic and natural environments. We have conducted a variety of Field Studies, and the next one will focus on water crossings.







Since 2019, archaeologists have been researching potential sites for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road through Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments. With the preferred route now chosen for the road, archaeologists will conduct an additional field survey this summer or fall, called a Stage 2 Assessment. This field program will focus on water crossings. Work is expected to take approximately two weeks, with dates to be confirmed.

Read More

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Get in Touch!

We are on **Facebook**, **LinkedIn** and **Instagram**! Follow us to stay up to date on the Community Access Road.

Please contact us at any time with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. Meetings can be arranged in-person in any community, in the Thunder Bay area, or online. We want to hear what you have to say!

Questions or comments? Contact us at [redacted] or **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca.**



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Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road

July E-Blast 2025

Current and upcoming activities

We want to share the latest updates and progress on the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road. This July 2025 E-Blast provides updates on current and upcoming activities, featuring information on the:

- The Latest on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Plain Language Summaries in Five Languages
- New Video: Understanding Cumulative Effects

- Webinar Series: Explore our Studies on Land, Water and People
- Upcoming Field Work: Stage 2 Archeological Assessment
- Get in Touch!



The Latest on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement

We're excited to share that we've received over 1,500 comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. This is a testament to the interest in the Community Access Road and the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process.



Our team is now carefully reviewing input received and working to incorporate it into the Final Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement.

We would like to extend our sincere thanks to everyone who took the time to review the documents and share feedback during the review period.

Stay tuned for updates as we move forward together.

Plain Language Summaries in Five Languages

The Plain language Summaries for all technical documents supporting the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement are now available **HERE**. These summaries are available in English, French, Oji-Cree, Cree and Ojibway and highlight key areas of study and the assessment process for each valued component. If you are interested in learning more about topics covered in the Plain Language Summaries, please view the full Technical Reports available **HERE**.

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New Video: Understanding Cumulative Effects



A key part of the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment for the proposed Community Access Road is understanding Cumulative Effects, or the combined effects on the environment of past, present and future activities in the projects area.

To evaluate Cumulative Effects, three key concepts are considered:

- Temporal Overlap: when one activity happens at the same time as another activity
- Spatial Overlap: when one activity happens in the same area as another activity
- Reasonably Foreseeable Projects: projects that we can reasonably anticipate for consideration

By understanding each of these key concepts in the project area, we are committed to making informed and responsible decisions for the Marten Falls First Nation community and the environment.

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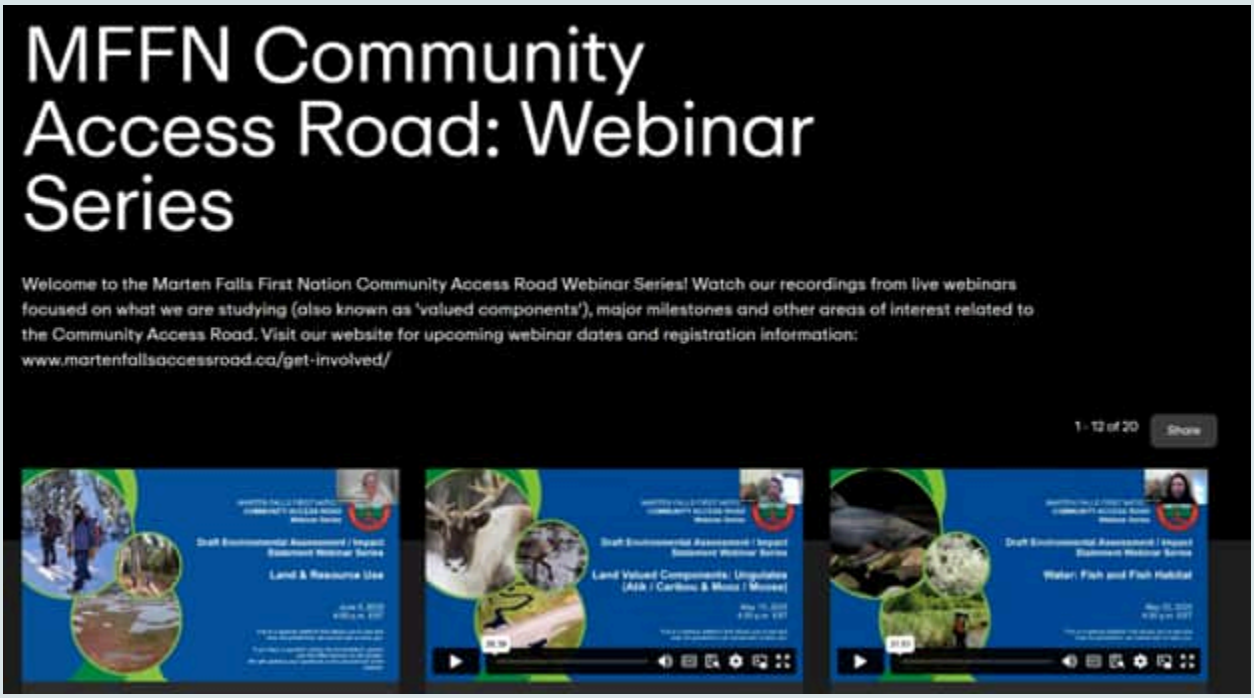
Webinar Series: Explore our Studies on Land, Water and People



This past spring, four webinars were held to support the review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. These sessions explored studies related to **Land, Water** and **People**, offering valuable insights into potential effects, mitigation strategies, residual impacts and cumulative considerations.

Topics covered included:

- **Community Well-Being**
- **Ungulates**
- **Fish**
- **Land & Resource Use**

Recordings from the recent webinars are now available, along with access to all previous sessions in the series **HERE**.

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Stage 2 Archeological Assessment

Since 2019, archaeologists have been researching potential sites for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road through Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments. With the preferred route now chosen for the road, archaeologists will conduct an additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment this summer.

Field crews are scheduled to begin work on Thursday, August 7, 2025, and are expected to complete their work by August 25, 2025 (pending weather and / or site conditions).

Stage 2 field surveys will be conducted in the following locations in advance of geotechnical investigations:

- where the road is planned to cross waterbodies;
- at sites where bridges may be built; and
- at one potential aggregate location.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter.

To learn more about this and other upcoming Field Programs, check out the notice **HERE**.

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Get in Touch!

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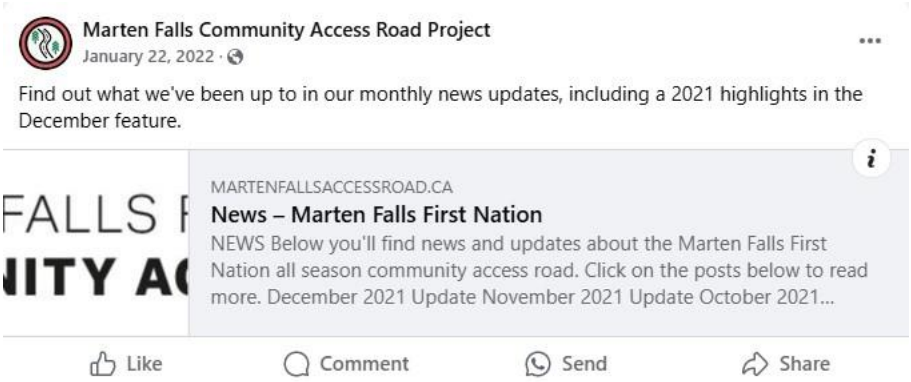
A4.2 E-Blast Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2022-01-22



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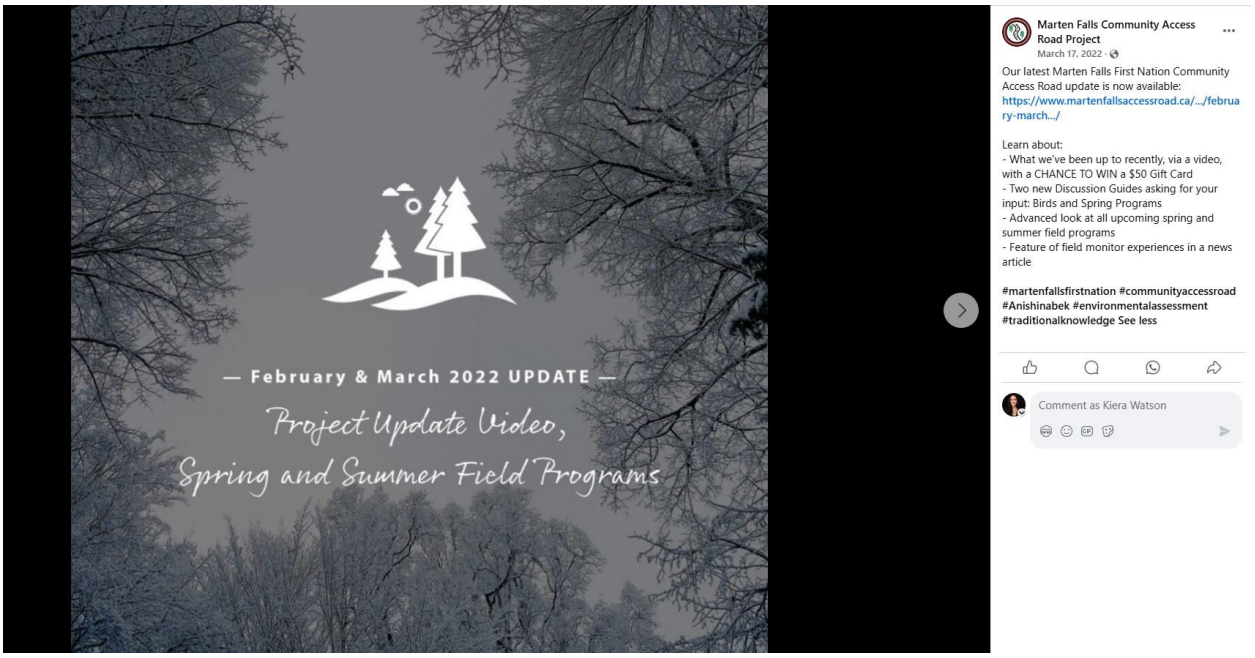

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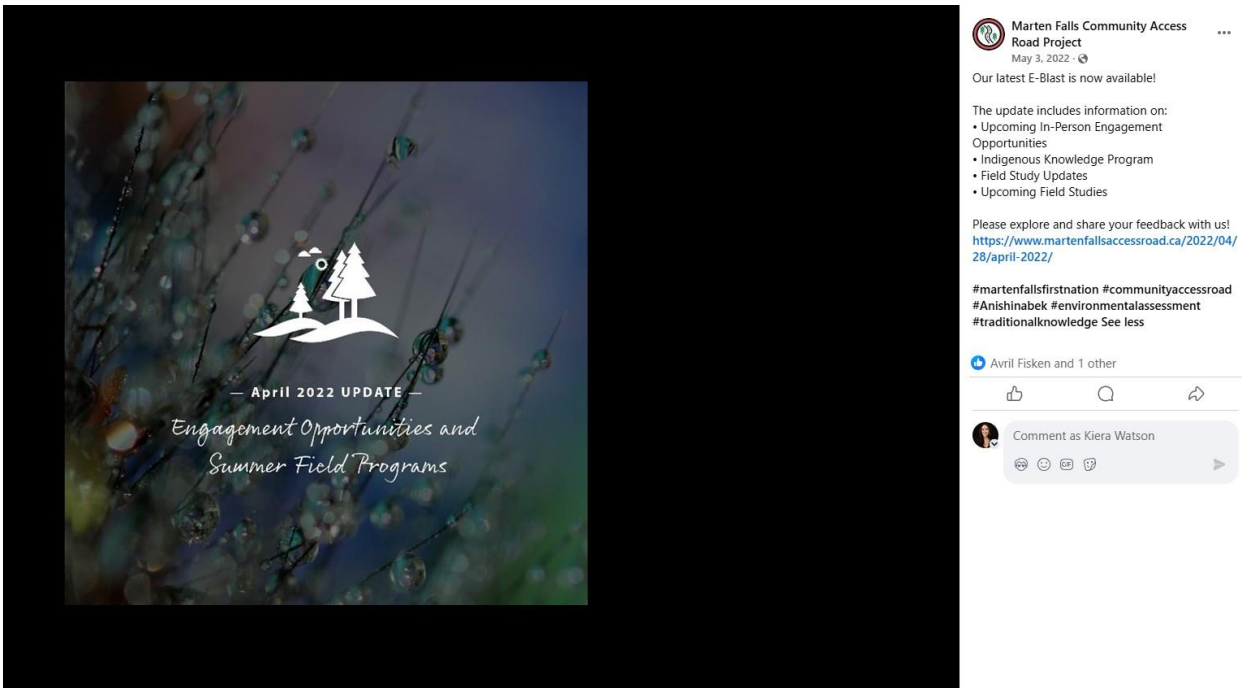

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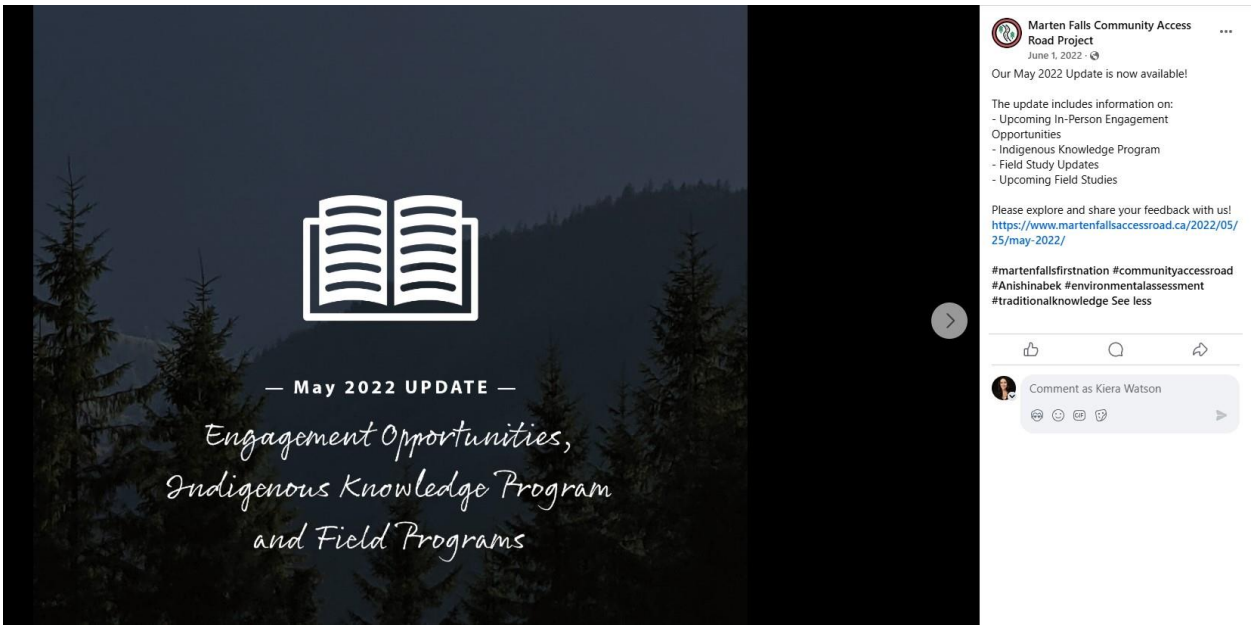

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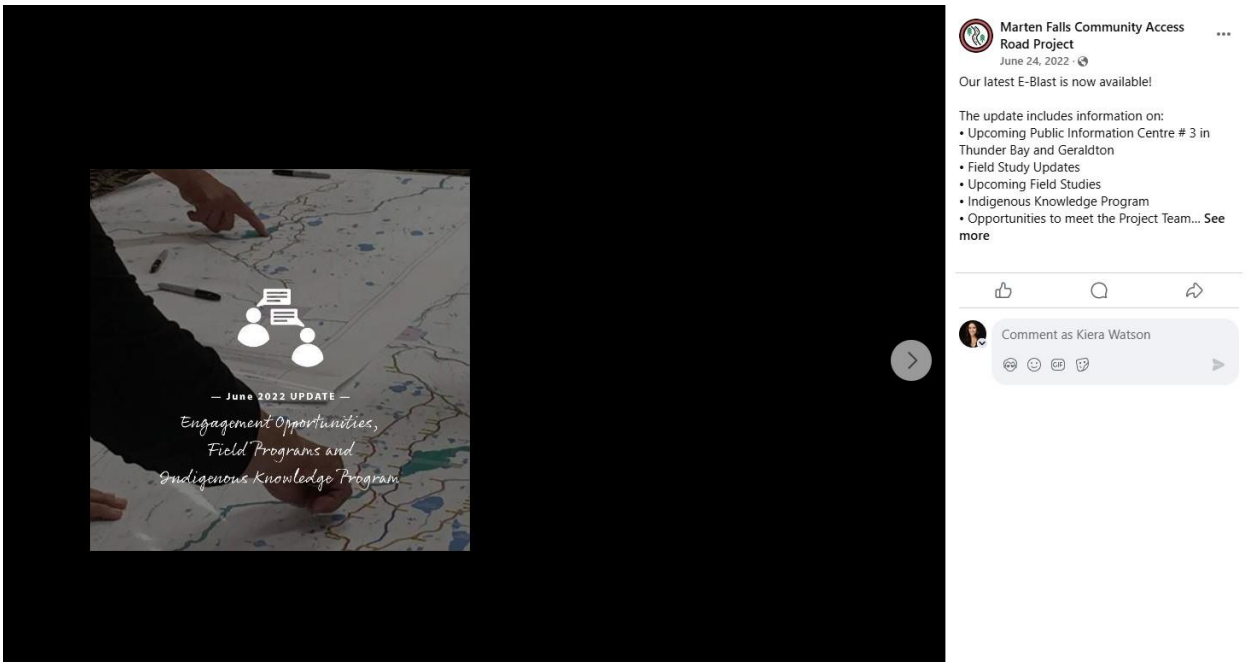

2022-07-28

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
July 28, 2022 ·

Our July 2022 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:
- Public Information Centre # 3
- Field Study Updates
- Upcoming Field Studies
- Indigenous Knowledge Program Update
- Meet with us!

Please explore and share your feedback with us!

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2022/07/21/july-2022/

#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment #traditionalknowledge



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July 2022 Update - Marten Falls First Nation
Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) January e-bla...

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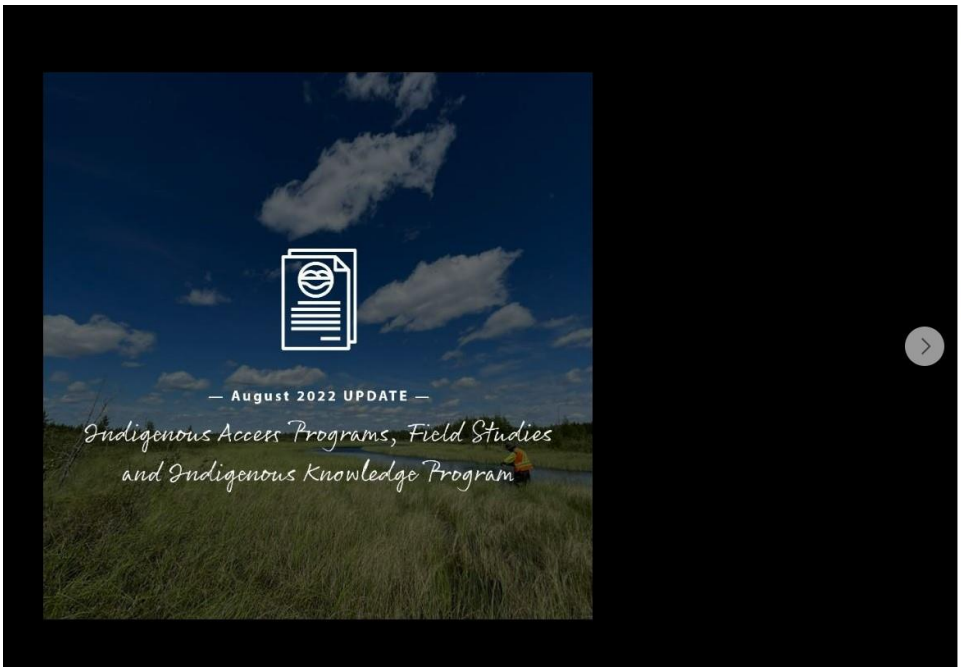
2022-08-19



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
August 19, 2022 ·

Our August 2022 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

• Catch your Dream: Indigenous Access Programs at Lakehead University
• Field Study Updates
• Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests Study Areas Update
• Upcoming Field Studies
• Indigenous Knowledge Program

Please explore and share your feedback with us!
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2022/08/19/august-2022/

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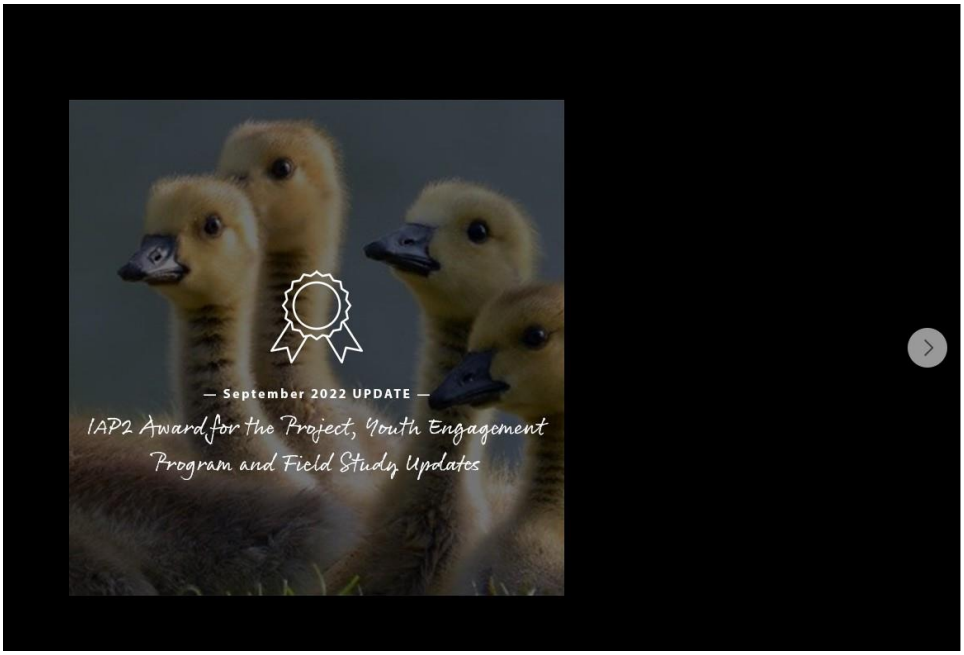
Comment as Kiera Watson

2022-09-29



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
September 29, 2022 ·

Our September 2022 Update is now available!
This update includes information on:

- Community Access Road Project Honoured with IAP2 Award
- Youth Engagement Program
- Field Study Updates
- Upcoming Field Studies
- Indigenous Blooming Program

Connect with us!
Please explore and share your feedback with us!

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../28/september-2022/

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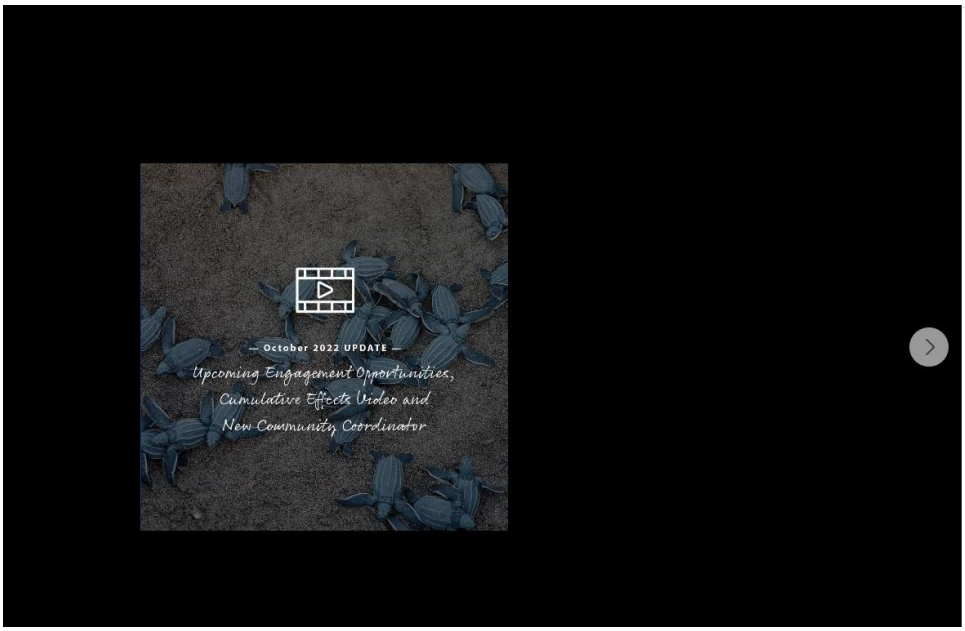
1

Comment as Kiera Watson

2022-11-02



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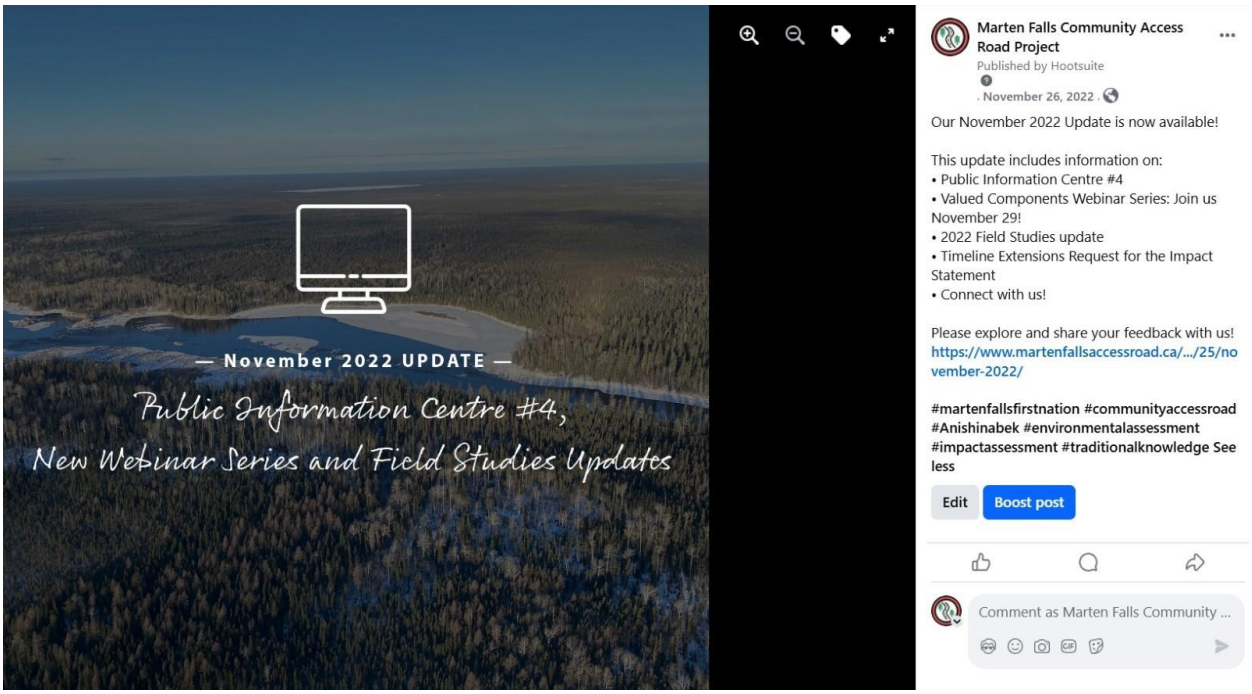

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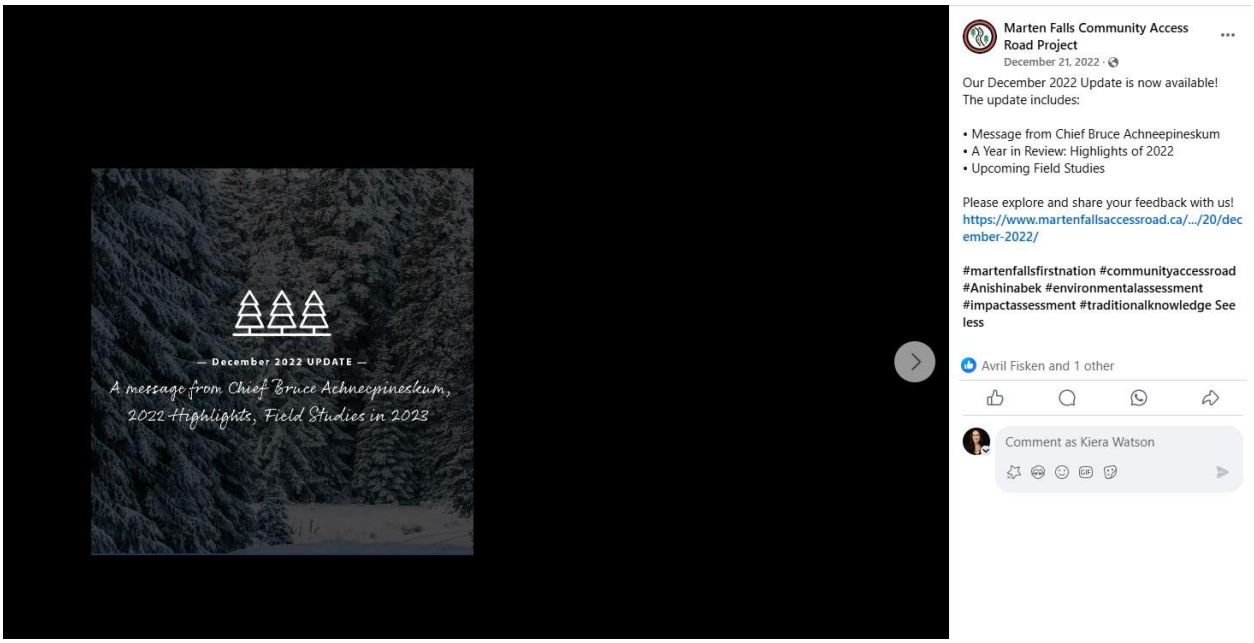

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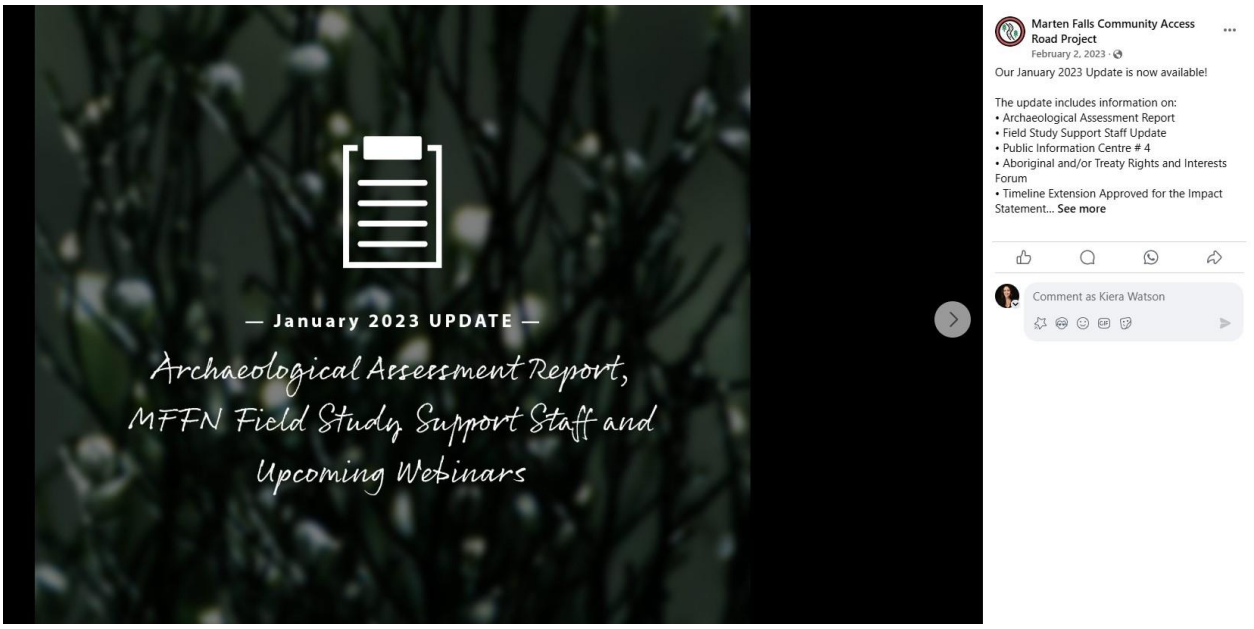
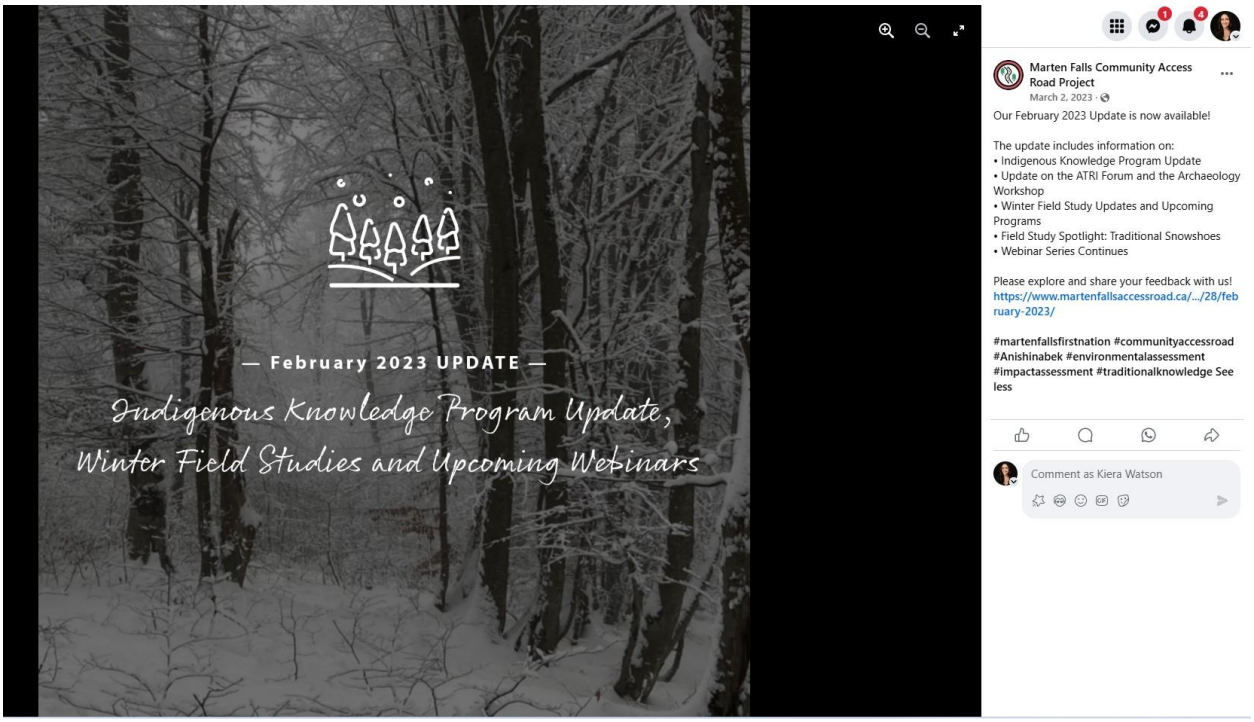


2023-03-02


— February 2023 UPDATE —
Indigenous Knowledge Program Update,
Winter Field Studies and Upcoming Webinars
Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
March 2, 2023 ·
Our February 2023 Update is now available!
The update includes information on:
• Indigenous Knowledge Program Update
• Update on the ATRI Forum and the Archaeology Workshop
• Winter Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs
• Field Study Spotlight: Traditional Snowshoes
• Webinar Series Continues
Please explore and share your feedback with us!
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../28/february-2023/
#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment #impactassessment #traditionalknowledge See less
Comment as Kiera Watson

2023-04-28

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
April 28, 2023 ·

Our April 2023 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:
- MFFN Community Coordinator Update
- Indigenous Knowledge Program
- Spring Field Study Updates and Upcoming Programs
- Ways to Connect!

Please explore and share your feedback with us!
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2023/04/26/april-2023/

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Marten Falls First Nation - April 2023 Update
Welcome to the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road (CAR) January e-bla...

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2023-06-08

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 8, 2023 ·

Our May 2023 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:
• Field Study Spotlight: Cultural Heritage Program
• Community Access Road Milestone and the Indigenous Knowledge Program
• Upcoming Field Studies
• Meet with us!

Please explore and share your feedback with us!
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2023/05/29/may-2023/

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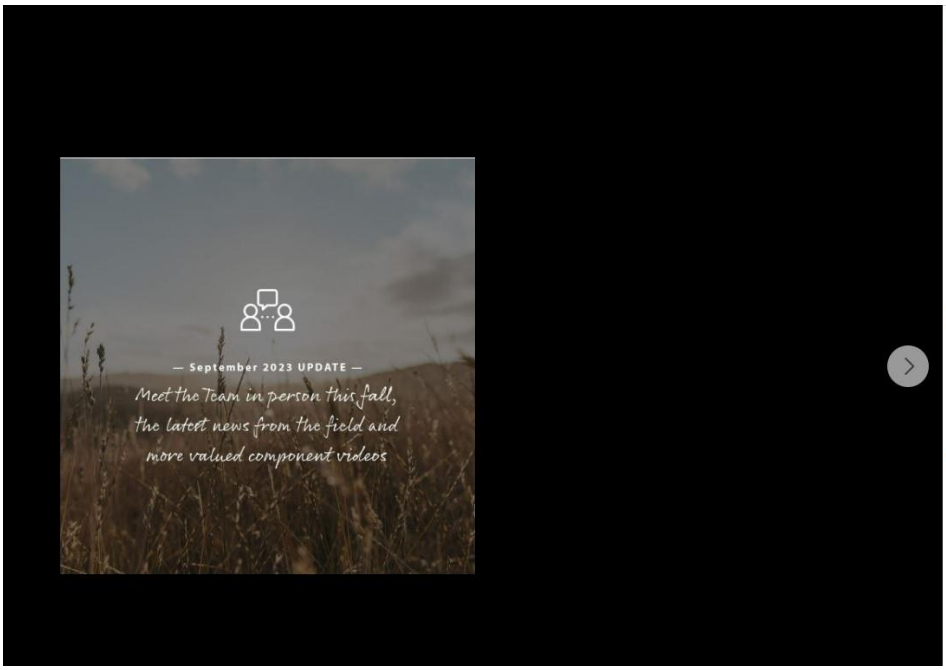
2023-10-03



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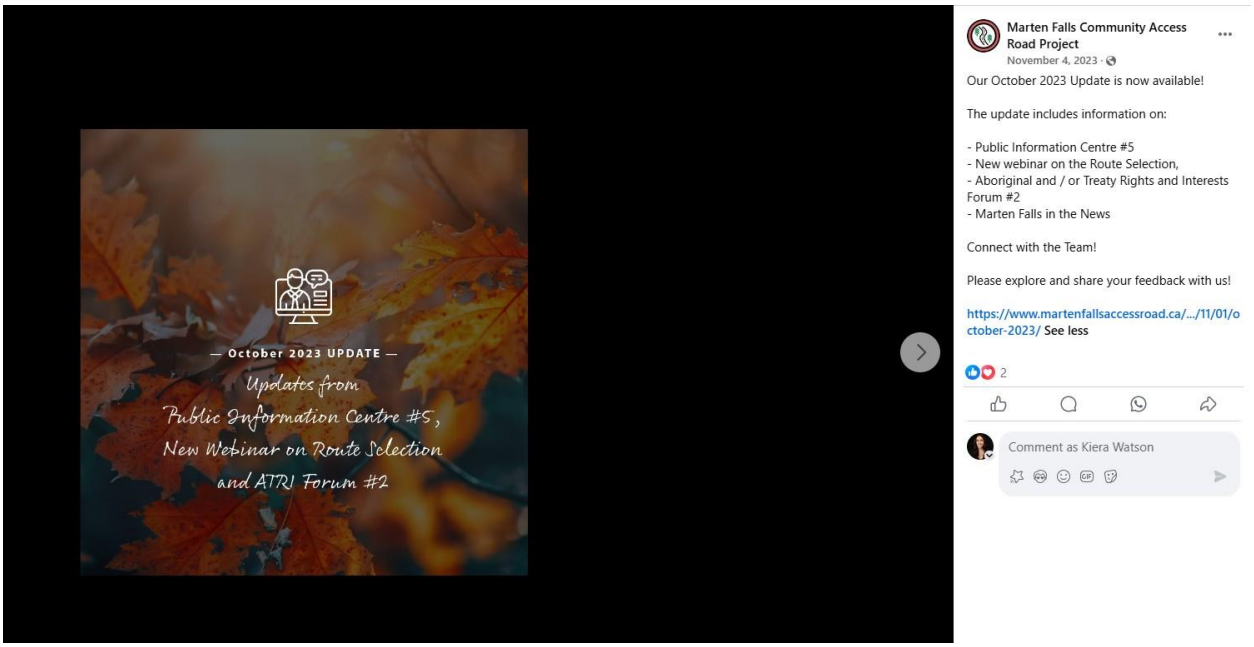

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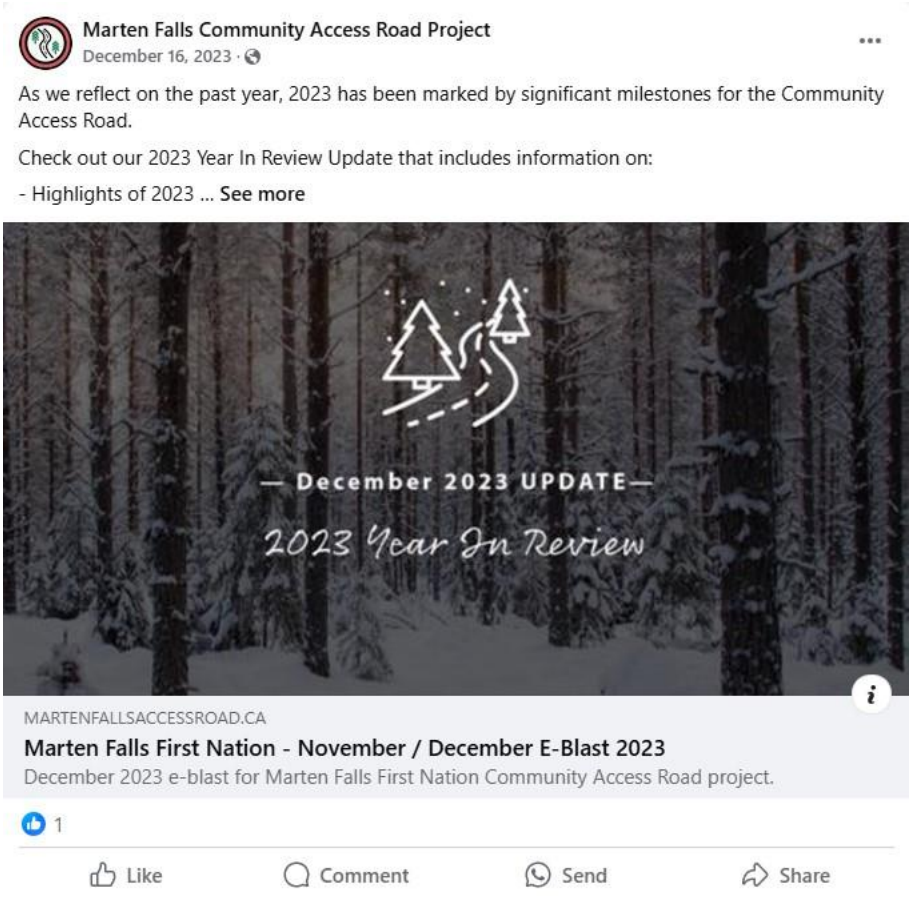

2024-02-01

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
February 1 ·

Our January 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- New Year Greeting from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum
- Climate Change Adaptation Webinar
- Winter Field Studies
- Connect with the Team

Please explore and share your feedback with us!

https://ow.ly/maf350QwwvW

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Marten Falls First Nation - Jaunary E-Blast 2024

January 2024 e-blast for Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road project.

1 2 comments

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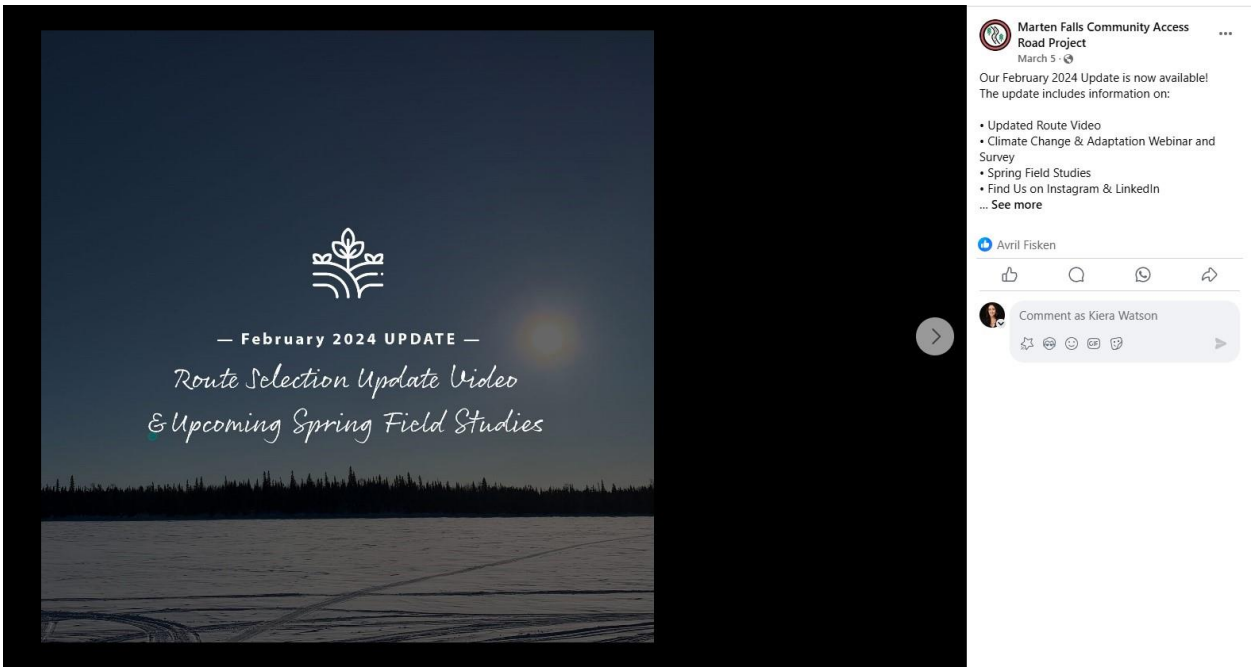
2024-03-05



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2024-06-04



2024-07-11



Instagram

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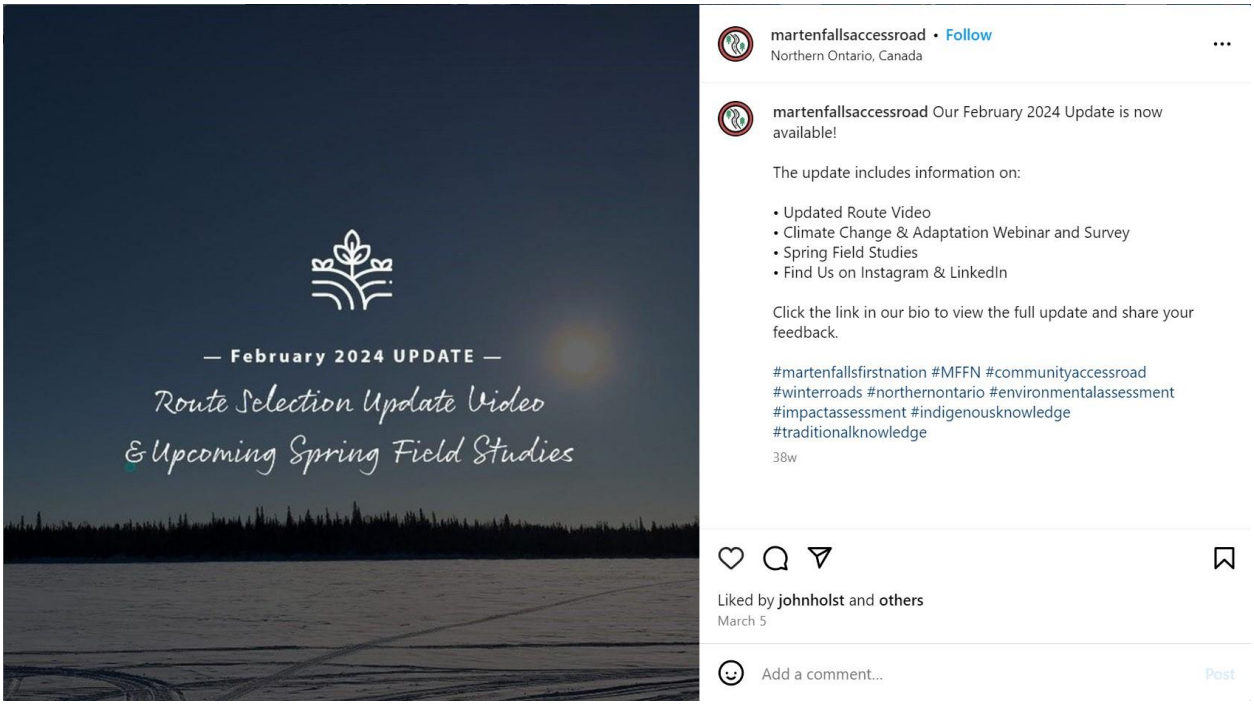

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2024-05-02



2024-06-04



2024-07-11



LinkedIn

2024-03-05



Marten Falls First Nation Community ...
194 followers
8mo •

Our February 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Updated Route Video
- Climate Change & Adaptation Webinar and Survey
- Spring Field Studies
- Find Us on Instagram & LinkedIn

Please explore and share your feedback with us!

https://ow.ly/XFuA50QLQsZ

#martenfallsfirstnation #MFFN #communityaccessroad #winterroads #northernontario #environmentalassessment #impactassessment #indigenousknowledge #traditionalknowledge

4

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Add a comment...

2024-05-02

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Our April 2024 Update is now available online!
The update includes information on:

- Field Studies Updates
- MFFN in the News
- Connect with the Team

Please explore and share your feedback with us!

https://lnkd.in/dG-jcDsR

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27 4 reposts

2024-06-04

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
194 followers
5mo •

Our May 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Field Study Updates
- MFFN in the News
- Understanding the Environmental Assessment
- Connect with us!

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://lnkd.in/eZ7vq9cy

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22 4 reposts

2024-07-11

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
194 followers
4mo •

Our June 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- National Indigenous History Month
- Three Road Projects Gathering & Expo
- Update on the Draft EA / IS
- Connect with the Team

Please explore and share your feedback with us!

https://lnkd.in/efPz3VsT

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15 2 reposts

Facebook

2024-08-01



2024-09-05

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
September 5, 2024 ·

Our August 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- The Draft EA / IS
- MFFN in the News
- Powwow Weekend in Marten Falls
- Completion of Summer Field Programs
- Coming Soon: Fall Public Information Centres
- Connect with the Team

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2024/08/29/august-2024/

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3

2024-10-08

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
October 8, 2024 ·

Our September 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Release of the Draft EA / IS to Indigenous Communities
- National Day for Truth & Reconciliation
- MFFN in the News
- Fall Field Programs
- Celebrating the Final Route
- Connect with the Team!

Visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../01/september-2024/ to explore and share your feedback with us!

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Like Comment Share

2024-11-12

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
November 12, 2024 ·

Our October 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- New Video: What We've Heard
- Update on the ATRI Study Areas
- MFFN Community Meeting
- Upcoming Webinar: Building the Community Access Road
- Connect with the Team!

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../10/29/october-2024/

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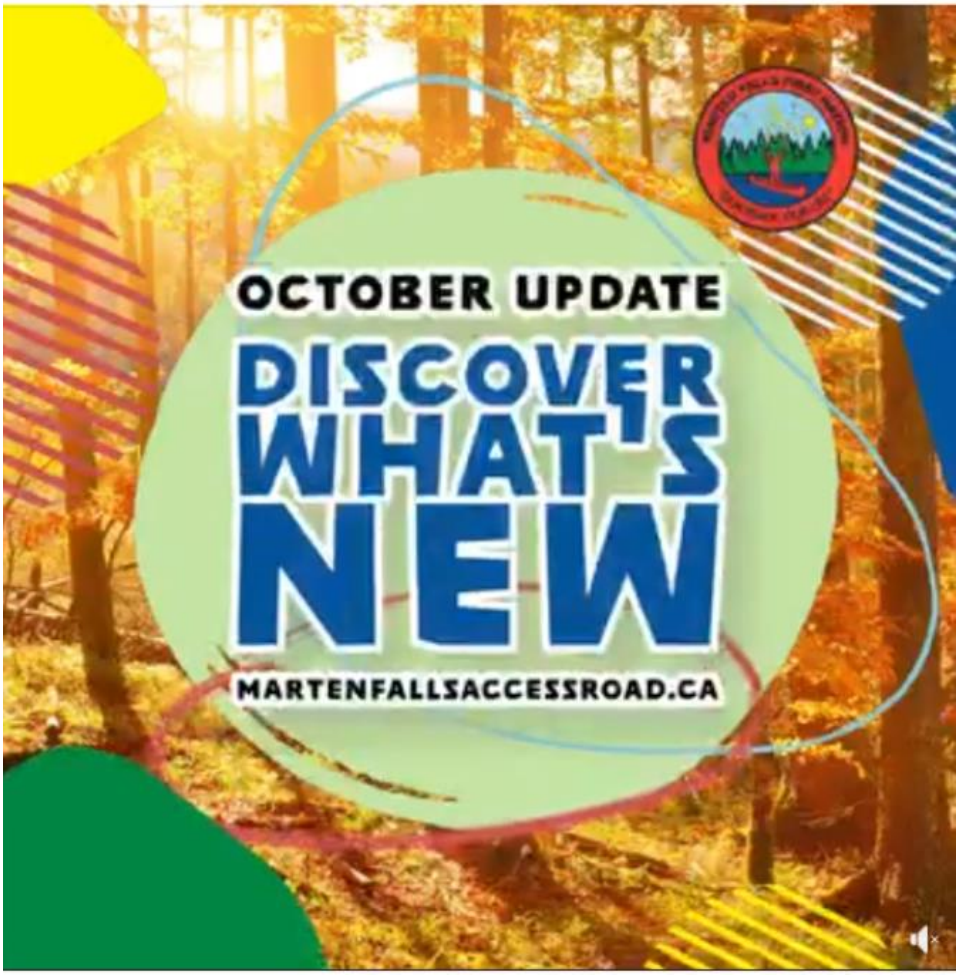

2024-12-19

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
December 19, 2024 ·

Our 2024 Year In Review is now available!

This update includes information on:

🌲Greeting on the Holidays: Message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum
❄️ 2024 Year In Review
🌲New Video: Final Route Selection
❄️Update on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
🌲 Connect with the Team!

Visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2024-year-in.../ to explore and share your feedback with us!

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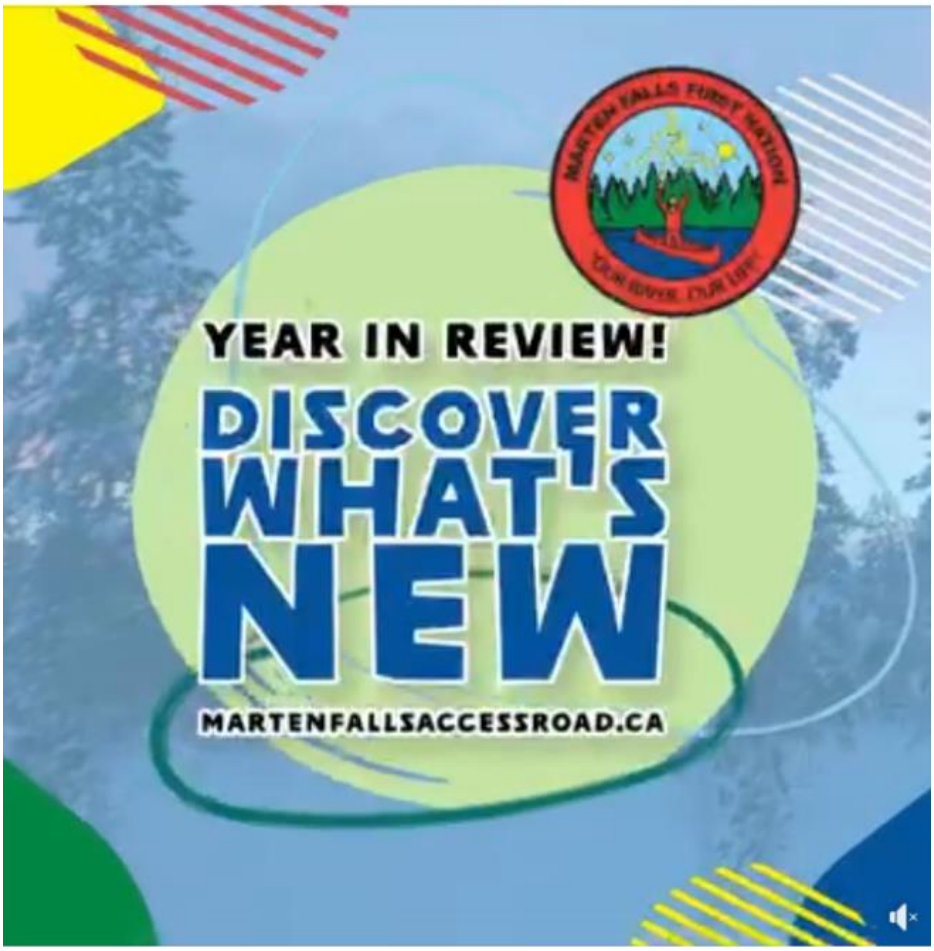

2025-02-08

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
February 8 ·

Our January 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
- New Video: Understanding Project Effects and Mitigation
- Winter 2025 Field Notice: Caribou Collar Update
- Indigenous Knowledge Program
- Connect with the Team!

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../02/04/january-2025/

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2025-03-06

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
March 6 ·

Our February 2025 Update is now available!

This month's update includes information on:

- Draft EA/IS – Release for Indigenous Review!
- Community Meetings with Marten Falls First Nation
- 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
- Upcoming Engagement Opportunities
- Connect with the Team!

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../28/february-2025/

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2025-04-08

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
April 8 ·

Our March 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Preparing for the Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada 2025 Convention
- Spring 2025 Webinars

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2025/04/02/march-2025/

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2025-05-10

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 10 ·

Our April 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- New Video: Introduction to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Webinar - Valued Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates
- Public Information Centre #6
- Get in Touch!

Click the link below to explore the full e-blast and share your feedback with us!

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../06/april-2025-copy/

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2025-06-11

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 11 ·

Our May 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- ✓ Review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement by June 23, 2025
- ✓ Explore the EA / IS: Watch Our Webinars
- ✓ Public Information Centre #6: Materials Now Online
- ✓ National Indigenous History Month
- ✓ Get in Touch!

Explore the full e-blast athttps://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2025/06/10/may-2025/

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2025-07-15

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
July 15 ·

Our June 2025 Update is now available!

This update includes information on:

- The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Review Period ending
- Upcoming 2025 Field Studies
- Connect with Us!

Click the link below and share your feedback with us:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2025/07/10/june-2025/

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2025-08-12

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
August 12 at 8:45 AM ·

Our July 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- ✓ The Latest on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- ✓ Plain Language Summaries in Five Languages
- ✓ New Video: Understanding Cumulative Effects
- ✓ Webinar Series: Explore our Studies on Land, Water and People
- ✓ Upcoming Field Work: Stage 2 Archeological Assessment
- ✓ Get in Touch!

Please explore the full e-blast at the link below and share your feedback with us:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/2025/08/01/july-2025/

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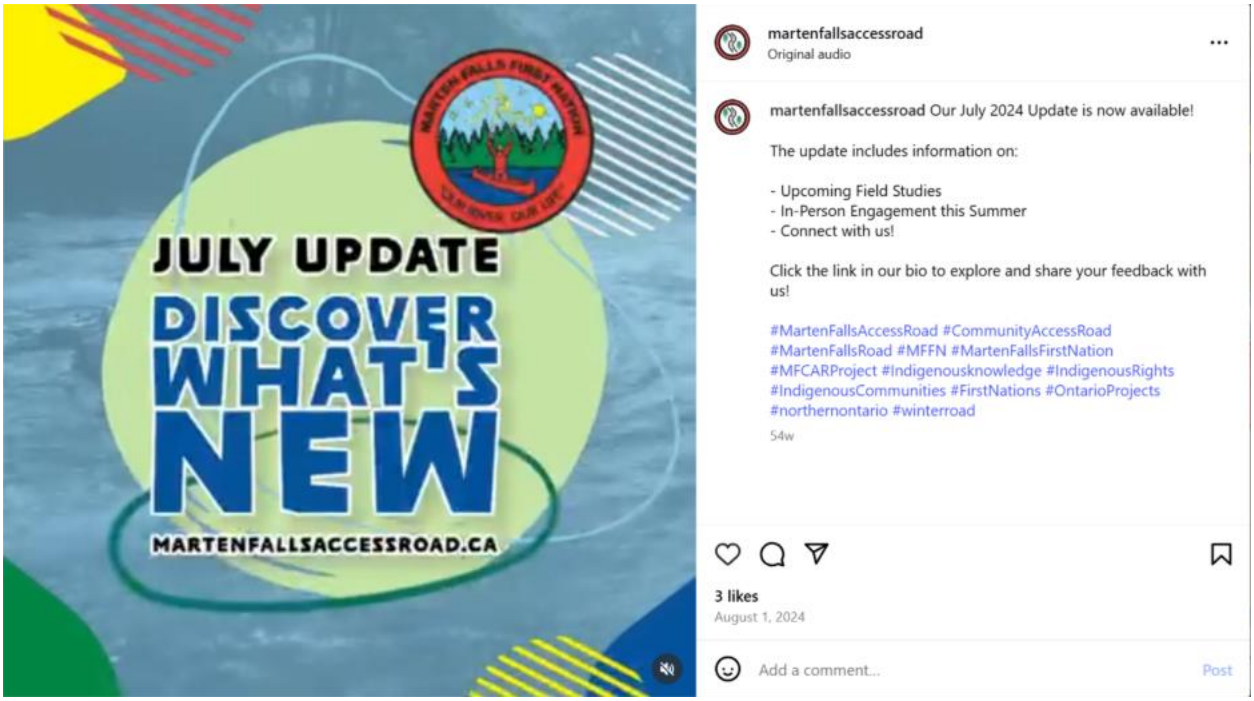
Instagram

2024-08-01



2024-10-08



2024-11-12

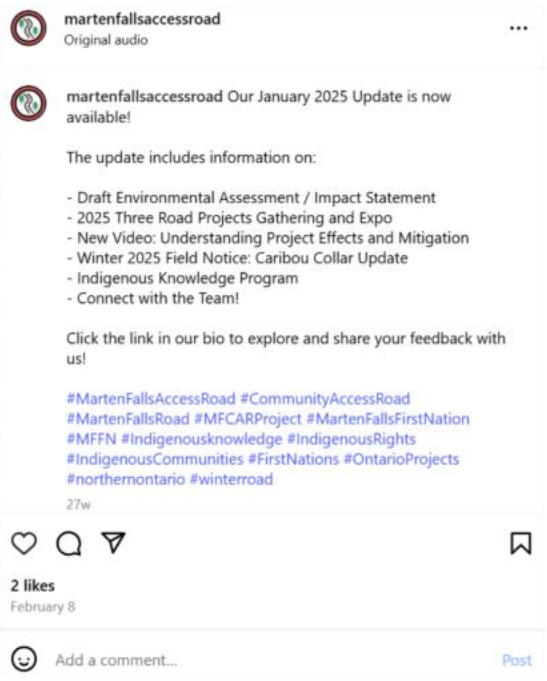


2024-12-19



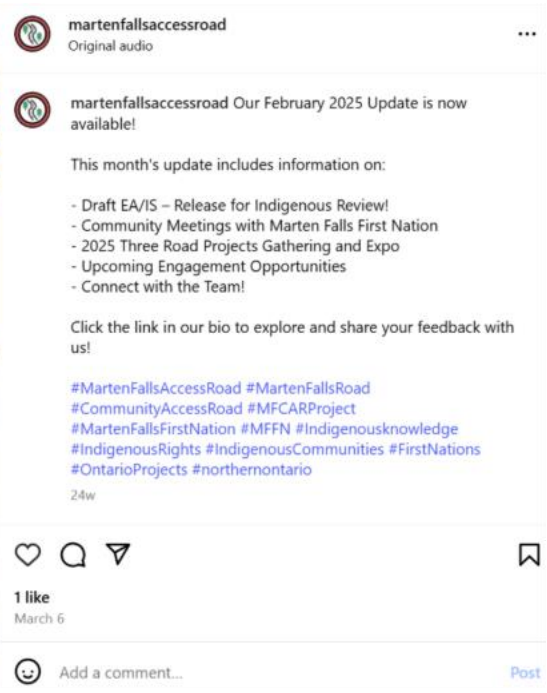
2025-02-08



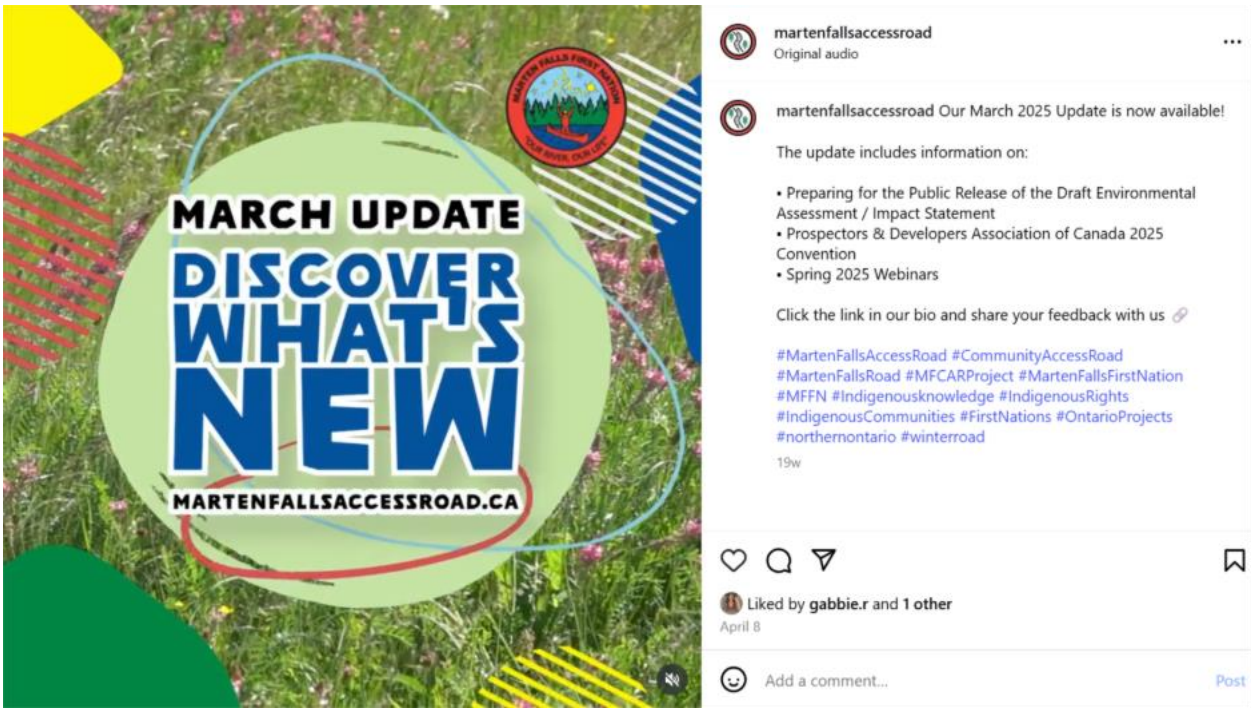


2025-03-06





2025-04-08



2025-05-10



2025-06-11



2025-07-15



2025-08-12


JULY UPDATE
DISCOVER WHAT'S NEW
MARTENFALLSACCESSROAD.CA
martenfallsaccessroad
Original audio
martenfallsaccessroad Our July 2025 Update is now available!
The update includes information on:
✓ The Latest on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
✓ Plain Language Summaries in Five Languages
✓ New Video: Understanding Cumulative Effects
✓ Webinar Series: Explore our Studies on Land, Water and People
✓ Upcoming Field Work: Stage 2 Archeological Assessment
✓ Get in Touch!
Click the link in our bio to explore the full e-blast and share your feedback with us.
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1w
4 likes
August 12
Add a comment...
Post

LinkedIn

2024-09-05

By Jaimie Cugnet • 9/5/2024

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
11mo •

Our August 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- The Draft EA / IS
- MFFN in the News
- Powwow Weekend in Marten Falls
- Completion of Summer Field Programs
- Coming Soon: Fall Public Information Centres
- Connect with the Team

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!
https://lnkd.in/ey4m7XES

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2024-10-08

244 followers
10mo •

Our September 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Release of the Draft EA / IS to Indigenous Communities
- National Day for Truth & Reconciliation
- MFFN in the News
- Fall Field Programs
- Celebrating the Final Route
- Connect with the Team!

Visit https://lnkd.in/etif-f4g to explore and share your feedback with us!

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2024-11-12

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
9mo •

Our October 2024 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- New Video: What We've Heard
- Update on the ATRI Study Areas
- MFFN Community Meeting
- Upcoming Webinar: Building the Community Access Road
- Connect with the Team!

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://lnkd.in/eSNSd8V9

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2024-12-19

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
8mo •

Our 2024 Year In Review is now available!

This update includes information on:

- Greeting on the Holidays: Message from Chief Bruce Achneepineskum
- 2024 Year In Review
- New Video: Final Route Selection
- Update on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Connect with the Team!

Visit https://lnkd.in/ex2t_Nxv
to explore the full update and share your feedback with us!

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MFCARProject
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#IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects
#northernontario #winterroad



2025-02-08

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
6mo •

Our January 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
- New Video: Understanding Project Effects and Mitigation
- Winter 2025 Field Notice: Caribou Collar Update
- Indigenous Knowledge Program
- Connect with the Team!

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://lnkd.in/dGakBS8s

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2025-03-06

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
5mo •

Our February 2025 Update is now available!

This month's update includes information on:

- Draft EA/IS – Release for Indigenous Review!
- Community Meetings with Marten Falls First Nation
- 2025 Three Road Projects Gathering and Expo
- Upcoming Engagement Opportunities
- Connect with the Team!

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!

https://lnkd.in/ecYqbHyE

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2024-04-08

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
4mo •

Our March 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Preparing for the Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada 2025 Convention
- Spring 2025 Webinars

Please explore the link below and share your feedback with us!
https://lnkd.in/e48ApyjT

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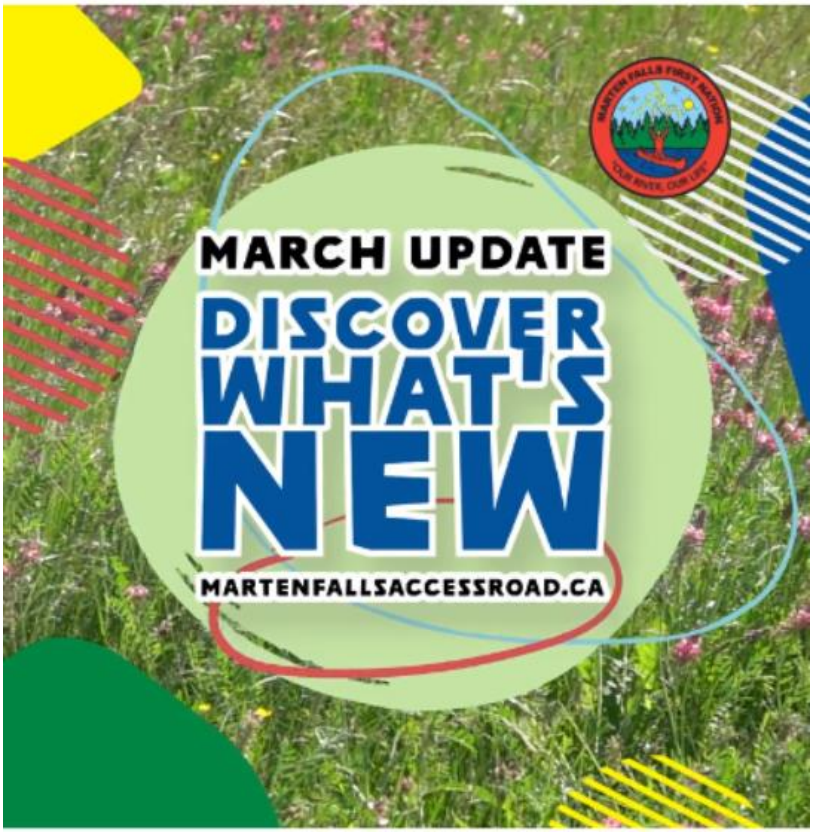

2025-05-10

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
3mo •

Our April 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Public Release of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- New Video: Introduction to the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Webinar - Valued Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates
- Public Information Centre #6
- Get in Touch!

Click the link below to explore the full e-blast and share your feedback with us!

https://lnkd.in/ewC69h-E

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2025-06-11

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
2mo •

Our May 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- Review the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement by June 23, 2025
- Explore the EA / IS: Watch Our Webinars
- Public Information Centre #6: Materials Now Online
- National Indigenous History Month
- Get in Touch!

Explore the full e-blast at https://lnkd.in/e4-VaqSj

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2025-07-15

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
1mo •

Our June 2025 Update is now available!

This update includes information on:

- The Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Review Period has ended
- Upcoming 2025 Field Studies
- Connect with Us!

Click the link below and share your feedback with us:
https://lnkd.in/ePefiw2A

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2025-08-12

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
1w •

Our July 2025 Update is now available!

The update includes information on:

- The Latest on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement
- Plain Language Summaries in Five Languages
- New Video: Understanding Cumulative Effects
- Webinar Series: Explore our Studies on Land, Water and People
- Upcoming Field Work: Stage 2 Archeological Assessment
- Get in Touch!

Please explore the full e-blast at the link below and share your feedback with us: https://lnkd.in/ejaihaQw

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A5. Field Study Notices & Updates

A5.1 Field Study Notice and Update Releases
A5.2 Field Study Notice and Updates Social Media Promotion

A5.1 Field Study Notice and Update Releases

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: December 10, 2021 2:47 PM
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road: Winter Field Notice and Discussion Guide
Attachments: MFFN Community Access Road Winter Field Programs Field Notice Dec 2021.pdf; MFFN Community Access Road Winter Field Programs Discussion Guide.pdf

Good afternoon,

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road winter field programs are coming up. These programs include: Furbearer Ground Track Surveys, Winter Ungulate Aerial Surveys and Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys. More information about what these programs mean and why we are doing them are attached. The programs will likely take place between January and March 2022.

A Discussion Guide is attached with key questions. Your input is an important part of shaping our winter programs and will be considered before the programs start. If you have any feedback on the questions asked in the Discussion Guide or would like to meet with us to discuss, we want to hear from you. You can respond to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

A Field Notice is also attached—typically we send the Discussion Guide first and then follow-up with the Field Notice after we've received input. The planned winter programs are weather dependent and field crews will be mobilizing quickly, therefore we wanted to give as much notice as possible. This does not mean the field programs are finalized, we are still looking for your input! Please check out our Discussion Guide (attached) for more information and provide your feedback.

You can also find the notice on our website at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices along with videos on what we are studying (valued components) and associated Discussion Guides here http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/study-plan-multimedia-showcase/.

If you are located in or near by the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the study area will be accessed by helicopter during these programs.

Timing updates will be provided when dates are confirmed. If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter Field Programs

Issued: December 2021

What's Happening and When?

Field studies to document the presence of ungulates (moose, moozoog; caribou, atigwag) and other wildlife in the study area are continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between **January and March 2022**, **with exact dates being provided once confirmed:**

1. **Furbearer ground track surveys (two rounds of five days between January and February):** will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

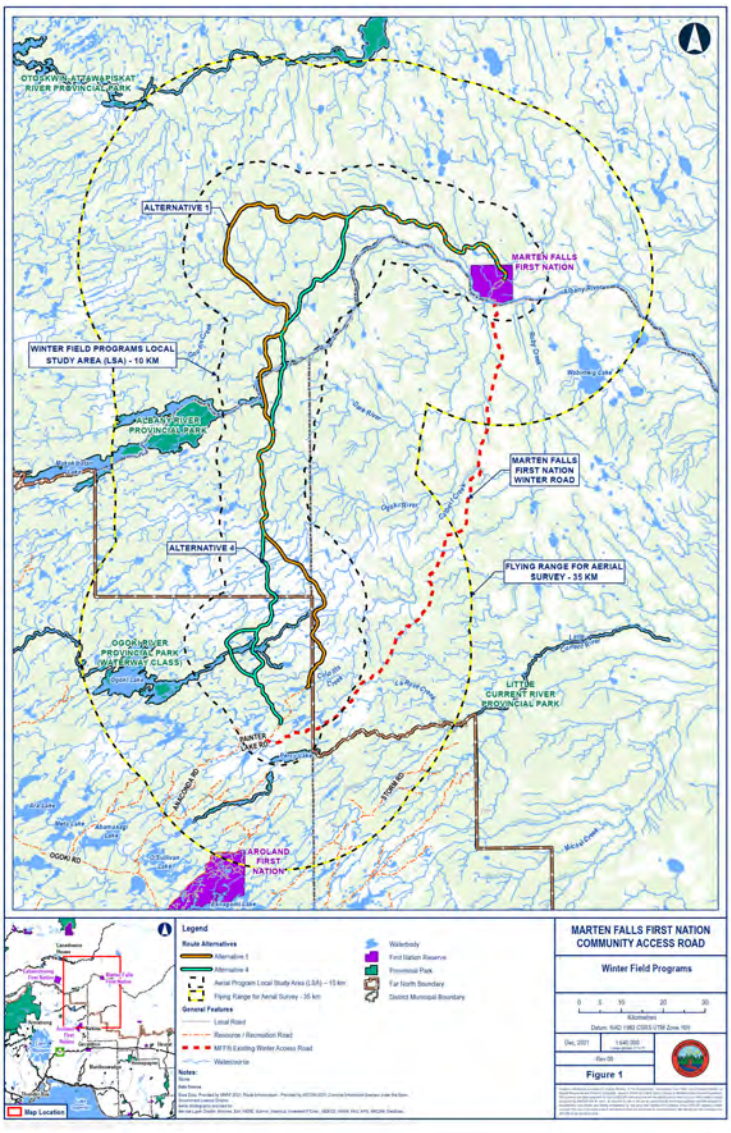
2. **Winter ungulate aerial surveys (15 days between January and March):** will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine and caribou to determine caribou calf survival in the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

3. **Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waakeg) hair snag surveys (monthly trips from February to May):** 54 hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap.



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD




OTOSKWIN-ATTAWAPISKAT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
ALTERNATIVE 1
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
WINTER FIELD PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM
ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD
ALTERNATIVE 4
FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM
OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)
LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
MARTEN LAKE RD
ARCHIBALD RD
STORE RD
OGOKI RD
MARoland FIRST NATION
Legend
Route Alternatives
Alternative 1
Alternative 4
Aerial Program Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km
General Features
Local Road
Resource / Recreation Road
MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
Waterbody
First Nation Reserve
Provincial Park
Far North Boundary
District Municipal Boundary
Notes:
None
Data Source
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2021; Route Information: Provided by AECOM 2021; Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Digital Data: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Ontario Parks, Ontario Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (Regulated Boundaries), 2021; Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Ontario Parks, Ontario Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (Unregulated Boundaries), 2021; Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Ontario Parks, Ontario Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (Proposed Boundaries), 2021;

OTOSKWIN-ATTAWAPISKAT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

ALTERNATIVE 1

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

Albany River

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

Gourlie Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Dark River

Makokibatan Lake

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Ogoki River

Calbeyt Creek

ALTERNATIVE 4

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

Ogoki Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

Percy Lake

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

OGOKI RD

O'Sullivan Lake

AROLAND FIRST NATION

Esnagami Lake

Michel Creek

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:
None

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Dec, 2021	1:640,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_WinterPrograms_v2_20211206.mxd
Date Saved: 12/6/2021 12:28:17 PM User Name: Stephanie.Clark



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Program

Discussion Guide

December 2021

Winter Field Program

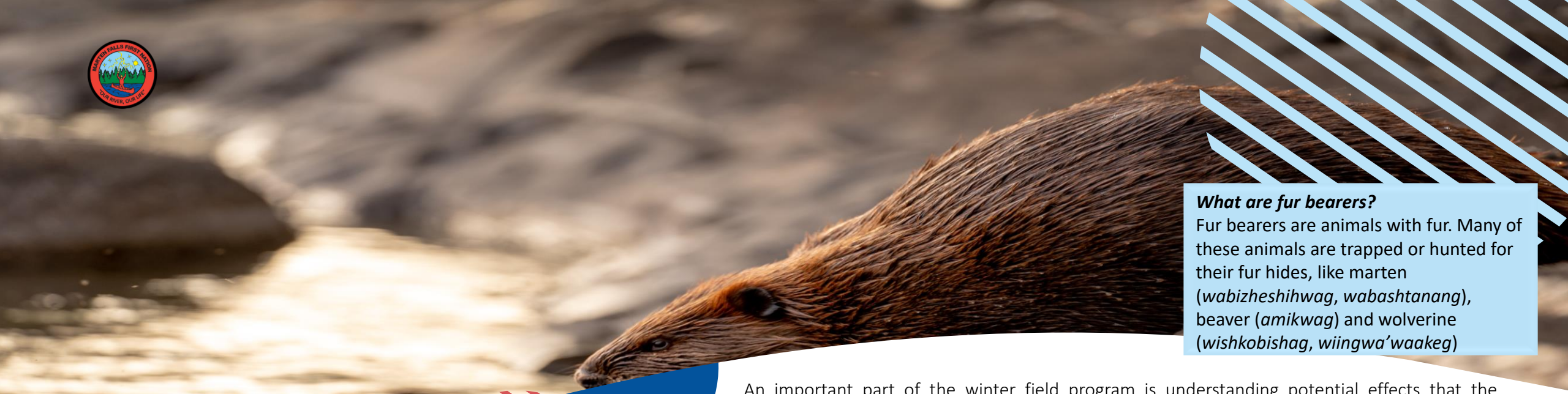
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The Wolverine (*wishkobish*) Hair Snag, Winter Aerial and Furbearer Ground Track Surveys will take place this winter for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

This Discussion Guide provides an overview to these upcoming Field Programs. We welcome your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. **Your insights will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.





What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

What are fur bearers?
Fur bearers are animals with fur. Many of these animals are trapped or hunted for their fur hides, like marten (*wabizheshihwag*, *wabashtanang*), beaver (*amikwag*) and wolverine (*wishkobishag*, *wiingwa'waakeg*)

An important part of the winter field program is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on animals, including fur bearers, in the area. This is the first study we are doing specifically for fur bearers. There are three survey programs that will support our understanding of where animals currently are in the study area:

1. Wolverine (*wishkobish)* Hair Snag
2. Furbearer Ground Track
3. Winter Ungulate Winter Aerial

For the **wolverine hair snag survey program**, 54 non-invasive (does not injure animal) hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Wolverine (*wishkobish*) are a Species of Special Concern as identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, and a Threatened species under the Ontario Endangered Species Act. Remote cameras will be positioned to monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine (*wishkobish*) has visited the hair snag trap. Hair snag samples left by wolverine (*wishkobish*) will be collected and submitted for DNA and hormone analysis.



What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

Winter furbearer ground track surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the Local Study Area, will be walked to document the number of animal track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Data will be used to determine distribution, abundance and density of furbearers and other mammals in the Local Study Area. Surveys will be completed within 3-10 days of optimal snow conditions.

Winter ungulate aerial surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine (*wishkobish*) and caribou (*atik*), and to determine caribou (*atik*) calf survival in the wolverine (*wishkobish*) / ungulates (caribou and moose) study area within a 35-kilometre corridor of the proposed routes. A series of straight paths spaced every two (2) to 10 kilometres throughout the area will be flown by a fixed wing aircraft. The following day, a helicopter crew will target search areas that were observed by the fixed wing crew (for example, where they saw caribou herds or other signs of wildlife). The winter aerial surveys will take place over 15 days with optimal snow conditions.



When?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The programs will take place starting Winter 2022. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

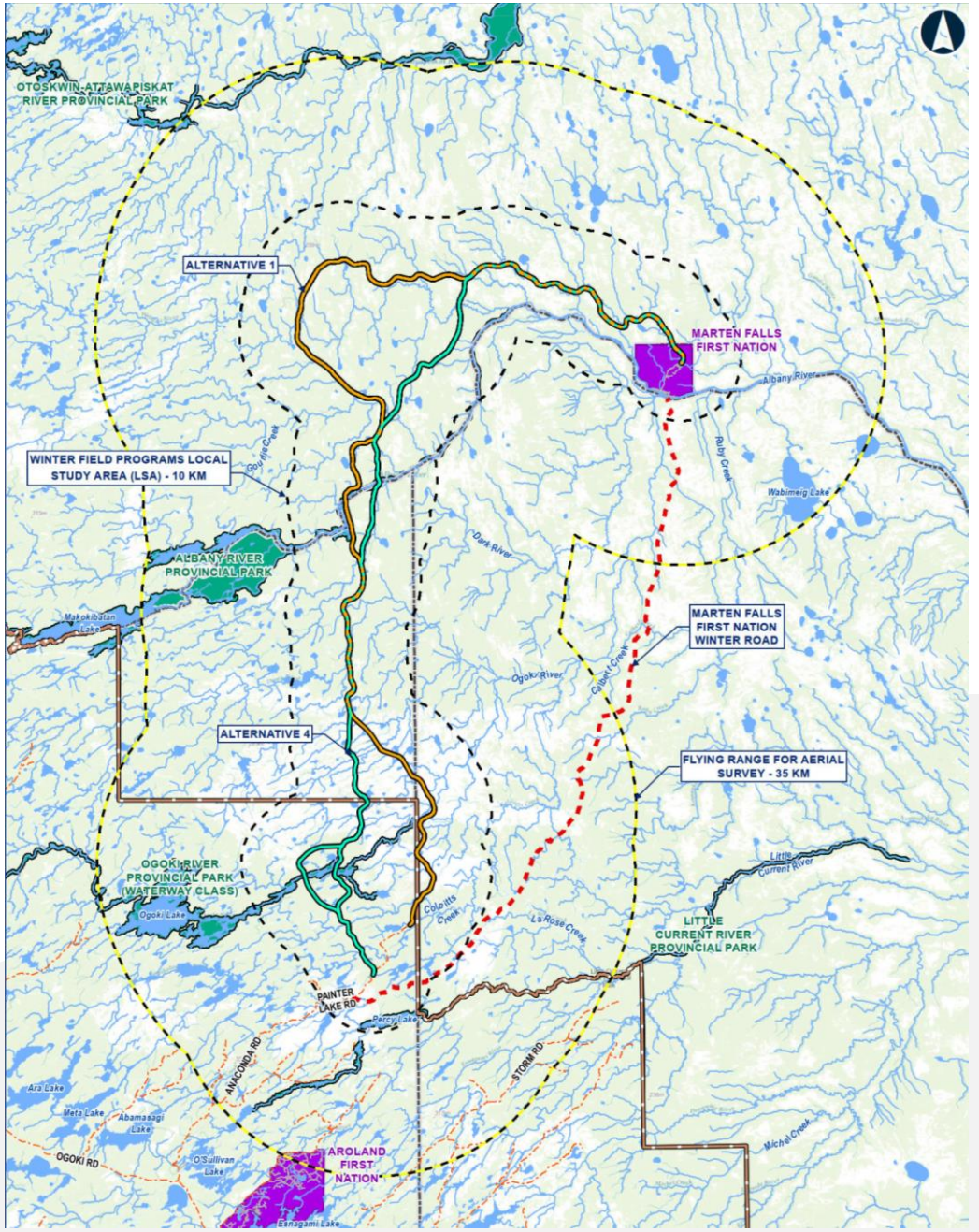
- **Wolverine hair snag traps** will be deployed in February and will stay in place until May. Field crews will return to the hair snag traps monthly to replenish bait and collect hair samples.
- For the **winter furbearer ground track surveys**, crews will conduct two rounds of surveys for five days each between January and March.
- The **winter ungulate aerial surveys** will be one trip lasting 15 days between February and March.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping our winter field program and will be considered before the field program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you:

- Has your trapline been overlapped by these surveys?
- Have there been any recent wolverine (*wishkobish*) sightings?
- Are you an Indigenous trapper that can supply bait for wolverine (*wishkobish*) hair snag traps?
- Are there any specific timing considerations during January through March we should be aware of when conducting the surveys?

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected.



If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM

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

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2022 12:40 PM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road: Winter Field Notice - Furbearer Ground Track Surveys
Attachments: MFFN-Community-Access-Road-Winter-Field-Programs-Field-Notice.pdf

Hello,

In November and December 2021, we shared tentative dates about the furbearer ground track work starting (more details are attached in the field notice). Now that the weather conditions are favourable, we are mobilizing field crews to start the furbearer ground track work from January 20th to the 24th. While crews are in the area, they will also check on the remote cameras (battery refresh and reposition of cameras) and caribou mortality investigation from January 21st to the 27th. We will update you in the next E-Blast.

This is the first of two rounds of the furbearer ground track program. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the study area will be accessed by helicopter during this program.

If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter Field Programs

Issued: December 2021

What's Happening and When?

Field studies to document the presence of ungulates (moose, moozoog; caribou, atigwag) and other wildlife in the study area are continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between **January and March 2022**, **with exact dates being provided once confirmed:**

1. **Furbearer ground track surveys (two rounds of five days between January and February):** will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

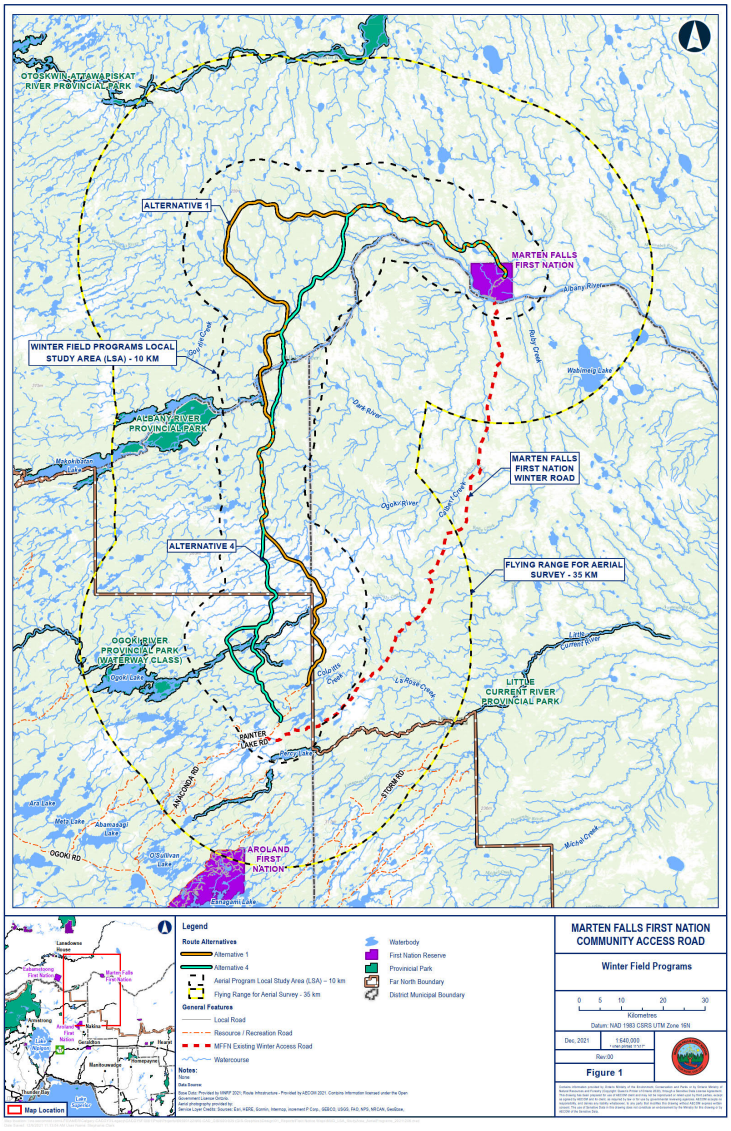
2. **Winter ungulate aerial surveys (15 days between January and March):** will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine and caribou to determine caribou calf survival in the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

3. **Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waakeg) hair snag surveys (monthly trips from February to May):** 54 hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap.



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD







See the next page for a larger sized map.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM

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

OTOSKWIN-ATTAWAPISKAT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

ALTERNATIVE 1

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

Albany River

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

Gourlie Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Dark River

Makokibatan Lake

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

ALTERNATIVE 4

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

Ogoki Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

Percy Lake

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

OGOKI RD

O'Sullivan Lake

AROLAND FIRST NATION

Esnagami Lake

Michel Creek

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

None

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 1

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_WinterPrograms_v2_20211206.mxd
Date Saved: 12/6/2021 12:28:17 PM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: February 4, 2022 3:16 PM
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road: Aerial Surveys Starting
Attachments: MFFN-Community-Access-Road-Winter-Field-Programs-Field-Notice.pdf

Hello,

In November and December 2021, we shared tentative dates about the ungulate aerial surveys (more details are attached in the field notice). Now that the weather conditions are favourable, we are mobilizing field crews to start the ungulate aerial surveys. The fixed wing portion of the field program will take place from February 7 to 10, and the helicopter portion is expected to take place from February 9 to 14.

During aerial surveys, parallel transect—or straight lines—will be flown throughout the Local and Regional Study Areas to determine caribou calf survival, gather caribou population data and observe signs of other wildlife.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic in the study area during this program.

If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: February 14, 2022 5:11 PM
Subject: MFFN Community Access Road: Wolverine Den Surveys Notice & Winter Field Program Updates
Attachments: 2021-Groundwater-and-Geochemistry-Field-Notice.pdf; 2022-MFFN-Community-Access-Road-Wolverine-Den-Surveys-Field-Notice.pdf; MFFN Community Access Road Winter Field Programs Field Notice.pdf

Hello,

We have updates to share on upcoming field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

Wolverine Den Surveys in advance of tree clearing for the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program are coming up. Dates are still being confirmed but could start as early as this week. A Field Notice is attached providing more details and why we are doing these surveys. Please note the wolverine den surveys will only take place if the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program takes place this spring. Learn more about wolverines in our video here.

We shared a Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Notice in October. This program was delayed and is expected to start soon after completion of the wolverine den surveys. Learn more about groundwater in our video here.

The Ungulate Aerial Surveys that started last week has been delayed. Crews are expected to complete this field program later this month. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions. Learn more about ungulates in our video here.

The second round of Furbearer Ground Track Surveys are also expected to start later this month. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions. Learn more about furbearers in our video here.

You can also find the notices on our website at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices.

Timing updates will be provided when dates are confirmed. If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

Issued: October 2021

What's Happening?

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program—to document current groundwater conditions in the study area—is continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and a decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

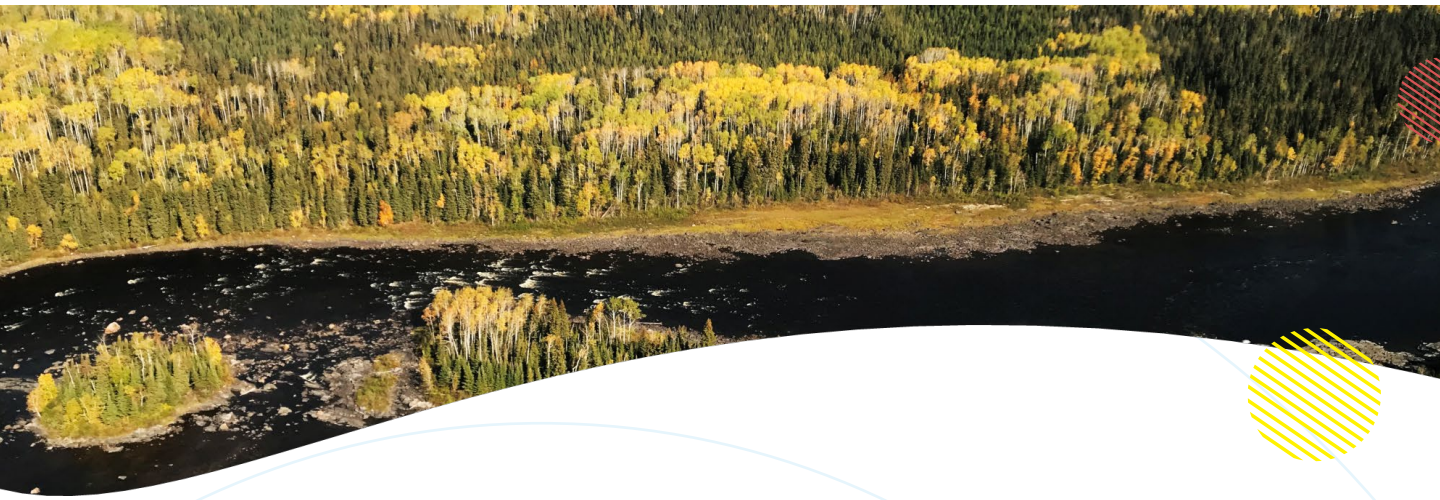
An important part of the EA and IA is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on groundwater in the area. To better understand this, MFFN is installing monitoring wells along both route alternatives to sample groundwater quantity and quality. The wells will be sampled three times per year for two years. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed. We will also be sampling soil and areas where potential construction material may be sourced to identify minerals or chemicals that could affect water quality if used or disturbed. This is the first time we are specifically looking at groundwater and geochemistry for the Community Access Road.

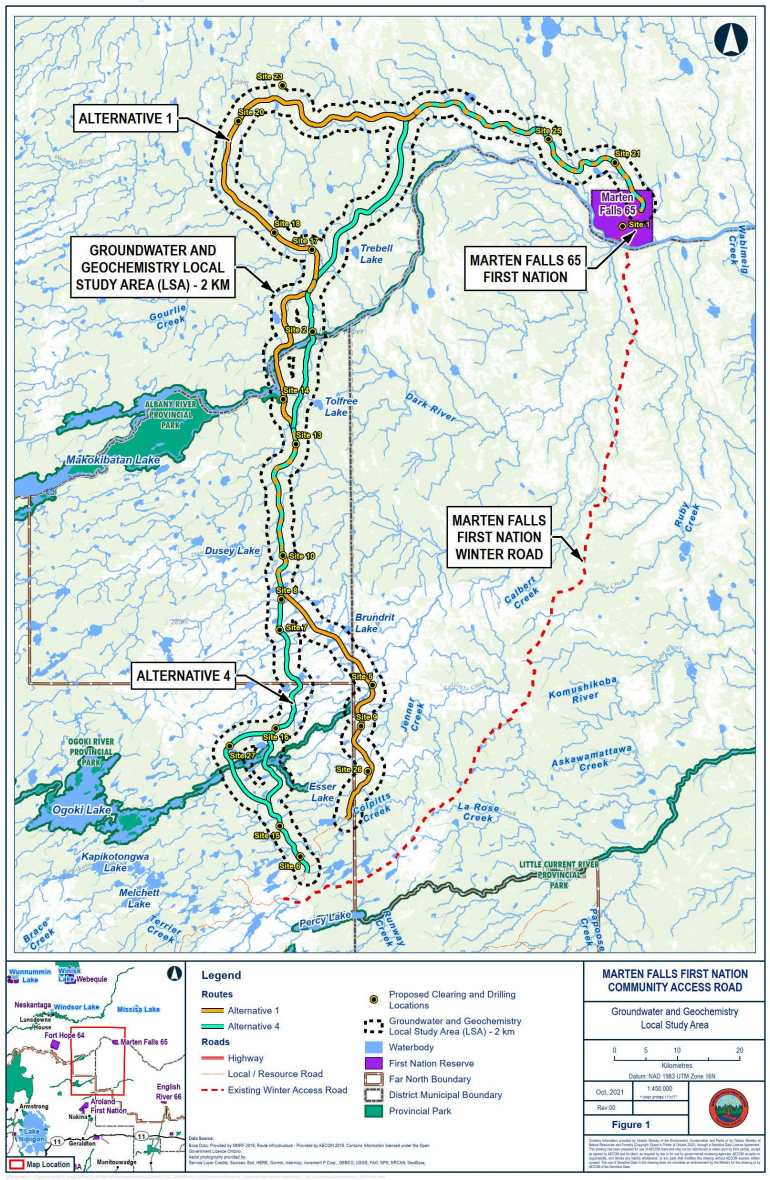
When?

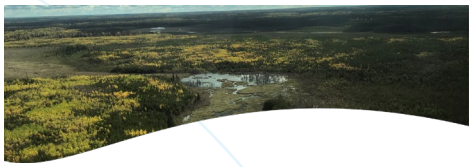
- **The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is expected to start in the next month, but due to permitting considerations, we don't currently have exact dates. We will send another update once we receive confirmation to start, however, we may not have enough time to provide two weeks' notice.**

- The field crews will identify locations and clear brush and trees for approximately three weeks to allow helicopter and drill rig access. Once tree clearing is complete, the monitoring wells will be installed. Field technicians will then monitor, test and sample each monitoring well. You may notice helicopters in the area.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD







See the next page for a larger sized map.

Contact Information

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Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM
1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ALTERNATIVE 1

GROUNDWATER AND GEOCHEMISTRY LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 2 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Site 23
Site 20
Site 25
Site 21
Marten Falls 65
Site 1
Site 18
Site 17
Site 2
Site 14
Site 13
Site 10
Site 8
Site 7
Site 5
Site 9
Site 16
Site 27
Site 26
Site 15
Site 6

Trebell Lake
Tolfree Lake
Dusey Lake
Brundrit Lake
Esser Lake
Kapikotongwa Lake
Melchett Lake
Percy Lake
Ogoki Lake
Makokibatan Lake

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Gourlie Creek
Dark River
Wabimeig Creek
Ruby Creek
Calbert Creek
Komushikoba River
Jenner Creek
Colpitts Creek
Askawamattawa Creek
La Rose Creek
Runway Creek
Papoose Creek
Terrier Creek
Brace Creek

259m
289m



Legend

Routes
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads
- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Proposed Clearing and Drilling Locations
- Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area (LSA) - 2 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N

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Date Saved: 10/4/2021 2:01:24 PM User Name: paige.crossman

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

Wolverine Den Surveys in Support of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

Issued: February 2022

What's Happening?

To support the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program, wolverine den surveys are likely starting in advance of tree clearing activities (for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program) for the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed Community Access Road. The wolverine den surveys will only take place if the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program takes place this spring.

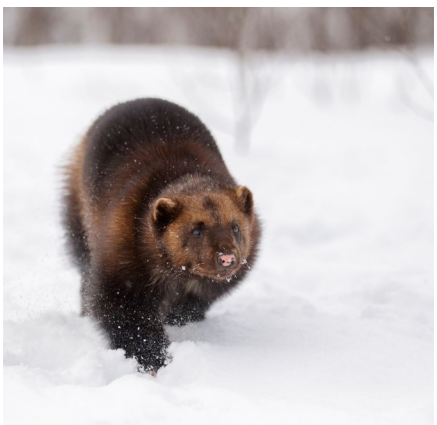
The purpose of this field program is to confirm the presence / absence of active wolverine dens within 4 km of groundwater monitoring well locations, which are located along both route alternatives. If confirmed, mitigation measures will be employed to avoid disturbance to denning wolverines. Field crews will fly parallel transects, or straight lines, within a 4 km radius around each groundwater monitoring well location and observe for wolverine tracks. If conditions are favourable, the field crew will land to verify observed tracks.

When?

- Wolverine den surveys are expected to start February 2022, but exact dates aren't confirmed yet. Surveys could begin as early as this week (week of February 14, 2022). We will provide updates once dates are confirmed.

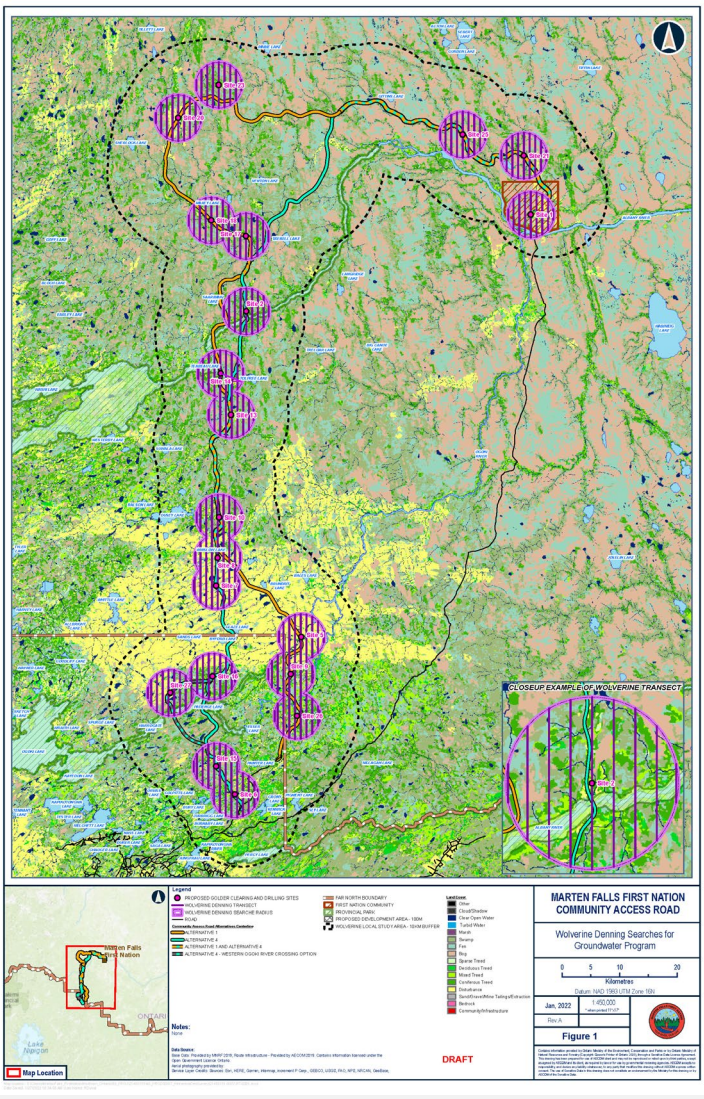
- The field crews will be conducting the surveys by helicopter, so you may see helicopters in the area.

If wolverine den surveys are not required due to the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program timing, an update will be provided.



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD





See the next page for a larger sized map.



Contact Information

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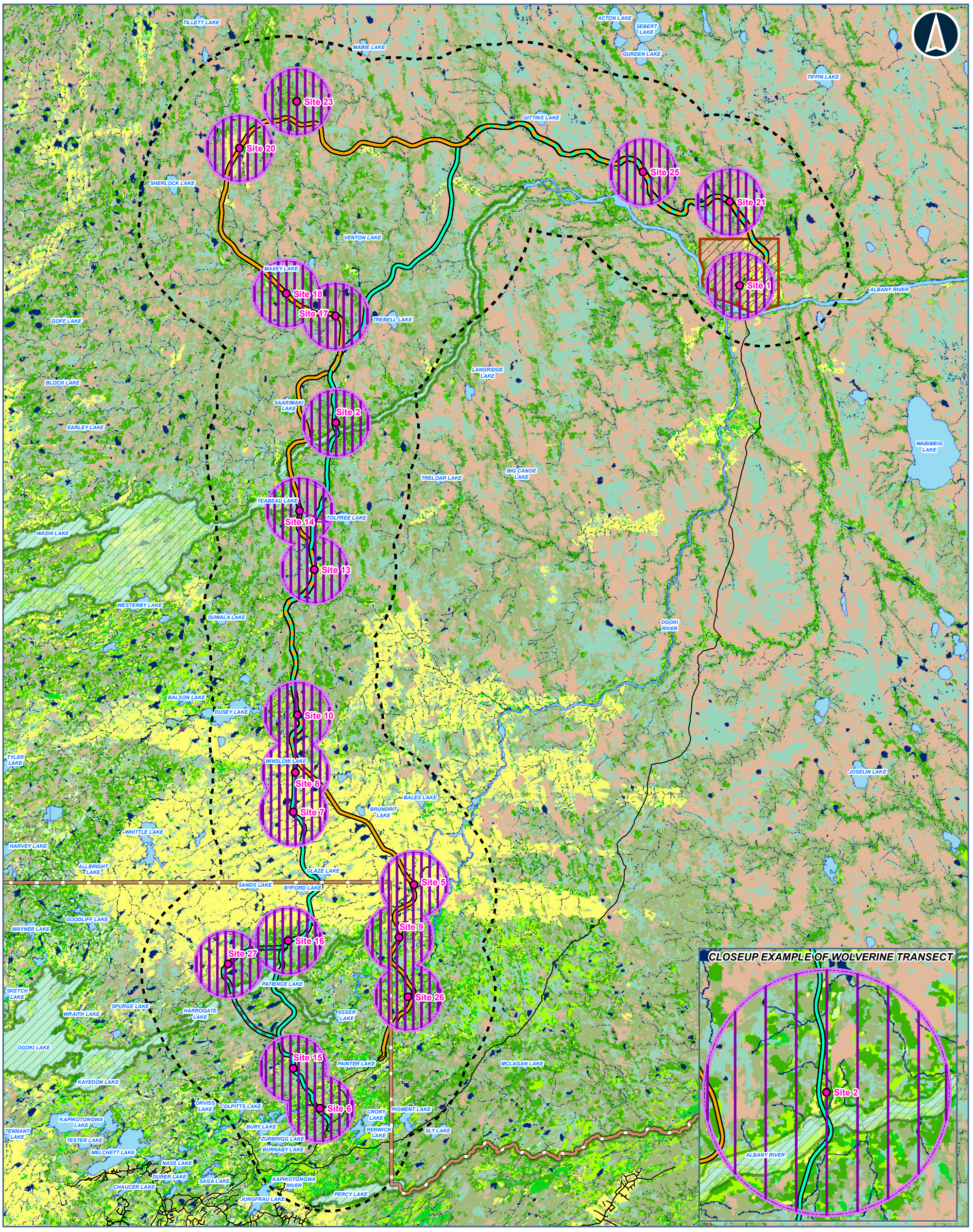



Legend

- PROPOSED GOLDER CLEARING AND DRILLING SITES
- WOLVERINE DENNING TRANSECT
- WOLVERINE DENNING SEARCHE RADIUS
- ROAD

Community Access Road Alternatives Centerline

- ALTERNATIVE 1
- ALTERNATIVE 4
- ALTERNATIVE 1 AND ALTERNATIVE 4
- ALTERNATIVE 4 - WESTERN OGOKI RIVER CROSSING OPTION

- FAR NORTH BOUNDARY
- FIRST NATION COMMUNITY
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA - 100M
- WOLVERINE LOCAL STUDY AREA - 10KM BUFFER

Land Cover

- Other
- Cloud/Shadow
- Clear Open Water
- Turbid Water
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Fen
- Bog
- Sparse Treed
- Deciduous Treed
- Mixed Treed
- Coniferous Treed
- Disturbance
- Sand/Gravel/Mine Tailings/Extraction
- Bedrock
- Community/Infrastructure

Notes:
None

Data Source:
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DRAFT

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Wolverine Denning Searches for Groundwater Program

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

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Figure 1

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Date Saved: 1/27/2022 10:34:58 AM User Name: RDuval

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter Field Programs

Issued: December 2021

What's Happening and When?

Field studies to document the presence of ungulates (moose, moozoog; caribou, atigwag) and other wildlife in the study area are continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between **January and March 2022**, **with exact dates being provided once confirmed:**

1. **Furbearer ground track surveys (two rounds of five days between January and February):** will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

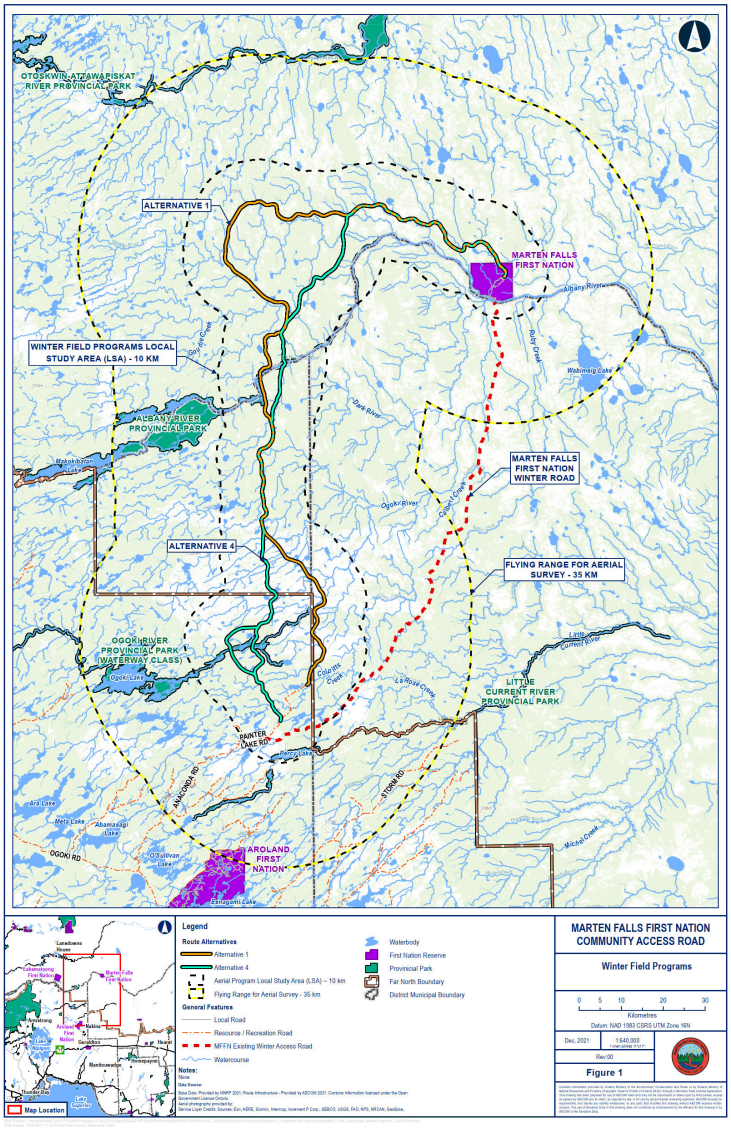
2. **Winter ungulate aerial surveys (15 days between January and March):** will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine and caribou to determine caribou calf survival in the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

3. **Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waakeg) hair snag surveys (monthly trips from February to May):** 54 hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap.



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD







See the next page for a larger sized map.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM

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

OTOSKWIN-ATTAWAPISKAT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

ALTERNATIVE 1

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

Albany River

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

Gourlie Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Dark River

Makokibatan Lake

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

ALTERNATIVE 4

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

Ogoki Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

Percy Lake

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

OGOKI RD

O'Sullivan Lake

AROLAND FIRST NATION

Esnagami Lake

Michel Creek

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

None

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Dec, 2021	1:640,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_WinterPrograms_v2_20211206.mxd
Date Saved: 12/6/2021 12:28:17 PM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, March 3, 2022 8:55 AM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] MFFN Community Access Road: Wolverine Hair Snag and Bird Update
Attachments: MFFN-Community-Access-Road-Winter-Field-Programs-Field-Notice.pdf

Good morning,

In February, 54 wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waakeg) hair snag surveys were placed in the study area. The attached field notice and our E-Blasts mentioned there would be monthly trips for this program. Field crews are returning to re-bait the hair snags, and they will continue to go back monthly until May 2022. Learn more about wolverines in our video here.

Crews expect to go in the field March 6 to 16, 2022, however, this is subject to the weather.

While field crews are already in the area—and in an effort to avoid the traditional goose hunt in April—they will be starting the 2022 Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program early (Autonomous Recording Unit work was completed in previous years). These units will be set up in the study area to record bird songs during spring bird migrations. This is the first set-up of around 30 recording units, and they will be moved to a total of 200 locations throughout 2022. We will be following up soon to ask for your input on locations and the program in the upcoming Bird and Spring Programs Discussion Guide.

If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter Field Programs

Issued: December 2021

What's Happening and When?

Field studies to document the presence of ungulates (moose, moozoog; caribou, atigwag) and other wildlife in the study area are continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between **January and March 2022**, **with exact dates being provided once confirmed:**

1. **Furbearer ground track surveys (two rounds of five days between January and February):** will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

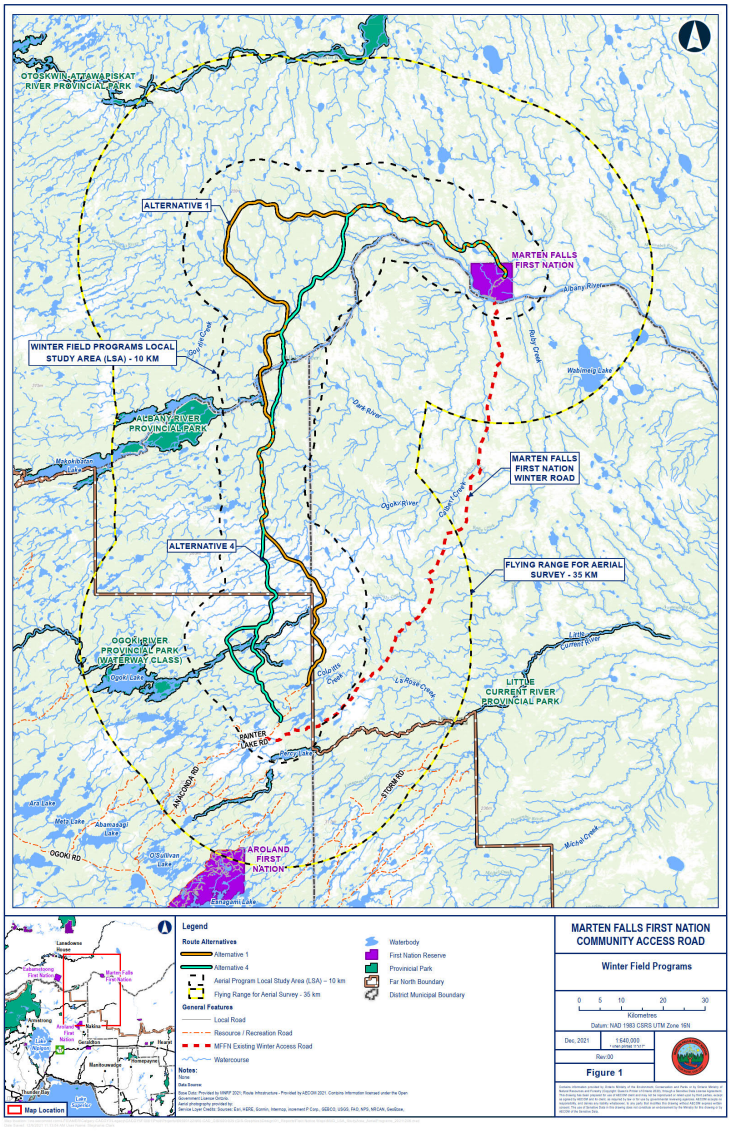
2. **Winter ungulate aerial surveys (15 days between January and March):** will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine and caribou to determine caribou calf survival in the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

3. **Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waakeg) hair snag surveys (monthly trips from February to May):** 54 hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap.



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD







See the next page for a larger sized map.

Contact Information

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

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Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
Project Manager
AECOM

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

OTOSKWIN-ATTAWAPISKAT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

ALTERNATIVE 1

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

Albany River

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

Gourlie Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Dark River

Makokibatan Lake

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

ALTERNATIVE 4

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

Ogoki Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

Percy Lake

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

OGOKI RD

O'Sullivan Lake

AROLAND FIRST NATION

Esnagami Lake

Michel Creek

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

None

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

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Figure 1

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Date Saved: 12/6/2021 12:28:17 PM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2022 3:07 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Physiography, Terrain & Soils Field Notice and update for May programs
Attachments: MFFN-Community-Access-Road-Soils-Terrain-Field-Notice-May-2022 .pdf

Good afternoon,

We have updates to share on field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The Physiography, Terrain and Soils field study will be starting at the end of May and a field notice is attached (and on our website) with more information. This program was referenced in the recent April E-Blast. We will send out another update when exact dates are confirmed by the field crew.

Also, some of the dates have shifted for a few of the May field programs compared to what was shared in the April E-Blast. Updates include:

- The Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys / Bird Autonomous Recording Units / Remote Camera Check and Caribou Mortality Investigation field programs are currently underway and will be ongoing until May 16 (instead of ending May 10). Water levels are high, making some sites inaccessible so plans are subject to change.
- Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys will be conducted from May 12 - 16 (instead of May 13 -15).

If you have any questions, comments or feedback to share about field programs please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Terrain and Soils Field Investigation

Issued: May 2022

What's Happening?

Terrain and soil field investigations in the study area are beginning for the federal Impact Assessment and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation proposed All Season Community Access Road. The Early Spring 2022 Discussion Guide asked questions for your input on this program as part of the overall Physiography Program. You can find the Guide here.

The purpose of this field program is to better understand the current conditions of the terrain and soil and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it. The data collected will identify the type of soil and help determine how the soil will be conserved for reclamation.

The terrain and soils field investigation has two components:

1. **Field Plot Sampling:** Soils will be sampled at specific locations identified through terrain and soil mapping. Some locations will be assessed visually while others will be on-the-ground, which involves digging small soil pits. The soil pits will help to confirm aspects like soil type, texture, depth to bedrock, soil parent material, topography, drainage and presence / absence of permafrost, landsliding and seepage.

2. **Soil Quality Sampling:** Data will be collected from proposed pit, quarry areas and areas along the proposed Community Access Road and alternatives within the Local Study Area. These locations will focus on landforms of interest such as landform type, surface expression, slope position, slope class and areas undergoing terrain investigations, including areas near water courses. Soil samples will be submitted to a lab for analysis to determine things like salt content, metal content, nutrient content and pH levels.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



When ?

Terrain and soil field investigations are expected to begin at the end of May. We will provide an update once dates are confirmed or if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions.

Field crews will be travelling by helicopter and conducting studies on the ground, so you may see helicopters in the area.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

ALTERNATIVE 1

LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 3 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Albany River

Gourlie Creek

Teabeau Lake

Makokibatan Lake

Dusey Lake

Dark River

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

Ruby Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Patience Lake

Harrogate Lake

Kayedon Lake

Ogoki Lake

Painter Lake

Percy Lake

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

Little Current Provincial Park

Komushkowad River

259m

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Geraldton

Hearst

Lake Nipigon

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Route Alternatives
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km

General Features
- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Vegetation and Terrain Study Area

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Apr, 2022 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

Rev:00

Figure 1

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_VegTerrain_20220419.mxd
Date Saved: 4/19/2022 8:59:30 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Monday, May 30, 2022 1:36 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Surface Water, Fish & Fish Habitat Field Notice
Attachments: MFFN Field Notice - Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat 2022.pdf

Good Afternoon,

We have updates to share on field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat field study will be starting at the end of June and a field notice is attached (and on our website) with more information. This program was referenced in the April E-Blast and May E-Blast. We will send out an update when exact dates are confirmed by the field crew, either in a separate email or in an upcoming E-Blast.

To learn more about what we are studying and why (specific to surface water, fish and fish habitat) for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, check out our video.

If you have any insights you would like to share based on your knowledge of surface water, fish and fish habitat within the study area, insights can be shared through the Spring Discussion Guide available on our website.

If you have any questions or comments about the program, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat

Issued: May 2022

What's Happening?

Field studies are continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The purpose of the Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Program is to understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on surface water, fish (including Lake Sturgeon (*Nameh*), Brook Trout, Northern Pike (*Nahwabe*), Walleye (*Okaas*), Lake Whitefish (*Atikameg*)) and fish habitat. To better understand this, information is being collected over multiple years—this includes surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay), fish habitat and fish communities, and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams). This work will be taking place at water crossings along both of the route alternatives. This is a continuation of work completed in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

When?

The Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Field Program is expected to begin mid to late June. We will provide an update once dates are confirmed or if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions.

The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Where?

See the next page for a map

ALTERNATIVE 1

FISH & FISH HABITAT AND SURFACE WATER LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 2.5 KM

MARTEN FALLS 65 FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALTERNATIVE 4

Marten Falls 65

Trebell Lake

Wabimeig Creek

Gourlie Creek

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Makokibatan Lake

Tolfree Lake

Dark River

Dusey Lake

Brundrit Lake

Ruby Creek

Calbert Creek

Komushikoba River

Jenner Creek

Colpitts Creek

Askawamattawa Creek

La Rose Creek

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Ogoki Lake

Esser Lake

Kapikotongwa Lake

Melchett Lake

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Percy Lake

Runway Creek

Papoose Creek

Brace Creek

Terrier Creek

Webequie

Neskantaga

Lansdowne House

Fort Hope 64

Marten Falls 65

English River 66

Aroland First Nation

Armstrong

Nakina

Geraldton

Manitouwadge

11

Map Location

Legend

Routes

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Roads

- Highway
- Local / Resource Road
- Existing Winter Access Road

- Fish & Fish Habitat and Surface Water Local Study Area (LSA) - 2.5 km
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:

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Aerial photography provided by:
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase,

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice
Fish & Fish Habitat and Surface Water

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

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Map location: P:\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_Fish_SurfaceWater_20210512.mxd
Date Saved: 6/30/2021 10:05:08 AM User Name: paige.crossman

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2022 1:47 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Vegetation Field Notice, Aerial Bird Survey and Other Updates
Attachments: MFFN-Community-Access-Road-Vegetation-Field-Notice-June-2022.pdf

Good afternoon,

We have updates to share on field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The Vegetation Field Program field study will be starting mid-July and a field notice is attached (and on our website) with more information. This program was referenced in the April E-Blast and May E-Blast. We will send out an update when exact dates are confirmed by the field crew, either in a separate email or in an upcoming E-Blast.

To learn more about what we are studying and why (specific to vegetation) for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, check out our video.

If you have any insights you would like to share based on your knowledge of vegetation within the study area, insights can be shared through the Vegetation Field Program Discussion Guide available on our website.

Also, the following field dates have been confirmed / changed since being shared in the May E-blast:

Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys: Surveys are continuing and the second round of surveys will be conducted from June 10-11, 2022. The third and final round will be completed later in June, we will share exact dates once confirmed.
Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys: June 1 - June 15, 2022
Breeding Bird Point Counts, Marsh Playback Surveys and Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording Units: June 1 - 10 and June 25- July 4, 2022
Caribou (atik) Collaring Mortality Investigation: June 10-15, 2022
Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys: June 11-13 and June 22-24 2022
Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat Program: June 21- July 1 2022
Vegetation Program: July 12-18, 2022

If you have any questions or comments about the program, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Issued: June 2022

Vegetation Field Program

What's Happening?

The Vegetation Field Program is continuing for the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed Community Access Road.

An important part of the EA / IA is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on plants in the area, such as reindeer lichen (wabakamik), goose berry (oshabomin) and speckled alder (wadopatik). To better understand this, field crews will be visually observing and documenting plant communities in select field plots throughout the study area. Field crews will either observe the plots on the ground or from the air in helicopters. This is a continuation of field studies that took place in 2019 and 2021.

When ?

The Vegetation Field Program is expected to begin mid-July. We will provide an update once dates are confirmed or if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions.

The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Contact Information

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Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Where?

See the next page for a map.

ALTERNATIVE 1

VEGETATION LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) – 3 KM

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

PAINTER LAKE RD

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Albany River

Gourlie Creek

Makokibatan Lake

Dusey Lake

Dark River

Ogoki River

Calbert Creek

Ruby Creek

Colpitts Creek

Patience Lake

Harrogate Lake

Kayedon Lake

Ogoki Lake

Painter Lake

Percy Lake

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

Wabimeig Lake

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Geraldton

Hearst

Lake Nipigon

Homepayne

Manitouwadge

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

- Vegetation Local Study Area (LSA) - 3 km

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Vegetation

0 5 10 20

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Jun, 2022 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

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Figure 1

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Date Saved: 6/1/2022 8:09:35 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Friday, July 29, 2022 3:34 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Groundwater and Geochemistry Program
Attachments: 2022-07-MFFN CAR Field Notice - Groundwater and Geochemistry Program.pdf

Good afternoon,

The Groundwater and Geochemistry field study for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project will be starting in September 2022. The field notice is attached (and on our website) with more information. This program was referenced in the April E-Blast and July E-Blast. You can also learn more about why we're studying groundwater and geochemistry in our video.

If you have any insights you would like to share based on your knowledge of groundwater and geochemistry within the study area you can contact us directly or fill out the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program Discussion Guide.

If you have any questions or comments about the program, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

Issued: July 2022

What's Happening?

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is beginning for the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's (MFFN) proposed Community Access Road. The Early Spring 2022 Discussion Guide asked questions for your input on this program. Watch our video to learn more about Groundwater and Geochemistry and why it's important.

To better understand the current groundwater conditions in the study area, MFFN is installing 20 monitoring stations, each containing 3 to 4 wells, along both route alternatives to sample groundwater quantity and quality. The wells will be sampled three times a year for two years. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed. We will also be sampling soil and areas where potential construction material may be sourced to identify minerals or chemicals that could affect water quality if used or disturbed. This is the first time we are specifically looking at groundwater and geochemistry for the Community Access Road.

When?

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is expected to start early September and continue to November 2022. We will provide an update once dates are confirmed or if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. The field crews will identify monitoring well locations and clear brush and trees to allow helicopter and drill rig access. Once tree clearing is complete, the monitoring wells will be installed. Clearing and installation is anticipated to take approximately six weeks. Field technicians will then monitor, test, and sample each monitoring well. Groundwater monitoring, sampling, and testing will continue in 2023 and 2024.

Field crews will be travelling by helicopter and conducting studies on the ground, so you may see helicopters in the area from September to November.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | **info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca**
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca |
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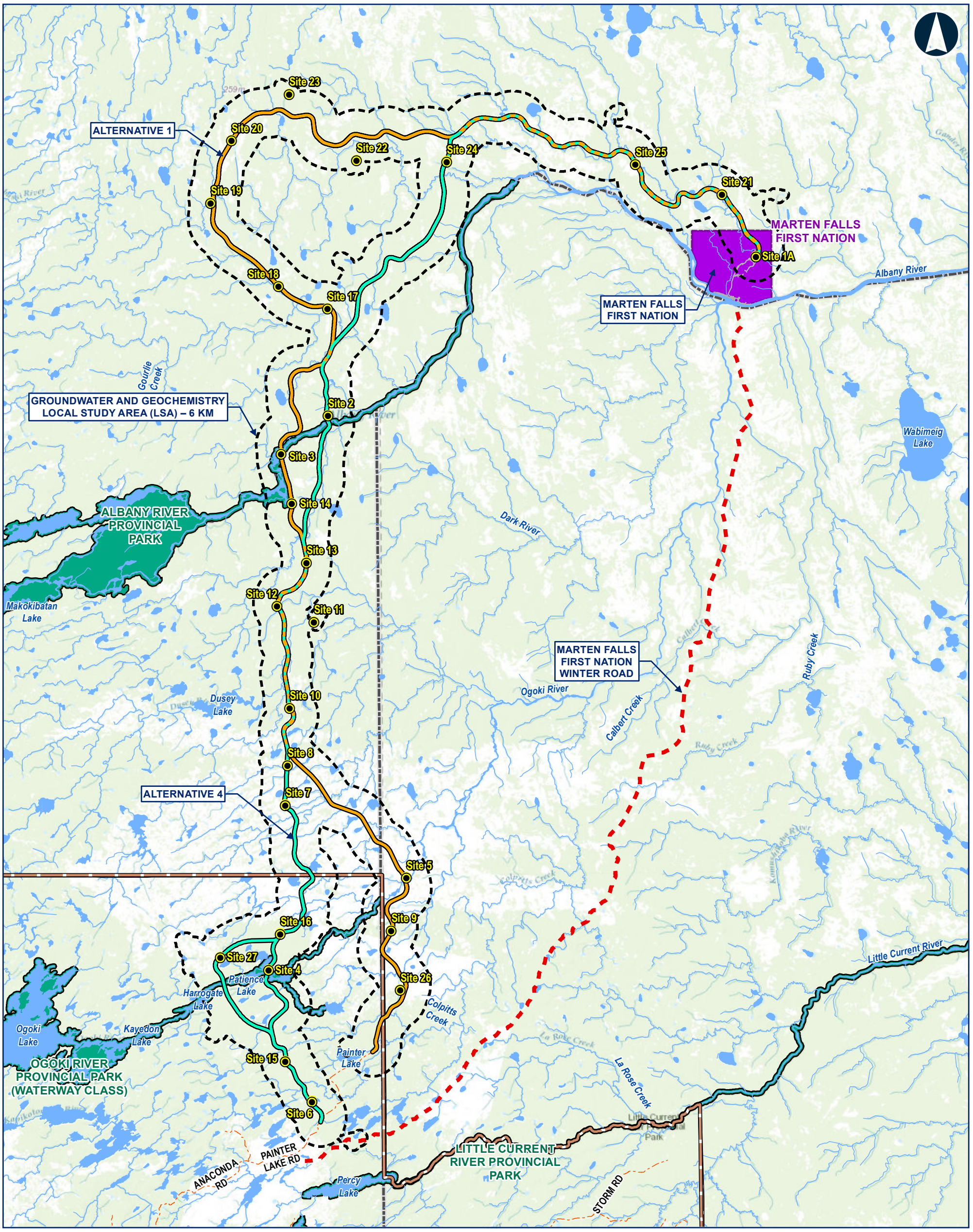
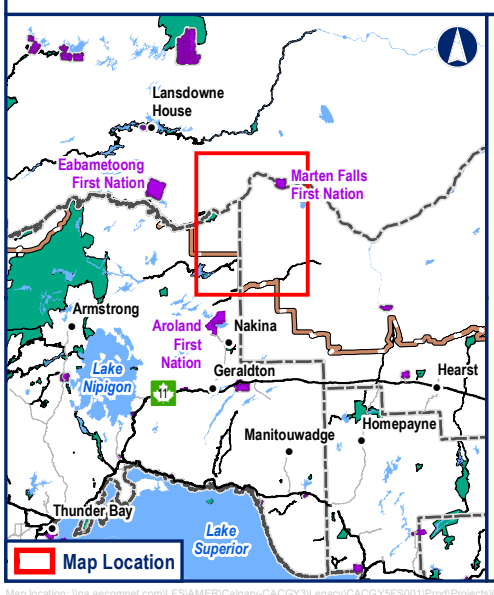
Where?

See the next page for a map





Legend

- Proposed Clearing and Drilling Locations
- Groundwater Local Study Area (LSA) - 6 km

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area

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

Jul, 2022 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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Date Saved: 7/18/2022 7:16:45 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2022 3:02 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Current and Upcoming Fall Field Programs

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Report Suspicious

Good afternoon,

The 2022 field season for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road is beginning to wind down. With the upcoming hunting season and other project's conducting field programs, we wanted to remind you that if you are in the Community Access Road study area you may notice an increase in helicopters in the area and field crews accessing sites.

As noted in the August E-Blast, the following remaining 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
Caribou Mortality Investigation: if needed

The Field Notices for Groundwater and Geochemistry (July 2022), Physiography & Terrain (May 2022) and Aerial Waterfowl Migration (March 2022) provide additional information on what these field programs are studying. Field programs will continue in 2023 and we'll continue to provide updates.

To learn more about what we are studying and why for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, check out our videos.

If you have any insights you would like to share based on your knowledge of Groundwater and Geochemistry, Waterfowl or Physiography, Terrain and Soils within the study area, insights can be shared through the Spring & Birds Discussion Guides available on our website

If you have any questions or comments about the program, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, December 1, 2022 2:54 PM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: MFFN CAR Winter / Spring 2023 Field Programs
Attachments: 2022-11-MFFN CAR 223 Winter Spring Field Notice.pdf

Good afternoon,

Field studies for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road are continuing in 2023.

The following winter and spring field programs will occur between January and May 2023 and a field notice is attached (and on our website) with more information. We will send out an update when exact dates are confirmed by the field crew, either in a separate email or in an upcoming monthly E-Blast.

Furbearer winter tracking surveys (four field days between January and February): Field crews will fly in a helicopter and walk straight lines through the study area to look for tracks of wildlife in the snow. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

Winter ungulate aerial surveys (approximately two weeks in January and February): Surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to gather information on the population and distribution of caribou (atigwag). Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program (one week in January): Field crews will collect the Autonomous Recording Units that were deployed throughout the study area in March 2022.

Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) hair snag surveys (monthly trips from February to May): Wolverine hair snag traps will be baited in the study area to help understand wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) demographics (male / female). Field crews will return monthly to re-bait hair snag traps.

Caribou (atigwag) Collaring / Mortality Investigation Program (As needed): Field crews will conduct mortality investigations associated with caribou (atigwag) collars that were deployed in the study area in February 2021.

Groundwater and Geochemistry (Spring): Field crews will sample groundwater monitoring stations installed throughout the study area.

Ungulate Remote Camera Program (Spring): Field crews will collect remote cameras that were deployed throughout the study area in Jun 2021.

To learn more about what we are studying and why for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, check out our videos on ungulates, furbearers, groundwater and more!

If you have any questions or comments about the program, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter / Spring 2023 Field Programs

Issued: November 2022

What's Happening and When?

Field studies are continuing for the Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between January and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

- **Furbearer winter tracking surveys** (four field days between January and February): Field crews will fly in a helicopter to look for tracks of wildlife in the snow. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

- **Winter ungulate aerial surveys** (approximately two weeks in January and February): Surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to gather information on the population and distribution of caribou (atigwag), to search for collared and uncollared groups of caribou, to identify number of calves with caribou groups in the study area, and to observe signs of other wildlifein the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

- **Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program** (one week in January): Field crews will collect the Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) that were deployed throughout the study area in March 2022.

- **Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) hair snag surveys** (monthly trips from February to May): Wolverine hair snag traps will be baited in the study area to help understand wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) demographics (male / female). Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap. Field crews will return monthly to re-bait hair snag traps.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

- **Collared Caribou Mortality Investigations** (As needed): Field crews will conduct mortality investigations associated with caribou (atigwag) collars that were deployed in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

- **Groundwater and Geochemistry Program** (Spring): Field crews will sample groundwater monitoring stations installed throughout the study area in October and November 2022. The monitoring well will continue to be sampled three times a year for two years. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed.

- **Ungulate Remote Camera Program** (Spring): Field crews will collect the remote cameras that were deployed throughout the study area in June 2021 to collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou (atigwag), moose (moozoog), wolves (maihgan) and other wildlife.

See the next page for a map.

Field crews will be travelling by fixed wing aircraft and helicopter, you may notice aircrafts in the are during these field programs.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ALTERNATIVE 1

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

Albany River

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Dark River

Ruby Creek

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Calbert Creek

Makokibatan Lake

Ogoki River

ALTERNATIVE 4

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

Little Current River

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Ogoki Lake

PAINTER LAKE RD

Percy Lake

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

OGOKI RD

O'Sullivan Lake

AROLAND FIRST NATION

Michel Creek

Esnagami Lake

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

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

Notes:

None

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2022

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Figure 1

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Date Saved: 11/28/2022 9:22:58 AM User Name: paige.crossman

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



2022 Field Studies Summaries

Issued: December 2022

Field programs are happening to better understand the existing conditions of the local environment and the potential effects of the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) Community Access Road Project on the social, cultural, economic, built and natural environments.

Field programs studying existing conditions and effects assessments for the following technical disciplines have taken place this past year:

- **Groundwater and Geochemistry;**
- **Aquatics (surface water, fish and fish habitat);**
- **Physiography, terrain and soils;**
- **Vegetation;**
- **Wildlife;**
- **Birds; and**
- **Ungulates (Atik and Mooz; Caribou and Moose).**

Summaries of the work undertaken this past year are provided in this document.

Contact Us

Tel: 1-800-764-9114
Email: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Web: www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
Facebook: www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/



Groundwater and Geochemistry

Spring 2022 Aerial Recon
Date Range: March 30, 2022

Work Completed:
Aerial observation of nine proposed groundwater sites to confirm that conditions allow for tree clearing and groundwater drilling and well installation.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
After completing spring flyovers of the study area, a decision was made to postpone tree clearing and drilling until the Fall of 2022. The majority of the sites in the middle and southern end of the study area had three or more feet of snow, making the conditions unsuitable for safe travel and drilling operations. The work restarted in September 5, 2022 and is ongoing.

Chimney Swift Habitat Assessment
Date Range: June 27 – July 3, 2022

Work Completed:
In support of the groundwater drilling program, proposed groundwater drilling sites were surveyed for the potential presence of chimney swift habitat. Sites were flown in helicopter by experienced avian biologists. Notes on the vegetation community (i.e., ecosite), dominant tree species and the presence of snags (i.e., standing live or dead trees with cavities, peeling bark or evidence of decay) were taken.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Most of the sites visited were not suitable for chimney swift nesting, and the few that were, had very little suitability. This is not unexpected since the Local Study Area is well outside the known range and habitat types of this species.

Wishkobish / Wolverine Denning Survey
Date Range: March 11 – March 14, 2022

Work Completed:
In support of the groundwater program, the wishkobish / wolverine denning surveys were conducted within a 4 km radius of each proposed groundwater drill site. Surveyors were looking for signs of wishkobish / wolverine including potential den sites. Twenty proposed groundwater drill sites were to be surveyed, however, due to unsuitable weather conditions for flying and recent signs or observations of atik / caribou, only 10 sites were surveyed. Of those 10 drill sites surveyed, nine showed no signs of wishkobish / wolverine den site observations, and one contained a potential den site.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
The groundwater drill program was delayed until Fall 2022 and is currently ongoing, outside the sensitive denning period for wishkobish / wolverine.



Aquatics

Spring Field Program
Date Range: June 21 to July 2, 2022

Work Completed:
This field program included fish habitat assessments, fish sampling, surface water hydrology and water quality sampling of some water bodies that may be crossed by the Community Access Road. The objective was to collect site-specific data at select crossing locations to understand existing conditions. A total of 22 watercourse crossing assessments were completed during this program, and an additional 40 crossings were assessed from the air only, as landing zones were not available for a ground survey. Fish community sampling was conducted using backpack electrofishers and minnow traps.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Fish species captured during this field program included 12 small-bodied fish species including minnows and misszay / sculpin, and three large-bodied fish species including namebin / white sucker, najwabe / northern pike and mihzhash / ling. Water samples were collected to document the existing water quality conditions near MFFN.

Summer Field Program
Date Range: August 15 to August 26, 2022

Work Completed:
The August field program included fish sampling, fish habitat, surface water hydrology, water and sediment quality assessments, and benthic invertebrate sampling at some of the waterbodies that may be crossed by the Community Access Road. The primary objective was to collect site-specific data at select crossing locations to characterize existing conditions. A total of 29 water course crossing assessments were completed. An additional two crossings were assessed from the air only, as landing zones were not available for a ground survey. Fish community sampling was conducted using backpack electrofishers and minnow traps.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Fish species captured during this field program included Finescale Dace, Northern Redbelly Dace, Brook Stickleback, Northern Pearl Dace, Johnny Darter, Longnose Dace, Najwabe / Northern Pike, Mihzhash / Ling, Miizay/ Sculpin, Common Shiner, Fathead Minnow, Namebin / White Sucker, Iowa Darter, and Lake Chub. Water samples were collected to document existing water quality conditions near MFFN.



Physiography, Terrain and Soils

Spring Field Program
Date Range: May 28 – June 6, 2022 &
September 26 – October 6, 2022

Work Completed:
The terrain and soils fieldwork involved accessing previously identified sites within the Local Study Area to inspect soils. Access was by helicopter as close to the sites as possible and then walking to the various locations. A total of 99 sites were completed during this field program. The purpose of the fieldwork was to confirm the preliminary soils mapping including soil parent material, depth to bedrock, topography, slope, drainage, and absence / presence of ongoing geological modifying processes (e.g., seepage, landslides). Soil samples were collected to establish soil quality and characteristics at 13 sites within the proposed Project footprint. Each sampling location also had soil collected for geochemical analyses.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
The field program completed as many sites as possible given the access limitations. Samples taken during these programs are currently undergoing analysis.

Vegetation

Spring / Summer Field Program
Date Range: July 12 - 18, 2022

Work Completed:
One field crew of two biologists and one MFFN Field Assistant completed the vegetation field program. This work involved accessing sites within the Local Study Area. Sites were classified into three categories: upland, wetland and riparian. Sites were accessed by helicopter (to get as close to the sites as possible) and then walking to the various locations. A total of 124 sites were completed during this field program. Of these, 28 were ground inspections (which included ecosite verification, detailed botanical inventory, stand and community descriptions, soil samples to a depth of one metre, peat composition surveys and hydrological function information in wetlands) and 96 were visual inspections (which included ecosite verification only). The visual inspections were also carried out by helicopter during fly-overs of the sites. The purpose of the fieldwork was to verify / confirm the preliminary vegetation ecosite mapping and collect data to inform habitat and functional assessments.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
All of the original survey sites that were targeted for the field program were successfully completed in 2022. Due to revisions to the Project footprint to include potential aggregate sites, however, some additional vegetation field work will be required in 2023.



Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Furbearer Snow Tracking Program
Date Range: January 20 – 24, 2022

Work Completed:
Five crews (including 10 biologists and two MFFN Field Assistants) and three helicopters mobilized to the field site. Only one out of 30 transects was completed due to challenges related to weather and health and safety.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
To avoid similar complications in winter 2022 / 2023, a modified approach to winter tracking has been planned where aerial tracking will be substituted for ground-based tracking. The aerial tracking will be completed from helicopter with ground checks in areas with dense cover and at five randomly selected transects.

Wishkobish / Wolverine Hair Snag
Date Range: February 1 – June 16, 2022 (5 field visits)

Work Completed:
Fifty-four wolverine hair snag traps were deployed in February 2022. Bait was strung above the trap, and two remote cameras were set up at each station. The hair snags were revisited once a month in March, April and May 2022 to collect hair samples, replace bait and change the SD cards in the remote cameras. In June 2022, the stations were closed; bait was removed, and the trap arms (with clips) and cameras were retrieved. The main components of the traps were left on site for the second year of the program in winter 2023. Hair samples have been submitted to Trent University for DNA analysis and some of the samples that are found to be from wolverine will be submitted to Toronto Zoo for hormone analysis. The second year of this field program is scheduled from February to June 2023.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
From February to June 27 2022, many different species visited the hair snag stations. The table below presents the number of stations visited by key species – what is interesting is seeing the presence of species throughout the months, specifically the increase in presence in the spring.

Number of species that visited the hair snag stations (February to June, 2022)





Birds

Four Season Autonomous Recording Unit (ARU) Program
Date Range: March to August 2022

Work Completed:
Thirty ARUs (all-season) were deployed in March 2022 and an additional 30 ARUs (breeding season only) were deployed in May 2022. These units have been continuously collecting data since their installation and will be collected in late winter or early spring 2023.

Spring Aerial Surveys
Date Range: May 2022

Work Completed:
A single survey, over a three-day period, was conducted in May 2022. The goal of this program was to search for stick, and other large, nests and to survey for spring stopover of waterfowl. The Local Study Area, including several targeted waterbodies, were surveyed from a helicopter.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
Although data analysis has not been complete, several species of waterfowl and other waterbirds were identified and there is evidence of potential for waterfowl stopover in the Local Study Area, particularly along the large wetland areas of the Ogoki and Albany rivers. Two active mikisi / eagle nests were identified during these surveys, with both nests having a pair of adults present and eggs.

Breeding Bird Point Count, Marsh Playback and Breeding Season Aerial Surveys
Date Range: June 1 – July 3, 2022

Work Completed:
These programs were completed over two rounds of surveys, each approximately 10 days in length. The first round of surveys was in early to mid June and the second was in late June to early July. Survey types completed included breeding bird point counts, marsh playback point counts and aerial surveys for waterfowl brood and stick nest searches / confirmation. In addition, ARUs for species at risk (i.e., common nighthawk, eastern whip-poor-will, and yellow rail) were deployed during the first round of surveys.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
During aerial surveys an active osprey nest and trumpeter swan nest were identified in the Local Study Area. The trumpeter swan represents one of the furthest north, if not the furthest north, known nesting records of this species. No waterfowl broods were identified during the first round of aerial surveys, but several were identified during the second round. A total of 92 point count stations were surveyed, most of which were visited twice. To date, Species at Risk ARUs have identified one species, the common nighthawk. Other Species at Risk identified during the breeding season surveys include mikisi / bald eagle, Canada warbler, and olive-sided flycatcher. These results are preliminary and data interpretation is ongoing.

Fall Aerial Waterfowl Survey
Date Range: September 2022

Work Completed:
Fall aerial waterfowl surveys were completed during two rounds in September. Protocols were similar to the spring surveys, except that they only focused on large waterbodies in the Local Study Area, and no stick nest searches were completed.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
All targeted lakes and rivers in the Local Study Area, and several additional smaller water bodies, were surveyed in both rounds. Data entry and analysis is still preliminary, however, overall small numbers of a few species of waterfowl were observed.

Ungulates (Atik and Mooz / Caribou and Moose)



Aerial Survey
Date Range: February 6 to 25, 2022

Work Completed:
A fixed wing aircraft with crew flew transects (6,145 km) in the atik / caribou Local Study Area and identified locations where atik / caribou and mooz / moose signs were observed. An additional crew in a helicopter relocated previously collared atik / caribou and visited these sites to locate and count atik / caribou groups.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
In total, 476 high-certainty moose sites and 208 high-certainty caribou sites were identified on the transects. Nineteen collared cows that were in the study area were located using the VHF signal transmitted from their collars, as well as 18 other atik / caribou groups not associated with a collared animal.

Mortality Investigations
Date Range: May to August 2022

Work Completed:
Three mortality investigations were conducted in 2022 for collared caribou that died during this year. An additional caribou mortality was investigated, and the collar retrieved, by MNRF research scientists in September 2022.

Conclusions / Key Takeaways:
There are currently 23 collared atik / caribou still alive (from the 30 that were collared in February 2021). Mortality investigations will continue in 2023, at least once per year or when there are three mortalities. Investigations will be scheduled concurrently with other programs, where possible.

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2023 1:58 PM
Subject: Winter Field Notice - Furbearer Ground Track Surveys
Attachments: 2022-11-MFFN-CAR-2023-Winter-Spring-Field-Notice.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

This Message Is From an External Sender

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Report Suspicious

Hello,

In the Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice that was issued in December 2022, we shared tentative dates for the furbearer winter tracking field program for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road. Now that the weather conditions are favourable, field crews are mobilizing to begin this program starting Sunday, January 29, 2023. Field crews will be out for five days, however, the program may be extended in the event of weather delays. For more information on this field program, read the field notice on our website at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the study area will be accessed by helicopter during this program.

Learn more about furbearers in our video here.

You can also watch our webinar on animals and wildlife including furbearers here.

If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter / Spring 2023 Field Programs

Issued: November 2022

What's Happening and When?

Field studies are continuing for the Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between January and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

- **Furbearer winter tracking surveys** (four field days between January and February): Field crews will fly in a helicopter to look for tracks of wildlife in the snow. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

- **Winter ungulate aerial surveys** (approximately two weeks in January and February): Surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to gather information on the population and distribution of caribou (atigwag), to search for collared and uncollared groups of caribou, to identify number of calves with caribou groups in the study area, and to observe signs of other wildlifein the study area. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

- **Bird Autonomous Recording Unit Program** (one week in January): Field crews will collect the Autonomous Recording Units (ARU) that were deployed throughout the study area in March 2022.

- **Wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) hair snag surveys** (monthly trips from February to May): Wolverine hair snag traps will be baited in the study area to help understand wolverine (wishkobishag, wiingwa'waake) demographics (male / female). Remote cameras will monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine has visited the hair snag trap. Field crews will return monthly to re-bait hair snag traps.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

- **Collared Caribou Mortality Investigations** (As needed): Field crews will conduct mortality investigations associated with caribou (atigwag) collars that were deployed in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

- **Groundwater and Geochemistry Program** (Spring): Field crews will sample groundwater monitoring stations installed throughout the study area in October and November 2022. The monitoring well will continue to be sampled three times a year for two years. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed.

- **Ungulate Remote Camera Program** (Spring): Field crews will collect the remote cameras that were deployed throughout the study area in June 2021 to collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou (atigwag), moose (moozoog), wolves (maihgan) and other wildlife.

See the next page for a map.

Field crews will be travelling by fixed wing aircraft and helicopter, you may notice aircrafts in the are during these field programs.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ALTERNATIVE 1

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

Albany River

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Dark River

Ruby Creek

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Calbert Creek

Makokibatan Lake

Ogoki River

ALTERNATIVE 4

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

Little Current River

Colpitts Creek

Ogoki Lake

La Rose Creek

PAINTER LAKE RD

Percy Lake

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

OGOKI RD

O'Sullivan Lake

AROLAND FIRST NATION

Michel Creek

Esnagami Lake

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

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

Notes:

None

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2022

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Figure 1

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_WinterPrograms_v3_20221114.mxd
Date Saved: 11/28/2022 9:22:58 AM User Name: paige.crossman

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, February 15, 2023 1:59 PM
Subject: Winter Field Notice – Ungulate Aerial Surveys
Attachments: 2022-11-MFFN-CAR-223-Winter-Spring-Field-Notice .pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Report Suspicious

Good afternoon,

In the Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice that was issued in December 2022, we shared tentative dates for the ungulate aerial surveys for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road. Now that the weather conditions are favourable, field crews are mobilizing to begin this program starting Thursday, 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.

The objectives of these surveys is to determine survival of calves from caribou (atigwag) 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 (moozoog), wolves (maihganang) and wolverine (wishkobishag).

For more information on this field program, read the field notice on our website at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the study area will be accessed by helicopter during this program.

Learn more about ungulates in our video here.

You can also watch our webinar on animals and wildlife including ungulates here.

If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter / Spring 2023 Field Programs

Issued: November 2022

What's Happening and When?

Field studies are continuing for the Environmental Assessment (EA) / Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All Season Community Access Road.

The following winter field programs will occur between January and May 2023, with exact dates being provided once confirmed:

- **Furbearer winter tracking surveys** (four field days between January and February): Field crews will fly in a helicopter to look for tracks of wildlife in the snow. Transects, or straight lines through the study area, will be walked to document the number of track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Timing will be related to optimal snow conditions.

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

- **Collared Caribou Mortality Investigations** (As needed): Field crews will conduct mortality investigations associated with caribou (atigwag) collars that were deployed in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

- **Groundwater and Geochemistry Program** (Spring): Field crews will sample groundwater monitoring stations installed throughout the study area in October and November 2022. The monitoring well will continue to be sampled three times a year for two years. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed.

- **Ungulate Remote Camera Program** (Spring): Field crews will collect the remote cameras that were deployed throughout the study area in June 2021 to collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou (atigwag), moose (moozoog), wolves (maihgan) and other wildlife.

See the next page for a map.

Field crews will be travelling by fixed wing aircraft and helicopter, you may notice aircrafts in the are during these field programs.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ALTERNATIVE 1

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

Albany River

WINTER PROGRAMS LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA) - 10 KM

Gourlie Creek

Wabimeig Lake

Dark River

Ruby Creek

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

Calbert Creek

Makokibatan Lake

Ogoki River

ALTERNATIVE 4

FLYING RANGE FOR AERIAL SURVEY - 35 KM

Little Current River

Colpitts Creek

La Rose Creek

Ogoki Lake

PAINTER LAKE RD

Percy Lake

ANACONDA RD

STORM RD

Ara Lake

Meta Lake

Abamasagi Lake

OGOKI RD

O'Sullivan Lake

AROLAND FIRST NATION

Michel Creek

Esnagami Lake

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Lake Nipigon

Geraldton

Hearst

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4
- Winter Programs Local Study Area (LSA) – 10 km
- Flying Range for Aerial Survey - 35 km

General Features

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

Notes:

None

Data Source:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Study Programs

0 5 10 20 30

Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Nov, 2022

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Figure 1

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports\Field Notice Maps\MXD_LSA_StudyArea_WinterPrograms_v3_20221114.mxd
Date Saved: 11/28/2022 9:22:58 AM User Name: paige.crossman

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, March 9, 2023 4:10 PM
Subject: Wolverine Denning Field Notice and Rebaiting Program
Attachments: 2023-03-08-MFCAR Field Notice - Wolverine Denning Survey.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Report Suspicious

Good afternoon,

We have updates to share on upcoming field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

Wolverine Hair Snag Program
The wolverine (wishkobishag) hair snag program noticed in the Winter / Spring 2023 Field Notice is continuing. Field crews are currently in the field to rebait the wolverine (wishkobishag) hair snag traps until March 16, 2023.

Wolverine Denning Survey
In advance of drilling for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program in the spring, wolverine denning surveys will be conducted in March. The purpose of this field program is to confirm the presence / absence of active wolverine dens within 4 km of groundwater monitoring well locations to be drilled. We will share exact dates for this program once confirmed. A field notice is attached with more information.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the study area will be accessed by helicopter during this program.

For more information on these field programs, read the field notices on our website at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices.

Learn more about groundwater and furbearers including wolverine in our videos here.

You can also watch our webinar on wildlife including wolverine here.

If you have any questions or comments, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

Wolverine Den Surveys in Support of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

Issued: March 2023

What's Happening?

Wolverine den surveys will be starting in advance of drilling activities for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program for the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed Community Access Road

The purpose of this field program is to confirm the presence / absence of active wolverine dens within 4 km of groundwater monitoring well locations, located along both route alternatives. Field crews will fly parallel transects, or straight lines, within a 4 km radius around each groundwater monitoring well location and observe for wolverine tracks. If conditions are favourable, the field crew will land to verify observed tracks. Surveys will be completed prior to the commencement of groundwater drilling at remaining sites that were not drilled in the fall of 2022 for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program. If denning is confirmed, mitigation measures will be employed to avoid disturbance to denning wolverines during the sensitive period for wolverine (January 15 to May 31).

When?

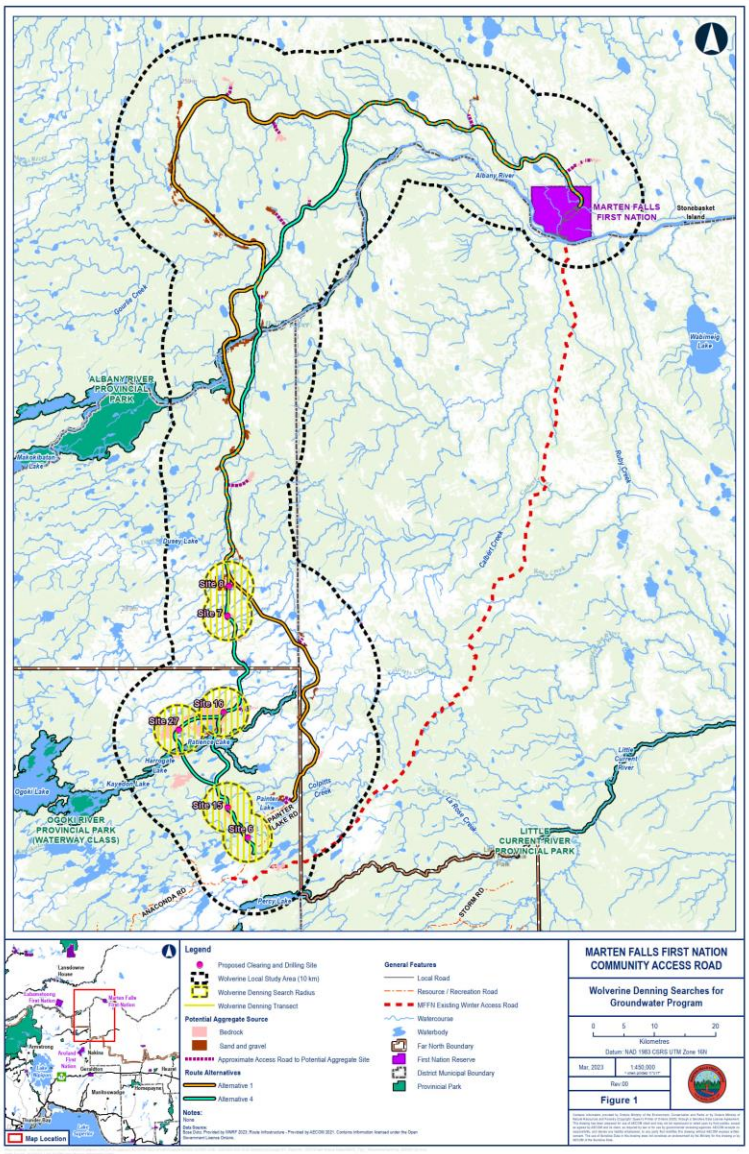
- Wolverine den surveys will be starting in March 2023, but exact dates aren't confirmed yet. We will provide updates once dates are confirmed.
- The field crews will be conducting the surveys by helicopter, so you may see helicopters in the area.

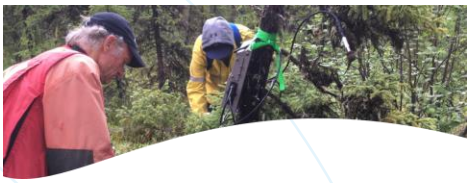


If wolverine den surveys are not required due to the Groundwater and Geochemistry field program timing, an update will be provided.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



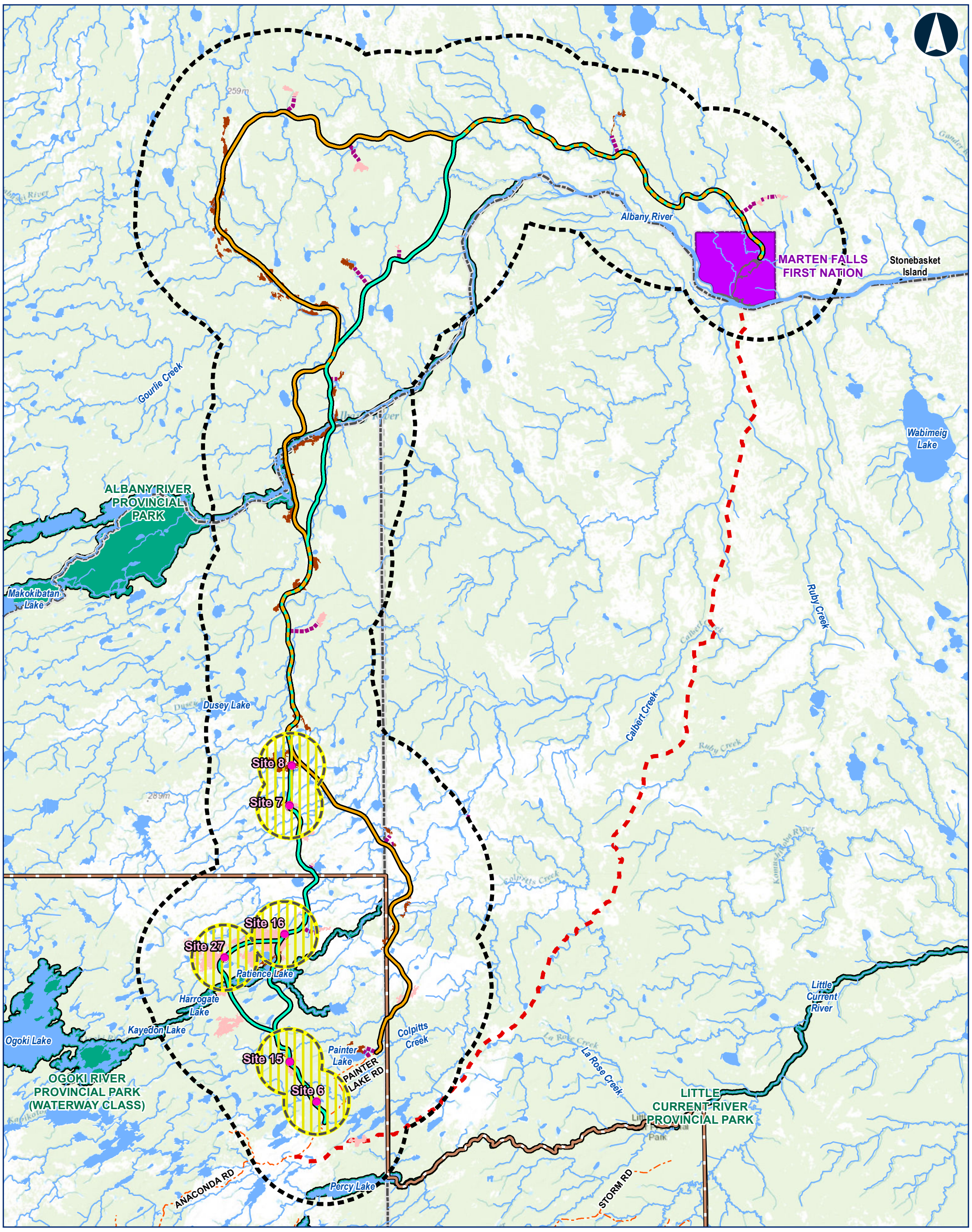


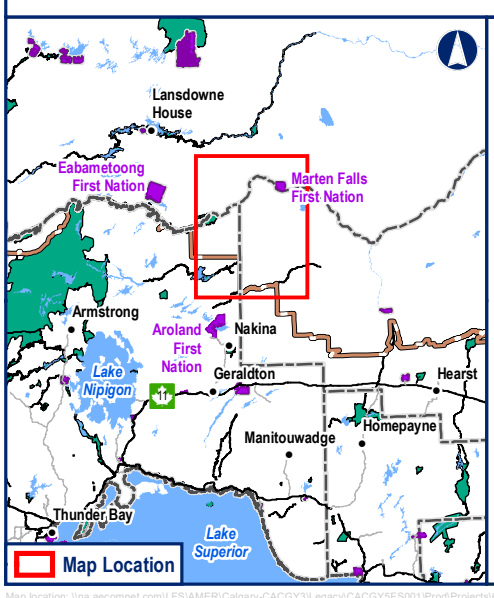


Contact Information

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

Bob Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114
info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca





Legend

- Proposed Clearing and Drilling Site
- Wolverine Local Study Area (10 km)
- Wolverine Denning Search Radius
- Wolverine Denning Transect

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provinicial Park

Notes:
None

Data Source:
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Wolverine Denning Searches for Groundwater Program

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

Mar, 2023 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

Rev:00

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports_2023\Field Notice Maps\MXD_Fig1_WolverineDenning_60593122.mxd
Date Saved: 3/1/2023 1:42:14 PM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Friday, April 21, 2023 1:44 PM
Subject: 2023 Spring Field Notice
Attachments: 2023-04-21-2023 Spring Field Notice.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Report Suspicious

Hello,

Spring 2023 field studies for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project are continuing. Field studies and anticipate timing will include:

- Vegetation and Peatlands (June)
- Cultural heritage (May)
- Wildlife Remote Camera (May)
- Groundwater and Geochemistry (April -June)
- Wolverine Hair Snag (Ongoing until late spring)
- Socio-Economic and Human Health (May – June)

The 2023 Spring Field Notice is attached (and on our website) with more information. These programs were also referenced in the March E-Blast.

To learn more about Vegetation, Peatlands, Cultural Heritage, Wildlife, Groundwater and Socio-Economic studies our webinars can be viewed online.

If you have any questions or comments about the program, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Spring 2023 Field Notice

Vegetation and Peatlands, Cultural Heritage, Ungulate Remote Camera, Groundwater and Geochemistry, Wolverine Hair Snag, Socio-Economics and Human Health

Issued: April 2023

What's Happening?

The following field programs are continuing for the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed Community Access Road:

Vegetation and Peatlands

To better understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on plants, such as reindeer lichen (wabakamik), goose berry (oshabomin) and speckled alder (wadopatik), and peatlands in the area, field crews will be visually observing and documenting plant communities and wetland areas throughout the study area. Field crews will observe areas from the air in helicopters and on the ground. Field surveys will be non-invasive with equipment limited to hand-operated soil augers or peat probes. Vegetation studies will focus on areas associated with potential aggregate resources and access roads. These are a continuation of field studies that took place in 2019, 2021 and 2022.

The vegetation and peatlands programs are expected to begin in June 2023.

Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage field program will include surveys from the air of built heritage and cultural heritage resources in the study area. Field surveys will be non-invasive and will consist of photographic and written documentation, and community-based interviews. Field crews will be in the Marten Falls First Nation community for the first part of this field program and will stage out of Geraldton for the second portion.

The cultural heritage program is expected to begin in May 2023.



Field Notice

Ungulate Remote Camera

Remote cameras for the ungulate remote camera program will be retrieved from the field this spring. Cameras have been in the field for two years documenting presence, distribution and seasonal patterns of wolves (maihganang), moose (moozoog) and other wildlife.

The ungulate remote camera program is expected to begin in May 2023.

Groundwater and Geochemistry

The groundwater and geochemistry program is continuing. Drilling of sites not completed in 2022 will continue in spring 2023. Monitoring wells will be sampled three times a year until they are decommissioned in spring 2024.

- Groundwater drilling started on April 10 and are anticipated to be completed by April 30.
- Due to the presence of wolverine in the study area, a second round of groundwater drilling will be completed outside of the wolverine denning period. This second round is required for two sites, and is planned to start in early June.
- A groundwater sampling program is also expected to start in late May / early June.

Wolverine (wishkobishag) Hair Snag

The wolverine (wishkobishag) hair snag program is continuing, hair snag traps will continue to be baited monthly and traps will be retrieved from the field in late spring.

The wolverine hair snag program will continue to rebait traps monthly until decommissioning in June 2023.

Field crews will include Marten Falls First Nation community member Field Assistants or Community Member Advisors.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Socio-Economic and Human Health

The socio-economic and human health team will be conducting interviews and focus groups in Marten Falls First Nation and Thunder Bay with Marten Falls First Nation members in May and June 2023.

To learn more about vegetation, peatlands, cultural heritage, groundwater, ungulates and furbearers including wolverine, view **webinars recordings** and **educational videos** on our website.

An update will be provided once dates are confirmed or if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Where?

See the next page for a map.

Contact Information

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

Bob Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

ALTERNATIVE 1

LOCAL STUDY AREA (LSA)

ALTERNATIVE 4

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION WINTER ROAD

ANACONDA RD

PAINTER LAKE RD

STORM RD

ALBANY RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

OGOKI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK (WATERWAY CLASS)

LITTLE CURRENT RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

Albany River

Stonebasket Island

Wabimeig Lake

Gourlie Creek

Dusey Lake

Makokibatan Lake

Ruby Creek

Calbert Creek

Colpitts Creek

Patience Lake

Harrogate Lake

Kayedon Lake

Ogoki Lake

Painter Lake

La Rose Creek

Little Current River

Percy Lake

Lansdowne House

Eabametoong First Nation

Marten Falls First Nation

Armstrong

Aroland First Nation

Nakina

Geraldton

Hearst

Lake Nipigon

Manitouwadge

Homepayne

Thunder Bay

Lake Superior

Map Location

Legend

Local Study Area (LSA)

Route Alternatives

Alternative 1

Alternative 4

General Features

Local Road

Resource / Recreation Road

MFFN Existing Winter Access Road

Watercourse

Waterbody

Far North Boundary

First Nation Reserve

District Municipal Boundary

Provinicial Park

Notes:
None

Data Source:
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Spring 2023 Field Programs

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Apr, 2023 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

Rev:00

Figure 1

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Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\900-CAD_GIS\920-929 (GIS-Graphics)\Design\01_Reports_2023\Field Notice Maps\MXD_Fig1_SpringFieldProgram_60593122.mxd
Date Saved: 4/13/2023 7:06:59 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2023 11:30 AM
Subject: Summer 2023 Field Notice
Attachments: MFFN CAR Summer 2023 Field Notice.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Report Suspicious

Hello,

Summer 2023 field studies for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road are continuing. This season's field studies include:

Groundwater and Geochemistry (August)
Vegetation (August)

The Summer 2023 Field Notice is attached (and on our website) with more information. An update will be provided once exact dates have been determined.

To learn more about our Vegetation and Groundwater and Geochemistry programs, view webinar recordings and videos on our website.

If you have any questions or comments about the programs, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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



Field Notice

Summer 2023 Field Notice

Groundwater and Geochemistry, Vegetation

Issued: July 2023

What's Happening?

The following field programs are continuing for the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) proposed Community Access Road. Field crews have been actively monitoring the forest fire situation in the area and are in regular communication with the fire base in Geraldton.

Groundwater and Geochemistry

The groundwater and geochemistry program has been ongoing since 2022 and continues this summer to help understand groundwater conditions in the study area. Drilling of monitoring wells was completed during the spring 2023 field program. Monitoring wells will now be sampled three times a year for a period of two years to support the environmental assessment.

- The spring groundwater sampling program began on June 26, 2023 and was completed on July 6, 2023.
- The summer groundwater sampling program is expected to begin in August.
- Collected samples are sent for laboratory analysis and will be performed for a wide variety of parameters including general water chemistry, metals, solids content, nutrients, hydrocarbons and others.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Vegetation

The vegetation program has been in place since 2019, with field studies occurring in 2019, 2021 and 2022 to better understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on plants, such as reindeer lichen (wabakamik), goose berry (oshabomin) and speckled alder (wadopatik), and peatlands in the area. This summer, field crews will be visually observing and documenting plant communities and wetland areas throughout the study area. Field crews will observe areas from the air in helicopters and on the ground. Field surveys will be non-invasive with equipment limited to hand-operated soil augers or peat probes. Vegetation studies will focus on areas associated with potential aggregate resources and access roads. The next vegetation program is planned for August 2023.

Field crews will include a MFFN community member Field Assistant or Community Member Advisor.

To learn more about vegetation, groundwater and geochemistry, view webinar recordings and educational videos on our website.

An update will be provided once dates are confirmed or if there are scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Where?

See the next page for a map.

Contact Information

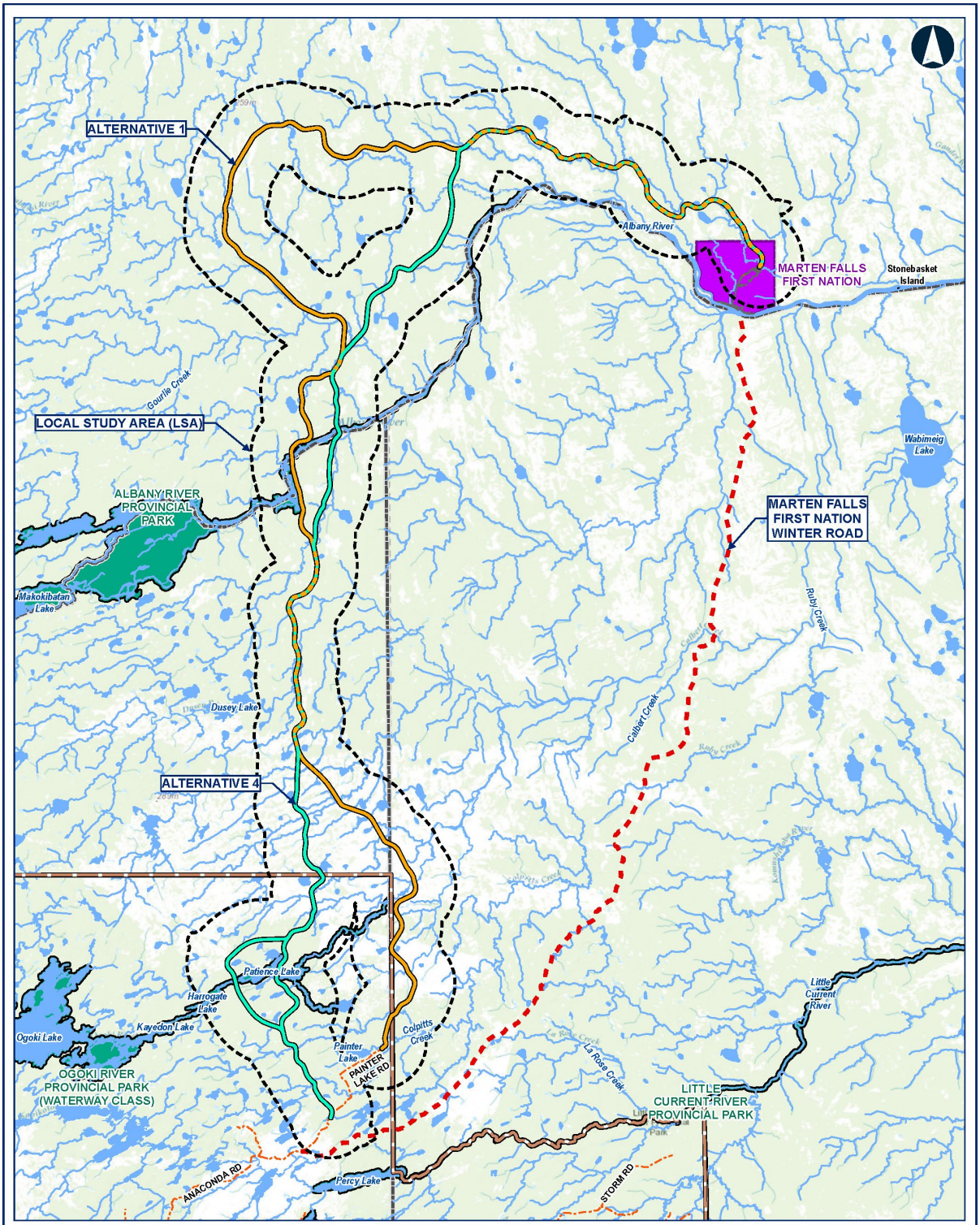
You are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time with questions or comments:

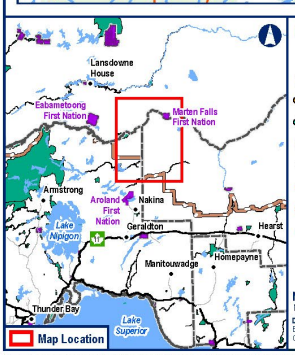
Bob Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation

Jennifer Bruin
Technical Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road

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





Legend

- Local Study Area (LSA)

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provinicial Park

Notes:
None

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Summer 2023 Field Programs

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

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Map Produced by: This document was produced by AECOM Canada ULC under the direction of Ontario Power Generation. Projection: NAD83 CSRS UTM Zone 16N
Date Saved: 4/13/2023 7:08:59 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Vegetation

The vegetation program has been in place since 2019, with field studies occurring in 2019, 2021 and 2022 to better understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on plants, such as reindeer lichen (wabakamik), goose berry (oshabomin) and speckled alder (wadopatik), and peatlands in the area. This summer, field crews will be visually observing and documenting plant communities and wetland areas throughout the study area. Field crews will observe areas from the air in helicopters and on the ground. Field surveys will be non-invasive with equipment limited to hand-operated soil augers or peat probes. Vegetation studies will focus on areas associated with potential aggregate resources and access roads. The next vegetation program is planned for August 2023.

Field crews will include a MFFN community member Field Assistant or Community Member Advisor.

To learn more about vegetation, groundwater and geochemistry, view webinar recordings and educational videos on our website.

An update will be provided once dates are confirmed or if there are scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Where?

See the next page for a map.

Contact Information

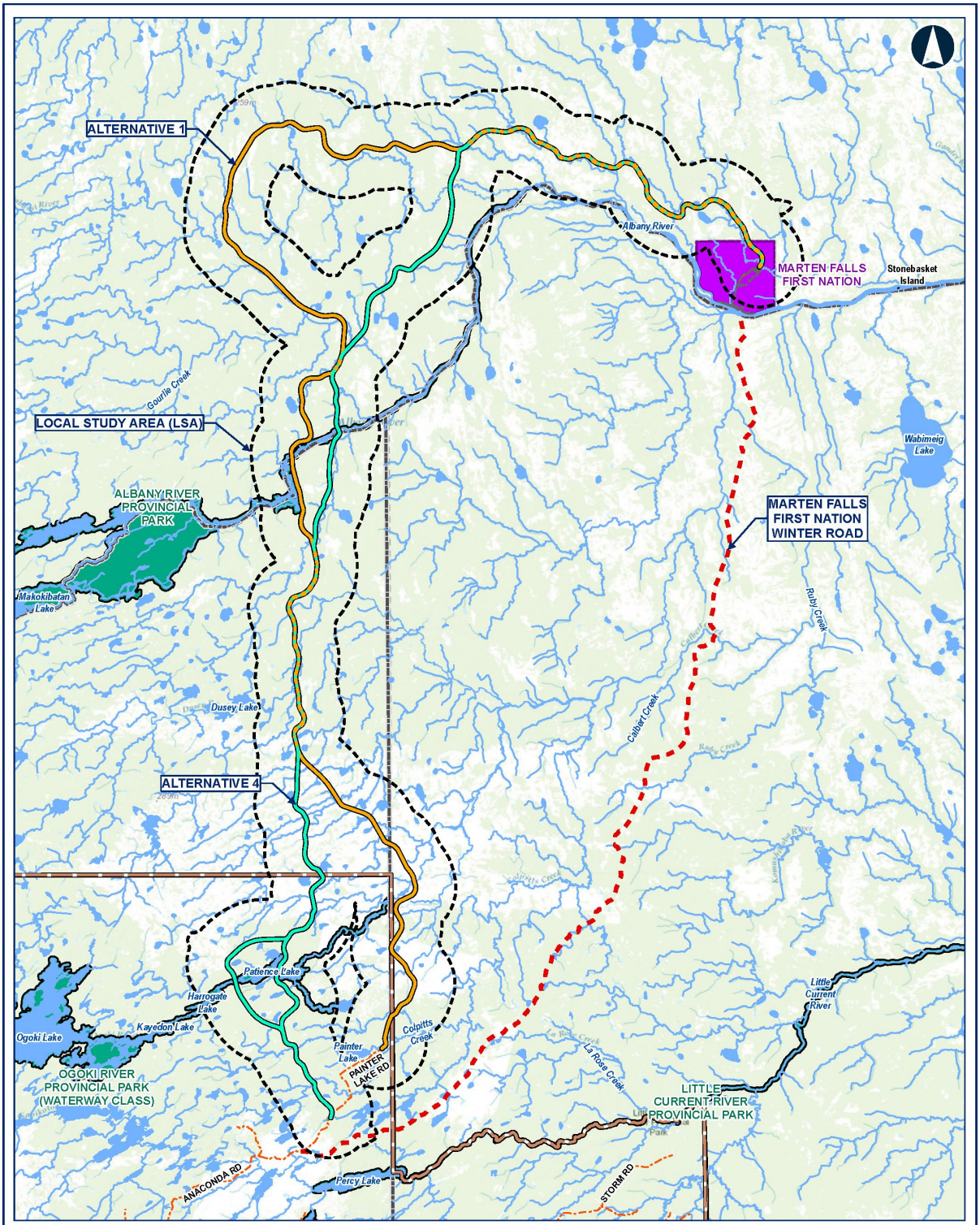
You are welcome to contact the Project Team at any time with questions or comments:

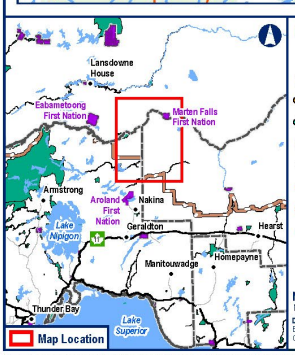
Bob Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation

Jennifer Bruin
Technical Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road

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





Legend

- Local Study Area (LSA)

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provinicial Park

Notes:
None

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Summer 2023 Field Programs

0 5 10 20
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Date Saved: 4/13/2023 7:08:59 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Friday, September 15, 2023 1:17 PM
Subject: Fall 2023 Field Notice
Attachments: 2023-09-15- MFFN CAR Fall 2023 Field Notice.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Hello,

Fall 2023 field studies for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road are continuing. This season's field studies include:

Groundwater and Geochemistry (September)
Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation (September)

The Fall 2023 Field Notice is attached (and on our website) with more information.

To learn more about our Wildlife and Groundwater and Geochemistry programs, view webinar recordings and videos on our website.

If you have any questions or comments about the programs, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Fall 2023 Field Notice

Groundwater and Geochemistry and Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation

Issued: September 2023

What's Happening?

Field programs will be continuing into the fall season to support the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the Marten Falls First Nation proposed Community Access Road.

Groundwater and Geochemistry

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program has been ongoing since 2022. There are more than 20 well sites that are sampled seasonally to monitor groundwater conditions in the area to support and inform the environmental assessment.

- The fall groundwater and geochemistry program is expected to begin September 18, 2023 and be completed by September 24, 2023.
- The spring groundwater sampling program will resume in Spring 2024.



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation

Field crews will conduct mortality investigations associated with atigwag / caribou collars that were deployed in the study area in February 2021. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

The caribou collaring and mortality investigation is tentatively scheduled for September 25, 2023 and will be completed in one day.

Field crews will include a MFFN community member Field Assistant or Community Member Advisor.

To learn more about groundwater and geochemistry and wildlife studies view webinar recordings and valued component videos on our website.

An update will be provided if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. The field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, you may see helicopters in the area.

Where?

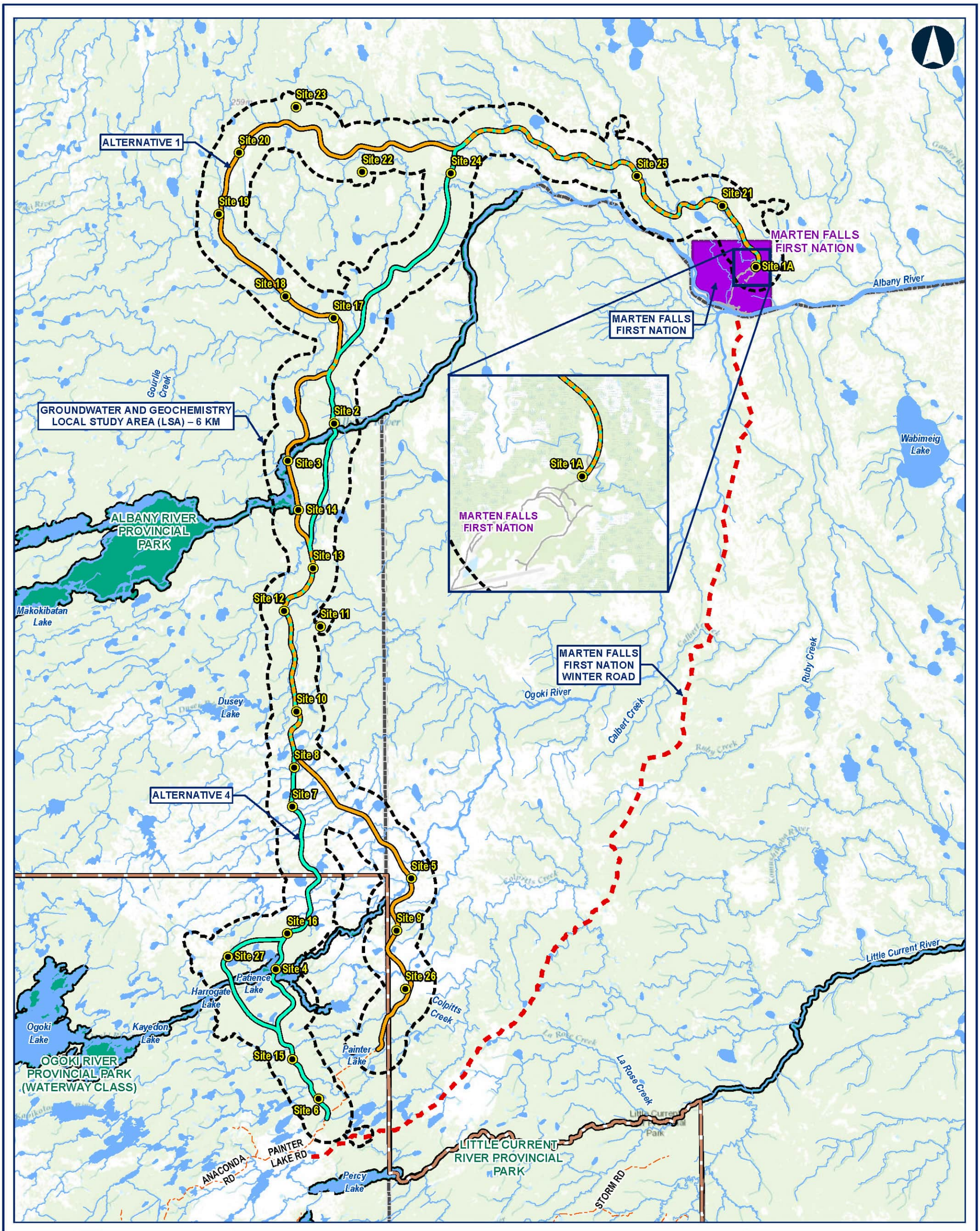
See the next page for the study area map.

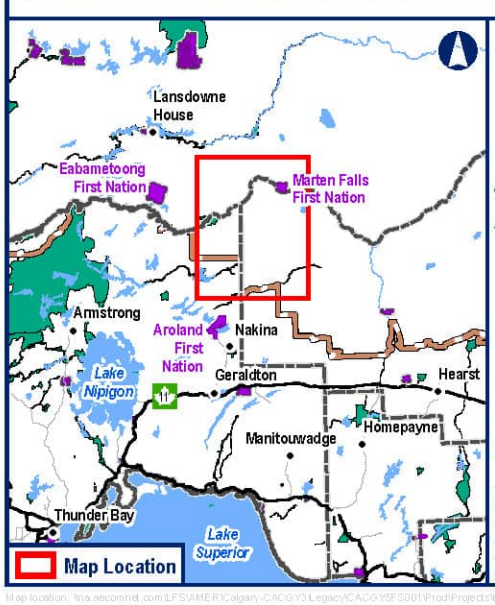
Contact Information

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

Bob Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor,
Marten Falls First Nation

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





Legend

- Groundwater Well Locations
- Groundwater Local Study Area (LSA) - 6 km

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area

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

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Date Saved: 7/18/2022 7:21:42 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: January 18, 2024 9:56 AM
Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Winter 2024 Field Notice
Attachments: 2024-01-18-Winter Field Notice.pdf

Hello,

We have updates to share on upcoming field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The Winter 2024 field studies include:

Atigwag / Caribou Collar Collection and Mortality Investigation (February to July as needed)

The Winter 2024 Field Notice is attached (and on our website) with more information.

To learn more about our Wildlife programs, view webinar recordings and videos on our website.

If you have any questions or comments about the programs, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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



Field Notice

Winter 2024 Field Notice

Caribou Collaring / Mortality Investigation

Issued: January 2024

What's Happening?

Field programs will be continuing into the 2024 winter season to support the provincial Environmental Assessment and federal Impact Assessment for the Marten Falls First Nation proposed Community Access Road.

Atigwag / Caribou Collar Collection and Mortality Investigation

Radio tracking collars were placed on atigwag / caribou in February 2021. After three years of gathering data about atigwag / caribou populations, the collars are set to automatically release in February 2024. Field teams will go into the field to collect the fallen collars between **February and July 2024**. Additionally, if there are any mortalities of collared atigwag / caribou reported prior to the release of collars, field crews will conduct mortality investigations at this time, as needed. The mortality investigation includes determining the cause of death of the animal (e.g., predation, hunter, natural causes) and collecting the collar from the field.

In the event that a collar does not automatically release as intended, a specially trained caribou capture team will be deployed to manually remove the collar without harming the animal. If necessary, this will occur between **February and March 2024.**

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

What to do if you find a dropped collar:

Please collect the collar and report to the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team at 1-800-764-9114, or email info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca. Please provide detailed information about where you found the collar (e.g., date, habitat type, any animal signs in the area).

To learn more about wildlife studies, view **webinars recordings** and **educational videos** on our website.

An update will be provided if the above schedule changes due to weather or other conditions. The field teams will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter, so you may see helicopters in the area.

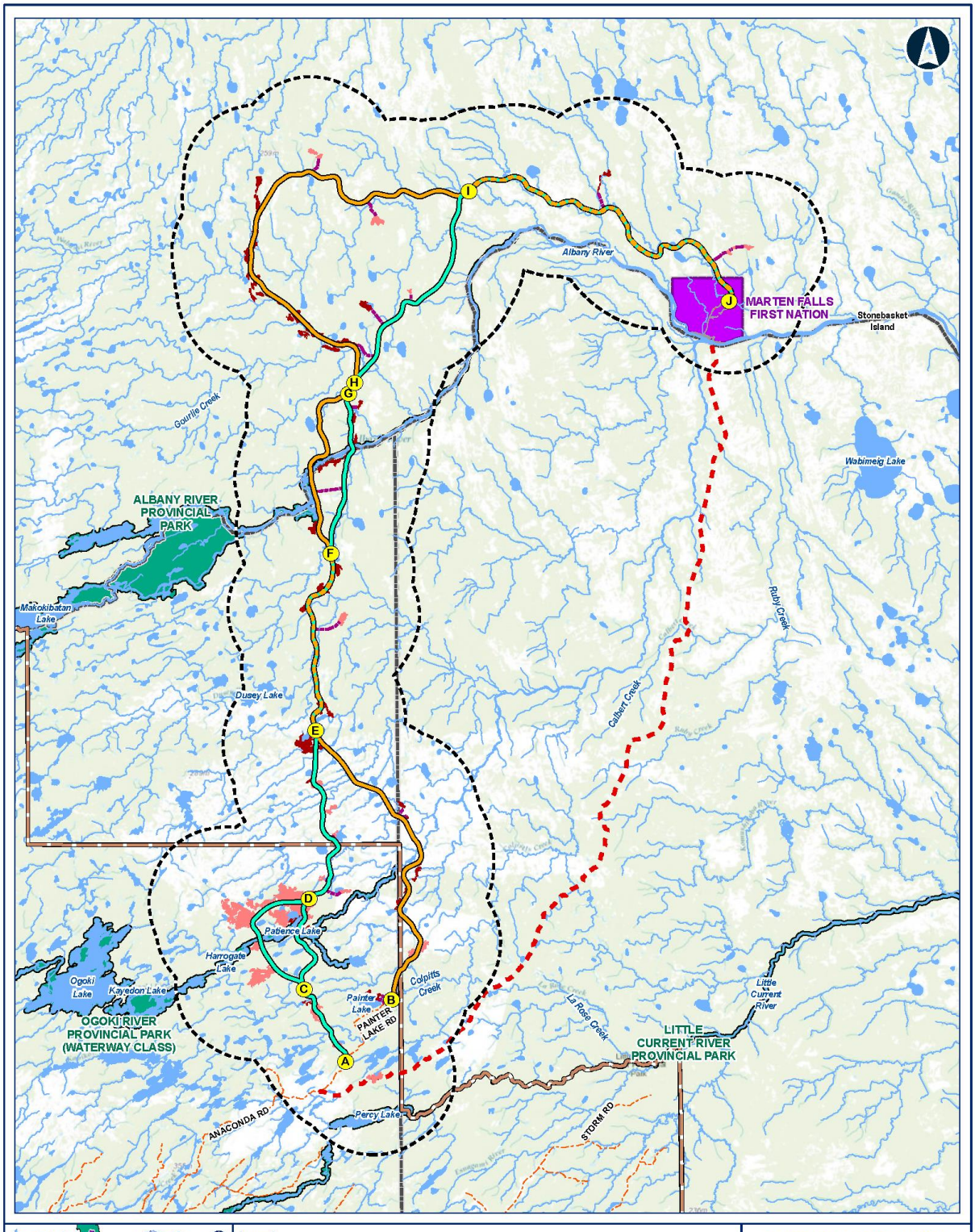
Where?

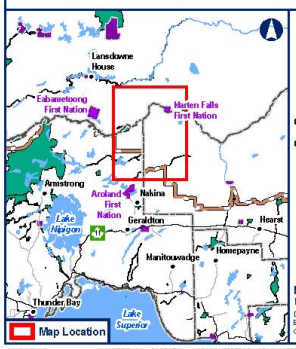
See the next page for a map.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject





Legend

- Segment Node
- Local Study Area

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site

General Features

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

Notes:
None

Data Source:
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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Ungulates Local Study Area

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

Oct, 2023	1:500,000 *when printed 11"x17"
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From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: April 17, 2024 1:33 PM
Subject: Community Access Road Spring 2024 Field Notice and Caribou Collaring Update
Attachments: Spring Field Notice_April 2024.pdf

Hello,

We have updates to share on an upcoming field program for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The Spring 2024 field studies include:

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (late May to June 2024)

The Spring 2024 Field Notice is attached (and on our website) with more information.

To learn more about our Wildlife programs, view webinar recordings and videos on our website.

UPDATE: Caribou Collaring Program

Further to the March E-Blast issued on April 3, 2024, the atigwag / caribou collar retrieval (as part of the Atigwag / Caribou Collaring program) could not be carried out as planned between April 8-12, 2024 due to poor weather conditions and is now scheduled to take place from Friday, April 19 to April 23, 2024 (pending weather and / or site conditions).

The work will include the retrieval of dropped caribou collars, mortality investigations, and aerial searches for three collars. If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the study area will be accessed by helicopter during this program.

For more information on this field program, read the Winter 2024 field notice on our website at https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/2024-01-18-Winter-Field-Notice.pdf

If you are concerned helicopter activity could impact your camp site / hunting activities, or if you have other questions or concerns, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Spring 2024 Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Notice

Issued: April 2024

What's Happening?

The Groundwater and Geochemistry program will be continuing into the spring season to support the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the Marten Falls First Nation proposed Community Access Road.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program has been ongoing since 2022 and is important for evaluating groundwater health in the area. Groundwater samples are taken from monitoring wells that are positioned along the proposed route alternatives and are tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals (including mercury), volatile organic compounds and radiological content.

Samples are taken from monitoring wells three times a year, during the spring, summer and fall seasons, and will be starting up again this spring. The program will wrap up in Fall 2024, and the monitoring wells will be decommissioned in 2025.

Schedule

- Spring groundwater sampling is expected to begin in **late May 2024**, and be completed in June 2024.
- The summer groundwater sampling is expected to occur in **August 2024**.
- The fall groundwater sampling is expected to occur in **September 2024**.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

What to expect

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. Crews may need to clear brush and trees from helipad sites to allow helicopter access, which could require the use of chainsaws.

If you are interested in groundwater and geochemistry, you can view **webinar recordings** and **videos** about it on our website.



An update will be provided if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. Additional notices will be provided for the summer and fall Groundwater and Geochemistry Programs.

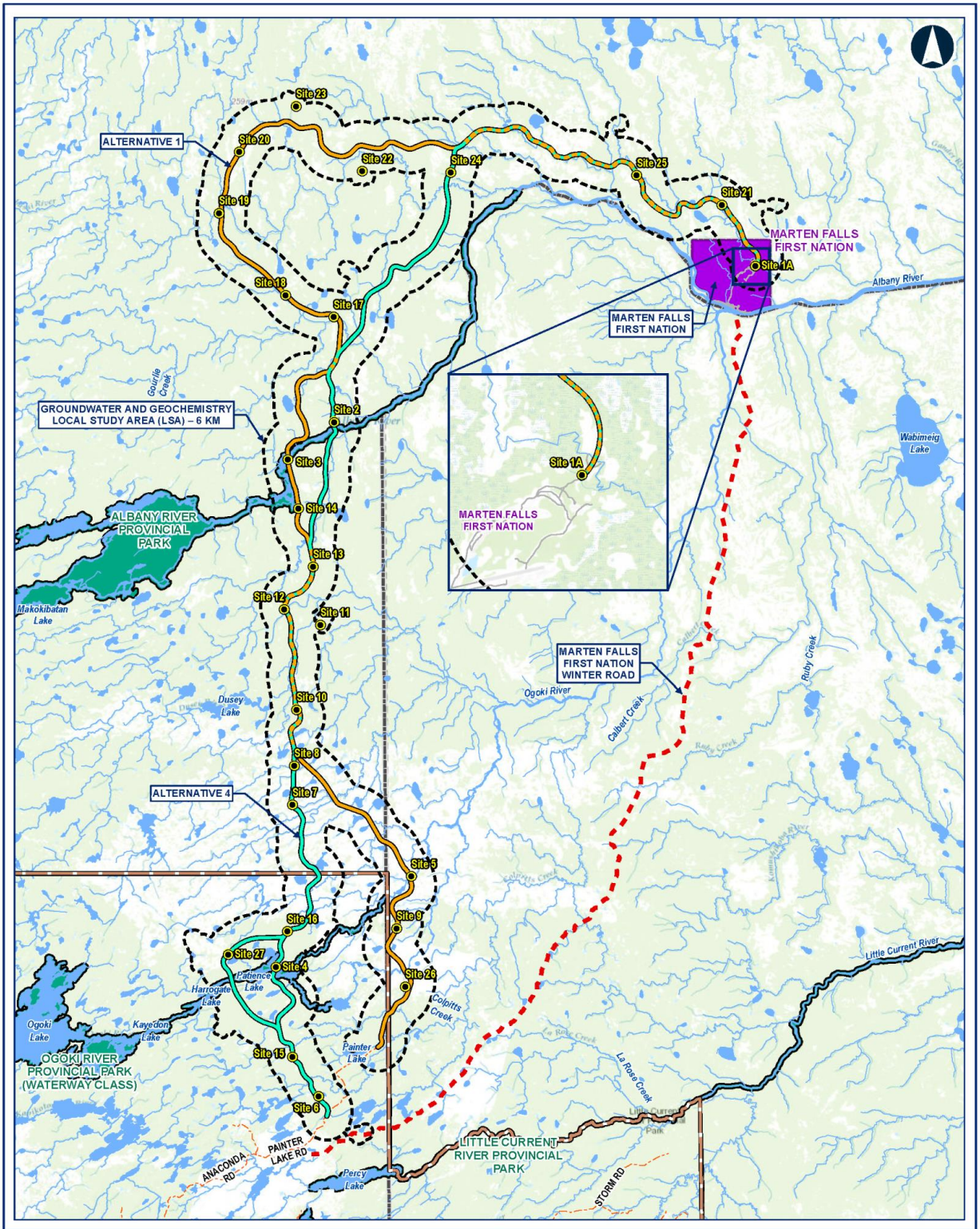
Where?

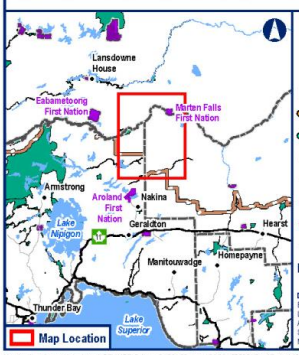
See the next page for a map.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca





Legend

- Groundwater Well Locations
- Groundwater Local Study Area (LSA) - 6 km

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area

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

Jul, 2022	1:450,000 *when printed 11"x17"
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Figure 1

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From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: May 23, 2024 1:00 PM
Subject: Marten Falls Community Access Road Update – Spring Groundwater Program
Attachments: Spring-Field-Notice_April-2024.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,

Further to the Spring Groundwater and Geochemistry Program field notice issued on April 17, 2024, field crews are scheduled to carry out groundwater sampling from June 2 to June 9, 2024 (pending weather and / or site conditions).

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the sampling sites will be accessed by helicopter. Crews may need to clear brush and trees from helipad sites to allow helicopter access, which could require the use of chainsaws.

For more information on this field program, please find the notice attached to this email and on our website at https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Spring-Field-Notice_April-2024.pdf.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Spring 2024 Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Notice

Originally Issued: April 2024

Updated: May 2024

What's Happening?

The Groundwater and Geochemistry program will be continuing into the spring season to support the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the Marten Falls First Nation proposed Community Access Road.

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program has been ongoing since 2022 and is important for evaluating groundwater health in the area. Groundwater samples are taken from monitoring wells that are positioned along the proposed route alternatives and are tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals (including mercury), volatile organic compounds and radiological content.

Samples are taken from monitoring wells three times a year, during the spring, summer and fall seasons, and will be starting up again this spring. The program will wrap up in Fall 2024, and the monitoring wells will be decommissioned in 2025.

Schedule

- Spring groundwater sampling is expected to begin in **early** J**une 2024**, and be completed in June 2024.
- The summer groundwater sampling is expected to occur in **August 2024**.
- The fall groundwater sampling is expected to occur in **September 2024**.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Field Notice

What to expect

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

If you are interested in groundwater and geochemistry, you can view **webinar recordings** and **videos** about it on our website.



An update will be provided if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. Additional notices will be provided for the summer and fall Groundwater and Geochemistry Programs.

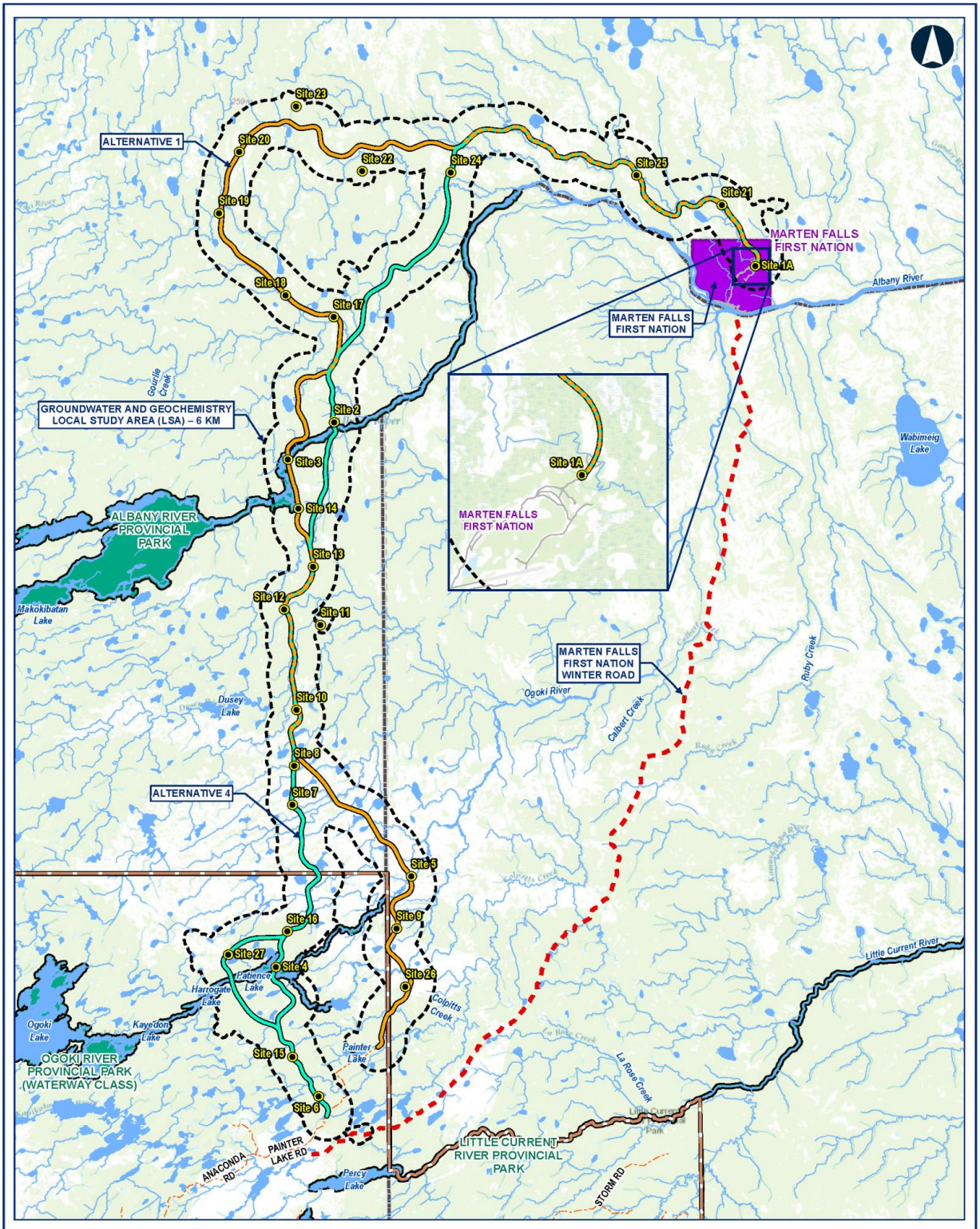
Where?

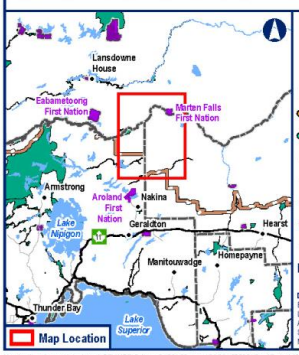
See the next page for a map.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca





Legend

- Groundwater Well Locations
- Groundwater Local Study Area (LSA) - 6 km

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area

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

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Figure 1

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Subject: Community Access Road Fall 2024 Field Notice
Sent: 2024/09/18, 19:04:24
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Attachments: 2024-09-17-MFFN-Fall 2024 Field Notice.pdf

Hello,

We have updates to share on upcoming field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The Fall 2024 field studies include:

- Groundwater and Geochemistry Program (September 28 - October 5, 2024)
- Geotechnical Investigation (TBD)

The Fall 2024 Field Notice is attached (and on our website) with more information.

To learn more about our groundwater and geochemistry and physiography, terrain, and soils programs, view webinar recordings and videos on our website.

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

If you are concerned helicopter activity could impact your camp site / hunting activities, or if you have other questions or concerns, please reply to this email or give us a call at 1-800-764-9114.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Summer 2024 Field Notice

Issued: July 2024

What's Happening?

The following field programs will be taking place over the summer to support the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) proposed Community Access Road (CAR).

Geotechnical Investigation

Field crews will be conducting geotechnical investigations of aggregate sites and water crossings along the proposed route for the Community Access Road. This work will be undertaken in three phases:

- Phase 1 - The initial helicopter reconnaissance will be undertaken to assess each site and accurately locate all test hole locations and gather information related to permit applications. Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. Crews may land in natural clearings if it is safe to do so. This work will take place between **July 19–21, 2024**;
- Phase 2 - The fall geotechnical work is expected to **begin in mid-September 2024 and be completed by the end October 2024**. These dates will be confirmed following the permitting process and the investigations may be extended further into November if weather permits. The geotechnical investigations this fall will focus on the aggregate sites. Sites will be drilled to confirm the quantity and quality of the rock as well as well as determine the groundwater table and flow direction; and
- Phase 3 - Remaining investigations related to aggregate sites and water crossings will continue in the **Spring of 2025.**

Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

The Groundwater and Geochemistry program will be continuing into the summer season. This program is important for evaluating the health of groundwater along the proposed route for the Community Access Road, and tests for things like minerals, dissolved metals (including mercury), volatile organic compounds, and radiological content. Groundwater samples are taken in the spring, summer, and fall seasons to give researchers a thorough understanding of how conditions can change seasonally.

After a successful spring groundwater monitoring program in early June, groundwater crews will once again be in the field collecting samples for the summer program. The program began in 2022 and will wrap-up in Fall 2024.

- Summer groundwater sampling is expected to occur **in late July or early August 2024**; and
- Fall groundwater sampling is expected to occur in **September 2024**.

What to expect

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

If you are interested in groundwater and geochemistry, or physiography, terrain, and soils, you can view **webinars recordings** and **videos** about it on our website.

An update will be provided if scheduling changes due to weather or other conditions. An additional notice will be provided for the fall Geotechnical Investigation, as well as the Groundwater and Geochemistry Program.

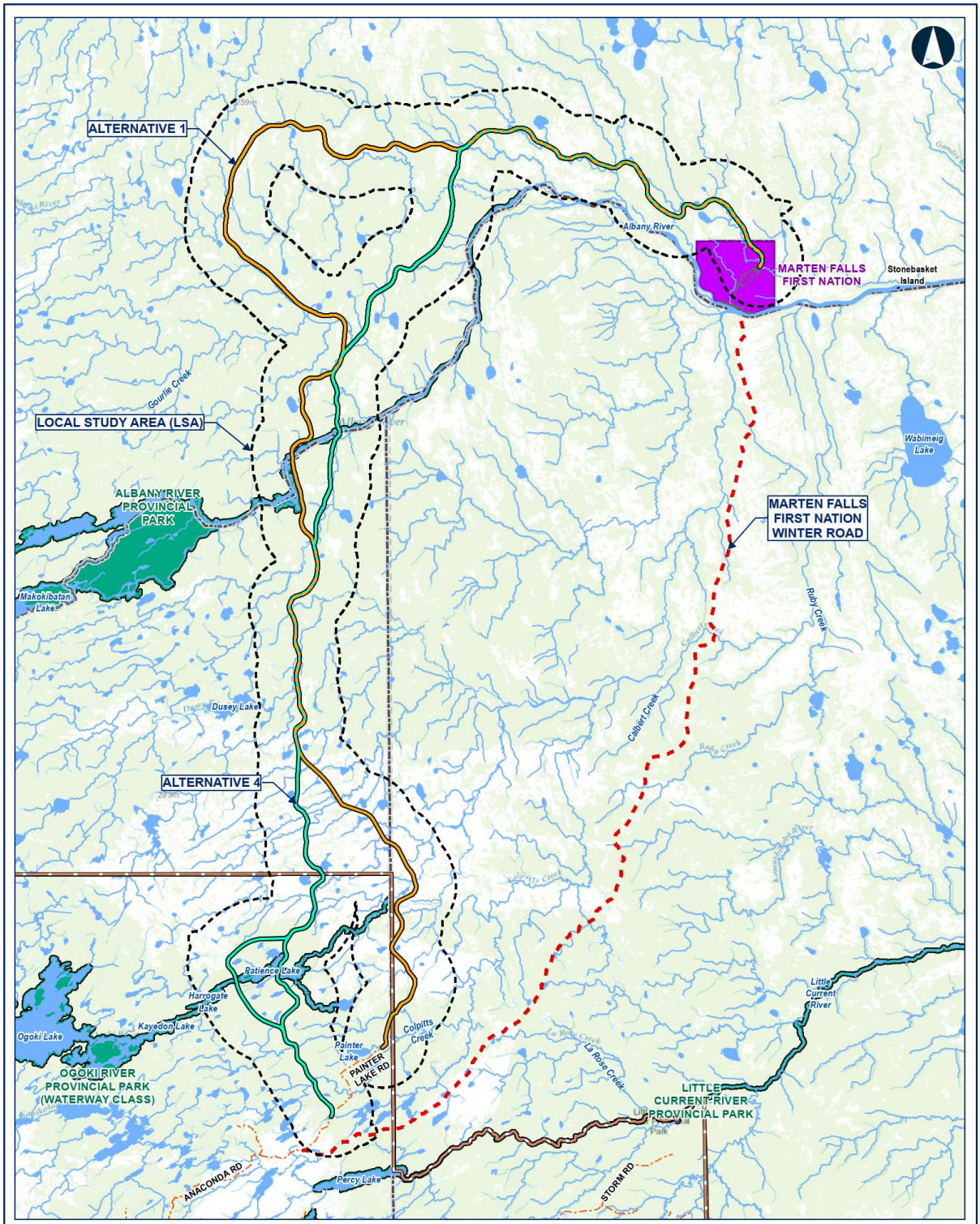
Where?

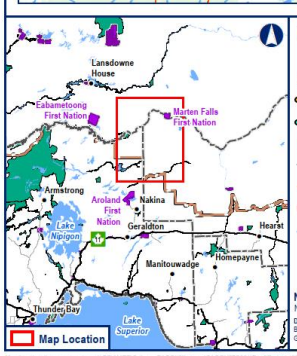
See the next pages for maps.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
1-800-764-9114 | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca





Legend

- Local Study Area (LSA)

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Far North Boundary
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Provinicial Park

Notes:
None

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2023; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Geotechnical Investigation

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

June 2024 | 1:450,000 * when printed 17"x17" | Rev:00

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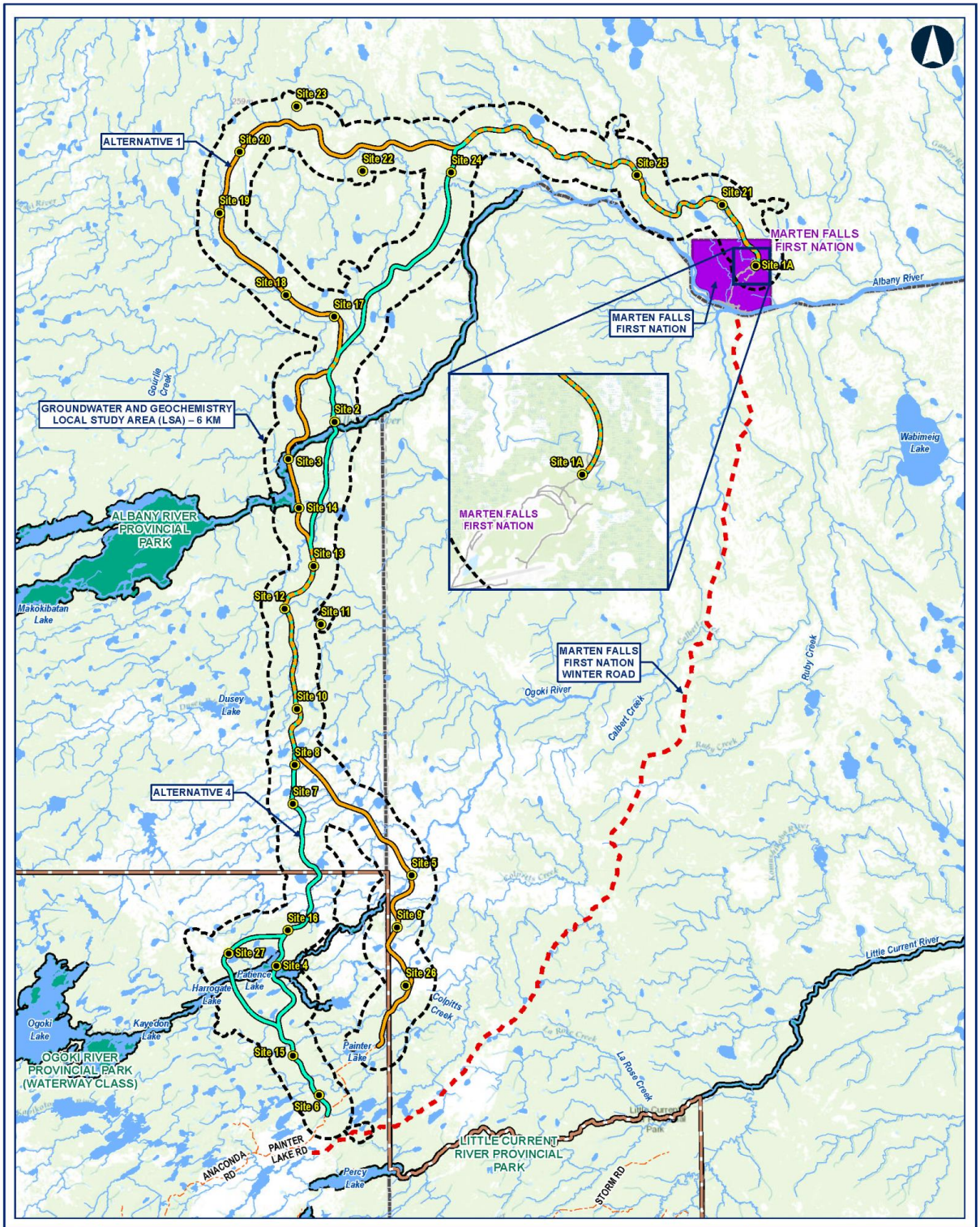

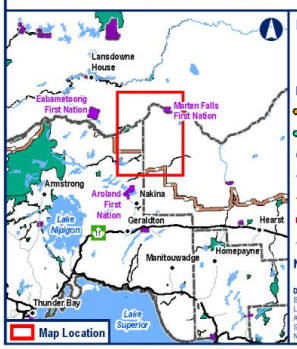

Legend

- Groundwater Well Locations
- Groundwater Local Study Area (LSA) - 6 km

Route Alternatives

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

General Features

- Local Road
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- Provinicial Park
- Far North Boundary
- District Municipal Boundary

Notes:

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Local Study Area

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

Jul, 2022	1:450,000 *when printed 11"x17"
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Subject: Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Winter 2025 Field Notice
Sent: 16-Jan-25, 12:46:49 AM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: [redacted]
Attachments: [redacted]

Hello,

We have updates to share on upcoming field programs for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The Winter 2025 field studies include:

- Atigwag / Caribou Collar Removal (tentatively February 10-28, 2025)

The Winter 2025 Field Notice is attached (and on our [redacted]) with more information.

To learn more about our Wildlife programs, view [redacted] and [redacted] on our website.

If you have any questions or comments about the programs, please reply to this email or give us a call at [redacted].

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Winter 2025 Field Notice

Issued: January 2025

What's Happening?

Field programs will be continuing into the 2025 winter season to support the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA) for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

Atigwag / Caribou Collar Removal

Field work has been scheduled to manually remove atigwag / caribou GPS radio tracking collars **between February 10 - 28, 2025**. A specially trained caribou capture team will be deployed to manually remove collars without harming the animal.

In 2021, radio tracking collars were placed on atigwag / caribou to gather data on their populations, migration patterns, and habitat use. Following three years of data collection, these collars were set to automatically release in February 2024, however not all collars released as intended.

The [redacted] indicated that this work could occur in February and March 2024, but due to unfavorable snow conditions last year, the work could not be carried out.

What to expect

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. An update will be provided if the above schedule changes due to weather or other conditions.

To learn more about wildlife studies, view [redacted] and [redacted] on our website.

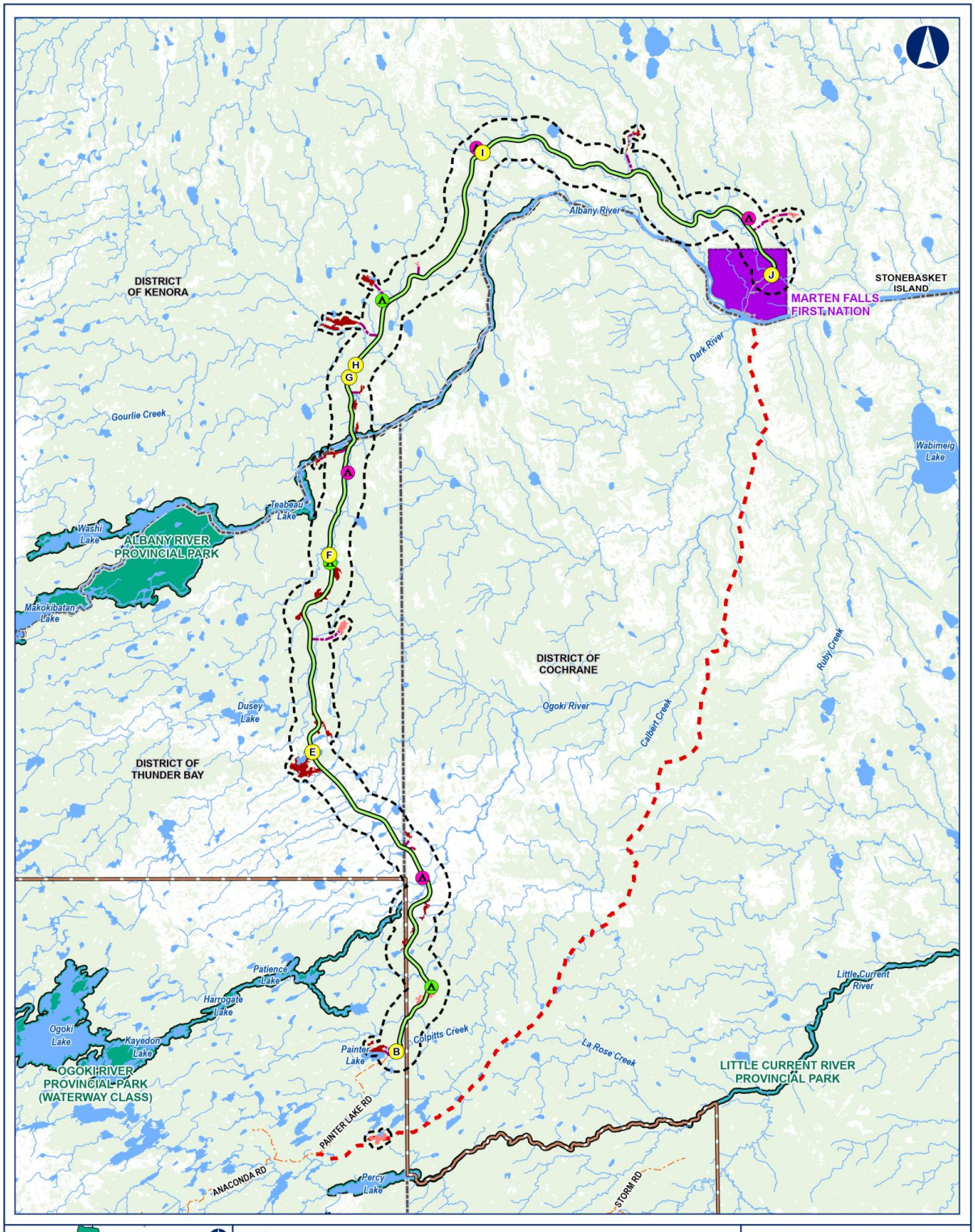
Where?

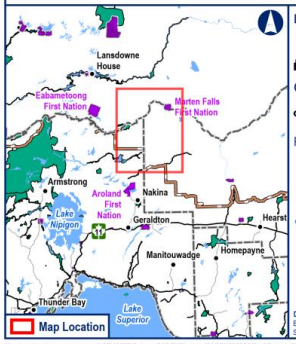
See the next page for a map of the study area. Please note that caribou can travel great distances. Therefore, the capture team may need to travel outside of the study area boundaries.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
[redacted] | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
[redacted]





Legend

- A — Segment Node
- Project Study Area

Construction Disturbance Area

- Final Route (100 m Right-of-Way)

Potential Camp Site

- A — 50 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- A — 200 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp (10 m Width)

Potential Aggregate Source

- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site (10 m Width)

General Features

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

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2023; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario.
Service Layer Credits:

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Project Study Area

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

August 2024 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"
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Date Saved: 8/14/2024 10:33 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

Subject: MFFN Community Access Road 2025 June E-Blast (correction)
Sent: 2025-07-17, 12:28:00 AM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc: [redacted]
Attachments: [redacted]

We would like to inform you of a correction regarding the link provided for the June 2025 e-blast in our previous communication.

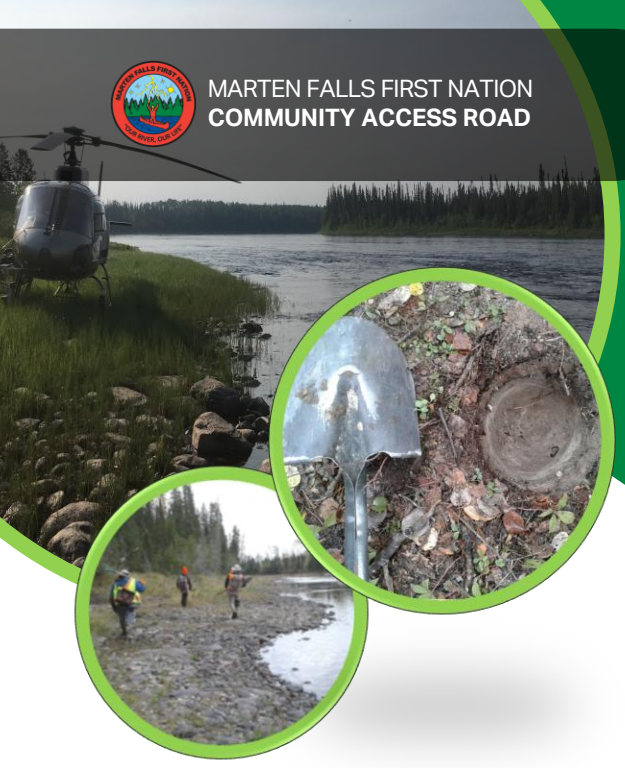
Please use the following corrected link to access the MFFN Community Access Road 2025 June e-blast:
[redacted]

Additionally, the **Summer 2025 Field Notice** attachment is now included with this email along with the link below:
[redacted]

We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused and appreciate your understanding.

--
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: [redacted]
Follow us on Facebook: [redacted]
Call us: [redacted]
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD



Field Notice

Summer / Fall 2025 Field Notice

Issued: July 2025

What's Happening?

Field programs will be continuing into the 2025 summer and fall seasons to support the Preliminary Design and future permitting for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

The following three field programs are outlined in this notice:

- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
- Groundwater Well Decommissioning
- Geotechnical Investigation

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Archaeological assessments are crucial for determining the potential presence of archaeological sites and artifacts and are mandated through the Ontario Heritage Act. For the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road, background archaeological research (Stage 1) began in 2019 to look into archaeological potential for possible unknown sites, and some initial field surveys were conducted in 2019.

Now that the preferred route has now been chosen for the Community Access Road, archaeologists will conduct Stage 2 field surveys in the following locations in advance of geotechnical investigations:

- where the road is planned to cross waterbodies;
- at sites where bridges may be built; and
- at one potential aggregate location.

The investigations will focus on the area where geotechnical drilling will be required, and where helicopter landing sites may be created.

The archaeology team will complete the work **during the summer or fall season**. Dates have yet to be determined, though the work is expected to take approximately two weeks to complete. An update will be provided once dates are confirmed.

The stages of an Archaeological Assessment in Ontario

1. **Stage 1** – Background Study: A background study is first conducted to determine archaeological potential, which means areas where people liked to live.

2. **Stage 2** – Field Survey: Archaeologists go out and look for sites that may be impacted by construction. In Northern Ontario, this is typically completed using a test pit survey. This means a team of archaeologists dig small holes in areas of high archaeological potential and sift the soil to search for artifacts.

   If the team finds artifacts, we have a site!

3. **Stage 3** – Find Site Limits: The next step is finding the site limits. When looking for site limits the team of archaeologists digs larger 1 m by 1 m excavation units and collect the artifacts. These units are dug every 5 m until we find the site edge.

4. **Stage 4** – Excavation or Avoidance: In the final step, the site is either excavated or the development is moved to avoid and protect the site. Depending on the size and nature of the site, it might be easy to move the purposed impacts than remove the site. Some projects are easier to move around archaeological sites than others.

Geotechnical Investigation

Field crews are proposing to conduct geotechnical investigations to support preliminary exploration of potential aggregate sites and water crossing locations along the route for the Community Access Road. Geotechnical investigations will focus on aggregate sites and water crossings to assess material quantity, quality, soil suitability and groundwater monitoring.

Advance notice was initially provided for the Geotechnical Investigation in the [redacted], however, work was unable to commence at that time. Instead, it is expected that this work will be conducted **during the fall 2025 season**. An update will be provided once dates are confirmed.

Groundwater Well Decommissioning

Field crews will be decommissioning selected monitoring wells this fall as part of the Groundwater and Geochemistry program. This program has been essential for checking the health of groundwater along the proposed route for the Community Access Road. The program has tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals (such as mercury), and volatile organic compounds. By understanding current groundwater conditions, we can better predict how the road might affect the natural environment.

The wells are being decommissioned are in a location that will not support future long term monitoring of the proposed roadway. Future wells within the final right of way may be installed in accordance with the mitigations outlined in Section 9.3.4 of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. The report is available here: [redacted]

Since 2022, field crews have collected samples from the same monitoring wells each spring, summer, and fall to track seasonal changes. With the sampling now complete, field crews will proceed with decommissioning selected wells **during the fall season**. An update will be provided once dates are confirmed.

What to expect

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. An update will be provided if the above schedule changes due to weather or other conditions.

To learn more about our studies, view our past [redacted], [redacted], and the [redacted] on our website.

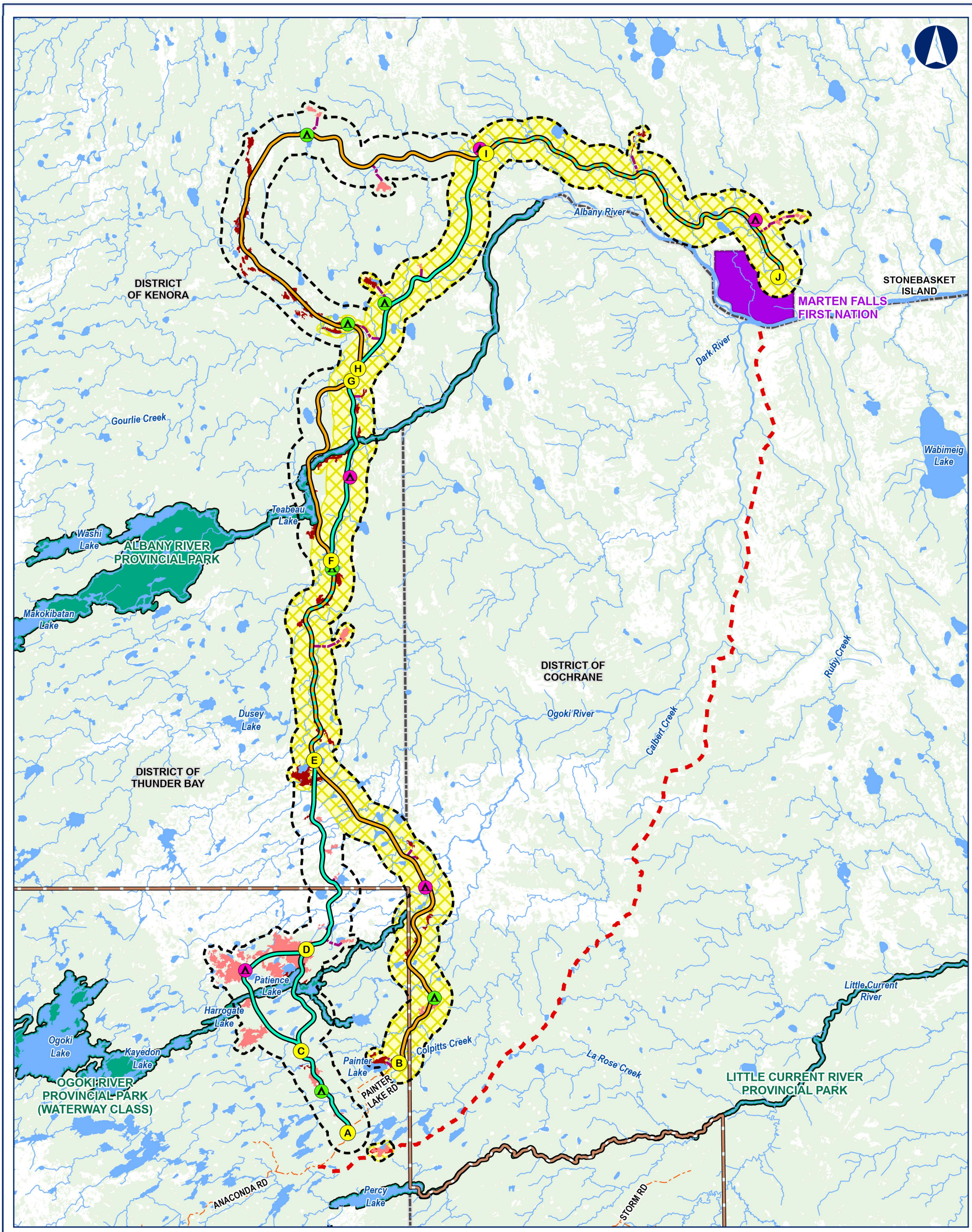
Where?

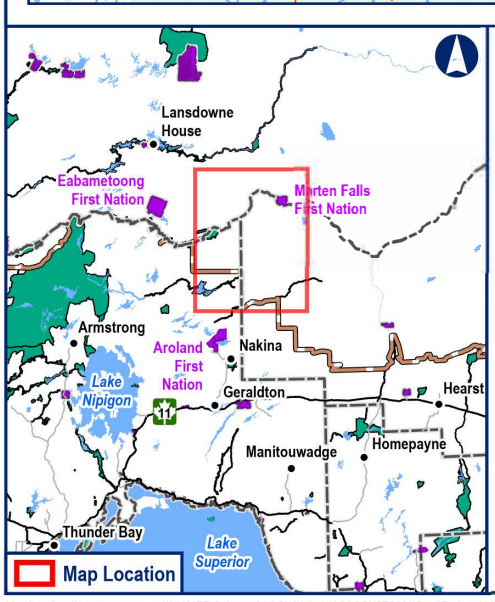
See the next page for a map of the study area.

Contact Information

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

Lawrence Baxter
Senior Community Member Advisor
Marten Falls First Nation
[redacted] | info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca
[redacted]





Legend

- Segment Node
- Project Study Area
- Preferred Route

Construction Disturbance Area

Route Alternatives (100 m Right-of-Way)
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 4

Potential Camp Site
- 50 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- 200 Persons (108 m x 150 m)
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Construction Camp (10 m Width)

Potential Aggregate Source
- Bedrock
- Sand and gravel
- Approximate Access Road to Potential Aggregate Site (10 m Width)

General Features
- Resource / Recreation Road
- MFFN Existing Winter Access Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve
- District Municipal Boundary
- Far North Boundary
- Provincial Park

Data Source:
Base Data: Provided by MNRF 2023; Route Infrastructure - Provided by AECOM 2021. Contains Information licensed under the Open Government Licence Ontario
Service Layer Credits:

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Summer / Fall 2025 Field Programs

0 5 10 20
Kilometres

Datum: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 16N

November 2024 | 1:450,000 * when printed 11"x17"

Rev 00

Figure 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.

Map location: \\na.aecomnet.com\ifs\AMER\Calgary-CACGY3\Legacy\CACGY5FS001\Prod\Projects\60593122\171 PRJ\172 GIS\Graphics\Design\01_Reports_2024\EA-IS\PRJ_MFCAR_EA-IS_60593122.aprx Figure: MAP_Fig4-7_MFCAR_FinalRoute_60593122
Date Saved: 2024-11-13 11:07 AM User Name: Stephanie.Clark

Subject: Field Work Update – Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Sent: 2025-07-31, 4:40:34 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: [redacted]
Bcc: [redacted]
Attachments: [redacted]

Good afternoon,

Following up on the June E-Blast issued on July 16, 2025, dates have now been confirmed for the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

Field crews are scheduled to begin work on **Thursday, August 7, 2025** and are expected to complete their work by August 25, 2025 (pending weather and / or site conditions).

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter.

For more information please see the Field Notice attached to this email or visit our website at [redacted]

Sincerely,

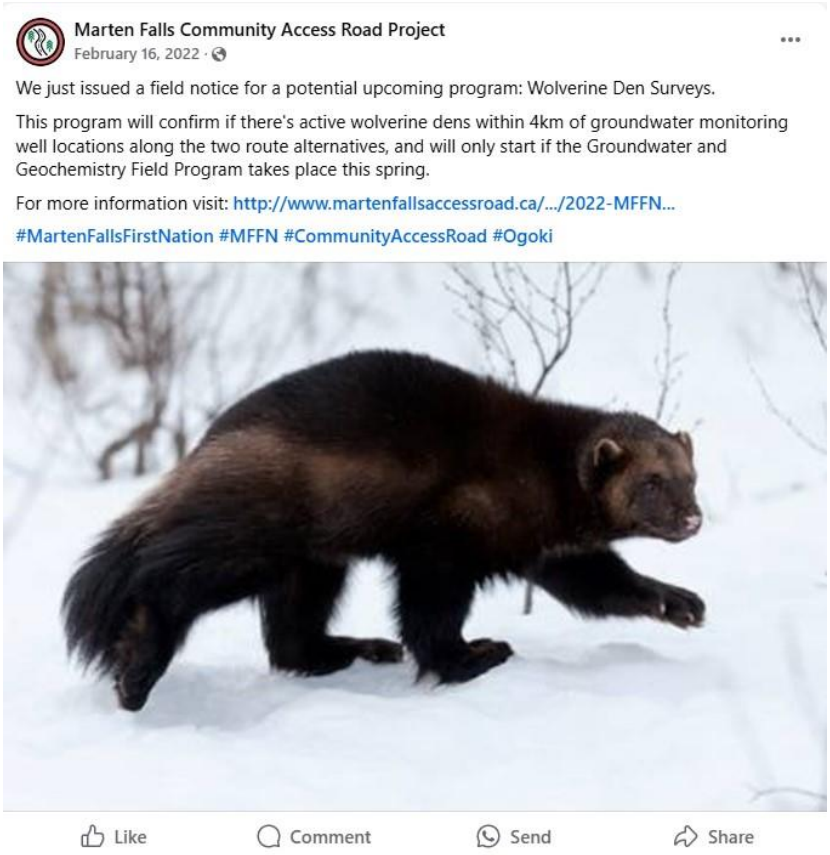
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

--
MFFN Community Access Road Project Team
Visit our website: http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/
Follow us on Facebook: [redacted]
Call us: [redacted]
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

A5.2 Field Study Notice and Updates Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2022-02-16



2022-03-03



2022-05-27

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 17, 2022 ·

Our Spring Field Programs are underway!

Terrain and soil field investigations in the study area are beginning soon. The purpose of this field program is to better understand the current conditions of the terrain and soil and the relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it.

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../MFFN-Community...

Your input is an important part of shaping our Spring Field Programs. Check out the Discussion Guide to have your say.



Like Comment Send Share

2022-06-16

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 16, 2022 ·

The Vegetation Field Program is expected to begin this summer!

The Vegetation Field program is important in understanding the potential effects the Project may have on plants in the area such as reindeer lichen (wabakamik), goose berry (oshabomin) and speckled alder (wadopatik).

Field crews will observe and document plant communities in select field plots throughout the study area. Observations will take place on the ground or from the air in helicopters.

Read the full field notice here and tell us what you think!
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../MFFN-Community...



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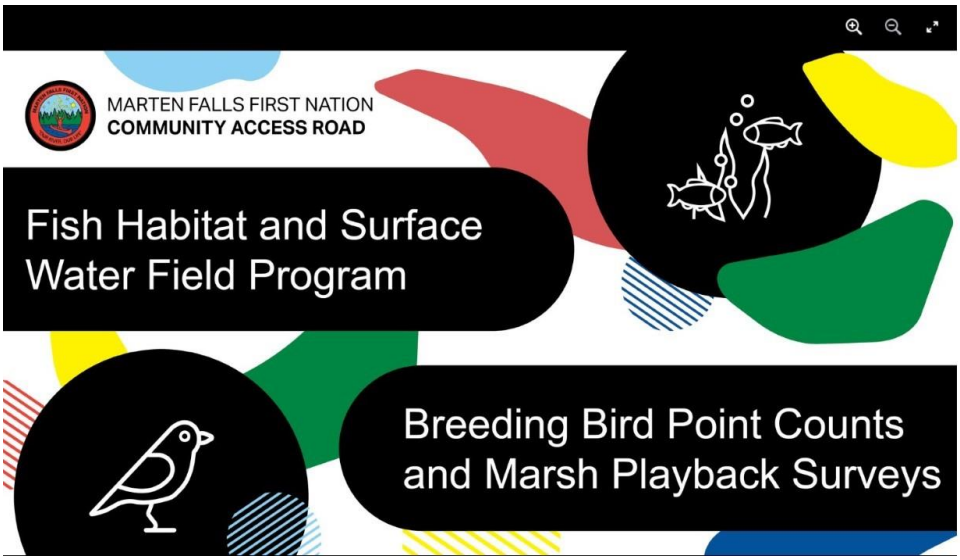
2022-08-18



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
· August 18, 2022 ·

The first trip for the Fish Habitat and Surface Water field program and the second trip for the Breeding Bird Point Counts and Marsh Playback surveys were completed in July!

Visit the project website to view field program notices, watch videos and fill out Discussion Guides.
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/#notices

#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment

Edit Boost post

2 1

Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

2023-01-26



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
January 26, 2023 ·

Earlier this month, Matt Bovin and Levi Baxter of MFFN joined field crew members for Wilderness Survival Training. Wilderness survival training included building a shelter and sleeping in it overnight.

Matt and Levi will accompany the team on upcoming field studies as part of their role as Field Study Support Staff, and we're lucky to have them!

Interested in Field Studies? Check out the latest field program notice for more details:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2022-11-MFFN-CAR... See less

Avril Fisken and 5 others 1

Most relevant

Flynn's Folly
We collect fire service histories and are wondering if Marten Falls has a fire department? If so, maybe someone would like to share a little information about it. The histories are linked from the following webpage: www.robbysroost.ca
1y Like Reply

Comment as Kiera Watson

2023-02-09

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
February 9, 2023 ·

MFFN Community Access Road Field Teams completed the Furbearer Tracking Program last week! Our Senior Community Member Advisor, Bob Baxter, joined the Field Crew sporting his traditional snowshoes!

Interested in Field Studies? Check out the latest field program notice for more details:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2022-11-MFFN-CAR...



Avril Fisken and 6 others 2 shares

Like Comment Send Share

2023-03-09

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
March 9, 2023 ·

Field Study Spotlight: Traditional Snowshoes

MFFN Community Access Road Field teams took part in the Furbearer Tracking Program last month. Our Senior Community Member Advisor, Bob Baxter, joined the field crew in his traditional snowshoes!

Learn more about how this knowledge affected the Field Study Program here:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../february-2023/...

#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment #impactassessment #traditionalknowledge



1

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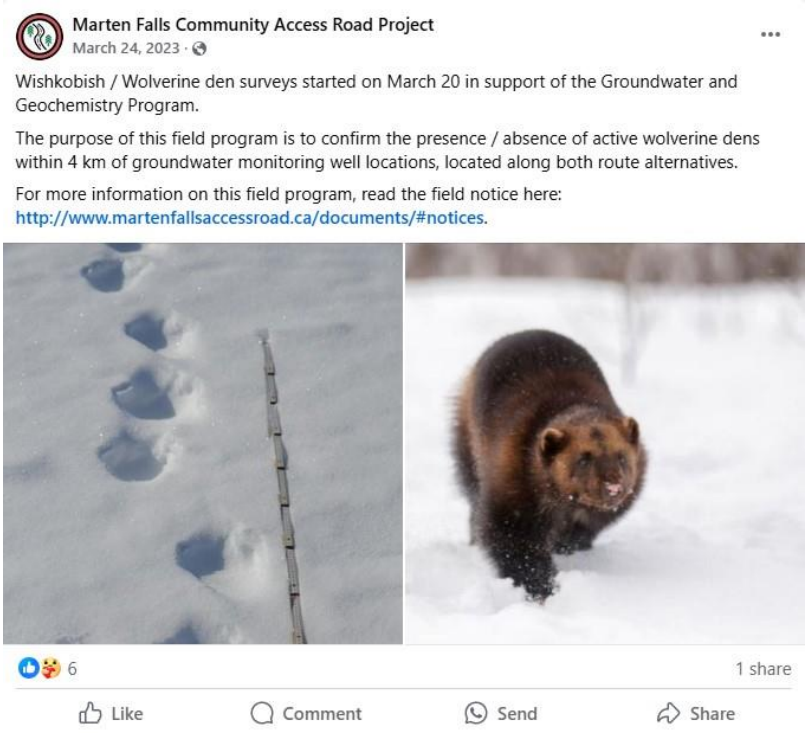
2023-03-24



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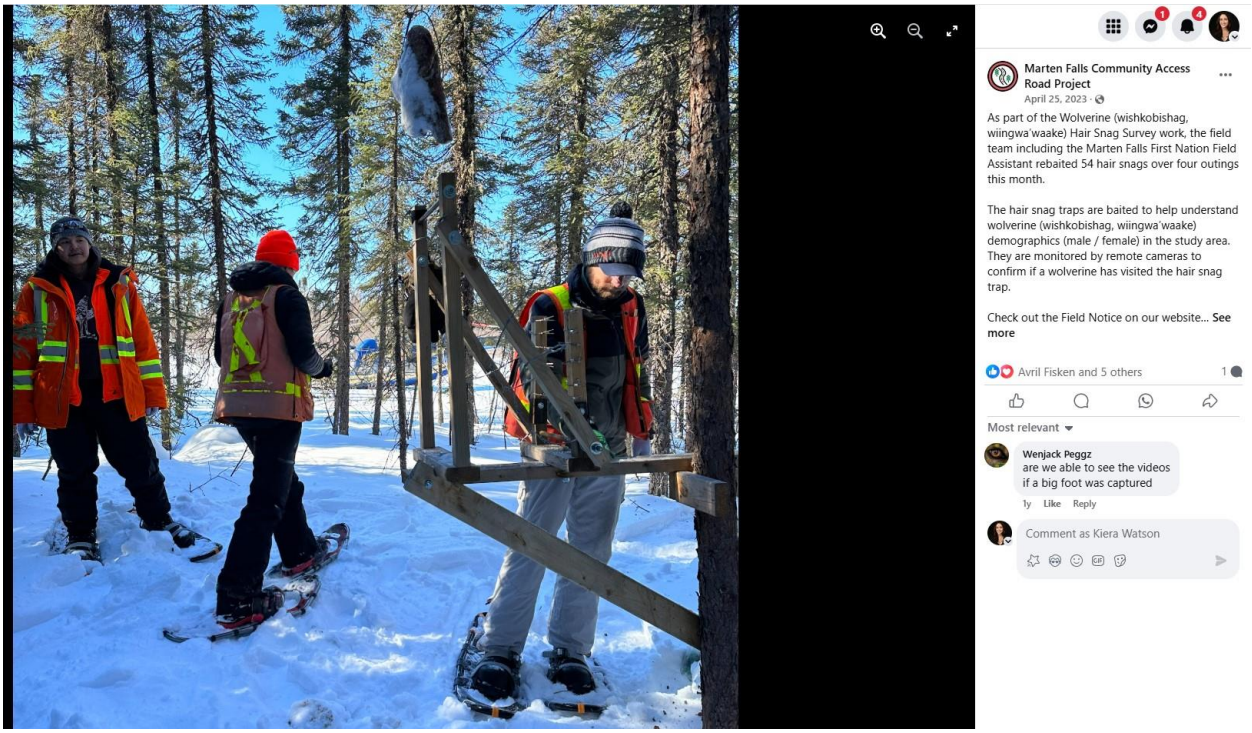

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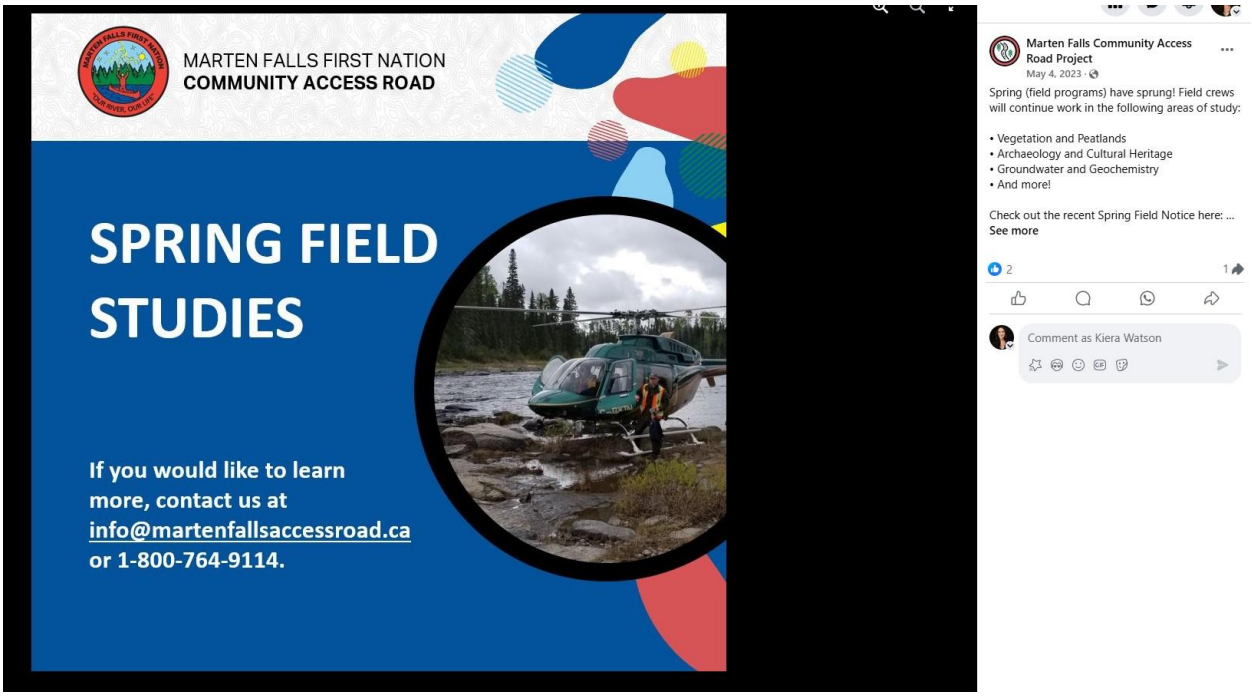

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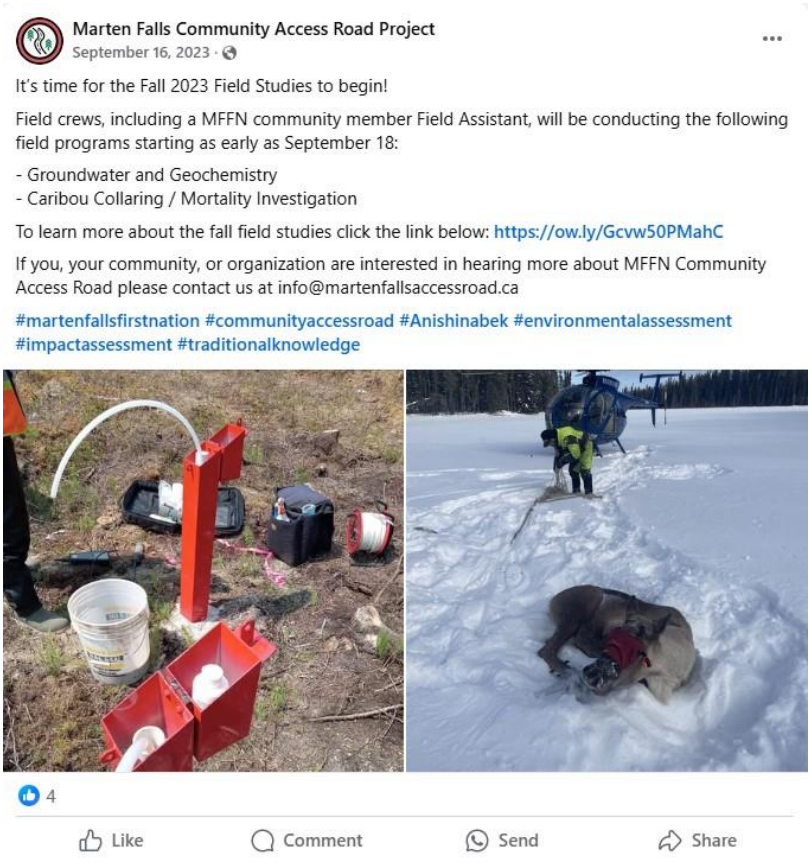

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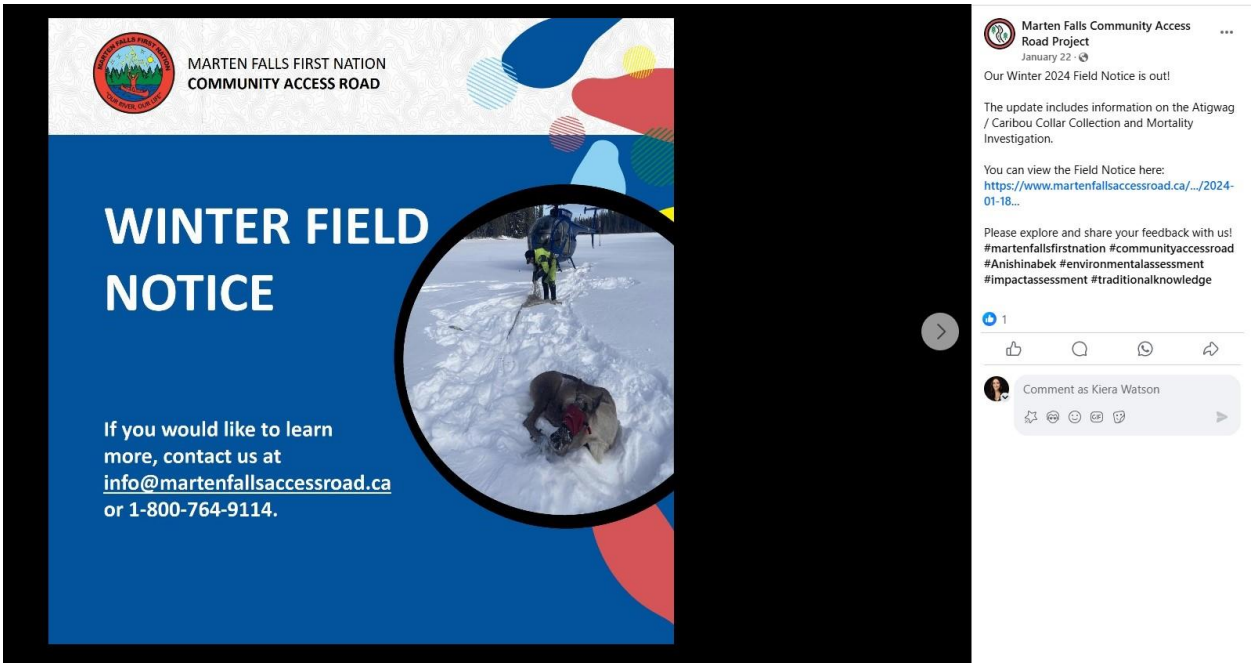
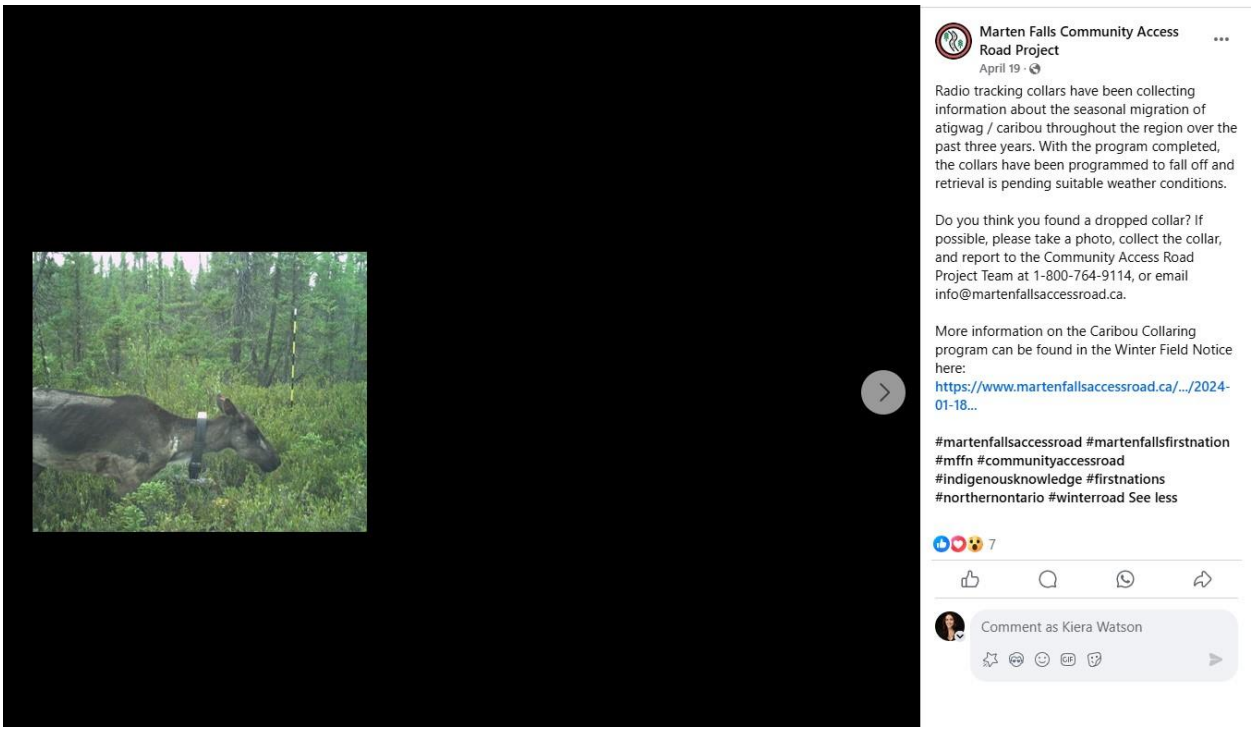


2024-04-07



2024-04-19



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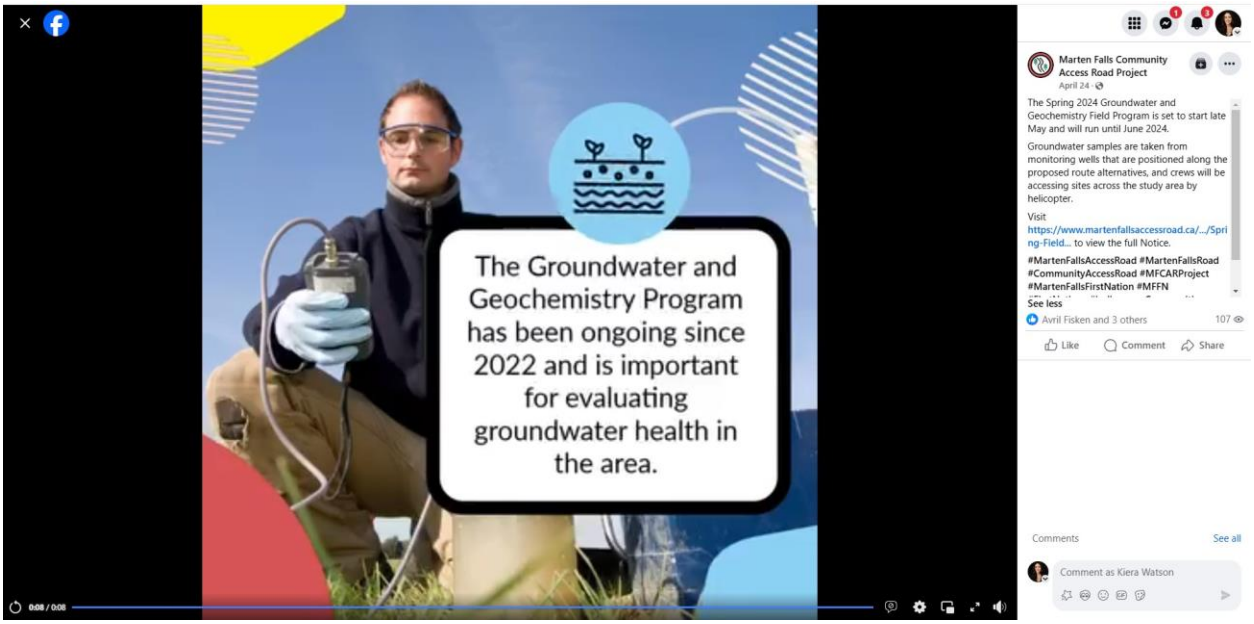
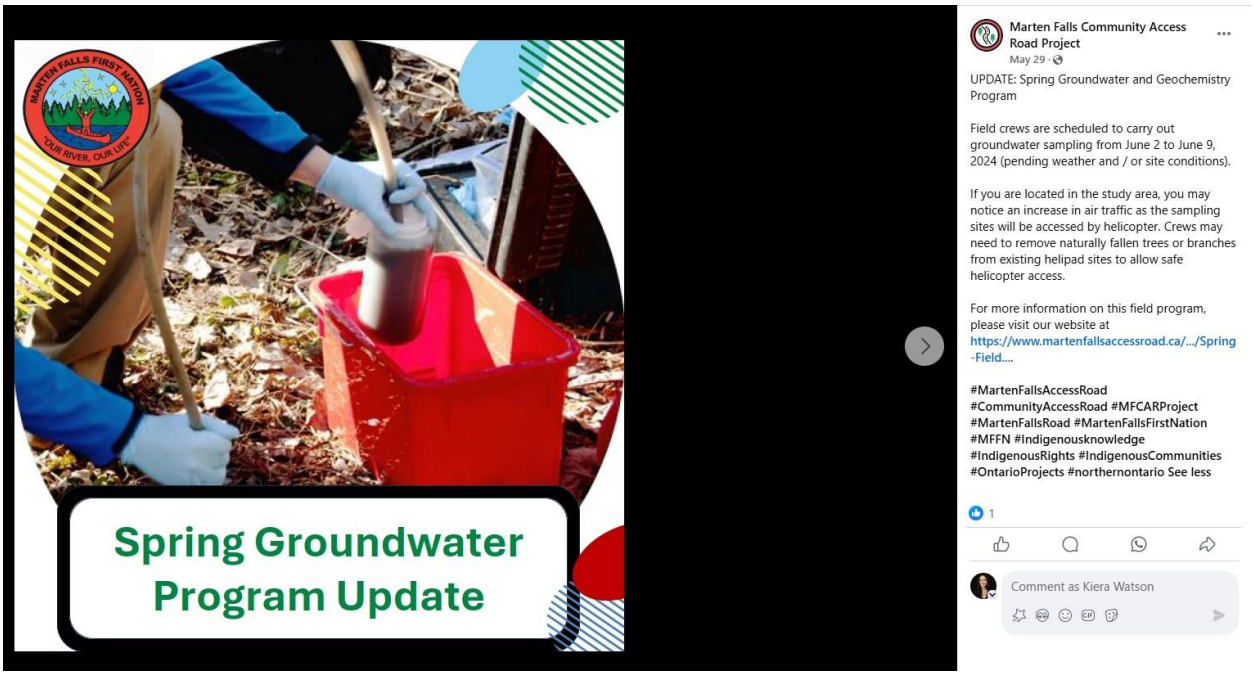
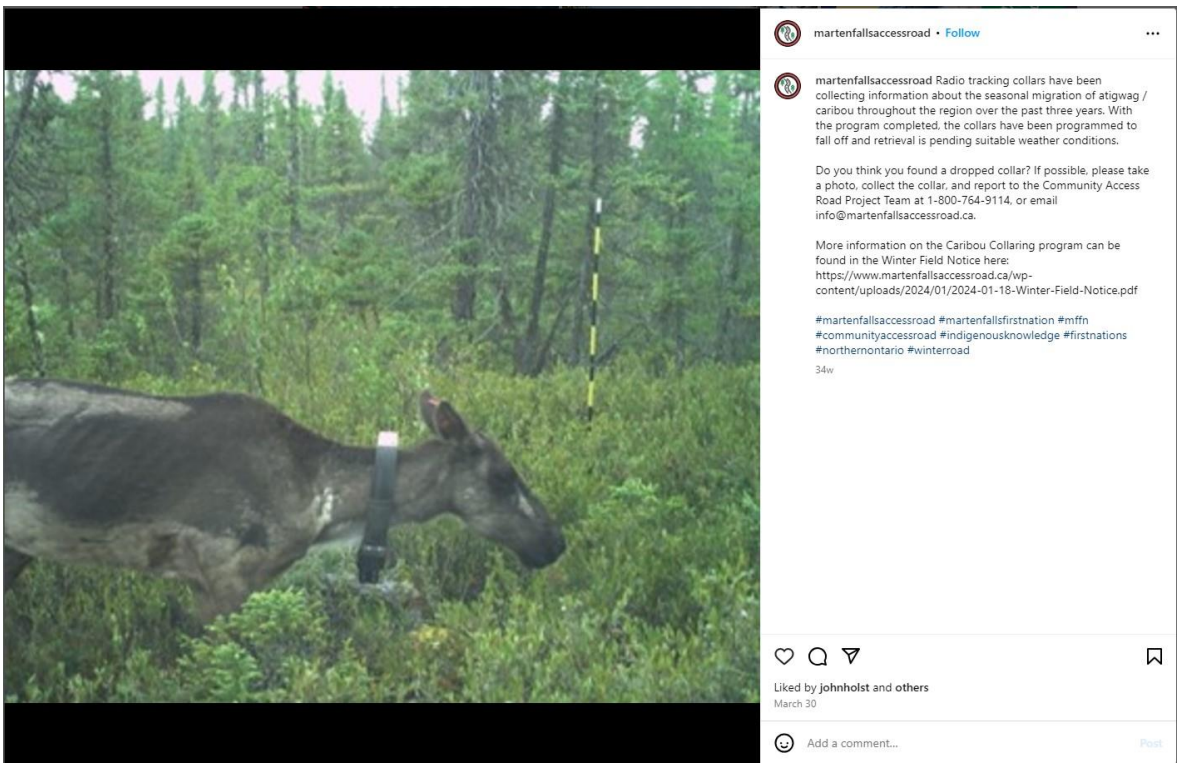


2024-05-29



Instagram

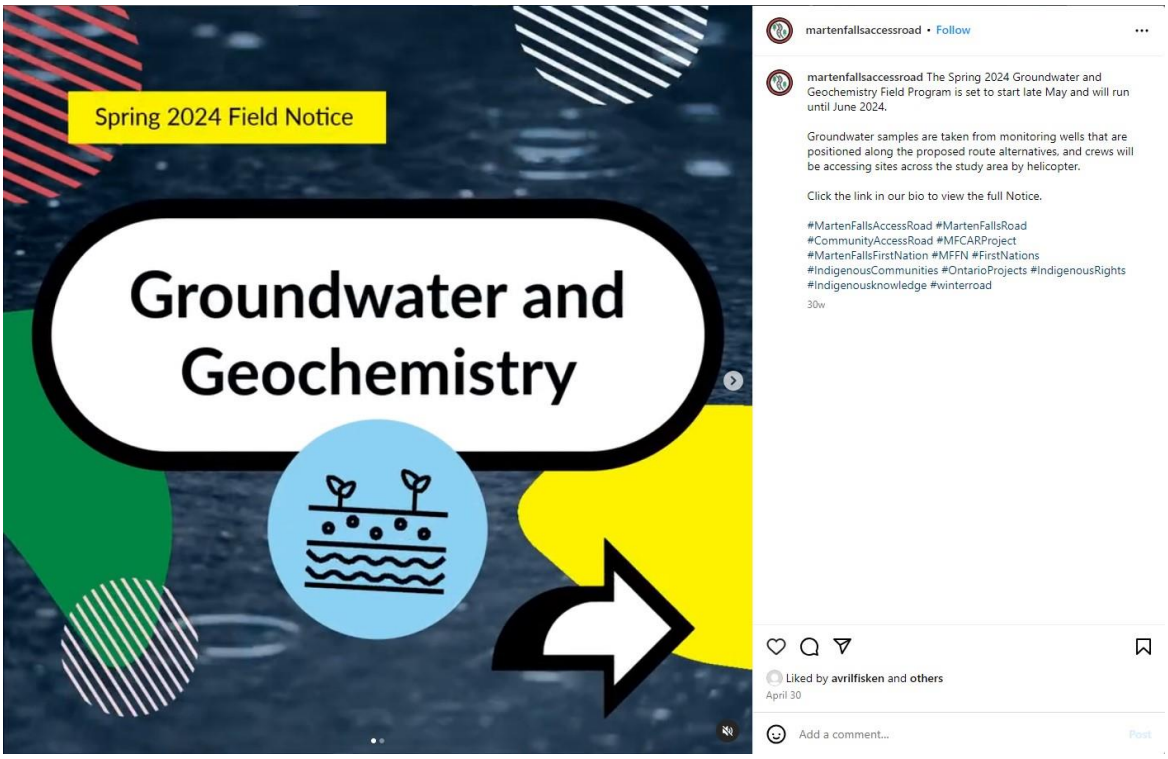
2024-03-30



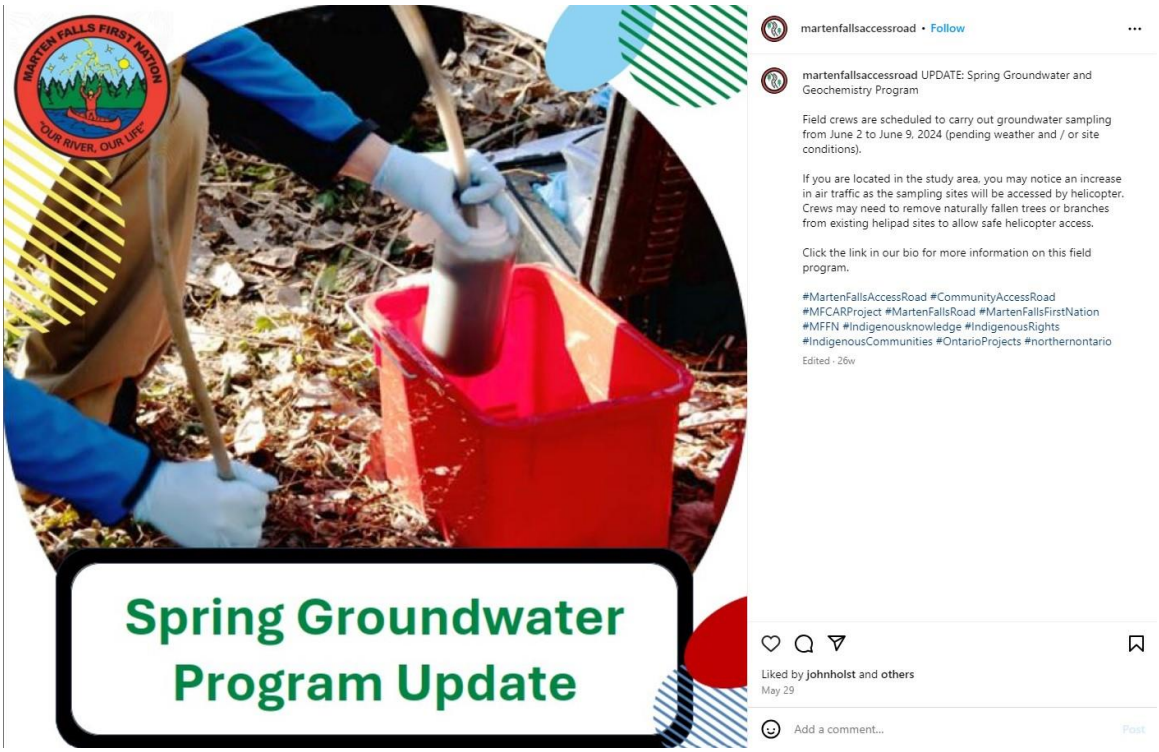
2024-04-07


FIELD STUDIES
CARIBOU COLLARING
Program Update
martenfallsaccessroad • Follow
martenfallsaccessroad Update on the Atigwag / Caribou Collaring Program!
Radio tracking collars have been collecting information about the seasonal migration of atigwag / caribou throughout the region over the past three years. The program is now complete, and the collars have been programmed to fall off. The retrieval was initially planned for April 8-12, but has been postponed due to heavy snowfall to April 19-22.*
Click the link in our bio to view the Winter Field Notice or to contact us with any questions on this, or any of the MFFN CAR, Field Studies.
*Dates are subject to change based on weather conditions.
#martenfallsaccessroad #martenfallsfirstnation #mffn #communityaccessroad #indigenousknowledge #firstnations #fieldstudy #caribou #northernontario #winterroad
33w
Liked by johnholst and others
April 7
Add a comment...
Post

2024-04-30


Spring 2024 Field Notice
Groundwater and Geochemistry
martenfallsaccessroad • Follow
martenfallsaccessroad The Spring 2024 Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program is set to start late May and will run until June 2024.
Groundwater samples are taken from monitoring wells that are positioned along the proposed route alternatives, and crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter.
Click the link in our bio to view the full Notice.
#MartenFallsAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #FirstNations #IndigenousCommunities #OntarioProjects #IndigenousRights #Indigenousknowledge #winterroad
30w
Liked by avrilfisken and others
April 30
Add a comment...
Post

2024-05-29



LinkedIn

2024-05-30



Marten Falls First Nation Community ...
194 followers
5mo •

UPDATE: Spring Groundwater and Geochemistry Program

Field crews are scheduled to carry out groundwater sampling from June 2 to June 9, 2024 (pending weather and / or site conditions).

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as the sampling sites will be accessed by helicopter. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

For more information on this field program, please visit our website at:
https://lnkd.in/estBvrcw

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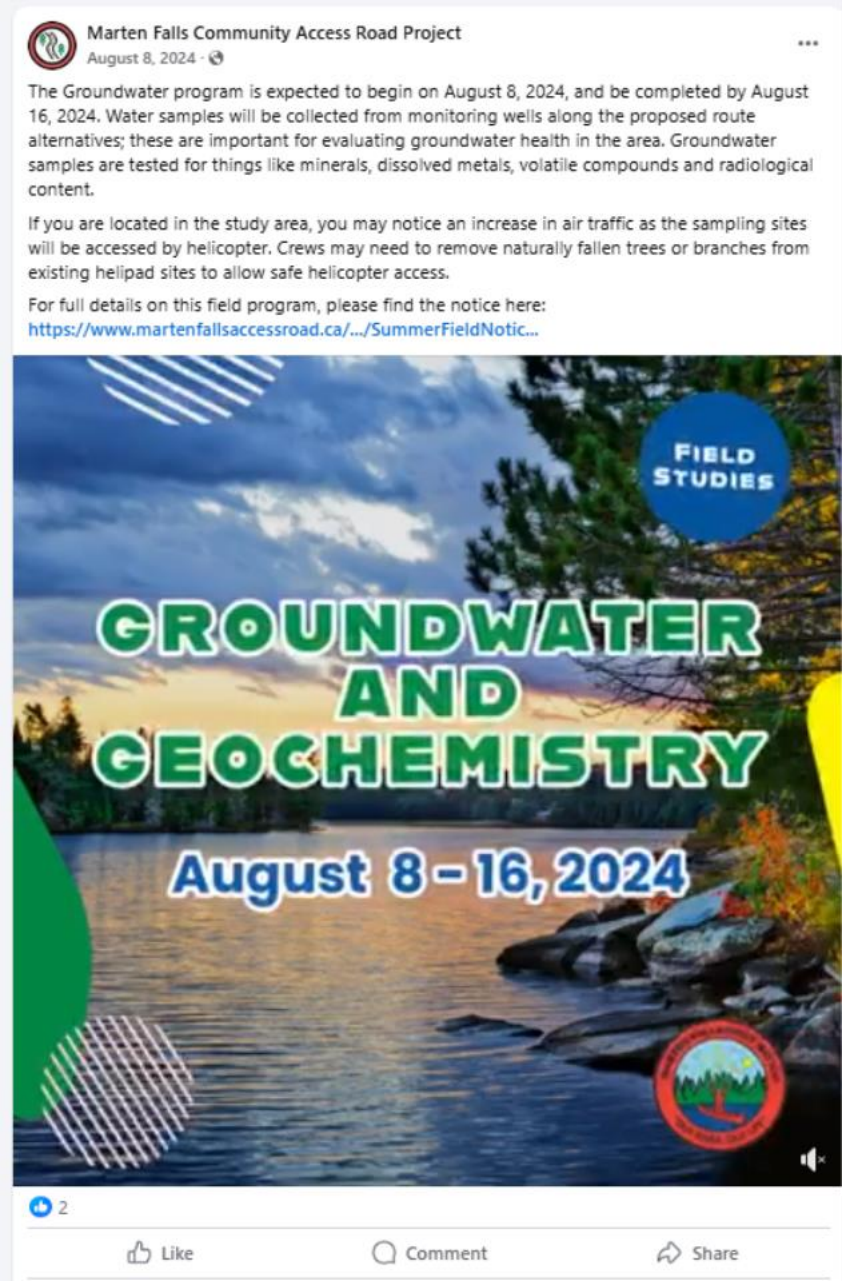
2024-08-08



2024-09-19

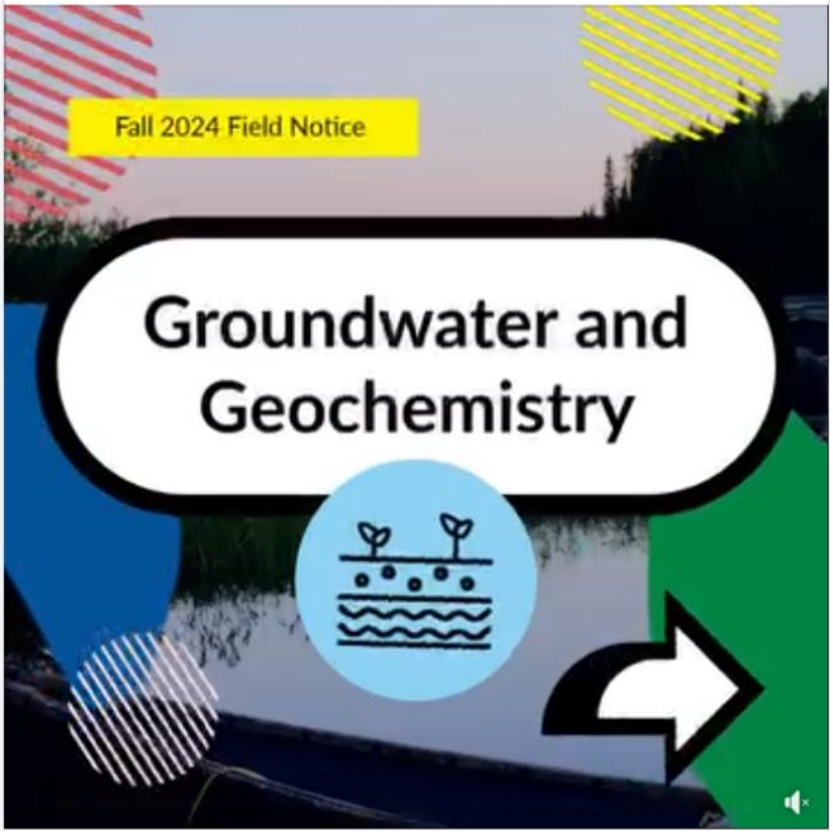
Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
September 19, 2024 ·

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is expected to take place from September 28 - October 5, 2024. Water samples will be collected from monitoring wells along the proposed route alternatives; these are important for evaluating groundwater health in the area. Groundwater samples are tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals, volatile compounds and radiological content.

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

For full details on this field program, please find the notice here:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2024-09-17-MFFN...

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-01-17

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
January 17 ·

The Winter 2025 field studies include:

Atigwag / Caribou Collar Removal is tentatively scheduled to take place from February 10-28, 2025. A specially trained caribou capture team will be deployed to manually remove collars without harming the animal.

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. An update will be provided if the above schedule changes due to weather or other conditions.

Visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2024-01-18... to to read the full notice.

If you have any questions or comments about the programs, please contact the Project Team at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca or at 1-800-764-9114.

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario #winterroad



2026-07-10

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
July 10 ·

What's Happening?

Field programs are continuing this summer and fall to support the Environmental Assessment / Impact Assessment process for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road.

Archaeological Assessment Update:

Archaeological assessments help identify potential sites and artifacts. Now that a preferred route has been selected, archaeologists will conduct Stage 2 field surveys at planned water crossings—potential bridge locations.

The work is scheduled for late summer / early fall, and we'll share exact dates once confirmed.

Click the link below to read the full Summer 2025 Field Notice:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2025-07-09-MFFN...

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2025-08-07

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
August 7 at 1:22 PM ·

The dates have now been confirmed for the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

Field crews are scheduled to begin work on Thursday, August 7, 2025, and are expected to complete their work by August 25, 2025 (pending weather and / or site conditions).

Stage 2 field surveys will be conducted in the following locations in advance of geotechnical investigations:

- where the road is planned to cross waterbodies;
- at sites where bridges may be built; and
- at one potential aggregate location.

If you are located in the study area, you may notice an increase in air traffic as field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter.

For more information please see the Field Notice on our website at https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2025-07-09-MFFN....

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MartenFallsFirstNation #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #MFCARProject #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-08-29

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
August 29 ·

Our archeology team has been researching potential sites for the Community Access Road since 2019. This summer the team focused on water crossings and their work recently wrapped up on August 25, 2025. We are excited to share some of the images captured by the team!

For additional information on upcoming Field Programs, please visit
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2025-07-09-MFFN...

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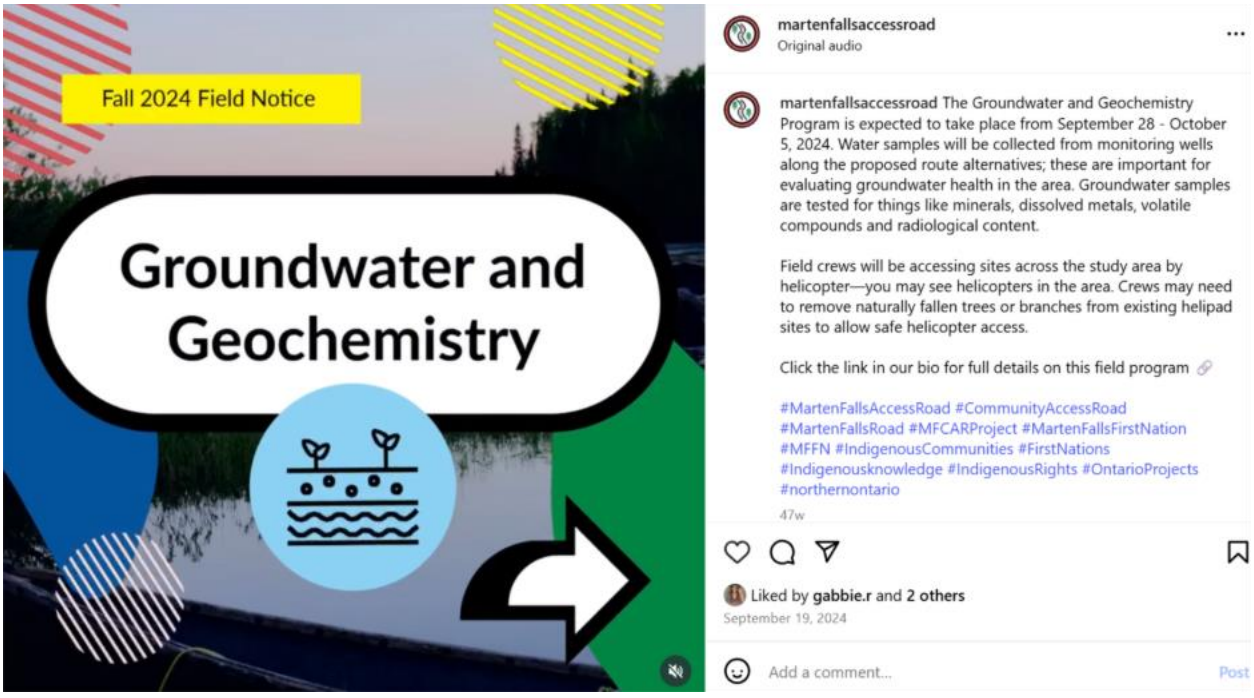
Instagram

2024-08-08



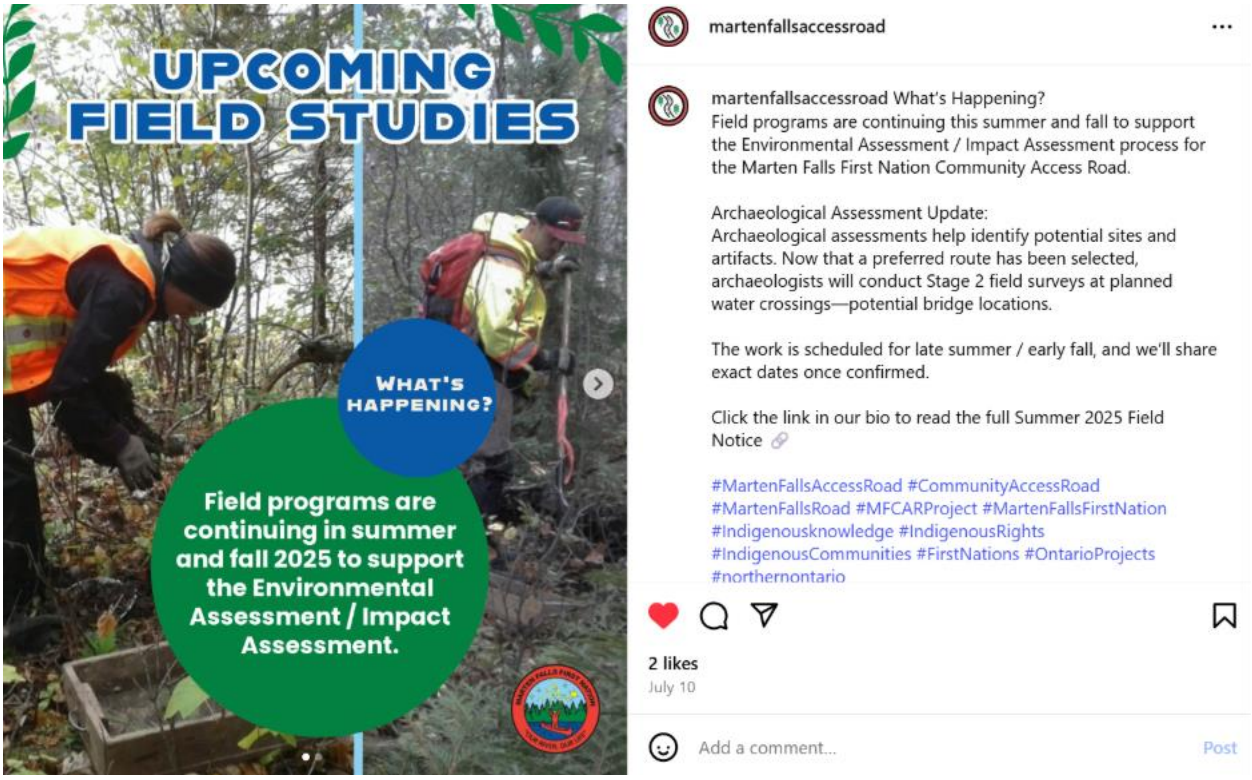
2024-09-19



2025-01-17



2025-07-10



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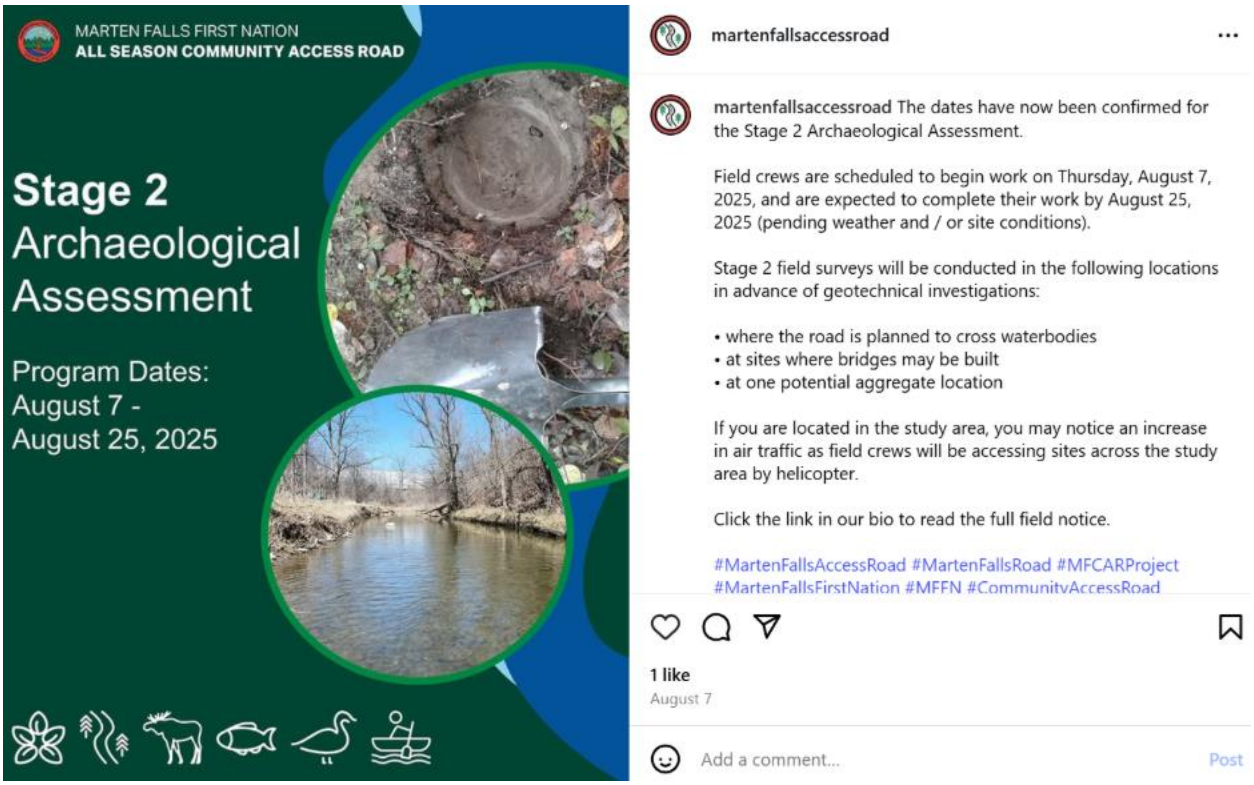

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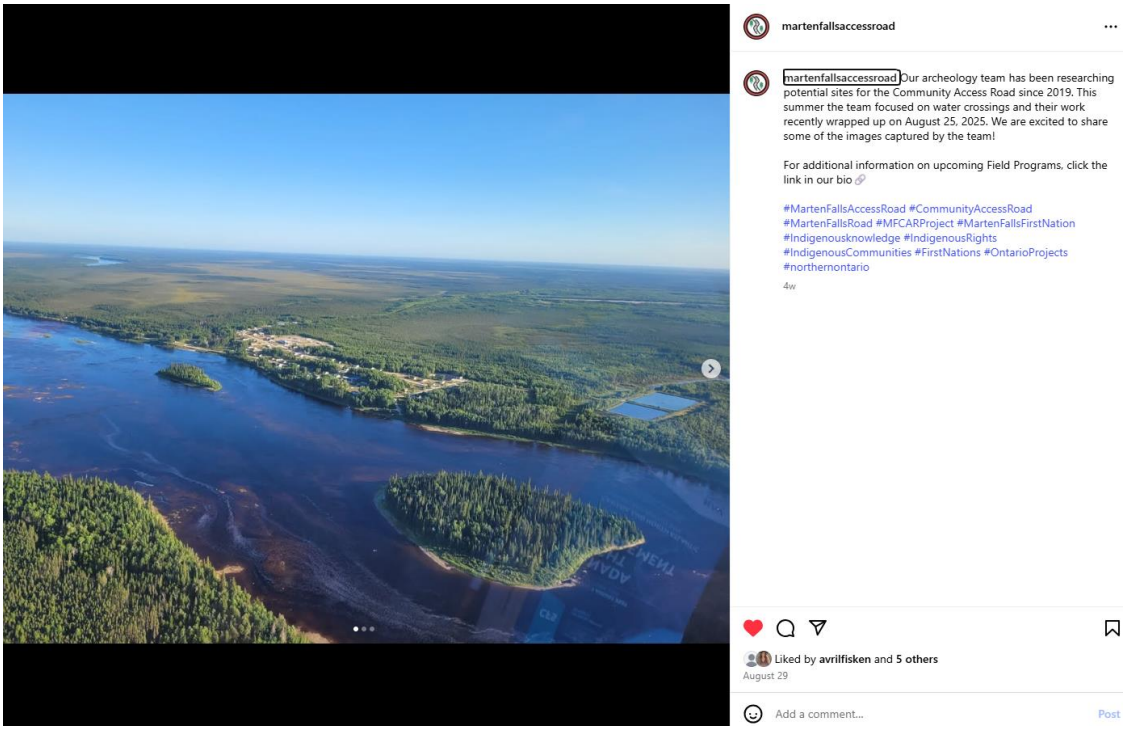

LinkedIn

2024-09-19

By Jaimie Cugnet • 9/19/2024 •••

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
11mo •

The Groundwater and Geochemistry Program is expected to take place from September 28 - October 5, 2024. Water samples will be collected from monitoring wells along the proposed route alternatives; these are important for evaluating groundwater health in the area. Groundwater samples are tested for things like minerals, dissolved metals, volatile compounds and radiological content.

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter—you may see helicopters in the area. Crews may need to remove naturally fallen trees or branches from existing helipad sites to allow safe helicopter access.

For full details on this field program, please find the notice here:
https://lnkd.in/eKbMEQzZ

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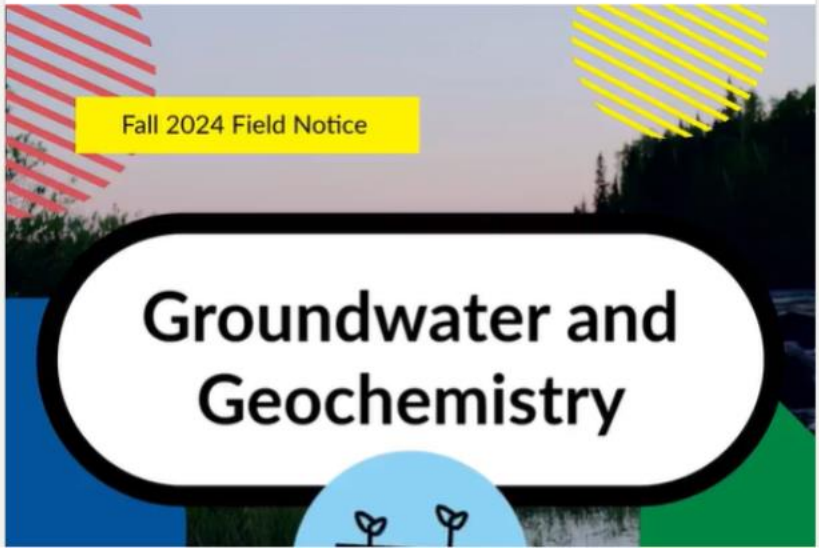

2025-08-29

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
254 followers
1mo •

Our archeology team has been researching potential sites for the Community Access Road since 2019. This summer the team focused on water crossings and their work recently wrapped up on August 25, 2025. We are excited to share some of the images captured by the team!
For additional information on upcoming Field Programs, please visit https://lnkd.in/eNpk945d

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A6. Webinars

A6.1 Link to all Webinars and Email Notifications
A6.2 Webinar Social Media Promotion

A6.1 Link to all Webinars and Email Notifications

Webinars

All webinar recordings on valued components, major milestones and other areas of interest related to the Community Access Road can be found via this link:

https://vimeo.com/showcase/mffn-webinars

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2022 12:35 PM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: Webinar Series starts November 15!
Attachments: MFFN-Webinar-Poster-November.pdf

Mark your calendars for our Webinar Series!

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project is hosting a webinar series about what we're studying (also known as 'valued components'), how they are being studied, what we've learned so far and why they are important to the planning of the Community Access Road.

Join us live for the first webinar on Tuesday November 15 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST. The topic will be Animals and Wildlife (moose / mooz, caribou / atik and animals with fur).

You can register for the webinar here in advance and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/

You can also join by telephone by clicking the link above and dialing the call-in number. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

New Webinar Series!

The webinar series will focus on what is being studied (also known as ‘valued components’), how they are being studied and why they are important to the planning of the road.

Join us live to learn about valued components including, Animals and Wildlife, Water and Fish, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests and more!

Join us:

- Animals and Wildlife
  (moose / mooz, caribou / atik and animals with fur)
  Tuesday November 15 at 4:00 p.m. EST
- Water and Fish
  Tuesday November 29 at 4:00 p.m. EST

Recordings of the webinars will be available online.

You can register for the webinar in advance here:

www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/

www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2023 1:23 PM
Subject: Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Webinar today at 4 p.m. EST

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

Join us live for the third webinar in our series on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage today, Tuesday January 10 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar here and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_M541Fq7yRsqwM0z-FxKlFw

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online here.

Coming Up Next:
Our next webinar will be on Tuesday January 17 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST and will explore Vegetation and Physiography. Register today!

Recordings will be shared afterwards, including an updated schedule for the remaining webinars.

Sincerely,
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Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2023 12:09 PM
Subject: Vegetation & Physiography Webinar today at 4 p.m. EST

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Report Suspicious

Join us live for the fourth webinar in our series on Vegetation and Physiography today, Tuesday January 17 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar here and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_owiCmuT3S3OHjTKF3wvqFQ

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online here.

Coming Up Next:
Our next webinar will be on Tuesday January 31 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST and will explore Peatlands. Register today!

Recordings will be shared afterwards, including an updated schedule for the remaining webinars.

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From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, February 21, 2023 12:15 PM
Subject: Socio-Economic Studies Webinar today at 4 p.m. EST

This Message Is From an External Sender

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Report Suspicious

Join us live for the seventh webinar in our series on Socio-Economic Studies today, Tuesday February 21 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar here and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_USGobRyPRJCmOxGpz64crg

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online here.

Next up:

Join us every Tuesday until the end of March to learn more about the studies we are conducting. Check out the Get Involved page to view the schedule and register today!

Our next webinar will be on Tuesday February 28 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST and will explore Human Health and Community Safety. Register today!

Recordings will be shared afterwards, including an updated schedule for the remaining webinars.

Sincerely,

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From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2023 12:00 PM
Subject: Today 4pm! Groundwater and Geochemistry Webinar

This Message Is From an External Sender

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Report Suspicious

Join us live for our webinar on Groundwater and Geochemistry today, Tuesday March 14 at 4:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar here and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_2wlT0n8cT6SCdbp1vH70-w

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online here.

Next up:
Check out the Get Involved page to view the remaining webinars in the schedule and register today!

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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2023 12:11 PM
Subject: Today 4pm! Join us live for the webinar on Birds

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

This Message Is From an External Sender

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Report Suspicious

Join us live for our webinar on Birds today, Tuesday March 21 at 4:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar here and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered:
https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_KgaiMufxRz2F8QjPYcEjBg

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online here.

Only 2 webinars left!
Check out the Get Involved page to view the remaining webinars in the schedule and register today!

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Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, March 28, 2023 12:08 PM
Subject: Today 4pm! Join us live for the webinar on Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats

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

Join us live for our webinar on Reptiles, Amphibians, Insects and Bats today, Tuesday March 28 at 4:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar here and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered:
https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_R20MqssyRsWvpG3qvUsSSw

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online here.

Only 1 webinar left!
Our last webinar in the series is on Aboriginal and / or Rights and Interests on Tuesday April 4. Register here.

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Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, November 9, 2023 2:22 PM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: Reminder: Our New Webinar Series starts November 16!

The Community Access Road webinar series is back.

The first webinar is on Route Selection and will take place Thursday, November 16, 2023, from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered:
https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_RV9B9WdDTmi3mnolE8cXfQ#/registration

Upcoming webinars* will include:

- Engineering and Construction
- Cumulative Effects
- Climate Change

**dates to be confirmed soon*

If your community or organization is interested in a meeting to talk about any of the topics covered in the webinar series, please reach out to book a meeting.

To stay up to date on the Webinar schedule or to view past webinars, visit our website.

Sincerely,

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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: Thursday, November 16, 2023 12:07 PM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: Today 4pm! Join us live for the webinar on the Route Selection Milestone

Join us live for our Route Selection Milestone webinar today, Thursday, November 16 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

Register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you would like answered:
https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_RV9B9WdDTmi3mnolE8cXfQ#/registration

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available online here.

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Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: January 16, 2024 2:11 PM
Subject: Join us live! New Webinar on Climate Change and the Community Access Road

The Community Access Road webinar series is back. Our next webinar is on Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road. The Climate Change Adaptation and Resiliency Study looks at the future climate to ensure the Community Access Road is prepared for and can withstand the future climate. We are also eager to hear about changes you have observed or experienced on the land over time.

The webinar will take place Thursday, February 8, 2024, from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered:
https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ze04DSZmSqSZS8c5kI9vRQ

There are more webinars to come! To stay up to date on the Webinar schedule or to view past webinars, visit our website.

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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: February 8, 2024 11:53 AM
Subject: Join us TODAY! New Webinar on Climate Change and the Community Access Road

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.

Join us for our webinar on Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road TODAY, Thursday February 8 at 4:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered: https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ze04DSZmSqSZS8c5kI9vRQ

There are more webinars to come! To stay up to date on the Webinar schedule or to view past webinars, visit our website.

Sincerely,
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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team <info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Sent: February 13, 2024 10:17 AM
Subject: We Want to Hear from You! Watch and share your thoughts on Climate Change.

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.

On February 8, we held a webinar on Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road. Thank you to those who were able to attend. If you were unable to join us live, please click to watch the full webinar online.

Your feedback, experience and insights are important to us.
Please take 5 minutes to fill out the survey linked below and share how Climate Change has / is affecting you and your Community: https://forms.office.com/r/35GpPM412f

If you are interested in Climate Change and would like to discuss this topic in more detail, we would love to speak with you!

There are more webinars to come! To stay up to date on the Webinar schedule or to view past webinars, visit our website.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

--
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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Marten Falls First Nation Commu Access Road: Climate Change

We want to hear from you! Share your experience and feedback on climate change.

* 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 *

2. Email *

3. Phone number

4. Community or Organization, if applicable

5. How important is the issue of Climate Change to your Community? *

- ◯ Very Important
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not important

6. Have you had to change your behaviour because of changes to your environment or land? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ I don't know

7. If yes, please provide a description of the change(s) below:

8. Is climate change impacting the traditional activities in your Community? *

- ◯ No, it has no impact on traditional activities.
- ◯ Yes, climate change is negatively impacting traditional activities like hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering.
- ◯ Yes, traditional activities have increased in diversity and abundance due to climate change.

9. If yes, please identify specific impact(s) below:

10. How is your Community actively responding to the challenges posed by climate change? *

- ◯ Not taking any specific actions to address climate change.
- ◯ Implementing sustainable practices and conservation measures.
- ◯ Relying solely on external organizations to address climate-related issues.
- ◯ I don't know.

11. Given your experience and knowledge of climate change locally, which aspect of climate change is most concerning to you? *

- [ ] Heat
- [ ] Extreme precipitation
- [ ] Drought
- [ ] Wildfire
- [ ] None
- [ ] Other

12. With climate change, more wildfires and larger wildfires are expected. How are wildfires impacting your community ? *

- ◯ No impacts
- ◯ Reduced/poor air quality (restrictions on outdoor activities)
- ◯ Voluntary or mandated evacuations
- ◯ Loss of vegetation, property, life

13. Please describe the main priorities / concerns for you, and your Community, regarding climate change.

14. Please share your experiences or observations, regarding climate change below.

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Microsoft. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner.

Microsoft Forms

Subject: Reminder: Join us live for the webinar on Building the Community Access Road
Sent: 20-Nov-24, 4:27:02 PM
From: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
Bcc: [redacted]

Mark your calendars for our upcoming webinar!

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road is hosting a webinar on Building the Community Access Road.

Join us live on **Tuesday, November 26 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.**

Register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you would like answered:
[redacted]

You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available here shortly after the event.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

Subject: Today at 4pm! Join us live for the webinar on Building the Community Access Road
Sent: 26-Nov-24, 1:40:14 PM
From: info<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc: [redacted]

Join us live for our Building the Community Access Road webinar today, **Tuesday, November 26 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.** Register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you would like answered:
[redacted]
You can also join by telephone by dialing the call-in number provided in your confirmation email. If you are unable to attend the webinar live, a recording will be available here shortly after the event.
Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

Subject: Reminder: New Webinar Series on the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement starts May 6!
Sent: 2025-04-30, 1:13:34 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc: [redacted]

The Community Access Road webinar series is back with a focus on the review of the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement for the proposed Community Access Road!

Join us live on **Tuesday, May 6, 2025, from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.** where we will discuss **Community Well-Being** featuring a panel discussion with members of Marten Falls First Nation.

Register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered:
[redacted]

Upcoming webinars include:

- Land: Ungulates (Moose and Caribou) - Thursday, May 8
- Water: Fish and Fish Habitat - Thursday, May 22
- People: Land and Resource Use - Thursday, June 5

Visit the Get Involved page for more information and to register for all upcoming webinars.

If your community or organization is interested in a meeting to talk about any of the topics covered in the webinar series, please reach out to book a meeting.

Sincerely,

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/
Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Subject: Join Us Today! Community Access Road Webinar on Community Well-Being
Sent: 2025-05-06, 12:41:37 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc: [redacted]

Join us today from **4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST** where we will discuss **Community Well-Being** featuring a panel discussion with members of Marten Falls First Nation.

Register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered:
[redacted]

Upcoming webinars include:

- Land: Ungulates (Moose and Caribou) - Thursday, May 15 (new date)
- Water: Fish and Fish Habitat - Thursday, May 22
- People: Land and Resource Use - Thursday, June 5

Visit the Get Involved page for more information and to register for all upcoming webinars.

If your community or organization is interested in a meeting to talk about any of the topics covered in the webinar series, please reach out to book a meeting.

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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Subject: Webinar on Community Well-Being – Thank You for Joining
Sent: 2025-05-14, 11:58:26 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 Community Well-Being Webinar.

The webinar focused on the Community Well-Being report, included in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement. **The recording of this webinar, and others, can be viewed here.**

Up Next:
The next webinar will cover Ungulates (atik / caribou and mooz / moose) and takes place on **Thursday May 15 at 4 p.m. EST.** Register here: [redacted]

To view the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement visit our dedicated website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/. The deadline for feedback is June 23, 2025.

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

--
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Call us: 1 800-764-9114
Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Subject: MFFN CAR – Community Well-Being Webinar and Panel
Sent: 2025-05-14, 12:01:30 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc: [redacted]

A webinar on the Community Well-Being report, included in the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, was held on Tuesday, May 6, 2025. **The recording of this webinar, and others, can be viewed here.**

The webinar included a panel discussion with Marten Falls First Nation community members who were asked a series of questions. Now we would like to hear from you. Click HERE to complete this short 4-questions survey to share your thoughts and feedback.

Up Next:
Our next webinar covers Ungulates (atik / caribou and mooz / moose) and takes place on **Thursday May 15 at 4 p.m. EST.** Register here: [redacted]

To view the full Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and supporting documents, visit our dedicated website: https://eais.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/**. The deadline for feedback is June 23, 2025.**
MFFN CAR – Community Well-Being Webinar and Panel

Sincerely,
Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project Team

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Email us: info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca

Subject: Join Us for the Community Access Road Webinar on Fish & Fish Habitat
Sent: 2025-05-20, 12:25:38 PM
From: MFFN Community Access Road Project Team<info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca>
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Bcc: [redacted]

Join us on Thursday May 22, 2025, from **4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST** where we will discuss our studies on **Fish & Fish Habitat.**

Register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you'd like answered:
[redacted]

Our next webinar:

- People: Land and Resource Use - Thursday, June 5

Visit the Get Involved page to register for this webinar and view past recordings.

If your community or organization is interested in booking a meeting to discuss any of the topics covered in the webinar series, or the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, please contact us.

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A6.2 Webinar Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2022-11-09



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. November 9, 2022 .

Mark your calendars for a Webinar Series beginning in November! The webinars will focus on valued components including, Animals and Wildlife, Water and Fish, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests and more.

Our first webinar on Animals and Wildlife (moose / mooz, caribou / atik and animals with fur) will be held on November 15 at 4 p.m. EST. Join us for a presentation and Q&A!

Click here to register via Zoom:
https://us02web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_RYwJqh3KQ7-qUqhz68OM3Q

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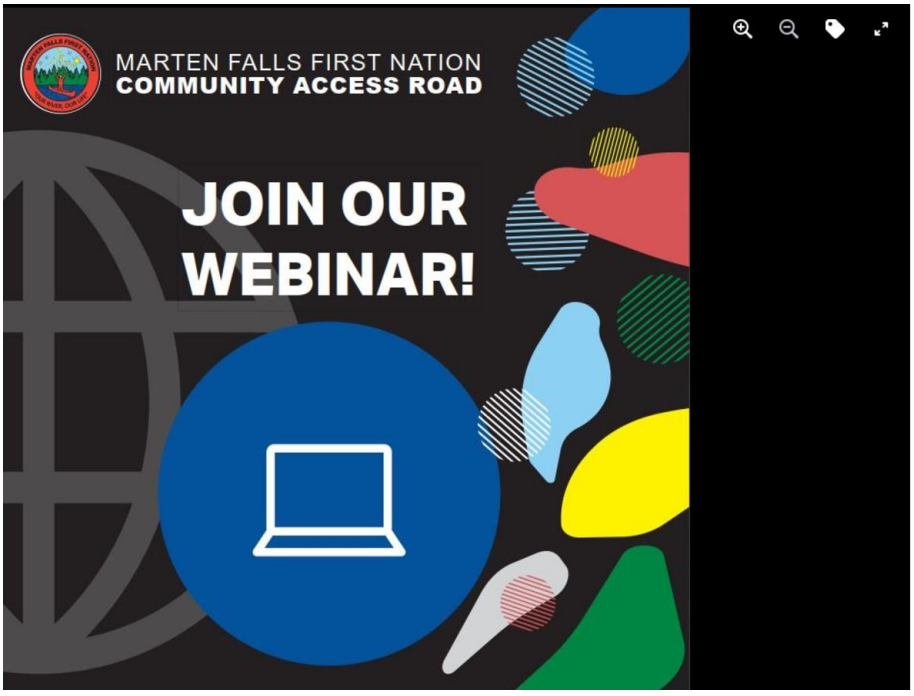
2

Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

2022-11-15



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. November 15, 2022 .

REMINDER: Our first Webinar on Animals and Wildlife (moose / mooz, caribou / atik and animals with fur) will be held today at 4 p.m. EST! Join us for a presentation and a Q&A!

To register via Zoom please click here:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/

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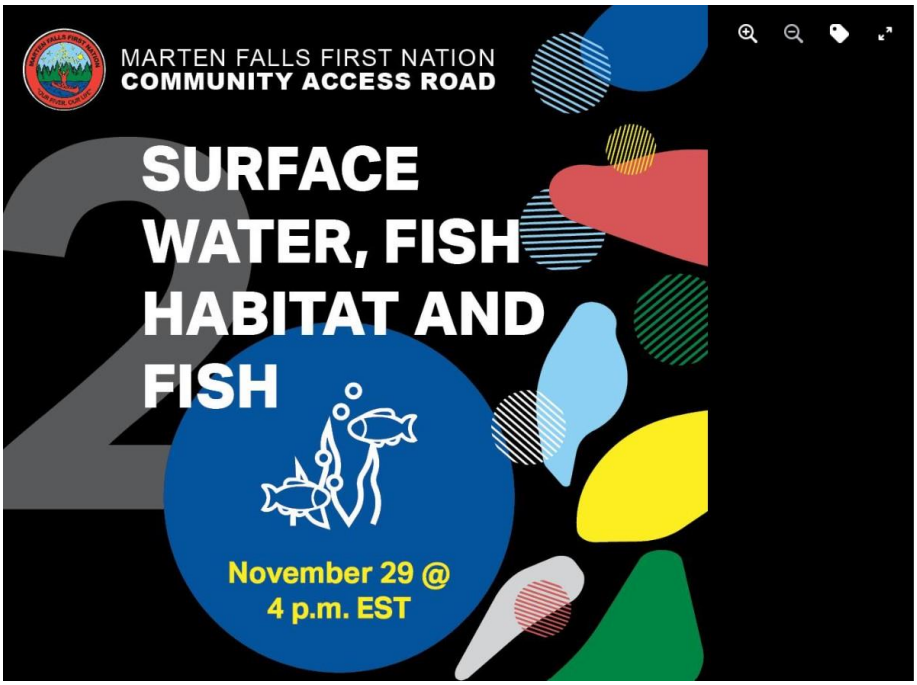
Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

2022-11-25



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. November 25, 2022 .

Join us for an upcoming webinar on Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat on November 29 at 4 p.m. EST!

Join us for a presentation and a Q&A.

Register in advance: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/...

Edit Boost post

Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

2022-11-27



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. November 27, 2022 .

Didn't get a chance to watch last week's Webinar on Animals and Wildlife (moose / mooz, caribou / atik and animals with fur)?
No problem! A recording of it can be viewed here: https://vimeo.com/showcase/mffn-webinars

Edit Boost post

Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

2022-11-28



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. November 28, 2022 .

Reminder! Join us for an upcoming webinar on Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat on November 29 at 4 p.m. EST!

Join us for a presentation and a Q&A.

Register here:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/...

Edit Boost post

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2022-11-29



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. November 29, 2022 .

Our second Webinar on Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat will go live in TWO hours (4 p.m. EST)!

Join us for a presentation and Q&A!

To register on zoom please click here:
https://us02web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_AsN0rDL9SmCjo8L25GKZGA See less

Edit Boost post

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2023-01-05



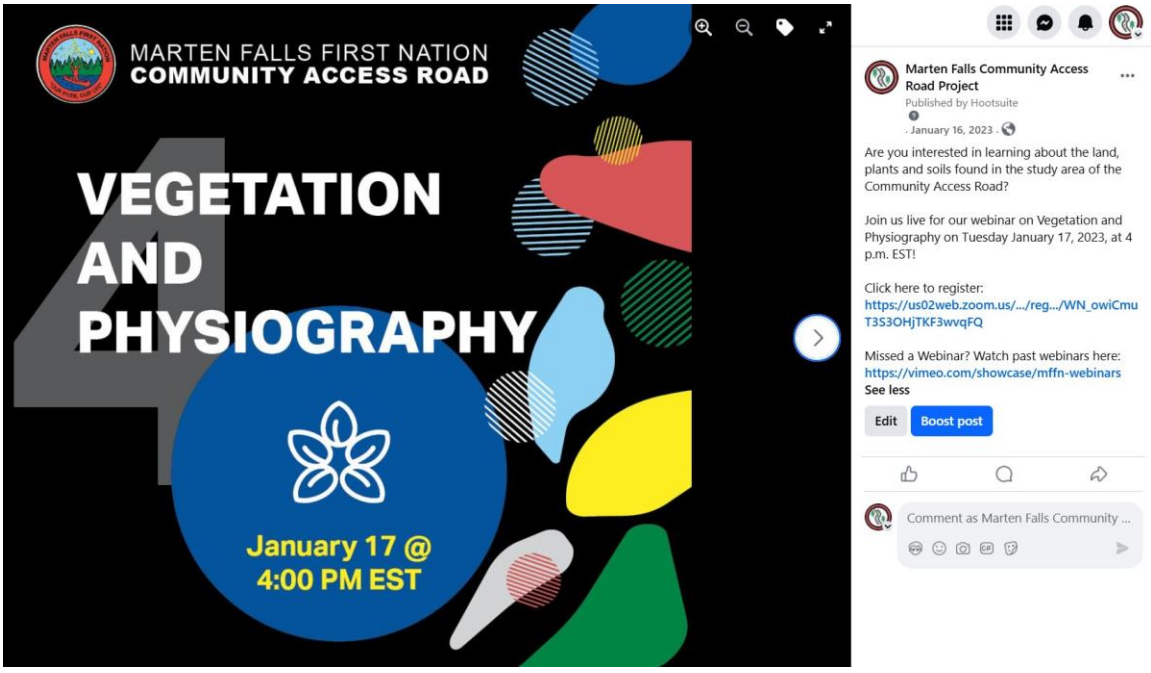
2023-01-09



2023-01-10



2023-01-16



2023-01-20

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
January 20, 2023 ·

#ICYMI Our live webinar on Vegetation and Physiography took place this week!

You can view the recording here:
https://vimeo.com/showcase/9997062/video/790489850... See more



VIMEO.COM

MFFN Webinar Series | Vegetation and Physiography

This is "MFFN Webinar Series | Vegetation and Physiography" by AECOM on Vimeo, the home ...

1

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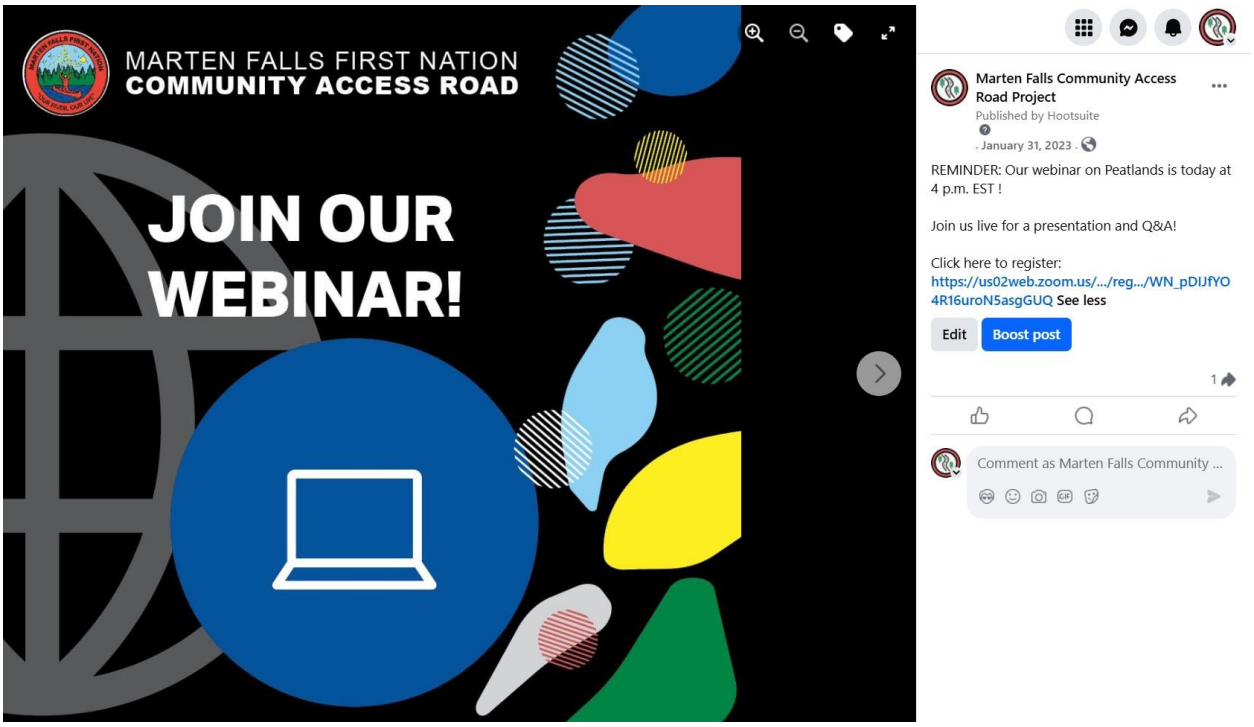
2023-01-24



2023-01-31



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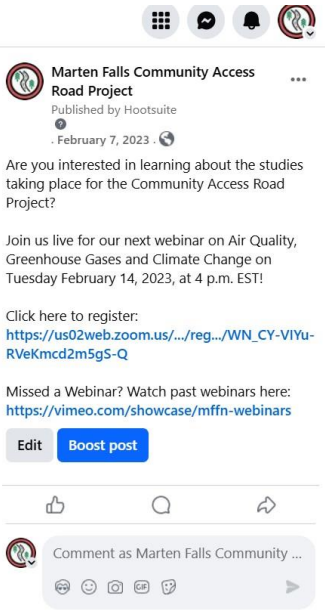

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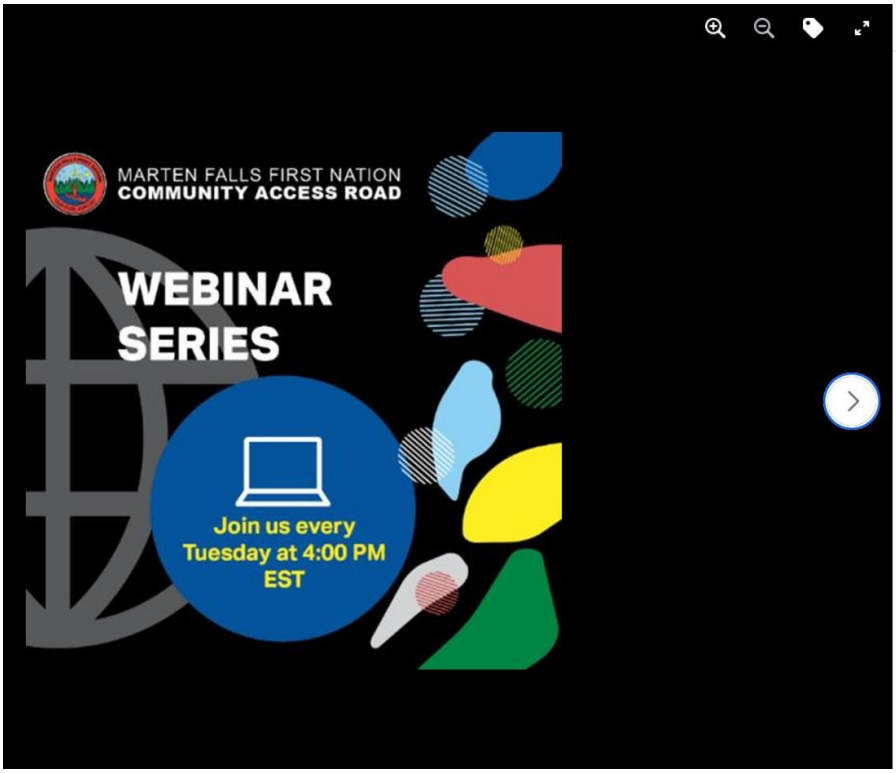

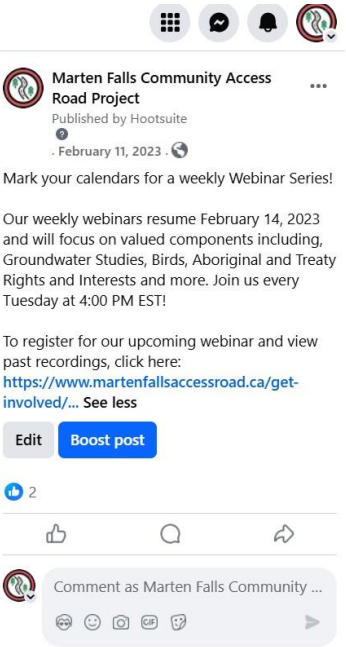

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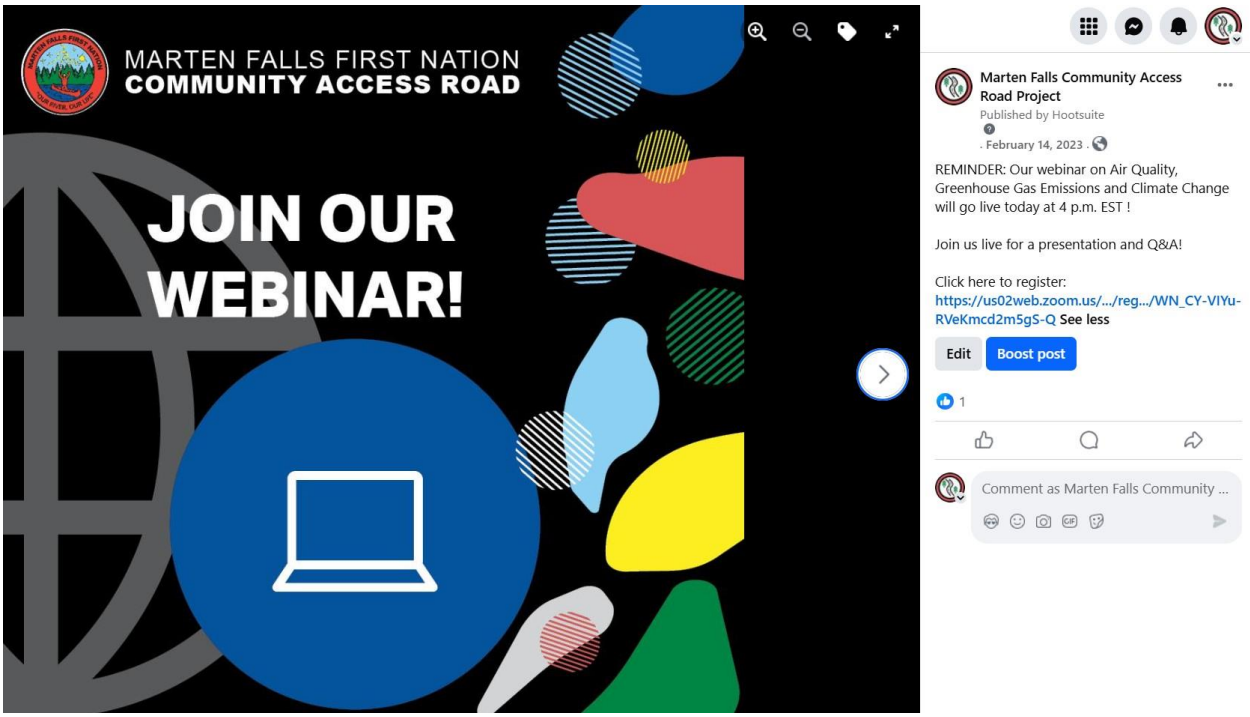

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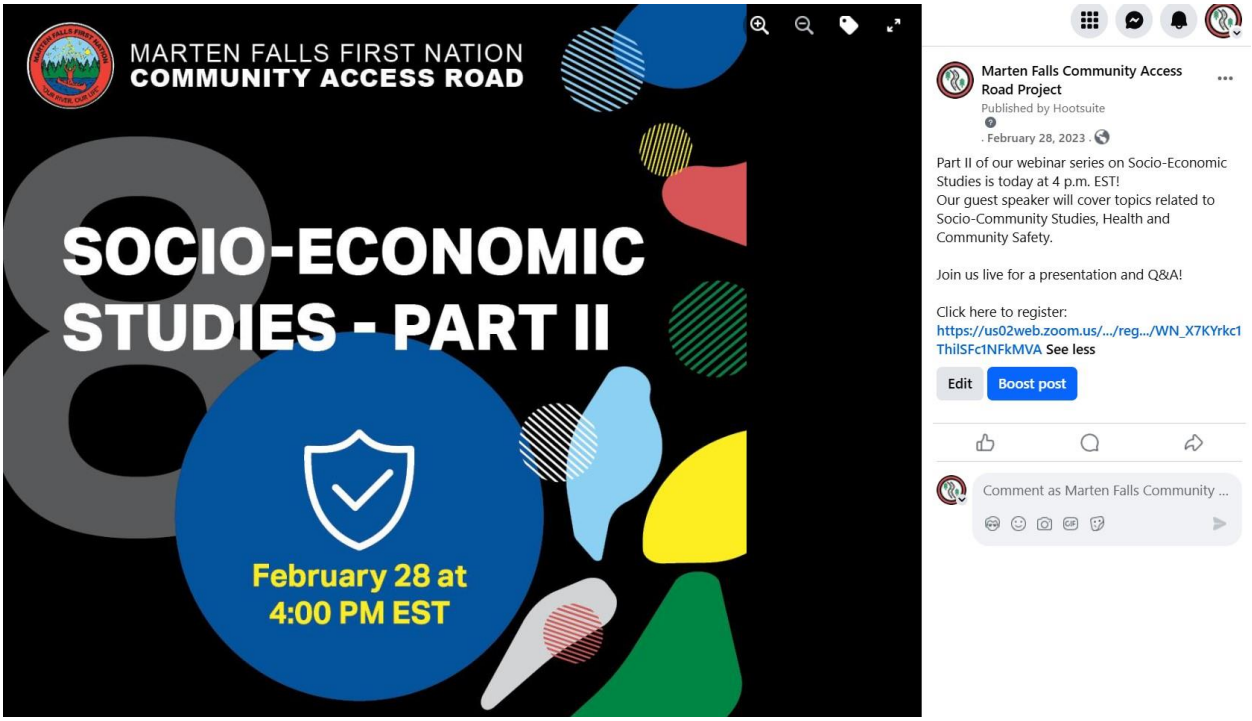

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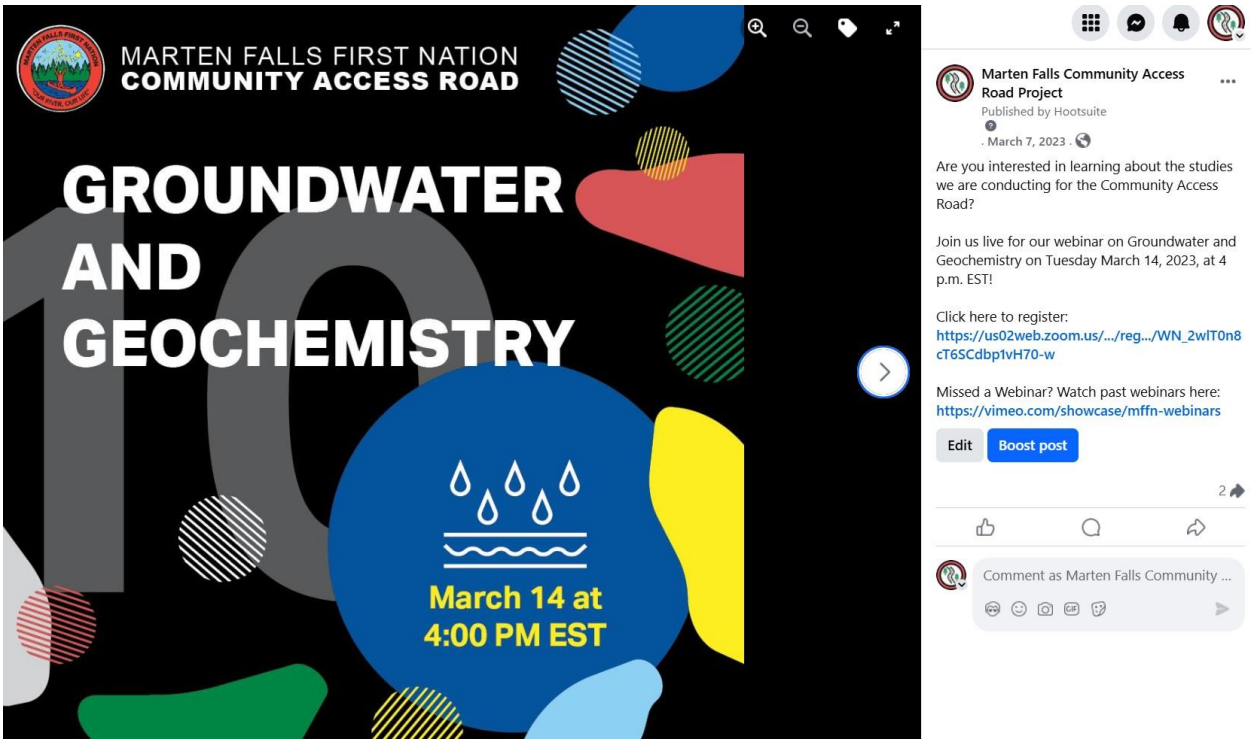

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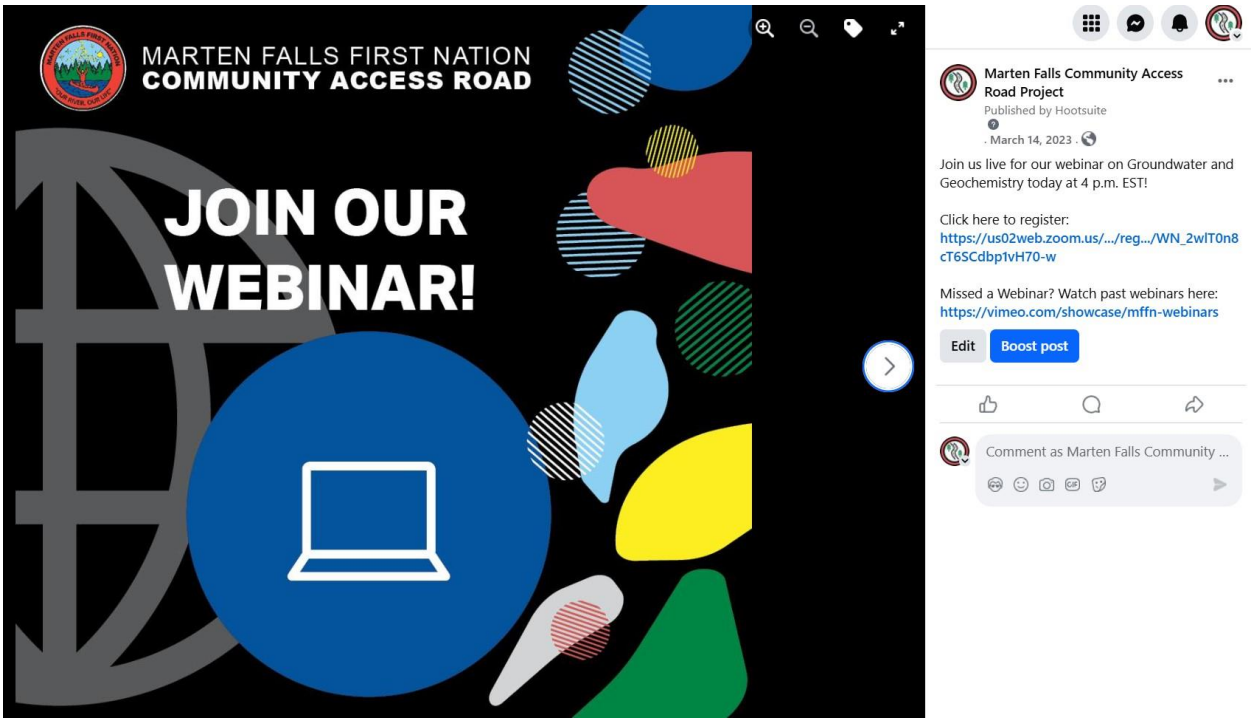

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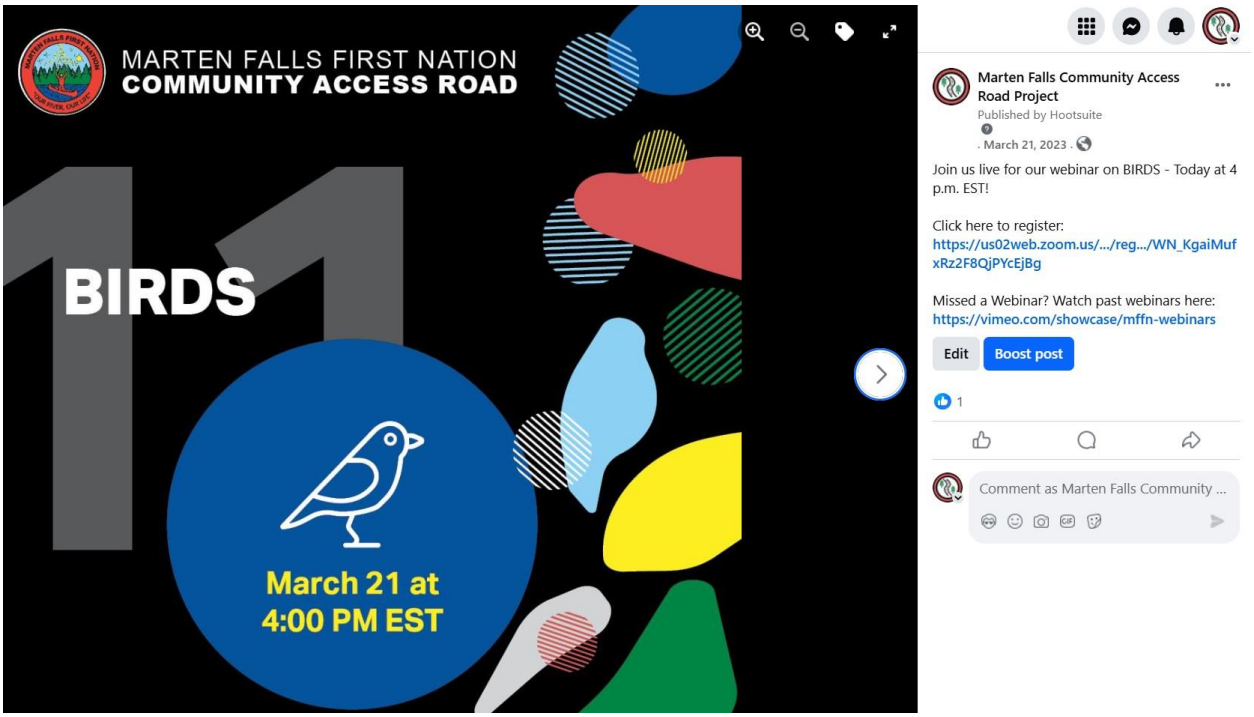

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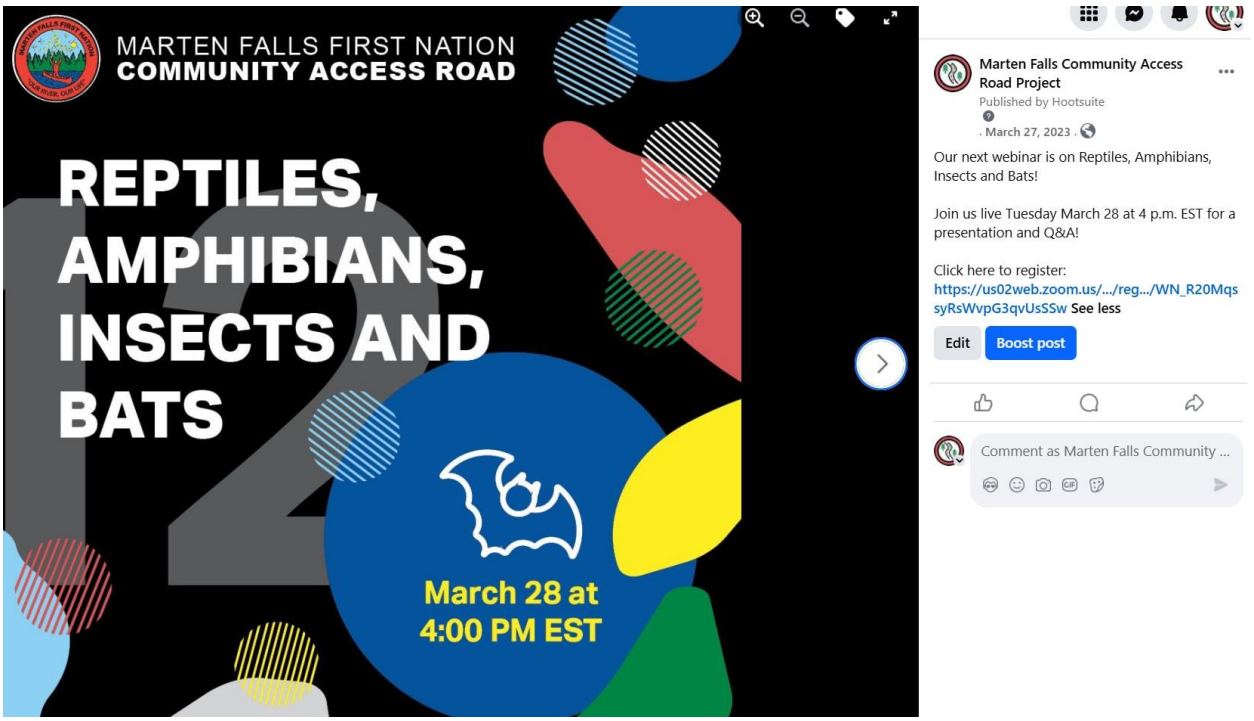

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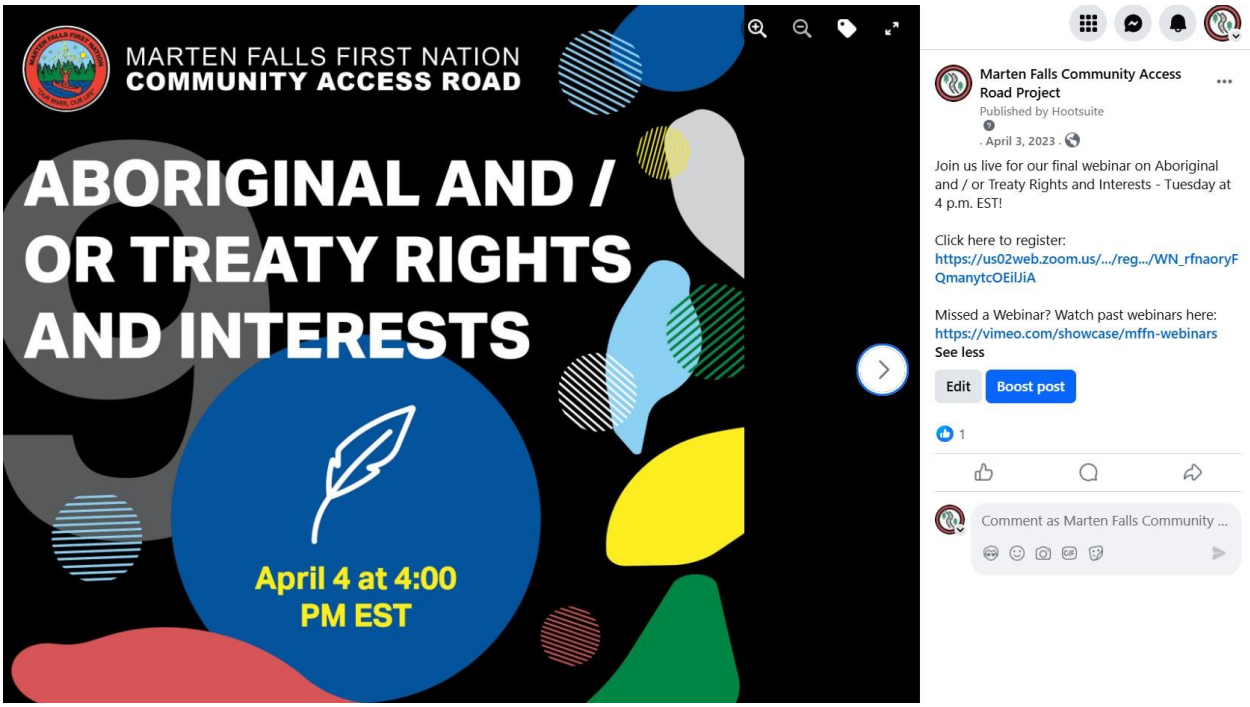

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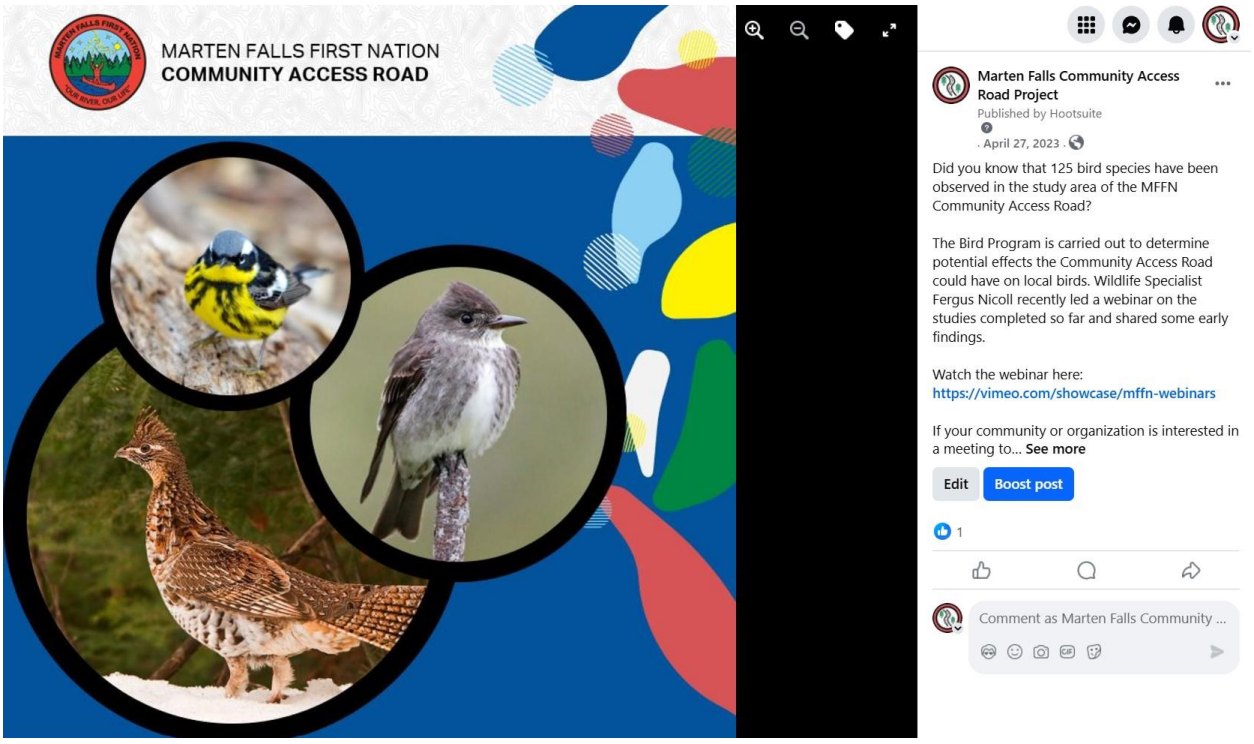

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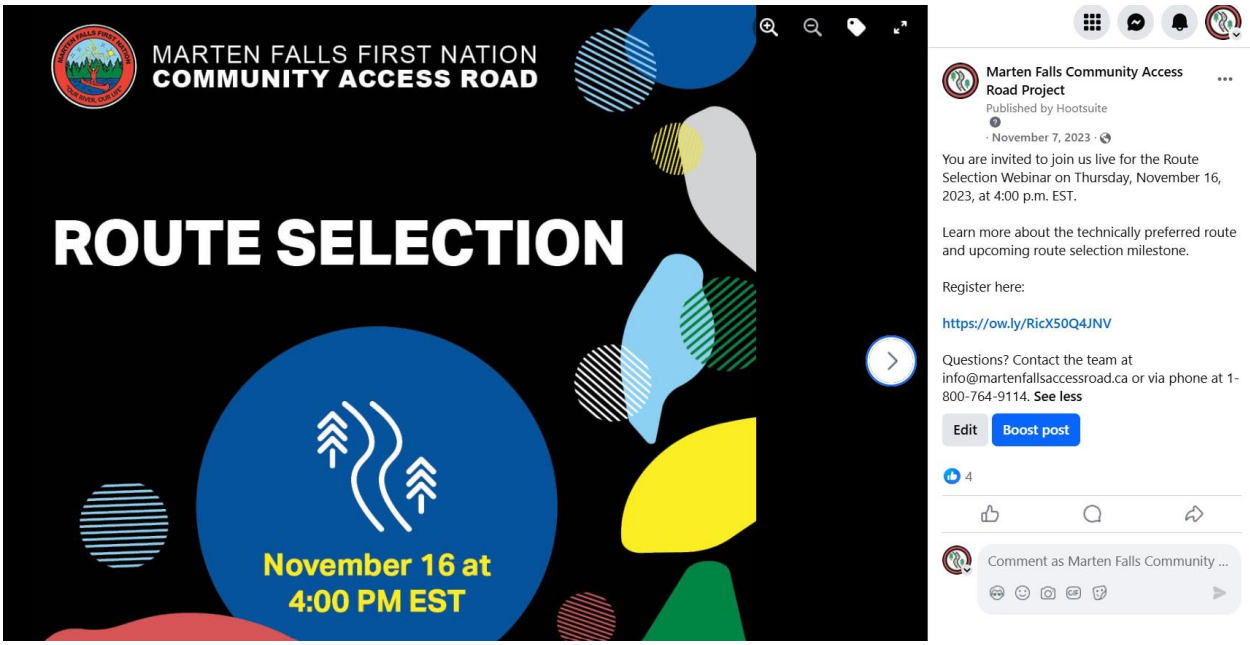

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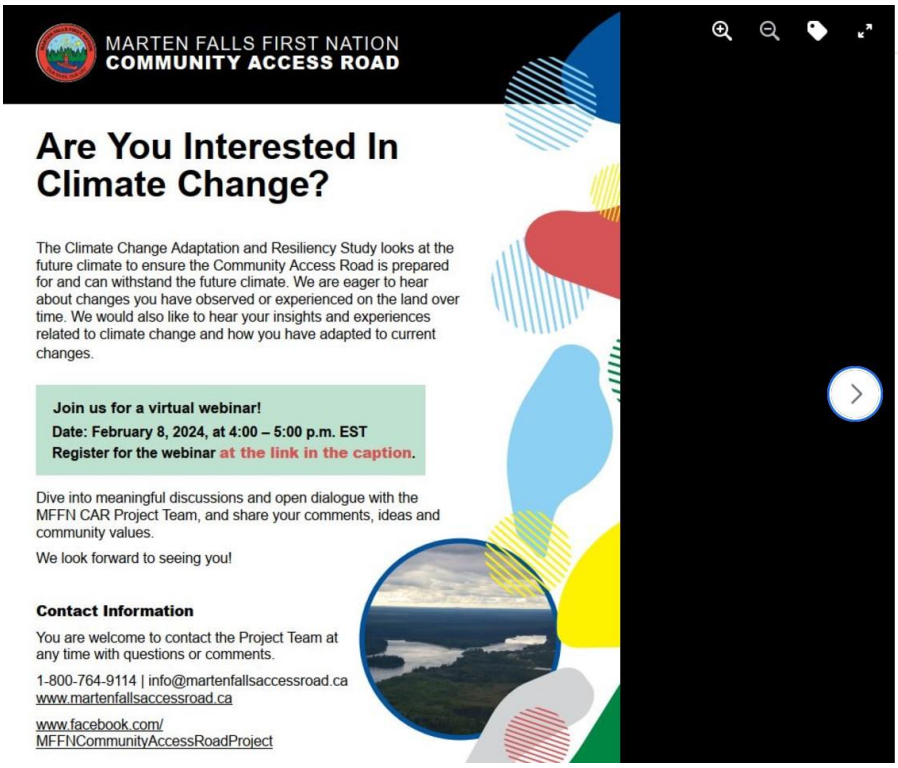

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
Published by Hootsuite
. February 8 .

Join us for our webinar on Climate Change Adaptation and the Community Access Road TODAY, Thursday, February 8 at 4:00 p.m. EST.

You can register for the webinar here:
https://ow.ly/FI0s50Qzc7v

There are more webinars to come! To stay up to date on the Webinar schedule or to view past webinars, visit
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/...

#martenfallsfirstnation
#communityaccessroad... See more

Edit Boost post

1 1

Comment as Marten Falls Community ...

Facebook

2024-10-31

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
October 31, 2024 ·

Join us on Tuesday, November 26, 2024, at 4:00 p.m. EST for our webinar on Building the Community Access Road!

With the final route selected, the team will discuss the final route, design features of the road and details on how it will be constructed.

Register for the webinar today using this link:
https://us06web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_I8fg4XguRHCb3xDHSwR1aQ

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #IndigenousRights #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #northernontario #OntarioProjects #winterroad



5 2 shares

2024-11-23

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
November 23, 2024 ·

Mark your calendars for our upcoming webinar!

The Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road is hosting a webinar on Building the Community Access Road.

Join us live on Tuesday, November 26 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

Register for the webinar at the link below:
https://us06web.zoom.us/.../WN_I8fg4XguRHCb3xDHSwR1aQ...

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2024-11-26

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
November 26, 2024 ·

Join us live for our Building the Community Access Road webinar TODAY, Tuesday, November 26 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

Register for the webinar at the link below and respond to this email with any questions you would like answered: https://us06web.zoom.us/.../WN_I8fg4XguRHCb3xDHSwR1aQ...

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2025-04-24

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
April 24 ·

We are excited to announce MFFN Community Access Road's Community Well-Being Webinar on Tuesday, May 6, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. EST!

This webinar will also provide insight into the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, as the public review period begins, and the Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to the valued components Socio-Community, Economics, and Human Health.

Click the link below to register today:
https://us06web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_vpqexWmeRpalobu3qlkAsA

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #FirstNations #IndigenousCommunities #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-04-29

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
April 29 ·

Join us Tuesday, May 6 at 4 p.m. EST for the Community Well-Being webinar!

Community Well-Being encompasses the interconnected aspects that contribute to the over quality of life within the study area.

"As we move forward to now begin to consider road construction and operations, our commitment remains to be strong stewards of our lands and our environment, in balance with being active partners in growing economic opportunities and benefits for both our communities and other First Nation communities"
– Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, July 2024

Click the link below to register today!
https://us06web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_vpqexWmeRpalobu3qIkAsA

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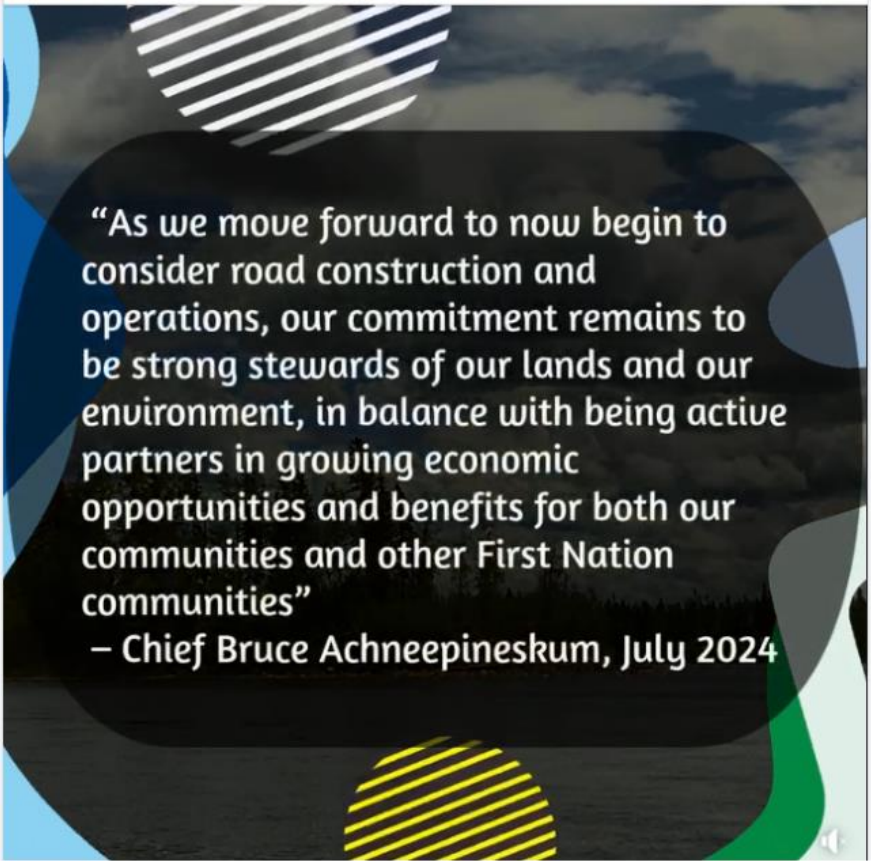

2025-05-01

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 1 ·

Join us for our Webinar on the Value Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates on Thursday, May 15, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. EST!

This webinar will also provide insight into the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, as the public review period begins, and the Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to Ungulates.

Click the link below to register today:
https://us06web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_QtKMsr-SQpekNYJIBBJojw

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects



2025-05-13

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 13 ·

Join us this Thursday, May 15 at 4 p.m. EST for the Webinar on the Value Components: Impact of the Community Access Road on Ungulates (Moose / Caribou)!

Learn more about the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to Ungulates. Click the link to register: https://us06web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_QtKMsr-SQpekNYJIBBJojw

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2025-05-17

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 17 ·

You're Invited to join the Project Team on Thursday, May 22 at 4 p.m. EST for the Webinar on the Value Components: Water - Fish and Fish Habitat.

Learn more about the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to fish and their habitats. Click the link to register: https://us06web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_NSkGYLThRLO_BdSeAqjXuw

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2025-05-29

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
May 29 ·

Join us for our final webinar in the Community Access Road Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement series focused on for the proposed Community Access Road!

🌲Land & Resource Use
🗓️ Thursday, June 5, 2025
⏰4 p.m. EST.

Register at https://us06web.zoom.us/.../reg.../WN_ngDSnC7AQuGQeeDvI340DA today!

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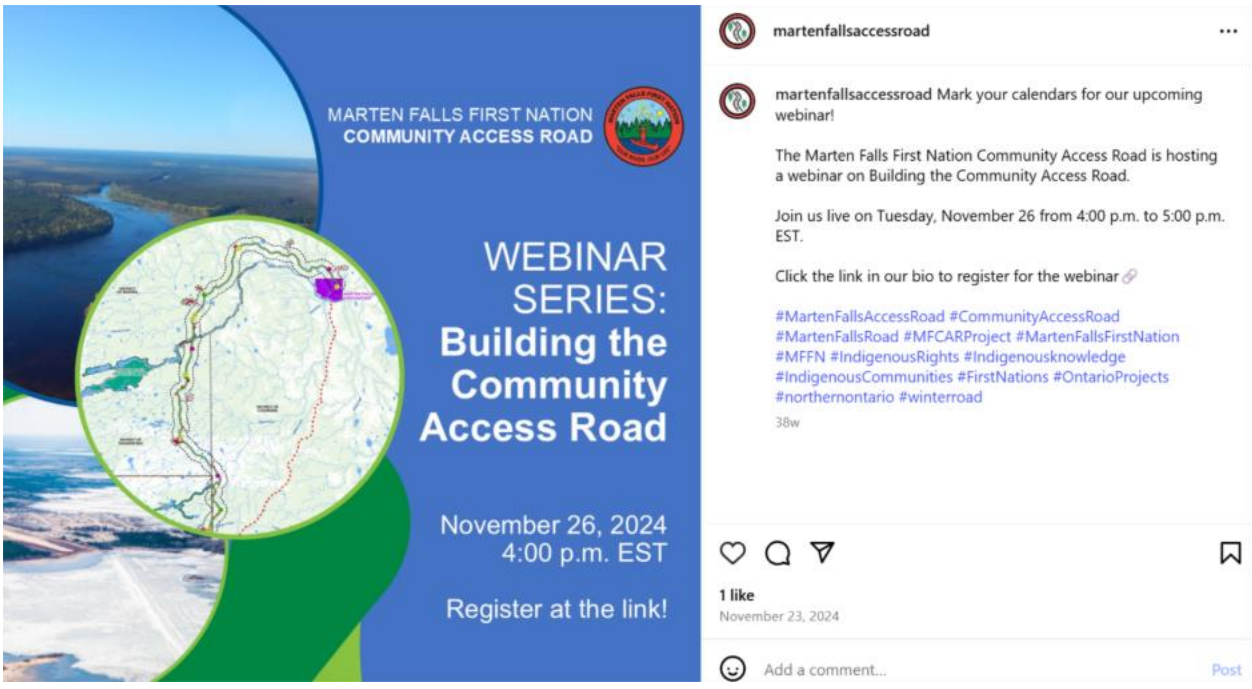
Instagram

2024-10-31



2024-11-23



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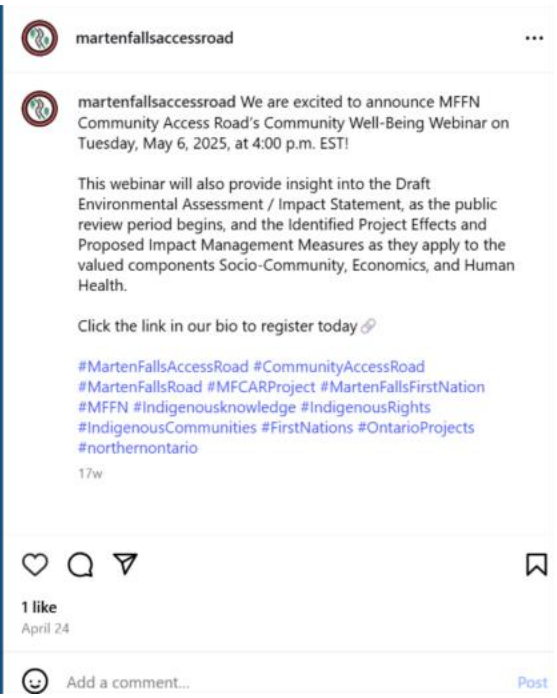

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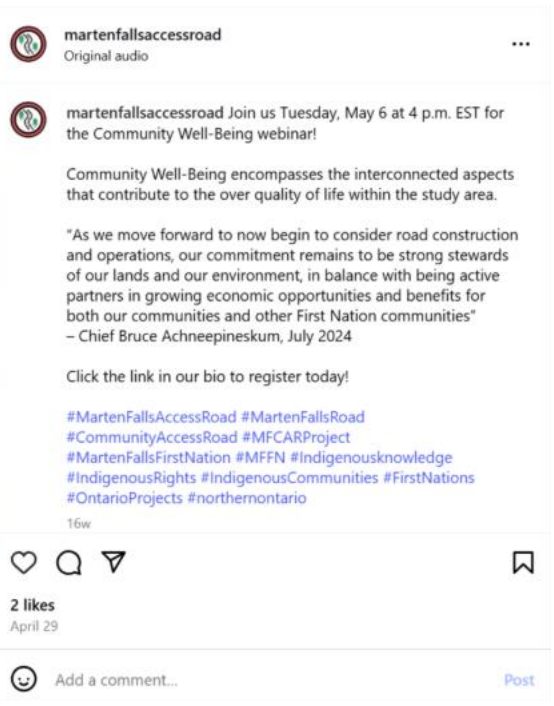

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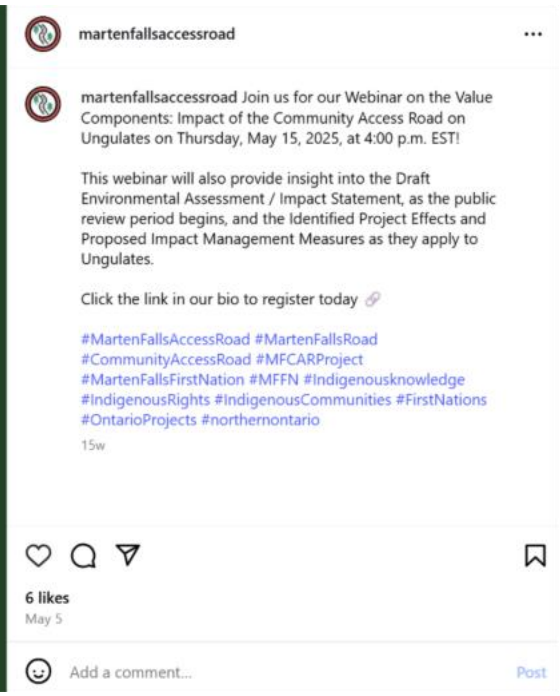

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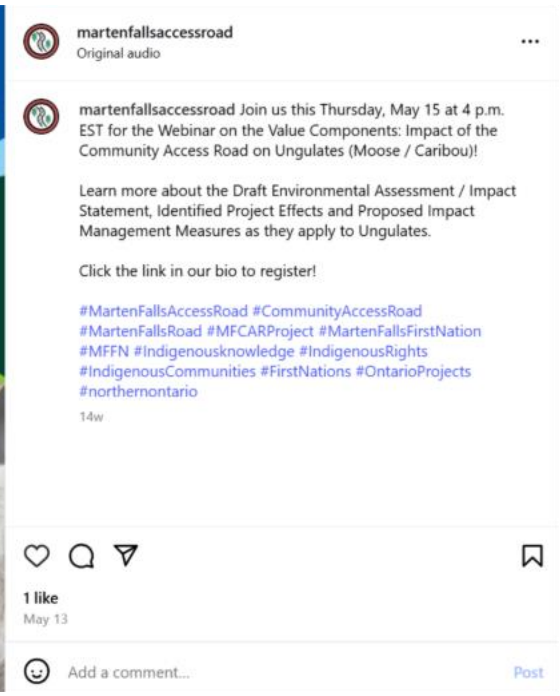

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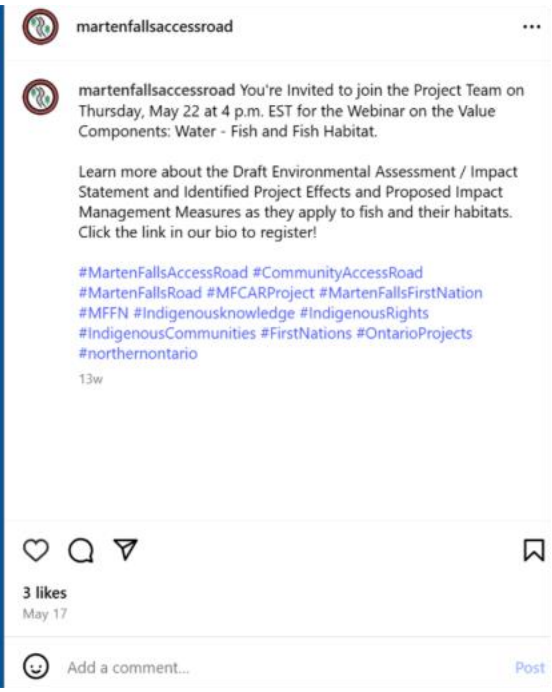

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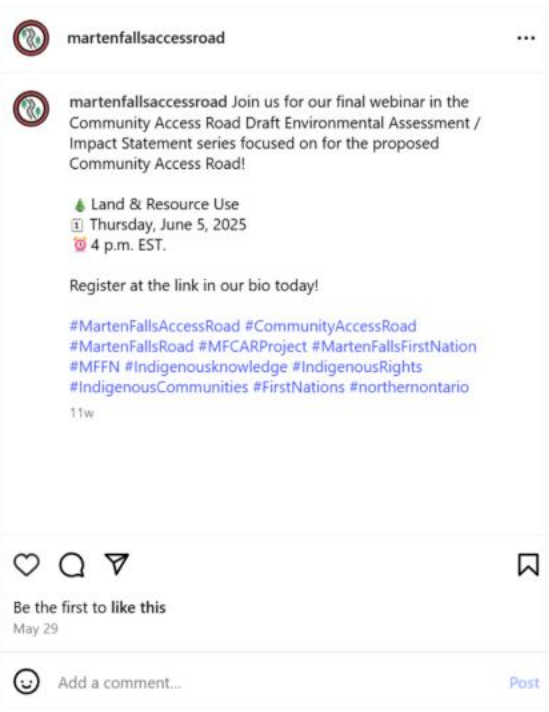

LinkedIn

2024-10-31

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
9mo • Edited •

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With the final route selected, the team will discuss the final route, design features of the road and details on how it will be constructed.

Register for the webinar today using this link: https://lnkd.in/gBFNiFdi

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #IndigenousRights #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #northernontario #OntarioProjects #winterroad



2024-11-23

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8mo • Edited •

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2024-11-26

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244 followers
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Welcome! You are invited to join a webinar: MFFN Community Access Road Webinar - Building the...
us06web.zoom.us

2025-04-24

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
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This webinar will also provide insight into the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement, as the public review period begins, and the Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to the valued components Socio-Community, Economics, and Human Health.

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https://lnkd.in/d-9_jszd

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2024-04-29

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– Chief Bruce Achneepineskum, July 2024

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2025-05-01

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3mo •

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Click the link below to register today:
https://lnkd.in/emhgZMgJ

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2025-05-17

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3mo •

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Learn more about the Draft Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement and Identified Project Effects and Proposed Impact Management Measures as they apply to fish and their habitats. Click the link to register: https://lnkd.in/eVaA4364

#MartenFallsAccessRoad #CommunityAccessRoad #MartenFallsRoad #MFCARProject #MartenFallsFirstNation #MFFN #Indigenousknowledge #IndigenousRights #IndigenousCommunities #FirstNations #OntarioProjects #northernontario



2025-05-29

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
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🌲 Land & Resource Use
🗓️ Thursday, June 5, 2025
⏰ 4 p.m. EST.

Register at https://lnkd.in/ecSjnuUM today!

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A7. Videos

A7.1 Link to all Videos
A7.2 Video Social Media Promotion

A7.1 Link to all Videos

Videos

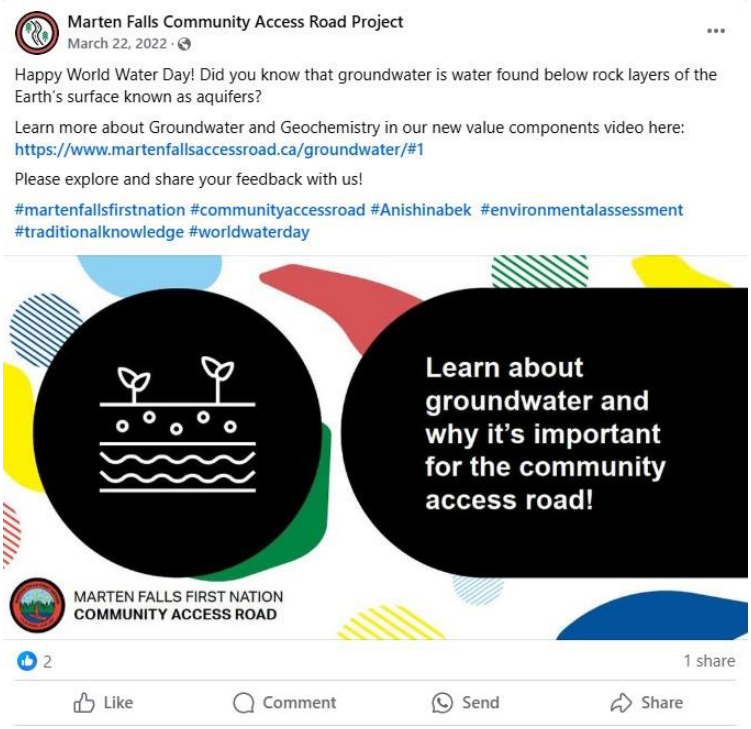
All videos on valued components and the Draft EA / IS can be found via the following link:

https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/our-studies/

A7.2 Video Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2022-03-22



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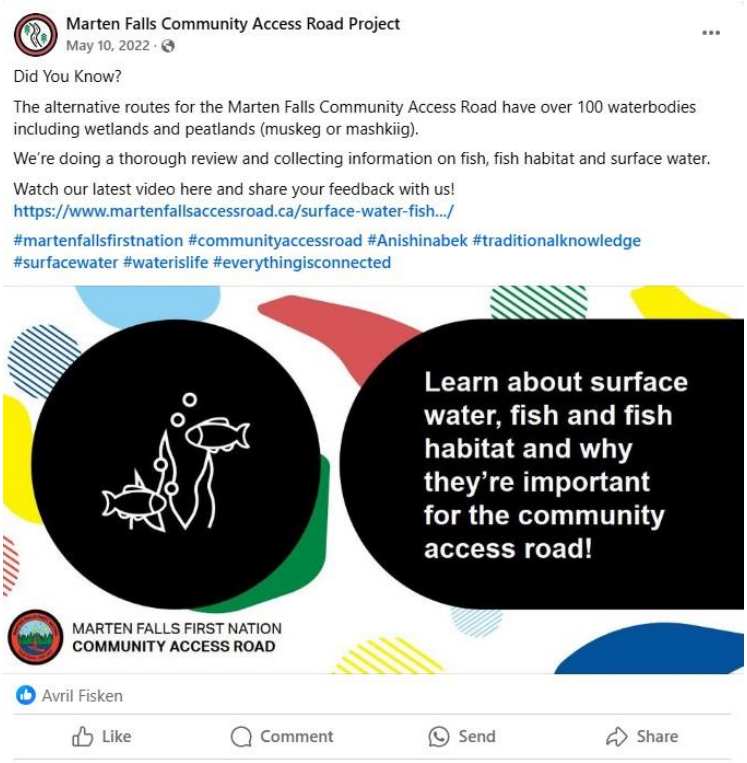
2022-05-10



2022-06-30



2022-09-23



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
September 23, 2022 ·

The MFFN Community Access Road Project was honoured at this year's International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Conference with the Core Values Award for Visual Engagement.

Chief Bruce Achneepineskum and Project Team Consultant Kathryn Ross were present to receive the award.

Check out our video and learn more about the award: https://vimeo.com/743102513

IAP2 Canada #IAP2NAC! #community #publicengagement #conference

6 2

Comment as Kiera Watson

2022-10-28

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
October 28, 2022 ·

The Community Access Road Project is collecting information on ungulates (hooved animals), specifically Moose (mooz) and Caribou (atik). Field studies for these species will be conducted until 2024 using helicopters, Caribou (atik) collars and remote cameras.

More information on ungulates is available in our Ungulates Video at:
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/study-plans-hooved.../

#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment #impactassessment #traditionalknowledge



1 5 comments

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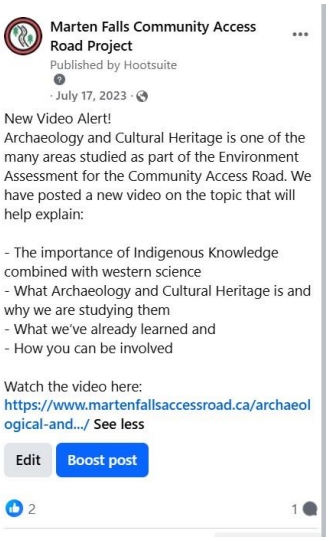
2023-07-17





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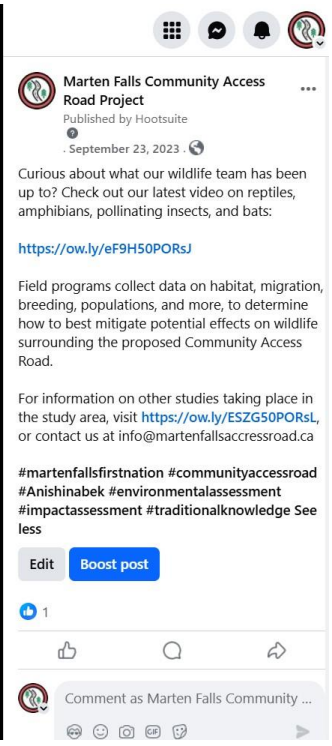

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Instagram

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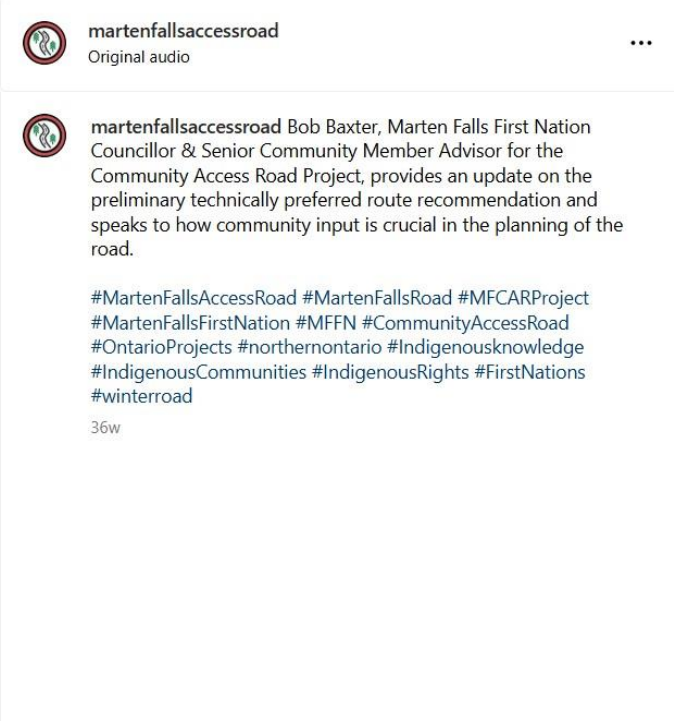

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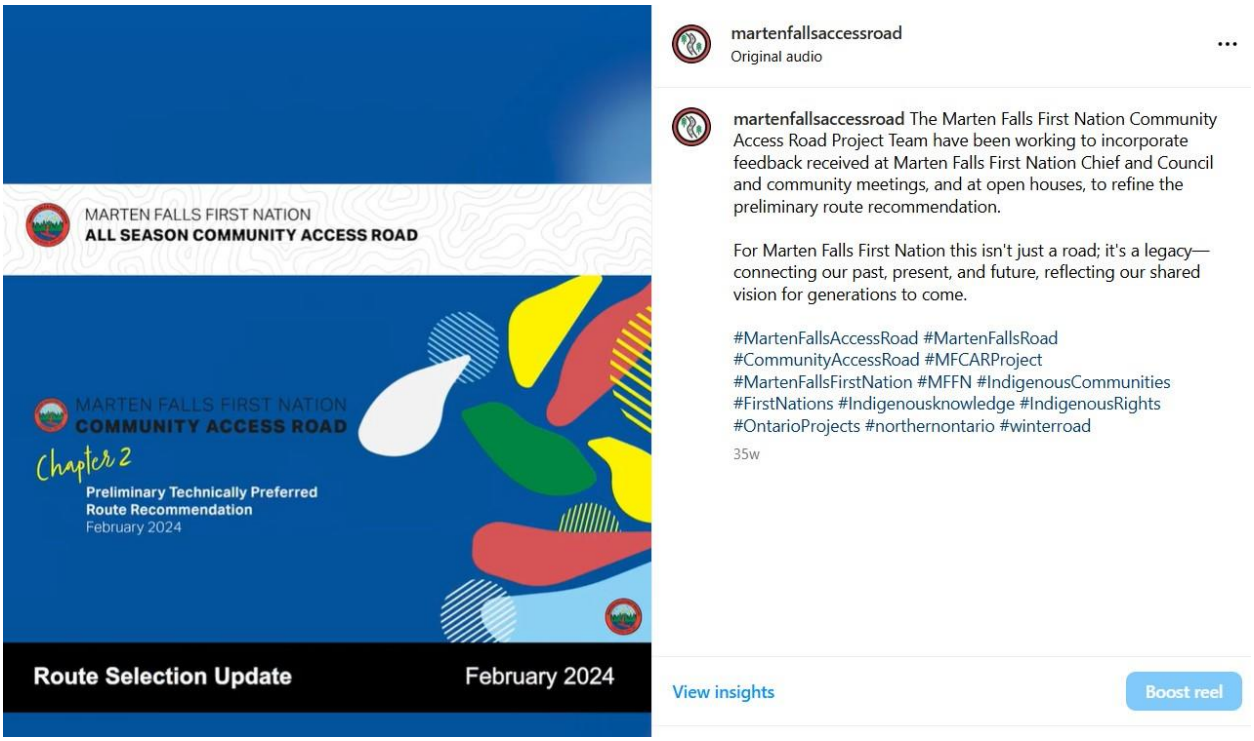

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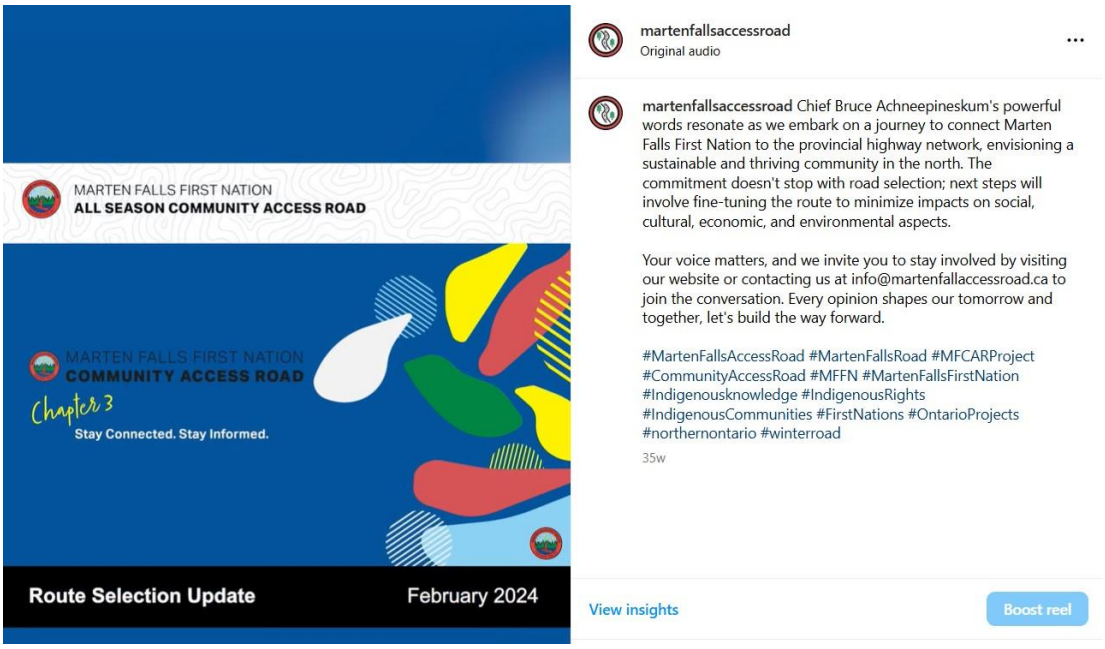

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2024-03-12

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
190 followers
8mo •

Bob Baxter, Marten Falls First Nation Councillor & Senior Community Member Advisor for the Community Access Road Project, provides an update on the preliminary technically preferred route recommendation and speaks to how community input is crucial in the planning of the road.

For more information visit the Project website https://lnkd.in/e-QS6HHu

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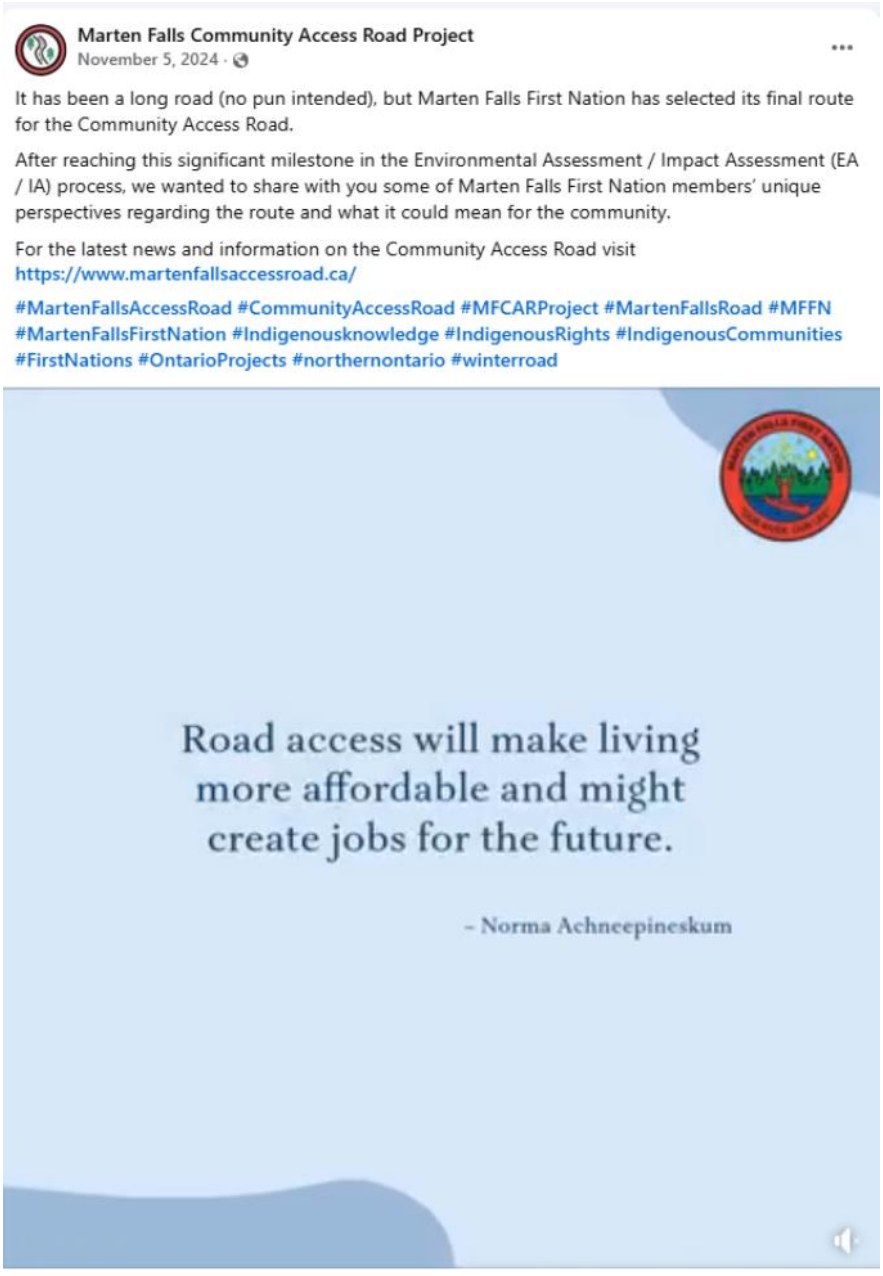

2024-12-12


Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
December 12, 2024 ·
Check out the latest on the MFFN CAR Final Route including a comprehensive overview of the final route selection, how the Communities' feedback was incorporated in the final decision, and what's next in 2025.
Visit https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/ to learn more about the Community Access Road!
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Bob Baxter
MFFN Councillor & Senior Community Member Advisor
1
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2025-02-15

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
February 15 ·

Check out our latest video to learn how the Community Access Road assesses the impact the proposed road will have on the environment, as well as understand how we identify potential effects and ways to prevent or reduce (mitigate) negative effects.

Questions? Contact the Project Team at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca, or visit our website at www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca

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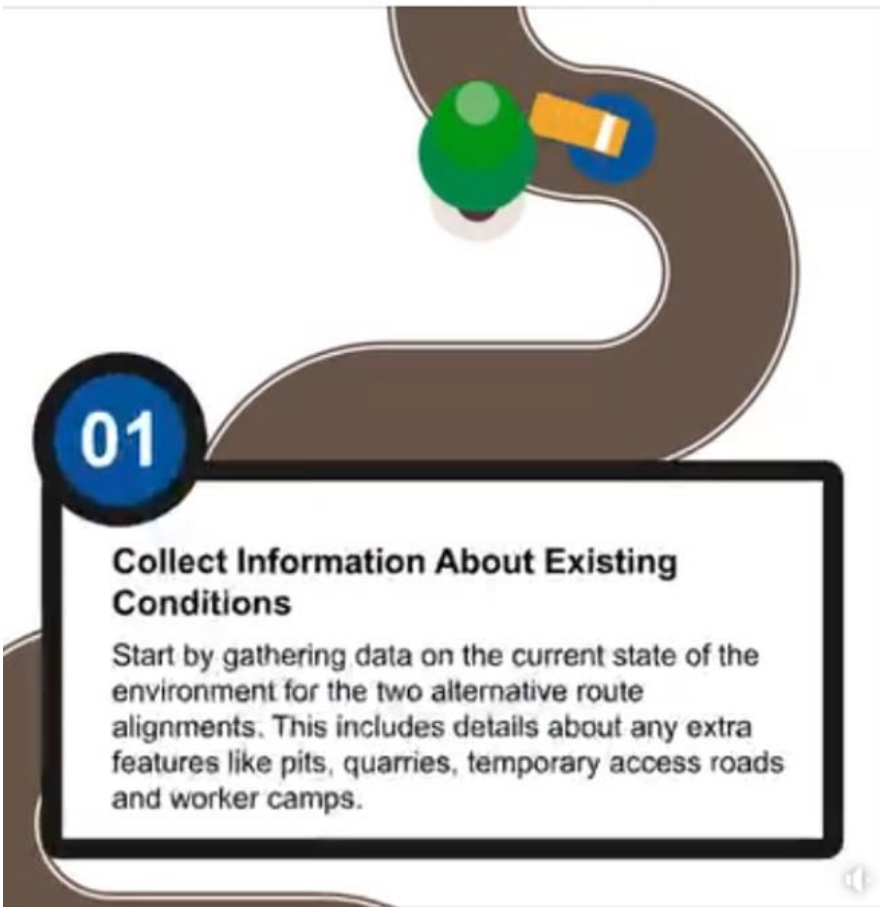

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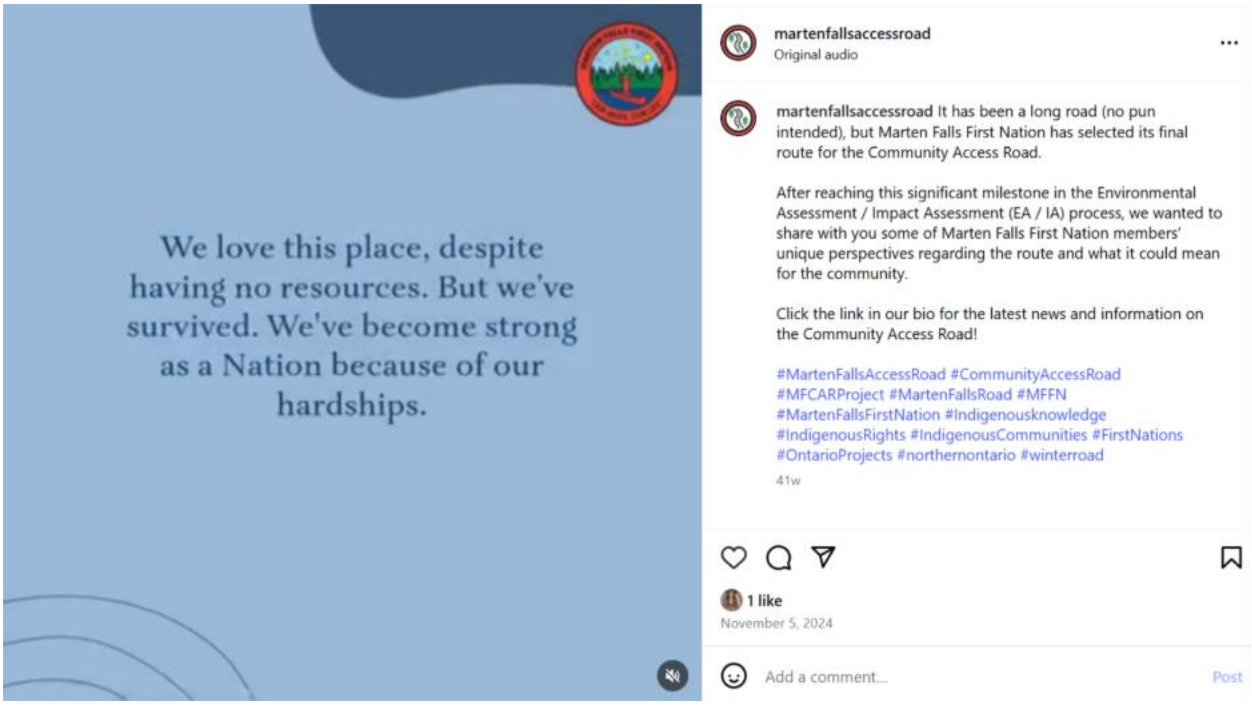

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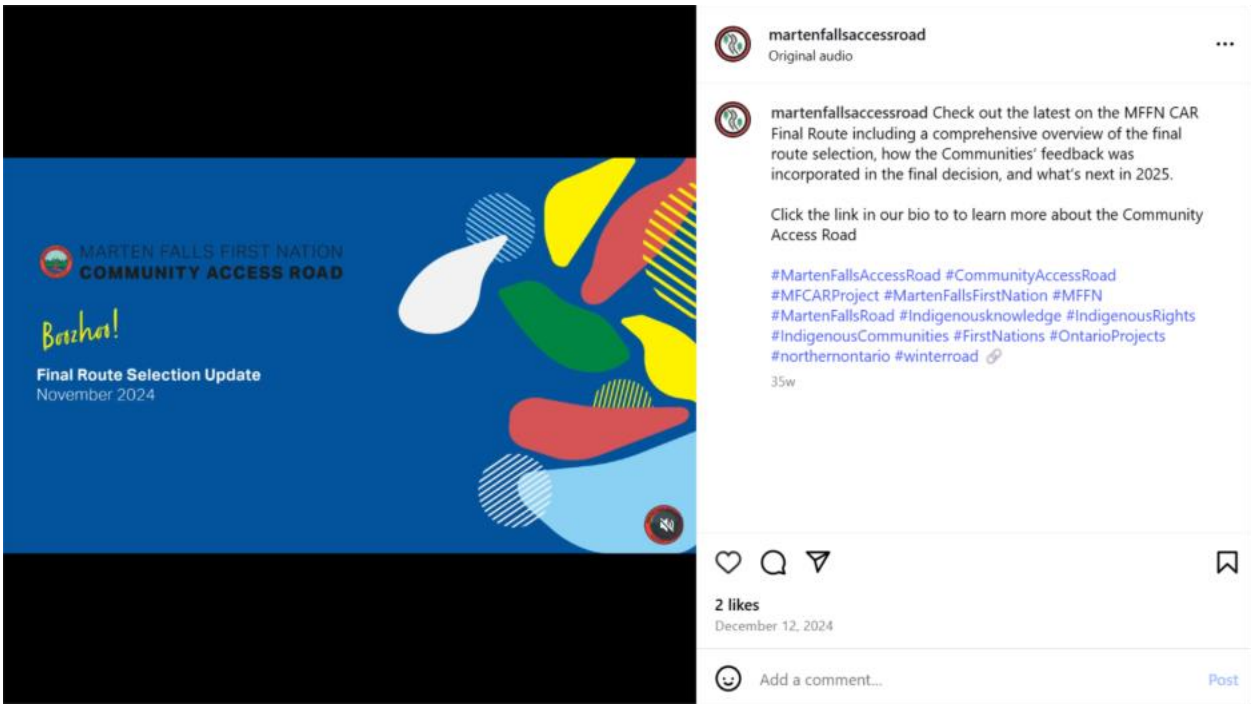

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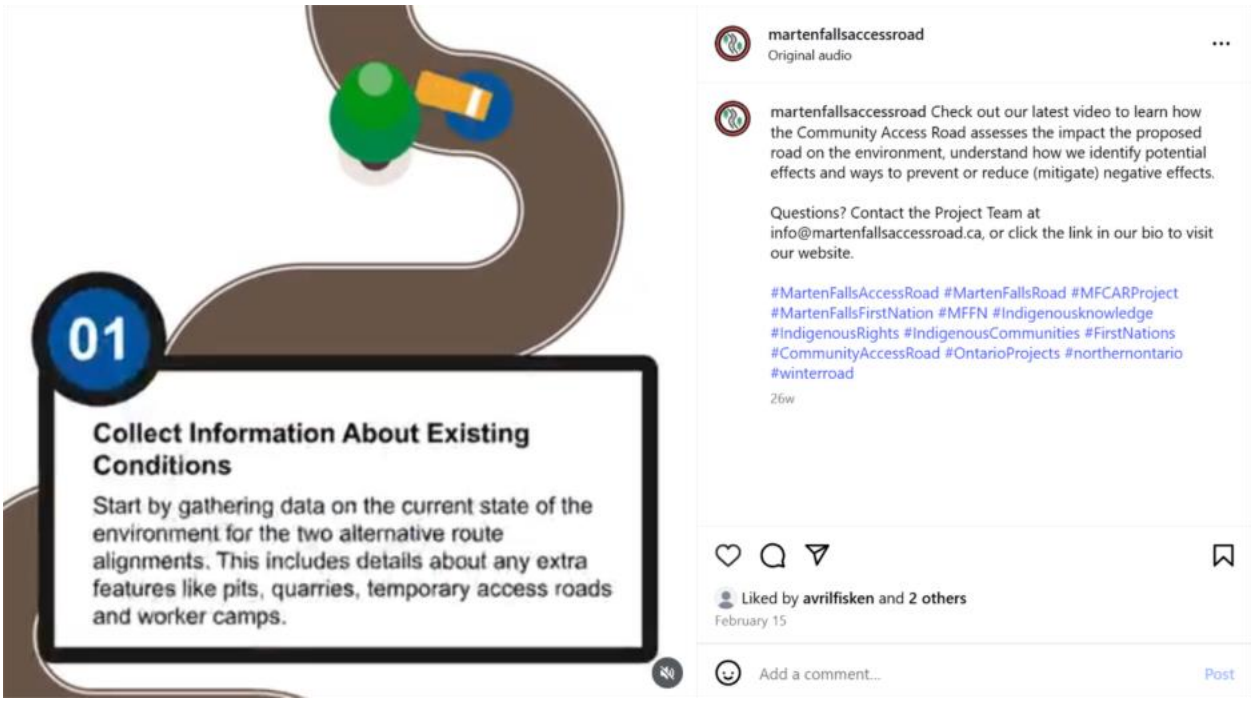
01
Collect Information About Existing Conditions
Start by gathering data on the current state of the environment for the two alternative route alignments. This includes details about any extra features like pits, quarries, temporary access roads and worker camps.
martenfallsaccessroad
Original audio
martenfallsaccessroad Check out our latest video to learn how the Community Access Road assesses the impact the proposed road on the environment, understand how we identify potential effects and ways to prevent or reduce (mitigate) negative effects.
Questions? Contact the Project Team at info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca, or click the link in our bio to visit our website.
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26w
Liked by avrilfisken and 2 others
February 15
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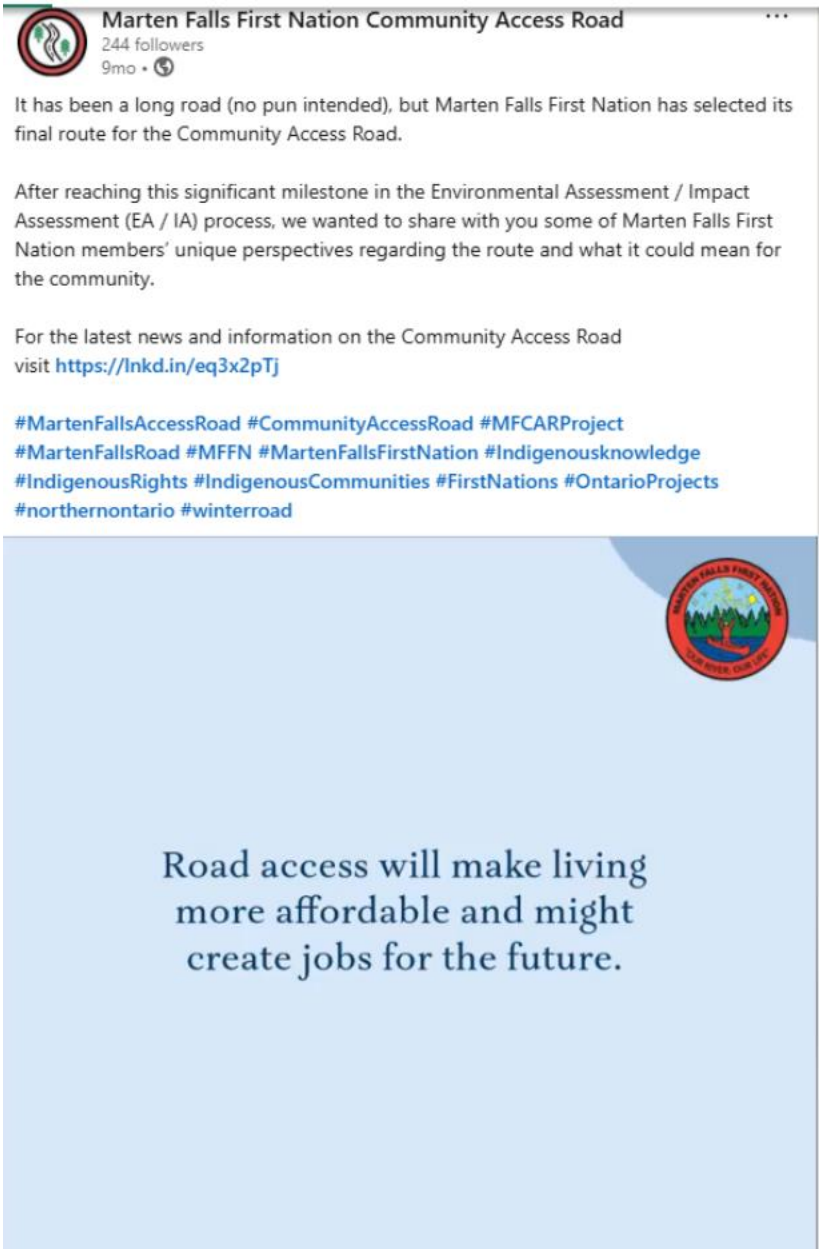

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Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road
244 followers
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Check out the latest on the MFFN CAR Final Route including a comprehensive overview of the final route selection, how the Communities' feedback was incorporated in the final decision, and what's next in 2025.

Visit https://lnkd.in/eq3x2pTj to learn more about the Community Access Road!

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Check out our latest video to learn how the Community Access Road assesses the impact the proposed road will have on the environment, as well as understand how we identify potential effects and ways to prevent or reduce (mitigate) negative effects.

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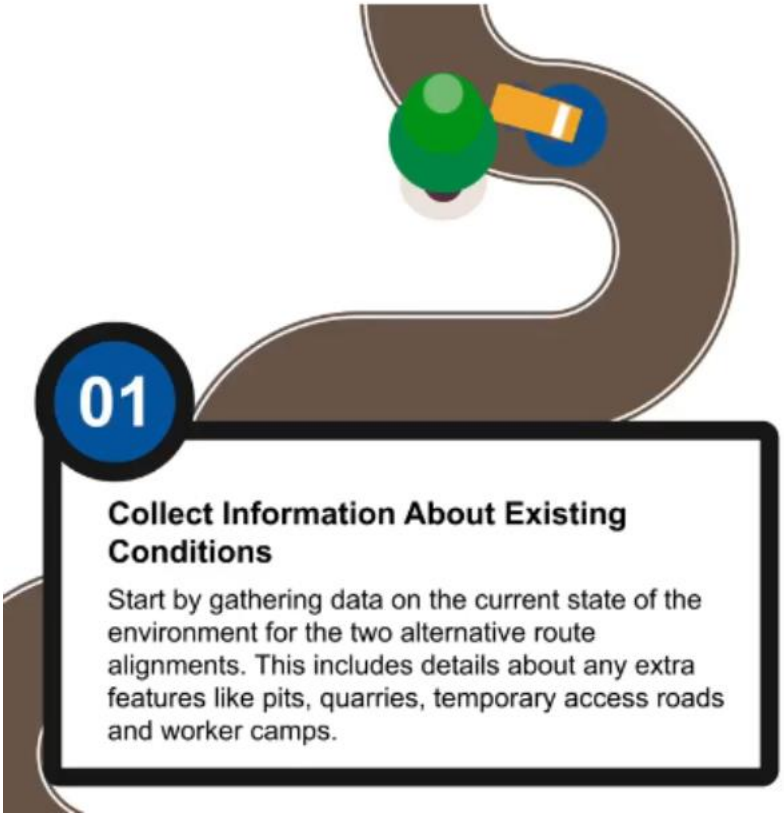


A8. Discussion Guides

A8.1 Discussion Guides
A8.2 Discussion Guides Social Media Promotion

A8.1 Discussion Guides



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Remote Camera Installation

Discussion Guide

May 2021

Remote Camera Installation

Discussion Guide | May 2021



The Remote Camera Installation Field Program—to document the presence of wildlife in the study area—is continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview of the upcoming Remote Camera Installation Field Program and to receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insights will be helpful when planning the upcoming program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Remote Camera Installation | Discussion Guide | May 2021

What's Happening?

An important part of the EA and IA is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on different wildlife. To better understand this, MFFN is installing remote, motion sensor wildlife cameras on active game trails throughout the Local Study Area. These cameras will collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou, moose, wolves and other wildlife. This is a continuation of work that started in 2019 when similar cameras were installed. Cameras will be installed within each of the various habitat types (e.g., forest, marsh, swamp) found in the study area. We are looking for recommendations on areas within the Local Study Area that we should consider installing cameras (e.g., on game trails or in areas that see an abundance of wildlife.)

The study area includes the areas within 10km of the proposed route options and is shown in a figure below.



Remote Camera Installation | Discussion Guide | May 2021

When?

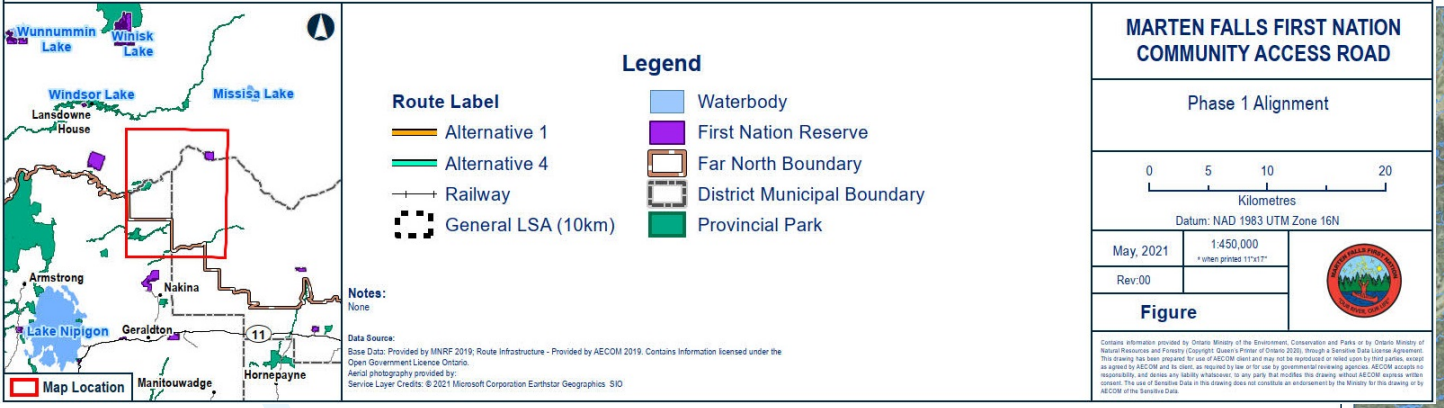
Cameras are expected to be set up in June. Once set up, they will stay in place for two years. Maintenance visits will take place every six months to check the cameras. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

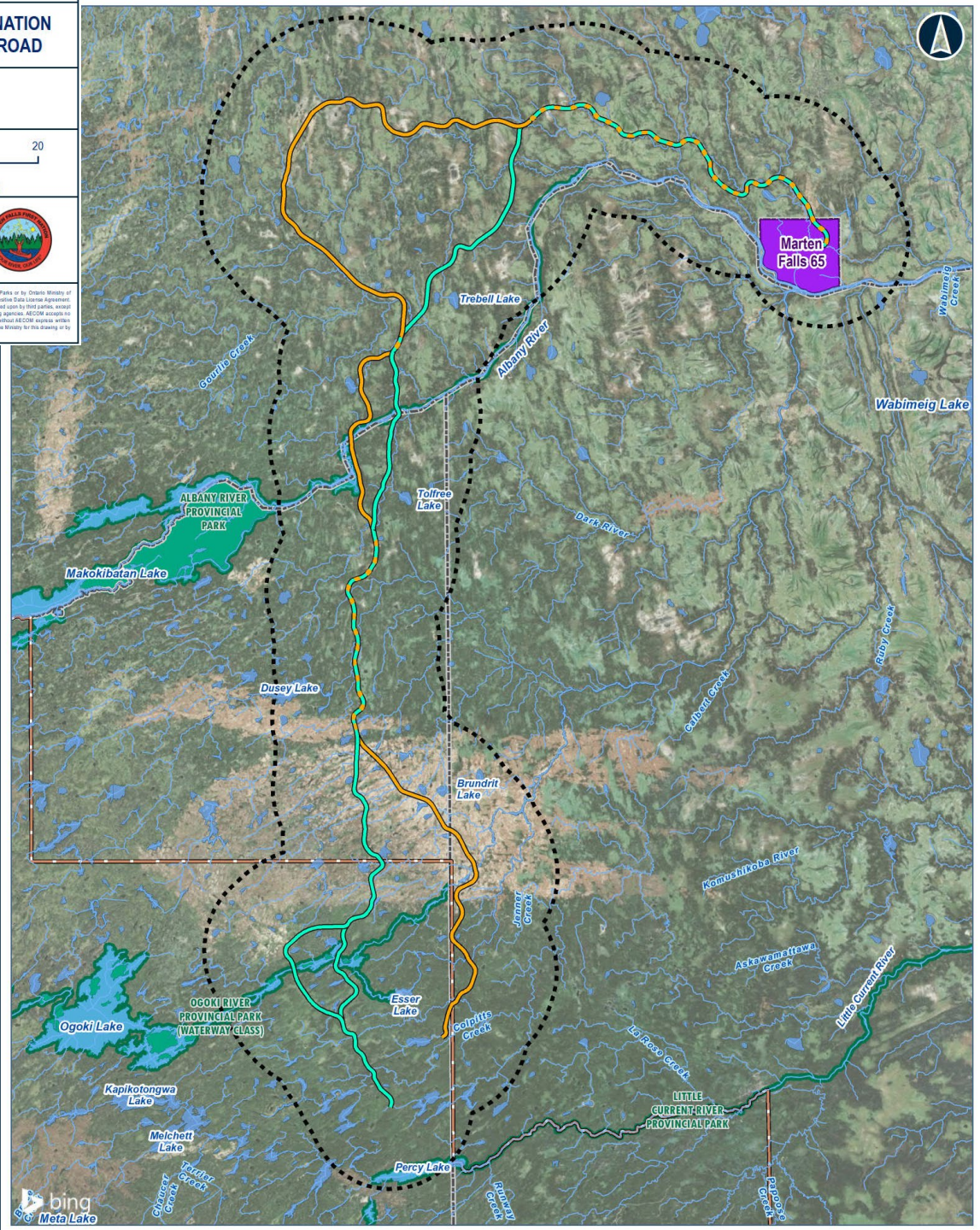
We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and any insights shared will be considered before the program starts in June. If you have any insights on the following questions, we want to hear from you.









Based on your knowledge of wildlife distribution and movement in the region:

- Are there any game trails you think we should avoid setting up cameras on (including timing)? This could be because of concerns about cultural, spiritual and / or sacred sites.
- Are there any game trails or features (e.g., salt licks, travel routes, wolf dens, winter use areas, calving grounds) that would be ideal locations to set-up a camera?
- Are there any areas that should be avoided by the field team and / or their helicopter (including timing)? This could be because of increased activity or the presence of field staff might affect wildlife.

If you have any insights, please contact us by May 28, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/camera-program-guide-2021/.



If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

Contact the Project Team at any time with questions or comments

Lawrence Baxter
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Marten Falls First Nation

James McCutchon
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AECOM

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www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys

Discussion Guide

August 2021

Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys

Discussion Guide | August 2021



The Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys—to document and understand the seasonal distribution, abundance and density between years for waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors in the study area—is starting for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview to this upcoming Field Program and receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Stopover / Staging Areas: places where migrating birds will stop to rest, drink and eat.

Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys
Discussion Guide | August 2021

What's Happening?

The Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys will collect information on waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors in the study area. Waterfowl and shorebirds include geese (nikah), ducks (shesheeb) and swans (waabihssi). Raptors in the study area will include osprey (saagwadamo) and the boreal owl. The purpose of the surveys is to better understand the seasonal distribution (excluding raptors), abundance and density between years for waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors. Potential stopover / staging areas for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds will be examined by circling areas of suitable open water habitats and counting the number of individual waterfowl and shorebirds. Aerial surveys will target raptors when moving among wetlands and lakes.



Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys
Discussion Guide | August 2021

What's Happening?

This survey will continue in 2022 with Spring Aerial Surveys to verify the breeding status of raptor nests (i.e., stick nests), including those identified in Spring 2018 aerial surveys conducted by Zoetica. This information will be used to understand where birds currently stopover in the study area as a first step in predicting how the Community Access Road might affect birds, their migration and their habitats.



Aerial Waterfowl Migration Surveys
Discussion Guide | August 2021

When?

The field program is anticipated to take place in two parts in September. Exact dates will be provided in a field notice once confirmed.

Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter during the field program. No equipment will be left in the field or Marten Falls First Nation community for this program.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you.

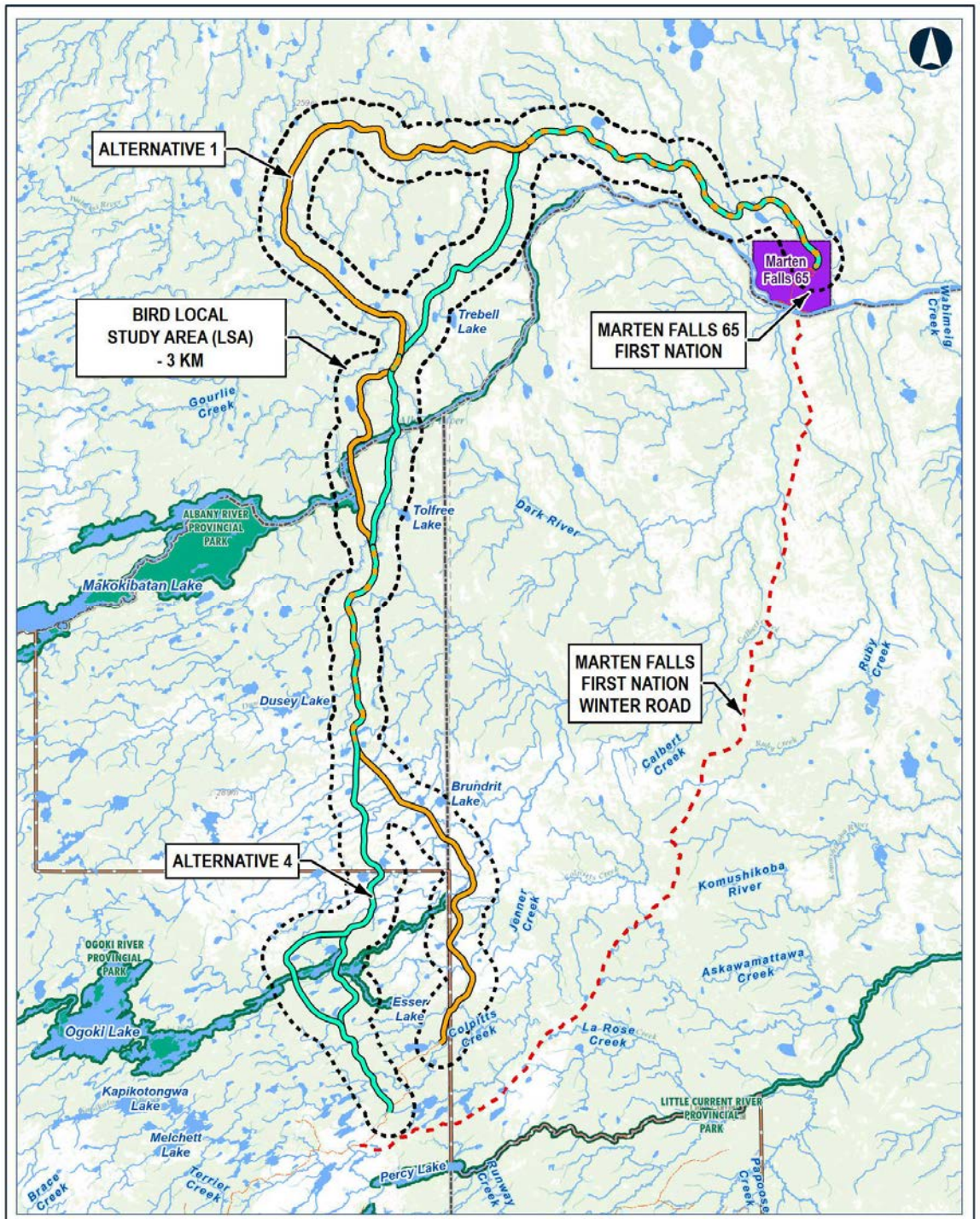


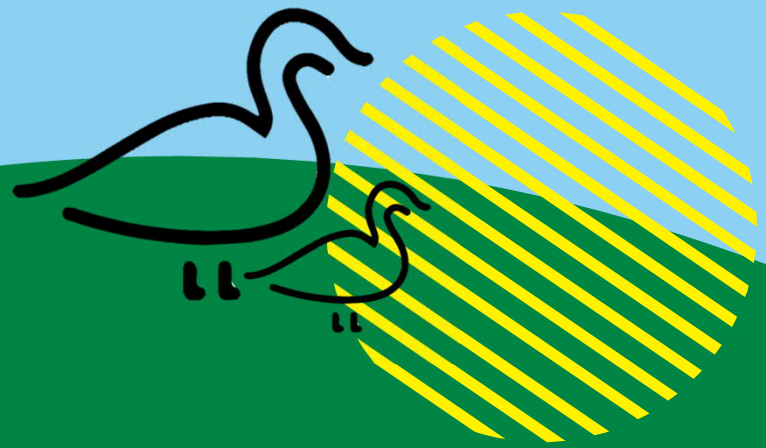


We Need Your Input!

- Are there any areas in the study area that are known waterfowl staging / harvesting locations?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are cultural / spiritual / sacred sites.

If you have any insights, please contact us by September 13, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/waterfowl-discussion-guide-2021/.





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Contact Information

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

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Winter Field Program

Discussion Guide

December 2021

Winter Field Program

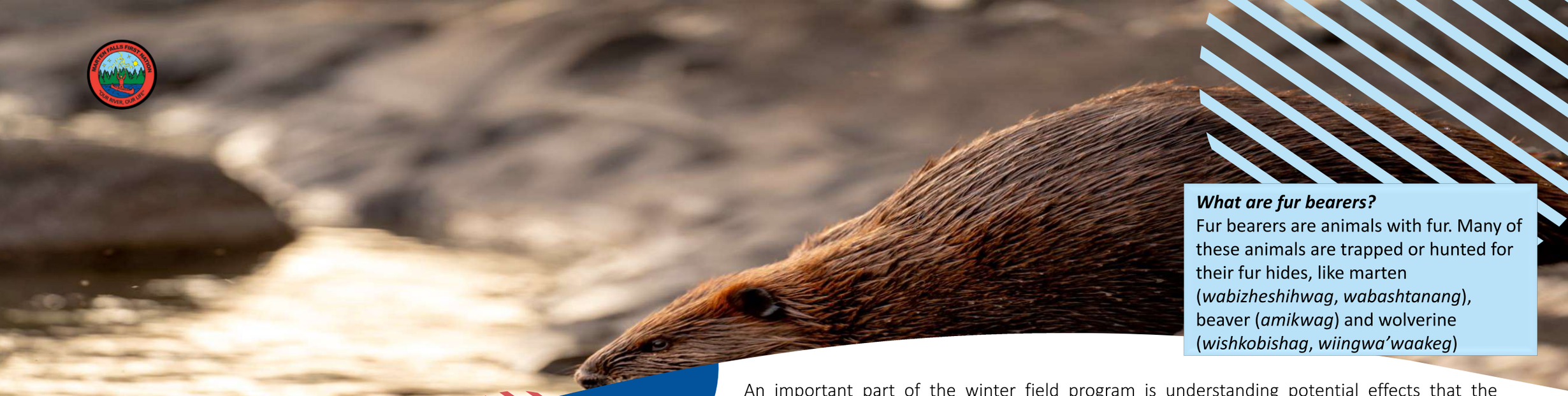
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The Wolverine (*wishkobish*) Hair Snag, Winter Aerial and Furbearer Ground Track Surveys will take place this winter for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

This Discussion Guide provides an overview to these upcoming Field Programs. We welcome your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. **Your insights will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.





What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

What are fur bearers?
Fur bearers are animals with fur. Many of these animals are trapped or hunted for their fur hides, like marten (*wabizheshihwag*, *wabashtanang*), beaver (*amikwag*) and wolverine (*wishkobishag*, *wiingwa'waakeg*)

An important part of the winter field program is understanding potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on animals, including fur bearers, in the area. This is the first study we are doing specifically for fur bearers. There are three survey programs that will support our understanding of where animals currently are in the study area:

1. Wolverine (*wishkobish)* Hair Snag
2. Furbearer Ground Track
3. Winter Ungulate Winter Aerial

For the **wolverine hair snag survey program**, 54 non-invasive (does not injure animal) hair snag traps will be placed in the study area. Wolverine (*wishkobish*) are a Species of Special Concern as identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, and a Threatened species under the Ontario Endangered Species Act. Remote cameras will be positioned to monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine (*wishkobish*) has visited the hair snag trap. Hair snag samples left by wolverine (*wishkobish*) will be collected and submitted for DNA and hormone analysis.



What's Happening?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

Winter furbearer ground track surveys will be conducted by track specialists. Transects, or straight lines through the Local Study Area, will be walked to document the number of animal track sets crossing the transect, species, location and habitat type encountered. Data will be used to determine distribution, abundance and density of furbearers and other mammals in the Local Study Area. Surveys will be completed within 3-10 days of optimal snow conditions.

Winter ungulate aerial surveys will be conducted using a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter to estimate the distribution of wolverine (*wishkobish*) and caribou (*atik*), and to determine caribou (*atik*) calf survival in the wolverine (*wishkobish*) / ungulates (caribou and moose) study area within a 35-kilometre corridor of the proposed routes. A series of straight paths spaced every two (2) to 10 kilometres throughout the area will be flown by a fixed wing aircraft. The following day, a helicopter crew will target search areas that were observed by the fixed wing crew (for example, where they saw caribou herds or other signs of wildlife). The winter aerial surveys will take place over 15 days with optimal snow conditions.



When?

Winter Field Program
Discussion Guide | December 2021

The programs will take place starting Winter 2022. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

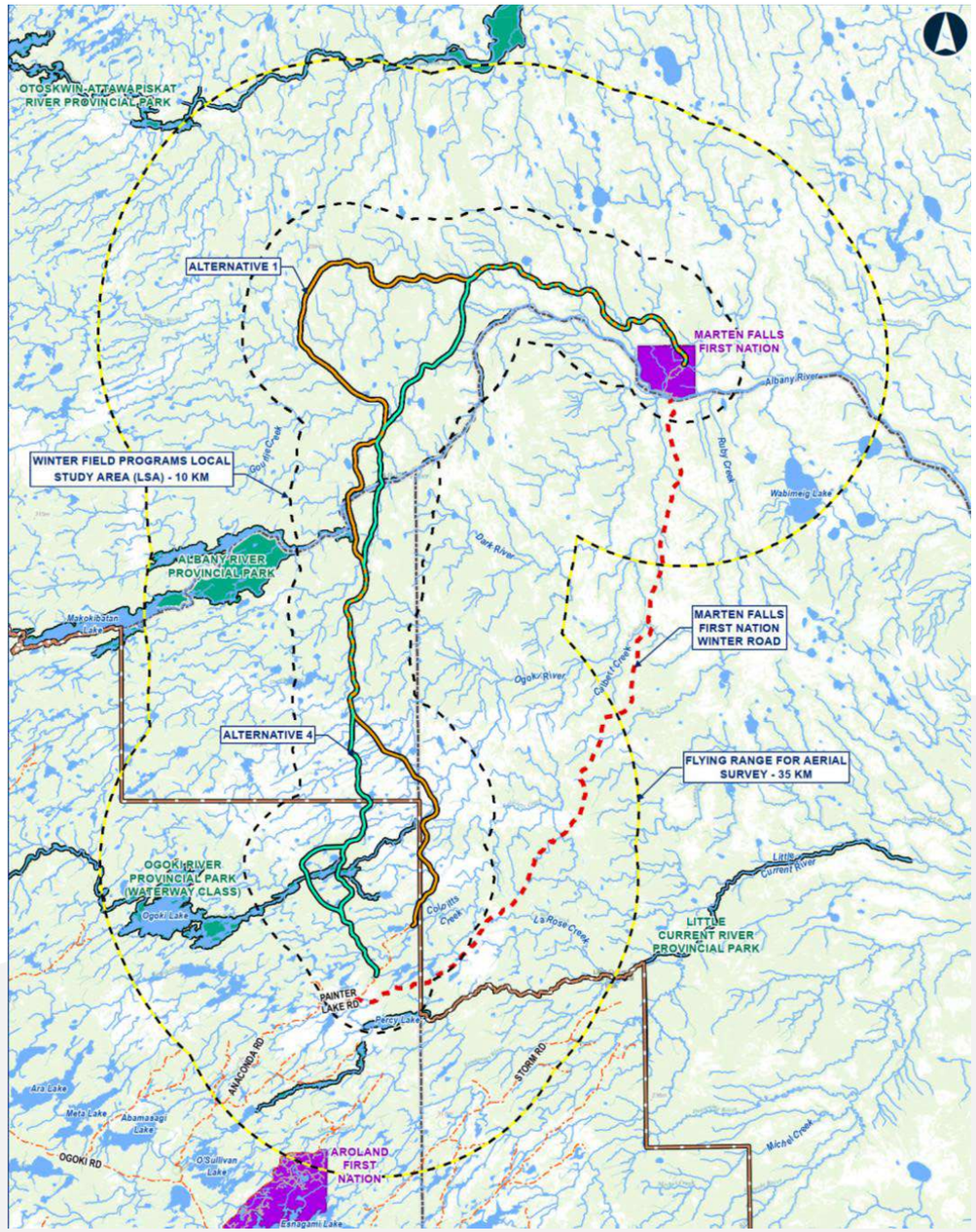
- **Wolverine hair snag traps** will be deployed in February and will stay in place until May. Field crews will return to the hair snag traps monthly to replenish bait and collect hair samples.
- For the **winter furbearer ground track surveys**, crews will conduct two rounds of surveys for five days each between January and March.
- The **winter ungulate aerial surveys** will be one trip lasting 15 days between February and March.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping our winter field program and will be considered before the field program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you:

- Has your trapline been overlapped by these surveys?
- Have there been any recent wolverine (*wishkobish*) sightings?
- Are you an Indigenous trapper that can supply bait for wolverine (*wishkobish*) hair snag traps?
- Are there any specific timing considerations during January through March we should be aware of when conducting the surveys?

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected.





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Contact Information

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

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Marten Falls First Nation

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Bird Field Program

Discussion Guide

March 2022

Bird Field Program

Discussion Guide | March 2022

This Discussion Guide provides an overview to upcoming Bird Field Programs. **We welcome and encourage your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. Your insights and knowledge will help shape and enrich our field studies.**

The Bird Field Programs in 2022 include Autonomous Recording Unit, Aerial, Marsh Bird Call Playback and Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys will take place this year for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed and information will be provided regularly by email in our monthly Project Updates.

Interested in this topic? Click to schedule a meeting with us today, especially if you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area

Next Page: We Need Your Input



We Need Your Input!

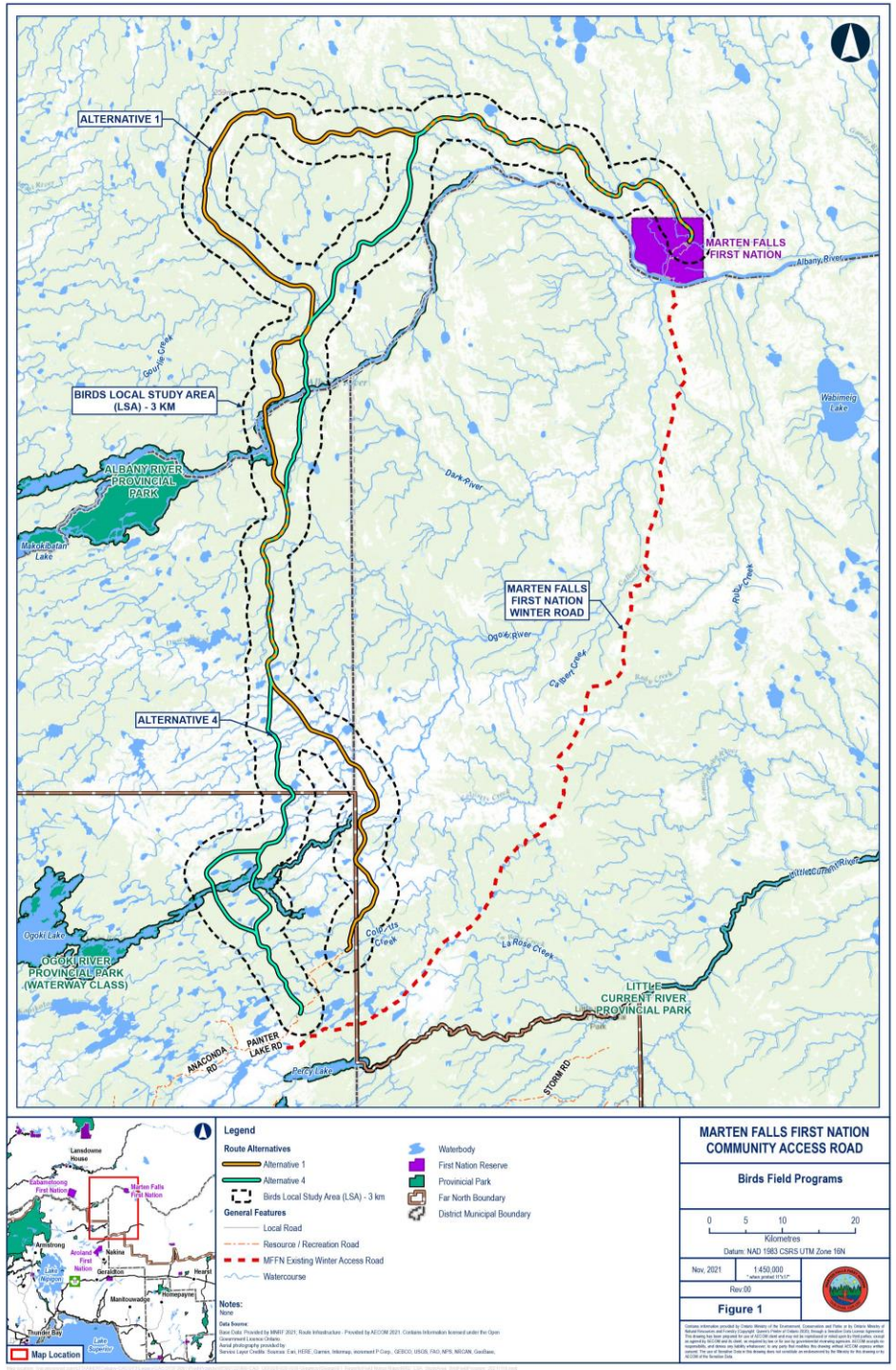
Your input is an important part of shaping our bird field program and will be considered as we plan our field program. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you:

- Do you know of any stopover or nesting sites for waterfowl and raptors (*binesi*)? Other information or interest in birds that you can provide is also appreciated.
- Are there known locations of stick nests for eagles (*binsei*) or ospreys (*saagwadamo*)?
- Are there any areas in the study area that are known waterfowl staging / harvesting locations?
- Are there any known staging areas if a spring harvest occurs?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are cultural / spiritual / sacred sites.
- What are your Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Share your thoughts through this Survey!

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected. **Read on to learn about the upcoming field program.**

Next Page: What's Happening





What bird groups are we studying?
Birds are a diverse category of species and can include: waterbirds such as ducks (shesheeb), geese (nikah), herons, and sandpipers; raptors (binesi) such as owls (gookooko'oo), hawks (gekek) and eagles (mikisi); upland game birds like grouse; and songbirds like jays (kwiikwiishih), warblers and sparrows. Species at Risk birds, those that are listed as endangered or special concern, in the study area include birds such as the Olive-Sided Flycatcher and Common Nighthawk (bekshkew).

What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

The bird field programs are important to understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on birds in the area. We previously conducted bird studies in 2018 and 2019. There are four programs that will support our understanding of where birds currently are in the study area:

1. Autonomous Recording Unit Surveys
2. Aerial Surveys
3. Marsh Bird Call Playback Surveys
4. Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys

Next Page: Autonomous recording unit surveys



1

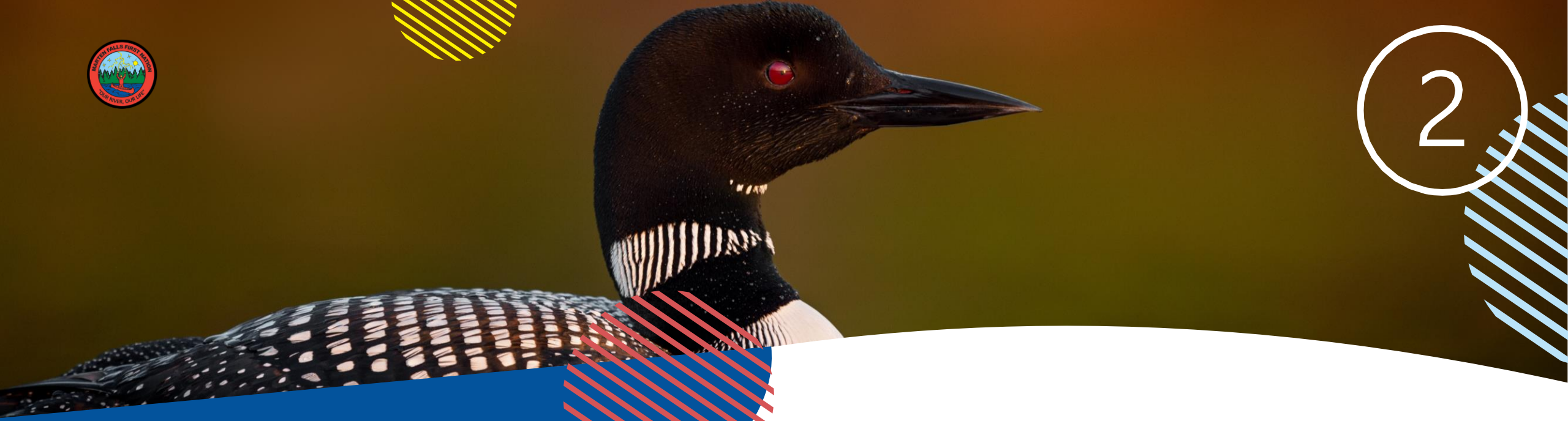
What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Autonomous recording unit surveys, will be used to record bird-songs. This study will complement other bird field programs conducted during the breeding season, migration (spring and fall) and winter. The Autonomous Recording Units will help provide more frequent data collection and will be valuable in finding rare bird species and bird *Species at Risk*, such as the Common Nighthawk (*beshkew*), Eastern Whip-poor Will (*biigokokew'owesi*), Short-eared Owl and the Yellow Rail.

Autonomous Recording Units will be installed in early spring (2022) throughout the study area, including some locations where breeding bird count surveys will be conducted, to record spring migration. The Autonomous Recording Units will be left in place for the rest of 2022 to record through fall migration and early winter.

Next Page: Aerial Surveys



What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Aerial surveys will be conducted to understand the waterbirds, shorebirds and raptors (*binsei*) in the Local Study Area. These surveys will be used to estimate the location of birds between spring and fall (excluding raptors (*binsei*)), the range of ages of the birds (i.e., young or adult) and the percentage of each of these age ranges for these birds types.

Helicopters will be used to identify and count birds in areas where birds gather and in other open habitats. There are two types of aerial surveys, one focusing on the breeding birds in spring 2022 and the second is a waterfowl survey in spring and fall 2022.

Next Page: Marsh Bird Call Playback Surveys



What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Marsh bird call playback surveys will help to determine the presence, location, age ranges and percentages of each age range of breeding marsh birds. A recording of bird calls will be played for 30 seconds, followed by 30 seconds of silence where an experienced bird specialist will listen for calls from species of interest. This approach will help us to detect marsh bird species that are elusive or rare.

Surveys will be conducted twice during the bird breeding season between late May and early July 2022.

Next Page: Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys



What's Happening?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

Breeding bird point count surveys will primarily target songbirds, upland game birds, raptors (*binesi*) and waterbirds due to the abundance of forest, bog, fen and other wetland habitats in the Local Study Area. The objective of these surveys is to determine the presence, location, age ranges and percentages of each range of breeding birds. Specialists with experience in identifying Northern Ontario birds by sight and sound will listen and count birds at a number of stations throughout the Local Study Area in spring and early summer of 2022. Breeding bird point count surveys were also previously conducted in 2018 and 2019.

During all-natural environment studies, wildlife and **bird habitat data** will be collected to help predict the Project effects on bird species and their habitats. Habitat such as marshes and wetlands will be documented with photographs and will be reviewed by qualified individuals to classify the habitat.

Next Page: When?



When?

Bird Field Program
Discussion Guide | March 2022

The programs will take place starting Spring 2022. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed.

- **Bird Autonomous Recording Unit surveys:** four trips starting in March 2022 and ending early winter 2022
- **Aerial surveys:** spring and fall 2022
- **Marsh call playback and breeding bird point count surveys** will occur together: May 2022 until July 2022

Next Page: Contact Us!

If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

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

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MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
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Spring Field Programs

Discussion Guide | March 2022

Spring Field Programs

Discussion Guide | March 2022



This Discussion Guide provides an overview to these upcoming Field Programs. We welcome your feedback on the key questions listed in this Guide. **Your insights and knowledge will help shape and enrich our field studies.**

Spring Field Programs will begin for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) and provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road.

A Field Notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed and information will be provided regularly by email in our monthly Project Updates.

Interested in this topic? Click to schedule a meeting with us today, especially if you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area

Next Page: We Need Your Input

We Need Your Input!

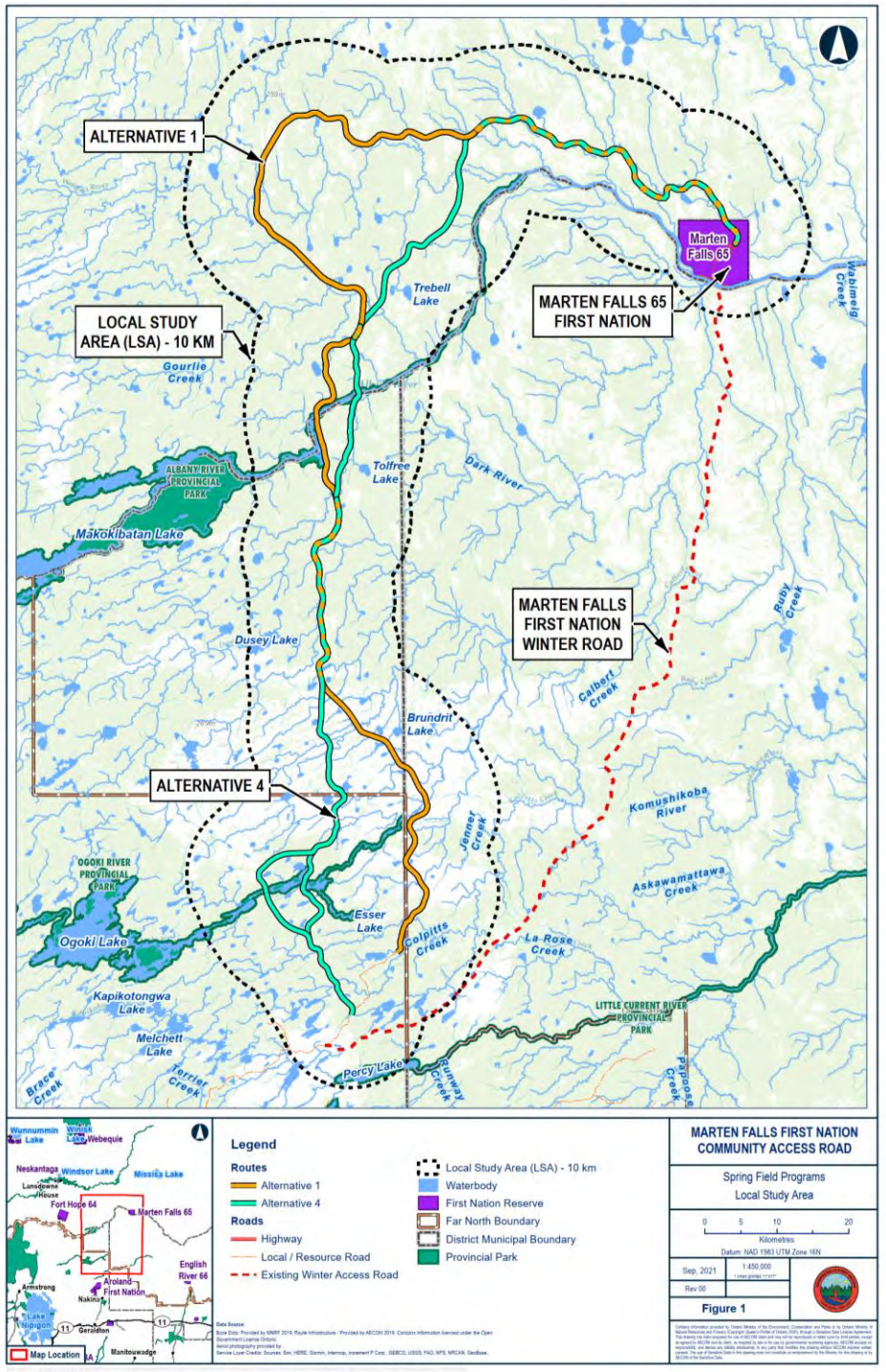
Your input is an important part of shaping our Spring Field Programs and will be considered before the field programs start. Check out the next few pages to learn about the programs and where we are looking for your feedback.

Indigenous Knowledge and information on Indigenous land and resource use in the area of the proposed routes can be shared through the Project's Indigenous Knowledge Program. If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through this program, please let us know. We will ensure your knowledge is protected. Read on to learn about the upcoming field program.

Share your thoughts through these Surveys!



Next Page: Groundwater and Geochemistry





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What's Happening?

Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program

The purpose of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program is to understand the current groundwater quantity and quality in the study area. A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and a Field Notice was distributed in October 2021—both documents include a map and more information about the program, which is now anticipated to start as early as March 2022.

Prior to initiating the groundwater program, a separate Wolverine Denning Survey will be conducted. The purpose of this survey is to observe wolverine tracks from the air to understand the presence of wolverine dens near proposed groundwater monitoring wells. This program is expected to occur in March 2022. A Field Notice distributed on February 14, 2022, includes more details. Once the denning surveys are complete, the groundwater program itself will begin. The first component is to clear a small area for the helicopter and equipment to land so that the wells can be installed.

Groundwater monitoring wells will be set up in the study area and sampled for two years. The wells will extend into the ground far enough to reach the groundwater; the depth of each well will vary by location. Above ground, the wells are relatively small, about 10 centimetres across and 75 centimetres tall. When the wells are no longer required, they will be filled in and sealed.

We need your input!

- What do you think about the proposed sampling locations? Do they overlap or intersect with your trapline or hunting areas?
- Are there any groundwater sources in the area (such as springs or wells) that are used for drinking water or are important for cultural or spiritual practices?
- Are there any locations in the study area that should be avoided for clearing helicopter landing pads and drill pads, and installing monitoring wells? This could be because the areas are cultural, spiritual or sacred sites.
- Are there any specific timing considerations (related to hunting seasons / community events) we should be aware of when installing the monitoring wells?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Surface Water



What's Happening?

Surface Water Field Program

The Surface Water Field Program started in September 2019 and consisted of collecting information on stream crossings and fish habitat. In Fall 2021, water and sediment samples were collected from crossings in the study area and we conducted aerial assessments of the crossings. Two Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with surface water surveys. A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and a Field Notice was distributed in August 2021—both documents include a map and more information about the program, which is now happening again, starting in June.

We need your input!

- Are there any important water crossings or fishing sites in the study area that we should sample?
- Are there any locations in the study area that we should avoid during our sampling (e.g., areas of cultural significance, important fishing locations and gear used)? Information on the gear used for fishing will potentially be used to inform population surveys during our baseline field work should survey sites be located downstream of fishing activities.
- Do you know of any locations where Lake Sturgeon (*Nameh*), Brook Trout, Northern Pike (*Nahwabe*), Walleye (*Okaas*), Lake Whitefish (*Atikameg*) or burbot spawn or overwinter?
- Do you know what time of year fish are spawning / reproducing in any rivers in the study area?
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Physiography



3

What's Happening?

Physiography Field Program

The Physiography Field Program will collect information on geologic features and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels. This information is important to better understand the current conditions and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it, including plants that grow in the forest (e.g., Jack Pine (*Okikatik*)) and wetlands (e.g., various willows (*Wiisihkobihmagoon*)). A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and includes a map and more detailed information about the program which is happening again and is anticipated to start in June 2022.

We need your input!

- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are used for gathering traditional use plants and / or are cultural, spiritual or sacred sites.
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices. This information would be helpful to inform reporting, mapping and / or site selection for terrain and soils field work.
- Are there any areas that should be avoided for mild ground disturbance (hand auger) (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gathering areas)?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Vegetation



What's Happening?

Vegetation Field Programs

In September 2019 and 2021, the Vegetation Field Programs included ground and visual surveys. Two Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with this study—read about their experiences in our October 2021 E-Blast. Field crews will continue to visit locations across the study area to document which types of plants are present such as fungi, lichens, species at risk and traditional use plants. A Discussion Guide was distributed in July 2021 and includes a map and more detailed information about the program, which is happening again and is anticipated to start in June 2022.

We need your input!

- Are there any plants in the study area that are culturally significant or used for traditional purpose that the field team should look out for in the surveys?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are used for gathering traditional use plants or are cultural, spiritual or sacred sites.
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices. This information would be helpful to inform reporting, mapping and / or site selection for vegetation field work.
- Are there any areas that should be avoided for mild ground disturbance, like those caused by use of a hand auger (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gathering areas)?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Ungulate Remote Camera



What's Happening?

Ungulate Remote Camera Program

The Ungulate Remote Camera Program began in June 2019 when remote, motion sensor wildlife cameras were placed on active game trails through the Local Study Area. Cameras were retrieved later that year. New cameras were deployed in June 2021 and will stay in place for two years with maintenance visits occurring every six months. These cameras will collect important information on the presence and seasonal patterns of caribou, moose, wolves and other wildlife. Three Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with this program.

A Discussion Guide was distributed in May 2021 and includes a map and more detailed information about the program. The next maintenance visit is planned to start in May 2022.

We need your input!

- Based on your knowledge of wildlife distribution and movement in the region:
  - Are there any areas, like game trails or features such as salt licks, travel routes, wolf dens, winter use areas or calving grounds that you know see a lot of wildlife activity?
  - Are there any areas that should be avoided by the field team and / or their helicopter, including timing? This could be because of increased activity or the presence of field staff might affect wildlife.
  - Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Wolverine Hair Snag



What's Happening?

Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys

In February 2022, 54 non-invasive hair snag traps were placed in the study area (they do not injure the animal). A Field Notice and Discussion Guide were distributed in December 2021—both documents include a map and more information about the program. Wolverine (*wishkobish*) are a Species of Special Concern and considered a Threatened Species. Remote cameras will be positioned to monitor the baited hair snag traps to help confirm if a wolverine (*wishkobish*) will be collected and submitted for DNA and hormone analysis. Hair snag traps will stay in place until May 2022. Field crews will return to the hair snag traps monthly until May to replenish bait and collect hair samples. Next winter, the program will resume from January to May.

Two Marten Falls First Nation members joined the team to help with this program.

We need your input!

- Has your trapline or hunting area(s) been overlapped by these surveys?
- Have there been any recent wolverine (*wishkobish*) sightings?
- Are there any specific timing considerations we should be aware of when conducting the surveys?
- Do you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area?

Next Page: Contact Us

If you have sensitive and confidential information that you would like to share through the Indigenous Knowledge Program to make sure it is protected, please let us know.

Contact Information

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

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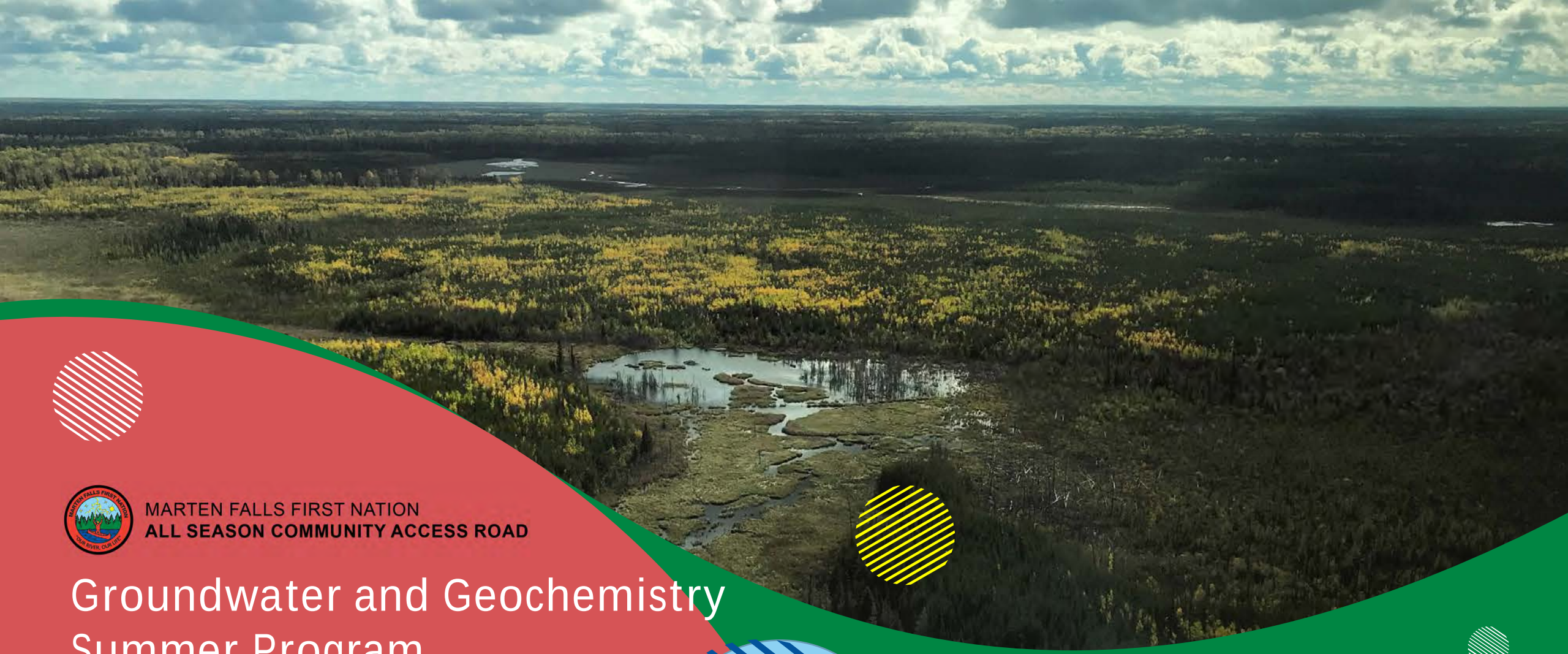


MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program

Discussion Guide

July 2021

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
ALL SEASON COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Impact Assessment

Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program

Discussion Guide | July 2021



The Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program will soon begin for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program and to receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**

A field study notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

An important part of this field program is understanding potential effects the proposed Community Access Road may have on groundwater in the area. The purpose of the Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Program is to understand the current groundwater quantity in the study area—to answer the question how much is there—and to determine the quality of the groundwater—or more specifically to understand its chemical make-up. At the same time, we will also be sampling soil and areas of potential aggregate sources (where construction materials could be found) to identify minerals or chemicals that could affect water quality if disturbed or used during construction.

What is groundwater?
Groundwater is any water that is found below the Earth's surface. Groundwater is held below the ground under rock layers known as aquifers. Groundwater can come in contact with the surface through springs and wells.

What is geochemistry?
Geochemistry is the study of the chemicals held in rocks and minerals.



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

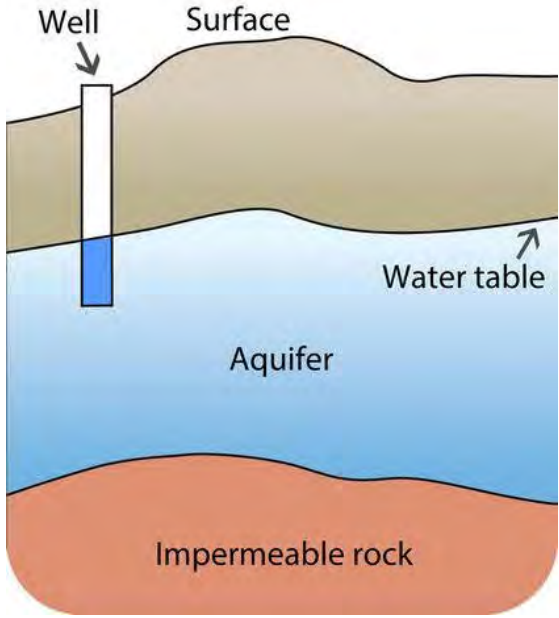
Monitoring wells will be set up in the study area (one kilometre on either side of both route alternatives) and sampled three times per year—in the spring, summer and fall—for two years. When sampling, field technicians will measure groundwater levels and flow rate, complete in-field tests for basic chemistry and collect samples to send for laboratory analysis. The information collected on groundwater levels, quality and seasonable fluctuations will be used to develop an understanding of existing conditions. Field crews will make every effort to avoid sensitive habitats and areas when selecting the location of the groundwater wells. The wells will extend into the ground far enough to reach the groundwater; the depth of each well will vary by location. Above ground, the wells are relatively small in size, about 10 centimetres across and 75 centimetres tall. When the wells are no longer required, they will be decommissioned – this means they will be filled in and sealed.



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

There are three stages for the Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Field Program that will take place in 2021: 1) Groundwater well drilling and installation (August to October); 2) groundwater well monitoring, testing and sampling (following installation) (October); and 3) a community well survey and sampling in Marten Falls First Nation to identify and assess wells and springs used as drinking water sources (timing to be determined). Dates are estimates and detailed information about the future programs will be shared through field notices at a later date.



Source: https://www.ck12.org/earth-science/groundwater-aquifers/lesson/Groundwater-Aquifers-MS-ES/



Groundwater and Geochemistry Summer Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

When?

The field program will take place starting in Summer 2021. For approximately the first three weeks of the program, the field crew will identify well locations and clear brush and trees to allow helicopter and drill rig access to those locations. Once tree clearing is complete, the monitoring wells will be installed; this is anticipated to take roughly 30 days to complete. Field technicians will then monitor, test and sample each monitoring well over a period of approximately two to three weeks. At a later date, consultation and engagement activities will focus on identifying current and historical drinking water sources within the regional study area. Water well surveys will occur at the locations where drinking water sources were identified.



Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the field program begins. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we would like to hear from you:

- Are there any groundwater sources in the area (such as springs or wells) that are used for drinking water or are important for cultural or spiritual practices?
- Are there any locations in the study area that should be avoided for clearing helicopter landing pads and drill pads, and installing monitoring wells (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gatherings areas)?
- Are there any specific timing considerations from August to October we should be aware of when installing the monitoring wells?

If you have any input, please contact us by **July 26, 2021.**



Contact Information

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

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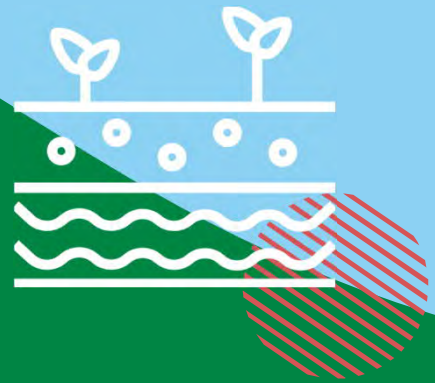

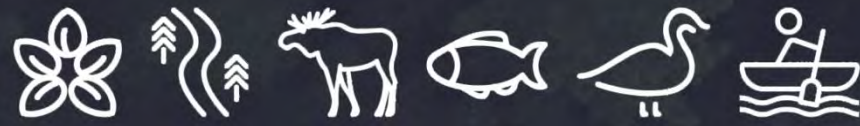



MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
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Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program

Discussion Guide

July 2021

Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program

Discussion Guide | July 2021



The Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program—to document and understand surface water, fish and fish habitat in the study area—is continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview to this upcoming Field Program and receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**

A field notice will be distributed once dates are confirmed.



Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

This program will help us understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on surface water, fish and fish habitat. The program will collect information over multiple years, on surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay), fish habitat and fish communities, and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams). This work will be taking place at approximately 50 to 60 water crossings along both of the route alternatives.

This summer's program builds on previous field studies that took place in 2019 and 2020. Field work done in 2019 and 2020, information gathered through desktop analysis, data collected from other projects in the area, Indigenous Knowledge, and the current field program will each inform our assessment of potential effects the Community Access Road may have.



Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

When?

The work will be starting mid-August 2021 and will take approximately 12 days.

In 2022, there will be an additional spring program.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the program starts. Your input will also help us to avoid interrupting or impacting any fishing activities that may be taking place in the area by community members. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you.



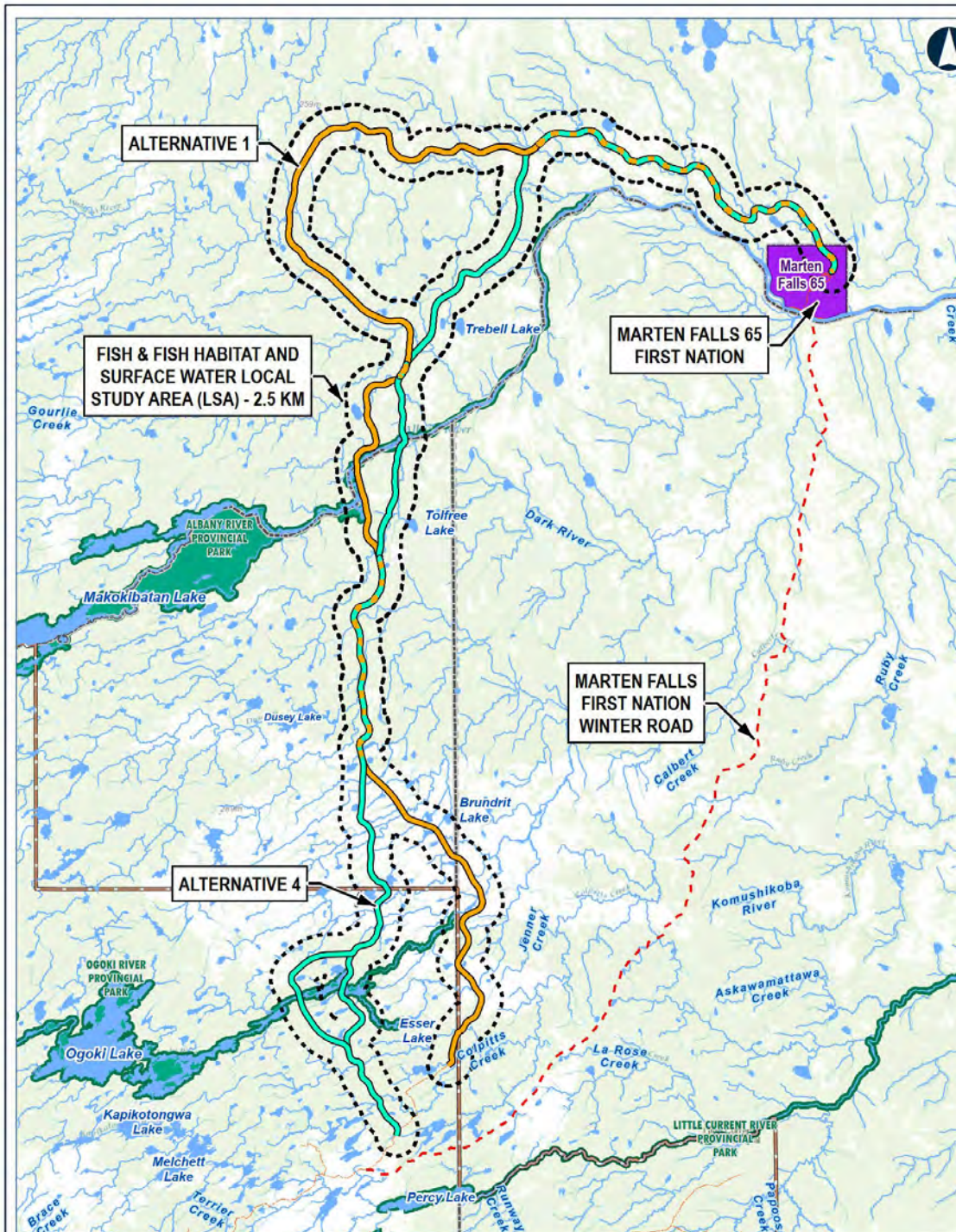


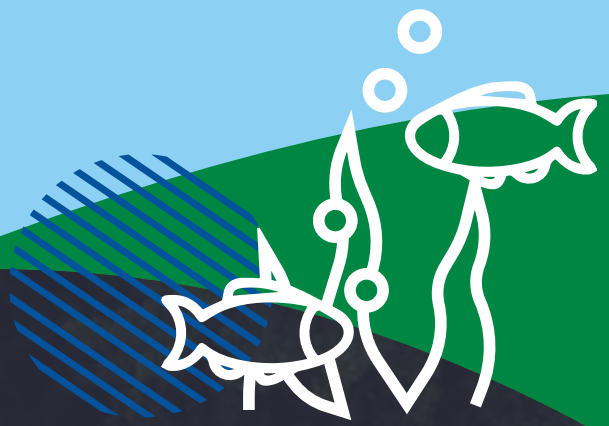
We Need Your Input!

- Are there any important water crossings in the study area that we should sample?
- Are there any important fishing sites in the study area that we should sample?
- Are there any locations in the study area that we should avoid during our sampling (e.g., areas of cultural significance, important fishing locations and gear used)? Information on the gear used for fishing will potentially be used to inform population surveys during out baseline field work should survey sites be located downstream of fishing activities.
- Do you know of any locations where Lake Sturgeon (Nameh), Brook Trout, Northern Pike (Nahwabe), Walleye (Okaas), Lake Whitefish (Atikameg), or Burbot spawn or overwinter?
- Do you know what time of year fish are spawning / reproducing in any rivers in the study area?
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources, or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices.

If you have any insights, please contact us by July 31, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/surface-water-fish-and-fish-habitat-summer-field-program-discussion-guide-2021/







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Contact Information

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Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program

Discussion Guide

July 2021

Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program

Discussion Guide | July 2021

The Vegetation, Physiography and Peatlands Field Program—to document and understand vegetation, physiography, terrain, soils and peatlands in the study area—is continuing for the federal Impact Assessment (IA) for Marten Falls First Nation's proposed All-Season Community Access Road. The Terms of Reference (ToR), a framework to guide the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA), is currently with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for review and decision. If the ToR is approved, this field program will also inform the provincial EA.

The purpose of this Discussion Guide is to provide an overview of this Field Program and receive your feedback on key questions. **Your insight will help shape the program.**



Vegetation means plant life (trees, shrubs, grasses, mosses) found in an area.

Physiography is the study of the physical features of the land including terrain and soils.

Peatlands (muskeg or mashkiig) are a type of wetland with peat soil and mosses, grasses and shrubs or stunted trees.



Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

The field program will collect information on plants, geologic features, and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels. This information is important to better understand the current conditions and relationship between the soil and the ecosystems that depend on it, including plants that grow in the forest (e.g., Jack Pine (Okikatik)) or wetlands (e.g., various willows (Wiisihkobihmagoon)).

This is a continuation of field studies that took place in June 2019.



Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

What's Happening?

This field program includes both visual plots and ground plots:

- Visual plots: field staff walking on the ground or looking from the helicopter. There will be between 150 and 180 visual surveys.
- Ground plots: field staff will use a hand auger in the ground for information. This will inform the overall terrain mapping of the Project area and will include information on: how deep the bedrock is, topography (land surface features), slope, drainage and geological processes such as permafrost, seepage and high water tables. There will be between 50 and 60 ground plots.



Vegetation, Physiography, and Peatlands Field Program
Discussion Guide | July 2021

When?

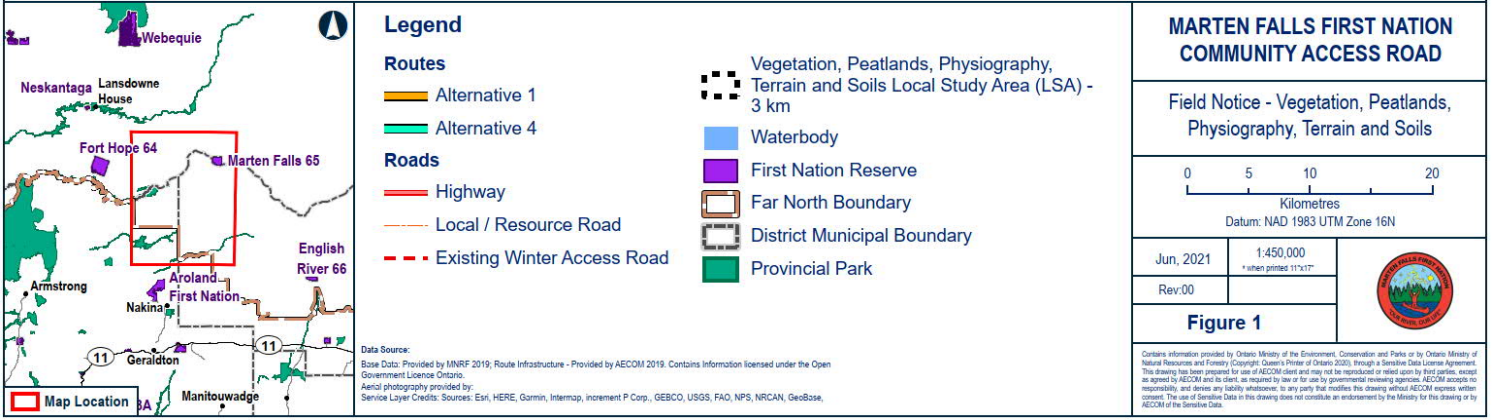
The field program will be approximately 16 days between mid August and end of September 2021. Exact dates will be provided once confirmed. Field crews will be accessing sites across the study area by helicopter during the field program. The helicopter will only land in natural clearings or airports.

We Need Your Input!

Your input is an important part of shaping this field program and will be considered before the field program starts. If you have any feedback on the following questions, we want to hear from you.



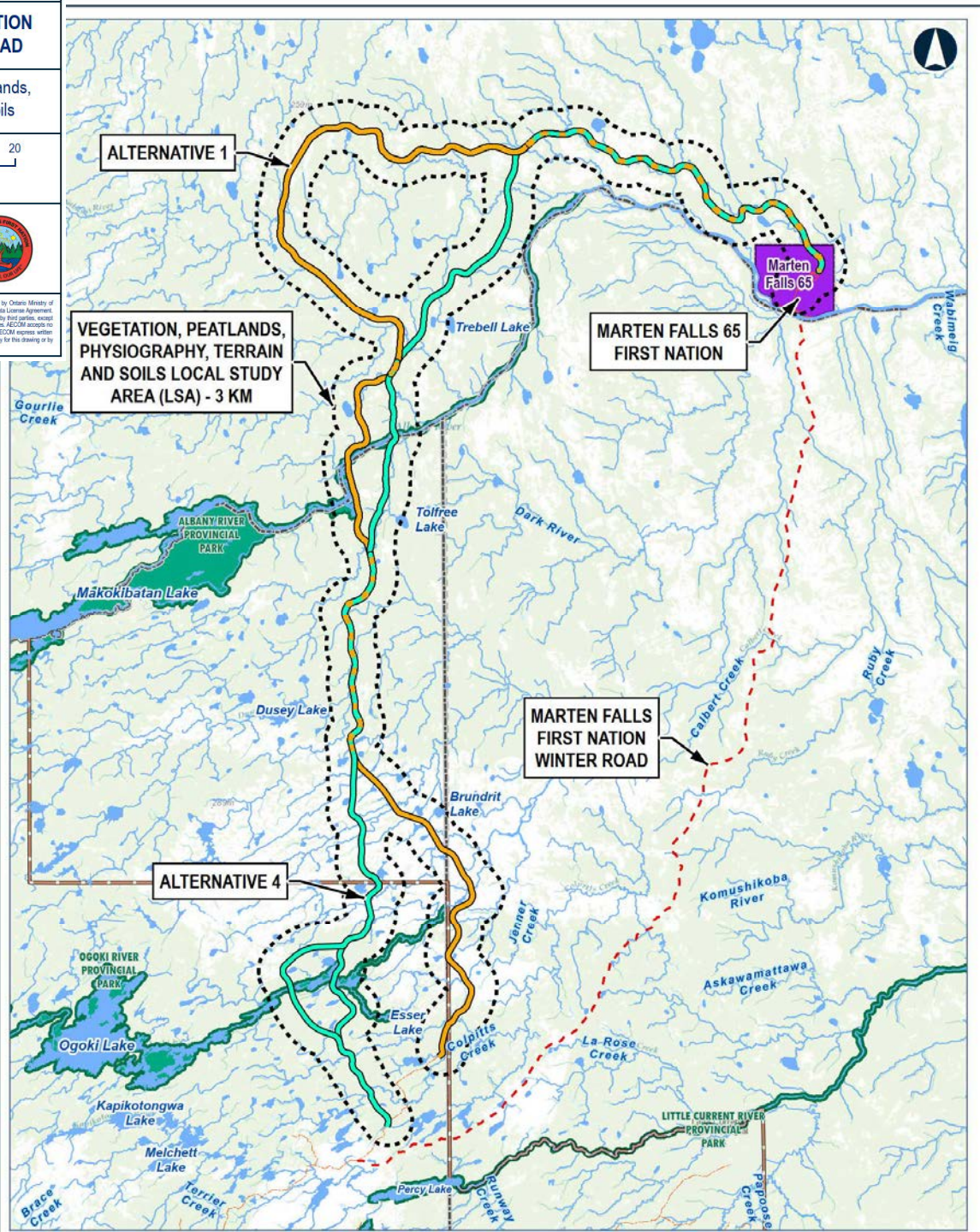




- Are there any plants in the study area that are culturally significant or used for traditional purposes that the field team should look out for in the visual surveys?
- Are there any areas in the study area we should avoid? This could be because the areas are used for gathering traditional use plants or are cultural / spiritual / sacred sites.
- Are there any locations in the study area that are springs, drinking water sources, or areas of water use? This could be for cultural or spiritual practices. This information would be helpful to inform reporting, mapping and / or site selection for terrain and soils field work.
- Are there any areas that should be avoided for mild ground disturbance (hand auger) (e.g., burial sites, areas of cultural significance, gathering areas)?

If you have any insights, please contact us by July 31, 2021. You can also fill out an online form at http://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/vegetation-physiography-and-peatlands-field-program-discussion-guide-2021/





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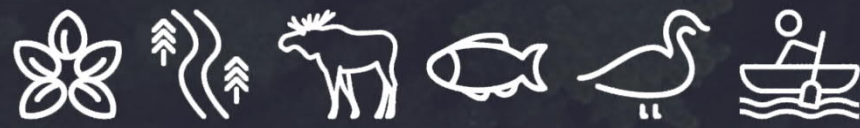
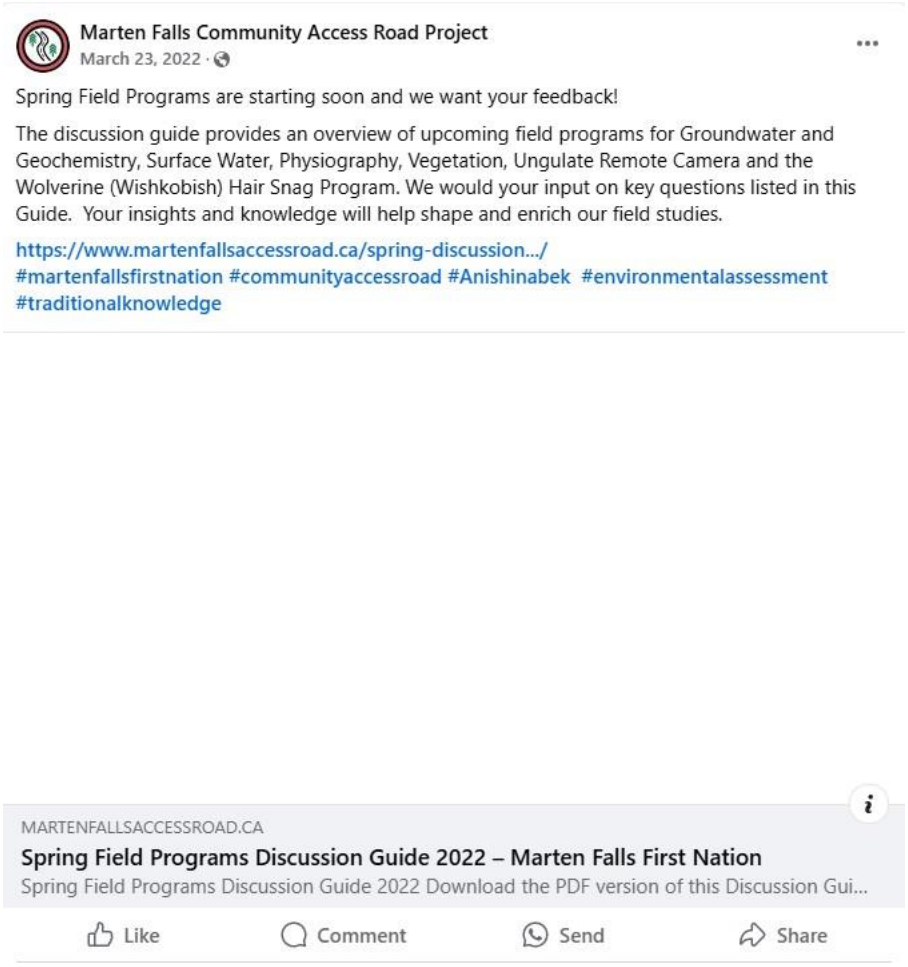


A8.2 Discussion Guides Social Media Promotion

Facebook

2022-03-23



2022-03-25



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
March 25, 2022 ·

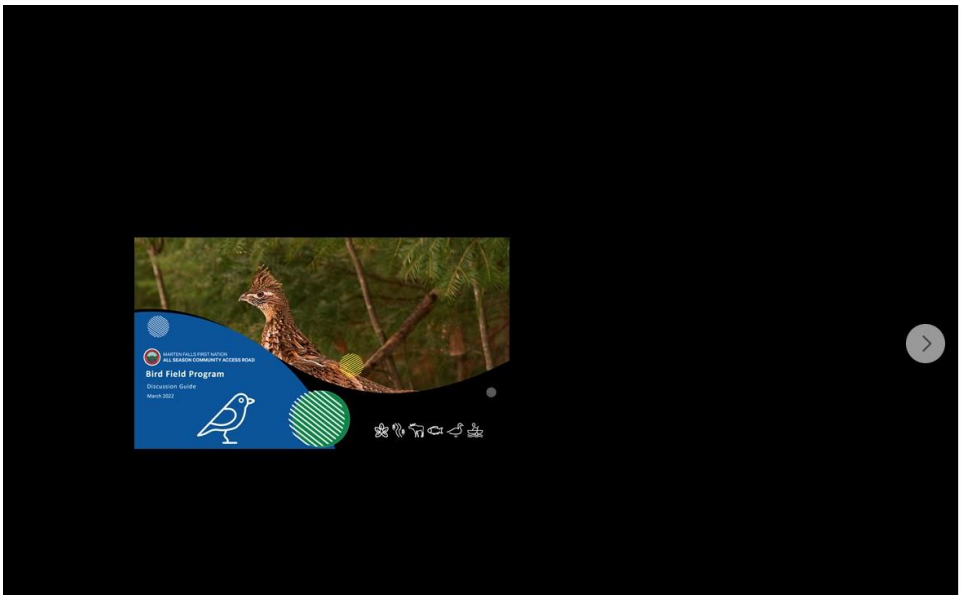
Check out our latest discussion guide for the Bird Field Programs.
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/bird-discussion.../...

We would like to hear your input on key questions involving nesting sites for waterfowl, raptors (binesi), eagles (binsei) and ospreys (saagwadamo). Your insights and knowledge will help shape and enrich our field studies.

#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment #traditionalknowledge

Comment as Kiera Watson

2022-06-04



Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
June 4, 2022 ·

Bird Field Programs are underway!

These are important to understand potential effects that the proposed Community Access Road may have on birds in the area. There are four programs that will support our understanding of where birds currently are in the study area:
1. Autonomous Recording Unit Surveys
2. Aerial Surveys
3. Marsh Bird Call Playback Surveys
4. Breeding Bird Point Count Surveys

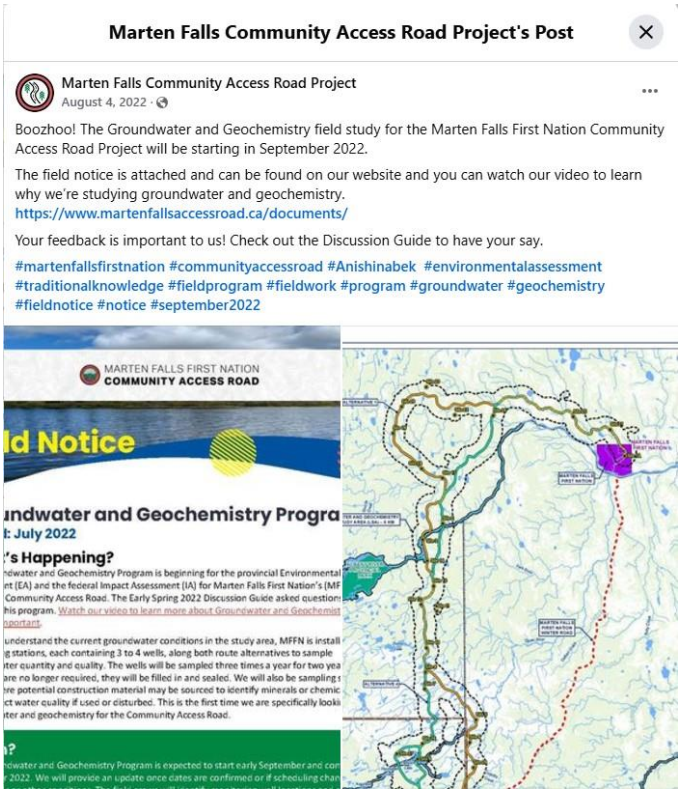
Skilled observers will use these various survey methods to identify bird species, including the Common Nighthawk (beshkew), Eastern Whip-poor Will (biigokokew'owesi), Short-eared Owl and the Yellow Rail.

Find out more in the Bird Discussion Guide and share your feedback!
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/.../2022-02-22-Bird...

#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment #traditionalknowledge See less

1

2022-08-04


Marten Falls Community Access Road Project's Post
Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
August 4, 2022 ·
Boozhoo! The Groundwater and Geochemistry field study for the Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road Project will be starting in September 2022.
The field notice is attached and can be found on our website and you can watch our video to learn why we're studying groundwater and geochemistry.
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/documents/
Your feedback is important to us! Check out the Discussion Guide to have your say.
#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #Anishinabek #environmentalassessment #traditionalknowledge #fieldprogram #fieldwork #program #groundwater #geochemistry #fieldnotice #notice #september2022
MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD
ld Notice
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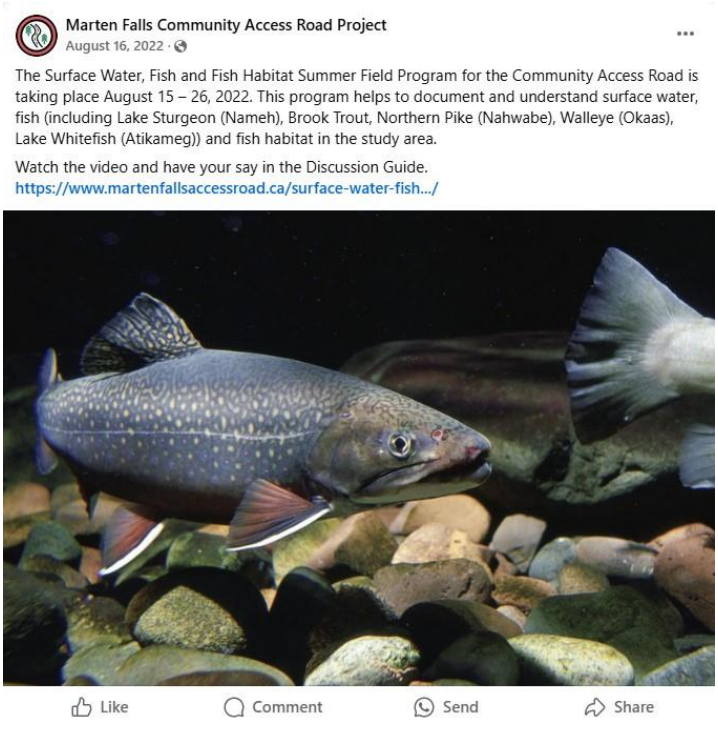
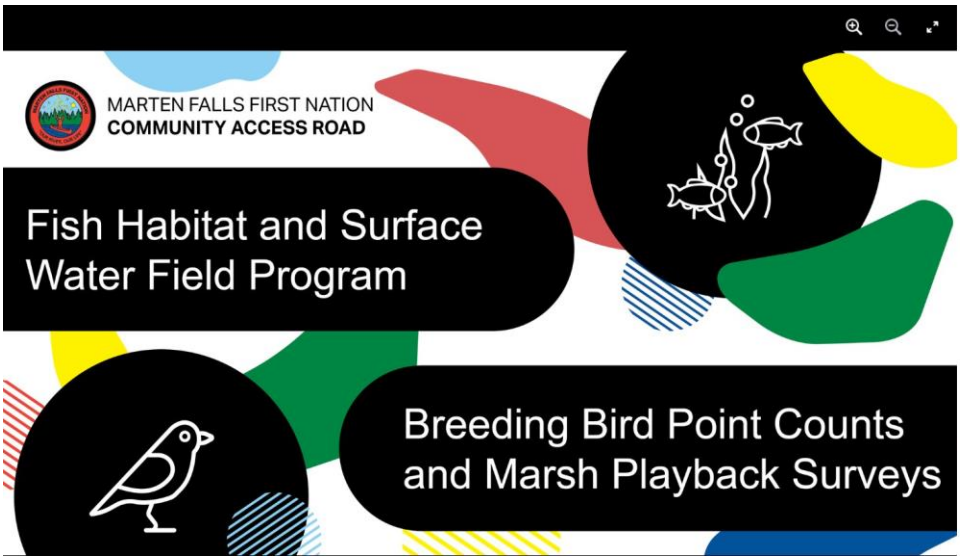
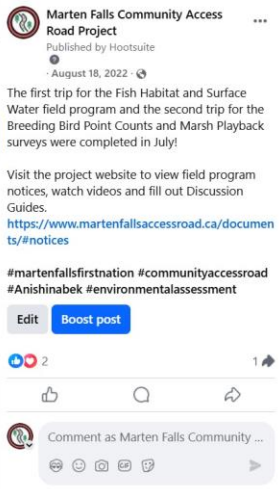
t: July 2022
's Happening?

2022-08-16


Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
August 16, 2022 ·
The Surface Water, Fish and Fish Habitat Summer Field Program for the Community Access Road is taking place August 15 – 26, 2022. This program helps to document and understand surface water, fish (including Lake Sturgeon (Nameh), Brook Trout, Northern Pike (Nahwabe), Walleye (Okaas), Lake Whitefish (Atikameg)) and fish habitat in the study area.
Watch the video and have your say in the Discussion Guide.
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/surface-water-fish.../
Like
Comment
Send
Share

2022-08-18





2022-08-26





2022-09-13

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
September 13, 2022 ·

Groundwater and Geochemistry Field Studies are underway from now until early November 2022! This program will help us understand the current groundwater conditions in the study area by installing monitoring stations containing wells. These wells will be monitored and sampled until 2024. You may notice helicopters operating in the area.

Find out more about this program in the Groundwater and Geochemistry Discussion Guide and share your feedback: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/groundwater-and.../



2

Like Comment Send Share

2022-10-07

Marten Falls Community Access Road Project
October 7, 2022 ·

The Waterfowl Aerial Surveys were completed last month! Work included surveying 12 lakes and two portions of the Ogoki and Albany Rivers to observe concentrations of waterfowl species like geese (nikah), ducks (shesheeb), swans (waabihssi) and sandhill crane (ojihjak).

Interested in bird studies and have information to share? Check out the Discussion Guide to have your say.
https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/bird-discussion-guide/

#martenfallsfirstnation #communityaccessroad #fieldstudies #environment



1 share

Like Comment Send Share

A9. Features

June 2022



"Living with Us"... page 12

MATAWA
MESSENGER
The Power of Unity, The Dignity of Difference
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Long Awaited Funding Approved for Improved Broadband Connectivity for Road-Access Communities in Matawa



On April 19, 2022, the Honourable Patty Hajdu, Minister of Indigenous Services and Minister responsible for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario, on behalf of the Honourable Gudie Hutchings, Minister of Rural Economic Development, together with the Honourable Kinga Surma, Ontario's Minister of Infrastructure, announced new combined federal and provincial funding fo projects to bring high-speed internet access to communities in northern and southwestern Ontario, including several First Nation communities. Receiving $62,665,952, Matawa Rapid Lynx Telecommunications Phase Two was part of this announcement.

Phase Two will deploy an additional 289 kilometers (180 miles) of fiber and optical equipment connecting Aroland and the remote First Nations to the road access First Nations communities of Ginoogaming, Long Lake #58 and Constance Lake First Nation providing broadband internet access to approximately 500 more First Nations premises. Construction is expected to begin in late 2022/early 2023. The network will provide symmetrical speeds of up to 1 Gbps to each and every premise.

Phase Two will also connect Nibinamik First Nation to Wunnumin Lake First Nation to allow for a second connection to the internet for redundancy and path diversity, increasing network reliability and resiliency along the Rapid Lynx route.

"The significance of this project for the road access communities in Matawa cannot be overstated as they currently continue to struggle with connectivity issues," says Matawa First Nations Management (MFNM) Chief Executive Officer David Paul Achneepineskum. "MFNM and the Matawa First Nations have worked together since 2014 to obtain support for broadband infrastructure in northern Ontario. When completed, the Rapid Lynx network will be 100% owned, governed and operated by the Matawa First Nations, allowing the First Nations to control our own digital future and provide affordable, reliable and secure high-speed connectivity for the first time to areas that only had the limited capability of shared satellite service before. Rapid Lynx will transform education, healthcare, economic development, job creation and security in the Matawa First Nations and increase prosperity and quality of life for residents."

rapidlynx
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

IN THIS ISSUE:

KKETS Alumni Spotlight

Four Rivers – Winter Field Update, Chamber of Commerce Nomination, ESRI Calendar

Marten Falls Community Access Road - Looking Towards a Brighter Future

Ginoogaming FN 2022 Spring Goose Harvest

Welcome New Staff and more....



ISO 9001 Registered

Matawa Development Corporation and MOU Partners Meet to Address Community Infrastructure and Economic Growth Opportunities



On April 13, 2022, the Matawa Development Corporation (MDC) formally reconvened its work with Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Partners in a full-day Meet & Greet event in Thunder Bay focusing on economy and wealth creation. The event saw presentations from the MDC Board of Directors, leadership from the Matawa First Nations and the MOU partners. It included a presentation from Enterprise Canada's Lloyd Girman on "Progress Made Thus Far and the Way Forward".

MDC, wholly owned by Matawa First Nations member communities, has decision-making powers on what is built, when and how in Matawa communities and the surrounding region. "This is a positive step forward in building a strong economy for Matawa First Nations and the Matawa Development Corporation guided by our united vision to be self-sufficient, self-governing peoples living within a healthy, thriving culture," said MDC President and Long Lake #58 Chief Judy Desmoulin.

MDC is working with four national companies with proved infrastructure development experience and communication expertise – Enterprise Canada, a national strategic communications and public affairs firm; EPCOR Canada, a company that builds, owns and operates electricity, natural gas and water products and services in Canada and the United States; Ontario Power Generation, the largest electricity generator in the province and PCL Construction, a group of independent construction companies that carries out work across Canada, the United States, the Caribbean and Australia. "We are taking charge of our economic future, embarking on real partnerships that will allow us to do it in a different way – our younger generation needs us to develop different models so that they can have hope for a healthy, productive lives and have safe communities" said MDC President Judy Desmoulin.

Under the direction of member communities, MDC will work with these companies to determine priority projects, how best to meet the infrastructure needs in Matawa communities and oversee construction and financing of infrastructure across the region. Clean water, housing, roads and other crucial community infrastructure to improve the lives of generations of First Nations people in Northern Ontario have already been identified.

"We are well-positioned over the coming period to determine our infrastructure and economic development opportunities with these companies, to direct and build critical infrastructure projects in the Matawa region, with our communities leading development," said Desmoulin. "This is a collaborative effort to solidify new paths forward in developing community-based infrastructure projects within and beyond the traditional lands of the Matawa-member First Nations."

At their 33rd Annual General Meeting last fall, Matawa leadership discussed these paths and hopes for future including managing our own economies through increasing equity partnerships which will build wealth creation. The establishment of the MDC is a result of a Memorandum of Understanding with Matawa First Nations Chiefs and all four companies announced in March 2020 just prior to the global pandemic.

Four Rivers 2022 Winter Field Work Update

This March, Four Rivers conducted field research in both Webequie and Constance Lake First Nations. To aid in gathering data on wolves in the area, 40 trail cameras were deployed near Webequie, while 20 cameras were deployed around Constance Lake. Thanks to the amazing community guides whose experience and knowledge of the land helped inform the invaluable data collection to help address community environmental priorities in the future!For more information or to chat about Four Rivers' guardians and environmental monitoring programs, contact Graeme Saukko-Sved at gsaukko-sved@fourrivers.group.



L to R: Samson Jacob (Webequie FN) and Graeme Saukko-Sved (Four Rivers) looking at a map of potential locations for wolf dens.



Samson explaining how the water flows through Winisk Lake



Fresh wolf tracks on Winisk Lake

See more pictures at the bottom of page 5 >>

Matawa Health Cooperative Health Promotion

Matawa Health Cooperative has held several virtual programming since January 2022. On Tuesdays at noon we held Tea with Auntie G. Matawa Elders spoke about their life, experience and teachings, they were: Elder John Gagnon, Elder Sam Achneepineskum, Elder Elizabeth Moore, Elder Bentley Cheechoo, Elder Pearl Achneepineskum, Elder Victor Chapais, Elder Wanda Baxter, and Elders Maggie & Daniel Magiskan.

On Wednesday nights, we held Virtual Drumming with Nathanial and Nodin Moses. These evenings were comprised of songs, stories, the puppet Echo, interactive activities with Matawa families along with Mental Health tips from the Matawa Health Cooperative Mental Health team. During a few of the evenings there were special guests including George Cook singing in the language, George Lone Elk playing the flute, Turtle Concepts and storytelling with Simon Magiskan. Community members joined via Zoom and most of the sessions were also connected via Facebook Live.



Aroland First Nation Elders Daniel and Maggie Magiskan

We also held Feel Good Fridays, every Friday for 30 minutes: January-Zumba with Share Smith-Baxter, February-Tai Chi with Peng You and March-Yoga with Debbie Zweep. Great prizes for participants were provided. If you missed any of these, please check on the Matawa Health Cooperative Facebook page and join our challenges, contests and programming that will continue to take place.

Matawa's Anti-Indigenous Racism Program – First Community Conversation in Greenstone

On Friday, March 25, 2022, Matawa Health and Social Meno Biimadeswin hosted a symposium on Anti-Indigenous Racism in Greenstone. The attendees of the symposium were delegates from Aroland, Long Lake #58, and Ginoogaming First Nation, alongside Municipal of Greenstone representatives, hospital staff, and various types of community workers. It was facilitated by Sandi Boucher and graphically recorded by Pamela Hubbard. The session also had two mental health workers and an Elder present for support. The Symposium was held for Matawa members to speak on their experience with Anti-Indigenous Racism, and for the Municipal representatives and community members to listen and ask questions. A second symposium will be taking in place in Hearst, inviting Constance Lake members and Hearst municipal and community representatives. Information will be available on Matawa's website and social media at a later date.







Matawa WiiChiHehWayWin Meno Biimadeswin Team



Photo of the Matawa WiiChiHehWayWin Outreach Team which was in place from June 2021 – March 31st, 2022 to service Matawa First Nation members that are homeless, vulnerable and have mental health issues in the city of Thunder Bay. The program ended on March 31st, 2022 and three (3) staff members, one Lead Navigator and two Outreach Workers were retained on contract to June 30th, 2022 to continue providing Outreach services to Matawa First Nation members. The intent of the program is to provide coordination and assistance in the areas of prevention, intervention and navigation of services on behalf of members from the nine (9) Matawa First Nation communities.



Northern Hawk Owl observing the Four Rivers/Webequie FIrst Nation winter 2022 field crew.



The Four Rivers truck on the Pinemuta River crossing on the 808 winter road.

Marten Falls First Nation Community Access Road – Looking Towards a Brighter Future

Marten Falls First Nation (MFFN) is a remote First Nation community, located at the junction of the Albany and Ogoki rivers in northern Ontario and part of the Matawa Tribal Council. MFFN has a winter access road, but its condition varies making transportation of goods and people to and from the community unreliable; ultimately affecting the community's well-being. MFFN requires year-round road access to its community, and so a provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) and federal Impact Assessment (IA), built on decades of previous planning work, has started.

The proposed Community Access Road Project is community-led; meaning MFFN community membership help develop solutions and advance decisions on the proposed road. As people of the land, MFFN supports responsible development, where they can benefit from meaningful business and employment opportunities while ensuring the environment is not put at risk. Including MFFN, 23 neighbouring Indigenous Communities have been identified for consultation and engagement. This includes all nine Matawa communities.



MFFN community member Field Study Support Staff maintaining remote cameras during the Ungulate Remote Camera Check program

Field Studies and Indigenous Knowledge

The preferred route that the road will take will be identified in the ongoing EA / IA process by considering how the access road may affect social, cultural, economic, built and natural environments.

To date, the Project Team has gathered some input from the Indigenous Knowledge Program and collected over two years of data through field studies, looking at things like caribou (atigwag), wolverines (wishkobishag), moose (moozoog), and bears (makwa'ang). We welcome your continued feedback on our field studies and include key questions in our Discussion Guides which are available on our website. Your insights and knowledge help to shape and enrich the work we do. Here is a high-level look at upcoming field studies:

- **Breeding Bird Point Counts, Marsh Playback Surveys and Eastern Whip-poor-will Autonomous Recording Units:** Skilled observers will identify birds, including marsh birds, breeding birds and the Eastern Whip-poor-will (a Species at Risk), by sight and sound. Species at Risk birds are those that are listed as endangered or special concern. Species at Risk birds in the study area include Olive-Sided Flycatcher and Common Nighthawk (bekshkew).
- **Breeding Bird Aerial Surveys:** Aerial surveys will focus on waterfowl and raptor nesting in the breeding season (and does not include shorebirds).
- **Wolverine Hair Snag Surveys:** Hair snag traps were placed in the study area in February 2022 to provide information about wolverine (wishkobishag) demographics (male / female). Crews will be removing hair snag traps in June.
- **Physiography, Terrain and Soils Program:** This field program will collect information on geologic features, and soil conditions including moisture and nutrient levels.
- **Vegetation Program:** Vegetation plots will be set up to collect samples and verify mapping of vegetation information for the area.
- **Surface Water and Fish and Fish Habitat Program:** Field crews will collect information on surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) quantity and quality, sediment quality (e.g., sand, silt, clay) and benthic invertebrates (organisms that live at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams).

We also feature videos on our website https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/study-plan-multimedia-showcase/ about each of the topics we're studying, also known as valued components, and explain how we are studying them, why they are important and how you can be involved.

Get Involved!

We understand that good planning involves our neighbouring communities, and that better decisions are made when many perspectives are considered. If your community is interested in meeting to learn more about the Community Access Road, to discuss specific topics or issues, or if you have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests in the area, we would love to meet with you. Meetings can be arranged in person or remotely. We want to hear what you have to say!

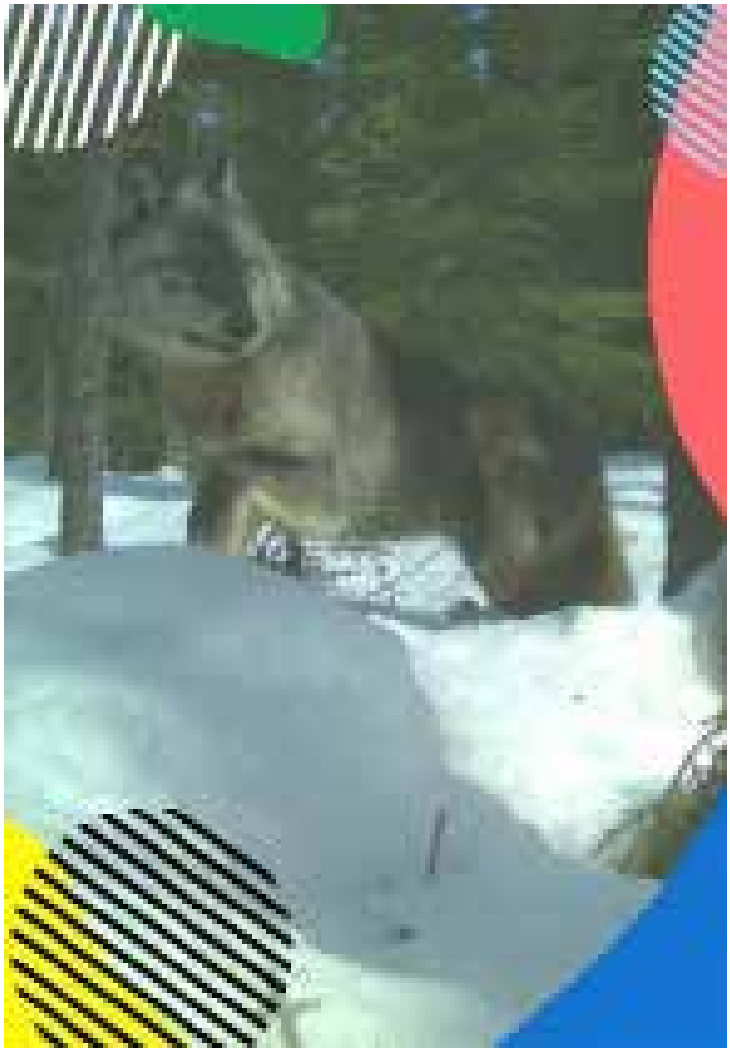
There is also an Indigenous Knowledge Program in place to collect relevant information on Indigenous land and resource use and important cultural values in and around the Project area. The program focuses on a range of topics that could be impacted by the proposed road and community views about potential positive or negative impacts. More details on the Indigenous Knowledge Program are available on the website: https:ww.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/indigenous-knowledge-program/

Public Information Centre for Environmental Assessment/ Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction

A Public Information Centre for the Environmental Assessment / Impact Statement Phase #1 Introduction is being planned for late June 2022 (pending public health guidelines). This will be an opportunity to meet the team in Thunder Bay and Geraldton, learn more about the planning process and share your feedback, ideas and community values related to the proposed all season access road. Stay up to date by visiting: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/get-involved/

Interested in Latest Community Access Road Information?

Sign up to our mailing list for latest information, including field study notices and monthly electronic news blasts: https://www.martenfallsaccessroad.ca/contact-us/.
We welcome your feedback at any time! You can reach us directly at 1-800-764-9114 or info@martenfallsaccessroad.ca with questions or comments, or to schedule a meeting. You



Grey wolf investigating wolverine hair snag location.

can also find us on Facebook: https:www.facebook.com/MFFNCommunityAccessRoadProject/

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY ACCESS ROAD

Matawa's Four Rivers Drone Team Nominated for a Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce Business Excellence Award!

The "Game Changer" award is given out to a group who "introduces new offerings, breakthrough solutions or a revolutionary approach, to think differently about how they serve their community".



For almost two years, despite the challenging and uncertain circumstances brought on by the Covid19 pandemic, Four Rivers developed an innovative approach, using revolutionary technology, to find a way to capture environmental and climate change related data. With the use of drones, Four Rivers staff were able to work outdoors and maintain safe distances, while still capturing revolutionary data.

Demanding travel schedules and grueling physical work was also required to complete all drone flights in nine Matawa communities over 50 days. The whole team showed tremendous dedication and commitment to complete this improbable feat in record time. Four Rivers drone team now includes some of the first Indigenous Advanced Drone Pilots in the country, who are blazing a trail and inspiring others.
This drone imagery work marks the first time in history that some Matawa communities have ever been mapped with quality imagery, as opposed to grainy satellite images. These new, high resolution, 3D, geospatially linked maps with sub-centimeter accuracy, have provided never-before-seen imagery, to assist the Matawa member communities with everything from environmental monitoring to capturing infrastructure and climate change needs.

The technology is expanding every day and impacts how environmental stewardship, climate monitoring, terrain analysis, infrastructure planning and cartography can be done better in the future, and Four Rivers intends to stay on the leading edge. Here's a link to see a short video of the Four Rivers drone team award submission: https://vimeo.com/690640091

Exciting Map Feature from Four Rivers!

This June 2022, keep your eyes out for a special map featured in the ESRI 2022 Calendar. Jennifer Duncan, Project Manager/Geomatics with Four Rivers Environmental Services Group, recently created the map titled "Watersheds within the Matawa Homelands and Traditional Territory". This beautiful map has been selected and officially printed in Esri Canada's annual Map Calendar! It is the feature map for June 2022. We have copies of this calendar displayed in the Four Rivers suite. To request a copy of this map, please email jduncan@matawa.on.ca.

The Matawa Homelands and Traditional Territories are in northern Ontario and are home to the nine member First Nation communities of the Matawa Tribal Council. This dynamic map shows the magnitude of water within the homelands and is integral to communicating the powerful message that "Water is Life". The focus at Four Rivers, Matawa's environmental services department, has always been to deliver innovative solutions that keep their communities' vision and values as the focus. This map aims to support Matawa's language revitalization goals as well as their environmental stewardship priorities, combining language and water into one creative piece while highlighting the Ojibway translations for each watershed and First Nation community.



ESRI 2022 Calendar, Month of June, Map of Watersheds within the Matawa Homelands and Traditional Territory



Hello everyone! My name is Lionel Wabasse from Thunder Bay, Ontario. I'm originally from Webequie First Nation. Presently I work as an underground diamond driller assistant. After many years of struggling with life I proceeded with making some life changes in the fall of 2014. I heard KKETS was offering and supporting people to get their grade 12 diploma and other trainings.

I was determined to enrol myself in KKETS known as Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment & Training. That is where I received my grade 12 diploma. It was in a classroom setting which I liked very much and everybody there were so helpful and kind.

After receiving my grade 12 diploma, I took a training program through KKETS called 'Underground Hard Rock Common Core' and the underground/surface diamond drilling program. I was very fortunate to be given the opportunity to start the training that involves mine work.

I am currently working four weeks in and two weeks off. It is physically exerting with the travelling and working 12-hour shifts. All and all--it's all good. I believe anyone can do what they set their mind on.

I have worked at three mine sites with the company I work for (Boart Longyear). Musslewhite Mine was the first mine site I went to. It's a fly in location, which is very nice and a well-structured place. The accommodations are commendable. The second place I went to is Barrick Hemlo Mine which is located close to Marathon, Ontario. The schedule I had was two weeks in and two weeks out. I drove there and back after each rotation. The one thing I liked about the mine there was the cage that goes straight down. I forget how far down it goes but it's quite far down.

I am currently working at Silvertip Mine in British Columbia, its a small mine but slowly expanding. I have met many great people. It has been a good progress and a challenging adventurous experience.

Before working in a Mine I worked in various places for years, As a young adult, I had the idea of working in the mines. Throughout the years, the dream drifted away but the innermost thought, the desire to work in a mine was still around. I'm greatly indebted to KKETS and staff with their guidance and encouragement. I don't think I would be here without the KKETS services.

For someone out there that think they can't achieve anything in life or have lost their motivation in general there is hope and you can do it!

MATAWA HEALTH CO-OPERATIVE

The Matawa Health Co-operative is hosting a:

Walk-in Clinic

When: Tuesdays from 1:00 – 4:00pm until further notice
Where: Chapple Building: 101 Syndicate Ave N Suite 510A, Thunder Bay, ON P7C 1M9
How: Call (807) 346-2370 to be booked for a virtual or in-person appointment
Who: For all Matawa members

Common Walk in Clinic Issues include:

Allergies	Head lice
Pregnancy testing	Minor head aches
Upper respiratory tract infections	Pink eye
Birth control	Urinary tract infections
Yeast Infections	Sexually transmitted infections
Sore throat	Prescription refill *(must provide clinic with old prescription history)*

To book an appointment please call the Matawa Health Cooperative at 807-346-2370 or the Nursing line at 1-833-625-3611.

Please have your medications or a list of them available before your appointment.

There will be no narcotics/controlled substances prescribed at this clinic*

QAF: NHC – G 010 Dept: Matawa Health Co-Op Issue Date: June 12, 2019 Revision No/Date May 6/21 : Approved by: ED


MATAWA HEALTH COOPERATIVE
Matawa Health Cooperative
invites you to
WALK WITH DOC!
Wednesdays at noon. May 18 - June 22
Meet at the Spirit Garden-
Marina Park, Thunder Bay
for more information : mhc-programs@matawa.on.ca

Four Rivers has introduced a new monthly 'Mineral Development Information Support Officer Journal', straight from the pen of Peter Moses! This journal aims to provide some insights into the current state of mining in Northern Ontario, in an effort to spread awareness and build knowledge in the mining sector.

To join our mailing list or to request past journals, please contact lprior@fourrivers.group

Mineral Development Information Support Officer Journal



fourrivers.group

Ginoogaming First Nation 2022 Spring Goose Harvest



L to R: Kyle Michano, Calvin Jr Taylor, Carey Echum, Tanner Taylor, Carter Michano, Denny Michano

Following in the footsteps of their ancestors, this group of Ginoogaming First Nation Youth led by hunters Kyle and Denny Michano (teachers) went out this year during the annual spring goose hunt. They were able to harvest 30 geese this day. Half of the harvest went to Elders in the community and the other half went to the programs for events or feasts.

TUNE IN EVERY 2ND TUESDAY
FROM 4:00 - 4:30 EST
(3:00 - 3:30 CST)

www.wawataynews.ca/radio
89.9 FM in Sioux Lookout
106.7 FM in Timmins
BellTV Channel 962

Matawa Radio
Engaging First Nations over the airwaves

Upcoming 2022 Shows:

- July 5 and 19
- September 13 and 27
- October 11 and 25

* Please note, we are not airing shows in August due to staff holidays, etc.

Matawa First Nations Management Welcomes New Staff

Health Co-operative

Adult Mental Health Counsellor, Mellissa Gagnon



Mellissa will connect with Matawa members to offer counselling and referral support and will aim to do so from a holistic perspective, while also incorporating culture whenever possible. She will be working collaboratively with MHC's Mental Health Team. Mellissa recently graduated from the Social Service Worker program with Confederation College and will be working towards completing her Honours Bachelor of Social Work with Lakehead University. Mellissa enjoys her time on the land and loves swimming in Lake Superior. Contact: (807) 630-9516/email: mgagnon@matawa.on.ca

Health Co-operative

Youth Mental Health Counsellor, Cassandra Voets



Hello lovely people! My name is Cassandra, and I am beyond excited to be joining the Matawa Health Cooperative team as a Youth Mental Health Counsellor. I am from a small town in southern Ontario called Blenheim (it's 45 minutes from Canada's southern most point). I moved to Thunder Bay almost 3 years ago after completing my undergrad at Laurier Brantford. Since living in Thunder Bay I have had the opportunity to work with youth in varying capacities and have grown to love the sense of community and closeness to nature. I recently completed my Bachelor of Social Work at Lakehead and am looking forward to working collaboratively with community members to provide the best support possible. I have a passion for advocacy and as a counsellor my goal is to be your best and biggest advocate. When I'm not working you can find me cuddled up on the couch with my dog and 2 cats, dancing in my kitchen or out in nature taking a hike and soaking up some sunshine.

KKETS

E-Learning Coordinator, Devon Meekis



Hi, I'm a member of Wawakapewin First Nation. Born in Northern Ontario and raised in BC. I've been involved in technology since the days of brick cellphones, portable CD players, and screaming modems. Throughout my tech life I've been involved with creating networks, websites, applications, media recording and editing, teaching, and just finding ways of making technology work for everyone. I'm looking forward to working with the rest of the KKETS team on finding new ways of facilitating technology in learning.

Finance & Administration (Court Street Office)

Casual Receptionist, Ashley Tomagatick



Hello. Watchay. Boozhoo. My name is Ashley Tomagatick. I have been hired as the new casual receptionist for finance & administration. My hometown is Timmins, Ontario. I moved to Thunder Bay in 2015 to be with family, educational purposes and to better my life. I am an Attawapiskat First Nation band member. I am raising 3 children. (2 out of the 3 children are my late sisters kids that I am raising as my own). I love to learn new things, meet new people and have new experiences. I spend my spare time getting involved with the community, donating items I've accumulated from coupons and volunteering for non profit organizations that mean a lot to me. I've put in a lot of work to be where I am today. Miigwetch for the opportunity! I look forward to being a part of the Matawa First Nations Management Team!!

Health Co-operative

Public Health Nurse, Karen MacDougall



Hello! My name is Karen MacDougall, and I am the new Public Health Nurse assigned to Webequie First Nation with the Matawa Health Co-operative (MHC). I am excited for this opportunity, and I look forward to working with the community members of Webequie. I am from Thunder Bay, and I am a member of Sachigo Lake First Nation. Growing up, my parents were involved in the work of Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN), so I have travelled to a number of NAN communities, including a trip to Webequie when I was a Summer Student at NAN in the mid 1990s when the Keewaywin Conference was being held there. I graduated from Lakehead University in 2020 with my Bachelor of Science in Nursing, and in 2016, I received my Practical Nursing Diploma from Confederation College. Once I have settled into my new role as a Public Health Nurse, I plan on continuing my education and learning new skills that I can use at the MHC, possibly including foot care and diabetes education. Outside of work, I value time with my family and friends. I enjoy spending time out on the land, camping – both in cabin and in tents, fishing, swimming, hiking, and cross country skiing. I live in a three generations household, with my mother, myself, and my daughter, plus our pets – currently two cats and one dog.

Health & Social Meno Biimadeswin (HSMB)

Administrative Assistant, Steven Okeese



Booshoo, my name is Steven Okeese. I am a proud member of Eabametoong First Nation. I am currently the Administrative Assistant and was previously one of the Outreach Workers under this department. I consider myself to be very social person and someone who is extremely passionate about working for our people. I am eager to see where this position takes me and looking forward to working with the HSMB team.

KKETS

Receptionist, Maigan Edwards



My name is Maigan(maa'iigan) Edwards. I am an oji-cree qwe from Nibinamik First Nation, I was born and raised in Thunder bay, ON. I graduated from St. Patrick's High School in June 2012. During my journey I accomplished getting my 4 welding tickets and being a being a licensed hairstylist. KKETS helped me a lot during my apprenticeship's, I would not have been able to do it without the amazing and staff and support from them and my band Nibinamik. I am full time Receptionist here at Kiikenomaga Kikenjigewen Employment and Training Services. I also had a lot of teachings from Matawa by taking courses as in workshops and training and re-learning my culture. I enjoy working here at KKETS and helping students drive into their career goals by assisting them into the right direction.

Health & Social Meno Biimadeswin

NIHB Client Navigator, Cheryl Suganaqueb



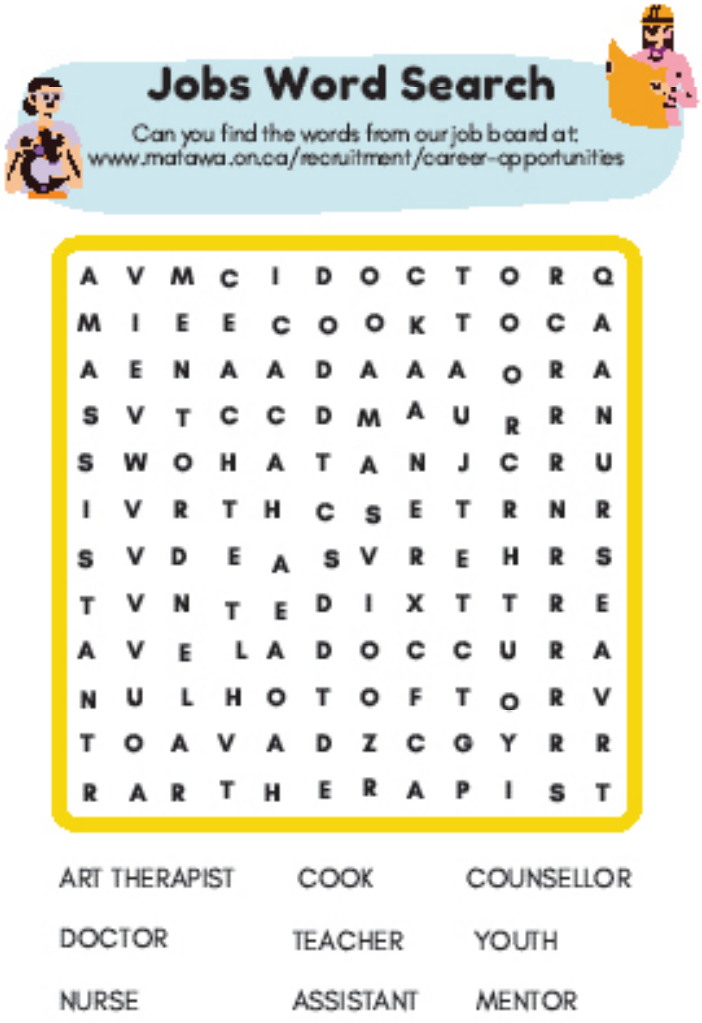
Booshoo/Hello, my name is Cheryl Suganaqueb. I am a member of Eabametoong First Nation. I've been away from my home community and here in Thunder Bay with my husband, children and granddaughter since the end of 2010. For years, I've been a stay-at-home mom, It was until I was given the opportunity to go back to school and obtain my high school diploma. After completion, I went onto attending the Indigenous Wellness and Addiction Prevention Program at Oshki Wenjack Institute that I have a semester left to complete. I am currently holding the position as one of the NIHB Client Navigators, prior to this position, I was one of the Outreach Workers for the Wiichiihehwaywin program that assists at risk/homeless Matawa members in Thunder Bay. I look forward to continuing the work that I am doing within the HSMB Department at Matawa First Nations.

Health & Social Meno Biimadeswin (HSMB)

NIHB Client Navigator, Elizabeth (Liz Wapoose)



I am back at Matawa First Nations as an NIHB Client Navigator after months of absence on a personal leave. I am from Eabametoong First Nation and have lived out of the community for over 40 years. We have another NIHB Client Navigator that just joined our team, her name is Cheryl Suganequeb. We work hard to do what we set out to do for each client that reaches to us. We respond to calls evenings and weekends as NIHB related issues do arise at different times. Please do not hesitate to call us as we are here to serve our Matawa membership. I can be reached at ewapoose@matawa.on.ca We are in the Health and Social Meno Biimadeswin department. Our manager is Francine Pellerin.



Living with Us… Bank Swallow – Riparia riparia





Photo provided by Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC (photographer: Zoe Lebrun-Southcott)

Bank Swallow are small insect-eating birds that live in sand/gravel pits, and the shorelines of large rivers and lakes all over Ontario. They dig out small burrows in steep silt/sand embankments to raise their young and nest in colonies of hundreds to thousands of breeding pairs. They stand out from other swallows by their irregular wing beats and constant chattering vocalizations (noises).

Did You Know… Did you know that Bank Swallow are listed as a 'species at risk' with a status of 'threatened', meaning they are likely to become endangered if recovery efforts are not made? There are numerous threats faced by Bank Swallows, mostly related to habitat loss and the use of pesticides that kill the insects that they eat. There is a significant gap in the scientific data on Bank Swallow distribution in the Matawa homelands. Four Rivers is working with many of the Matawa member First Nations on their environmental monitoring programs to find and document Bank Swallows and their habitats, to assist in their protection. If you have seen Bank Swallows or their habitat and wish to contribute to your community's conservation efforts, please contact Four Rivers at info@fourrivers.group